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Labour Market trends

incorporating **Employment GAZETTE**

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Next issue: 5 February 2004



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Labour Market
trends

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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 18 December 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 October 2003 – Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

❶ **Unemployment** rate down in the three months to October 2003 – LFS.

❶ **Claimant count** rate unchanged in November 2003.

The working age employment rate was 74.6 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point over the quarter. The number of people in employment rose by 37,000 over the quarter.

The unemployment rate was 5.0 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point over the quarter. The number of unemployed people fell by 33,000 over the quarter.

The claimant count decreased by 7,900 to 917,800. There was an average monthly fall of 4,600 over the last three months.

The number of vacancies (three-month average ending November 2003) stood at 647,100, up 4,600 from a year ago.

The rate of growth of average earnings including bonuses was 3.6 per cent, unchanged from the previous month. The rate of growth of average earnings excluding bonuses was 3.7 per cent, unchanged from the previous month.

New this month

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

November 2003 data: Claimant count and vacancies;

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

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

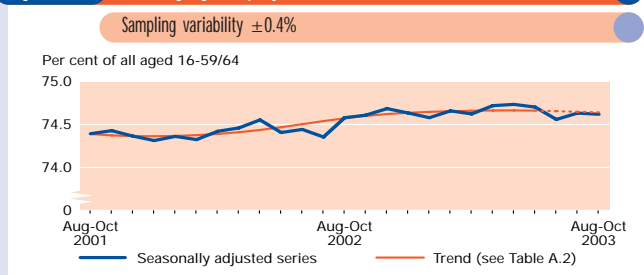


Figure 2 Unemployment rate

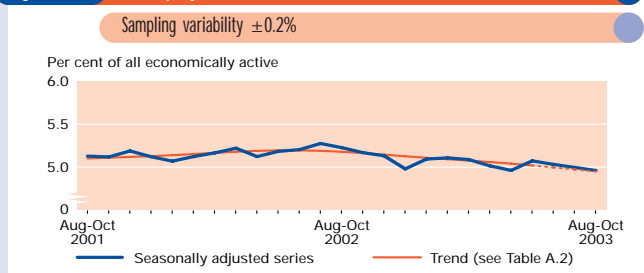
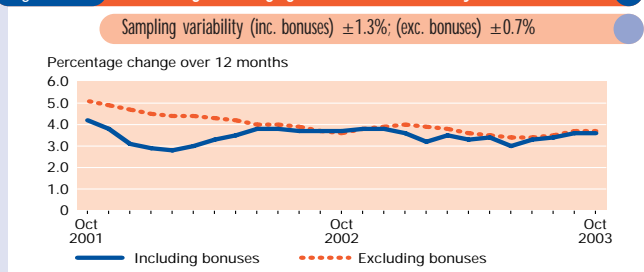


Figure 3 GB average earnings growth, whole economy



SUMMARY

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

❶ **Unemployment** rate was 5.0 per cent in the three months to October 2003, down 0.1 percentage point from the three months to July 2003 and down 0.3 percentage points from the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).

❶ **Employment** was 28.17 million in the three months to October 2003, up 228,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).

❶ **Workforce jobs** rose by 0.2 per cent (63,000) between June and September 2003, and rose by 0.9 per cent (262,000) over the year to 29.78 million in September 2003 (Table A.3).

❶ **Unemployment** level was 1.47 million in the three months to October 2003. This is 71,000 lower than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).

❶ **Claimant count** down 7,900 on the month to November 2003 to 917,800. Claimant count rate in November 2003 was 3.0 per cent, unchanged from the October 2003 rate (Table A.3).

❶ **Economic activity rate** was 78.6 per cent among people of working age in the three months to October 2003, down 0.2 percentage points from the three months to July 2003 and on the year (Table A.1).

❶ **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.4 per cent among people of working age in the three months to October 2003, up 0.2 percentage points from the three months to July 2003 and on the year (Table A.1).

❶ **GB rate for average earnings** (including bonuses) in the three months to October 2003 increased by 3.6 per cent over the same period a year ago, unchanged from the September 2003 rate. Excluding bonuses, the increase was 3.7 per cent, unchanged from September (Figure 3, Table A.3).

❶ There were 647,100 **job vacancies** (not seasonally adjusted) on average in the three months ending November 2003, up 4,600 from the same period a year earlier. There were 2.5 vacancies per 100 employee jobs, unchanged from a year ago.

❶ 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** down 21,000 in the three months to October 2003 to 15.23 million, and **women** up 58,000 in the same period to 12.94 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- ① People in **full-time employment** down 4,000 in the three months to October 2003 to 20.92 million. People in **part-time employment** up 42,000 over the same period to 7.25 million (Table B.1).
- ① **Manufacturing employee jobs** fell by 3.3 per cent (120,000) compared with the same three months a year ago, to stand at 3.47 million in the three months to October 2003 (Table B.12).
- ① The LFS estimate of the total number of **actual hours worked** per week was 904.9 million in the three months to October 2003, down 3.9 million from the three months to July 2003 (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- ① Number of people **unemployed** for between **six and 12 months** down 10,000 over the year to 212,000 in the three months to October 2003 (Table C.1).
- ① **Unemployment over 12 months** decreased 10,000 over the year to stand at 317,000 in the three months to October 2003 (Table C.1).
- ① **Unemployment for those aged 18 to 24** rose by 7,000 over the year to stand at 400,000 in the three months to October 2003 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ① **Unemployment rate for UK government office regions** was down in most regions over the year but up in the Eastern, London and North East regions. The highest rate was in the North East at 6.9 per cent and the lowest was in the South West region at 3.2 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11).

CLAIMANT COUNT (computerised claims only, unadjusted)

- ① **Claimant count over 12 months** shows a fall of 5,200 over the year to stand at 138,200 in November 2003 (Table F.2).
- ① **Total claimants aged 18-24** stood at 231,800 in November 2003, a rise of 4,600 since November 2002 (Table F.2).
- ① **Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months** stood at 5,700 in November 2003, a rise of 600 since November 2002 (Table F.2).
- ① **Number of people in categories affected by New Deal:**

	November 2003	Change on year
18-24, over six months	36,189	+4,003
25 and over, 18 months to two years	28,957	+1,058
25 and over, more than two years	42,034	-9,584
Total	107,180	-4,523

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- ① Number of **economically active people** was 29.64 million in the three months to October 2003. Of this total, 16.11 million were men and 13.53 million were women (Table D.1).
- ① Number of **economically inactive people of working age** was up 76,000 over the quarter to 7.80 million in the three months to October 2003. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was up 95,000. The number not wanting a job was up 302,000 over the year to 5.70 million; the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was down 207,000 over the year to 2.10 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- ① The LFS shows that of the 280,000 increase in the population (aged 16 and over) over the year, there was an increase in the number in employment of 228,000, a decrease in the unemployed of 71,000 and an increase in the number of economically inactive of 122,000 (Table A.1).
- ① **Economic activity rate** for men of working age was 83.9 per cent in the three months to October 2003, down 0.3 percentage points from the three months to July 2003, while the rate for women was 73.0 per cent for the same period, unchanged from the three months to July 2003 (Table D.1).

Figure 4 LFS Male employment

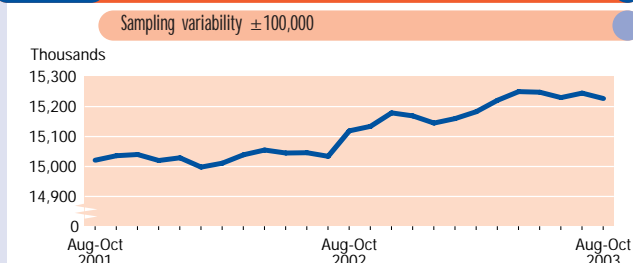


Figure 5 LFS Female employment

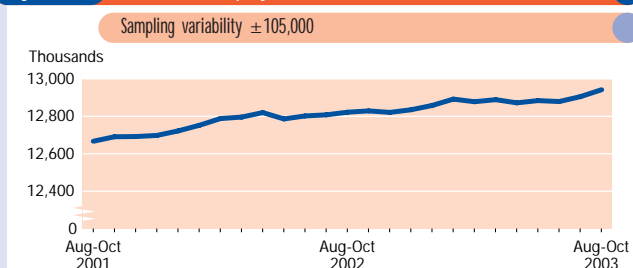


Figure 6 Unemployed for more than 12 months

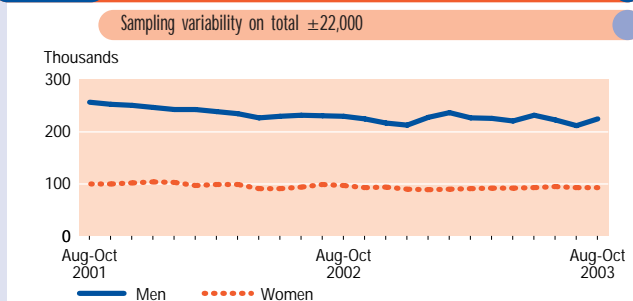


Figure 7 Unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

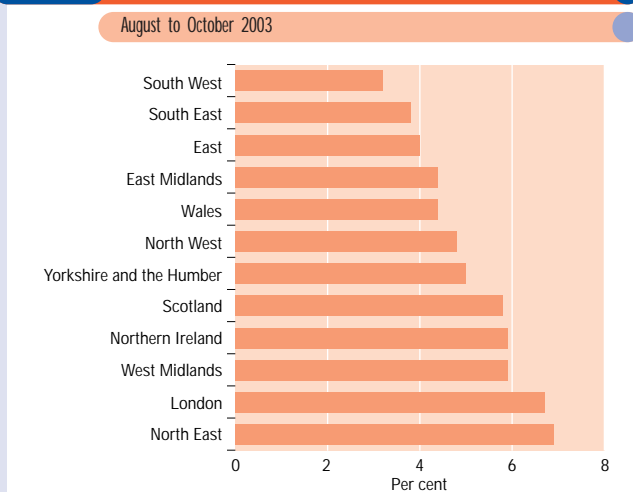


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) change over year

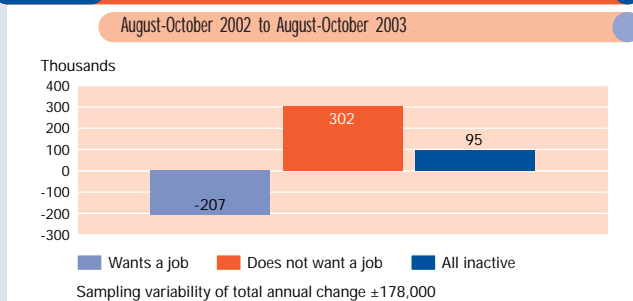


Figure 9 Average earnings growth including bonuses: Great Britain

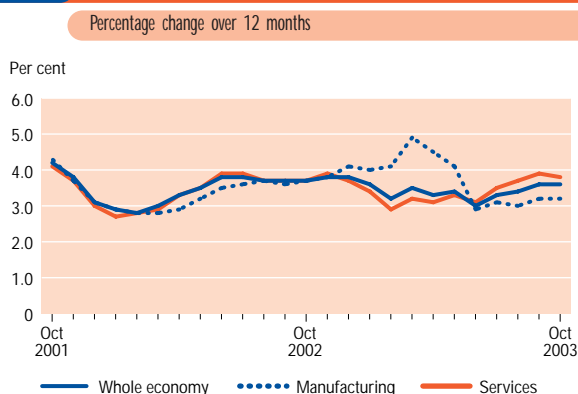


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

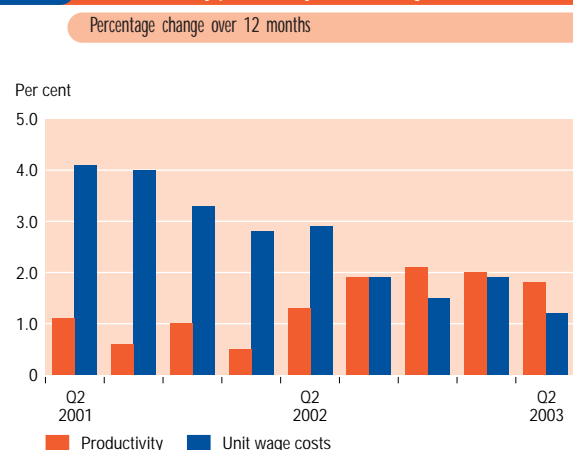
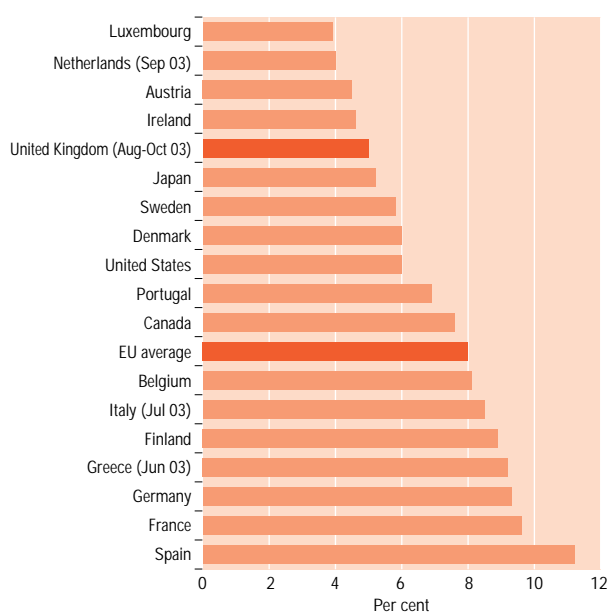


Figure 11 Unemployment rates

International comparisons, October 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. In the three months before interview 8.1 per thousand male employees and 4.3 per thousand female employees had been made redundant. Of those made redundant, 50.1 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (*Table H.31, November*).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- The rate of increase in **average earnings including bonuses** (three-month average) for the whole economy in the year to October 2003 was provisionally estimated to be 3.6 per cent. This is unchanged from the September 2003 rate. **Excluding bonuses**, the increase was 3.7 per cent, also unchanged from the September 2003 rate (*Figure 9, Table E.1*).
- The **actual increase** in whole economy average earnings in the year to October 2003 was 3.7 per cent. This is unchanged from the September 2003 rate (*Table E.1*).
- In the **manufacturing industries**, the three-month average increase for October 2003 was 3.2 per cent, unchanged from the September 2003 rate (*Figure 9, Table E.1*).
- The **private sector services** (three-month average) increase was 3.2 per cent for October 2003, unchanged from the September 2003 rate (*Table E.1*).
- In the **service industries** the (three-month average) increase was 3.8 per cent in October 2003, down 0.1 percentage point from the September 2003 rate (*Figure 9, Table E.1*).
- The **public sector** (three-month average) increase was 5.4 per cent in October 2003, down 0.2 percentage points from the September 2003 rate. This is up 1.7 percentage points when compared with the rate for a year earlier (*Table E.1*).
- The **private sector** (three-month average) increase was 3.2 per cent in October 2003, up 0.1 percentage point from the September 2003 rate. This is down 0.4 percentage points compared with the rate for a year earlier (*Table E.1*).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output** in the three months ending October 2003 rose by 0.1 per cent compared with the previous quarter and by 0.4 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
- Manufacturing productivity** in terms of output per filled job was 5.3 per cent higher in the three months ending October 2003 compared with a year earlier (*Table B.32*).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs** were 2.0 per cent lower in the three months ending October 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 October 2003 was 5.0 per cent, below the EU average of 8.0 per cent in October 2003 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Ireland, Luxembourg, and Netherlands (*Figure 11, Table C.5*).
- In 15 EU countries there was an estimated average increase in consumer prices of 1.8 per cent over the 12 months to October 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 2.0 per cent. The EU consumer price average and the EU monetary union area average have been estimated due to there being no data available for Greece.

VACANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- ① The average number of **vacancies** in the three months ending November 2003 was 647,100, up 4,600 from the same period a year ago (*Figure 12, Table G.1*).
- ① There were 2.5 vacancies per 100 employee jobs in the three months ending November 2003, unchanged from a year earlier.
- ① Publication of the **Jobcentre vacancy statistics** has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on Table A.3 pS15).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- ① Number of working days lost in the 12 months to October 2003 is provisionally estimated to be 781,900 from 119 stoppages. Some 52 per cent of the days lost were in public administration and defence, 22 per cent were lost in education and 15 per cent were lost in the transport, storage and communication group.
- ① Number of working days lost in October 2003 is provisionally estimated to be 130,800 from 23 stoppages (*Figure 13, Tables H.11 and H.12*).

Figure 12 Total vacancies

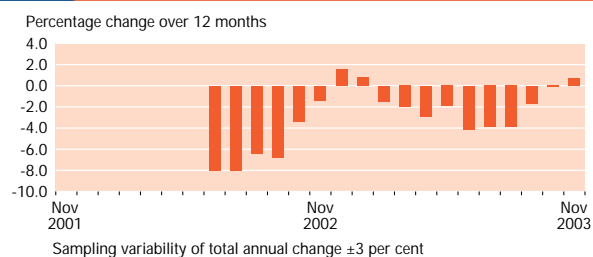
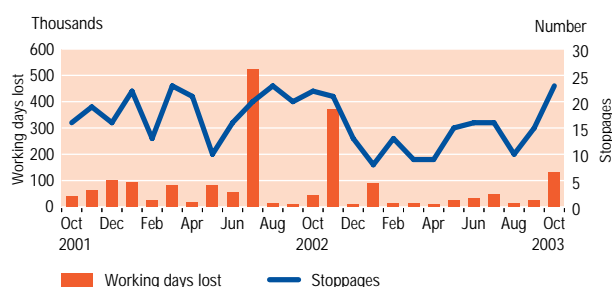


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- ① There were fewer people in **Work-Based Learning for Young People** at the end of July 2003 than at the same time the previous year. However, the average number of learners was slightly higher in 2002/03 than in 2001/02 (*Table K.1*).
- ① In 2002/03, there was a 5.1 per cent increase in the average number participating in **Modern Apprenticeships**, up from 213,500 to 224,300. This is the first year in which the average number engaged in the Foundation Modern Apprenticeship (FMA) exceeded that on the Advanced Modern apprenticeship (AMA) (*Table K.1*).
- ① Starts are up on FMA, but down on AMA – continuing the trend over recent years. The number of starts on FMA in 2002/03 increased by 7,400, but starts on AMA fell by 6,700 (*Table K.2*).
- ① Figures for **Life Skills** now include Preparatory Learning and Entry to Employment (E2E) pathfinders. E2E will replace Life Skills, Preparatory Learning and NVQ learning below level 2 from 2003/04. There were 35,700 starts on Life Skills in the year to July 2003, compared with 31,100 in the previous year (*Table K.2*).
- ① Some 1,045,970 18 to 24-year-olds had started on **New Deal** in Great Britain by the end of September 2003. Of these 956,540 had left, leaving 89,420 participants at the end of September 2003 (*Table K.11*).
- ① Some 39 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 12 per cent transferred to other benefits, 20 per cent left for other known reasons and 29 per cent for unknown reasons (*Table K.14*).
- 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 290,950 people had started on the post-April re-engineered **ND25+** programme by the end of September 2003 (*Table K.11*).
- ① In all 87,850 individuals had gained a job from the enhanced programme in Great Britain by the end of September 2003, of which 68,880 were sustained jobs and 18,970 were jobs lasting less than 13 weeks (*Table K.16*).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- ① The chained volume measure of **gross domestic product** (GDP) rose by 0.7 per cent in the third quarter of 2003 compared with the previous quarter. Compared with the third quarter of 2002, GDP has risen by 2.0 per cent.
- ① In November the seasonally adjusted estimate of **Retail Sales Volume** (2000=100) was 119.2. This was 0.1 per cent above the October figure of 119.1 and 3.7 per cent higher than the November 2002 level.
- ① In the three months to October 2003, **manufacturing output** rose by 0.1 per cent compared with the previous three months, and rose by 0.4 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
- ① The provisional estimate of total **business investment** for the third quarter of 2003, measured in seasonally adjusted chained volume terms (reference year is 2000), is £28,075 million, down by £462 million over the previous quarter. This provisional estimate is 1.6 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 0.7 per cent higher than the third quarter of 2002.
- ① The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to October 2003 was in deficit by £12.6 billion, compared with a deficit of £12.1 billion from the previous three months and a deficit of £12.2 billion a year earlier.
- ① Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to October 2003 were 0.9 per cent higher than the previous three months but down 3.0 per cent on the same period a year earlier.
- ① Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to October 2003 were 0.9 per cent higher than the previous three months and up 0.2 per cent on the same three months last year.
- ① In the year to November 2003, the consumer prices index (CPI) rose by 1.3 per cent, down from 1.4 per cent in October. (Prior to 10 December 2003, the consumer prices index was published in the UK as the harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP).
- ① In the year to November 2003, the all items retail prices index (RPI) rose by 2.5 per cent, down from 2.6 per cent in October.
- ① Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.5 per cent, down from 2.7 per cent in October.

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

Next month

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

LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

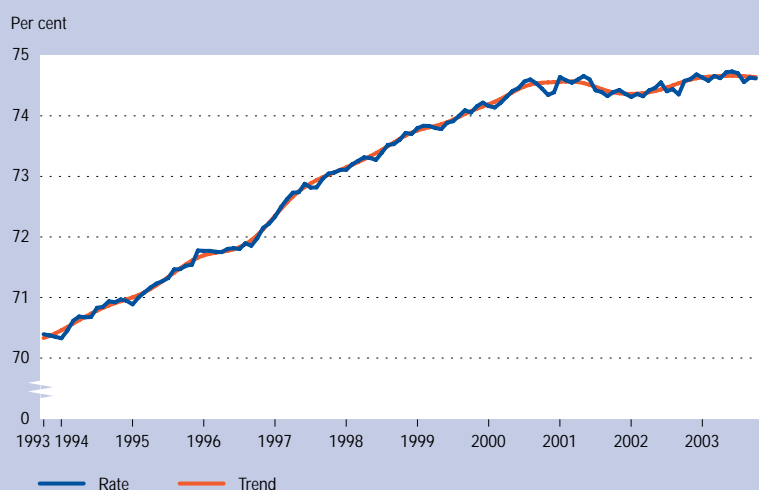
17 December 2003

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; October 1993 to October 2003



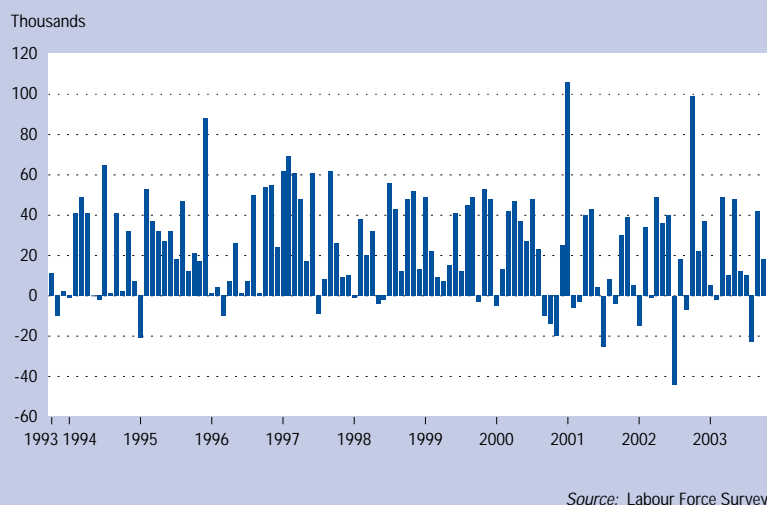
Summary

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 appears close to flat, but the employment level continues to rise. Unemployment and the numbers claiming Jobseeker's Allowance are falling. The level of vacancies is up slightly year-on-year and the rate of earnings growth remains moderate.

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 three years. There are signs that the stronger GDP growth seen in the mid-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 (2002) and quarter one (2003), and the latest employment figures for August-October show the working-age employment rate down 0.1 percentage point on the quarter at 74.6 per cent (see **Figure 1**). However, with the labour market lagging output, the pick-up in GDP growth seen since has yet to feed into employment data. At 28.169 million, the 16 and over employment level is up 37,000 on the quarter (with a 228,000 increase on the year).

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



Overlapping change

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

The overlapping changes (see red box on previous page) for employment show that although the movements were more erratic over 2001-2002, following the consistent growth of the second half of the 1990s, this month has seen the seventh increase in eight months (see **Figure 2**). The picture is one of continuing growth. The latest figure shows an increase of 18,000 between July-September and August-October. The latest workforce jobs figures (September) also show a rise of 63,000 on the quarter. Within this, there were increases in construction (up 41,000), agriculture and fishing (up 20,000) and public administration, education and health (up 18,000); the biggest decrease came in manufacturing (down 19,000) and employment in the sector is also down on the year (down 103,000).

Looking at employment categories by type, the increase in employment this quarter was driven by the self-employed (up 103,000), with both men (up 61,000) and women (up 41,000) accounting for this change. Full-time and part-time self-employment increased this quarter with full-time men driving the increase (up 57,000) (see **Figure 3**). The number of self-employed workers stands at 3.47 million, the highest level since the record high of 3.53 million in March-May 1990.

Looking ahead, the prospects for the labour market seem to be improving. The latest figure for output growth in the third quarter of 2003 is 0.7 per cent. The volume of output in the production industries overall fell 0.2 per cent, within which manufacturing did not change. Output of the service industry grew by 0.8 per cent this quarter, with growth strongest in business services and finance where there is a recovery from the second quarter in the business activities category. Outside indicators also suggest the economy is improving. The Chartered Institute of Purchasing & Supply (CIPS)'s report on manufacturing for November reported its highest level since December 1999 as growth in output and new orders recorded both domestically and from abroad continue to strengthen, this is the fifth consecutive monthly increase. The CBI's monthly industrial trends survey recorded a balance of -24, up from -40 in October, reporting more "encouraging signs" for manufacturers as domestic and export orders showed some improvement in November. In the service industries, CIPS reported the fastest rate of activity since June 1997, and business confidence continues to improve. CIPS recorded the construction sector's strongest expansion of activity since

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

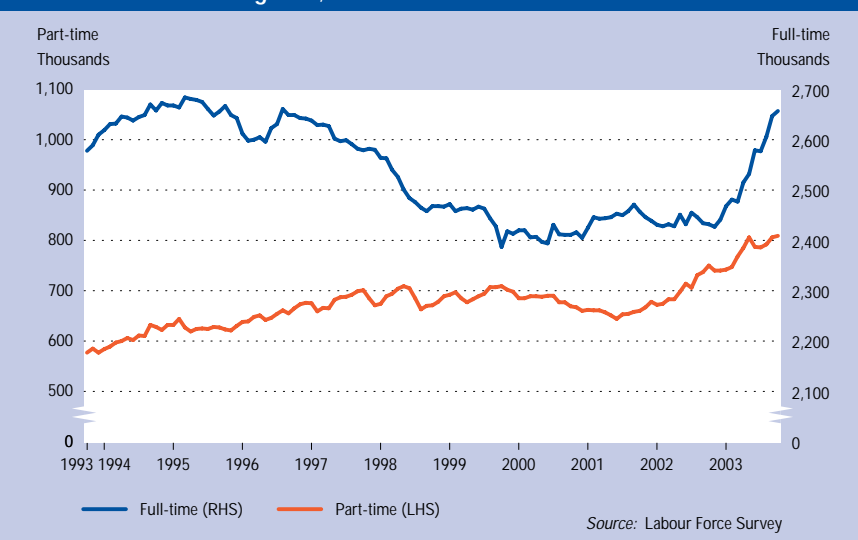


Figure 4 Total hours worked; United Kingdom; October 1993 to October 2003

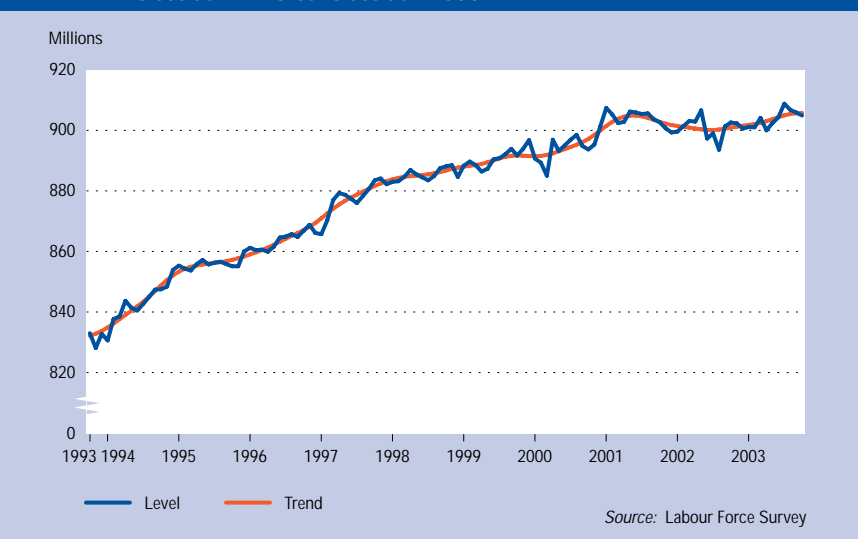
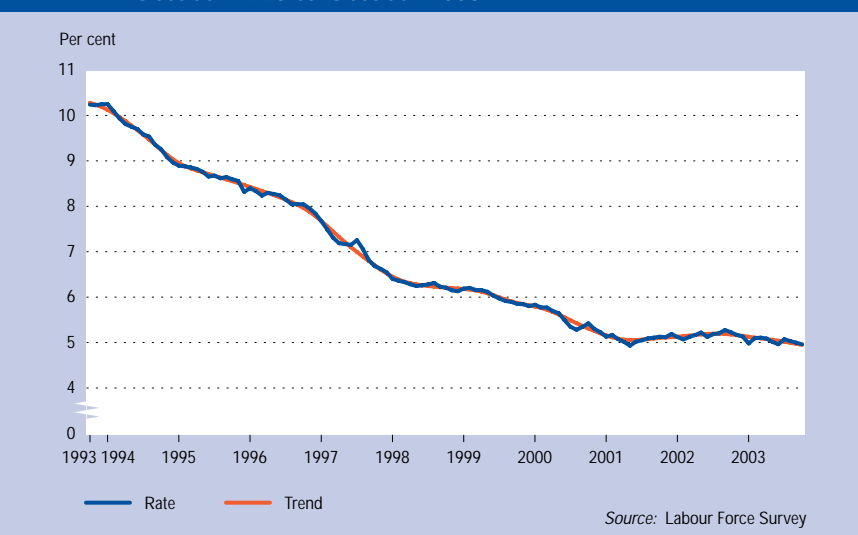


Figure 5 Unemployment rate; United Kingdom; October 1993 to October 2003



June 2001, with the fifty-eighth successive monthly increase. This improvement is also showing up in external reports on recruitment. The Recruitment and Employment Confederation (REC) and Deloitte and Touche Report on Jobs state that the number of permanent staff placements increased at its fastest rate for three years in November, the sixth consecutive monthly increase. This result is drawn from original survey data provided by recruitment consultancies and employers, as well as data on national newspaper recruitment advertising.

Finally, the signs of a 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 900 million for

much of the past 20 months. However, after it recently started to increase again, the total for the latest quarter decreased by 3.9 million hours to a total of 904.9 million hours and may now be levelling off (see **Figure 4**). Hours worked can be seen as a better indicator of the level of activity than the simple headcount of employment, given that individuals can have different working patterns.

Unemployment

The latest unemployment numbers for August-October suggest that unemployment continues to fall. The unemployment rate at 5.0 per cent is down 0.1 percentage point from the last quarter (see **Figure 5**). The latest figure for the level of unemployment is

down 33,000 on the quarter to stand at 1.470 million. Overall, the assessment is that the trend in the unemployment rate is continuing to fall.

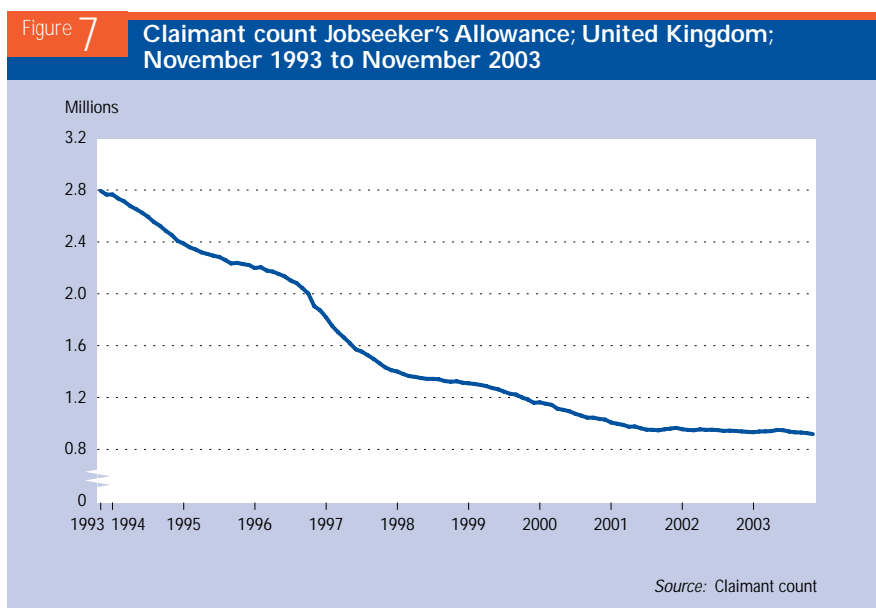
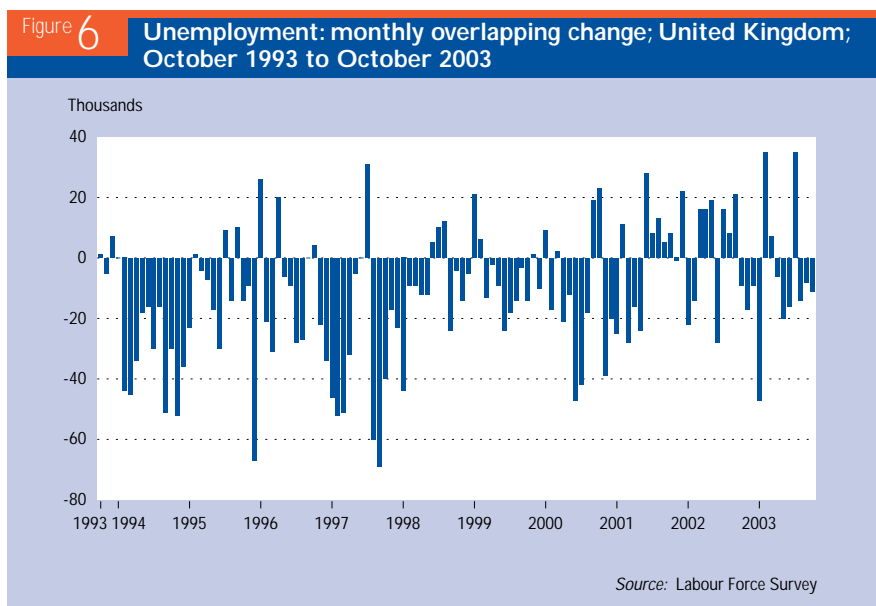
Looking at the overlapping change, there was a decrease of 11,000 in the numbers of unemployed between the July-September and August-October quarters (see **Figure 6**). This is the sixth fall in the past seven months. However, given the volatility, one needs to be cautious about reading too much into one or two small changes.

The decrease in unemployment over the quarter was reflected in all unemployed duration categories except all those over 24 months. The number of people unemployed for over six months and under twelve months decreased (down 14,000) driven by women (down 13,000). There were also decreases in up to six months (down 13,000) and all over 12 months (down 7,000), both dominated by men. 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. The only category to increase was the number of people unemployed for over 24 months (up 3,000).

The claimant count (the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance) fell by 7,900 in the latest month (November). The trend in the claimant count level continues downward (see **Figure 7**). However, the changes remain small. The rate for November was 3.0 per cent, the lowest since July 1975. There was a further small decrease in inflows (down 700) and a small increase in outflows (up 1,100) between October and November, following falls in both last month.

Vacancies

The level of vacancies for September-November 2003 was 647,100, an increase of 4,600 from a year ago. Overall, the pattern of annual comparisons remains reasonably consistent. Looking at the industry breakdown, the main sectors to see an increase in the number of vacancies, year-on-year, are education and public administration sectors. There were also some decreases, most notably in the transport and communications and retail trade and repairs sectors.



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 7.799 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 7.795 million. The level has increased on the quarter (up 76,000), with men driving the increase (up 66,000). The inactivity rate increased 0.2 percentage points on the quarter to stand at 21.4 per cent, and overall the trend continues to increase slightly.

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 including bonuses annual growth rate was 3.6 per cent in the three months to October – unchanged from September. Looking at growth as measured by the whole economy excluding bonuses series, annual growth was 3.7 per cent in October – unchanged from September (see **Figure 8**).

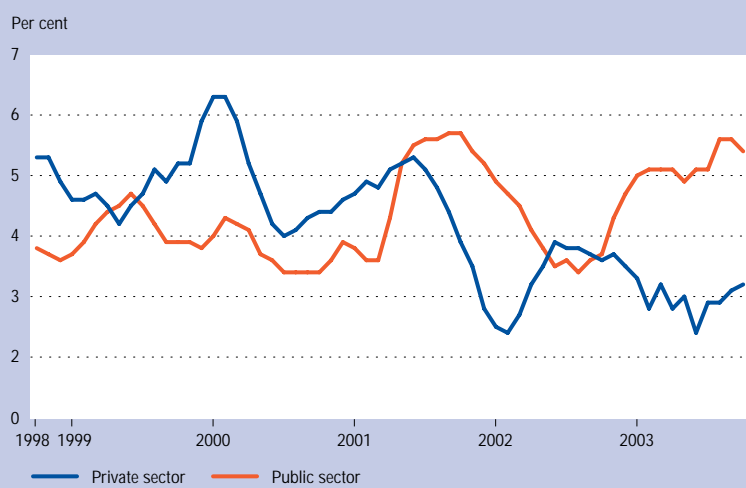
The overall picture is of subdued earnings growth. Looking at the percentage change on a year earlier, the main stories are the falls in the public sector and manufacturing. The largest fall came in the public sector (see **Figure 9**). The three-month average earnings growth rate including bonuses fell 0.2 percentage points to 5.4 per cent; but, looking at the single-month annual change, earnings fell 0.9 percentage points to 4.6 per cent in October. This was due to the effect of late pay deals last year that have not come through at this time this year.

The manufacturing sector saw three-month average growth rates including bonuses remain unchanged at 3.2 per cent; however, the single-month annual change fell 0.3 percentage points to 3.2 per cent in October. Pay growth fell due to a decrease in the amount of overtime payments compared with the same period a year ago.

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



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



Technical details of sources

Series	Sample size	Frequency	Time series
Labour Force Survey	60,000 households per quarter	Monthly	Annual 1984-91 Three-month averages from spring 1992
Workforce jobs	28,000 service firms 9,000 production firms	Quarterly	Annual 1959-77 Quarterly since 1978
Claimant count	All JSA claimants	Monthly	Consistent series from 1971
Vacancy Survey	6,000 businesses	Monthly	Three-month averages from June 2001
AEI	8,000 firms 9 million employees	Monthly	Consistent series from 1990
CIPS services	600 firms	Monthly	Since July 1996
CIPS manufacturing	620 firms	Monthly	Since January 1992
CBI Industrial Trends	Around 1,000 firms	Monthly	Since 1958
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.

Labour Market Trends developments

LABOUR MARKET SPOTLIGHT has been replaced, from this month onward, with a regular short article on a subject of topical or continuing interest. Later in 2004 the pages of *Labour Market Trends* will be redesigned to look more in line with other ONS publications.

Labour Market Trends will aim to include at least one short article (up to approximately 2,500 words) each month. The new series – under the banner ‘Analysis in brief’ – will cover topical subjects, whether to explore recent changes in headline indicators or look below the key facts about current issues such as ethnic minorities or homeworking. They will include some of the subjects covered previously in ‘Spotlight’ but will deal with subjects in more depth than could be done in Spotlight. The article format is also more flexible in terms of the mix of tables, graphs and text that can be accommodated. These articles will be written to be accessible to all readers. This month’s Analysis in brief contains two articles, one introducing measurement of working time arrangements and the second dealing with recent trends in the volume of hours worked.

Another reason for ending Spotlight is that the National Statistics website has been developed to act as a shop-window for National Statistics through its ‘news’ and ‘stories’. These plain language pieces include links to tables and articles, so act much better as signposts than a printed journal can. ONS is continually adding more stories to the website, both as freestanding pages and gathered together in ‘Focus on’ reports. A new series of ‘Focus on...’ web reports will be launched on the National Statistics website early in 2004 with ethnicity and gender among the first to

be released. These will each include key facts about labour market participation, of ethnic groups and women versus men respectively, using Labour Force Survey (LFS) data.

The full range of stories including ‘Focus on’ reports can be accessed by clicking on ‘UK at a glance’, which is found marked with an image of an eye towards the left at the very top of the homepage <http://www.statistics.gov.uk> or at www.statistics.gov.uk/glance/default.asp. A list of labour market stories also appears most months in *Labour Market Trends* (see page 14).

While website stories will fulfill much of the function performed by Spotlight in the past, they will not generally be updated on a quarterly basis. For those users who wish to obtain the latest data each quarter, Labour Market Division is taking steps to ensure that the main data underlying Spotlight items that have appeared regularly each quarter over the past few years are available, or will be in the near future, on the National Statistics website. An index to all past Spotlight items appears on page 13.

Data relating to former regular Spotlight items can now best be found in the following places.

- Economic activity of young people: the Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement (LFSQS) (see page 36) includes a table looking at the economic activity and inactivity of young people by educational status, although this is by age at interview rather than academic age. The Department for Education and Skills (DfES) publishes an annual Statistical First Release on Participation in Education, Training and Employment by 16 to 18-year-olds in England. This is available on the DFES website at

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/content/s.html/>.

- Women in the labour market: the LFSQS includes tables showing the proportion of men and women employed by occupation and industry.
- Sickness absence will appear in future on the National Statistics website as a story.
- People with disabilities and the labour market will appear on the National Statistics website as a story. The LFSQS also includes a table on economic activity of working age people with disabilities.
- Ethnic groups by economic activity: the LFSQS includes a table on the economic activity of ethnic groups with a breakdown by sex.
- Job-related training information is published by DfES in the Quarterly Training Brief on the Skillsbase website at <http://www.skillsbase.dfes.gov.uk>.

ONS aims to give all its publications a similar look. Work has started on redesigning *Labour Market Trends*. While it will have more in common with the appearance of other ONS journals (which is also changing), *Labour Market Trends* will keep a distinctive look of its own in keeping with its contents. In due course, in view of the overlap with Labour Market Assessment, the monthly Labour Market Update pages will be replaced with a list of key indicators.

- ONS welcomes feedback about the developing package of stories on the website and Analysis in brief articles in *Labour Market Trends*. Please contact Nasima Begum on 020 7533 6159 or e-mail nasima.begum@ons.gov.uk. For further information on the development of *Labour Market Trends* please contact the Managing Editor at frances.sly@ons.gov.uk.

DTI NEWS

Work-life balance survey of employers

MORE EMPLOYERS allow employees to vary their working hours than three years ago. In early 2003 over two-thirds of employers (67 per cent), and three-quarters in small independent workplaces with fewer than 50 employees, reported in a survey that employees were able to work flexible hours, for example by going home early or working through lunch.

This arrangement was less commonly found in the public sector (59 per cent). In a similar survey carried out in 2000, the figure for all employers was 62 per cent.

These are some of the findings of the Second Work-Life Balance Study Employers’ Survey which was carried out between December 2002 and April 2003 by the National Centre for Social Research on

behalf of the Department for Trade and Industry. The data are based on 1,509 interviews with personnel managers at workplaces in Great Britain with five or more employees, randomly selected from the interdepartmental business register. The response rate was 60 per cent and the results were weighted to produce nationally representative estimates.

Around four-fifths of employers provided at least one of the following flexible working arrangements: part-time working, job sharing, flexitime, annualised hours, term-time working, compressed working weeks and reduced hours working. Apart from part-time working (offered by 74 per cent of employers), their provision was not widespread and less than a quarter of employers provided any one of the other six.

Homeworking was available from 22 per cent of workplaces and it had been used in the previous 12 months in 15 per cent. Larger workplaces were more likely to provide homeworking than small ones (50 per cent and 9 per cent respectively). It was reported most often in the real estate, renting and business activities industry (32 per cent).

Around two-thirds of employers already provided maternity rights beyond the statutory minimum applicable at the time of the survey. A similar proportion were aware of the 26-week entitlement from 6 April. A third of workplaces offered five or more

days' paternity leave on full pay. In 22 per cent of workplaces at least one male employee had taken paternity leave, with or without full pay, in the previous year. One in seven workplaces reported at least one employee who had taken parental leave in the 12 months before the interview.

More than nine in ten employers thought people work best when they can strike a better balance between work and the rest of their lives. However, 65 per cent of employers agreed that trying to accommodate employees' different patterns of work was not easy. Three-quarters agreed that people who work flexibly are just as likely to be promoted as those that do not, while 15 per cent neither agreed nor disagreed, or did not know. Around two-fifths considered work-life balance policies were unfair on some employees.

Employers were asked what they thought the benefits were from providing work-life balance practices. Over a quarter said 'a happier workforce' and other benefits included positive effects on the retention of staff and higher levels of staff motivation.

Over a quarter (28 per cent) felt there were no disadvantages, but nearly as many (22 per cent) reported disadvantages which were most often to do with being short-staffed. The majority of employers reported a positive impact on employee relations (71 per cent), employee commitment and motivation (69 per cent) and labour turnover (54 per cent). Nearly half said there had been a positive effect on recruitment, absenteeism and productivity. Two-thirds of employers who thought they provided some sort of work-life practices considered them to have been cost-effective.

• *The Second Work-life Balance Study: results from the Employers' Survey* by Stephen Woodland, Nadine Simmonds, Marie Thornby, Rory Fitzgerald and Alice McGee, National Centre for Social Research. Copies of the full report (DTI Employment Relations Research Series No 22, URN 03/1252) may be ordered on-line at www.dti.gov.uk/publications or from the DTI Publications orderline on 0870 1502 500.

OTHER NEWS

Employment in Europe 2003

THE EMPLOYMENT performance of EU member states in 2002 was mixed, with falling employment in some although overall employment continued to grow. Despite strong domestic demand in the acceding countries, employment there continued to decline due to developments in Poland. Despite weak economic growth, EU economic activity and employment rates continued to increase, but at a much lower pace than in previous years, particularly among women. In 2002 the overall EU employment rate was 64.3 per cent, while that for women was 55.6 per cent (72.8 for men). The employment rate for older workers increased 1.4 percentage points over the previous year to just over 40 per cent.

These are among the findings in *Employment in Europe 2003* which has been released on the EU website. In addition to a review of recent developments in European labour markets, the latest edition of the report, the fifteenth, examines factors underlying productivity growth; quality of work and labour market flexibility; issues relating to the ageing of the population; and the labour supply implications of immigration. There is also a detailed statistical annex.

The authors find evidence that while the

surge in USA productivity in the second half of the 1990s was driven by strong improvements in the ICT-using and ICT-producing sectors, productivity growth in Europe increased only in the ICT-producing sectors. Productivity growth in Europe was much slower than in the USA in the ICT-using services sector and consequently was slower in the economy as a whole. The report shows that the distribution of skills in the entire economy can affect productivity growth. There is evidence that concentration of highly skilled people in innovative high-tech sectors promotes productivity growth. The findings also suggest that mobility across sectors of highly educated people might benefit low- and medium-skilled people.

There is a variety of flexible working arrangements in Europe but at the same time the report finds that up to a quarter of Europeans remain in relatively low quality jobs. The share of low-skilled employees in comparatively low paying jobs varies from less than 30 per cent in the Netherlands, Finland and Italy to over 50 per cent in Germany. The rates of transition out of low quality employment also varied. The authors also find that relatively high degrees of labour market flexibility seem to be consistent with high shares of employees in insecure employment and in low-paid,

low productivity employment without access to training or career prospects.

In 2002 the employment rate for older workers in the EU15 was 40 per cent and the average age of exit from the labour force was 59.9 years. In acceding countries the employment rates for older workers were generally much lower, averaging 30 per cent. In the EU15 the employment rate for high-skilled older workers was twice that for low-skilled workers (61 per cent compared with 31 per cent). The contrast is much greater in the acceding countries, between 56 per cent among highly skilled workers and 19 per cent for low skilled workers. The report finds that older workers are no longer concentrated in declining sectors but instead they are overrepresented in knowledge-intensive sectors such as education.

The employment rate of non-EU nationals in 2002 was about 14 percentage points lower than that for EU nationals. The unemployment rate was more than double. Migrant workers were also found to be disadvantaged in terms of wages and they tended also to be lower-skilled.

• *Employment in Europe 2003* is available from http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/employment_analysis/index_en.htm.

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

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

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

Measuring working time arrangements

By Vivienne Avery, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- Working patterns are changing rapidly. Among the causes are demographic, structural, social, international and technological factors.
- Working time arrangements can be measured in a range of different ways. Two of the most widely used measures are 'actual hours worked' and 'usual hours worked'.
- The next few issues of *Labour Market Trends* will include several articles on working time arrangements exploring the recent increase in total actual hours worked per week, changes in working trends over the past decade, a comparison of hours worked from different ONS surveys, and an international comparison of usual hours worked.
- ONS is working with the Paris Group and the International Labour Organisation to develop new international standards for good quality measures of working time arrangements.

This month, a new section 'Analysis in brief' is launched in Labour Market Trends. It will present concise summaries of relevant and topical issues, but in more depth than the 'Spotlight' section it replaces. The first two articles focus on aspects of working time.

Introduction

WORKING PATTERNS have always been subject to change, but the pace of change is now more rapid than ever. Many factors are driving current developments. These include demographic, structural, social, international and technological changes, among other things.

Statistics on working time are required to understand and interpret the nature, quality and volume of employment in the labour market. They are used by government agencies (with policy responsibilities covering finance and economics, labour market, health and safety, and employment relations), central banks, trade unions, private companies, academics and other

researchers. Such data help users to identify individuals' labour supply choices, and to understand how these interact with the wider macro-economy. Working time statistics also help monitor the wellbeing of workers by using data collected on hours worked and working time arrangements.

Over the next few months, articles in *Labour Market Trends* will explore a number of different issues relating to the measurement of working time. This article provides an introduction to the subject, including an overview of the available measures and of the measurement issues being addressed internationally.

Factors behind changes in working time arrangements

“Although changes in working time arrangements differ by country, certain trends can be identified. Changes can be observed from both the supply side, how individuals supply their labour, and the demand side, how firms are prepared to (or find convenient to) package available work into jobs to produce their outputs.” (Groupe de Paris on Labour and Compensation, Report of Fifth Session, London.)

The biggest impact on the composition of the UK workforce is the ageing population. But the workforce is also becoming more diverse with increased numbers of working women, working students and foreign workers.

Structural changes have led to the growth of employment in service industries and the decline of manufacturing. Alongside increased consumer and business demands, and improved technological capability, this has led to the provision of products and services on a 24/7 basis. Technological developments reduce the need for employees to be collocated in a permanent place of work and, along with globalisation, encourage mobility of workers/corporations who may work/live/spend across international borders.

Wide-ranging changes in the nature of working are the response from employers trying to address changing demands, individuals trying to achieve a work-life balance, and governments trying to reduce economic inactivity and absences from work (for example, sickness absence). Part-time working and individuals holding multiple jobs are a growing feature of the labour market. The concept of standard hours is being replaced by flexible hours, compressed working weeks, diverse shift arrangements etc.

Measures of working time

Working time arrangements can be measured in a range of different ways. When referring to working time statistics, data providers and analysts

normally refer to the following four dimensions of such a framework:

- the **number** of hours actually worked in a week, month, year;
- the **stability/flexibility** of these hours worked from week to week;
- the **schedule** of hours worked across the day, week and year; and
- the **location** where work is undertaken (Paris Group report).

These measures are obtained from different sources, and have been developed and used for different purposes. Each source of data presents its own challenges in terms of data measurement, comparability and quality.

Actual hours worked

‘Actual hours worked’ show the volume of employment, and are used as an indicator of how well the economy is performing. An increase in hours worked may signal an upturn in the economy before an increase in employment. Shifts in paid overtime can be an early indicator of a turn in the economic cycle.

The measurement of actual hours worked is also fundamental in ‘derived products’ such as labour input and productivity. These are of key importance in the National Accounts and for macroeconomic analysis more generally. Calculating ‘productivity per hour’, rather than the traditional measure of ‘productivity per head’ enables better comparisons that are not affected by part-time working and job-share etc. Actual hours are a key component of wage rates and earnings indexes.

Actual hours are measured in both household and business surveys. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) asks respondents to report their actual basic hours worked and actual overtime (paid and unpaid), during the survey reference week. The LFS collects ‘hours worked’ for both employees and the self-employed, for all jobs undertaken by a respondent.

In the New Earnings Survey, employers respond on behalf of sampled employees stating their paid hours during the survey reference period. This includes basic hours, extra hours paid at

the basic rate and paid overtime.

For further information on how actual hours are measured see ‘Hours worked: a comparison of estimates from the Labour Force and New Earnings Surveys’, pp429-42, *Labour Market Trends*, August 2002.

Time use surveys (such as the 2000 UK Time Use Survey) measure how respondents spend their time on a wide range of different activities. The UK Time Use survey collected data on actual hours worked in two ways:

- from diary entries divided into ten-minute time slots for a weekday and weekend day in a reference period; and
- from the scheduling of time spent in paid work in 15-minute slots across a reference week.

An article exploring the recent increase in total actual hours worked per week can be found on pp19-24. The next issue of *Labour Market Trends* will feature an article comparing findings on hours worked from different ONS sources.

Usual hours

Another widely used measure of hours worked is usual hours. This is a measure of how many hours a respondent usually works in a reference period, generally ‘usual hours per week’. This information is especially useful for categorising employment statistics according to the usual hours worked. For example, it is often important to assess whether growth in employment stems principally from growth in numbers of people working a full working week, or whether it relates to people working for only a few hours.

Usual hours data are also valuable for looking at issues of social wellbeing and quality of life, particularly when used to examine trends over time. Data on both usual and actual hours have been used extensively to examine work and family life, and also to measure any potential link between hours worked and health problems (Spurgeon et al., 1997). Usual hours are becoming increasingly useful in labour market analysis, as the more traditional distinction of full-time and part-time, which is reported subjectively by survey respondents, is becoming less relevant.

Working time has increasingly become the subject of regulation within Europe, with the introduction of the EC Working Time Directive, and individual regulations in other countries which stipulate a shorter maximum working week (for example, 35 hours in France, 37 in Denmark, and 40 in Sweden). Usual hours statistics rather than actual hours statistics are the principal data source for assessing the impact of such legislation because they relate to average hours rather than actual hours in any specific week. The LFS is the main source of usual hours worked in the UK.

A forthcoming article compares LFS data on usual hours from four countries: UK, France, Denmark and Sweden to examine working time patterns and their determinants.

Other measures of working time arrangements

As well as actual and usual hours worked, a wide variety of other measures can be used to shed light on changes on the other aspects of working

time arrangements – stability/flexibility, schedule of hours worked and location of work. Another article this month (see pp25-35) looks at changes in working trends over the past decade in the UK, G7¹ and Australia, and explores part-time work, shift work, temporary work and homeworking.

Further articles will explore the scheduling of work during daytime, evenings and weekends, the working time arrangements of lone parents, and a literature review of flexible working and work-life balance.

Work to develop internationally comparable measures of working time

The more widespread use of non-standard working arrangements is making it harder to account for hours worked and highlights the need for good quality hours-based measures. “Working Time Arrangements” were the subject of a recent international meeting of the Paris Group hosted by ONS.² The Paris Group is a ‘city group’ set up by the United Nations Statistical

Commission, and is an informal gathering of labour statisticians from national statistical institutes and international organisations such as OECD, Eurostat, and the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

Following the meeting of the Paris Group, the report was submitted to the November/December 2003 International Conference of Labour Statisticians (held every five years at the ILO), where working time arrangements were on the agenda.

As a result of the conference, ILO aims to conduct further work in conjunction with the Paris Group to develop a new resolution for the next conference in 2008 for internationally comparable measures. These will be based on a more developed conceptual framework, and will include hours measures covering all types of workers, consideration of the components of actual hours, development of an international definition of annual hours of work, and international definitions and methodologies for other working time concepts.

Notes

- 1 The ‘group of seven’ countries: USA, Germany, Japan, UK, France, Italy and Canada.
- 2 The report of the meeting can be found at http://www.insee.fr/en/nom_def_met/colloques/citygroup/citygroup.htm.

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Spurgeon A., Harrington J. and Cooper C., ‘Health and safety problems associated with long working hours: a review of the current position’, pp367-75, *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, vol 54 (1997).

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Recent changes in hours worked, summer 2003

By Richard D. Williams, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- Total hours worked by those in employment in the summer quarter of 2003 were 1.5 per cent higher than in summer 2002.
- The total of 906.8 million hours a week in summer 2003 was close to the highest level recorded since the series began in 1992. Apart from a fluctuation around the Queen's Golden Jubilee in summer 2002, the volume of hours worked had been flat at around 900 million hours for much of the previous 20 months.
- The self-employed, although representing only 12 per cent of all those in employment, accounted for 55 per cent of the growth in total hours. Employees, who make up approximately 87 per cent of those in employment, were responsible for 45 per cent of the observed growth.
- Approximately 80 per cent of the growth observed in total hours resulted from growth among those in full-time employment (full-time self-employed 45 per cent, full-time employees 34 per cent).
- Growth in total hours for the self-employed was primarily a result of increases in the numbers self-employed. For employees, growth was largely driven by increases in average hours.

An examination of the growth in total hours worked over the past year.

Introduction

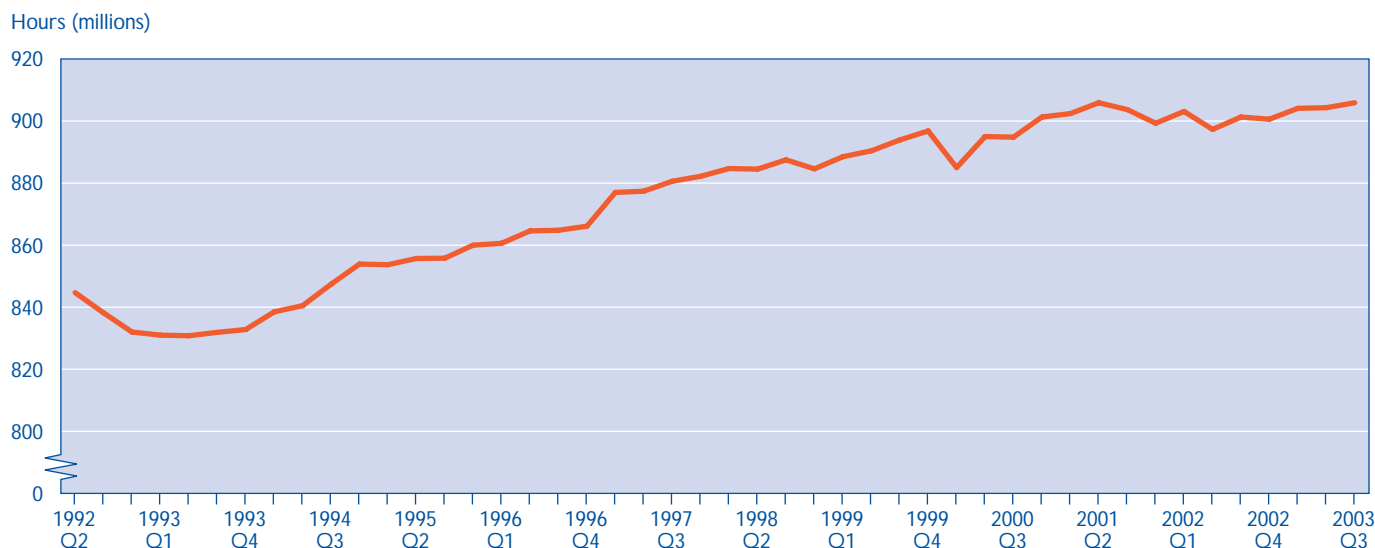
THE TOTAL number of hours worked each week in the UK has grown by 1.5 per cent since last year, bringing the total in summer 2003 to 906.8 million hours worked each week on average, close to the highest level recorded since the series began in 1992.¹ Apart from a marked fluctuation around the Queen's Golden Jubilee in summer 2002, the volume of hours had been flat at around 900 million hours for much of the previous 20 months. Between spring

and summer 2003 there was an increase of 4.4 million hours a week.

This article identifies the source of the growth in total hours worked using detailed quarterly datasets from the Labour Force Survey (LFS); analysis is given by sex, employment status, occupation, and industry group.² Two main factors responsible for the growth are identified: an increase in the number of people employed, and a higher average number of hours worked each week.

Box 1 Total actual hours worked

Total actual weekly hours worked (rather than usual hours) refers to the total number of hours worked in the reference week by all in employment, and is the measurement used throughout this article. It includes overtime (both paid and unpaid) and excludes meal breaks. Estimates of total actual hours include the number of hours worked in main job and second job (for those working a second job) and are directly affected by changes in the amount of hours that individuals work, as well by people joining or leaving the labour market. Estimates can also be affected by bank holidays, sickness and other absences during the reference week.

Figure 1 Total weekly hours worked;^a United Kingdom; 1992 to 2003, seasonally adjusted

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Main and second jobs.

Growth for all in employment

Total hours worked grew by 1.5 per cent between summer 2002 and summer 2003;³ 1.6 per cent for men and 1.3 per cent for women. *Figure 1* shows the total weekly hours worked for all in employment since 1992.

Within the 1.5 per cent increase, almost all (1.4 per cent) results from increases in the total hours worked by the self-employed and by employees (see *Table 1*). Self-employment alone accounted for just over half the increase. The residual (less than 0.1 per cent) was made up by people employed in government employment and training programmes, and unpaid family workers. Although these two groups accounted for some change, the rest of this article focuses on employees and the self-employed. In the summer quarter of 2003, employees made up 87 per cent of all those in employment; a further 12 per cent were self-employed.

As already stated, the self-employed were the largest contributors to overall growth in total hours. Total weekly hours worked for this group increased by 6.4 per cent in the year to summer 2003 (see *Table 2*). Growth was driven

by an increase in number of people self-employed (7.2 per cent).⁴ Average hours actually fell 0.8 per cent compared with the same period in 2002.

The growth in total hours by employees was 0.7 per cent (see *Table 2*). All of the increase came from growth in average hours. The number of employees remained broadly stable. Although growth in total hours by employees looks small compared with that of the self-employed, the proportion of total employment they

represent means that small changes have a significant impact on total hours for all in employment.

The contribution to growth in total hours

Despite representing only 12 per cent of those in employment, the growth in total hours by the self-employed was responsible for 55 per cent of the growth observed overall (employees 45 per cent). *Table 1* shows the total growth in hours

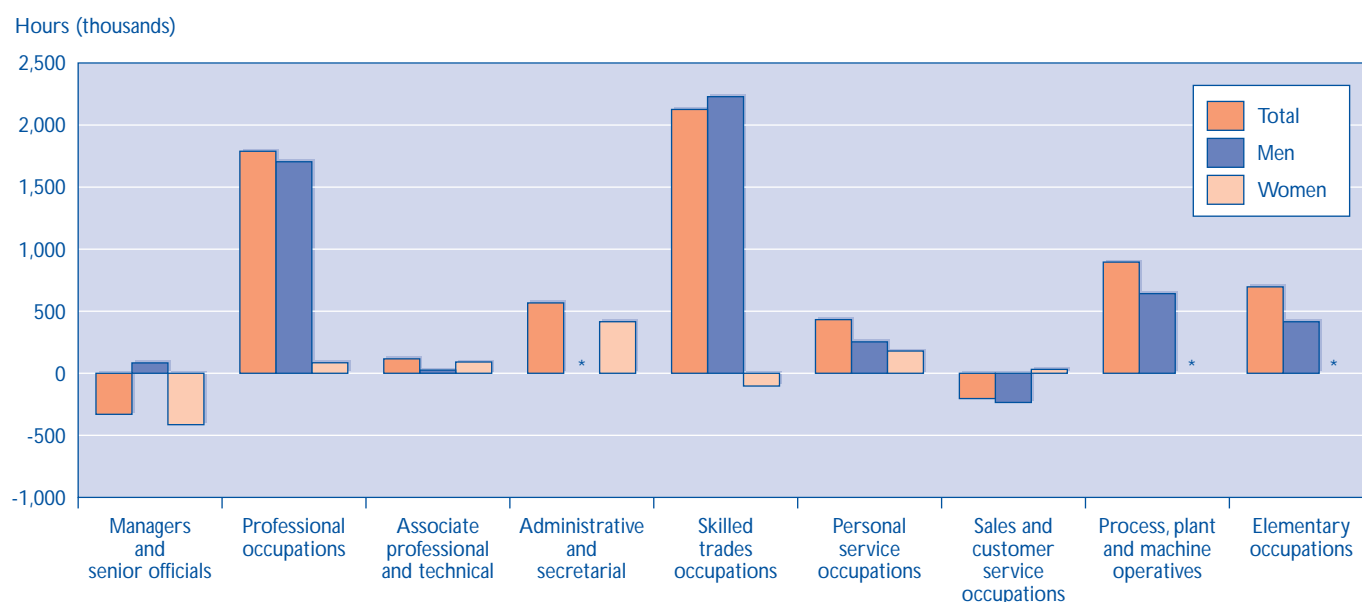
Table 1 Components of annual growth for total hours worked by employment status and sex;^a United Kingdom; summer 2002 to summer 2003, not seasonally adjusted

	All	Men	Per cent Women
Total growth for all in employment	1.50	1.12	0.37
Of which:			
Self-employed people	0.83	0.69	0.14
Full-time	0.68	0.59	0.09
Part-time	0.15	0.10	0.05
Employees	0.60	0.41	0.18
Full-time	0.51	0.34	0.17
Part-time	0.09	0.08	0.02

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Main and second jobs.

Figure 2 Year-on-year change in total actual hours worked for the full-time self-employed by occupation and sex;^a United Kingdom; summer 2003, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Main and second jobs.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

worked, and the additive contribution to that growth by the self-employed and employees, disaggregated by sex and employment status. *Table 2* shows the actual growth rates for self-employed people and employees and disaggregates each into its components.

Approximately 80 per cent of the growth observed in total hours resulted from growth among those in full-time employment (full-time self-employed 45 per cent, full-time employees 34 per cent). The following sections therefore focus solely on growth for those in

full-time employment in order to shed further light on the source of the growth.

Full-time self-employed men contributed 71 per cent of the change to total hours by the self-employed (women, 11 per cent) and about 39 per cent of the change for all in employment (women, 6 per cent).

Full-time male employees contributed 58 per cent of the change in total hours by employees (women, 28 per cent) and about 23 per cent of the change for all in employment

(women, 11 per cent).

A general regional trend can be identified for both the self-employed and employees. Growth in total hours for the full-time self-employed occurred in all regions except the North West, the South West and Scotland. This was primarily driven by growth in the numbers in self-employment (only the South West experienced a fall). Average hours fell in all regions, except the East, the South West, and the North East. For full-time employees, total hours increased in all regions except three: the East Midlands, London, and the South East. Growth mainly resulted from an increase in average hours worked (growth in all regions except the South East). Numbers in full-time employment fell in all regions except four: Yorkshire and Humberside, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the North West.

Occupation groups

Full-time self-employed

The breakdown by occupation (see *Figure 2*) shows growth in total hours for full-time self-employed people in all main occupation groups except managers and administrators, and sales

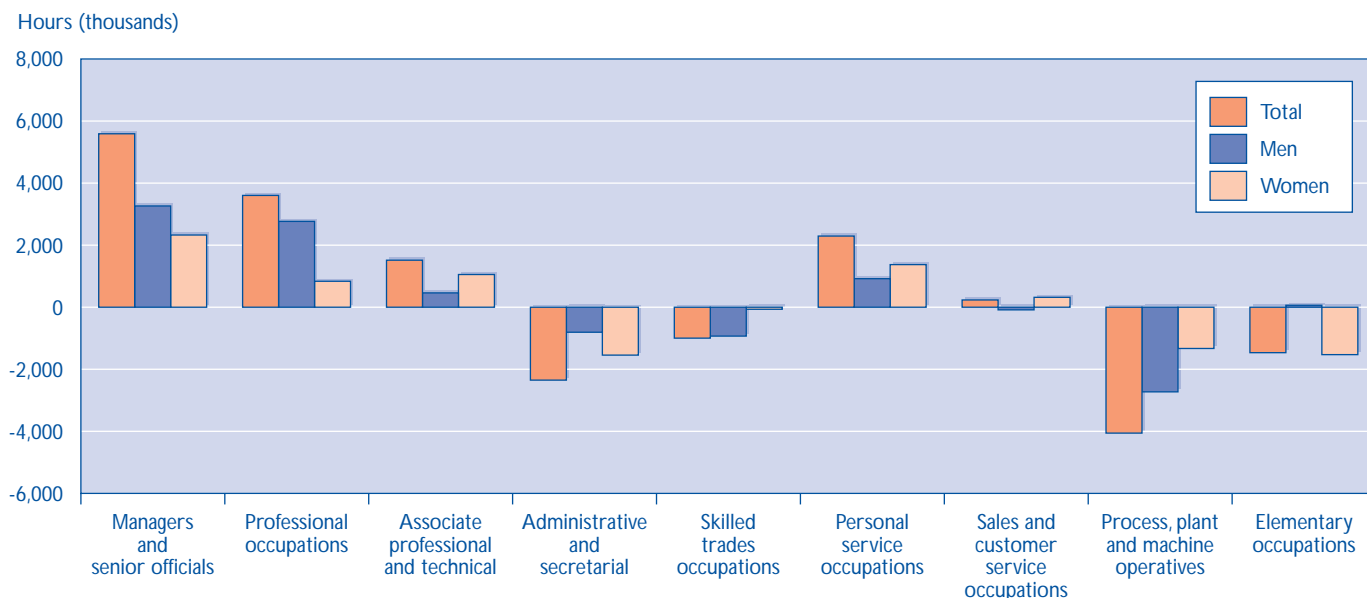
Table 2 Annual growth rates for total hours worked for self-employed people and employees, and components of growth by employment status and sex;^a United Kingdom; summer 2002 to summer 2003, not seasonally adjusted

	All	Men	Per cent Women
Total growth for self-employed people	6.38	5.28	1.10
Of which:			
Full-time	5.21	4.52	0.69
Part-time	1.16	0.77	0.40
Total growth for employees	0.69	0.48	0.21
Of which:			
Full-time	0.59	0.40	0.19
Part-time	0.11	0.09	0.02

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Main and second jobs.

Figure 3 Year-on-year change in total actual hours worked for full-time employees by occupation and sex;^a United Kingdom; summer 2003, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Main and second jobs.

and customer service occupations.⁵ Skilled trades occupations and professional occupations are responsible for 65 per cent of the total growth.

The growth in total hours in professional occupations (15.4 per cent) was driven by increases both in the number self-employed (14.0 per cent) and average hours (1.3 per cent). Deeper analysis highlights that over 90 per cent of the growth was from the subgroups information and communication technology professionals, legal professionals and business and statistical professionals (showing total hours growth of 36 per cent, 40 per cent, and 28 per cent respectively). Growth in all three subgroups mainly resulted from growth in the numbers of self-employed people (around 30 per cent).

The skilled trades occupations (total hours growth 5.5 per cent) displayed growth in numbers employed (6.2 per cent) and a reduction in average hours (-0.7 per cent). Within the occupation group, construction trades, agricultural trades, and food preparation trades contributed the majority of the growth, which itself stemmed from increases in the number self-employed (7.4 per cent, 7.5 per cent, and 35.4 per cent

respectively). Average hours also increased in agricultural and food preparation trades, but fell in construction trades. The latter subgroup made up 47 per cent of those in self-employment in the skilled trades occupations, and is the main driver behind the overall fall in average hours experienced for this occupation group.

Full-time employees

Figure 3 displays change in total hours for full-time employees by occupation group and sex. The main growth in total hours for full-time employees was in managers and senior officials, professional occupations, associate professional and technical occupations and personal service occupations. Growth however, was partly offset by falls in administrative and secretarial occupations, skilled trades occupations, sales and customer service occupations, process plant and machine operatives, and elementary occupations.

Growth in total hours by managers and senior officials and professional occupations (4.4 and 4.3 per cent respectively) was a result of both an increase in the number being employed (3.6 and 2.1 per cent) and average hours (0.8 and 2.2 per cent). Further

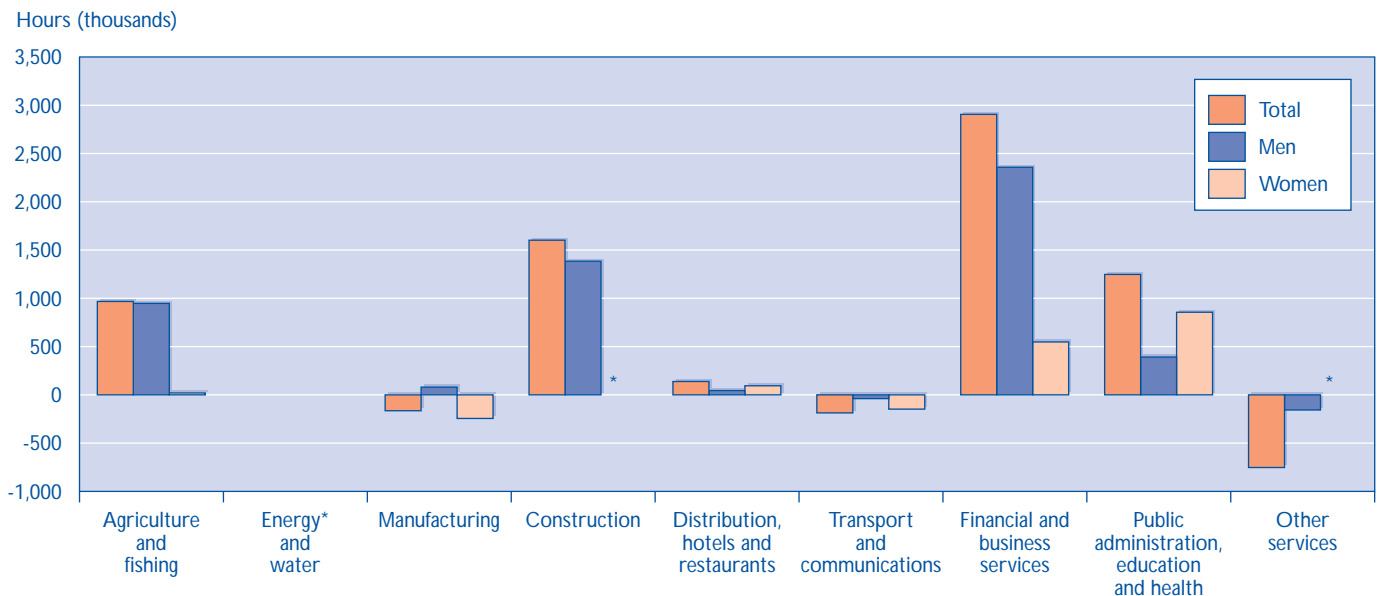
examination of managers and senior officials highlights strong growth in total hours in two subgroups which account for approximately 50 per cent of all full-time employees in this group: functional managers and managers in distribution, storage and retail (5.3 and 8.5 per cent growth respectively). Examination of professional occupations shows strong growth in teaching professionals (which constitutes 35 per cent of the occupation group) and business and statistical professionals (11 per cent of the group), which grew 10.9 and 9.1 per cent respectively.

Industry groups

Full-time self-employed

Approximately 90 per cent of overall growth in total hours by the full-time self-employed was attributable to growth in three industry groups: real estate, renting and business activities (18.0 per cent growth and responsible for 47 per cent of the overall change in total hours for the full-time self-employed); construction (5.9 per cent growth and responsible for 27 per cent of change); and agriculture and fishing (12.2 per cent growth and responsible for 17 per

Figure 4 Year-on-year change in total actual hours worked for full-time self-employed people by industry group and sex;^a United Kingdom; summer 2003, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Main and second jobs.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

cent of change). Growth was driven by an increase in the numbers in self-employment, which grew by roughly equivalent amounts. Men formed 91 per cent of the workforce in these industries, and were responsible for 88 per cent of the growth displayed in total hours for these industry groups. *Figure 4* shows the breakdown by industry group and sex.

Full-time employees

Growth in total hours for full-time employees resulted from growth in six industry groups: construction (4.4 per cent growth); wholesale, retail and motor trade (7.7 per cent growth); public administration and defence (2.9 per cent growth); education (6.2 per cent growth); health and social work (6.1 per cent growth); and other community, social and personal (9.8 per cent growth). Growth in these industries was driven, in turn, by growth in the numbers employed. Approximately 64 per cent of the growth displayed by these industry groups was a result of growth in total hours by men (56 per cent of all full-time employees in these groups). *Figure 5* shows the breakdown by industry group and sex.

An interesting feature of the

breakdown by industry group was the strong negative impact shown in total hours for full-time employees in manufacturing (-5.5. per cent growth) and real estate, renting and business activity (-4.3 per cent growth). These two groups contributed approximately 30 per cent of all full-time employees. The decrease was mainly a result of a fall in the numbers employed. Approximately 70 per cent of the decrease in total hours for these groups was attributable to a fall in total hours by men. Analysis of the change by industry group for all in employment shows the fall experienced in real estate, renting and business activity was offset by the increases identified with the self-employed in this group.

Conclusion

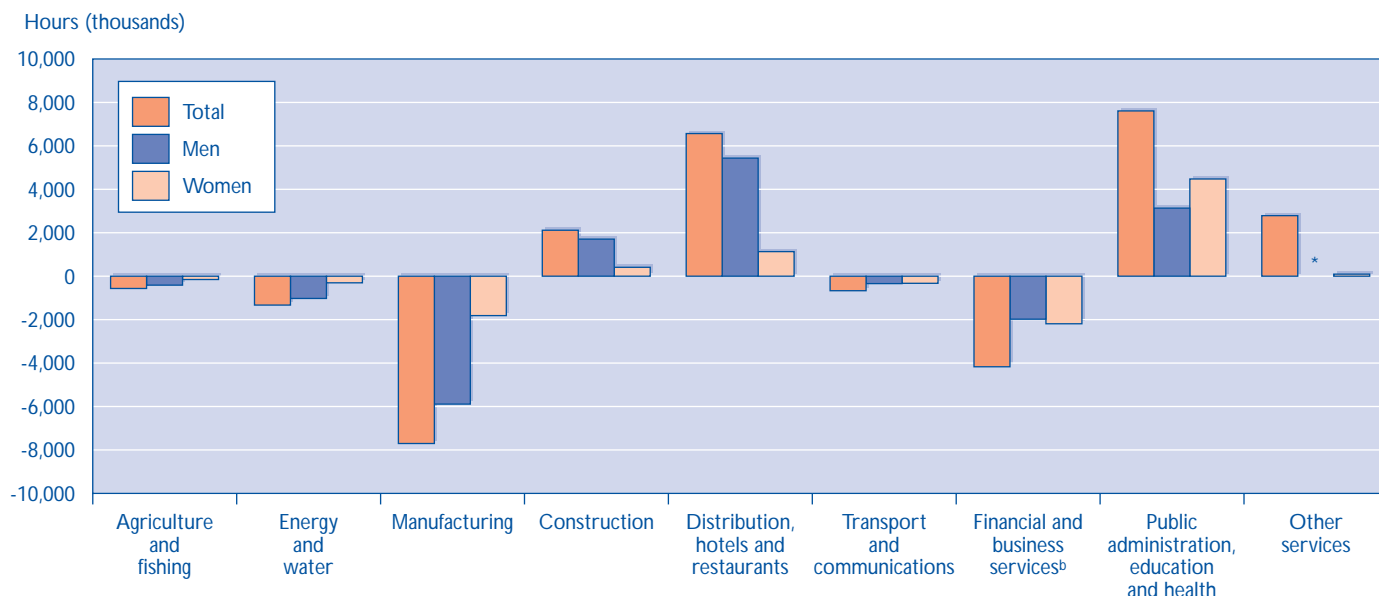
Growth over the year in total hours worked was driven by both the full-time self-employed and full-time employees, but disproportionately by the self-employed. Growth in total hours for the self-employed was primarily a result of increases in the numbers of self-employed people. For employees, growth was largely driven by increases in average hours.

The growth in total hours (1.5 per

cent, seasonally adjusted) was therefore a combination of effects: growth in the numbers in employment and growth in average hours worked (0.9 and 0.6 per cent respectively, seasonally adjusted⁶). Although growth has been observed separately in both of these indicators, the growth of their component series often conflicts, making it harder to understand the change. For example, growth in the numbers of self-employed was strong (7 per cent, seasonally adjusted) but overall employment growth was limited, because growth in the largest component (number of employees) was just 0.1 per cent, seasonally adjusted. And growth in average hours (0.6 per cent, seasonally adjusted) was entirely a result of growth in employees' average hours, yet was partly offset by a fall in the average hours worked by the self-employed.

This combination of effects also occurs with patterns displayed by occupation and industry groups. This can also cloud the identification of underlying trends. A good example can be seen with the full-time self-employed. Two of the four occupation groups that accounted for the largest growth in total hours actually showed negative growth in average hours

Figure 5 Year-on-year change in total actual hours worked for full-time employees by industry group and sex;^a United Kingdom; summer 2003, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Main and second jobs.

^b Includes real estate, renting and business activity.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

(skilled trade occupations and elementary occupations). This was as a result of the increase in numbers in self-employment leading to an increase in the total level of hours worked, even though the average number of hours worked was reduced. Another example can be seen with full-time employees. Process, plant and machine operatives

were responsible for the largest growth in average hours, despite showing falls in both the numbers in employment and total hours (employment falling proportionately more than the fall in total hours causing positive growth in the average hours). This relationship between the components therefore needs to be examined before a true

understanding of the change in total hours worked can be formed. A follow-up article extending the analysis of the growth in total hours worked in summer 2003 is planned for publication on the National Statistics website later on this year.

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Weir G., 'Self-employment in the UK labour market', pp441-51, *Labour Market Trends*, September 2003, http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/LMT_September03.pdf

Notes

- 1 Actual weekly hours in both main and second jobs, seasonally adjusted.
- 2 Detailed datasets have not been reweighted based on the 2001 Census results, and figures quoted in the rest of the article reflect this. Data used in analysis are not seasonally adjusted (unless specified). Estimates of growth refer to growth observed in summer 2003 compared with summer 2002.
- 3 After removing the effect of an adjustment that was made for college-based respondents in government employment and training programmes. The actual growth in total weekly hours was 1.56 per cent. Excluding the adjustment (0.06 per cent) growth was 1.50 per cent. Although those excluded are classified as being in employment, it is not appropriate to ask them questions about hours because they are not on employer-based schemes.
- 4 The numbers of employees and self-employed people refer specifically to respondents who also answered questions on actual hours worked.
- 5 Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification.
- 6 Seasonally adjusted estimates quoted in the conclusion are from regularly published data and may differ from unadjusted estimates referred to in the rest of the article.

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Changes in working trends over the past decade

By Trish McOrmond, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- The proportion of women in the highest ranked female occupation (in terms of numbers employed) has dropped from 31 per cent in 1901 to 9 per cent in 2001. For men, the corresponding proportion has increased 2 percentage points to 6 per cent.
- In 1901 women were more likely to work from home: 9 per cent of women and 2 per cent of men did so. In 2003 the situation was reversed, and 14 per cent of men worked from home compared with 8 per cent of women.
- Almost one-quarter of men voluntarily working part-time said that they did so because they could afford not to work full-time, whereas 41 per cent of women voluntarily working part-time wanted to spend more time with the family.
- Although temporary employment accounts for roughly the same proportion of those in employment in 2003 as in 1993, 28 per cent of those in temporary employment could not find a full-time job – a decrease of 15 percentage points over the decade; 30 per cent of temporary employees wanted this type of work in 2003.
- Young people aged 16 to 19 showed the most significant increase in the proportion working shifts, which rose from one in ten in 1993 to one in five in 2003.

Patterns of work are changing, and there may no longer be a standard model. Part-time and temporary work, shift work and a range of flexible working practices are examined in the UK and internationally.

Introduction

GROWTH AND widespread use of computing technology and the Internet, and the shift from a manufacturing-based economy to a service-based one, have encouraged changes in the way people work. The standard model of work – Monday to Friday, nine to five – may no longer be standard. Recognition of quality of life and the need for a healthy work-life balance by both policy makers and the general public, in conjunction with a business need for a more flexible labour force, may also be fuelling the discussion on non-standard work. However, some of the perceived growth in non-standard work might rather be a growing acknowledgement of established working patterns and the role these play in the economy as well as the function they play in allowing people to balance working and non-working

time and the needs of families and individuals.

In this article, using Census, LFS and OECD data, differences in occupations in 1901 and 2003¹ are examined, as are the types of professions in which people were more likely to work from home. This is followed by a discussion on part-time and temporary employment in the G7² countries and Australia in order to put the UK experience within a wider context. The article concludes with a discussion of shift work over the past ten years in the UK. The working patterns that are presented focus on the UK and women's position. Research and anecdotal evidence suggest that non-standard work is increasing; it will be argued that, in part, this is linked to social perception and an attempt to create a more inclusive and

Table 1 Top five occupations by sex ranked according to proportion of people in employment; United Kingdom; 1901 and 2003

					Per cent
Men		Women			
1901	2003	1901	2003		
Mechanics and labourers, general, unidentified	4	Transport drivers and operatives	6	Sales assistants and retail cashiers	9
Coal and shale mine hewers	4	Construction trades	5	Secretarial and related occupations	7
Agricultural labourers and farm servants not otherwise distinguished	3	Functional managers	5	Healthcare and related personal services	6
Commercial or business clerks	3	Production managers	3	Teaching professionals	6
Carmen, carriers, carters, wagoners (not farm)	3	Electrical trades	3	Administrative occupations: finance	5
		Other domestic indoor servants	31		
		Dressmakers	8		
		Laundry and washing service	5		
		Cotton weaving processes	4		
		Schoolmasters, teachers, professors, lecturers	4		
All in employment (thousands)	10,160	15,520	4,170	12,650	

Sources: 1901 Census; Labour Force Survey

heterogeneous definition of working time, rather than an absolute and recent change.

'Standard' work?

In the European Union, policies such as the framework agreement on part-time employees and the working directive on agency staff may have an impact on staff in non-standard employment, which in turn affects trends in such employment. Additionally, the development of such policies is a signal that the EU recognises that these types of employment are common enough to warrant legislation to enshrine workers' rights. Until recently, across most countries presented here, part-time and other non-standard employees had fewer or no employment rights (such as sick or vacation leave, or access to training) compared with full-time employees. Rather they were, for employers, the most flexible resource in the short term, with employment more responsive to changing market demand. These directives provide some protection for workers in non-standard situations such that they enjoy benefits similar to full-time employees.

Discussion of growth in non-standard work assumes that there has been a standard of working typical until recently. This standard working week with which the 'new' forms of employment are being compared is usually that associated with Western office-centred practice of the mid-

twentieth century, assuming a working week of Monday to Friday, 8 hours per day, during daylight hours (Allan, Brosnan, and Walsh, 1998). Women have, as evidenced by the numbers employed in 1901, been active in the paid labour market for well over a century, but have often been marginalised, as have ethnic minorities and people employed in industries such as manufacturing and agriculture, by the above definition of 'standard' working patterns.

Changes in the occupational options available to women have both influenced and been influenced by the changing make-up of the labour market structure. Women have progressively moved into new fields over the past century, and also now account for a larger share of the labour force. Presently women account for the largest proportion of part-time and temporary workers, and, in 2003, 66 per cent of women who were economically active were married or cohabiting. In 1901 women tended to leave the labour force when they married, and the most common occupations for women were those in which a large number identified their home as their place of work.

1901 and 2003: occupations and working at home

Although the occupations in which women work have changed since 1901, the overwhelming predominance of few occupations has persisted. Of note, however, is that although women

remain concentrated in fewer occupations, proportionately women have diversified, and the most popular occupation for women now accounts for only 9 per cent of women in employment compared with 31 per cent 100 years ago. In 2003, as in 1901, men participated in a diverse range of occupations and, although men made up a larger part of the working population, they were not heavily concentrated in any specific occupation; the proportion of men in the most popular occupation did not change dramatically over the century, increasing from 4 per cent to 6 per cent in 2003³ (see [Table 1](#)).⁴

In 1901 the occupations with the most homeworkers were not mutually exclusive by sex, suggesting that, in some occupations at least, the ability to work at home was in part a function of the occupation. It would be difficult as a bus driver, for example, to work at home in ways that it would not be for a childminder. All occupations in 1901 that had a large number of people (male or female) working from home allowed piecemeal work, suggesting that the non-standard nature of these occupations may have been of some importance when individuals undertook such work.

Changes in the nature of work, and consequently the labour market, will undoubtedly affect people's experience and location of their work. For instance, of the occupations in which men most often worked from home in 2003, most could use home as a base from which the worker would travel to job sites; in

contrast, women tended to report working at home for occupations which provided the option to bring piece-work home, such as secretarial duties or child-minding. Future analysis could be done looking at the proportion of home workers by occupation to determine if there are significant occupational characteristics that facilitate home working.

Of the top five most common occupations for women in 1901, women engaged in dressmaking and laundry services were also the most likely to work from home. These occupations had a high proportion of married or widowed women (18 per cent and 56 per cent respectively) and it is possible that they were taken up as women could then work while minding the house or caring for family members. Overall, 9 per cent of women were working at home in 1901; a much smaller proportion of men (2 per cent) were working from home. Of the occupations in 1901 that employed the highest number of men, none had a high number of men working at home. Although some definitional differences may have developed in the past century, it is clear that the composition of homeworkers changed by 2003; men were more likely to work from home than women (14 per cent and 8 per cent respectively) and the majority of these homeworkers reported that a telephone or computer were necessary for their work. Hotopp (2002) found that one significant contributor to the higher proportion of men working at home was the predominance of self-employment among men as compared with women. And unlike in 1901, the occupations for men in which working from home was most often reported, such as construction trades and functional managers, were also among those that employed the highest proportion of men.

The NS-SEC is the new socio-economic classification used by ONS. There are several levels of aggregation, the top level being three categories: professional/managerial, intermediate, and working. The NS-SEC classification is not based on skill or the degree of 'manuality' involved in the work (Goldthorpe, 1997). Rather the distinction is based on the relationship

the worker has with the employer: 'professional/managerial' staff (including the self-employed) have a service-based relationship, whereas individuals in 'working' occupations have a labour contract. People employed in 'intermediate' occupations are a blend, in terms of employment relations, between the service-based relationship and labour contract (Rose and O'Reilly, 1998). This categorisation provides a proxy for relative social standing.

Examining homework for spring 2003 by socio-economic categories for the main job, there is little gender difference in the proportion of people working at home. 'Intermediate' occupations, those occupations in which people have a blended relationship with their employer, are those most likely either to work from home or the same grounds, or use their home as a base (54 per cent for men and 50 per cent for women). Those in 'working' occupations, or those who have a labour contract with their employer, are the least likely to work at their home or use it as a base.

In addition to working from home part or all of the time, part-time working is another approach to balancing work and family life, or an option for those who cannot find or do not want full-time work. The following section discusses part-time work in the UK and internationally, as well as focusing on the gendered nature of part-time work and the reasons provided by UK LFS respondents as to why they are working part-time.

Part-time work

Contextualising part-time work

Part-time workers fall into two categories: voluntary and involuntary part-time workers. The first group consists of those who have chosen to find employment that offers them part-time work for a variety of reasons ranging from child or elder care to being financially able to take on part-time work. The second group, the involuntary part-timers, are those who have taken part-time work because they

were unable to find full-time work for reasons such as the work not accommodating their needs or being in their field. Furthermore, people who are part-time may fluctuate between being in voluntary and involuntary part-time work, depending on their circumstances.

Part-time work, irrespective of whether it is voluntary or involuntary, falls into two broad categories. The first is self-defined part-time work; respondents to the UK LFS are asked whether they work part-time or full-time, but the interviewer does not define a threshold. The OECD uses a threshold of 30 hours per week to differentiate between part-time and full-time work, and to allow international comparisons. Some additional national differences are presented later in this section.

There are a variety of personal and cultural differences that can influence the reasons for part-time employment. In Japan, non-regular workers are predominantly female (Houseman and Osawa, 1995), and this has strong roots in the traditional Japanese labour market. In the past, Japanese workers traditionally worked longer hours than their peers in other industrialised nations (although there are signals that this may be changing), and were subject to a mobility clause with most forms of full-time, regular employment. These issues, in addition to the greater household and childcare responsibilities faced by women in general, may be strong factors influencing choice as Japanese women move into employment in greater numbers.

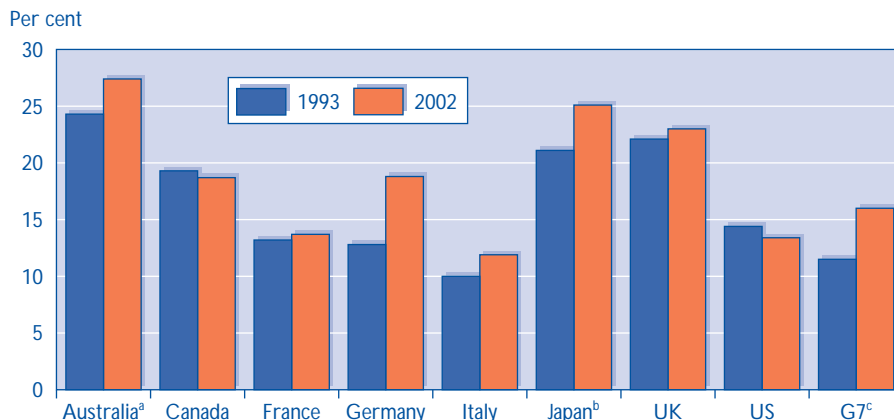
In the UK, as with much of the Western world, women have often taken part-time employment in an effort to balance home and work responsibilities. Bardasi and Gornick (2000) discuss the factors that have an impact on women's decision to participate in paid work within the UK, and with cross-national comparisons. The presence of children or dependent adults, as well as the household income, were all found to influence the decision of women to participate in paid work and whether they undertook full-time or part-time work. However, demand-side factors, such as the availability of part-time work within the country may also affect

women's choices: in those countries with a greater availability of (high quality) part-time jobs and/or better childcare provision, part-time work is a more feasible option.

Part-time employment may also be employer-driven. Poloz (2002) suggests that the increase in part-time employment as a proportion of total employment is strongly linked to the economic cycle. Although Canada has been leading the G7 economies in growth, Canadian companies are looking to increase productivity and cut costs, and so job growth has been predominantly part-time. The current situation is similar to the early 1990s, when there was a 'jobless recovery' from the recession in both the USA and Canada and part-time jobs accounted for the majority of employment growth (Poloz, 2002). Houseman and Osawa highlight this relationship of labour demand with economic cycles when discussing changes to the Japanese labour market; they suggest that in order to cope with the ageing labour force, and increase flexibility it will be necessary for Japanese firms to expand part-time employment. A jobless recovery similar to that experienced in the early 1990s is currently evident in the USA: although the recession is effectively over in terms of productivity, the USA has experienced negative job growth (Leonhardt, 2003).

There are slight differences in the proportion of people working part-time when examined using national definitions and, more to the point, these are not fully comparable due to the variation in how part-time work is defined by each country. In the Australian LFS for example, part-time employment is based in part on self-definition. However, there is some post-interview (re)classification for those who state that they work part-time but worked over 35 hours in the reference week as full-time employees (ABS, 2003; OECD, 1997). There is no indication whether people who say they are full-time but worked less than 35 hours in the reference week are recoded as part-time, suggesting an undercount of part-time employees using the Australian national definition.

Figure 1 Proportions of part-time workers in selected countries; 1993 and 2002



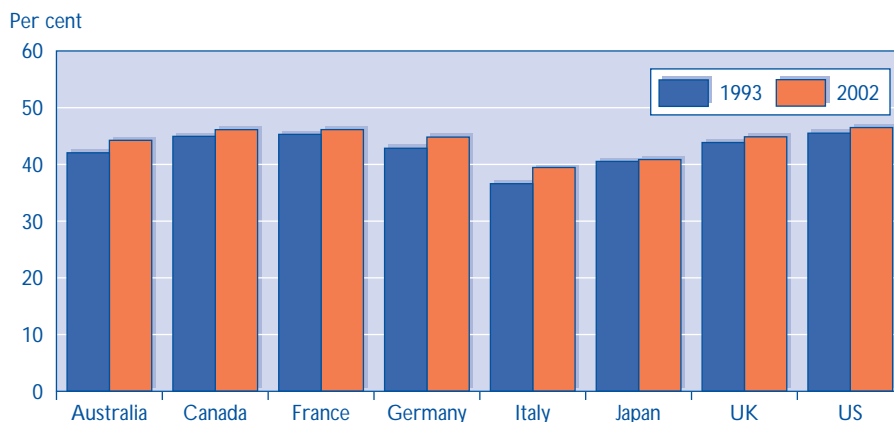
Source: OECD

a Data for Australia are based on actual hours worked.

b Data for Japan are based on actual hours worked; part-time is defined as under 35 hours per week.

c The 'group of seven' countries: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK and USA.

Figure 2 Proportions of women in the labour force in selected countries;^a 1993 and 2002



Source: OECD

a Excludes armed forces.

Working part-time

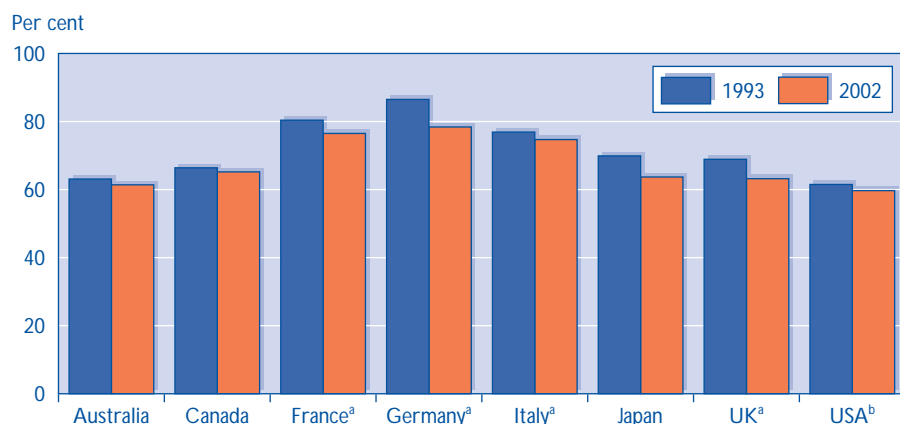
Using a common OECD definition of part-time work (usual working hours being less than 30 hours per week irrespective of actual hours in the reference week or occupation) it is possible to compare the proportion of people working shorter hours in the G7 and Australia (see *Figure 1*).

Women account for less than half of the civilian labour force,⁵ ranging from 39 per cent in Italy to 47 per cent in the USA (see *Figure 2*). Examining shorter working time by gender, it is notable that women are concentrated in part-time work, both voluntary and involuntary, in the UK, the rest of the

G7, and Australia. But, while the proportion of women employed part-time involuntarily has decreased, women still account for over half of all involuntary part-time workers in the G7 and Australia (see *Figure 3*).

In Australia (the country with both the largest proportion of part-time workers and involuntary part-time workers), Markey, et al. (2001) found that the growth in the labour market between 1982 and 1997 could be primarily attributed to the growth in non-standard employment. And the majority of growth in non-standard employment has been in predominantly female occupations irrespective of the

Figure 3 Proportions of involuntary part-time workers who are women in selected countries; 1993 and 2002



Source: OECD

a Data for UK, Germany, Italy, and France are for 1993 and 2001.

b Data for USA are for 1998 and 2002, and exclude those who are self-employed.

Table 2 Proportion of working-age people in employment working part-time by industry; United Kingdom; spring quarter 2003, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent
Agriculture and fishing	15.7
Energy and water	6.2
Manufacturing	7.8
Construction	6.6
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	39.6
Transport and communication	12.2
Banking, finance, insurance etc.	18.9
Public administration, education and health	31.6
Other services	34.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

increasing number of men undertaking part-time employment.

Looking at total part-time employment, the proportion of part-time workers has increased in all countries except Canada and the USA. However, the proportion of involuntary part-time workers has decreased in the majority of countries, the exceptions being Germany, Japan, and Italy. Although people may take on part-time work because full-time employment is not available, there are other considerations as to why people may work part-time; for example, it may be a reaction to increased demands on their personal time such as the need to provide child or elder care. The decreasing share of involuntary part-time workers may be an indication of a shift in the reasons people are taking on part-time work.

Why do people work part-time in the UK?

The reasons why people work part-time have changed over the past ten years. Using spring quarter 2003 data from the UK LFS, there was a slight decrease in the proportion of people who did not want a full-time job (from 74 per cent to 72 per cent) and the proportion of people who could not find a full-time job also decreased from 13 per cent to 8 per cent over the ten-year period. Those who took part-time work because they were students showed the largest increase – 18 per cent compared with 12 per cent – and in 2003 1.9 per cent were ill or disabled.

Men now make up a larger proportion of part-time workers, both voluntary and involuntary, but their reasons for voluntarily working part-time differ from women's. Men working part-time

voluntarily were more likely to do so because they could afford not to work full-time, whereas women were most likely to give wanting to spend more time with their families as the reason (24 per cent and 41 per cent respectively in 2003).

Part-time working patterns in the UK

People aged 16 to 19 were the most likely to be working part-time in the UK in spring 2003. Just over half of men (51 per cent) and 69 per cent of women in this age group worked part-time. For women, those aged 25 to 29 were the least likely, with one in four in this age group in part-time employment; however, in all age categories and over the 1993-2003 period, women were more likely than men to have worked part-time.

The proportion of women in employment working part-time has remained stable at 44 per cent over the period 1993 to 2003. The rate for men, however, has increased from 7 per cent to 10 per cent. The proportion of all those in employment working part-time has increased from 24 to 26 per cent over the period.

The proportion of employees working part-time was greatest in the distribution, hotels and restaurants industry at 40 per cent in spring 2003 (see Table 2). Women were more likely to be working part-time than men were in this industry. In spring 2003, 58 per cent of women were working part-time in distribution, hotels and restaurants compared with 21 per cent of men. In spring 2003, 12 per cent of employees working in distribution, hotels and restaurants were in full-time education. This was double that for the other services industry, which employed the second highest proportion of students at 6 per cent.

Examining part-time work by length of time with the same employer, just over one-quarter of women currently employed part-time have been with their employer for over ten years. Of these, 7 per cent had been with the same employer for over 20 years: among men, almost 10 per cent presently working part-time had been with the same employer for over 20 years. While

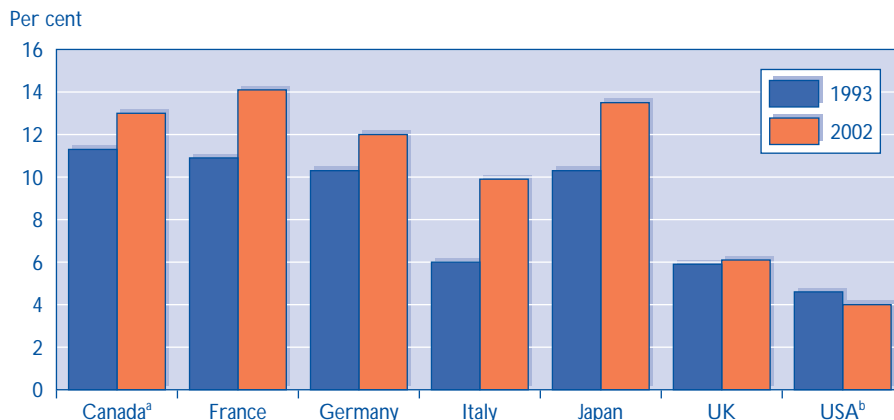
data limitations prevent examining whether people currently employed part-time were also in part-time employment when they began with their employer, research by Doogan (2001) supports the suggestion that part-time work does provide long-term employment options. Furthermore, past research has found that a majority of women who were in full-time employment before taking maternity leave switched to part-time work upon their return, which would contribute to long-term employment among women who are now employed part-time. Although recent discussions about part-time employment have centred on the non-standard aspect, the fact that there are employees who have spent in excess of ten years with the same employer and who are presently part-time workers indicates that part-time employment is an alternative to standard working and a method used to achieve an improved work-life balance.

Temporary workers

In addition to increases in part-time employment, temporary employment has also increased over the past decade. Markey, et al. (2001) found that, as in Australia, growth had occurred in the EU in non-standard employment in predominantly female occupations, where 48 per cent of employees subject to a fixed term or temporary contract were female, although women accounted for only 42 per cent of the paid workforce. The European Council has attempted to develop a directive on temporary employment; to date, there has not been agreement among the necessary parties. The primary purpose of this proposal is to bring treatment of temporary agency workers into line with that which they would receive if they were employed by the company directly (eironline, 2003). Throughout the G7 the proportion of temporary workers has increased in all countries except for the USA, which has experienced a slight decline since 1998, and the UK (see *Figure 4*).

Temporary work is a concept that is difficult to measure: does it refer to seasonal, agricultural workers or to consultants who take on a series of

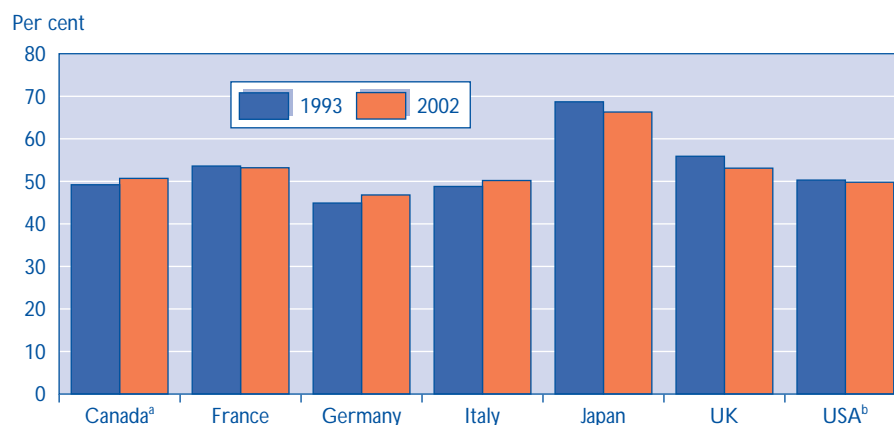
Figure 4 Proportions of people in temporary employment in selected countries; 1993 and 2002



Source: OECD

a Data for Canada are for 1997 and 2002.
b Data for the USA are for 1997 and 2001.

Figure 5 Proportions of women in temporary jobs in selected countries; 1993 and 2002



Source: OECD

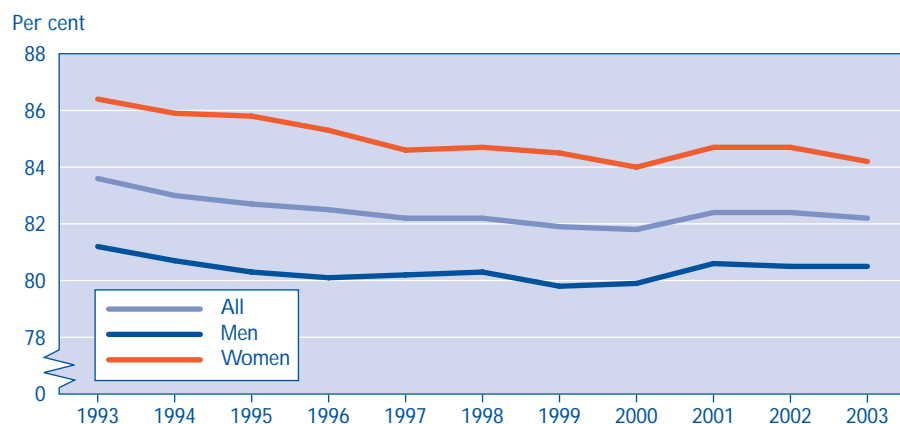
a Data for Canada are for 1997 and 2002.
b Data for the USA are for 1997 and 2001.

contracts rather than work for a single employer? Measuring temporary work is challenging also if a person is employed full-time by an agency that farms out their workers: are they full-time (with the agency) or are they temporary (with the company to which they are being farmed out)? However, there are still interesting components of temporary work to examine bearing these limitations in mind. In this section, UK LFS respondents who stated that they were temporary workers, based on the obligations of their employment, not their personal intentions (see Labour Force Survey, 2003 Questionnaire; 27) are discussed.

The composition of temporary workers by sex has remained relatively stable. Across the G7, there have been only slight increases or decreases (plus or minus about 1 or 2 per cent) in the proportion of women in temporary work (see *Figure 5*). However, in all countries except Germany women accounted for at least 50 per cent of temporary employees in 2002, although they did not make up 50 per cent of the civilian labour force (see *Figure 2*).

The definition of temporary workers varies slightly from country to country; thus, as with involuntary part-time workers, direct comparisons are difficult. However, the international

Figure 6 Proportions of people in employment who never do shift work; United Kingdom; 1993 to 2003



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 3 Proportions of people working in non-permanent jobs by age group and sex; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1993 and 2003, not seasonally adjusted

Age group	Men		Women		All	
	1993	2003	1993	2003	1993	2003
	Per cent		Per cent		Per cent	
16-24	10.1	11.4	10.1	11.1	10.1	11.3
25-49	3.8	3.5	6.5	5.9	5.1	4.6
50+	4.7	5.6	5.3	5.6	4.9	5.6

Source: Labour Force Survey

comparison provides an indication of the gendered nature of temporary workers. The largest definitional differences between countries are: in Japan, only those contracts with a duration of less than one year are considered temporary; in Australia people are permanent employees if the employee is entitled to paid holiday and/or sick leave; and in Canada people are considered temporary if the work contract is for a fixed period. Across the EU, definitions are harmonised due to Eurostat requirements providing a more consistent comparison across these countries.

As shown in Table 3, the proportion of people working in non-permanent jobs has remained fairly constant over the decade. Looking at UK data, temporary employment is most common among those who are under 25, in both 1993 and 2003 and irrespective of gender. Just over one in ten people aged 16 to 24 reported that

they were in temporary work.

Prime-age people are least likely to be engaged in temporary work, although women are almost twice as likely as men to report that their work is non-permanent in some way. Temporary employment peaked in 1997, with 8 per cent of the population reporting temporary contracts; this proportion has declined to 6 per cent in 2003, which is the same as in 1993.

Using LFS spring quarter data from 1993 and 2003, the reasons for taking temporary employment can be examined. In 1993 those respondents who could not find a permanent job (43 per cent) far outnumbered those who did not want a permanent job; one-quarter of respondents did not want a permanent job. In contrast, in 2003 those unable to find a permanent job (28 per cent) and those who did not want a permanent job (30 per cent) accounted for roughly the same proportion; however, 37 per cent of respondents

indicated that there was some other reason for taking a temporary job.

The type of work that employees in temporary work are undertaking can also be examined. In 2003, 4 per cent of workers were in seasonal work, down from 6 per cent in 1993; agency work increased significantly from 7 per cent in 1993 to 18 per cent in 2003. Those employed on a fixed contract (just under half in both years) or in casual work (22 per cent in 1993; 19 per cent in 2003) remained relatively stable over the period.

Shift work

Part-time and temporary work may be non-standard in that part-time is reduced hours (compared with the majority of workers), and temporary work is of a limited duration – either for a fixed time period or for a set piece of work. In contrast, those who work shifts, in addition to potentially being employed part-time or for a limited duration, have the added complexity of working either fixed hours at non-standard times of the day, for example evenings, nights, or weekends, or working a variety of times over a set period, such as rotating or split shifts. This section is a brief discussion of shift work in the UK and future work will be undertaken to examine whether there is a relationship between part-time, temporary, and shift work.

In 1999 LFS categories for frequency of shift work changed from 'occasionally' and 'sometimes' to 'usually' and 'most of the time' and discontinuities may account for some change in reporting. That being said, using the UK LFS (spring quarter data) it can be seen that the proportion of people reporting they never work shift work has remained constant for the past decade (see Figure 6). This suggests that although there may be some inconsistency in reporting between 'occasionally' and 'sometimes', or 'usually' and 'most of the time', the proportion of the labour force ever doing shift work has remained constant over the past decade.

Men were more likely to report doing shift work most of the time than women in both 1993 and 2003 (16 per cent as compared to 13 per cent). The

Box 1 Shift work definitions

Three-shift working

The day is divided into three working periods: morning, afternoon and night. This type of shift work usually, but not always, involves one or more weeks of mornings, followed by one or more weeks of afternoons, followed by one or more weeks of nights.

Continental shifts

This is a continuous three-shift system that rotates rapidly; for example, three mornings, then two afternoons, then two nights. Usually there is a break between shift changes.

Two-shift system early/late-double day

Normally two shifts of eight hours each; for example, 6 am-2 pm and 2 pm-10 pm. Shifts are usually alternated weekly or over longer intervals.

Split shifts

These are full shifts divided into two distinct parts with a gap of several hours in between. Used in industries where peak demands are met at different times of the day, for example catering, passenger transport and service industries.

Morning shift

If full-time, most commonly 6 am-2 pm. This code is used if the morning shift is the only shift worked or worked part-time during the morning.

Evening shift

If full-time, most commonly 3 pm-12 midnight. Also used for a part-time shift 5 pm-9 pm or 6 pm-10 pm. Part-time evening shifts are usually called twilight shifts.

Night shift

If full-time, most commonly 6 pm-6 am, and usually continuing after midnight. This code is used only for permanent night work.

Weekend shift

This code is used for work during Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays (6 am-6 pm), when there is no other work.

Other type of shift work

This code is only used when none of the above apply.

predominance of men in shift work may be related to the higher proportion of men employed in manufacturing, as, traditionally, manufacturing industries are most likely to engage in shift working; women's predominance in part-time and temporary work may be linked to the growth of personal services, and their concentration in this area, as well as retail sales.

However, in nursing and other health-related occupations, which have a predominantly female workforce, there is a strong history of shift work; as the economy continues to shift from manufacturing to personal services, an associated change in the gender composition of shift workers may also be occurring. The greater increase in the number of women reporting shift work, compared with men (3 and 1 percentage point(s) increase since 1993 respectively), suggests this may be so.

Frequency of shift work

Among men, the age category showing the greatest increase in the proportion engaged in shift work over the period was the 16-19 age group, rising from 10 per

cent in 1993 to 18 per cent in 2003. Men aged 60 to 64 were least likely to report doing shift work over the decade.

Among women, those aged 16 to 24 had the highest proportion reporting doing shift work most of the time, with one in five women in this age group reporting shift work as their regular pattern of work in 2003. As with men, women aged 16 to 19 had the most significant increase over the time period – 12 per cent reported usually doing shift work in 1993, and this increased to 20 per cent in 2003.

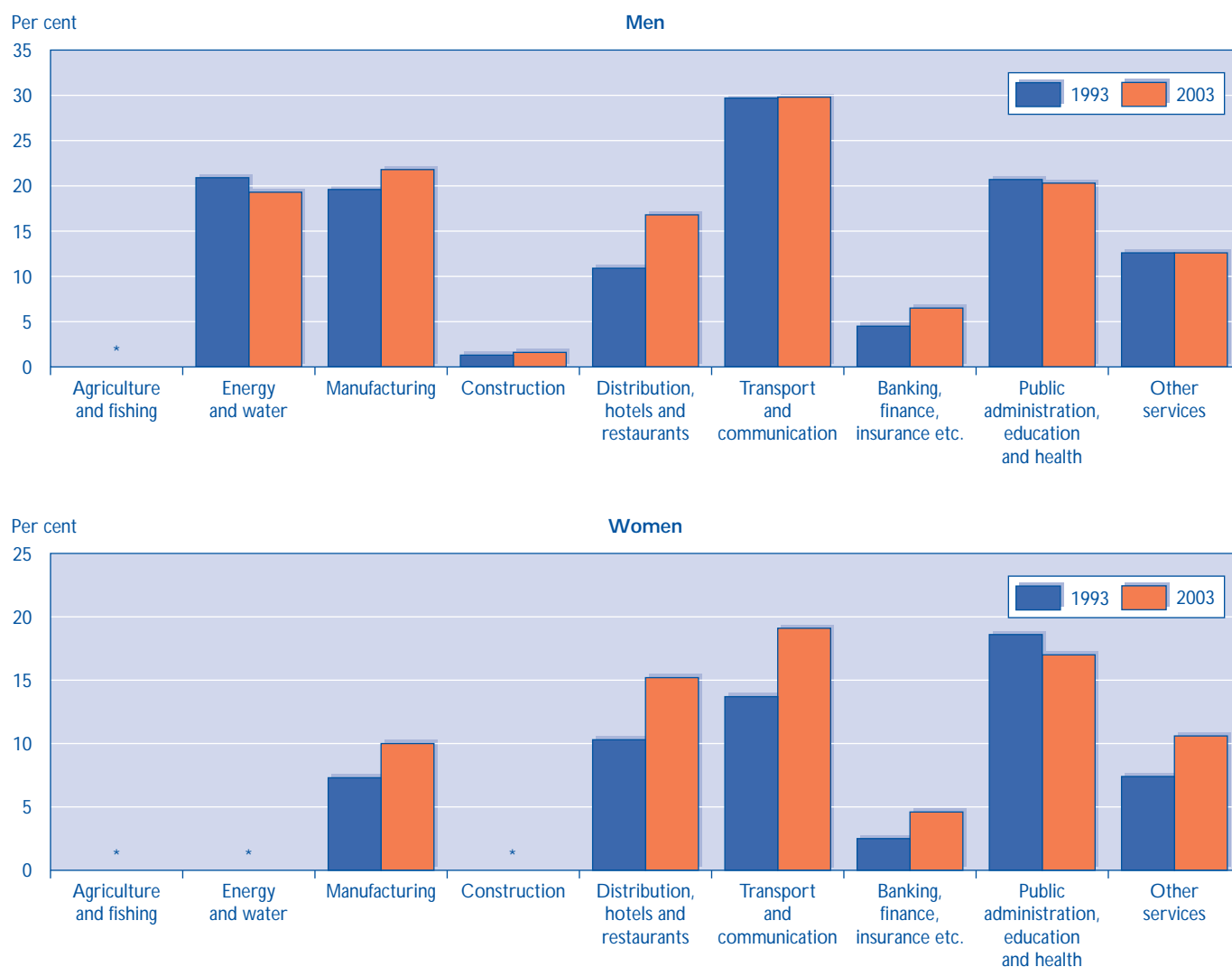
Some of the growth in shift working for the younger age groups may be linked to a growing need to finance some portion of their post-secondary education, as is already common in North America, and therefore a need to fit work around their course work. Shift work, particularly in workplaces such as restaurants, pubs and shops, may provide young adults this opportunity. Further research on the proportion of students working shifts may enhance understanding on the changing age composition of shift workers.

For the population as a whole, the

proportion doing shift work most of the time has shown a slight increase, moving from 13 per cent in 1993 to 15 per cent in 2003. In total, women experienced slightly more growth in shift work than did men, showing an increase of 2 percentage points, and this may be related to the move from a manufacturing to a service-based, 24/7 economy. Notably however, the growth of the 24/7 economy presents unique challenges that will need to be addressed as this type of working gains prominence (Circadian Technologies, 2002).

Type of shift work

The most common type of shifts for people in shift work most of the time was the two-shift system with early/late double day shifts. This normally consists of two shifts of eight hours each alternated over weekly or longer intervals (see *Box 1* for a full list of definitions). The proportion of those in employment working this two-shift system has remained stable over the decade at approximately 30 per cent. Women were slightly more likely to be

Figure 7 Proportions of working-age^a people in shift work by industry; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1993 and 2003

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

working this two-shift system than men (31 per cent and 29 per cent respectively in spring 2003). However, the proportion of women has declined by 7 percentage points in the past decade (from 38 in 1993) whereas the proportion of men has increased 2 percentage points in the same time.

Although the LFS does not collect information on the reasons that people undertake shift work, anecdotal evidence suggests that for some it is a characteristic of their occupation, for example police and health workers, while others use shift work to balance their work and family responsibilities. There is, however, little support for 24/7

workers in the workplace: Circadian Technologies found that access to human resources and staff canteens, as well as training, was far more limited than for those working standard hours (2002).

Shift work by highest qualification

Information on the proportion of people working shift work by the highest educational qualification obtained is available from spring 1996. Examining this data, it is notable that the proportion doing shift work has remained relatively constant across the six categories of educational qualifications, with most changes

between zero and ± 2 per cent. Those with degree level qualifications are the least likely to do shift work and this has remained consistent since 1996.

Shift work by industry

Shift work was most common in the transport and communication industry over the past decade – at least one in four workers did shift work – ranging from 26 in 1993 to 27 in 2003, with a peak of 29 in 2001.

As shown in *Figure 7*, about one-third of male workers in the transport and communication industry were doing shift work and this has remained stable. The proportion of women in this

industry engaged in shift work has increased by approximately 5 percentage points to 19 in 2003, making it the industry in which women most frequently shift worked.

In 1993 public administration, education and health accounted for 19 per cent of shift workers, but has shown a small decline in 2003 to 17 per cent. Working shifts was least common in the construction industry, with the proportion remaining stable at just over 1 per cent over the course of the decade.

Conclusion

The concept of standard working arrangements varies not only within national labour markets – what is common practice in one industry may be non-standard in another – but also between national labour markets, with standards in the UK being aberrant in France, for example (Harvey, 1999). Examining part-time and temporary employment across the G7, the variations may be related to numerous factors ranging from how part-time is calculated to the impact of employment legislation on the willingness of employers to engage employees on a full-time, indeterminate basis; in fact,

part-time employment is more common and popular when there is less stringent employment legislation (Slinger, 2001). Furthermore, countries which have more strict legislation for temporary workers have a lower incidence of temporary work than those countries that focus their legislation on permanent employees (Slinger, 2001).

Changes in working patterns over time may signal the attempts of individuals and employers to develop a more productive approach to work. Employers may be using non-standard working arrangements to create a labour force that is more flexible and thus suited to meet market demand, and employees may be attempting to create a more effective work-life balance. However, shift, temporary, and part-time work have been common among a large minority of the population for the past decade, supporting the conclusion that these work patterns have been an option, although little recognised, for some time for marginalised workers who could not find, or perhaps did not want, standard employment. Positioning these types of work arrangements as new, or as a reaction to the current change in the nature of the labour market, obfuscates the dynamics

that first created a standard/non-standard distinction and renders it more difficult to understand the complexity of the labour market in both its current and past guises.

Future work

In this article, shift, part-time and temporary work were looked at for the past decade. Homeworking was also briefly mentioned. For a more complete discussion of homeworking in the UK, see Hotopp (2002). Over the coming months a number of articles examining non-standard work will be presented. One of these will look at working time arrangements in the UK and how these may have evolved over the past decade. The article will focus on the number of hours that individuals are working and when they are working, whether days, evenings, or nights and/or weekends. Subsequent articles will provide a literature review of research conducted on changing working patterns and the relationship with work-life balance and others will focus on specific groups, such as lone parents, who may be undertaking alternative working patterns and arrangements.

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Notes

- 1 Data from the 2001 Census was not available at the desired level of disaggregation at the time this article was prepared; thus, LFS data for spring 2003 were used.
- 2 The 'group of seven' countries: USA, Germany, Japan, UK, France, Italy and Canada.
- 3 Data from the 2001 Census were not available at the time this article was being prepared.
- 4 See Table XXXV, 1901 Census: Occupations of males and females, aged 10 and upwards at ten groups of age, distinguishing for those engaged in certain industries the numbers returned as 'Working at home'; also as 'Employers', 'Working for employers', 'Working on own account', and 'Others', 1901.
- 5 The civilian labour force comprises all those in the labour force, excluding the armed forces. The armed forces are excluded here as there is a much lower proportion of women in the armed forces than in the general labour force.

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Improving labour market statistics in Ukraine

By **Helen Ganson**, Labour Market Division and **Richard Laux**, National Statistics and International Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- Ukraine began an annual labour force survey (LFS) programme in 1995, and has run an improved quarterly survey since 1999 incorporating both methodological and organisational changes which have enhanced international comparisons.
- The Ukraine LFS shows an employment rate in the 15-70 age group of 56 per cent and an unemployment rate of 11.7 per cent. The unemployment rate of the urban population is twice that of the rural population; however, it is offset by a higher economic inactivity rate among the rural population.
- Labour market statistics are also available from a variety of business and administrative sources. Business surveys currently have an impressively high response rate, although this may change with the transition to a market economy.
- As in the UK, there are differences between sources in estimates of the key labour market indicators of employment and unemployment. For example, the unemployment rate from the registered unemployment figures (equivalent to the UK's claimant count) is half of that derived from the LFS.
- ONS is assisting the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine to improve their social statistics in general, and labour market statistics in particular. Priorities are methodological improvements to the LFS, reconciliation of different sources of labour market statistics, development of subnational labour market indicators, and development of a dissemination strategy.

This article describes the work underway to improve labour market statistics in Ukraine as part of the programme in Social Statistics Management and Methodology sponsored by the Department for International Development.

Introduction

IN THE years since independence in 1991, Ukraine has faced the challenge of building a state against a background of serious economic collapse. The early years of the transition from a centrally planned economy to a market economy, which were characterised by stop-start economic reforms, were marked by some significant downturns. According to official statistics, gross national product almost halved between 1991 and 1999. Life expectancy dropped dramatically, especially for men, while infant and child mortality rates increased. Communicable diseases spread, and the health of many was also affected by pollution.

The UK Government's aim, through the Department for International

Development (DfID), is to help Ukraine's recovery. ONS is assisting the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine (SSCU) to develop its social statistics and this will help to monitor progress (see [Box 1](#)). This article focuses on work undertaken by ONS in the area of labour market statistics, with special interest in coherence of statistics from different sources.

Context

Ukraine is a country of 48.46 million people (December 2001 Census) situated between Russia and Europe. Historically, eastern Ukraine had strong links with Russia and became part of the Russian Empire under Catherine

Figure 1 Ukraine and surrounding countries



Source: Office for National Statistics

Sources of labour market statistics

In Ukraine, as elsewhere, the main sources of labour market statistics can be grouped into:

- census and household surveys;
- business surveys; and
- administrative sources.

The most recent population census was held in 2001, and detailed analysis is still being carried out. Although containing questions on employer, occupation, workplace, and employment status, the focus of the economic activity questions was to identify all the sources of respondents' income (for example from employment, self-employment, income from property, pensions, scholarships, benefits), and their main source of income, if any. Responses to these questions cannot easily be classified according to International Labour Organisation (ILO) categories; in particular, distinguishing among the unemployed, the economically inactive and those with small or contingent jobs would be almost impossible. However, a comparative exercise taking into account age, sex, employment status and regional differences might be illuminating.

Ukraine began an annual labour force survey (LFS) programme in 1995, but it was found that an annual survey was inadequate for monitoring the rapid rate of change in the Ukrainian labour market. Consequently, an improved quarterly survey was introduced in 1999 incorporating both methodological and organisational changes. One important change was the tightening up of the definitions of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity to conform to ILO guidelines. A consequence of the improvement in the definitions and organisation of data collection has been to reduce comparability with the earlier annual surveys.

Ukraine LFS interviews take place in the last month of each quarter, and include residents of sampled households who are aged 15-70, are Ukrainian nationals, and permanent residents. The radiation-contaminated

Box 1 The State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

The structure of the State Statistics Committee (SSCU) dates from the Soviet period, being organised into three hierarchical layers of national, regional, and administrative district. In total SSCU has around 12,000 employees, about 400 of whom are based at national level, with the remainder split between the regional and district levels. Staff at national level are responsible for statistical policy and methodological developments, whereas staff at regional level implement policy and organise data collection. Data validation is carried out at district level.

the Great, while western Ukraine was part of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and latterly of the Habsburg Empire.

After the Bolshevik revolution in 1917 and the collapse of the Habsburg Empire in 1918, there were three unsuccessful attempts to create an independent Ukraine. By 1921, the western part was again incorporated into Poland, while the larger eastern and central part became part of the Soviet Union as the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR). Ukrainian nationalism persevered during the inter-war years despite Stalin's terror campaigns. When the Second World War ended, the

Ukrainian SSR reunited with western Ukraine and the Crimea was ceded from Russia. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the Ukrainian parliament declared independence, which was confirmed by referendum, with 90 per cent approving the decision.

Since 1991 Ukraine has aimed to support its independence by maintaining friendly relations with its neighbours, particularly Russia, and reaching out to the West. Ukraine considers integration into Europe and European institutions its top foreign policy priority, but progress in this area requires political and economic reforms on Ukraine's part.

zone around Chernobyl and the institutional population (including army conscripts) are excluded. In 2000 an annual average of 72 per cent of the households in the sample participated, with 13 per cent refusing, 12 per cent exempt because of the age criterion, and 4 per cent excluded for other reasons (for example, locked or non-residential premises). This resulted in an achieved sample of 91,000 households and 196,000 individuals in 2000. Questions are asked on household composition, demographic details of the household members aged 15-70, and details of their economic status including industry, occupation, temporary absences for those in employment, and job search, reasons, duration and availability for those not in employment.

The Ukraine LFS is considered to be the most comprehensive and internationally comparable source of information on the labour market, providing reliable quarterly information on economic activity, employment and unemployment for Ukraine as a whole, and reliable annual averages for each of the 26 regions (comprising the Autonomous Republic of Crimea including the city of Sevastopol, the city of Kyiv, and 24 'oblasts'). The regions are further subdivided into administrative districts ('raions'), as many as 30 in each, resulting in a total of around 650 districts. The Ukraine LFS sample is selected by a process of

multistage stratified sampling to ensure uniform coverage of each region. However, not every district is represented in the sample, which means that estimates are not available for these districts. In addition, the small sample size for those districts included results in high sampling variation for district estimates. For these reasons, the Ukraine LFS does not provide satisfactory data for small areas.

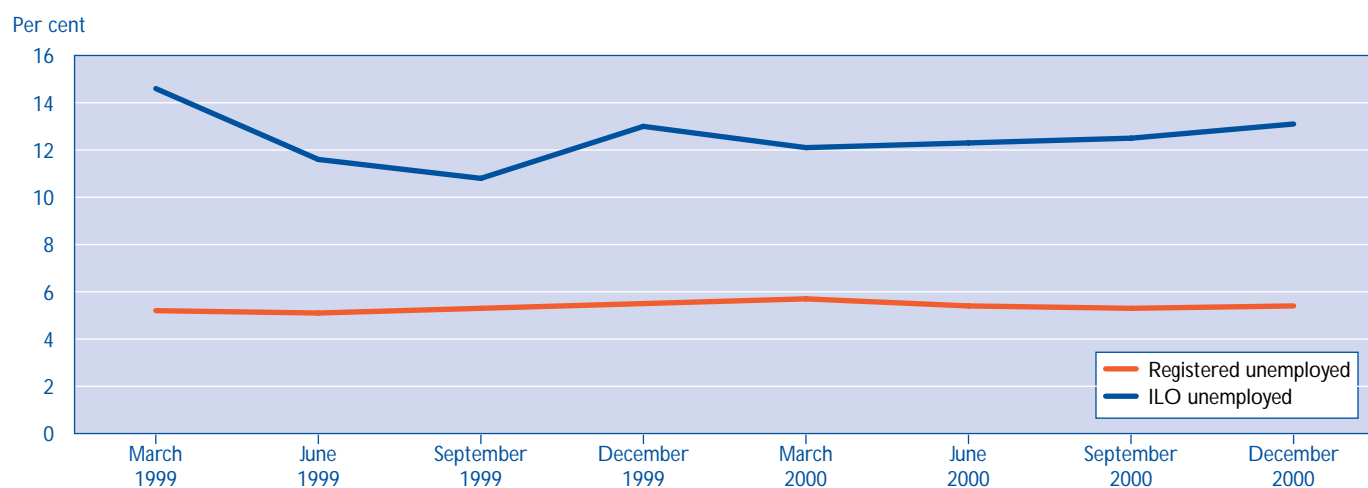
Business surveys of employment and earnings cover all state economic institutions, as well as large and medium-sized enterprises in the private sector, and a sample of smaller registered enterprises. The subsidiary household agriculture sector (personal household plots, producing for self-consumption and/or the market), self-employment and the informal sector are not included. Business surveys are carried out monthly, quarterly, and annually, each collecting a different set of data. The annual survey collects details on working conditions in selected industries, on education, and manpower training status. The quarterly survey collects data on employment, hours and strikes, and the distribution of earnings including payment in kind for agriculture. The monthly survey collects employment, average earnings, tax, and hours. Although the system of data collection involves all three administrative levels (national, regional and district), it results in high compliance and speedy publication of

results. Business surveys have a long time series, and an impressive compliance rate.

Administrative data on the number of registered unemployed is provided to the State Employment Centre by the network of local employment offices. These data comply with Ukrainian employment law in defining the unemployed as able-bodied persons of working age (16-54 for women, 16-59 for men) who are without work, do not receive a wage, salary or other income, are registered with a local employment office, are looking for a job and are available to accept one. Although not conforming to the ILO definition of unemployment, statistics on registered unemployment are available quickly and at small area level. However, there are some concerns about the reliability of the data as a result of differing approaches at some local employment offices.

As in the UK, there are differences between total employment levels measured by the Ukraine LFS and by the business surveys. A reconciliation exercise carried out for the ILO (Chernyshev) using 1999 data showed that the business surveys estimated 21.8 million people in employment and the LFS 20.0 million. However, once adjustments had been made to allow for different coverage of people on administrative leave, women on childcare leave, the institutional population, armed forces, the self-

Figure 2 ILO and registered unemployment rates; Ukraine; March 1999 to December 2000



Source: Ukraine Labour Force Survey; administrative sources

employed, unpaid family workers, and people working in the subsidiary household agriculture sector, this difference of 1.8 million (8.9 per cent) was reduced to 40,000 (0.02 per cent). The author concluded, however, that it was difficult to say without further study whether the adjusted totals could be considered more reliable than the published official employment statistics.

There are significant differences between unemployment rates derived from the Ukraine LFS and the registered unemployment figures, with the LFS (ILO definition) rate being at least double the registered unemployment (official) rate (see [Figure 2](#) and subsequent discussion). This difference stems from the fact that, as with the (ILO) unemployment rate and claimant count rate in the UK, the two sources are based on different concepts and definitions, and serve different purposes.

As mentioned above, although the LFS is the preferred source of labour market data since it conforms to internationally agreed ILO definitions, it does not at present satisfy the demand for local area data. Increasing demands from government departments and data users at regional level show that effective state regulation of labour relationships is not possible without effective monitoring of local labour markets supported by timely data. At

present, information on this topic is very limited, being of necessity based on the employer surveys and the administrative statistics on the registered unemployed, neither of which are in line with ILO definitions.

Ukraine issues

There are some labour market measurement issues which are specific to the Ukraine; this section describes three of them in more detail.

Measuring the agricultural sector and rural/urban differences

Ukraine was once known as the breadbasket of the former Soviet Union, benefiting from fertile black soil. The large collective farm sector, which had previously been the main source of rural employment, is still in the process of restructuring, and declining agricultural production throughout the 1990s was the cause of widespread rural unemployment and increasing poverty. For many rural inhabitants, private household plots have become the main source of staple foods such as potatoes and dairy produce. However, agriculture is still an important sector of the economy, with over one fifth of the working population of Ukraine (57.5 per cent of the rural working population) occupied in agriculture and fish farming.

In order to measure employment consistently, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of the boundary between economic and non-economic activities. The current ILO-agreed definition of economic activity includes all market production and certain types of non-market production such as agricultural production for own consumption, but excludes unpaid domestic activities and volunteer community services. The decisions on which types of non-market production should be included depend in part on the relative importance of these activities in many countries, and also on the practical considerations of the difficulty of distinguishing between market and non-market production when it is carried out by the same people. In calculating the level of employment in Ukraine, people working for 30 or more hours in the subsidiary agricultural household economy in the reference week are considered to fall within the production boundary, but those working for less than 30 hours are excluded.

In order to ensure this type of non-market production is included in economic activity, the Ukraine LFS asks explicitly whether the respondents worked (for at least 30 hours) in the subsidiary agricultural household economy, at their dacha or allotment, and whether the produce was:

- for their own consumption only;
- partly for own consumption and

Table 1 People in employment by reason for temporary absence, sex and area of residence; Ukraine; annual averages 2000

	Thousands and per cent				
	All	Women	Men	Urban	Rural
Temporarily absent (thousands)	1,096	791	306	712	384
<i>As a proportion of all in employment (per cent)</i>	5	8	3	5	6
Reason for absence (per cent)					
<i>Annual paid leave</i>	16	13	25	18	13
<i>Child care, maternity leave</i>	43	59	2	43	42
<i>Unpaid administrative leave</i>	20	13	36	20	18
<i>Illness, injury, or caring for sick person</i>	7	6	12	8	6
<i>Seasonal job</i>	6	5	10	3	13
<i>Scheduled day off</i>	1	1	2	2	1
<i>Other reasons</i>	7	4	13	6	7

Source: Ukraine Labour Force Survey

Table 2 People aged 15-70 by economic status, sex and area of residence; Ukraine; annual averages 2000

	Thousands and per cent				
	All	Women	Men	Urban	Rural
All aged 15-70	36,403	19,161	17,242	25,399	11,004
Economically active					
Thousands	23,127	11,231	11,897	16,414	6,714
Per cent	64	59	69	65	61
In employment					
Thousands	20,420	9,915	10,504	14,164	6,256
Per cent	56	52	61	56	57
Unemployed					
Thousands	2,708	1,315	1,392	2,250	458
Rates	12	12	12	14	7
Economically inactive					
Thousands	13,275	7,930	5,346	8,985	4,290
Per cent	37	41	31	35	39

Source: Ukraine Labour Force Survey

partly to sell or trade; or

- only to sell or trade.

They are also asked whether the produce satisfies their main needs for this foodstuff.

Obtaining reliable estimates of rural unemployment and poverty is a priority for SSCU.

Labour surplus (underemployment)

Zsoltos and Standing, in their analysis for the ILO of the Ukrainian Enterprise Flexibility Survey, which was carried out in 2000, found that firms were operating at 45 per cent capacity, with a third of firms putting some of their workers on administrative leave (which may be unpaid or partially paid at the national minimum wage, which is well below the subsistence income level). Although these workers are counted as in employment in the statistics, the ILO report concludes that many of them are in reality no longer employed, and that the real level of unemployment is much greater than the official figures, since the employment level is being systematically inflated while the unemployment level is being artificially deflated.

The SSCU appreciates the importance of collecting and publishing information on this type of underemployment, both

through the LFS (see [Table 1](#)) and through the business surveys, which require detailed accounting of hours worked and reasons for involuntary part-time working.

Compliance levels

At present, Ukraine has impressively high compliance levels, particularly for business surveys. The 2001 population census, although voluntary, had a response rate of 99 per cent. The Ukraine LFS has a response rate of over 85 per cent (when corrected for ineligible households).

However, it is likely that the high response rate is a legacy of the Soviet period, and that it can be expected to decrease with the move to a market economy. Already concerns are emerging about LFS response, particularly in the city of Kyiv, and particularly among the more wealthy inhabitants.

Statistical profile of Ukraine's labour market

[Table 2](#) provides an overview of Ukraine's labour market in 2000, as measured by the LFS. Of the 36.4 million people aged 15-70, 56 per cent were in employment, and there was an unemployment rate of 11.7 per cent.

Although women outnumbered men in this age group by a rather larger margin than in the UK, reflecting the reduced male life expectancy in Ukraine, the level of male employment was similar to women's. This resulted in a higher employment rate for men (61 per cent) than for women (52 per cent). The unemployment rate of the urban population was twice that of the rural population; however, it was offset by a higher economic inactivity rate among the rural population. The excess unemployment rate among the urban population is explained by the fact that people living in cities were more likely than those in rural areas to have been made redundant or to have voluntarily quit their jobs (see [Table 3](#)).

As discussed in the previous section, labour surplus is an issue for the Ukraine. [Table 1](#) shows the reasons for temporary absence according to the LFS: just over one million people were temporarily absent out of the total of 20.4 million in employment, of whom 19.5 per cent were on unpaid administrative leave. Zsoltos and Standing consider that women's employment is further inflated by the practice of putting many women on extended maternity leave. Women have strong maternity leave rights by international standards. They are guaranteed maternity leave for three

Table 3 Unemployed people by reason for unemployment, sex and area of residence; Ukraine; annual averages 2000

	Thousands and per cent				
	All	Women	Men	Urban	Rural
Unemployed aged 15-70 (thousands)	2,708	1,315	1,392	2,250	458
Reason for unemployment (per cent)					
Redundant due to restructuring, liquidation, employment downsize	40	45	35	42	35
Voluntarily quit	30	25	35	30	27
Termination of conscript service	2	..	5	2	4
Not in employment after finishing secondary school, vocational school, university	18	22	15	17	23
Health and disability	1	1	1	1	1
Termination of employment contract	5	4	6	5	7
Other reasons	3	3	3	3	3

Source: Ukraine Labour Force Survey

.. Not applicable.

Table 4 Economically inactive population by reason, sex and area of residence; Ukraine; annual averages 2000

	Thousands and per cent				
	All	Women	Men	Urban	Rural
Economically inactive aged 15-70 (thousands)	13,275	7,930	5,346	8,985	4,290
Reason for inactivity (per cent)					
Retired or disabled	52	55	49	51	56
Pupils, students	27	22	34	30	19
Fulfilling home tasks	10	15	3	9	12
Discouraged	5	4	6	4	6
Seasonal job	1	0	1	0	2
Other reasons	6	5	6	5	6

Source: Ukraine Labour Force Survey

years and have the right to return to the same job. There were almost half a million women temporarily absent from work because of childcare and maternity leave, which the authors consider rather high considering the low birth rate in the country.

Table 3 shows the unemployed by reason for unemployment. While there are similar levels of male and female unemployment, women were much more likely than men to say that they had been made redundant because of restructuring, liquidation, or workforce downsizing, or that they had not yet found work after completing their education. In contrast, men were more likely to have quit voluntarily. This ties in with Zsoldos and Standing's finding that in spite of women's high participation rates, more organisations than in previous years reported that they

preferred to recruit men (although very little recruitment was taking place).

Figure 2 compares the quarterly ILO unemployment rate derived from the Ukraine LFS for 1999 and 2000 with the registered unemployment rate, which is currently the official rate in Ukraine. The registered unemployment rate which varied between 5.1 per cent and 5.7 per cent is less than half the ILO rate, and does not show any seasonal variation.

Table 4 shows the economically inactive by reason for inactivity. Since the survey includes people up to the age of 70, and the official retirement age in Ukraine is 55 for women and 60 for men, it is not surprising that more than half of the economically inactive are retired or disabled. Of concern is the fact that 4.7 per cent of the inactive (more than 620,000 people) were discouraged:

they were not looking for a job because they did not think they would find one. This is an increase from 4.0 per cent in 1999, and a quarter of the discouraged in 2000 were young people aged 15-24.

Next steps

The ONS advisors working on the project have been impressed by the enthusiasm and professionalism of their Ukrainian counterparts. In the course of advisory and study visits, a lengthy list of possible developments has been identified and discussed. However, resources as always are limited and there is the need to prioritise. While SSCU has contacts with national and regional users, there appears to be a range of views about the nature and operation of the labour market. ONS recommended that SSCU should, with support from

ONS, review and agree a framework for labour market statistics in the Ukraine. This would, among other things, provide a basis for agreeing more systematically the development agenda for Ukraine's system of labour market statistics, taking into account available resources.

Some of the specific recommendations for improvements to labour market statistics which are either already being implemented or under consideration for the future are described in the following sections.

Methodological improvements to the Ukraine LFS

A considerable amount of methodological research and development is already taking place on Ukraine's household surveys. It is important to continue to share good practice across household surveys. For example, where questions have been generated in line with particular survey concepts, they should be stored and reused as appropriate. It is also planned to move towards integration of sample selection across household surveys. Once this is underway, SSCU should try to improve retention of experienced interviewers during the transition to the new sample areas.

A number of methodological and organisational developments specifically affecting the Ukraine LFS have been proposed. For example, in the area of sample design, an improved rotational pattern for households is being introduced, which will have the effect of increasing the accuracy of estimates of monthly and annual change. In addition, the timing of the LFS is to be changed from one month per quarter to

one week per month. Methods to address the increasing levels of non-response in urban areas are being developed, and ways of obtaining information on non-response bias have been proposed.

The sample size of the LFS, particularly in remote rural areas, is to be extended through the inclusion of some labour market information from the Survey of Agricultural Activity, and methods of combining data from the two surveys will be developed.

For the future, it is recommended that SSCU should develop a strategy for measuring non-sampling errors and other quality indicators, and, as more data series achieve a stable time series, it should investigate methods of seasonal adjustment.

Reconciliation of sources

SSCU's estimates of employment and jobs from business surveys, its LFS, and its administrative (registration) systems appear to be inconsistent. ONS should advise SSCU on the development of a framework for reconciling data on employment and jobs, and on the development of an action plan to take these reconciliation activities forward.

Small area estimation

There is a strong demand for information about the labour market situation at regional and district levels in Ukraine, reflecting among other things the fact that registered unemployment is used in the development of composite indicators of economic and social performance in these areas – these indicators being used for political and administrative purposes. SSCU considers it a high priority to improve the reliability of small area indicators,

and to that end they should explore three possible means: aggregation, sample boost and modelling. Aggregation would consist of combining survey (LFS) data for two or more years to provide samples large enough to exploit reliably, although such aggregates would not respond quickly to changes in the labour market. Significantly boosting the sample size is likely to be ruled out on grounds of cost, although the extension of the sample in rural areas through the SAA will help. The third approach of modelling should be explored further, and ONS should assist SSCU with the development of modelling techniques to estimate synthetically ILO unemployment at the district level by contributing to a workshop involving a range of Ukrainian stakeholders.

Dissemination strategy

SSC disseminates labour market statistics in a variety of paper publications. There appears to be considerable overlap in the data published, which is unhelpful to users, relatively expensive, and presents risks of inconsistencies. There are other issues, which should be explored too, not least that registered unemployment data are published simultaneously by SSCU and the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy of Ukraine. ONS should advise SSCU on the development of a dissemination strategy for labour market statistics, taking account of the current and emerging needs of users, the Ukrainian context and statistical legislation, and the need to maximise accessibility to data while avoiding unnecessary cost.

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Publication dates of main economic indicators January - March

Labour market statistics

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

January	14 Wednesday
February	11 Wednesday
March	17 Wednesday

Productivity Q4

March	29 Monday
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Labour Force Survey

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

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

The annual local area LFS datasets cover March to February each year. They include additional samples for some local areas in order to enhance the reliability of estimates for local areas. A technical report in the January 2003 issue of *Labour Market Trends* describes how they are produced.

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

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

The **Vacancy Survey** is a survey of business designed to provide comprehensive estimates of the stock of vacancies across the economy, excluding agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Administrative records

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

Data on **Jobcentre vacancies** are produced by Jobcentre Plus as a by-product of its Labour Market System (LMS). LMS is the computer system that manages the currency of vacancies on display, controls their circulation around Jobcentres, and identifies those for liaison action with employers. A vacancies series is available from 1985 to April 2001.

[illegible]

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

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

Unemployment and the claimant count

Earnings

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

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

Employment

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

Jobs density

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

Workforce jobs

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

Self-employed people (LFS)

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

Self-employment jobs

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

Government-supported trainees

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

Employment rate

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is measured according to the ILO definition of unemployment which covers people who are: out of work, want a job, have actively sought work in

the previous four weeks and are available to start work within the next fortnight; or out of work and have accepted a job that they are waiting to start in the next fortnight.

Unemployment rate

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Economically active

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

Economic activity rate

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

EARNINGS

Earnings

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

Average Earnings Index

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

HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey)

Normal weekly hours

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

Weekly hours worked

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

HOURS WORKED (Labour Force Survey)

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

CLAIMANT COUNT

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

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

will take to find work and to improve their prospects of finding employment.

Claimant count rate

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

Claimant count proportion

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

VACANCIES

Vacancies

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

Jobcentre vacancies

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

OTHER DEFINITIONS

General index of retail prices

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

Labour disputes

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

Productivity

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

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

The classification system used to provide a consistent industrial breakdown for UK official statistics. It was revised in 1968, 1980, 1992 and 2003. The SIC 2003 classification splits businesses into 17 sections, A-Q. The breakdown includes the following categories: **production** industries – SIC 2003 Section E including **manufacturing** (Section D); **service** industries – SIC 2003 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 in learning on Work-based learning for young people	K.1
Number of starts on Work-based learning programme	G.2	Number of starts on Work-based learning for young people	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	Jan 2004	A.1	Vacancies	M	Jan 2004	G.1
Trends	M	Jan 2004	A.2	Vacancies by industry	M	Jan 2004	G.2
Other headline indicators	M	Jan 2004	A.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Jan 2004	G.11
Working-age households	Q	Nov 2003	A.4	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Jan 2004	G.12
Regional labour market summary	M	Jan 2004	A.11	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Jan 2004	G.13
Unitary authorities and local authority districts	M	Jan 2004	A.12				
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Employment by category	M	Jan 2004	B.1	Labour disputes: summary	M	Jan 2004	H.11
Employment by age	M	Jan 2004	B.2	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Jan 2004	H.12
Employment by occupation	Q	Nov 2003	B.3	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 2003	285
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Jan 2004	B.11	International labour disputes	A	Apr 2003	181
Employee jobs by industry	M	Jan 2004	B.12	Trade union membership	A	Jul 2003	338
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Jan 2004	B.13	Economic activity of young people	Q†††	Nov 2003	537
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Jan 2004	B.14	People with disabilities and the labour market	Q†††	Dec 2003	598
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Jan 2004	B.15	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	M	Jan 2004	H.22
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	Nov 2003	B.16	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q†††	Dec 2003	599
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)	Jan 2004	B.18	Job-related training	Q†††	Dec 2003	600
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Jan 2004	B.21	Redundancies	Q	Nov 2003	H.31
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Jan 2004	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)	Jan 2004	B.32	Redundancies by industry	Q	Nov 2003	H.33
Total workforce hours worked per week	Q	Jan 2004	B.33	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jan 2004	H.41
Total workforce hours worked per week: by region and industry group	Q	Nov 2003	B.34	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Jan 2004	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	Jan 2004	C.1	Background economic indicators	M	Jan 2004	J.1
Unemployment rates by age	M	Jan 2004	C.2	Retail prices: summary	M	Jan 2004	J.11
Unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Nov 2003	C.4	Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Jan 2004	J.12
International comparisons	M	Jan 2004	C.5				
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY				GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES			
Economic activity by age	M	Jan 2004	D.1	Number in learning on Work-based learning for young people	B	Jan 2004	K.1
Economic inactivity	M	Jan 2004	D.2	Number of starts on Work-based learning for young people	B	Jan 2004	K.2
Economic inactivity by age	M	Jan 2004	D.3	Success rates in Learning and Skills Council-Funded Work-based Learning provision	A	Nov 2003	K.3
Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Jan 2004	D.4	Work-based learning for adults	Q	Jan 2004	K.4
				Work-based learning for young people: qualifications of leavers	Q††	Dec 2002	K.5
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS				Work-based learning for young people: destination of leavers	Q††	Dec 2002	K.6
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Jan 2004	E.1	Other training: outcomes for completers	Q††	Dec 2002	K.7
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Jan 2004	E.2	Summary of New Deal for Young People and New Deal 25 plus	Q	Jan 2004	K.11
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Jan 2004	E.4	Numbers participating in New Deal for young people	Q	Jan 2004	K.12
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Dec 2003	E.11	Numbers participating in New Deal 25 plus	Q	Jan 2004	K.13
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Dec 2003	601	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal for Young People	Q	Jan 2004	K.14
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)††	Sep 2003	E.12	Immediate destinations on leaving enhanced New Deal 25 plus	Q	Jan 2004	K.15
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)††	Sep 2003	E.13	Summary of people into jobs through New Deal	Q	Jan 2004	K.16
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Dec 2003	E.14	Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	Q††	Oct 2003	K.17
Unit wage costs	M	Jan 2004	E.21	Numbers leaving Gateway by destination	Q††	Oct 2003	K.18
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Jan 2004	E.31	Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+	Q††	Oct 2003	K.19
CLAIMANT COUNT				Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: A – Annual B – Biannually Q – Quarterly M – Monthly			
Claimant count by region	M	Jan 2004	F.1				
Claimant count by age and duration	M	Jan 2004	F.2				
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Jan 2004	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	Jan 2004	F.12				
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Jan 2004	F.13				
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M†	Oct 2003	F.14				
Claimant count flows	M	Jan 2004	F.21				
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Nov 2003	F.22				
Interval between claims	Q	Dec 2003	F.23				
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Jan 2004	F.24				
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Jan 2004	F.25				

Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: **A** – Annual **B** – Biannually **Q** – Quarterly **M** – Monthly

* Currently suspended. Last appeared as Table C.14 (see pS4.)

† Tables discontinued. See Labour Market Trends, August 2003 p383 for more information.

†† Discontinued.

††† Labour Market Spotlight has been discontinued, see p11.

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		All							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MG SX	YBTC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	45,004	28,436	25,640	2,796	16,568	63.2	57.0	9.8	36.8
1993	45,041	28,258	25,304	2,954	16,783	62.7	56.2	10.5	37.3
1994	45,089	28,227	25,475	2,753	16,861	62.6	56.5	9.8	37.4
1995	45,200	28,221	25,749	2,472	16,979	62.4	57.0	8.8	37.6
1996	45,345	28,357	26,012	2,345	16,988	62.5	57.4	8.3	37.5
1997	45,494	28,504	26,461	2,043	16,990	62.7	58.2	7.2	37.3
1998	45,643	28,492	26,713	1,779	17,150	62.4	58.5	6.2	37.6
1999	45,825	28,799	27,037	1,762	17,026	62.8	59.0	6.1	37.2
2000	46,054	29,056	27,416	1,641	16,998	63.1	59.5	5.6	36.9
2001	46,351	29,110	27,675	1,435	17,241	62.8	59.7	4.9	37.2
2002	46,628	29,368	27,835	1,533	17,260	63.0	59.7	5.2	37.0
2003	46,903	29,595	28,110	1,484	17,309	63.1	59.9	5.0	36.9
3-month averages									
Aug-Oct 2001	46,473	29,184	27,688	1,497	17,289	62.8	59.6	5.1	37.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,495	29,223	27,727	1,496	17,272	62.9	59.6	5.1	37.1
Oct-Dec	46,517	29,249	27,732	1,518	17,268	62.9	59.6	5.2	37.1
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	46,539	29,213	27,717	1,496	17,326	62.8	59.6	5.1	37.2
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	46,561	29,233	27,751	1,482	17,328	62.8	59.6	5.1	37.2
Jan-Mar 2002	46,584	29,249	27,750	1,498	17,335	62.8	59.6	5.1	37.2
Feb-Apr	46,606	29,314	27,799	1,514	17,292	62.9	59.6	5.2	37.1
Mar-May (Spr)	46,628	29,368	27,835	1,533	17,260	63.0	59.7	5.2	37.0
Apr-Jun	46,650	29,380	27,875	1,505	17,270	63.0	59.8	5.1	37.0
May-Jul	46,672	29,352	27,831	1,521	17,320	62.9	59.6	5.2	37.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,694	29,377	27,849	1,529	17,316	62.9	59.6	5.2	37.1
Jul-Sep	46,717	29,392	27,842	1,550	17,325	62.9	59.6	5.3	37.1
Aug-Oct	46,740	29,482	27,941	1,541	17,259	63.1	59.8	5.2	36.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,764	29,487	27,963	1,524	17,276	63.1	59.8	5.2	36.9
Oct-Dec	46,787	29,514	28,000	1,515	17,273	63.1	59.8	5.1	36.9
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	46,810	29,472	28,005	1,468	17,338	63.0	59.8	5.0	37.0
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	46,833	29,506	28,003	1,503	17,328	63.0	59.8	5.1	37.0
Jan-Mar 2003	46,857	29,562	28,052	1,510	17,295	63.1	59.9	5.1	36.9
Feb-Apr	46,880	29,566	28,062	1,504	17,314	63.1	59.9	5.1	36.9
Mar-May (Spr)	46,903	29,595	28,110	1,484	17,309	63.1	59.9	5.0	36.9
Apr-Jun	46,927	29,591	28,122	1,468	17,336	63.1	59.9	5.0	36.9
May-Jul	46,950	29,635	28,132	1,503	17,314	63.1	59.9	5.1	36.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,973	29,598	28,109	1,489	17,375	63.0	59.8	5.0	37.0
Jul-Sep	46,997	29,631	28,151	1,481	17,365	63.1	59.9	5.0	36.9
Aug-Oct	47,020	29,640	28,169	1,470	17,380	63.0	59.9	5.0	37.0
Changes									
Over last 3 months	70	4	37	-33	66	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Percent	0.1	0.0	0.1	-2.2	0.4				
Over last 12 months	280	158	228	-71	122	0.0	0.1	-0.3	0.0
Percent	0.6	0.5	0.8	-4.6	0.7				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MG SU	YBTI	YBTL
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	34,888	27,594	24,830	2,763	7,294	79.1	71.2	10.0	20.9
1993	34,903	27,456	24,537	2,920	7,447	78.7	70.3	10.6	21.3
1994	34,946	27,423	24,697	2,726	7,523	78.5	70.7	9.9	21.5
1995	35,036	27,409	24,956	2,453	7,627	78.2	71.2	9.0	21.8
1996	35,157	27,568	25,244	2,324	7,589	78.4	71.8	8.4	21.6
1997	35,290	27,681	25,662	2,019	7,599	78.5	72.7	7.3	21.5
1998	35,387	27,699	25,940	1,759	7,688	78.3	73.3	6.3	21.7
1999	35,536	27,961	26,219	1,742	7,575	78.7	73.8	6.2	21.3
2000	35,724	28,206	26,583	1,623	7,518	79.0	74.4	5.8	21.0
2001	35,968	28,272	26,852	1,420	7,695	78.6	74.7	5.0	21.4
2002	36,181	28,451	26,940	1,511	7,730	78.6	74.5	5.3	21.4
2003	36,366	28,638	27,172	1,466	7,728	78.8	74.7	5.1	21.2
3-month averages									
Aug-Oct 2001	36,065	28,312	26,830	1,482	7,753	78.5	74.4	5.2	21.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,082	28,335	26,855	1,480	7,747	78.5	74.4	5.2	21.5
Oct-Dec	36,098	28,346	26,844	1,502	7,752	78.5	74.4	5.3	21.5
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	36,115	28,318	26,838	1,481	7,796	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	36,131	28,336	26,867	1,468	7,796	78.4	74.4	5.2	21.6
Jan-Mar 2002	36,148	28,349	26,866	1,482	7,799	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Feb-Apr	36,164	28,410	26,914	1,496	7,754	78.6	74.4	5.3	21.4
Mar-May (Spr)	36,181	28,451	26,940	1,511	7,730	78.6	74.5	5.3	21.4
Apr-Jun	36,198	28,470	26,986	1,484	7,727	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
May-Jul	36,214	28,445	26,945	1,500	7,769	78.5	74.4	5.3	21.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,231	28,477	26,971	1,507	7,753	78.6	74.4	5.3	21.4
Jul-Sep	36,246	28,478	26,950	1,528	7,768	78.6	74.4	5.4	21.4
Aug-Oct	36,261	28,560	27,043	1,518	7,700	78.8	74.6	5.3	21.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,276	28,569	27,065	1,505	7,706	78.8	74.6	5.3	21.2
Oct-Dec	36,291	28,598	27,103	1,495	7,693	78.8	74.7	5.2	21.2
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	36,306	28,546	27,096	1,450	7,759	78.6	74.6	5.1	21.4
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	36,321	28,572	27,088	1,484	7,749	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Jan-Mar 2003	36,336	28,621	27,127	1,494	7,714	78.8	74.7	5.2	21.2
Feb-Apr	36,351	28,610	27,126	1,485	7,741	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Mar-May (Spr)	36,366	28,638	27,172	1,466	7,728	78.8	74.7	5.1	21.2
Apr-Jun	36,381	28,640	27,189	1,451	7,741	78.7	74.7	5.1	21.3
May-Jul	36,396	28,677	27,188	1,488	7,719	78.8	74.7	5.2	21.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,411	28,623	27,147	1,476	7,788	78.6	74.6	5.2	21.4
Jul-Sep	36,426	28,652	27,185	1,466	7,774	78.7	74.6	5.1	21.3
Aug-Oct	36,440	28,645	27,191	1,454	7,795	78.6	74.6	5.1	21.4
Changes									
Over last 3 months	45	-31	3	-34	76	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
Percent	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-2.3	1.0				
Over last 12 months	180	85	149	-64	95	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.2
Percent	0.5	0.3	0.5	-4.2	1.2				

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: 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	21,632	15,999	14,142	1,857	5,633	74.0	65.4	11.6	26.0
1993	21,651	15,799	13,828	1,972	5,852	73.0	63.9	12.5	27.0
1994	21,670	15,737	13,928	1,809	5,933	72.6	64.3	11.5	27.4
1995	21,728	15,706	14,112	1,594	6,022	72.3	64.9	10.1	27.7
1996	21,805	15,705	14,179	1,526	6,101	72.0	65.0	9.7	28.0
1997	21,881	15,705	14,422	1,283	6,176	71.3	65.9	8.2	28.2
1998	21,957	15,653	14,580	1,072	6,304	71.3	66.4	6.9	28.7
1999	22,057	15,781	14,707	1,075	6,276	71.5	66.7	6.8	28.5
2000	22,181	15,885	14,906	979	6,296	71.6	67.2	6.2	28.4
2001	22,354	15,868	15,015	853	6,486	71.0	67.2	5.4	29.0
2002	22,511	15,956	15,039	917	6,555	70.9	66.8	5.7	29.1
2003	22,661	16,122	15,221	900	6,539	71.1	67.2	5.6	28.9
3-month averages									
Aug-Oct 2001	22,426	15,929	15,021	908	6,497	71.0	67.0	5.7	29.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,438	15,937	15,036	901	6,501	71.0	67.0	5.7	29.0
Oct-Dec	22,450	15,947	15,040	907	6,503	71.0	67.0	5.7	29.0
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	22,462	15,920	15,020	900	6,543	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	22,475	15,926	15,029	898	6,548	70.9	66.9	5.6	29.1
Jan-Mar 2002	22,487	15,914	14,998	916	6,572	70.8	66.7	5.8	29.2
Feb-Apr	22,499	15,931	15,011	920	6,567	70.8	66.7	5.8	29.2
Mar-May (Spr)	22,511	15,956	15,039	917	6,555	70.9	66.8	5.7	29.1
Apr-Jun	22,523	15,960	15,055	905	6,563	70.9	66.8	5.7	29.1
May-Jul	22,535	15,961	15,045	916	6,574	70.8	66.8	5.7	29.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,548	15,960	15,046	914	6,587	70.8	66.7	5.7	29.2
Jul-Sep	22,560	15,970	15,034	936	6,590	70.8	66.6	5.9	29.2
Aug-Oct	22,573	16,039	15,119	920	6,534	71.1	67.0	5.7	28.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,585	16,045	15,134	911	6,541	71.0	67.0	5.7	29.0
Oct-Dec	22,598	16,071	15,179	892	6,527	71.1	67.2	5.6	28.9
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	22,611	16,036	15,169	867	6,574	70.9	67.1	5.4	29.1
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	22,623	16,055	15,145	910	6,568	71.0	66.9	5.7	29.0
Jan-Mar 2003	22,636	16,077	15,160	917	6,558	71.0	67.0	5.7	29.0
Feb-Apr	22,648	16,095	15,183	911	6,554	71.1	67.0	5.7	28.9
Mar-May (Spr)	22,661	16,122	15,221	900	6,539	71.1	67.2	5.6	28.9
Apr-Jun	22,674	16,138	15,250	888	6,536	71.2	67.3	5.5	28.8
May-Jul	22,686	16,151	15,248	903	6,535	71.2	67.2	5.5	28.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,699	16,123	15,230	893	6,576	71.0	67.1	5.5	29.0
Jul-Sep	22,711	16,126	15,245	880	6,586	71.0	67.1	5.5	29.0
Aug-Oct	22,724	16,110	15,227	884	6,614	70.9	67.0	5.5	29.1
Changes									
Over last 3 months	38	-41	-21	-20	79	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.3
Per cent	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-2.2	1.2				
Over last 12 months	151	71	108	-36	80	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.2
Per cent	0.7	0.4	0.7	-4.0	1.2				
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO	MGSP	MGSV	YBTJ	YBTM
1992	18,089	15,683	13,842	1,841	2,406	86.7	76.5	11.7	13.3
1993	18,082	15,532	13,573	1,959	2,550	85.9	75.1	12.6	14.1
1994	18,079	15,462	13,664	1,798	2,617	85.5	75.6	11.6	14.5
1995	18,110	15,409	13,824	1,585	2,701	85.1	76.3	10.3	14.9
1996	18,158	15,427	13,913	1,514	2,731	85.0	76.6	9.8	15.0
1997	18,206	15,425	14,154	1,271	2,781	84.7	77.7	9.2	15.3
1998	18,253	15,371	14,308	1,063	2,882	84.2	78.4	6.9	15.8
1999	18,328	15,485	14,419	1,066	2,843	84.5	78.7	6.9	15.5
2000	18,421	15,590	14,618	972	2,831	84.6	79.4	6.2	15.4
2001	18,549	15,594	14,748	846	2,955	84.1	79.5	5.4	15.9
2002	18,655	15,652	14,745	907	3,004	83.9	79.0	5.8	16.1
2003	18,751	15,774	14,881	893	2,977	84.1	79.4	5.7	15.9
3-month averages									
Aug-Oct 2001	18,600	15,639	14,738	901	2,961	84.1	79.2	5.8	15.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,608	15,642	14,748	894	2,966	84.1	79.3	5.7	15.9
Oct-Dec	18,616	15,643	14,743	900	2,973	84.0	79.2	5.8	16.0
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	18,624	15,618	14,726	893	3,005	83.9	79.1	5.7	16.1
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	18,632	15,628	14,738	890	3,004	83.9	79.1	5.7	16.1
Jan-Mar 2002	18,639	15,619	14,711	908	3,021	83.8	78.9	5.8	16.2
Feb-Apr	18,647	15,632	14,721	910	3,016	83.8	78.9	5.8	16.2
Mar-May (Spr)	18,655	15,652	14,745	907	3,004	83.9	79.0	5.8	16.1
Apr-Jun	18,663	15,656	14,760	896	3,007	83.9	79.1	5.7	16.1
May-Jul	18,671	15,659	14,752	907	3,012	83.9	79.0	5.8	16.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,679	15,658	14,753	905	3,021	83.8	79.0	5.8	16.2
Jul-Sep	18,687	15,661	14,736	926	3,026	83.8	78.9	5.9	16.2
Aug-Oct	18,695	15,721	14,811	910	2,974	84.1	79.2	5.8	15.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,703	15,730	14,826	903	2,974	84.1	79.3	5.7	15.9
Oct-Dec	18,711	15,754	14,868	886	2,957	84.2	79.5	5.6	15.8
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	18,719	15,720	14,859	861	2,999	84.0	79.4	5.5	16.0
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	18,727	15,728	14,826	902	3,000	84.0	79.2	5.7	16.0
Jan-Mar 2003	18,735	15,741	14,831	910	2,994	84.0	79.2	5.8	16.0
Feb-Apr	18,743	15,749	14,848	901	2,994	84.0	79.2	5.7	16.0
Mar-May (Spr)	18,751	15,774	14,881	893	2,977	84.1	79.4	5.7	15.9
Apr-Jun	18,759	15,795	14,916	879	2,964	84.2	79.5	5.6	15.8
May-Jul	18,767	15,808	14,911	886	2,959	84.2	79.5	5.7	15.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,775	15,775	14,888	886	3,000	84.0	79.3	5.6	16.0
Jul-Sep	18,783	15,782	14,909	873	3,001	84.0	79.4	5.5	16.0
Aug-Oct	18,792	15,766	14,891	875	3,026	83.9	79.2	5.5	16.1
Changes									
Over last 3 months	25	-41	-20	-22	66	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.3
Per cent	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-2.4	2.2				
Over last 12 months	97	45	81	-35	51	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.2
Per cent	0.5	0.3	0.5	-3.9	1.7				

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

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

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

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	23,372	12,437	11,498	939	10,935	53.2	49.2	7.5	46.8
1993	23,390	12,459	11,476	982	10,931	53.3	49.1	7.9	46.7
1994	23,419	12,490	11,546	943	10,929	53.3	49.3	7.6	46.7
1995	23,471	12,515	11,636	878	10,956	53.3	49.6	7.0	46.7
1996	23,540	12,652	11,833	819	10,887	53.7	50.3	6.5	46.3
1997	23,613	12,799	12,039	760	10,814	54.2	51.0	5.9	45.8
1998	23,685	12,839	12,133	707	10,846	54.2	51.2	5.5	45.8
1999	23,768	13,017	12,330	687	10,750	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2
2000	23,873	13,171	12,510	662	10,702	55.2	52.4	5.0	44.8
2001	23,996	13,242	12,659	582	10,755	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
2002	24,117	13,412	12,796	616	10,704	55.6	53.1	4.6	44.4
2003	24,242	13,473	12,889	584	10,770	55.6	53.2	4.3	44.4
3-month averages									
Aug-Oct 2001	24,048	13,255	12,667	589	10,792	55.1	52.7	4.4	44.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,057	13,286	12,691	595	10,771	55.2	52.8	4.5	44.8
Oct-Dec	24,067	13,302	12,692	610	10,765	55.3	52.7	4.6	44.7
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	24,077	13,294	12,698	596	10,783	55.2	52.7	4.5	44.8
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	24,087	13,307	12,722	584	10,780	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
Jan-Mar 2002	24,097	13,334	12,752	582	10,763	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
Feb-Apr	24,107	13,382	12,788	594	10,724	55.5	53.0	4.4	44.5
Mar-May (Spr)	24,117	13,412	12,796	616	10,704	55.6	53.1	4.6	44.4
Apr-Jun	24,126	13,420	12,820	600	10,707	55.6	53.1	4.5	44.4
May-Jul	24,136	13,391	12,786	605	10,745	55.5	53.0	4.5	44.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,146	13,417	12,802	615	10,729	55.6	53.0	4.6	44.4
Jul-Sep	24,157	13,422	12,808	615	10,734	55.6	53.0	4.6	44.4
Aug-Oct	24,167	13,443	12,822	621	10,725	55.6	53.1	4.6	44.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,178	13,443	12,829	613	10,735	55.6	53.1	4.6	44.4
Oct-Dec	24,189	13,443	12,821	622	10,746	55.6	53.0	4.6	44.4
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	24,200	13,436	12,835	601	10,764	55.5	53.0	4.5	44.5
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	24,210	13,451	12,858	593	10,760	55.6	53.1	4.4	44.4
Jan-Mar 2003	24,221	13,485	12,892	593	10,736	55.7	53.2	4.4	44.3
Feb-Apr	24,232	13,472	12,878	593	10,760	55.6	53.1	4.4	44.4
Mar-May (Spr)	24,242	13,473	12,889	584	10,770	55.6	53.2	4.3	44.4
Apr-Jun	24,253	13,453	12,872	581	10,800	55.5	53.1	4.3	44.5
May-Jul	24,264	13,484	12,884	600	10,779	55.6	53.1	4.5	44.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,274	13,475	12,879	596	10,799	55.5	53.1	4.4	44.5
Jul-Sep	24,285	13,506	12,905	600	10,779	55.6	53.1	4.4	44.4
Aug-Oct	24,296	13,529	12,942	587	10,767	55.7	53.3	4.3	44.3
Changes									
Over last 3 months	32	45	58	-13	-13	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Percent	0.1	0.3	0.5	-2.2	-0.1				
Over last 12 months	128	86	121	-34	42	0.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.1
Percent	0.5	0.6	0.9	-5.5	0.4				
Females aged 16 to 59	YBTH	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YBTK	YBTN
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	16,799	11,911	10,989	922	4,888	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1993	16,821	11,925	10,964	961	4,897	70.9	65.2	8.1	29.1
1994	16,866	11,961	11,033	927	4,906	70.9	65.4	7.8	29.1
1995	16,926	12,000	11,132	868	4,926	70.9	65.8	7.2	29.1
1996	16,999	12,141	11,334	810	4,858	71.4	66.7	6.7	28.6
1997	17,074	12,255	11,508	747	4,819	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
1998	17,135	12,328	11,633	696	4,806	71.9	67.9	5.6	28.1
1999	17,208	12,477	11,800	676	4,732	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
2000	17,303	12,616	11,964	651	4,687	72.9	69.1	5.2	27.1
2001	17,418	12,679	12,104	574	4,740	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2
2002	17,526	12,800	12,195	604	4,726	73.0	69.6	4.7	27.0
2003	17,615	12,864	12,291	573	4,750	73.0	69.8	4.5	27.0
3-month averages									
Aug-Oct 2001	17,466	12,673	12,092	581	4,792	72.6	69.2	4.6	27.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,474	12,693	12,107	586	4,781	72.6	69.3	4.6	27.4
Oct-Dec	17,483	12,703	12,101	602	4,779	72.7	69.2	4.7	27.3
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	17,491	12,700	12,112	588	4,791	72.6	69.2	4.6	27.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,500	12,708	12,130	578	4,792	72.6	69.3	4.6	27.4
Jan-Mar 2002	17,508	12,730	12,155	575	4,779	72.7	69.4	4.5	27.3
Feb-Apr	17,517	12,778	12,192	586	4,739	72.9	69.6	4.6	27.1
Mar-May (Spr)	17,526	12,800	12,195	604	4,726	73.0	69.6	4.7	27.0
Apr-Jun	17,534	12,814	12,226	588	4,720	73.1	69.7	4.6	26.9
May-Jul	17,543	12,786	12,193	593	4,757	72.9	69.5	4.6	27.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,551	12,819	12,218	602	4,732	73.0	69.6	4.7	27.0
Jul-Sep	17,558	12,816	12,214	602	4,742	73.0	69.6	4.7	27.0
Aug-Oct	17,565	12,840	12,232	608	4,726	73.1	69.6	4.7	26.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,573	12,840	12,238	602	4,733	73.1	69.6	4.7	26.9
Oct-Dec	17,580	12,844	12,235	609	4,735	73.1	69.6	4.7	26.9
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	17,587	12,826	12,237	589	4,760	72.9	69.6	4.6	27.1
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	17,594	12,844	12,262	582	4,749	73.0	69.7	4.5	27.0
Jan-Mar 2003	17,601	12,880	12,296	584	4,721	73.2	69.9	4.5	26.8
Feb-Apr	17,608	12,861	12,278	583	4,747	73.0	69.7	4.5	27.0
Mar-May (Spr)	17,615	12,864	12,291	573	4,750	73.0	69.8	4.5	27.0
Apr-Jun	17,622	12,844	12,273	572	4,777	72.9	69.6	4.5	27.1
May-Jul	17,629	12,869	12,277	592	4,760	73.0	69.6	4.6	27.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,636	12,848	12,259	589	4,788	72.9	69.5	4.6	27.1
Jul-Sep	17,642	12,870	12,276	594	4,773	72.9	69.6	4.6	27.1
Aug-Oct	17,649	12,879	12,300	579	4,769	73.0	69.7	4.5	27.0
Changes									
Over last 3 months	20	10	23	-12	9	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Percent	0.1	0.1	0.2	-2.1	0.2				
Over last 12 months	83	39	68	-29	44	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.1
Percent	0.5	0.3	0.6	-4.7	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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

A.1

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over	MGSL	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV	AAAAM	MGUE	MGUK	IABVK
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	45,004	28,320	25,586	2,734	16,684	62.9	56.9	9.7	37.1
1993	45,041	28,142	25,248	2,893	16,899	62.5	56.1	10.3	37.5
1994	45,089	28,106	25,413	2,693	16,982	62.3	56.4	9.6	37.7
1995	45,200	28,092	25,676	2,416	17,108	62.2	56.8	8.6	37.8
1996	45,345	28,218	25,926	2,292	17,127	62.2	57.2	8.1	37.8
1997	45,494	28,356	26,362	1,994	17,138	62.3	57.9	7.0	37.7
1998	45,643	28,339	26,604	1,735	17,304	62.1	58.3	6.1	37.9
1999	45,825	28,639	26,929	1,710	17,186	62.5	58.8	6.0	37.5
2000	46,054	28,895	27,309	1,586	17,160	62.7	59.3	5.5	37.3
2001	46,351	28,948	27,571	1,377	17,403	62.5	59.5	4.8	37.5
2002	46,628	29,222	27,741	1,481	17,406	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
2003	46,903	29,455	28,029	1,425	17,448	62.8	59.8	4.8	37.2
3-month averages									
Aug-Oct 2001	46,473	29,304	27,772	1,531	17,170	63.1	59.8	5.2	36.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,495	29,300	27,793	1,507	17,195	63.0	59.8	5.1	37.0
Oct-Dec	46,517	29,285	27,810	1,476	17,232	63.0	59.8	5.0	37.0
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	46,539	29,183	27,708	1,475	17,357	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	46,561	29,127	27,658	1,470	17,434	62.6	59.4	5.0	37.4
Jan-Mar 2002	46,584	29,140	27,628	1,512	17,444	62.6	59.3	5.2	37.4
Feb-Apr	46,606	29,214	27,707	1,508	17,391	62.7	59.4	5.2	37.3
Mar-May (Spr)	46,628	29,222	27,741	1,481	17,406	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Apr-Jun	46,650	29,268	27,804	1,464	17,381	62.7	59.6	5.0	37.3
May-Jul	46,672	29,357	27,836	1,520	17,315	62.9	59.6	5.2	37.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,694	29,566	27,971	1,595	17,127	63.3	59.9	5.4	36.7
Jul-Sep	46,717	29,604	27,974	1,629	17,113	63.4	59.9	5.5	36.6
Aug-Oct	46,740	29,612	28,026	1,586	17,128	63.4	60.0	5.4	36.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,764	29,568	28,029	1,539	17,196	63.2	59.9	5.2	36.8
Oct-Dec	46,787	29,554	28,081	1,473	17,233	63.2	60.0	5.0	36.8
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	46,810	29,425	27,993	1,432	17,385	62.9	59.8	4.9	37.1
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	46,833	29,387	27,914	1,473	17,447	62.7	59.6	5.0	37.3
Jan-Mar 2003	46,857	29,436	27,916	1,520	17,421	62.8	59.6	5.2	37.2
Feb-Apr	46,880	29,469	27,971	1,498	17,411	62.9	59.7	5.1	37.1
Mar-May (Spr)	46,903	29,455	28,029	1,425	17,448	62.8	59.8	4.8	37.2
Apr-Jun	46,927	29,485	28,074	1,411	17,442	62.8	59.8	4.8	37.2
May-Jul	46,950	29,635	28,133	1,502	17,315	63.1	59.9	5.1	36.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,973	29,773	28,214	1,559	17,201	63.4	60.1	5.2	36.6
Jul-Sep	46,997	29,826	28,259	1,567	17,171	63.5	60.1	5.3	36.5
Aug-Oct	47,020	29,771	28,251	1,520	17,249	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Changes									
Over last 12 months	280	159	225	-66	121	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.0
Per cent	0.6	0.5	0.8	-4.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	2.2	-0.6
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	YBTF	YBSW	YBSQ	YBST	YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH	UAAAM	IABVN
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	34,888	27,474	24,772	2,703	7,414	78.8	71.0	9.8	21.2
1993	34,903	27,337	24,477	2,860	7,566	78.3	70.1	10.5	21.7
1994	34,946	27,300	24,632	2,668	7,646	78.1	70.5	9.8	21.9
1995	35,036	27,278	24,880	2,398	7,758	77.9	71.0	8.8	22.1
1996	35,157	27,427	25,154	2,273	7,731	78.0	71.5	8.3	22.0
1997	35,280	27,528	25,557	1,971	7,751	78.0	72.4	7.2	22.0
1998	35,387	27,542	25,827	1,715	7,845	77.8	73.0	6.2	22.2
1999	35,536	27,801	26,110	1,691	7,735	78.2	73.5	6.1	21.8
2000	35,724	28,045	26,476	1,569	7,679	78.5	74.1	5.6	21.5
2001	35,968	28,113	26,751	1,362	7,854	78.2	74.4	4.8	21.8
2002	36,181	28,308	26,850	1,459	7,873	78.2	74.2	5.2	21.8
2003	36,366	28,499	27,091	1,407	7,867	78.4	74.5	4.9	21.6
3-month averages									
Aug-Oct 2001	36,065	28,435	26,918	1,518	7,630	78.8	74.6	5.3	21.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,082	28,409	26,919	1,490	7,672	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Oct-Dec	36,098	28,376	26,916	1,460	7,722	78.6	74.6	5.1	21.4
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	36,115	28,290	26,832	1,458	7,825	78.3	74.3	5.2	21.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	36,131	28,235	26,779	1,456	7,897	78.1	74.1	5.2	21.9
Jan-Mar 2002	36,148	28,243	26,749	1,493	7,905	78.1	74.0	5.3	21.9
Feb-Apr	36,164	28,314	26,825	1,489	7,850	78.3	74.2	5.3	21.7
Mar-May (Spr)	36,181	28,308	26,850	1,459	7,873	78.2	74.2	5.2	21.8
Apr-Jun	36,198	28,359	26,915	1,443	7,839	78.3	74.4	5.1	21.7
May-Jul	36,214	28,443	26,944	1,499	7,771	78.5	74.4	5.3	21.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,231	28,662	27,089	1,574	7,568	79.1	74.8	5.5	20.9
Jul-Sep	36,246	28,690	27,083	1,607	7,555	79.2	74.7	5.6	20.8
Aug-Oct	36,261	28,693	27,130	1,564	7,567	79.1	74.8	5.4	20.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,276	28,647	27,128	1,519	7,628	79.0	74.8	5.3	21.0
Oct-Dec	36,291	28,632	27,179	1,453	7,658	78.9	74.9	5.1	21.1
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	36,306	28,502	27,086	1,415	7,804	78.5	74.6	5.0	21.5
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	36,321	28,456	27,001	1,455	7,864	78.3	74.3	5.1	21.7
Jan-Mar 2003	36,336	28,496	26,993	1,503	7,840	78.4	74.3	5.3	21.6
Feb-Apr	36,351	28,513	27,035	1,478	7,837	78.4	74.4	5.2	21.6
Mar-May (Spr)	36,366	28,499	27,091	1,407	7,867	78.4	74.5	4.9	21.6
Apr-Jun	36,381	28,531	27,138	1,394	7,849	78.4	74.6	4.9	21.6
May-Jul	36,396	28,669	27,182	1,487	7,727	78.8	74.7	5.2	21.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,411	28,792	27,246	1,546	7,619	79.1	74.8	5.4	20.9
Jul-Sep	36,426	28,844	27,291	1,553	7,582	79.2	74.9	5.4	20.8
Aug-Oct	36,440	28,778	27,275	1,504	7,662	79.0	74.8	5.2	21.0
Changes									
Over last 12 months	180	85	145	-60	95	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.2
Per cent	0.5	0.3	0.5	-3.8	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: 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	MGTV	MGTV	AAAAN	MGUF	MGUL	IABVL
1992	21,632	15,923	14,092	1,830	5,709	73.6	65.1	11.5	26.4
1993	21,651	15,724	13,779	1,945	5,927	72.6	63.6	12.4	27.4
1994	21,670	15,661	13,879	1,782	6,009	72.3	64.0	11.4	27.7
1995	21,728	15,628	14,061	1,567	6,100	71.9	64.7	10.0	28.1
1996	21,805	15,625	14,123	1,502	6,180	71.7	64.8	9.6	28.3
1997	21,881	15,623	14,361	1,262	6,258	71.4	65.6	8.1	28.6
1998	21,957	15,572	14,515	1,057	6,385	70.9	66.1	6.8	29.1
1999	22,057	15,696	14,641	1,055	6,362	71.2	66.4	6.7	28.8
2000	22,181	15,798	14,840	957	6,383	71.2	66.9	6.1	28.8
2001	22,354	15,780	14,951	829	6,575	70.6	66.9	5.3	29.4
2002	22,511	15,868	14,972	896	6,643	70.5	66.5	5.6	29.5
2003	22,661	16,041	15,164	877	6,620	70.8	66.9	5.5	29.2
3-month averages									
Aug-Oct 2001	22,426	15,999	15,087	912	6,427	71.3	67.3	5.7	28.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,438	15,959	15,073	887	6,479	71.1	67.2	5.6	28.9
Oct-Dec	22,450	15,955	15,071	883	6,496	71.1	67.1	5.5	28.9
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	22,462	15,910	15,005	904	6,552	70.8	66.8	5.7	29.2
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	22,475	15,870	14,965	905	6,605	70.6	66.6	5.7	29.4
Jan-Mar 2002	22,487	15,849	14,918	930	6,638	70.5	66.3	5.9	29.5
Feb-Apr	22,499	15,867	14,948	919	6,632	70.5	66.4	5.8	29.5
Mar-May (Spr)	22,511	15,868	14,972	896	6,643	70.5	66.5	5.6	29.5
Apr-Jun	22,523	15,895	15,009	886	6,629	70.6	66.6	5.6	29.4
May-Jul	22,535	15,959	15,044	915	6,577	70.8	66.8	5.7	29.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,548	16,077	15,128	948	6,471	71.3	67.1	5.9	28.7
Jul-Sep	22,560	16,102	15,135	968	6,458	71.4	67.1	6.0	28.6
Aug-Oct	22,573	16,121	15,192	929	6,452	71.4	67.3	5.8	28.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,585	16,079	15,182	897	6,506	71.2	67.2	5.6	28.8
Oct-Dec	22,598	16,095	15,230	865	6,503	71.2	67.4	5.4	28.8
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	22,611	16,027	15,167	860	6,584	70.9	67.1	5.4	29.1
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	22,623	15,998	15,090	909	6,625	70.7	66.7	5.7	29.3
Jan-Mar 2003	22,636	16,007	15,072	935	6,629	70.7	66.6	5.8	29.3
Feb-Apr	22,648	16,029	15,113	916	6,619	70.8	66.7	5.7	29.2
Mar-May (Spr)	22,661	16,041	15,164	877	6,620	70.8	66.9	5.5	29.2
Apr-Jun	22,674	16,073	15,213	860	6,601	70.9	67.1	5.3	29.1
May-Jul	22,686	16,147	15,244	904	6,539	71.2	67.2	5.6	28.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,699	16,227	15,300	928	6,472	71.5	67.4	5.7	28.5
Jul-Sep	22,711	16,242	15,326	916	6,469	71.5	67.5	5.6	28.5
Aug-Oct	22,724	16,185	15,292	893	6,539	71.2	67.3	5.5	28.8
Changes Over last 12 months	151	64	101	-36	87	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.2
Per cent	0.7	0.4	0.7	-3.9	1.3				
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTG	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC	MGUI	UAAAN	IABVO
1992	18,089	15,607	13,792	1,815	2,483	86.3	76.2	11.6	13.7
1993	18,082	15,457	13,524	1,932	2,625	85.5	74.8	12.5	14.5
1994	18,079	15,387	13,615	1,772	2,693	85.1	75.3	11.5	14.9
1995	18,110	15,332	13,772	1,559	2,778	84.7	76.0	10.2	15.3
1996	18,158	15,348	13,857	1,491	2,810	84.5	76.3	9.7	15.5
1997	18,206	15,342	14,091	1,251	2,863	84.3	77.4	8.2	15.7
1998	18,328	15,398	14,352	1,045	2,930	84.0	78.3	6.8	16.0
1999	18,421	15,502	14,552	950	2,919	84.2	79.0	6.1	15.8
2000	18,549	15,505	14,683	822	3,044	83.6	79.2	5.3	16.4
2001	18,655	15,564	14,679	885	3,092	83.4	78.7	5.7	16.6
2002	18,751	15,691	14,822	869	3,060	83.7	79.0	5.5	16.3
2003	18,751	15,691	14,822	869	3,060	83.7	79.0	5.5	16.3
3-month averages									
Aug-Oct 2001	18,600	15,710	14,804	906	2,889	84.5	79.6	5.8	15.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,608	15,663	14,783	880	2,945	84.2	79.4	5.6	15.8
Oct-Dec	18,616	15,648	14,772	876	2,968	84.1	79.4	5.6	15.9
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	18,624	15,610	14,713	897	3,014	83.8	79.0	5.7	16.2
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	18,632	15,574	14,677	897	3,057	83.6	78.8	5.8	16.4
Jan-Mar 2002	18,639	15,557	14,636	921	3,083	83.5	78.5	5.9	16.5
Feb-Apr	18,647	15,569	14,660	909	3,078	83.5	78.6	5.8	16.5
Mar-May (Spr)	18,655	15,564	14,679	885	3,092	83.4	78.7	5.7	16.6
Apr-Jun	18,663	15,589	14,713	876	3,075	83.5	78.8	5.6	16.5
May-Jul	18,671	15,652	14,747	905	3,019	83.8	79.0	5.8	16.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,679	15,773	14,834	939	2,906	84.4	79.4	6.0	15.6
Jul-Sep	18,687	15,793	14,835	958	2,894	84.5	79.4	6.1	15.5
Aug-Oct	18,695	15,802	14,882	921	2,893	84.5	79.6	5.8	15.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,703	15,761	14,871	890	2,942	84.3	79.5	5.6	15.7
Oct-Dec	18,711	15,774	14,915	859	2,937	84.3	79.7	5.4	15.7
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	18,719	15,711	14,856	855	3,008	83.9	79.4	5.4	16.1
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	18,727	15,672	14,772	901	3,055	83.7	78.9	5.7	16.3
Jan-Mar 2003	18,735	15,672	14,745	927	3,063	83.6	78.7	5.9	16.4
Feb-Apr	18,743	15,684	14,778	906	3,059	83.7	78.8	5.8	16.3
Mar-May (Spr)	18,751	15,691	14,822	869	3,060	83.7	79.0	5.5	16.3
Apr-Jun	18,759	15,728	14,877	851	3,031	83.8	79.3	5.4	16.2
May-Jul	18,767	15,801	14,905	896	2,966	84.2	79.4	5.7	15.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,775	15,880	14,959	921	2,895	84.6	79.7	5.8	15.4
Jul-Sep	18,783	15,900	14,992	908	2,883	84.7	79.8	5.7	15.3
Aug-Oct	18,792	15,845	14,960	885	2,947	84.3	79.6	5.6	15.7
Changes Over last 12 months	97	42	78	-36	54	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.2
Per cent	0.5	0.3	0.5	-3.9	1.9				

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

A.1
Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX	AAAAO	MGUG	MGUM	IABVM	
1992	23,372	12,398	11,493	904	10,974	53.0	49.2	7.3	47.0
1993	23,390	12,418	11,469	949	10,971	53.1	49.0	7.6	46.9
1994	23,419	12,445	11,534	911	10,973	53.1	49.3	7.3	46.9
1995	23,471	12,464	11,616	848	11,008	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,540	12,593	11,803	790	10,947	53.5	50.1	6.3	46.5
1997	23,613	12,733	12,001	731	10,880	53.9	50.8	5.7	46.1
1998	23,685	12,767	12,089	677	10,919	53.9	51.0	5.3	46.1
1999	23,768	12,943	12,287	656	10,824	54.5	51.7	5.1	45.5
2000	23,873	13,097	12,468	628	10,776	54.9	52.2	4.8	45.1
2001	23,996	13,168	12,620	548	10,828	54.9	52.6	4.2	45.1
2002	24,117	13,354	12,769	585	10,763	55.4	52.9	4.4	44.6
2003	24,242	13,413	12,865	548	10,829	55.3	53.1	4.1	44.7
3-month averages									
Aug-Oct 2001	24,048	13,305	12,685	619	10,743	55.3	52.8	4.7	44.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,057	13,341	12,720	620	10,717	55.5	52.9	4.6	44.5
Oct-Dec	24,067	13,330	12,738	592	10,737	55.4	52.9	4.4	44.6
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	24,077	13,273	12,702	571	10,804	55.1	52.8	4.3	44.9
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	24,087	13,258	12,693	565	10,829	55.0	52.7	4.3	45.0
Jan-Mar 2002	24,097	13,291	12,710	581	10,806	55.2	52.7	4.4	44.8
Feb-Apr	24,107	13,348	12,759	589	10,759	55.4	52.9	4.4	44.6
Mar-May (Spr)	24,117	13,354	12,769	585	10,763	55.4	52.9	4.4	44.6
Apr-Jun	24,126	13,374	12,795	578	10,753	55.4	53.0	4.3	44.6
May-Jul	24,136	13,398	12,793	605	10,738	55.5	53.0	4.5	44.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,146	13,490	12,843	647	10,656	55.9	53.2	4.8	44.1
Jul-Sep	24,157	13,501	12,840	662	10,655	55.9	53.2	4.9	44.1
Aug-Oct	24,167	13,491	12,834	657	10,676	55.8	53.1	4.9	44.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,178	13,489	12,847	641	10,689	55.8	53.1	4.8	44.2
Oct-Dec	24,189	13,459	12,851	607	10,730	55.6	53.1	4.5	44.4
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	24,200	13,398	12,826	572	10,801	55.4	53.0	4.3	44.6
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	24,210	13,388	12,824	564	10,822	55.3	53.0	4.2	44.7
Jan-Mar 2003	24,221	13,429	12,844	585	10,792	55.4	53.0	4.4	44.6
Feb-Apr	24,232	13,440	12,858	582	10,792	55.5	53.1	4.3	44.5
Mar-May (Spr)	24,242	13,413	12,865	548	10,829	55.3	53.1	4.1	44.7
Apr-Jun	24,253	13,412	12,861	551	10,841	55.3	53.0	4.1	44.7
May-Jul	24,264	13,488	12,890	598	10,776	55.6	53.1	4.4	44.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,274	13,545	12,914	631	10,729	55.8	53.2	4.7	44.2
Jul-Sep	24,285	13,583	12,933	651	10,702	55.9	53.3	4.8	44.1
Aug-Oct	24,296	13,586	12,958	628	10,710	55.9	53.3	4.6	44.1
Changes									
Over last 12 months	128	95	124	-29	34	0.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.1
Per cent	0.5	0.7	1.0	-4.5	0.3				
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTH	YBSY	YBSS	YBSV	YBTB	MGUD	MGUJ	UAAAAO	IABVP
1992	16,799	11,868	10,980	888	4,931	70.6	65.4	7.5	29.4
1993	16,821	11,881	10,953	928	4,941	70.6	65.1	7.8	29.4
1994	16,866	11,913	11,017	896	4,954	70.6	65.3	7.5	29.4
1995	16,926	11,946	11,108	839	4,980	70.6	65.6	7.0	29.4
1996	16,999	12,079	11,297	782	4,920	71.1	66.5	6.5	28.9
1997	17,074	12,186	11,466	720	4,888	71.4	67.2	5.9	28.6
1998	17,135	12,254	11,587	667	4,881	71.5	67.6	5.4	28.5
1999	17,208	12,403	11,758	645	4,805	72.1	68.3	5.2	27.9
2000	17,303	12,543	11,925	619	4,760	72.5	68.9	4.9	27.5
2001	17,418	12,608	12,068	540	4,810	72.4	69.3	4.3	27.6
2002	17,526	12,745	12,171	574	4,781	72.7	69.4	4.5	27.3
2003	17,615	12,808	12,269	539	4,807	72.7	69.7	4.2	27.3
3-month averages									
Aug-Oct 2001	17,466	12,725	12,114	611	4,741	72.9	69.4	4.8	27.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,474	12,746	12,136	610	4,728	72.9	69.5	4.8	27.1
Oct-Dec	17,483	12,728	12,145	583	4,755	72.8	69.5	4.6	27.2
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	17,491	12,680	12,118	562	4,811	72.5	69.3	4.4	27.5
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,500	12,660	12,102	558	4,839	72.3	69.2	4.4	27.7
Jan-Mar 2002	17,508	12,686	12,113	573	4,823	72.5	69.2	4.5	27.5
Feb-Apr	17,517	12,745	12,165	580	4,772	72.8	69.4	4.6	27.2
Mar-May (Spr)	17,526	12,745	12,171	574	4,781	72.7	69.4	4.5	27.3
Apr-Jun	17,534	12,770	12,203	567	4,764	72.8	69.6	4.4	27.2
May-Jul	17,543	12,791	12,197	593	4,752	72.9	69.5	4.6	27.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,551	12,889	12,255	634	4,662	73.4	69.8	4.9	26.6
Jul-Sep	17,558	12,897	12,248	649	4,661	73.5	69.8	5.0	26.5
Aug-Oct	17,565	12,891	12,248	643	4,674	73.4	69.7	5.0	26.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,573	12,886	12,258	629	4,686	73.3	69.8	4.9	26.7
Oct-Dec	17,580	12,858	12,265	594	4,721	73.1	69.8	4.6	26.9
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	17,587	12,791	12,230	560	4,796	72.7	69.5	4.4	27.3
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	17,594	12,784	12,230	554	4,810	72.7	69.5	4.3	27.3
Jan-Mar 2003	17,601	12,824	12,248	576	4,776	72.9	69.6	4.5	27.1
Feb-Apr	17,608	12,830	12,257	573	4,778	72.9	69.6	4.5	27.1
Mar-May (Spr)	17,615	12,808	12,269	539	4,807	72.7	69.7	4.2	27.3
Apr-Jun	17,622	12,803	12,261	543	4,819	72.7	69.6	4.2	27.3
May-Jul	17,629	12,868	12,277	591	4,761	73.0	69.6	4.6	27.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,636	12,912	12,287	625	4,724	73.2	69.7	4.8	26.8
Jul-Sep	17,642	12,943	12,299	645	4,699	73.4	69.7	5.0	26.6
Aug-Oct	17,649	12,934	12,315	619	4,715	73.3	69.8	4.8	26.7
Changes									
Over last 12 months	83	43	67	-24	40	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1
Per cent	0.5	0.3	0.5	-3.7	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.

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 Aug-Oct 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)	28,169	±169	37	±122	228	±215
Employment rate	74.6%	±0.4%	-0.1%	±0.3%	0.0%	±0.5%
Unemployment (000s)	1,470	±55	-33	±56	-71	±74
Unemployment rate	5.0%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.2%	-0.3%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,640	±166	4	±120	158	±211
Economic activity rate	78.6%	±0.3%	-0.2%	±0.2%	-0.2%	±0.4%
Economically inactive (000s)	7,795	±140	76	±100	95	±178
Economic inactivity rate	21.4%	±0.3%	0.2%	±0.2%	0.2%	±0.4%
Inactive, not wanting jobs (000s)	5,699	±62	129	±45	302	±80
Inactive, wanting a job (000s)	2,096	±62	-53	±45	-207	±80

Note: All data are revised in line with the latest interim reweighted LFS estimates.

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				
Aug-Oct 1995	25,889	71.6	2,421	8.6
Sep-Nov	25,914	71.6	2,410	8.5
Oct-Dec	25,935	71.7	2,398	8.5
Nov 1995-Jan 1996	25,953	71.7	2,386	8.4
Dec 1995-Feb 1996	25,967	71.7	2,374	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	25,978	71.7	2,362	8.3
Feb-Apr	25,989	71.8	2,349	8.3
Mar-May	26,000	71.8	2,336	8.2
Apr-Jun	26,015	71.8	2,323	8.2
May-Jul	26,035	71.8	2,309	8.1
Jun-Aug	26,060	71.9	2,294	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,092	71.9	2,278	8.0
Aug-Oct	26,131	72.0	2,260	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,175	72.1	2,238	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,224	72.2	2,212	7.8
Nov 1996-Jan 1997	26,275	72.3	2,183	7.7
Dec 1996-Feb 1997	26,326	72.5	2,152	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,376	72.6	2,120	7.4
Feb-Apr	26,423	72.7	2,089	7.3
Mar-May	26,465	72.8	2,059	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,502	72.8	2,030	7.1
May-Jul	26,534	72.9	2,001	7.0
Jun-Aug	26,561	72.9	1,972	6.9
Jul-Sep	26,583	73.0	1,942	6.8
Aug-Oct	26,601	73.0	1,913	6.7
Sep-Nov	26,617	73.1	1,885	6.6
Oct-Dec	26,632	73.1	1,859	6.5
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	26,647	73.1	1,837	6.4
Dec 1977-Feb 1998	26,663	73.2	1,819	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	26,681	73.2	1,806	6.3
Feb-Apr	26,701	73.3	1,796	6.3
Mar-May	26,724	73.3	1,790	6.3
Apr-Jun	26,749	73.4	1,786	6.3
May-Jul	26,777	73.4	1,783	6.2
Jun-Aug	26,808	73.5	1,781	6.2
Jul-Sep	26,842	73.6	1,780	6.2
Aug-Oct	26,876	73.6	1,779	6.2
Sep-Nov	26,909	73.7	1,778	6.2
Oct-Dec	26,940	73.7	1,777	6.2
Nov 1998-Jan 1999	26,967	73.8	1,775	6.2
Dec 1998-Feb 1999	26,991	73.8	1,773	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,011	73.8	1,769	6.1
Feb-Apr	27,031	73.8	1,762	6.1
Mar-May	27,052	73.9	1,753	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,075	73.9	1,741	6.0
May-Jul	27,101	73.9	1,729	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,131	74.0	1,717	5.9
Jul-Sep	27,163	74.0	1,706	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,195	74.1	1,698	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,226	74.1	1,691	5.8
Oct-Dec	27,256	74.2	1,685	5.8
Nov 1999-Jan 2000	27,285	74.2	1,678	5.8
Dec 1999-Feb 2000	27,315	74.2	1,670	5.8
Jan-Mar 2000	27,345	74.3	1,659	5.7
Feb-Apr	27,377	74.3	1,646	5.7
Mar-May	27,408	74.4	1,630	5.6
Apr-Jun	27,437	74.4	1,612	5.6
May-Jul	27,464	74.5	1,593	5.5
Jun-Aug	27,487	74.5	1,575	5.4
Jul-Sep	27,506	74.5	1,558	5.4
Aug-Oct	27,523	74.5	1,542	5.3
Sep-Nov	27,538	74.6	1,527	5.3
Oct-Dec	27,553	74.6	1,512	5.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	27,570	74.6	1,499	5.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001	27,588	74.6	1,487	5.1
Jan-Mar 2001	27,606	74.6	1,478	5.1
Feb-Apr	27,623	74.6	1,473	5.1
Mar-May	27,637	74.5	1,471	5.1
Apr-Jun	27,650	74.5	1,472	5.1
May-Jul	27,661	74.5	1,475	5.1
Jun-Aug	27,672	74.4	1,480	5.1
Jul-Sep	27,684	74.4	1,485	5.1
Aug-Oct	27,697	74.4	1,489	5.1
Sep-Nov	27,711	74.4	1,492	5.1
Oct-Dec	27,725	74.4	1,495	5.1
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	27,739	74.4	1,499	5.1
Dec 2001-Feb 2002	27,754	74.4	1,503	5.1
Jan-Mar 2002	27,768	74.4	1,508	5.2
Feb-Apr	27,784	74.4	1,513	5.2
Mar-May	27,803	74.4	1,519	5.2
Apr-Jun	27,824	74.4	1,523	5.2
May-Jul	27,848	74.5	1,526	5.2
Jun-Aug	27,874	74.5	1,528	5.2
Jul-Sep	27,902	74.5	1,527	5.2
Aug-Oct	27,930	74.6	1,526	5.2
Sep-Nov	27,957	74.6	1,522	5.2
Oct-Dec	27,982	74.6	1,518	5.1
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	28,006	74.6	1,513	5.1
Dec 2002-Feb 2003	28,028	74.6	1,508	5.1
Jan-Mar 2003	28,048	74.7	1,504	5.1
Feb-Apr	28,068	74.7	1,500	5.1
Mar-May	28,088	74.7	1,496	5.1
Apr-Jun	28,106	74.7	1,492	5.0
May-Jul	28,123	74.7	1,488	5.0
Jun-Aug	28,139	74.7	1,484	5.0
Jul-Sep	28,155	74.7	1,480	5.0
Aug-Oct	28,177	74.6	1,469	4.9

^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 data are revised in line with the latest interim reweighted LFS estimates.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Other headline indicators

A.3

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs						
		Levels						
		All	Male	Female				
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB				
2001	September	29,459	15,695	13,764				
	December	29,509	15,701	13,808				
2002	March	29,524 R	15,691	13,833 R				
	June	29,491 R	15,661	13,831				
	September	29,517 R	15,660	13,857 R				
	December	29,564 R	15,670	13,894				
2003	March	29,646 R	15,717	13,929 R				
	June	29,716 R	15,785 R	13,932 R				
	September	29,779	15,822	13,957				
Change on quarter		63	37	26				
Percent		0.2	0.2	0.2				
Change on year		262	162	100				
Percent		0.9	1.0	0.7				
UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^a			Rates (%) ^b			
		Levels						
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI	
2002	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	931.7	698.7	233.0	3.1	4.3	1.7	
	September	930.2	696.9	233.3	3.1	4.3	1.7	
	October R	925.7	693.2	232.5	3.0	4.2	1.7	
November ^c P	917.8	686.7	231.1	3.0	4.2	1.6		
Change on month		-7.9	-6.5	-1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Percent		-0.9	-0.9	-0.6				
Change on year		-20.8	-23.3	2.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	
Percent		-2.2	-3.3	1.1				
GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings ^d		UNITED KINGDOM		Vacancies		
						Vacancy Survey (not seasonally adjusted)		
						Average 3 months ending (level)	Change on year		Vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus^{e}
Average Earnings Index (including bonuses)	Average Earnings Index (excluding bonuses)	Level	Per cent					
		LNNC	JQDY	DRYW				
2002	October	3.7	3.6	2002	November	642.5	-9.0	-1.4
	November	3.8	3.8		December	606.5	9.6	1.6
	December	3.8	3.9					
2003	January	3.6	4.0	2003	January	565.3	4.4	0.8
	February	3.2	3.9		February	560.9	-8.7	-1.5
	March	3.5	3.8		March	573.6	-12.0	-2.0
					April	589.4	-17.3	-2.9
	April	3.3	3.6		May	596.4	-11.6	-1.9
	May	3.4	3.5		June	596.8	-25.7	-4.1
	June	3.0	3.4					
					July	600.8	-24.4	-3.9
	July	3.3	3.4		August R	600.2	-24.5	-3.9
	August	3.4	3.5		September R	620.0	-10.5	-1.7
	September R	3.6	3.7					
					October R	645.1	-0.9	-0.1
	October P	3.6	3.7		November P	647.1	4.6	0.7

Sources: Employer surveys; DfES Training Data System; Jobcentre Plus administrative system; Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a The number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance.

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

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

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

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

R Revised
P Provisional

Note: The workforce jobs data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data.

January 2004

Labour Market trends

S15

A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (August to October 2003)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment						Unemployment					
	All	All		Male	Female	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		
	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East	1,997	1,152	73.7	623	529	1,072	68.5	572	72.0	500	64.9	79	6.9	51	8.1	29	5.4	
North West	5,311	3,266	77.4	1,749	1,518	3,108	73.6	1,654	77.3	1,454	69.7	158	4.8	94	5.4	64	4.2	
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,932	2,433	78.0	1,317	1,116	2,311	74.1	1,242	78.4	1,069	69.5	122	5.0	75	5.7	47	4.2	
East Midlands	3,354	2,121	79.1	1,165	956	2,028	75.5	1,107	80.5	921	70.3	93	4.4	58	4.9	35	3.7	
West Midlands	4,176	2,591	78.2	1,432	1,159	2,438	73.5	1,340	78.5	1,098	68.1	153	5.9	92	6.4	61	5.3	
East	4,315	2,807	81.8	1,529	1,277	2,695	78.4	1,466	83.5	1,229	72.9	111	4.0	63	4.1	48	3.8	
London	5,917	3,854	76.0	2,154	1,701	3,595	70.8	2,006	77.5	1,589	63.7	260	6.7	148	6.9	111	6.5	
South East	6,392	4,213	82.3	2,280	1,933	4,053	79.1	2,191	83.9	1,862	73.8	160	3.8	90	3.9	71	3.7	
South West	3,971	2,504	81.4	1,346	1,157	2,423	78.7	1,298	82.4	1,124	74.7	81	3.2	48	3.5	33	2.9	
England	39,365	24,941	78.9	13,595	11,345	23,723	75.0	12,877	79.8	10,846	69.8	1,217	4.9	718	5.3	499	4.4	
Wales	2,317	1,383	76.3	725	658	1,322	72.9	688	75.1	634	70.5	61	4.4	37	5.1	24	3.6	
Scotland	4,043	2,545	78.8	1,354	1,191	2,397	74.2	1,259	77.7	1,138	70.5	148	5.8	95	7.0	53	4.5	
Great Britain	45,725	28,868	78.8	15,674	13,194	27,443	74.8	14,824	79.4	12,619	69.9	1,426	4.9	850	5.4	576	4.4	
Northern Ireland	1,293	769	72.2	436	333	724	67.9	404	74.8	320	60.5	45	5.9	33	7.5	13	3.8	
United Kingdom	47,020	29,640	78.6	16,110	13,529	28,169	74.6	15,227	79.2	12,942	69.7	1,470	5.0	884	5.5	587	4.3	

Change on quarter^c

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over	Economically active				LFS employment						Unemployment						
		All		Male	Female	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		
		Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
		Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
North East	1	7	0.4	-3	10	-1	-0.1	-6	-0.7	5	0.5	8	0.6	3	0.5	5	0.9	
North West	4	5	0.0	-8	13	6	0.0	-5	-0.4	11	0.4	-2	-0.1	-3	-0.2	2	0.1	
Yorkshire and the Humber	4	-6	-0.3	-8	2	-7	-0.4	-6	-0.4	-1	-0.3	1	0.1	-2	-0.1	3	0.3	
East Midlands	6	-11	-0.5	-8	-3	-4	-0.2	-9	-0.8	5	0.4	-7	-0.3	1	0.1	-8	-0.8	
West Midlands	4	-16	-0.5	-5	-11	-20	-0.6	-7	-0.5	-13	-0.7	5	0.2	2	0.1	3	0.3	
East	9	5	-0.2	-1	6	3	-0.3	-4	-0.4	7	-0.1	2	0.1	3	0.2	-1	-0.1	
London	15	26	0.2	-5	31	53	0.8	23	0.8	30	0.8	-27	-0.7	-27	-1.3	1	-0.1	
South East	14	-4	-0.3	-7	3	10	0.0	-1	-0.1	11	0.1	-14	-0.3	-6	-0.3	-8	-0.4	
South West	7	1	-0.3	5	-5	8	0.0	4	0.0	4	-0.1	-7	-0.3	1	0.1	-8	-0.7	
England	63	6	-0.2	-41	47	48	0.0	-11	-0.2	59	0.1	-42	-0.2	-30	-0.2	-11	-0.1	
Wales	3	6	-0.1	-2	8	8	0.1	2	0.0	6	0.3	-2	-0.2	-4	-0.5	1	0.2	
Scotland	1	0	-0.1	4	-4	-6	-0.4	-3	-0.2	-2	-0.5	6	0.2	8	0.5	-1	-0.1	
Great Britain	67	12	-0.2	-39	51	50	-0.1	-13	-0.2	63	0.1	-38	-0.1	-26	-0.2	-11	-0.1	
Northern Ireland	2	-5	-0.5	0	-6	-10	-0.9	-6	-1.0	-4	-0.8	4	0.6	6	1.3	-2	-0.4	
United Kingdom	70	4	-0.2	-41	45	37	-0.1	-21	-0.2	58	0.1	-33	-0.1	-20	-0.1	-13	-0.1	

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over	Economically active				LFS employment						Unemployment					
	All	All		Male	Female	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
North East	3	12	0.6	13	-2	2	-0.1	8	0.9	-6	-1.1	9	0.7	5	0.6	4	0.8
North West	15	24	0.3	-9	33	42	0.7	4	0.0	38	1.4	-18	-0.6	-13	-0.7	-5	-0.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	16	19	0.4	4	15	26	0.7	10	0.4	16	0.9	-7	-0.3	-6	-0.5	0	-0.1
East Midlands	22	-20	-1.4	-4	-17	-8	-0.9	-3	-0.9	-5	-1.0	-12	-0.5	0	0.0	-12	-1.1
West Midlands	15	-19	-0.5	-2	-18	-15	-0.4	-5	-0.4	-10	-0.5	-4	-0.1	3	0.2	-8	-0.6
East	36	27	0.0	12	15	20	-0.2	10	-0.3	10	-0.1	7	0.2	2	0.1	5	0.4
London	60	53	-0.1	36	17	47	-0.2	47	0.7	0	-1.1	6	0.1	-11	-0.6	17	0.9
South East	55	10	-0.5	-3	13	14	-0.4	1	-0.7	13	-0.1	-4	-0.1	-4	-0.2	0	0.0
South West	29	-28	-1.7	-8	-20	-9	-1.1	-1	-1.2	-8	-0.9	-19	-0.7	-7	-0.5	-12	-1.0
England	253	77	-0.3	40	37	119	-0.2	71	-0.2	48	-0.2	-42	-0.2	-31	-0.2	-11	-0.1
Wales	10	49	1.7	-1	50	62	2.5	7	0.3	55	4.8	-13	-1.1	-8	-1.1	-5	-1.0
Scotland	5	21	0.0	23	-2	37	0.5	26	1.4	11	-0.4	-16	-0.7	-3	-0.3	-13	-1.1
Great Britain	267	147	-0.2	62	85	219	0.0	104	0.0	114	0.0	-71	-0.3	-42	-0.3	-29	-0.2
Northern Ireland	10	3	0.4	7	-5	3	0.3	2	1.0	0	-0.4	0	0.0	5	1.0	-5	-1.4
United Kingdom	280	158	-0.2	71	86	228	0.0	108	0.0	121	0.1	-71	-0.3	-36	-0.3	-34	-0.3

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.

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 ^d (November 2003)						Jobcentre vacancies ^{e,f} (November 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	51.0	4.6	39.5	6.6	11.5	2.2			
North West	3,222	1,716	1,506	107.8	3.3	83.1	4.6	24.7	1.6			
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,349	1,229	1,120	80.4	3.3	61.0	4.7	19.4	1.7			
East Midlands	1,956	1,007	949	58.7	2.9	43.1	4.0	15.6	1.6			
West Midlands	2,560	1,366	1,194	93.7	3.5	71.0	5.0	22.7	1.9			
East	2,606	1,387	1,219	57.7	2.1	41.8	2.9	15.9	1.3			
London	4,561	2,493	2,069	169.5	3.6	121.3	4.7	48.2	2.3			
South East	4,174	2,187	1,986	76.1	1.8	56.2	2.4	19.9	1.0			
South West	2,440	1,279	1,160	46.9	1.8	34.6	2.5	12.3	1.0			
England	24,946	13,238	11,708	741.8	2.9	551.6	4.0	190.2	1.6			
Wales	1,260	650	610	42.8	3.3	32.6	4.8	10.2	1.7			
Scotland	2,513	1,298	1,215	98.8	3.8	76.2	5.5	22.6	1.8			
Great Britain	28,719	15,187	13,532	883.4	3.0	660.4	4.1	223.0	1.6			
Northern Ireland	763	403	360	34.4	4.3	26.3	6.0	8.1	2.2			
United Kingdom	29,482	15,589	13,893	917.8	3.0	686.7	4.2	231.1	1.6			

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 October 2003)						Jobcentre vacancies ^{e,f} (change on October 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	-0.4	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.0			
North West	36	24	12	-1.8	-0.1	-1.4	-0.1	-0.4	0.0			
Yorkshire and the Humber	42	24	18	-1.5	-0.1	-1.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.0			
East Midlands	-14	-12	-2	-0.6	0.0	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	0.0			
West Midlands	5	10	-5	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
East	2	-14	16	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0			
London	88	61	27	-0.8	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	0.0			
South East	15	-5	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
South West	-18	-1	-17	-0.8	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.0			
England	188	115	73	-6.4	0.0	-5.3	0.0	-1.1	0.0			
Wales	17	11	6	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
Scotland	-3	8	-11	-0.8	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.0			
Great Britain	202	134	67	-7.6	0.0	-6.2	0.0	-1.4	0.0			
Northern Ireland	6	0	5	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0			
United Kingdom	207	135	72	-7.9	0.0	-6.5	0.0	-1.4	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, self-employed, 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: August to October 2003

Government Office Regions	Employment level(000s)	Unemployment level(000s)	Economically active level(000s)	Working age economically inactive level(000s)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
North East	± 35	± 12	± 35	± 36	± 1.8%	± 1.0%
North West	± 62	± 19	± 61	± 61	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
Yorkshire and the Humber	± 48	± 16	± 47	± 45	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
East Midlands	± 39	± 12	± 39	± 44	± 1.4%	± 0.7%
West Midlands	± 50	± 17	± 49	± 47	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
East	± 50	± 16	± 49	± 46	± 1.1%	± 0.5%
London	± 65	± 25	± 62	± 61	± 1.1%	± 0.7%
South East	± 59	± 17	± 58	± 54	± 0.9%	± 0.4%
South West	± 49	± 13	± 49	± 46	± 1.2%	± 0.5%
Wales	± 39	± 11	± 38	± 38	± 1.7%	± 0.8%
Scotland	± 49	± 17	± 47	± 46	± 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	36,354	27,424	74.4	1,499	5.0	7,890	21.4	982,998	2.7	29,954	0.82
NORTH EAST	1,538	1,081	68.7	87	7.4	405	25.8	63,852	4.2	1,068	0.69
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	82	54	62.4	6	10.0	27	30.5	5,325	6.5	60	0.73
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	0.74
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	165	110	65.5	10	8.3	48	28.5	7,227	4.4	177	1.07
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	4,105	3,014	71.5	171	5.2	1,032	24.5	125,436	3.1	3,242	0.79
Blackburn with Darwen UA	83	53	65.7	4	7.0	23	29.2	2,807	3.4	68	0.83
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	3.3	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	0.80
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	256	171	60.5	18	9.2	94	33.4	13,166	5.2	327	1.28
Oldham	132	96	72.7	5	4.7	31	23.7	3,993	3.0	91	0.69
Rochdale	126	94	72.1	5	4.8	31	24.1	3,818	3.0	83	0.66
Salford	133	93	68.3	7	6.4	37	27.0	3,788	2.9	116	0.87
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	82	57	68.1	*	*	24	28.5	2,441	3.0	90	1.10
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	91	56	61.4	6	9.3	29	32.2	5,103	5.6	59	0.65
Liverpool	276	171	60.1	21	10.7	93	32.5	16,846	6.1	232	0.84
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	3,030	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
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	284	204	69.0	15	6.7	76	25.9	11,327	4.0	218	0.77
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	2,569	1,974	75.9	98	4.6	529	20.4	64,375	2.5	1,998	0.78
Derby UA	135	105	72.7	7	6.1	33	22.5	5,099	3.8	131	0.97
Leicester UA	177	116	66.7	8	6.3	50	28.8	7,874	4.4	172	0.97
Nottingham UA	173	112	64.7	10	7.7	51	29.7	7,755	4.5	196	1.13
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	33	21	69.4	*	*	8	25.0	864	2.6	30	0.93
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	3,212	2,409	74.3	138	5.3	698	21.5	100,063	3.1	2,608	0.81
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	0.73
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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	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
Warwickshire											
North Warwickshire	39	28	74.4	*	*	9	23.8	615	1.6	30	0.77
Nuneaton and Bedworth	73	55	74.9	*	*	14	19.2	1,400	1.9	42	0.58
Rugby	54	45	82.4	*	*	8	14.7	953	1.8	48	0.88
Stratford-on-Avon	67	59	83.1	*	*	11	15.5	669	1.0	63	0.90
Warwick	79	63	79.0	*	*	14	17.5	1,276	1.6	77	0.97
Birmingham											
Coventry	594	398	65.1	37	8.3	177	28.9	31,684	5.3	529	0.89
Dudley	186	134	73.6	8	5.7	40	21.9	5,693	3.1	160	0.86
Sandwell	185	146	76.9	10	6.4	34	17.8	6,419	3.5	137	0.74
Solihull	170	118	68.3	12	9.2	43	24.7	8,162	4.8	135	0.80
Walsall	119	96	78.0	5	5.2	22	17.6	2,513	2.1	108	0.90
Wolverhampton	150	113	72.5	7	5.5	36	23.2	5,750	3.8	120	0.80
	143	97	68.8	8	7.4	36	25.6	6,855	4.8	114	0.79
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	3,294	2,658	79.0	105	3.7	602	17.9	55,692	1.7	2,651	0.80
Luton UA	117	82	74.1	5	5.5	24	21.6	3,125	2.7	88	0.75
Peterborough UA	98	74	76.9	4	5.2	18	18.8	2,235	2.3	92	0.94
Southend-on-Sea UA	94	80	74.4	5	5.6	23	21.1	3,058	3.3	72	0.77
Thurrock UA	90	66	78.1	3	3.6	16	18.8	1,979	2.2	59	0.66
Bedfordshire											
Bedford	92	72	78.2	*	*	16	17.8	2,136	2.3	72	0.78
Mid Bedfordshire	77	69	82.4	*	*	13	15.5	762	1.0	49	0.63
South Bedfordshire	70	57	81.3	*	*	11	15.2	939	1.3	49	0.70
Cambridgeshire											
Cambridge	78	67	76.4	*	*	18	20.6	1,148	1.5	97	1.24
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	2.1	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	1.13
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	52	40	77.4	*	*	10	18.6	787	1.5	66	1.26
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	1.31
South Norfolk	66	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	0.82
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	4,822	3,416	70.4	248	6.6	1,188	24.5	155,920	3.2	4,590	0.95
Inner London											
Camden	145	96	65.1	9	8.2	42	28.7	5,601	3.9	298	2.05
City of London	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	83	1.5	337	60.11
Hackney	138	76	57.4	11	12.2	46	34.5	7,937	5.7	108	0.78
Hammersmith and Fulham	122	86	72.3	6	6.4	27	22.6	4,277	3.5	122	1.00
Haringey	152	89	59.7	11	10.4	49	33.1	7,669	5.0	76	0.50
Islington	127	76	65.0	8	9.3	33	28.4	6,493	5.1	167	1.32
Kensington and Chelsea	115	98	65.5	7	6.1	45	30.1	2,859	2.5	154	1.34
Lambeth	194	129	69.9	10	7.0	46	24.9	10,412	5.4	129	0.66
Lewisham	170	105	66.1	12	10.3	42	26.2	7,969	4.7	75	0.44
Newham	161	81	53.9	11	11.7	58	38.9	7,562	4.7	72	0.45
Southwark	172	101	64.2	12	10.7	44	27.9	8,991	5.2	190	1.10
Tower Hamlets	135	63	54.3	9	12.3	44	38.0	8,027	5.9	163	1.20
Wandsworth	193	147	77.7	10	6.3	32	17.0	5,268	2.7	128	0.66
Westminster	136	123	65.0	8	6.1	58	30.7	4,431	3.3	619	4.56
Outer London											
Barking and Dagenham	100	62	67.9	4	6.4	25	27.3	2,882	2.9	53	0.53
Barnet	204	174	75.5	9	4.9	47	20.4	4,627	2.3	142	0.69
Bexley	133	105	76.7	*	*	28	20.7	2,491	1.9	74	0.56
Brent	182	111	67.6	12	9.4	42	25.3	6,885	3.8	116	0.64
Bromley	180	146	77.8	6	3.9	36	19.0	3,266	1.8	115	0.64
Croydon	213	164	76.0	10	5.7	42	19.2	6,030	2.8	155	0.73
Ealing	208	145	69.1	10	6.3	55	26.1	5,367	2.6	136	0.65
Enfield	176	118	69.8	8	6.4	43	25.3	5,522	3.1	110	0.62
Greenwich	139	96	69.8	8	7.4	34	24.4	5,970	4.3	71	0.51
Harrow	134	100	73.2	*	*	32	23.3	2,439	1.8	81	0.60
Havering	135	112	77.9	*	*	27	19.0	2,315	1.7	89	0.66
Hillingdon	155	126	76.9	6	4.1	32	19.7	2,461	1.6	186	1.20
Hounslow	144	103	74.4	6	5.6	29	21.1	2,208	1.5	151	1.05
Kingston upon Thames	99	80	78.0	4	4.8	19	18.4	1,198	1.2	80	0.81
Merton	127	101	78.9	*	*	24	18.5	2,407	1.9	80	0.63
Redbridge	153	105	71.7	8	6.8	34	22.9	3,764	2.5	82	0.54
Richmond upon Thames	115	107	80.8	*	*	22	16.9	1,446	1.3	86	0.75
Sutton	114	94	82.2	5	5.1	15	13.3	1,523	1.3	77	0.68
Waltham Forest	146	93	68.9	7	6.9	35	26.0	5,540	3.8	69	0.47
SOUTH EAST	4,921	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	163	128	75.3	7	5.2	35	20.5	5,514	3.4	148	0.90
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	137	115	82.1	4	3.5	21	15.0	1,976	1.4	144	1.05
Portsmouth UA	120	90	75.5	5	5.3	24	20.2	2,739	2.3	121	1.01
Reading UA	97	74	78.6	3	4.1	17	18.0	1,532	1.6	114	1.18
Slough UA	78	53	76.8	2	4.2	14	20.0	1,692	2.2	84	1.07
Southampton UA	144	102	76.0	4	3.9	28	20.9	3,035	2.1	123	0.85
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	0.87
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	1.3	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	0.88
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	94	81	78.0	*	*	22	21.2	1,561	1.7	100	1.06
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		
	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	75	68	78.2	*	*	17	19.8	508	0.7	65	0.87
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	63	50	84.0	*	*	7	12.4	676	1.1	80	1.28
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	2,946	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	247	204	78.3	7	3.2	49	19.0	6,690	2.7	263	1.07
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	1.0	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	65	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	1,737	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	193	143	69.3	8	5.4	55	26.7	5,536	2.9	195	1.01
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	40	25	69.0	1	4.8	10	27.4	1,859	4.7	23	0.59
Merthyr Tydfil	34	20	60.8	1	6.7	11	34.8	1,289	3.8	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	3.6	78	0.96
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
1995	25,749	22,027	3,303	138	280	19,475	6,274	16,620	5,407	2,564	579	1,033
1996	26,012	22,402	3,238	126	246	19,506	6,506	16,745	5,658	2,644	606	1,138
1997	26,461	22,843	3,284	117	217	19,812	6,649	17,054	5,790	2,679	624	1,279
1998	26,713	23,228	3,210	101	174	20,014	6,699	17,387	5,841	2,596	642	1,281
1999	27,037	23,637	3,144	100	155	20,251	6,786	17,683	5,954	2,602	682	1,241
2000	27,416	24,081	3,086	108	140	20,517	6,899	18,016	6,065	2,501	709	1,171
2001	27,675	24,334	3,097	96	147	20,711	6,964	18,164	6,169	2,461	683	1,260
2002	27,835	24,489	3,149	95	102	20,802	7,033	18,279	6,209	2,397	688	1,169
2003	28,110	24,598	3,338	86	89	20,859	7,252	18,268	6,330	2,446	651	1,163
3-month averages												
Aug-Oct 2002	27,941	24,567	3,182	93	99	20,764	7,177	18,264	6,303	2,432	750	1,167
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,963	24,609	3,167	92	95	20,825	7,138	18,332	6,278	2,427	740	1,187
Oct-Dec	28,000	24,632	3,181	92	95	20,883	7,117	18,379	6,253	2,441	740	1,166
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	28,005	24,603	3,210	90	100	20,891	7,113	18,357	6,247	2,468	742	1,163
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	28,003	24,585	3,228	90	99	20,855	7,148	18,310	6,275	2,481	747	1,137
Jan-Mar 2003	28,052	24,629	3,245	87	91	20,853	7,199	18,317	6,312	2,477	768	1,132
Feb-Apr	28,062	24,584	3,299	90	88	20,827	7,235	18,252	6,332	2,515	785	1,140
Mar-May (Spr)	28,110	24,598	3,338	86	89	20,859	7,252	18,268	6,330	2,532	806	1,131
Apr-Jun	28,122	24,583	3,366	88	86	20,906	7,216	18,267	6,316	2,579	787	1,107
May-Jul	28,132	24,583	3,363	97	89	20,923	7,208	18,280	6,303	2,577	786	1,108
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,109	24,512	3,398	99	99	20,877	7,232	18,199	6,314	2,606	792	1,114
Jul-Sep	28,151	24,490	3,453	103	105	20,911	7,240	18,189	6,300	2,647	806	1,120
Aug-Oct	28,169	24,505	3,466	97	102	20,919	7,250	18,189	6,317	2,657	809	1,111
Changes												
Over last 3 months	37	-78	103	0	13	-4	42	-92	14	80	23	3
Per cent	0.1	-0.3	3.1	-0.3	14.4	0.0	0.6	-0.5	0.2	3.1	2.9	0.2
Over last 12 months	228	-62	283	4	3	155	74	-75	13	225	59	-56
Per cent	0.8	-0.3	8.9	4.2	3.0	0.7	1.0	-0.4	0.2	9.2	7.8	-4.8
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX
1995	14,112	11,397	2,494	42	179	12,984	1,128	10,615	782	2,266	228	534
1996	14,179	11,573	2,412	42	153	12,977	1,202	10,706	867	2,180	231	537
1997	14,422	11,830	2,421	38	133	13,144	1,278	10,873	957	2,176	245	542
1998	14,580	12,099	2,341	29	112	13,293	1,287	11,138	961	2,079	262	509
1999	14,707	12,254	2,316	35	102	13,377	1,330	11,243	1,011	2,066	250	527
2000	14,906	12,555	2,232	36	84	13,553	1,354	11,524	1,031	1,968	264	487
2001	15,015	12,615	2,269	35	96	13,654	1,361	11,558	1,057	2,028	241	470
2002	15,039	12,636	2,316	28	59	13,624	1,414	11,545	1,091	2,035	281	460
2003	15,221	12,711	2,427	30	53	13,661	1,561	11,526	1,185	2,096	332	459
3-month averages												
Aug-Oct 2002	15,119	12,687	2,337	36	60	13,601	1,517	11,530	1,157	2,030	307	510
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,134	12,716	2,324	34	60	13,619	1,515	11,555	1,161	2,022	302	504
Oct-Dec	15,179	12,762	2,323	32	61	13,654	1,525	11,587	1,175	2,024	300	491
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	15,169	12,729	2,346	33	61	13,654	1,516	11,566	1,163	2,044	301	488
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	15,145	12,699	2,355	31	60	13,625	1,520	11,534	1,165	2,048	307	471
Jan-Mar 2003	15,160	12,721	2,357	28	54	13,628	1,533	11,546	1,175	2,042	315	462
Feb-Apr	15,183	12,701	2,399	30	54	13,635	1,548	11,515	1,185	2,079	319	462
Mar-May (Spr)	15,221	12,711	2,427	30	53	13,661	1,561	11,526	1,185	2,096	332	459
Apr-Jun	15,250	12,705	2,463	32	50	13,704	1,546	11,520	1,185	2,144	319	448
May-Jul	15,248	12,695	2,467	37	49	13,700	1,548	11,512	1,183	2,147	320	444
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,230	12,657	2,481	35	57	13,683	1,547	11,479	1,178	2,159	322	463
Jul-Sep	15,245	12,621	2,527	38	59	13,712	1,534	11,463	1,158	2,202	326	458
Aug-Oct	15,227	12,605	2,528	35	58	13,694	1,533	11,442	1,164	2,204	324	456
Changes												
Over last 3 months	-21	-90	61	-2	9	-6	-15	-71	-19	57	4	12
Per cent	-0.1	-0.7	2.5	-4.5	17.5	0.0	-1.0	-0.6	-1.6	2.7	1.2	2.6
Over last 12 months	108	-81	192	0	-2	92	16	-88	7	174	18	-54
Per cent	0.7	-0.6	8.2	-1.3	-3.1	0.7	1.0	-0.8	0.6	8.6	5.7	-10.6
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
1995	11,636	10,630	809	96	101	6,491	5,146	6,006	4,625	413	396	745
1996	11,833	10,830	827	84	93	6,529	5,304	6,039	4,791	416	411	744
1997	12,039	11,013	863	79	84	6,667	5,372	6,180	4,833	426	436	746
1998	12,133	11,129	869	72	62	6,721	5,412	6,249	4,880	422	447	734
1999	12,330	11,383	828	66	53	6,874	5,456	6,440	4,944	395	433	734
2000	12,510	11,527	854	72	57	6,964	5,545	6,492	5,035	429	425	682
2001	12,659	11,718	828	62	51	7,056	5,603	6,606	5,112	418	410	693
2002	12,796	11,853	833	67	43	7,177	5,619	6,734	5,119	415	417	670
2003	12,889	11,887	911	56	36	7,198	5,691	6,743	5,144	437	474	672
3-month averages												
Aug-Oct 2002	12,822	11,881	846	57	39	7,163	5,659	6,734	5,146	402	443	657
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,829	11,893	843	58	35	7,206	5,623	6,777	5,117	405	438	683
Oct-Dec	12,821	11,870	857	60	34	7,229	5,592	6,792	5,078	417	440	675
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	12,835	11,874	865	57	39	7,237	5,598	6,791	5,083	424	441	674
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	12,858	11,886	873	60	39	7,230	5,628	6,775	5,110	433	440	666
Jan-Mar 2003	12,892	11,908	888	59	37	7,226	5,666	6,771	5,137	435	453	670
Feb-Apr	12,878	11,884	901	60	34	7,191	5,687	6,737	5,147	435	465	679
Mar-May (Spr)	12,889	11,887	911	56	36	7,198	5,691	6,743	5,144	437	474	672
Apr-Jun	12,872	11,878	903	56	36	7,203	5,670	6,747	5,130	436	468	659
May-Jul	12,884	11,888	896	60	39	7,223	5,661	6,768	5,120	431	465	664
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,879	11,855	917	64	42	7,194	5,685	6,720	5,135	448	470	651
Jul-Sep	12,905	11,869	925	65	45	7,199	5,706	6,727	5,143	445	480	662
Aug-Oct	12,942	11,900	937	61	43	7,225	5,717	6,747	5,153	453	484	655
Changes												
Over last 3 months	58	12	41	1	4	2	56	-21	33	22	19	-9
Per cent	0.5	0.1	4.6	2.3	10.5	0.0	1.0	-0.3	0.6	5.1	4.1	-1.4
Over last 12 months	121	20	92	4	5	62	58	13	7	51	41	-2
Per cent	0.9	0.2	10.9	7.6	12.4	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.1	12.6	9.3	-0.3

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5; 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)
1,612	7.3	696	43.1	453	91	373	6,031	828	13.7	4,385	91	727	1995
1,650	7.4	674	40.8	467	85	424	6,300	806	12.8	4,563	84	847	1996
1,765	7.7	674	38.2	536	97	457	6,471	808	12.5	4,639	89	935	1997
1,718	7.4	621	36.1	528	96	472	6,551	770	11.8	4,716	111	954	1998
1,680	7.1	589	35.1	534	112	445	6,637	690	10.4	4,856	116	975	1999
1,693	7.0	517	30.5	552	101	522	6,754	660	9.8	4,931	120	1,043	2000
1,693	7.0	470	27.8	510	92	621	6,821	621	9.1	5,013	139	1,048	2001
1,555	6.3	424	27.3	462	87	581	6,907	578	8.4	5,104	140	1,085	2002
1,499	6.1	400	26.7	456	76	567	7,135	576	8.1	5,275	144	1,140	2003
1,593	6.5	422	26.5	462	76	633	7,053	564	8.0	5,233	143	1,113	3-month averages
1,587	6.4	417	26.3	479	84	608	7,017	563	8.0	5,192	142	1,121	Aug-Oct 2002
1,590	6.5	421	26.5	474	82	613	6,994	554	7.9	5,161	140	1,138	Sep-Nov (Aut)
1,552	6.3	410	26.4	466	89	587	6,989	551	7.9	5,172	132	1,134	Oct-Dec
1,534	6.2	410	26.7	447	90	587	7,022	556	7.9	5,212	138	1,115	Nov 2002-Jan 2003
1,516	6.2	398	26.3	450	89	579	7,080	560	7.9	5,243	141	1,136	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)
1,520	6.2	398	26.2	463	78	581	7,117	570	8.0	5,273	140	1,133	Jan-Mar 2003
1,499	6.1	400	26.7	456	76	567	7,135	576	8.1	5,275	144	1,140	Feb-Apr
1,484	6.0	397	26.7	456	81	550	7,103	570	8.0	5,260	145	1,128	Mar-May (Spr)
1,475	6.0	389	26.4	449	83	553	7,089	554	7.8	5,261	141	1,132	Apr-Jun
1,458	5.9	381	26.2	440	89	548	7,105	559	7.9	5,264	146	1,137	May-Jul
1,501	6.1	384	25.6	451	92	574	7,107	567	8.0	5,260	151	1,129	Jun-Aug (Sum)
1,529	6.2	401	26.2	459	91	577	7,125	570	8.0	5,263	157	1,135	Jul-Sep
54	0.2	12	-0.2	10	8	24	37	17	0.2	2	16	3	Changes
3.7		3.0		2.2	9.4	4.4	0.5	3.0		0.0	11.0	0.2	Over last 3 months
-64	-0.2	-21	-0.2	-3	15	-55	72	6	0.0	30	14	22	Over last 12 months
-4.0		-4.9		-0.7	19.9	-8.7	1.0	1.1		0.6	9.9	2.0	Per cent
YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK	Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)
744	6.5	373	50.1	151	54	166	1,010	281	27.8	378	31	320	1995
733	6.3	348	47.4	154	49	182	1,098	287	26.1	409	28	374	1996
805	6.8	352	43.7	197	54	203	1,202	297	24.7	462	40	403	1997
763	6.3	324	42.5	186	52	201	1,223	293	23.9	474	44	412	1998
793	6.5	322	40.6	210	64	197	1,261	274	21.7	533	39	416	1999
774	6.2	281	36.3	213	56	224	1,294	258	19.9	542	45	449	2000
776	6.2	250	32.2	201	51	274	1,298	235	18.1	567	51	446	2001
718	5.7	233	32.4	183	49	253	1,371	225	16.4	600	64	482	2002
678	5.3	224	33.0	186	34	235	1,517	250	16.5	714	64	489	2003
709	5.6	235	33.1	179	39	256	1,464	243	16.6	678	57	486	3-month averages
705	5.5	228	32.4	192	40	245	1,463	235	16.1	677	60	491	Aug-Oct 2002
717	5.6	233	32.5	191	40	253	1,475	230	15.6	684	59	502	Sep-Nov (Aut)
688	5.4	224	32.6	182	41	242	1,465	234	16.0	674	60	497	Oct-Dec
680	5.4	225	33.2	177	39	239	1,472	243	16.5	681	61	486	Nov 2002-Jan 2003
678	5.3	222	32.8	179	38	238	1,490	243	16.3	691	63	493	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)
687	5.4	224	32.6	186	34	243	1,504	246	16.3	706	64	489	Jan-Mar 2003
678	5.3	224	33.0	186	34	235	1,517	250	16.5	714	64	489	Feb-Apr
674	5.3	219	32.5	189	36	230	1,505	251	16.7	705	65	483	Mar-May (Spr)
679	5.3	219	32.2	186	40	235	1,503	243	16.2	705	66	489	Apr-Jun
672	5.3	218	32.5	176	42	236	1,500	248	16.5	701	67	484	May-Jul
692	5.5	217	31.3	175	41	259	1,484	255	17.2	683	70	476	Jun-Aug (Sum)
699	5.5	222	31.8	178	39	259	1,488	249	16.7	688	71	480	Jul-Sep
20	0.2	4	-0.4	-7	-1	25	-15	6	0.6	-17	5	-9	Changes
3.0		1.7		-3.9	-2.3	10.5	-1.0	2.4		-2.5	7.7	-1.8	Over last 3 months
-10	0.0	-12	-1.3	0	-1	4	24	7	0.2	9	14	-6	Over last 12 months
-1.4		-5.3		-0.3	-1.8	1.5	1.7	2.7		1.4	25.4	-1.2	Per cent
YCCB	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL	Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)
868	8.2	322	37.1	302	37	207	5,021	547	10.9	4,007	60	407	1995
917	8.5	326	35.6	313	36	242	5,202	519	10.0	4,153	56	473	1996
960	8.7	323	33.6	340	43	254	5,269	511	9.7	4,177	49	532	1997
955	8.6	297	31.1	342	45	271	5,327	477	9.0	4,242	66	542	1998
887	7.8	267	30.1	324	48	248	5,376	416	7.7	4,323	77	559	1999
920	8.0	236	25.7	339	46	299	5,459	402	7.4	4,388	74	594	2000
917	7.8	220	24.0	309	40	347	5,523	387	7.0	4,446	88	602	2001
837	7.1	191	22.9	279	38	329	5,536	353	6.4	4,505	76	603	2002
821	6.9	177	21.5	270	42	332	5,618	326	5.8	4,561	80	651	2003
884	7.4	187	21.2	283	37	377	5,590	322	5.8	4,555	86	627	3-month averages
882	7.4	188	21.3	286	44	363	5,555	328	5.9	4,515	83	629	Aug-Oct 2002
873	7.4	188	21.5	283	43	360	5,519	324	5.9	4,477	82	636	Sep-Nov (Aut)
864	7.3	186	21.6	284	48	345	5,524	318	5.8	4,497	72	637	Oct-Dec
854	7.2	184	21.6	270	51	349	5,550	313	5.6	4,531	77	629	Nov 2002-Jan 2003
839	7.0	176	21.0	271	51	340	5,590	317	5.7	4,552	78	643	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)
832	7.0	174	20.9	277	44	338	5,612	324	5.8	4,568	76	644	Jan-Mar 2003
821	6.9	177	21.5	270	42	332	5,618	326	5.8	4,561	80	651	Feb-Apr
810	6.8	178	22.0	267	45	320	5,598	319	5.7	4,555	80	645	Mar-May (Spr)
796	6.7	171	21.4	263	44	318	5,586	310	5.6	4,556	76	644	Apr-Jun
786	6.6	163	20.8	264	47	312	5,605	311	5.5	4,563	79	653	May-Jul
809	6.8	168	20.7	276	51	315	5,623	312	5.6	4,577	81	653	Jun-Aug (Sum)
830	7.0	179	21.5	281	52	318	5,638	321	5.7	4,575	86	655	Jul-Sep
34	0.3	8	0.1	17	9	0	52	11	0.1	19	10	11	Changes
4.2		4.7		6.5	19.9	-0.1	0.9	3.5		0.4	13.8	1.8	Over last 3 months
-54	-0.5	-8	0.4	-3	16	-59	48	0	-0.1	20	0	28	Over last 12 months
-6.1		-4.4		-1.0	43.2	-15.6	0.9	-0.1		0.4	-0.2	4.5	Per cent

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)								
1995	25,749	24,956	600	3,315	6,863	9,371	4,807	793
1996	26,012	25,244	649	3,268	6,889	9,521	4,917	768
1997	26,461	25,662	691	3,213	7,032	9,569	5,157	800
1998	26,713	25,940	682	3,165	7,009	9,684	5,400	773
1999	27,037	26,219	659	3,178	6,973	9,825	5,584	818
2000	27,416	26,583	662	3,236	6,916	10,034	5,734	833
2001	27,675	26,852	665	3,271	6,784	10,198	5,934	822
2002	27,835	26,940	650	3,363	6,577	10,349	6,001	895
2003	28,110	27,172	658	3,362	6,394	10,527	6,231	938
3-month averages								
Aug-Oct 2002	27,941	27,043	656	3,376	6,499	10,424	6,088	898
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,963	27,065	661	3,374	6,500	10,431	6,099	898
Oct-Dec	28,000	27,103	666	3,388	6,492	10,435	6,124	896
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	28,005	27,096	664	3,377	6,469	10,451	6,135	909
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	28,003	27,088	670	3,368	6,454	10,461	6,134	915
Jan-Mar 2003	28,052	27,127	670	3,363	6,436	10,494	6,165	924
Feb-Apr	28,062	27,126	661	3,363	6,403	10,504	6,196	936
Mar-May (Spr)	28,110	27,172	658	3,362	6,394	10,527	6,231	938
Apr-Jun	28,122	27,189	657	3,358	6,388	10,538	6,248	934
May-Jul	28,132	27,188	654	3,372	6,376	10,531	6,255	944
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,109	27,147	650	3,365	6,354	10,530	6,248	961
Jul-Sep	28,151	27,185	645	3,381	6,368	10,544	6,247	965
Aug-Oct	28,169	27,191	646	3,400	6,346	10,553	6,246	978
Changes								
Over last 3 months	37	3	-7	27	-30	22	-9	35
Per cent	0.1	0.0	-1.1	0.8	-0.5	0.2	-0.1	3.7
Over last 12 months	228	149	-9	24	-153	129	158	80
Per cent	0.8	0.5	-1.4	0.7	-2.4	1.2	2.6	8.9
Male	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1995	14,112	13,824	298	1,729	3,832	5,064	2,900	288
1996	14,179	13,913	325	1,685	3,828	5,099	2,976	266
1997	14,422	14,154	334	1,672	3,887	5,134	3,127	268
1998	14,580	14,308	334	1,645	3,885	5,199	3,245	273
1999	14,707	14,419	322	1,652	3,833	5,262	3,350	288
2000	14,906	14,618	328	1,688	3,803	5,385	3,414	288
2001	15,015	14,748	332	1,709	3,732	5,442	3,534	267
2002	15,039	14,745	322	1,754	3,606	5,513	3,551	294
2003	15,221	14,881	322	1,760	3,496	5,616	3,688	341
3-month averages								
Aug-Oct 2002	15,119	14,811	318	1,769	3,561	5,560	3,601	308
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,134	14,826	316	1,767	3,561	5,571	3,610	307
Oct-Dec	15,179	14,868	322	1,779	3,567	5,567	3,633	310
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	15,169	14,859	318	1,787	3,548	5,568	3,638	310
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	15,145	14,826	320	1,768	3,535	5,569	3,634	319
Jan-Mar 2003	15,160	14,831	324	1,760	3,509	5,590	3,649	329
Feb-Apr	15,183	14,848	319	1,758	3,498	5,602	3,671	335
Mar-May (Spr)	15,221	14,881	322	1,760	3,496	5,616	3,688	341
Apr-Jun	15,250	14,916	322	1,767	3,499	5,619	3,710	334
May-Jul	15,248	14,911	324	1,770	3,493	5,625	3,700	337
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,230	14,888	322	1,767	3,478	5,634	3,687	341
Jul-Sep	15,245	14,909	316	1,780	3,476	5,648	3,689	336
Aug-Oct	15,227	14,891	314	1,781	3,463	5,647	3,688	335
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-21	-20	-10	11	-31	22	-12	-1
Per cent	-0.1	-0.1	-3.0	0.6	-0.9	0.4	-0.3	-0.4
Over last 12 months	108	81	-4	11	-99	86	86	27
Per cent	0.7	0.5	-1.4	0.6	-2.8	1.5	2.4	8.9
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1995	11,636	11,132	302	1,585	3,031	4,307	1,907	504
1996	11,833	11,331	324	1,584	3,061	4,422	1,941	502
1997	12,039	11,508	357	1,541	3,145	4,435	2,030	531
1998	12,133	11,633	348	1,520	3,124	4,485	2,156	500
1999	12,330	11,800	337	1,526	3,141	4,563	2,234	530
2000	12,549	11,999	337	1,544	3,114	4,669	2,335	550
2001	12,659	12,104	333	1,562	3,053	4,756	2,401	555
2002	12,796	12,195	329	1,610	2,971	4,836	2,449	601
2003	12,889	12,291	337	1,602	2,898	4,911	2,543	598
3-month averages								
Aug-Oct 2002	12,822	12,232	338	1,606	2,938	4,864	2,486	590
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,829	12,238	344	1,607	2,939	4,859	2,488	591
Oct-Dec	12,821	12,235	344	1,609	2,924	4,867	2,491	586
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	12,835	12,237	346	1,590	2,921	4,882	2,497	598
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	12,858	12,262	351	1,600	2,919	4,893	2,500	596
Jan-Mar 2003	12,892	12,296	346	1,603	2,927	4,904	2,516	595
Feb-Apr	12,878	12,278	343	1,604	2,905	4,902	2,524	601
Mar-May (Spr)	12,889	12,291	337	1,602	2,898	4,911	2,543	598
Apr-Jun	12,872	12,273	335	1,591	2,889	4,919	2,538	600
May-Jul	12,884	12,277	330	1,602	2,883	4,906	2,556	607
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,879	12,259	327	1,598	2,876	4,896	2,561	620
Jul-Sep	12,905	12,276	329	1,601	2,892	4,896	2,558	629
Aug-Oct	12,942	12,300	332	1,619	2,884	4,906	2,558	643
Changes								
Over last 3 months	58	23	2	16	1	0	3	36
Per cent	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.9
Over last 12 months	121	68	-5	13	-54	43	72	53
Per cent	0.9	0.6	-1.5	0.8	-1.9	0.9	2.9	8.9

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)								
1995	57.0	71.2	45.1	64.1	75.5	79.3	63.0	7.8
1996	57.4	71.8	46.4	65.8	75.8	79.7	63.5	7.5
1997	58.2	72.7	48.0	66.5	77.8	79.9	64.5	7.8
1998	58.5	73.3	47.8	66.4	78.4	80.6	65.5	7.5
1999	59.0	73.8	46.9	66.5	79.4	81.0	66.2	7.9
2000	59.5	74.4	46.7	67.5	80.2	81.6	66.7	8.1
2001	59.7	74.7	45.4	67.4	80.3	81.8	68.0	7.9
2002	59.7	74.5	43.2	68.0	79.8	81.8	67.9	8.6
2003	59.9	74.7	43.3	66.3	79.5	82.1	69.9	8.9
3-month averages								
Aug-Oct 2002	59.8	74.6	43.3	67.6	79.7	81.9	68.6	8.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.8	74.6	43.6	67.4	79.9	81.9	68.7	8.6
Oct-Dec	59.8	74.7	43.9	67.6	79.9	81.8	68.9	8.5
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	59.8	74.6	43.8	67.2	79.8	81.9	69.0	8.6
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	59.8	74.6	44.2	66.9	79.8	81.9	68.9	8.7
Jan-Mar 2003	59.9	74.7	44.1	66.6	79.7	82.0	69.2	8.8
Feb-Apr	59.9	74.6	43.5	66.5	79.4	82.0	69.5	8.9
Mar-May (Spr)	59.9	74.7	43.3	66.3	79.5	82.1	69.9	8.9
Apr-Jun	59.9	74.7	43.2	66.1	79.6	82.1	70.0	8.9
May-Jul	59.9	74.7	43.0	66.3	79.6	82.0	70.1	8.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	59.8	74.6	42.7	66.0	79.5	81.9	69.9	9.1
Jul-Sep	59.9	74.6	42.3	66.2	79.8	81.9	69.9	9.1
Aug-Oct	59.9	74.6	42.3	66.5	79.6	81.9	69.8	9.2
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.1	-0.6	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.3
Over last 12 months	0.1	0.0	-1.0	-1.1	-0.1	0.0	1.2	0.7
Male	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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	65.9	77.7	46.0	69.9	86.4	86.4	67.3	7.3
1998	66.4	78.4	46.4	69.8	87.5	87.3	67.9	7.4
1999	66.7	78.7	45.2	70.0	87.8	87.5	68.6	7.7
2000	67.2	79.4	45.5	71.2	88.8	88.5	68.8	7.7
2001	67.2	79.5	44.3	70.9	88.8	88.3	70.3	7.0
2002	66.8	79.0	41.7	71.2	88.1	88.2	69.9	7.6
2003	67.2	79.4	41.3	69.5	87.8	88.7	72.0	8.7
3-month averages								
Aug-Oct 2002	67.0	79.2	41.0	71.1	88.0	88.5	70.7	7.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	67.0	79.3	40.7	70.8	88.2	88.5	70.8	7.9
Oct-Dec	67.2	79.5	41.4	71.1	88.6	88.4	71.2	8.0
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	67.1	79.4	40.9	71.2	88.3	88.3	71.2	8.0
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	66.9	79.2	41.1	70.3	88.2	88.2	71.1	8.2
Jan-Mar 2003	67.0	79.2	41.6	69.8	87.7	88.5	71.3	8.4
Feb-Apr	67.0	79.2	40.9	69.6	87.6	88.6	71.7	8.6
Mar-May (Spr)	67.2	79.4	41.3	69.5	87.8	88.7	72.0	8.7
Apr-Jun	67.3	79.5	41.3	69.6	88.0	88.7	72.3	8.5
May-Jul	67.2	79.5	41.5	69.6	88.1	88.7	72.1	8.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	67.1	79.3	41.3	69.3	87.9	88.7	71.8	8.7
Jul-Sep	67.1	79.4	40.4	69.7	88.0	88.9	71.8	8.6
Aug-Oct	67.0	79.2	40.1	69.6	87.8	88.8	71.7	8.5
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	-1.4	0.0	-0.3	0.1	-0.4	-0.1
Over last 12 months	0.0	0.0	-0.9	-1.4	-0.2	0.3	1.0	0.6
Female	MGST	MGSW	YBUC	YBUF	YBUI	YBUL	YBUO	YBUR
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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
2003	53.2	69.8	45.5	63.2	71.4	75.7	67.1	9.0
3-month averages								
Aug-Oct 2002	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	53.0	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	53.2	69.9	46.8	63.4	71.8	75.8	66.4	9.0
Feb-Apr	53.1	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
Jul-Sep	53.1	69.6	44.2	62.7	71.7	75.2	67.3	9.5
Aug-Oct	53.3	69.7	44.7	63.3	71.6	75.2	67.3	9.7
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.5
Over last 12 months	0.2	0.1	-1.1	-0.8	0.2	-0.3	1.5	0.7

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.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	4,395	4,411	5,372	5,398
1998	Jun	24,569	24,649	4,197	4,209	4,406	4,418	5,504	5,525
1999	Jun	25,045	25,114	4,051	4,060	4,256	4,265	5,366	5,382
2000	Jun	25,572	25,626	3,954	3,960	4,153	4,159	5,336	5,348
2001	Jun	25,846	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 R	25,802	25,837	3,501	3,503	3,704	3,706	4,849	4,857
2001	Oct			3,744	3,736	3,954	3,946		
	Nov			3,730	3,719	3,940	3,928		
	Dec R	26,024	25,897	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 R	25,782	25,918	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 R	25,840	25,806	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 R	25,954	25,825	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 R	25,677	25,815	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	3,710	3,717		
	Jun R	25,802	25,837	3,501	3,503	3,704	3,706	4,849	4,857
	Jul R			3,499	3,488	3,702	3,691		
	Aug R			3,488	3,479	3,691	3,682		
	Sep R	25,836	25,809	3,480	3,475	3,683	3,677	4,860	4,846
	Oct P			3,477	3,468	3,678	3,669		

UNITED KINGDOM		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
		Service industries G-O ^a		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C,E	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, leather and leather products DB/DC	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media DE	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres DG
		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A, B 01-05	10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	17-19	DD 20	21-22	24
SIC 1992 Section subsection, group		YEJI	YEID	YEHU	YEJJ	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE
1993	Jun	17,317	17,282	328	290	484	434	91	443	257
1994	Jun	17,451	17,405	301	259	473	422	93	457	246
1995	Jun	17,797	17,746	273	237	472	404	84	463	254
1996	Jun	18,085	18,166	281	221	474	396	85	465	252
1997	Jun	18,488	18,557	315	220	500	388	88	464	251
1998	Jun	18,743	18,802	322	210	509	372	86	472	257
1999	Jun	19,362	19,415	317	205	506	325	84	469	249
2000	Jun	19,915	19,962	316	200	498	285	83	464	238
2001	Jun	20,383	20,420	271	209	482	244	81	450	235
2002	Jun R	20,578	20,613	250	207	472	216	83	443	231
2003	Jun R	20,720	20,753	227	203	470	195	82	437	224
2001	Oct				209	476	230	82	448	235
	Nov				210	474	227	83	446	235
	Dec R	20,672	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 R	20,500	20,612	263	210	475	220	83	444	233
	Apr				209	473	219	82	445	232
	May				208	472	218	82	444	232
	Jun R	20,578	20,613	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 R	20,836	20,698	231	204	468	207	82	441	228
2003	Jan				202	470	204	81	440	228
	Feb				202	471	202	81	440	227
	Mar R	20,594	20,708	234	202	471	200	81	440	227
	Apr				202	470	198	82	438	226
	May				203	470	196	82	439	225
	Jun R	20,720	20,753	227	203	470	195	82	437	224
	Jul				203	468	192	82	436	223
	Aug R				203	466	190	82	437	222
	Sep R	20,727	20,726	238	202	466	189	82	439	222
	Oct P				200	467	188	82	439	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	350	206	965	3,991	1,365
1995 Jun	234	707	364	475	375	221	935	4,052	1,431
1996 Jun	241	719	380	499	383	221	933	4,157	1,502
1997 Jun	252	720	389	508	394	236	987	4,253	1,533
1998 Jun	254	699	390	519	413	237	1,107	4,339	1,552
1999 Jun	244	674	369	497	404	239	1,117	4,360	1,629
2000 Jun	238	660	366	484	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	389	362	225	1,150	4,484	1,804
2001 Oct	225	610	347	459	387	237			
2001 Nov	225	606	345	456	385	236			
2001 Dec	225	604	344	452	383	235	1,175	4,518	1,702
2002 Jan	225	601	343	444	384	235			
2002 Feb	225	598	342	439	383	235			
2002 Mar	225	596	341	435	381	234	1,167	4,523	1,711
2002 Apr	225	593	340	432	380	233			
2002 May	223	590	340	427	378	233			
2002 Jun	222	589	338	423	377	232	1,130	4,537	1,722
2002 Jul	223	588	336	420	377	231			
2002 Aug	223	588	333	417	375	231			
2002 Sep	222	586	333	414	372	230	1,120	4,513	1,783
2002 Oct	222	586	331	411	372	231			
2002 Nov	221	586	331	407	370	231			
2002 Dec R	220	584	330	403	369	230	1,131	4,529	1,786
2003 Jan	218	584	329	401	369	228			
2003 Feb	218	582	329	399	367	228			
2003 Mar R	218	580	329	396	366	228	1,134	4,479	1,799
2003 Apr	217	580	327	393	365	228			
2003 May	217	578	327	391	363	227			
2003 Jun R	216	576	327	389	362	225	1,150	4,484	1,804
2003 Jul R	216	572	327	387	362	225			
2003 Aug R	215	572	326	384	360	223			
2003 Sep R	214	573	325	382	359	224	1,169	4,487	1,786
2003 Oct P	214	571	324	381	357	223			

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 R	1,032	536	1,047	364	3,627	1,444	2,174	2,782	1,345
2003 Jun R	1,022	523	1,054	362	3,616	1,480	2,238	2,854	1,314
2001 Oct									
2001 Nov									
2001 Dec R	1,035	545	1,064	361	3,626	1,424	2,164	2,763	1,340
2002 Jan									
2002 Feb									
2002 Mar R	1,030	538	1,067	363	3,638	1,441	2,176	2,777	1,348
2002 Apr									
2002 May									
2002 Jun R	1,032	536	1,047	364	3,627	1,444	2,174	2,782	1,345
2002 Jul									
2002 Aug									
2002 Sep R	1,029	531	1,053	367	3,600	1,461	2,196	2,790	1,331
2002 Oct									
2002 Nov									
2002 Dec R	1,026	523	1,048	362	3,593	1,468	2,215	2,811	1,343
2003 Jan									
2003 Feb									
2003 Mar R	1,033	525	1,043	363	3,605	1,471	2,225	2,844	1,319
2003 Apr									
2003 May									
2003 Jun R	1,022	523	1,054	362	3,616	1,480	2,238	2,854	1,314
2003 Jul									
2003 Aug									
2003 Sep R	1,013	525	1,047	370	3,598	1,480	2,233	2,871	1,313
2003 Oct P									

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

B.13 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	September 2002 R			September 2003 R			2003					
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	May	Jun R	Jul R	Aug R	Sep R	Oct P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,754.4	1,047.8	3,802.2	2,675.4	1,007.8	3,683.2	3,709.7	3,704.4	3,697.5	3,690.6	3,683.2	3,678.1
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	62.2	10.1	72.2	59.5	9.4	69.0	70.1	70.4	70.1	69.8	69.0	67.7
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.5	6.5	44.0	35.0	6.3	41.4	43.0	42.8	42.5	42.2	41.4	40.2
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	24.7	3.6	28.3	24.5	3.1	27.6	27.2	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.5
MANUFACTURING	D	2,606.6	990.3	3,597.0	2,531.5	948.7	3,480.2	3,507.4	3,501.2	3,494.3	3,487.5	3,480.2	3,477.5
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	311.4	161.4	472.8	310.9	157.0	467.9	466.0	467.1	470.0	470.4	467.9	471.9
Manufacture of textiles and textile products of textiles of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	DB 17	95.1 62.4	100.1 56.7	195.1 119.2	87.3 57.3	87.4 51.6	174.7 108.9	180.6 111.7	180.2 111.8	178.2 110.6	176.2 109.7	174.7 108.9	173.6 108.7
	18	32.7	43.3	76.0	30.0	35.8	65.8	68.8	68.4	67.6	66.4	65.8	64.9
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	9.3	7.5	16.8	8.0	6.6	14.6	14.9	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.6	14.3
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	58.2	24.3	82.6	59.8	22.5	82.2	82.2	82.2	82.2	81.8	82.2	82.2
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	275.7 68.7	165.0 22.3	440.7 91.0	271.3 67.1	168.0 22.7	439.3 89.8	438.5 90.3	436.7 89.9	436.8 90.2	437.8 90.1	439.3 89.8	440.1 89.9
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	206.9	142.8	349.7	204.3	145.3	349.5	348.2	346.8	346.6	347.8	349.5	350.2
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	23.6	2.8	26.4	22.6	2.7	25.3	25.4	25.5	25.4	25.2	25.3	25.4
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	163.7	66.5	230.2	158.8	63.7	222.5	224.3	224.2	223.0	222.6	222.5	222.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	173.5	48.2	221.7	169.6	44.7	214.3	216.4	215.9	216.3	215.2	214.3	214.5
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	103.3	25.1	128.4	102.1	24.7	126.9	126.9	127	126.4	126.6	126.9	126.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals of fabricated metal products, except machinery	DJ 27	375.8 83.4	82.6 12.4	458.4 95.8	365.2 80.2	81.4 11.8	446.6 92.1	451.7 95.3	450.4 94.0	447.2 93.2	447.5 92.5	446.6 92.1	444.8 91.8
	28	292.5	70.1	362.6	285.0	69.5	354.5	356.5	356.4	354.0	355.0	354.5	353.0
	DK (29)	267.2	66.9	334.1	260.6	65.1	325.7	325.9	327.3	326.5	326.9	325.7	323.8
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	DL 30	295.1 28.7	118.6 11.7	413.7 40.4	274.9 26.7	107.9 11.0	382.8 37.7	391.2 38.5	389.4 38.2	387.4 38.0	385.0 37.9	382.8 37.7	381.8 37.4
	31	101.5	44.6	146.1	95.3	40.8	136.0	139.3	138.4	137.3	136.3	136.0	136.1
	32	70.2	28.1	98.2	63.7	24.3	88.0	91.0	90.3	89.7	88.8	88.0	87.3
	33	94.7	34.2	128.9	89.2	31.8	121.0	122.5	122.5	122.4	122.0	121.0	121.0
	DM 34	306.3 178.3	65.7 26.4	372.0 204.7	295.6 172.3	62.8 24.3	358.4 196.6	362.5 198.8	360.7 198.8	361.0 198.4	359.4 197.9	358.4 196.6	357.2 195.8
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	35	127.9	39.3	167.2	123.3	38.5	161.8	163.7	161.8	162.5	161.5	161.8	161.4
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	148.6	55.5	204.2	144.7	54.2	198.9	201.1	200.1	199.6	198.7	198.9	198.7
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	85.6	47.4	133.0	84.4	49.6	134.0	132.1	132.8	133.1	133.2	134.0	132.9

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

R Revised
P Provisional

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

EMPLOYMENT B.14

Employee jobs: unadjusted: September 2003

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	September 2002 R					June 2003 R			September 2003				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
SIC 1992														
ALL SECTIONS	A-O	11,065.0	1,922.3	6,675.9	6,176.5	25,839.6	12,937.9	12,864.3	25,802.2	11,059.3	1,913.7	6,690.1	6,173.1	25,836.3
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	135.7	34.4	39.9	23.9	233.8	163.2	59.9	223.1	138.0	35.0	41.8	23.9	238.7
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	126.7	33.4	38.3	22.5	221.0	153.3	57.0	210.3	129.1	34.0	40.2	22.6	225.9
FISHING	B	8.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	10.4	8.8	1.6	10.4	8.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	10.4
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	61.6	0.5	8.8	1.3	72.2	61.1	9.4	70.4	59.0	0.6	8.3	1.1	69.0
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.1	0.4	6.0	0.5	44.0	36.8	6.0	42.8	34.7	0.3	5.8	0.5	41.4
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	24.5	0.2	2.8	0.7	28.3	24.2	3.4	27.6	24.2	0.3	2.5	0.6	27.6
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	144.3	3.5	47.5	10.0	205.3	145.9	57.3	203.3	141.1	2.8	48.1	10.9	202.9
MANUFACTURING	D	2,505.6	101.0	765.2	225.1	3,597.0	2,542.7	958.5	3,501.2	2,437.5	93.9	734.4	214.4	3,480.2
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	296.2	15.2	119.8	41.6	472.8	311.1	156.0	467.1	295.8	15.1	118.3	38.8	467.9
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	89.7	5.4	79.7	20.3	195.1	89.1	91.1	180.2	80.5	6.8	68.2	19.2	174.7
of textiles	17	60.5	1.9	43.0	13.8	119.2	57.8	53.9	111.8	55.5	1.8	38.4	13.2	108.9
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	18	29.2	3.4	36.7	6.6	76.0	31.3	37.1	68.4	24.9	5.1	29.8	6.0	65.8
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	9.1	0.2	6.2	1.3	16.8	7.9	6.6	14.5	7.9	0.2	5.3	1.3	14.6
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	57.8	0.5	14.1	10.2	82.6	59.0	23.2	82.2	59.3	0.5	14.8	7.7	82.2
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	243.0	32.7	118.6	46.4	440.7	270.0	166.7	436.7	244.8	26.6	122.7	45.3	439.3
of pulp, paper and paper products	21	49.0	19.7	16.9	5.3	91.0	66.8	23.1	89.9	51.3	15.7	16.5	6.2	89.8
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	193.9	13.0	101.6	41.1	349.7	203.2	143.5	346.8	193.4	10.8	106.2	39.0	349.5
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	23.3	0.2	2.2	0.6	26.4	22.7	2.7	25.5	22.5	0.1	2.1	0.6	25.3
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	161.3	2.3	56.2	10.4	230.2	159.9	64.3	224.2	155.9	3.0	53.7	9.9	222.5
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	171.0	2.5	37.9	10.3	221.7	170.2	45.7	215.9	167.3	2.3	35.7	9.0	214.3
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	102.3	1.0	21.3	3.9	128.4	102.2	24.8	127.0	101.1	1.0	21.1	3.7	126.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	362.1	13.7	52.2	30.4	458.4	369.8	80.6	450.4	352.9	12.3	52.7	28.6	446.6
of basic metals	27	82.6	0.8	9.6	2.8	95.8	81.8	12.3	94.0	79.7	0.6	9.0	2.8	92.1
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	279.5	12.9	42.5	27.6	362.6	288.1	68.3	356.4	273.3	11.7	43.7	25.8	354.5
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	262.4	4.8	56.2	10.7	334.1	261.8	65.5	327.3	256.1	4.5	54.1	11.0	325.7
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	287.3	7.8	99.6	19.0	413.7	278.6	110.9	389.4	268.5	6.4	90.5	17.4	382.8
of office machinery and computers	30	27.9	0.8	10.2	1.5	40.4	26.8	11.3	38.2	26.1	0.7	9.4	1.6	37.7
of electrical machinery n.e.c.	31	98.6	2.8	36.1	8.5	146.1	96.6	41.8	138.4	92.4	2.9	32.7	8.1	136.0
of radio, TV and communication eqpt.	32	68.1	2.1	24.8	3.3	98.2	65.3	25.1	90.3	62.2	1.5	21.5	2.8	88.0
of medical, precision and optical equipment and watches	33	92.7	2.0	28.5	5.8	128.9	89.9	32.7	122.5	87.8	1.3	26.9	5.0	121.0
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	304.2	2.1	58.7	7.0	372.0	296.5	64.2	360.7	293.7	1.9	55.6	7.2	358.4
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	177.4	0.9	22.2	4.3	204.7	173.4	25.4	198.8	171.0	1.2	20.4	3.9	196.6
of other transport eqpt.	35	126.7	1.2	36.6	2.8	167.2	123.1	38.8	161.8	122.7	0.7	35.3	3.2	161.8
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	136.0	12.6	42.6	12.9	204.2	143.7	56.3	200.1	131.4	13.3	39.5	14.7	198.9
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	82.7	2.9	38.7	8.8	133.0	84.9	48.0	132.8	82.1	2.3	39.8	9.8	134.0
CONSTRUCTION	F	942.9	25.0	87.4	71.0	1,126.3	978.4	166.0	1,144.5	977.8	25.0	102.8	71.1	1,176.7
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G - O	7,328.5	1,757.7	5,735.2	5,845.5	20,666.9	9,098.9	11,620.9	20,719.8	7,356.9	1,756.2	5,762.3	5,851.9	20,727.4
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,713.0	456.0	884.5	1,422.4	4,475.9	2,159.3	2,291.5	4,450.9	1,700.6	457.4	886.1	1,405.6	4,449.6
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	414.4	32.5	86.9	54.5	588.2	441.1	142.9	584.1	410.8	31.6	85.5	54.7	582.6
Wholesale and Commission Trade (except motor vehicles)	51	704.4	42.1	274.8	102.4	1,123.7	736.3	371.3	1,107.6	695.2	42.5	269.8	100.0	1,107.5
Retail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of personal goods	52	594.2	381.5	522.9	1,265.5	2,764.0	981.9	1,777.3	2,759.2	594.5	383.3	530.8	1,250.8	2,759.5
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	H	388.9	335.3	380.5	696.1	1,800.8	734.6	1,083.7	1,818.3	398.8	333.0	385.0	690.8	1,807.6
TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	I	1,003.7	103.8	322.3	134.7	1,564.5	1,097.8	449.3	1,547.2	985.9	104.7	311.6	138.0	1,540.2
Land transport; transport via pipelines	60	400.1	24.7	79.4	39.9	544.1	425.8	121.2	547.0	395.1	26.8	81.3	42.1	545.3
Water transport	61	9.1	1.6	3.4	2.4	16.4	10.0	5.4	15.4	8.7	1.3	3.5	2.0	15.5
Air transport	62	36.5	11.8	26.8	12.4	87.5	46.8	38.2	85.0	36.4	7.9	26.3	10.5	81.2
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	63	212.8	22.2	117.6	36.2	388.8	229.7	147.2	376.9	207.2	21.7	108.8	38.0	375.7
Post and telecommunications	64	345.2	43.5	95.1	43.8	527.6	385.6	137.3	522.9	338.6	46.9	91.6	45.3	522.5
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	J	445.0	38.1	419.1	151.7	1,053.8	486.5	563.5	1,050.0	449.0	38.3	412.8	147.7	1,047.9
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	65	248.9	24.4	230.2	88.4	591.9	280.4	314.4	594.8	255.6	24.4	229.5	83.2	592.6
Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	66	92.6	5.5	93.8	27.3	219.2	97.7	120.6	218.2	92.2	4.8	90.5	28.7	216.2
Auxiliary to financial intermediation	67	103.4	8.2	95.0	36.0	242.6	108.5	128.5	237.0	101.2	9.1	92.8	35.8	239.0
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	K	1,807.1	291.5	1,146.0	750.6	3,995.1	2,088.7	1,875.2	3,963.9	1,816.2	295.6	1,120.7	757.3	3,989.7
Real estate activities	70	159.9	17.2	114.3	74.2	365.6	174.4	187.5	361.9	160.1	19.9	113.7	76.6	370.3
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods	71	90.7	10.2	34.0	26.5	161.4	105.3	61.9	167.1	91.5	12.8	35.2	27.7	167.2
Computer and related activities	72	267.6	23.2	161.3	49.3	501.4	292.1	215.7	507.7	261.4	24.7	159.9	57.6	507.7
Research and development	73	51.3	3.3	43.3	10.4	108.2	56.4	54.0	110.4	51.0	6.6	40.5	11.8	107.7
Other business activities	74	1,237.6	237.6	793.1	590.2	2,858.5	1,460.6	1,356.2	2,816.8	1,252.2	231.5	774.4	583.7	2,841.9
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY^a L	L	688.6	53.4	512.1	203.2	1,457.3	751.8	725.4	1,477.2	698.0	54.1	519.5	206.1	1,477.6
EDUCATION	M	470.5	161.3	693.9	851.9	2,177.6	645.6	1,594.4	2,240.0	477.5	159.9	720.3	855.4	2,213.1
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	N	348.8	129.1	1,059.4	1,264.1	2,801.5	494.3	2,360.1	2,854.4	367.4	133.8	1,091.1	1,288.7	2,880.9
OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES	O	463.1	189.1	317.3	370.9	1,340.4	640.3	677.5	1,317.8	463.5	179.4	315.4	362.3	1,320.7
Sewage and refuse disposal	90	81.1	5.3	9.8	9.2	105.4	81.0	16.6	97.6	77.6	4.9	8.7	7.8	99.0
Servs. of membership organisations n.e.c.	91	72.3	25.9	55.5	59.8	213.4	98.6	116.1	214.6	72.2	24.9	55.3	59.6	212.1
Recreational, cultural and sporting servs.	92	227.3	102.8	171.1	197.2	698.4	321.7	367.3	689.0	227.5	95.7	172.7	197.8	693.7
Other service activities n.e.c. ^b	93	82.4	55.1	80.9	104.8	323.2	139.1	177.6	316.7	86.2	53.9	78.7	97.0	315.8

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

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

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

B.15 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: unadjusted: September 2003

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	September 2002 R					June 2003 R			September 2003				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
SIC 1992														
ALL SECTIONS	A-O	10,799.2	1,864.7	6,502.9	6,011.2	25,178.1	12,614.3	12,521.5	25,135.9	10,793.7	1,854.4	6,515.5	6,005.6	25,169.2
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	132.9	24.9	39.5	22.4	219.7	150.4	58.1	208.5	135.2	25.0	41.3	22.5	224.1
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	124.3	24.0	38.0	21.1	207.4	140.9	55.2	196.1	126.6	24.1	39.8	21.2	211.7
FISHING	B	7.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	10.2	8.7	1.6	10.2	7.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	10.2
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	59.9	0.5	8.7	1.2	70.3	59.3	9.2	68.4	57.3	0.5	8.1	1.1	67.0
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	36.9	0.4	5.9	0.5	43.7	36.6	6.0	42.5	34.5	0.3	5.8	0.5	41.1
Oil and natural gas extraction	11	25.6	0.3	5.6	0.4	31.9	26.0	5.6	31.6	25.4	0.3	5.4	0.4	31.4
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	23.1	0.1	2.7	0.7	26.6	22.7	3.2	25.9	22.7	0.2	2.4	0.6	25.9
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	139.9	3.4	47.0	10.0	200.3	141.5	56.8	198.3	136.7	2.8	47.7	10.9	198.0
MANUFACTURING	D	2,436.9	98.9	744.3	220.3	3,500.4	2,473.9	934.5	3,408.5	2,370.9	91.8	715.6	210.0	3,388.4
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco of food	DA	284.9	14.3	115.2	39.7	454.0	298.8	149.6	448.4	284.3	14.2	113.5	37.1	449.0
of beverages and tobacco	15.1-15.8	247.4	13.9	102.6	35.3	399.2	261.2	133.1	394.3	247.1	13.5	101.6	32.7	394.9
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	84.9	5.2	74.0	19.4	183.5	84.6	85.7	170.3	76.4	6.7	64.4	18.4	166.0
of textiles	17	56.6	1.8	40.9	13.2	112.5	54.2	51.6	105.8	52.2	1.7	36.7	12.8	103.3
of made-up textile articles	17.4	13.2	0.7	12.6	5.6	32.2	12.8	18.3	31.1	12.3	0.7	12.5	5.3	30.7
of textiles, excl. made-up textiles	Rest of 17	43.4	1.1	28.3	7.6	80.3	41.4	33.3	74.7	39.9	1.0	24.2	7.5	72.7
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	18	28.3	3.4	33.1	6.2	71.0	30.4	34.1	64.5	24.2	5.0	27.7	5.7	62.7
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC	8.9	0.2	6.1	1.3	16.5	7.8	6.6	14.4	7.8	0.2	5.3	1.2	14.5
Manufacture of wood and wood products	19.1/19.2	4.1	0.2	2.3	0.5	7.1	3.8	3.0	6.8	3.9	0.1	2.4	0.7	7.1
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products of corrugated paper and paperboard, sacks and bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products n.e.c.	19/3	4.9	0.1	3.8	0.7	9.5	4.0	3.6	7.5	3.9	-	2.9	0.6	7.3
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products of corrugated paper and paperboard, sacks and bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products n.e.c.	DD (20)	55.1	0.3	13.8	10.1	79.4	56.1	22.8	78.9	56.4	0.4	14.5	7.6	78.9
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products of corrugated paper and paperboard, sacks and bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products n.e.c.	DE	239.0	32.6	116.8	46.0	434.4	265.9	164.4	430.3	240.9	26.4	121.0	44.8	433.1
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products of corrugated paper and paperboard, sacks and bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products n.e.c.	21	47.6	19.7	16.6	5.3	89.2	65.4	22.8	88.1	49.9	15.7	16.2	6.2	88.0
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products of corrugated paper and paperboard, sacks and bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products n.e.c.	21.21	11.1	19.1	5.2	2.7	38.1	28.4	9.3	37.7	13.7	15.2	5.9	3.3	38.2
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products of corrugated paper and paperboard, sacks and bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products n.e.c.	Rest of 21	36.5	0.6	11.4	2.6	51.1	36.9	13.5	50.4	36.2	0.5	10.2	2.9	49.8
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	191.4	12.9	100.2	40.7	345.2	200.6	141.7	342.2	190.9	10.7	104.8	38.6	345.1
printing and service activities related to printing	22.2	116.4	7.4	35.9	25.0	184.7	121.7	58.8	180.5	114.9	5.4	37.2	24.1	181.6
publishing and reproduction of recorded media	Rest of 22	75.0	5.5	64.3	15.7	160.5	78.8	82.9	161.7	76.1	5.3	67.6	14.5	163.5
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	23.3	0.2	2.2	0.6	26.3	22.7	2.7	25.4	22.5	0.1	2.1	0.6	25.3
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	158.9	2.3	55.1	10.3	226.6	157.5	63.2	220.8	153.6	2.9	52.7	9.9	219.1
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	165.2	2.4	37.0	10.1	214.7	164.3	44.5	208.9	161.4	2.2	34.7	8.8	207.2
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	97.7	0.8	20.6	3.7	122.9	97.3	23.9	121.3	96.5	0.9	20.4	3.6	121.3
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	356.7	13.6	51.6	30.2	452.0	364.4	79.8	444.2	347.5	12.1	52.1	28.4	440.2
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	27	82.2	0.8	9.6	2.8	95.4	81.4	12.2	93.6	79.3	0.6	9.0	2.8	91.7
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	28	274.5	12.8	42.0	27.4	356.6	283.0	67.6	350.6	268.2	11.5	43.1	25.6	348.5
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DK (29)	256.8	4.7	55.5	10.5	327.5	256.2	64.6	320.8	250.5	4.4	53.4	10.8	319.2
of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery n.e.c. of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., and electrical eqpt. n.e.c.	DL	279.7	7.8	96.7	18.8	403.0	271.2	108.0	379.2	261.2	6.4	88.0	17.2	372.7
of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery n.e.c. of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., and electrical eqpt. n.e.c.	30	26.0	0.8	9.8	1.5	38.1	24.9	10.8	35.7	24.1	0.6	9.0	1.5	35.3
of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery n.e.c. of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., and electrical eqpt. n.e.c.	31	96.0	2.8	35.7	8.5	142.9	94.0	41.3	135.3	89.6	2.9	32.3	8.0	132.8
of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery n.e.c. of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., and electrical eqpt. n.e.c.	31.1-31.3	56.9	0.4	19.6	4.6	81.5	53.5	22.4	75.8	51.9	0.6	17.7	4.2	74.4
of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery n.e.c. of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., and electrical eqpt. n.e.c.	31.4-31.6	39.1	2.4	16.0	3.9	61.5	40.5	18.9	59.4	37.7	2.3	14.5	3.8	58.3
of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery n.e.c. of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., and electrical eqpt. n.e.c.	32	66.0	2.1	23.3	3.2	94.6	63.5	23.9	87.3	60.5	1.5	20.4	2.8	85.1
of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery n.e.c. of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., and electrical eqpt. n.e.c.	32.1	21.6	1.1	9.3	1.8	33.8	21.7	10.2	31.9	20.8	0.9	8.3	1.6	31.7
of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery n.e.c. of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., and electrical eqpt. n.e.c.	32.2-32.3	44.4	1.0	14.0	1.4	60.8	41.8	13.7	55.4	39.6	0.6	12.0	1.2	53.4
of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery n.e.c. of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., and electrical eqpt. n.e.c.	33	91.7	2.0	27.9	5.7	127.3	88.9	32.0	120.9	86.9	1.3	26.4	4.9	119.5
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt.	DM	293.0	2.1	57.7	6.9	359.7	286.6	63.1	349.7	283.8	1.9	54.7	7.1	347.4
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt.	34	173.3	0.9	21.7	4.2	200.1	169.5	24.9	194.4	167.1	1.2	20.0	3.9	192.1
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt.	35	119.7	1.2	36.0	2.7	159.6	117.1	38.2	155.3	116.7	0.6	34.8	3.2	155.3
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt.	35.3	66.5	0.6	29.8	1.6	98.6	65.6	30.7	96.3	65.0	0.2	28.4	2.0	95.6
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt. except aircraft and spacecraft	Rest of 35	53.2	0.5	6.2	1.1	61.0	51.5	7.5	59.0	51.7	0.4	6.4	1.2	59.7
Manufacturing n.e.c. of furniture	DN	132.8	12.4	42.0	12.7	200.0	140.4	55.5	195.9	128.2	13.1	38.8	14.5	194.6
Manufacturing n.e.c. of furniture	36.1	77.6	8.8	26.7	8.5	121.6	82.5	35.0	117.6	73.4	8.4	24.6	10.0	116.4
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	80.0	2.9	38.3	8.8	130.0	82.2	47.6	129.9	79.5	2.3	39.5	9.8	131.0
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	65.5	0.7	26.9	3.9	97.0	64.7	32.1	96.9	65.8	0.4	28.1	3.9	98.2
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	14.5	2.2	11.4	4.9	33.1	17.5	15.5	33.0	13.7	1.9	11.5	5.8	32.9
CONSTRUCTION	F	912.2	23.5	85.0	69.8	1,090.5	946.9	162.5	1,109.4	947.3	23.5	100.5	69.8	1,141.1
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G - O	7,169.3	1,713.3	5,586.4	5,687.9	20,156.9	8,892.9	11,308.1	20,201.0	7,195.7	1,710.4	5,609.7	5,691.6	20,207.4
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,674.0	442.7	861.6	1,385.2	4,363.4	2,106.3	2,230.3	4,336.6	1,661.3	443.7	863.1	1,367.9	4,336.0
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	405.5	30.8	84.6	51.9	572.8	430.1	138.0	568.2	401.7	29.7	83.2	52.1	566.7
Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel; and motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3/50.4	241.7	14.9	55.6	26.2	338.4	253.6	82.1	335.7	238.4	15.0	54.0	26.7	334.0
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	50.2	132.7	9.5	19.7	17.9	179.7	139.5	40.7	180.3	131.5	9.4	19.9	19.8	180.6
Sale of automotive fuel	50.5	31.1	6.4	9.3	7.9	54.7	37.0	15.2	52.2	31.8	5.4	9.3	5.6	52.1
Wholesale and Commission Trade (except motor vehicles)	51	688.8	40.9	270.3	100.7	1,100.6	719.8	365.2	1,085.0	679.7	41.3	265.4	98.3	1,084.7
on fee or contract basis	51.1	36.4	1.0	12.0	3.7	53.1	35.5	13.6	49.1	32.7	1.0	11.5	2.6	47.7
of agricultural materials and animals	51.2	14.7	0.6	5.7	2.2	23.2	16.0	8.9	24.9	15.2	0.8	6.4	2.6	25.1

a Members of HM Forces are excluded.

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

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

R Revised

EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs: unadjusted: September 2003

B.15

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	September 2002 R					June 2003 R			September 2003				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
SIC 1992														
of food, beverages and tobacco of household goods	51.3	118.1	7.9	44.7	20.3	190.9	124.5	63.1	187.7	117.4	9.1	43.0	19.5	189.1
of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap	51.4	149.4	9.4	77.7	26.9	263.4	157.1	102.1	259.1	146.4	10.2	75.8	27.1	259.4
of machinery, eqpt. and supplies	51.5	156.0	7.6	48.9	18.4	230.9	157.6	64.8	222.4	150.1	8.6	47.0	17.5	223.2
Other wholesale	51.6	156.6	7.4	56.0	19.4	239.4	165.5	74.5	240.0	157.6	5.8	54.9	18.6	236.9
Retail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of personal goods	51.7	57.6	7.2	25.1	9.8	99.6	63.6	38.1	101.7	60.2	5.8	26.8	10.5	103.3
Non-specialised stores selling mainly food, drink and tobacco	52	579.7	371.0	506.7	1,232.6	2,690.0	956.4	1,727.1	2,683.4	580.0	372.6	514.5	1,217.4	2,684.5
Other non-specialised stores	52.11	173.7	151.2	143.4	459.6	927.9	336.7	603.3	940.0	182.5	153.9	153.5	449.7	939.6
Sale of fruit and veg., meat and meat products, fish and bread, cakes, etc	52.12	45.2	30.2	58.9	123.6	258.0	73.9	173.4	247.3	43.4	29.2	54.4	120.1	247.2
Beverages and tobacco products	52.21-52.24													
Pharmaceutical goods and toiletries	52.25	31.8	15.5	31.7	7.8	157.1	47.8	109.9	157.7	29.9	14.6	32.8	7.8	155.9
Textiles, furniture, lighting eqpt., electrical household appliances, radio and TV, paints, glass, hardware	52.25-52.26	8.2	12.6	5.4	35.4	61.6	18.9	38.5	57.4	7.1	10.8	5.0	32.9	55.8
and household goods n.e.c.	52.3	17.0	11.2	18.8	5.0	97.0	26.7	67.9	94.6	14.7	14.1	17.2	5.6	97.5
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	52.41, 52.44-													
Books, newspapers and stationery; other specialised retail shops	52.46	91.1	37.9	54.2	109.3	292.4	128.3	160.6	288.9	91.3	36.9	53.8	108.3	290.3
Second hand stores and sales not in stores	52.42-52.43	58.5	35.5	67.1	175.0	336.1	95.5	243.6	339.1	57.9	38.1	66.6	178.5	341.1
Repair of personal and household goods	52.47-52.48	108.3	62.5	88.4	155.2	414.4	163.9	240.7	404.6	104.9	58.4	90.3	152.2	405.8
	52.5-52.6	37.4	12.5	34.0	37.1	121.0	54.4	75.5	129.9	40.3	13.7	37.1	36.9	128.1
	52.7	8.4	2.0	4.7	9.4	24.5	10.4	13.5	23.9	7.9	2.9	3.8	8.6	23.2
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	H	381.4	326.2	372.8	680.1	1,760.6	718.0	1,060.7	1,778.7	391.5	323.8	377.5	675.1	1,767.9
Hotels	55.1	72.1	47.0	78.5	99.8	297.4	118.6	181.1	299.6	71.4	49.3	78.9	102.3	302.0
Campsites, short-stay accom.	55.2	15.2	10.2	11.4	22.2	59.0	26.7	37.2	63.9	16.3	10.4	14.5	24.1	65.4
Restaurants	55.3	131.1	112.3	89.8	202.0	535.3	245.8	291.8	537.6	135.5	110.5	91.9	200.0	537.9
Bars	55.4	101.1	92.2	102.8	237.3	533.4	200.6	344.0	544.5	103.3	94.0	104.1	233.1	534.5
Canteens and catering	55.5	61.9	64.6	90.4	118.7	335.6	126.4	206.6	333.0	64.9	59.6	88.0	115.6	328.1
TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	I	985.1	101.5	317.3	132.3	1,536.2	1,077.5	442.1	1,519.7	967.9	102.3	306.8	135.5	1,512.5
Land transport; transport via pipelines	60	390.9	23.7	78.5	39.1	532.2	415.7	119.4	535.0	386.0	25.8	80.3	41.3	533.5
Transport via railways	60.1	41.3	0.8	8.0	1.1	51.2	42.4	9.2	51.6	41.7	0.8	8.2	1.1	51.8
Other land transport, and via pipelines	60.2/60.3	349.6	22.9	70.4	38.1	481.0	373.3	110.1	483.4	344.3	25.0	72.1	40.2	481.7
Water transport	61	8.7	1.6	3.3	2.3	15.9	9.7	5.2	14.9	8.3	1.3	3.3	2.0	14.9
Air transport	62	36.3	11.8	26.5	12.3	86.8	46.6	37.8	84.4	36.2	7.9	26.0	10.4	80.6
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	63	210.0	21.8	115.8	35.7	383.3	226.6	144.9	371.5	204.4	21.3	107.0	37.5	370.2
Travel agencies and tour operators	63.3	42.2	5.6	54.1	13.3	115.2	45.8	61.7	107.5	40.3	4.8	47.3	12.8	105.2
Supporting and auxiliary transport act.	Rest of 63	167.8	16.3	61.6	22.4	268.1	180.8	83.2	264.0	164.1	16.5	59.8	24.7	265.0
Post and telecommunications	64	339.2	42.5	93.4	42.9	517.9	379.0	134.9	513.9	333.0	45.9	90.1	44.3	513.3
National post activities	64.11	140.7	30.0	24.4	16.7	211.8	167.4	40.5	207.9	135.9	31.5	23.4	17.0	207.9
Courier activities	64.12	38.6	7.3	13.9	8.9	68.7	48.3	22.9	71.1	39.5	8.1	12.6	9.4	69.6
Telecommunications	64.20	159.9	5.2	55.0	17.3	237.5	163.4	71.5	234.9	157.6	6.3	54.1	17.9	235.9
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	J	439.7	37.8	411.2	148.6	1,037.4	481.0	552.4	1,033.4	443.7	38.1	404.9	144.5	1,031.1
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	65	245.5	24.2	224.9	86.0	580.6	276.8	306.5	583.3	252.0	24.2	224.0	80.7	581.0
Central banking and other banks	65.1	195.4	22.1	185.8	74.2	477.4	224.9	255.4	480.4	201.7	22.4	183.7	70.5	478.4
Building societies	65.122	15.8	0.5	16.1	6.2	38.6	15.7	21.0	36.7	15.4	0.4	15.2	5.9	37.0
Other financial intermediation	65.2	50.2	2.1	39.1	11.8	103.2	51.8	51.1	102.9	50.3	1.8	40.3	10.3	102.6
Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	66	91.7	5.5	92.8	27.1	217.1	96.8	119.3	216.1	91.4	4.8	89.6	28.4	214.2
Auxiliary to financial intermediation	67	102.5	8.2	93.5	35.5	239.7	107.5	126.6	234.0	100.3	9.1	91.4	35.3	236.0
Except insurance and pension funding	67.1	50.6	0.9	36.7	17.3	105.5	48.8	53.6	102.3	48.0	1.5	37.4	16.7	103.5
Aux. to insurance and pension funding	67.2	51.9	7.3	56.8	18.2	134.2	58.7	73.0	131.7	52.3	7.6	53.9	18.6	132.5
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	K	1,784.8	286.7	1,130.3	738.5	3,940.3	2,061.3	1,847.4	3,908.7	1,793.5	290.5	1,104.9	745.4	3,934.2
Real estate activities	70	158.4	16.9	113.1	73.6	362.0	172.6	185.6	358.2	158.6	19.6	112.5	76.0	366.7
Letting of own property	70.1-70.2	92.4	8.4	69.9	45.1	215.7	102.2	114.7	216.9	95.5	10.4	67.9	47.5	221.3
Activities on a fee/contract basis	70.3	66.0	8.6	43.3	28.5	146.3	70.4	70.9	141.4	63.1	9.1	44.6	28.5	145.3
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods	71	89.5	10.0	33.6	26.1	159.3	103.9	61.1	165.1	90.4	12.6	34.8	27.3	165.1
Construction/civil engineering eqpt	71.32	31.7	1.6	7.8	4.5	45.6	32.9	12.2	45.1	30.0	1.1	8.0	4.6	43.8
All other goods and equipment	Rest of 71	57.8	8.4	25.8	21.6	113.7	71.1	48.9	120.0	60.4	11.4	26.8	22.7	121.4
Computer and related activities	72	263.9	23.1	159.9	49.1	496.0	288.4	214.2	502.6	257.8	24.7	155.6	57.4	495.5
Research and development	73	50.2	3.2	42.9	10.3	106.6	55.4	53.5	108.9	50.0	6.0	40.0	11.5	108.2
Other business activities	74	1,222.8	233.4	780.8	579.5	2,816.5	1,440.9	1,333.0	2,773.9	1,236.7	227.0	761.9	573.1	2,798.7
Legal activities	74.11	102.3	15.4	92.1	46.3	256.0	111.9	137.2	249.2	97.1	15.9	89.2	47.0	249.2
Accounting, auditing, tax consultancy	74.12	92.8	11.6	62.5	25.4	192.4	100.6	86.3	186.9	90.2	12.8	59.6	27.3	189.8
Market research, consultancy servs.	74.13-74.14	143.0	6.4	83.7	34.5	267.5	142.1	111.8	254.0	138.9	6.0	75.9	34.9	255.6
Management services of holding companies	74.15	12.1	3.1	10.3	5.4	30.9	15.7	14.4	30.1	12.8	2.7	10.6	4.1	30.2
Architectural and engineering services related technical consultancy	74.2-74.3	180.9	14.6	93.7	41.8	331.0	188.5	133.1	321.6	171.8	17.1	89.0	43.4	321.4
Advertising	74.4	43.8	4.0	26.5	15.1	89.3	48.6	40.0	88.6	42.9	5.7	27.2	14.5	90.3
Labour recruitment and provision of personnel	74.5	323.9	71.3	219.2	110.6	725.0	396.8	325.4	722.2	352.4	56.8	211.1	112.7	733.0
Investigation and security activities	74.6	83.6	16.0	23.9	24.7	148.3	102.8	48.1	150.8	90.5	15.4	23.5	25.1	154.5
Industrial cleaning	74.7	61.8	67.5	56.1	200.5	385.8	128.9	251.0	379.9	60.7	68.7	59.2	190.9	379.7
Miscellaneous business activities n.e.c.	74.8	178.7	23.4	112.8	75.2	390.2	204.9	185.8	390.7	179.4	25.8	116.6	73.2	395.0
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY ^a	L	657.9	51.1	490.1	197.2	1,396.3	718.2	696.3	1,414.5	666.4	51.			

B.18 EMPLOYMENT

Workforce jobs^a by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and com- munications	Finance and business services	Public admin education and health	Other services	Total services
SIC 92 sections		A-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 Sep		28,123	574	224	4,462	1,754	6,567	1,590	5,002	6,365	1,585	21,108
Dec		28,238	572	221	4,489	1,799	6,574	1,583	5,040	6,357	1,604	21,158
1998 Mar		28,435	564	221	4,529	1,807	6,600	1,609	5,092	6,405	1,608	21,313
Jun		28,389	558	220	4,523	1,790	6,582	1,618	5,116	6,410	1,572	21,299
Sep		28,423	539	218	4,499	1,775	6,632	1,623	5,132	6,431	1,573	21,392
Dec		28,560	521	221	4,443	1,801	6,633	1,658	5,186	6,516	1,581	21,575
1999 Mar		28,667	516	215	4,385	1,797	6,637	1,669	5,255	6,582	1,609	21,753
Jun		28,860	515	213	4,353	1,799	6,654	1,682	5,328	6,636	1,682	21,981
Sep		28,959	501	209	4,308	1,804	6,639	1,698	5,390	6,704	1,705	22,137
Dec		29,031	490	205	4,296	1,796	6,694	1,722	5,422	6,693	1,714	22,245
2000 Mar		29,104	508	207	4,268	1,796	6,692	1,727	5,427	6,721	1,759	22,325
Jun		29,271	509	210	4,229	1,856	6,696	1,741	5,488	6,803	1,740	22,468
Sep		29,314	497	213	4,178	1,829	6,721	1,763	5,540	6,855	1,719	22,598
Dec		29,390	486	215	4,130	1,822	6,768	1,781	5,623	6,832	1,733	22,738
2001 Mar		29,429	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 R		29,459	450	219	4,001	1,864	6,785	1,800	5,705	6,869	1,766	22,924
Dec R		29,509	462	218	3,956	1,892	6,802	1,804	5,701	6,903	1,770	22,981
2002 Mar R		29,524	448	222	3,905	1,881	6,811	1,800	5,735	6,936	1,787	23,068
Jun R		29,491	423	216	3,881	1,866	6,856	1,806	5,672	6,965	1,805	23,104
Sep R		29,517	412	214	3,837	1,878	6,883	1,804	5,666	7,026	1,797	23,176
Dec R		29,564	413	214	3,802	1,885	6,907	1,796	5,690	7,066	1,791	23,250
2003 Mar R		29,646	418	212	3,785	1,922	6,880	1,798	5,726	7,119	1,786	23,310
Jun R		29,716	414	213	3,752	1,943	6,883	1,787	5,772	7,161	1,791	23,394
Sep		29,779	434	213	3,734	1,984	6,894	1,780	5,765	7,179	1,798	23,415
Change on quarter		63	20	0	-18	41	11	-7	-7	18	7	21
Percent		0.2	4.8	0.0	-0.5	2.1	0.2	-0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1
Change on year		262	22	-1	-103	106	11	-24	99	153	1	239
Percent		0.9	5.3	-0.5	-2.7	5.6	0.2	-1.3	1.7	2.2	0.1	1.0
Male jobs		LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK
1997 Sep		14,909	437	175	3,117	1,553	3,053	1,291	2,583	1,962	739	9,628
Dec		15,036	426	170	3,176	1,583	3,115	1,191	2,623	1,984	769	9,681
1998 Mar		15,136	424	169	3,197	1,596	3,107	1,232	2,678	1,969	765	9,750
Jun		15,101	422	169	3,181	1,581	3,082	1,263	2,715	1,943	745	9,748
Sep		15,096	406	169	3,158	1,564	3,088	1,296	2,747	1,935	733	9,799
Dec		15,252	394	169	3,176	1,598	3,154	1,262	2,769	1,954	777	9,915
1999 Mar		15,324	392	161	3,149	1,599	3,173	1,251	2,817	1,986	796	10,023
Jun		15,405	388	160	3,132	1,591	3,197	1,251	2,847	2,014	826	10,135
Sep		15,456	382	156	3,115	1,600	3,188	1,258	2,889	2,029	841	10,204
Dec		15,465	370	154	3,099	1,598	3,168	1,289	2,928	2,047	811	10,243
2000 Mar		15,509	374	153	3,075	1,593	3,206	1,282	2,906	2,055	866	10,315
Jun		15,599	383	156	3,058	1,647	3,188	1,285	2,916	2,105	861	10,356
Sep		15,560	371	156	3,025	1,623	3,186	1,291	2,948	2,111	847	10,385
Dec		15,592	367	155	2,970	1,617	3,210	1,320	2,965	2,132	854	10,482
2001 Mar		15,625	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 R		15,695	340	157	2,904	1,662	3,241	1,317	3,070	2,142	864	10,633
Dec R		15,701	347	158	2,870	1,689	3,236	1,313	3,071	2,147	869	10,638
2002 Mar R		15,691	341	161	2,837	1,679	3,244	1,311	3,070	2,165	883	10,673
Jun R		15,661	325	154	2,813	1,669	3,274	1,307	3,055	2,175	889	10,700
Sep R		15,660	322	154	2,783	1,682	3,297	1,313	3,018	2,204	888	10,719
Dec R		15,670	322	156	2,765	1,690	3,303	1,316	3,045	2,197	877	10,738
2003 Mar R		15,717	322	154	2,754	1,730	3,299	1,314	3,062	2,219	862	10,757
Jun R		15,785	323	154	2,731	1,741	3,303	1,311	3,109	2,239	872	10,835
Sep		15,822	336	152	2,721	1,773	3,318	1,301	3,101	2,243	876	10,839
Change on quarter		37	13	-2	-10	32	15	-10	-8	4	4	4
Percent		0.2	4.0	-1.3	-0.4	1.8	0.5	-0.8	-0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0
Change on year		162	14	-2	-62	91	21	-12	83	39	-12	120
Percent		1.0	4.3	-1.3	-2.2	5.4	0.6	-0.9	2.8	1.8	-1.4	1.1
Female jobs		LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLQ	LOLT	LOLW	LOLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML
1997 Sep		13,213	138	49	1,346	201	3,514	299	2,419	4,403	845	11,480
Dec		13,203	146	51	1,313	217	3,459	392	2,418	4,374	835	11,476
1998 Mar		13,299	140	51	1,333	212	3,493	377	2,414	4,436	843	11,563
Jun		13,288	136	51	1,342	208	3,501	356	2,401	4,467	827	11,551
Sep		13,328	133	49	1,341	211	3,544	327	2,385	4,496	840	11,593
Dec		13,308	127	52	1,267	203	3,479	396	2,417	4,562	804	11,659
1999 Mar		13,343	125	54	1,236	199	3,465	418	2,438	4,596	813	11,730
Jun		13,456	127	53	1,221	208	3,457	431	2,480	4,622	856	11,847
Sep		13,503	119	53	1,194	204	3,451	441	2,502	4,675	865	11,933
Dec		13,566	119	50	1,197	198	3,526	433	2,494	4,646	903	12,002
2000 Mar		13,596	134	53	1,193	204	3,486	445	2,520	4,666	893	12,011
Jun		13,672	126	53	1,171	210	3,508	456	2,572	4,698	879	12,112
Sep		13,755	125	56	1,153	206	3,535	472	2,592	4,743	872	12,214
Dec		13,799	119	60	1,160	205	3,558	461	2,658	4,700	879	12,256
2001 Mar		13,804	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 R		13,764	110	62	1,097	202	3,544	483	2,635	4,728	902	12,291
Dec R		13,808	115	61	1,086	203	3,566	491	2,630	4,756	900	12,343
2002 Mar R		13,833	107	61	1,068	202	3,567	488	2,664	4,771	904	12,395
Jun R		13,831	99	63	1,068	198	3,581	499	2,617	4,790	916	12,404
Sep R		13,857	91	59	1,054	196	3,586	491	2,648	4,823	909	12,457
Dec R		13,894	91	58	1,038	195	3,603	481	2,645	4,869	914	12,513
2003 Mar R		13,929	95	58	1,031	192	3,581	484	2,664	4,900	924	12,553
Jun R		13,932	91	59	1,021	202	3,579	476	2,663	4,923	918	12,559
Sep		13,957	98	61	1,012	211	3,576	478	2,664	4,936	922	12,576
Change on quarter		25	7	2	-9	9	-3	2	1	13	4	17
Percent		0.2	7.7	3.4	-0.9	4.5	-0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1
Change on year		100	7	2	-42	15	-10	-13	16	113	13	119
Percent		0.7	7.7	3.4	-4.0	7.7	-0.3	-2.6	0.6	2.3	1.4	1.0

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.

EMPLOYMENT B.21

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)					
1995	857.2	33.4	38.7	15.1	9.1
1996	861.6	33.2	38.7	15.1	8.8
1997	878.7	33.3	38.7	15.2	9.4
1998	885.5	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.1
1999	897.3	32.9	38.2	15.3	9.0
2000	893.2	32.6	37.9	15.4	8.9
2001	906.2	32.8	38.0	15.7	9.4
2002	906.6	32.6	37.8	15.6	9.4
2003	902.4	32.1	37.4	15.6	9.3
3-month averages					
Aug-Oct 2002	902.6	32.3	37.6	15.6	9.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	902.3	32.3	37.5	15.6	9.6
Oct-Dec	900.6	32.2	37.3	15.6	9.4
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	901.1	32.2	37.4	15.6	9.4
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	901.0	32.2	37.4	15.6	9.3
Jan-Mar 2003	904.1	32.3	37.5	15.6	9.3
Feb-Apr	900.0	32.1	37.3	15.6	9.2
Mar-May (Spr)	902.4	32.1	37.4	15.6	9.3
Apr-Jun	904.3	32.2	37.4	15.6	9.3
May-Jul	908.8	32.3	37.6	15.7	9.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	906.8	32.3	37.6	15.7	9.2
Jul-Sep	905.9	32.2	37.4	15.6	9.3
Aug-Oct	904.9	32.2	37.4	15.6	9.4
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-3.9	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.2
Per cent	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	2.4
Over last 12 months	2.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.3
Per cent	0.3	-0.6	-0.5	0.3	-3.5
Male	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1995	550.2	39.2	40.8	14.6	9.9
1996	550.5	39.0	40.7	14.8	9.6
1997	559.6	38.9	40.7	14.8	10.7
1998	564.5	38.8	40.7	15.0	9.7
1999	560.9	38.2	40.1	15.1	9.7
2000	564.4	37.9	39.8	15.1	9.3
2001	570.0	38.0	39.9	15.7	10.2
2002	565.9	37.7	39.6	15.1	10.3
2003	562.3	37.0	39.1	15.5	10.2
3-month averages					
Aug-Oct 2002	564.4	37.4	39.4	15.3	10.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	563.4	37.3	39.3	15.5	10.4
Oct-Dec	562.2	37.1	39.1	15.4	10.1
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	561.8	37.1	39.1	15.4	10.1
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	560.7	37.1	39.1	15.3	10.0
Jan-Mar 2003	562.3	37.1	39.2	15.4	9.9
Feb-Apr	560.0	36.9	39.0	15.3	9.9
Mar-May (Spr)	562.3	37.0	39.1	15.5	10.2
Apr-Jun	564.2	37.0	39.1	15.5	10.1
May-Jul	567.9	37.3	39.4	15.5	10.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	566.7	37.2	39.3	15.5	10.1
Jul-Sep	566.4	37.2	39.2	15.5	10.3
Aug-Oct	563.9	37.1	39.1	15.6	10.4
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-4.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.2
Per cent	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7	0.2	2.4
Over last 12 months	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	-0.3
Per cent	-0.1	-0.8	-0.7	1.4	-3.0
Female	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1995	306.9	26.4	34.4	15.2	8.5
1996	311.1	26.4	34.6	15.1	8.2
1997	319.1	26.6	34.7	15.3	8.4
1998	320.9	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.7
1999	326.3	26.5	34.5	15.3	8.5
2000	328.8	26.3	34.1	15.5	8.6
2001	336.2	26.6	34.4	15.7	8.9
2002	340.7	26.7	34.4	15.8	8.8
2003	340.1	26.4	34.1	15.7	8.7
3-month averages					
Aug-Oct 2002	338.1	26.4	34.1	15.6	9.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	338.9	26.4	34.0	15.6	9.0
Oct-Dec	338.4	26.4	34.0	15.6	8.9
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	339.3	26.5	34.0	15.6	8.9
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	340.3	26.5	34.2	15.6	8.8
Jan-Mar 2003	341.7	26.5	34.2	15.7	8.9
Feb-Apr	340.0	26.4	34.1	15.7	8.8
Mar-May (Spr)	340.1	26.4	34.1	15.7	8.7
Apr-Jun	340.2	26.5	34.2	15.6	8.7
May-Jul	340.8	26.5	34.2	15.7	8.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	340.1	26.4	34.2	15.7	8.5
Jul-Sep	339.5	26.3	34.0	15.7	8.6
Aug-Oct	341.0	26.4	34.1	15.6	8.7
Changes					
Over last 3 months	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
Per cent	0.0	-0.4	-0.2	-0.7	2.1
Over last 12 months	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Per cent	0.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-3.2

a Main and second jobs.
b Main job only.

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

B.22 EMPLOYMENT

Usual weekly hours of work^a

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours	
		Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
All		YCDM	LUA	YCDP	LWYX	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)											
	1995	527	2.0	2,077	8.1	3,658	14.2	12,847	49.9	6,639	25.8
	1996	537	2.1	2,122	8.2	3,880	14.9	12,696	48.8	6,777	26.1
	1997	498	1.9	2,156	8.1	4,027	15.2	12,877	48.7	6,903	26.1
	1998	499	1.9	2,135	8.0	4,126	15.4	13,093	49.0	6,859	25.7
	1999	489	1.8	2,126	7.9	4,265	15.8	13,579	50.2	6,577	24.3
	2000	471	1.7	2,125	7.7	4,394	16.0	13,764	50.2	6,662	24.3
	2001	423	1.5	2,034	7.4	4,527	16.4	14,030	50.7	6,661	24.1
	2002	407	1.5	2,013	7.2	4,681	16.8	14,269	51.3	6,464	23.2
	2003	425	1.5	2,101	7.5	4,866	17.3	14,410	51.3	6,309	22.4
3-month averages Aug-Oct 2002		421	1.5	2,085	7.5	4,738	17.0	14,239	51.0	6,458	23.1
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	425	1.5	2,048	7.3	4,753	17.0	14,292	51.1	6,445	23.0
	Oct-Dec	414	1.5	2,030	7.3	4,767	17.0	14,338	51.2	6,450	23.0
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	413	1.5	2,030	7.2	4,765	17.0	14,388	51.4	6,409	22.9
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	406	1.4	2,056	7.3	4,792	17.1	14,347	51.2	6,402	22.9
	Jan-Mar 2003	413	1.5	2,085	7.4	4,820	17.2	14,387	51.3	6,346	22.6
	Feb-Apr	421	1.5	2,106	7.5	4,832	17.2	14,364	51.2	6,339	22.6
	Mar-May (Apr)	425	1.5	2,101	7.5	4,866	17.3	14,410	51.3	6,309	22.4
	Apr-Jun	424	1.5	2,094	7.4	4,829	17.2	14,469	51.4	6,306	22.4
	May-Jul	422	1.5	2,092	7.4	4,828	17.2	14,545	51.7	6,245	22.2
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	430	1.5	2,126	7.6	4,789	17.0	14,555	51.8	6,208	22.1
	Jul-Sep	440	1.6	2,105	7.5	4,818	17.1	14,560	51.7	6,228	22.1
	Aug-Oct	434	1.5	2,092	7.4	4,849	17.2	14,582	51.8	6,211	22.1
Changes Over last 3 months		12		0		22		38		-33	
	Per cent	2.8		0.0		0.4		0.3		-0.5	
Over last 12 months		13		7		111		344		-247	
	Per cent	3.2		0.3		2.3		2.4		-3.8	
Male		YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)											
	1995	131	0.9	398	2.8	652	4.6	7,426	52.6	5,505	39.0
	1996	128	0.9	415	2.9	718	5.1	7,340	51.8	5,578	39.3
	1997	126	0.9	449	3.1	777	5.4	7,433	51.5	5,638	39.1
	1998	113	0.8	451	3.1	791	5.4	7,610	52.2	5,614	38.5
	1999	113	0.8	449	3.1	872	5.9	7,954	54.1	5,305	36.1
	2000	113	0.8	473	3.2	864	5.8	8,037	53.9	5,419	36.4
	2001	89	0.6	448	3.0	891	5.9	8,219	54.7	5,369	35.8
	2002	97	0.6	484	3.2	920	6.1	8,386	55.8	5,152	34.3
	2003	119	0.8	488	3.2	1,094	7.2	8,458	55.6	5,063	33.3
3-month averages Aug-Oct 2002		102	0.7	509	3.4	994	6.6	8,370	55.4	5,143	34.0
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	99	0.7	508	3.4	1,008	6.7	8,383	55.4	5,136	33.9
	Oct-Dec	100	0.7	511	3.4	1,015	6.7	8,426	55.5	5,127	33.8
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	98	0.6	495	3.3	1,025	6.8	8,455	55.7	5,096	33.6
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	102	0.7	490	3.2	1,028	6.8	8,422	55.6	5,102	33.7
	Jan-Mar 2003	107	0.7	502	3.3	1,041	6.9	8,444	55.7	5,067	33.4
	Feb-Apr	108	0.7	500	3.3	1,065	7.0	8,434	55.5	5,076	33.4
	Mar-May (Spr)	119	0.8	488	3.2	1,094	7.2	8,458	55.6	5,063	33.3
	Apr-Jun	116	0.8	481	3.2	1,087	7.1	8,500	55.7	5,066	33.2
	May-Jul	114	0.7	495	3.2	1,074	7.0	8,545	56.0	5,020	32.9
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	114	0.7	508	3.3	1,047	6.9	8,567	56.3	4,993	32.8
	Jul-Sep	117	0.8	502	3.3	1,042	6.8	8,576	56.3	5,008	32.8
	Aug-Oct	113	0.7	497	3.3	1,040	6.8	8,605	56.5	4,972	32.7
Changes Over last 3 months		-1		3		-34		60		-48	
	Per cent	-0.7		0.5		-3.2		0.7		-1.0	
Over last 12 months		11		-12		46		235		-171	
	Per cent	10.2		-2.3		4.6		2.8		-3.3	
Female		YCDO	LWYW	YCDR	LWYZ	YCDU	LWZC	YCDX	LWZF	YCEA	LWZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)											
	1995	396	3.4	1,679	14.4	3,006	25.8	5,420	46.6	1,134	9.7
	1996	409	3.5	1,707	14.4	3,162	26.7	5,356	45.3	1,199	10.1
	1997	372	3.1	1,707	14.2	3,251	27.0	5,444	45.2	1,265	10.5
	1998	386	3.2	1,684	13.9	3,335	27.5	5,483	45.2	1,245	10.3
	1999	364	2.9	1,677	13.6	3,393	27.5	5,625	45.6	1,271	10.3
	2000	358	2.9	1,651	13.2	3,531	28.2	5,727	45.8	1,243	9.9
	2001	334	2.6	1,586	12.5	3,636	28.7	5,811	45.9	1,292	10.2
	2002	310	2.4	1,530	12.0	3,761	29.4	5,883	46.0	1,312	10.3
	2003	306	2.4	1,612	12.5	3,772	29.3	5,952	46.2	1,246	9.7
3-month averages Aug-Oct 2002		318	2.5	1,576	12.3	3,744	29.2	5,868	45.8	1,315	10.3
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	325	2.5	1,540	12.0	3,745	29.2	5,909	46.1	1,309	10.2
	Oct-Dec	314	2.4	1,520	11.9	3,752	29.3	5,912	46.1	1,323	10.3
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	314	2.4	1,535	12.0	3,739	29.1	5,934	46.2	1,313	10.2
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	304	2.4	1,565	12.2	3,764	29.3	5,925	46.1	1,300	10.1
	Jan-Mar 2003	307	2.4	1,583	12.3	3,780	29.3	5,943	46.1	1,279	9.9
	Feb-Apr	313	2.4	1,606	12.5	3,767	29.2	5,930	46.0	1,263	9.8
	Mar-May (Spr)	306	2.4	1,612	12.5	3,772	29.3	5,952	46.2	1,246	9.7
	Apr-Jun	309	2.4	1,613	12.5	3,742	29.1	5,969	46.4	1,240	9.6
	May-Jul	308	2.4	1,598	12.4	3,754	29.1	5,999	46.6	1,225	9.5
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	316	2.5	1,618	12.6	3,742	29.1	5,988	46.5	1,215	9.4
	Jul-Sep	322	2.5	1,603	12.4	3,776	29.3	5,984	46.4	1,220	9.5
	Aug-Oct	321	2.5	1,595	12.3	3,810	29.4	5,977	46.2	1,240	9.6
Changes Over last 3 months		12		-3		56		-22		15	
	Per cent	4.0		-0.2		1.5		-0.4		1.2	
Over last 12 months		3		19		66		109		-76	
	Per cent	0.9		1.2		1.8		1.9		-5.8	

^a Main job only.

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

PRODUCTIVITY **B.32**

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

Seasonally adjusted (2000=100)

UNITED KINGDOM													
SIC 1992	Whole economy				Production industries				Manufacturing industries				
	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job ^a	Output per hour worked ^b	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job ^a	Output per hour worked ^b	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job ^a	Output per hour worked ^b	Output per hour worked ^b
1993	79.7	91.9	86.7	85.4	87.1	104.6	83.3	83.0	88.3	102.7	85.9	85.6	85.6
1994	83.3	92.4	90.1	87.9	91.8	104.1	88.2	87.6	92.4	103.3	89.4	89.0	89.0
1995	85.5	93.3	91.7	89.2	93.4	105.7	88.4	86.6	93.8	105.7	88.8	87.4	87.4
1996	87.9	94.3	93.2	90.9	94.7	107.1	88.5	86.7	94.6	107.0	88.3	86.7	86.7
1997	90.7	95.9	94.6	92.2	96.0	107.4	89.4	87.9	96.3	107.1	89.8	88.3	88.3
1998	93.9	97.3	96.5	94.8	97.0	107.0	90.6	89.6	96.9	106.8	90.7	89.7	89.7
1999	96.3	98.6	97.6	96.4	98.1	103.5	94.9	94.5	97.6	103.5	94.3	93.9	93.9
2000	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
2001	101.9	100.8	101.1	100.9	98.4	96.0	102.5	103.1	98.7	95.5	103.3	103.7	103.7
2002	103.3	100.7	102.5	102.6	95.7	91.6	104.5	104.8	95.1	90.7	104.8	104.7	104.7
1993 Q3	80.0	92.0	86.9	85.7	87.4	104.4	83.7	83.1	88.1	102.6	85.9	85.2	85.2
1993 Q4	80.7	92.0	87.7	86.4	88.5	104.0	85.1	84.8	88.5	102.5	86.4	86.1	86.1
1994 Q1	81.7	92.0	88.8	86.9	89.7	103.8	86.4	86.2	90.3	102.1	88.4	87.9	87.9
1994 Q2	82.9	92.1	90.0	88.0	91.6	103.9	88.2	87.8	92.0	103.1	89.2	89.2	89.2
1994 Q3	83.9	92.6	90.6	88.3	92.3	104.2	88.6	88.1	93.0	103.8	89.5	89.4	89.4
1994 Q4	84.6	92.9	91.0	88.4	93.5	104.5	89.4	88.2	94.4	104.3	90.5	89.7	89.7
1995 Q1	84.8	93.0	91.1	88.6	92.5	104.9	88.2	86.3	92.9	104.6	88.8	87.1	87.1
1995 Q2	85.2	93.2	91.4	88.9	93.3	105.3	88.6	86.7	93.8	105.4	89.1	87.5	87.5
1995 Q3	85.7	93.3	91.8	89.4	93.8	105.6	88.7	87.3	94.2	105.6	89.2	88.0	88.0
1995 Q4	86.5	93.6	92.4	89.8	94.1	106.8	88.1	86.4	94.4	107.2	88.0	87.0	87.0
1996 Q1	87.2	93.8	92.9	90.5	94.7	107.2	88.3	86.6	94.6	107.6	87.9	86.7	86.7
1996 Q2	87.3	94.4	92.5	90.2	94.1	107.1	87.9	86.0	93.8	106.6	88.0	85.8	85.8
1996 Q3	88.0	94.5	93.1	90.9	94.5	106.9	88.4	87.0	94.4	107.0	88.2	87.1	87.1
1996 Q4	89.2	94.6	94.3	92.0	95.5	107.0	89.3	87.3	95.4	106.9	89.2	87.3	87.3
1997 Q1	89.7	95.1	94.3	91.4	95.8	107.3	89.3	87.3	96.2	107.0	89.9	87.8	87.8
1997 Q2	90.2	96.0	94.0	91.8	95.8	107.8	88.8	87.8	96.0	107.6	89.2	88.2	88.2
1997 Q3	91.0	96.2	94.6	92.3	96.3	107.4	89.7	88.1	96.5	107.1	90.0	88.4	88.4
1997 Q4	92.0	96.4	95.4	93.2	96.1	107.1	89.8	88.4	96.5	106.9	90.2	88.8	88.8
1998 Q1	92.8	96.9	95.7	93.7	97.0	107.7	90.1	89.5	97.3	107.4	90.5	89.8	89.8
1998 Q2	93.4	97.3	96.0	94.4	97.2	107.6	90.4	89.4	97.2	107.4	90.6	89.6	89.6
1998 Q3	94.4	97.4	96.9	95.0	97.1	106.9	90.8	89.2	97.0	106.7	90.9	89.2	89.2
1998 Q4	95.1	97.5	97.5	96.1	96.6	105.9	91.2	90.3	96.2	105.8	90.9	90.0	90.0
1999 Q1	95.3	97.9	97.4	95.8	97.1	104.8	92.7	92.5	96.6	104.8	92.1	92.0	92.0
1999 Q2	95.7	98.3	97.3	96.0	97.5	103.8	93.9	93.8	96.9	103.7	93.5	93.1	93.1
1999 Q3	96.6	99.0	97.6	96.6	98.8	103.0	96.0	95.0	98.3	103.0	95.3	94.5	94.5
1999 Q4	97.6	99.2	98.3	97.3	99.1	102.2	97.0	96.6	98.7	102.5	96.3	96.0	96.0
2000 Q1	98.9	99.4	99.4	99.9	99.6	101.3	98.3	98.1	99.2	101.5	97.8	97.5	97.5
2000 Q2	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.6	99.2	99.8	100.5	99.3	98.9	98.9
2000 Q3	100.6	100.2	100.3	100.5	99.9	99.6	100.4	100.2	100.0	99.5	100.5	100.4	100.4
2000 Q4	100.9	100.4	100.4	100.1	100.3	98.6	101.7	102.5	100.9	98.5	102.4	103.2	103.2
2001 Q1	101.7	100.6	101.1	100.8	100.1	97.6	102.5	103.2	100.8	97.3	103.5	104.1	104.1
2001 Q2	101.7	100.8	100.8	100.4	98.7	96.6	102.2	102.2	98.7	96.2	102.6	102.5	102.5
2001 Q3	101.8	100.8	101.0	100.8	98.3	95.3	103.1	102.8	98.6	94.8	104.0	103.4	103.4
2001 Q4	102.3	100.9	101.4	101.8	96.5	94.4	102.2	104.4	96.6	93.8	102.9	104.7	104.7
2002 Q1	102.5	100.9	101.6	101.5	96.1	93.2	103.0	103.2	95.8	92.3	103.8	103.4	103.4
2002 Q2	102.9	100.7	102.1	102.6	96.0	92.2	104.1	105.3	94.6	91.4	103.5	104.3	104.3
2002 Q3	103.5	100.6	102.9	102.8	95.7	91.0	105.1	105.8	95.5	90.1	106.0	106.1	106.1
2002 Q4	104.1	100.5	103.5	103.5	95.2	90.0	105.9	105.0	94.5	89.1	106.0	104.9	104.9
2003 Q1	104.3	100.7	103.6	103.3	95.0	89.2	106.6	105.6	94.6	88.2	107.2	105.7	105.7
2003 Q2	104.8	100.8	104.0	103.8	95.3	88.0	108.2	109.1	95.2	86.8	109.7	109.5	109.5
2003 Q3 P	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95.4	85.8	111.1	..	..

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

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

P Provisional

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Employees				Self-employed			HMF GST UPFW ^a	Total	
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female			All
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time						
Not seasonally adjusted											
1993	Sep	408.0	15.4	280.2	73.1	688.2	104.0	22.6	126.6	21.7	836.5
	Dec	426.9	15.1	296.1	78.9	723.0	106.2	23.0	129.2	21.4	873.7
1994	Mar	405.8	14.8	285.3	76.0	691.1	99.6	22.2	121.8	20.5	833.4
	Jun	425.3	15.6	297.0	78.1	722.3	107.6	24.0	131.6	20.4	874.3
	Sep	413.4	15.7	281.8	73.5	695.2	109.0	23.2	132.2	20.3	847.7
	Dec	435.2	16.2	302.0	79.9	737.2	112.4	23.9	136.3	20.0	893.5
1995	Mar	412.3	15.5	290.7	77.2	703.1	102.1	21.6	123.7	18.5	845.3
	Jun	433.9	16.2	300.1	79.2	734.0	110.8	23.9	134.8	18.3	887.1
	Sep	416.5	17.3	285.9	74.5	702.4	108.6	22.7	131.2	18.3	851.9
	Dec	440.1	17.9	304.5	81.3	744.6	110.7	23.5	134.1	18.2	896.9
1996	Mar	413.8	16.9	287.1	82.9	700.9	98.5	21.9	120.3	16.9	838.1
	Jun	435.3	18.0	299.8	89.4	735.1	106.2	23.8	130.0	16.6	881.8
	Sep	422.7	19.1	288.9	85.9	711.6	108.5	23.8	132.3	16.4	860.2
	Dec	447.6	19.6	308.5	92.4	756.2	110.7	24.1	134.8	16.6	907.6
1997	Mar	420.1	19.1	291.2	87.3	711.4	98.5	21.9	120.4	15.8	847.5
	Jun	444.2	19.9	301.6	88.8	745.8	105.5	24.6	130.1	15.5	891.5
	Sep	436.7	21.5	295.5	87.4	732.2	104.1	24.6	128.7	16.2	877.1
	Dec	472.0	22.6	320.5	92.0	792.4	107.3	24.8	132.1	15.7	940.2
1998	Mar	437.5	20.9	298.7	86.0	736.2	95.4	22.9	118.3	14.5	869.0
	Jun	458.1	21.0	308.2	87.3	766.3	99.7	23.5	123.2	14.4	903.8
	Sep	454.7	21.2	304.4	87.0	759.1	97.5	22.3	119.9	15.0	893.9
	Dec	476.8	22.2	320.2	90.9	797.1	99.3	23.3	122.6	14.5	934.2
1999	Mar	443.7	22.3	303.8	87.0	747.4	90.4	20.7	111.1	13.7	872.2
	Jun	465.1	22.6	316.6	89.1	781.7	98.4	21.9	120.2	13.9	915.9
	Sep	459.0	24.4	305.8	86.2	764.8	97.0	21.6	118.7	14.0	897.4
	Dec	482.4	24.4	325.0	93.0	807.5	98.0	22.5	120.5	14.3	942.2
2000	Mar	448.2	23.0	305.2	87.8	753.4	87.5	21.6	109.1	13.7	876.2
	Jun	473.0	23.9	322.8	91.3	795.8	93.4	22.6	116.0	13.8	925.6
	Sep	460.9	25.4	314.8	88.1	775.7	95.0	22.2	117.2	14.1	907.0
	Dec	480.7	26.8	332.8	96.0	813.5	96.5	22.7	119.2	14.0	946.7
2001	Mar	454.0	25.8	316.5	90.8	770.5	89.5	20.6	110.0	13.3	893.8
	Jun	476.6	25.7	331.1	94.3	807.7	95.5	22.2	117.7	13.1	938.5
	Sep	465.8	26.5	317.1	90.3	782.8	95.8	22.5	118.2	13.3	914.3
	Dec	481.1	27.4	334.6	96.3	815.8	96.9	21.8	118.7	13.4	947.9
2002	Mar	447.6	25.8	316.4	92.3	764.0	87.4	20.0	107.3	12.8	884.2
	Jun	469.5	26.9	331.8	96.2	801.2	95.8	22.2	117.9	13.0	932.2
	Sep	451.3	28.7	313.1	90.9	764.5	94.4	22.7	117.1	12.9	894.5
	Dec	469.0	31.5	327.4	99.5	796.4	95.8	22.2	117.9	13.2	931.7
2003	Mar	424.2	29.7	312.1	96.8	736.2	87.7	21.5	109.2	12.8	862.1
	Jun	460.9	27.6	327.9	95.8	788.7	97.8	24.2	122.0	13.0	928.1
	Sep	455.0	28.5	315.4	92.1	770.4	100.0	23.6	123.7	14.0	912.4
Seasonally adjusted											
1993	Sep	415.0	15.1	288.4	76.1	703.4	102.4	22.5	124.9	21.6	849.9
	Dec	414.4	14.7	287.6	76.5	701.9	102.6	22.6	125.2	21.0	848.1
1994	Mar	417.9	15.3	290.4	76.6	708.3	106.0	23.5	129.5	20.8	858.6
	Jun	418.6	15.8	292.5	77.0	711.1	106.4	23.2	129.6	20.6	861.4
	Sep	420.7	15.3	289.9	76.5	710.6	107.5	23.1	130.7	20.2	861.5
	Dec	421.9	15.8	293.0	77.5	714.8	108.6	23.4	132.0	19.6	866.4
1995	Mar	425.0	16.1	296.0	77.9	721.0	108.5	22.9	131.4	18.9	871.3
	Jun	427.7	16.4	296.0	78.1	723.7	109.7	23.2	133.0	18.5	875.2
	Sep	423.9	17.0	293.8	77.5	717.6	107.1	22.6	129.8	18.1	865.5
	Dec	425.5	17.4	294.8	78.7	720.3	106.8	22.9	129.7	17.8	867.8
1996	Mar	427.2	17.4	293.1	83.9	720.3	104.8	23.1	128.0	17.2	865.5
	Jun	429.9	18.3	296.0	88.3	725.9	105.1	23.2	128.3	16.8	871.0
	Sep	429.6	18.8	296.3	88.7	725.9	107.2	23.7	130.9	16.3	873.1
	Dec	431.8	19.1	298.2	89.6	730.0	106.8	23.5	130.3	16.2	876.5
1997	Mar	434.6	19.6	298.0	88.5	732.6	104.8	23.1	127.9	16.1	876.7
	Jun	439.4	20.2	298.1	87.8	737.5	104.5	24.1	128.5	15.7	881.7
	Sep	442.8	21.2	302.4	90.0	745.2	102.8	24.5	127.3	16.1	888.6
	Dec	455.7	21.9	309.8	88.9	765.5	103.5	24.1	127.6	15.3	908.4
1998	Mar	452.7	21.6	305.2	87.0	757.9	101.6	24.1	125.7	14.8	898.4
	Jun	453.6	21.3	305.6	86.9	759.1	98.6	23.1	121.6	14.5	895.3
	Sep	459.9	20.9	311.0	89.5	770.9	96.3	22.2	118.5	14.8	904.2
	Dec	460.7	21.4	309.5	87.6	770.2	95.7	22.6	118.3	14.2	902.7
1999	Mar	459.7	22.8	312.0	88.6	771.6	96.3	21.9	118.2	14.0	903.9
	Jun	460.1	23.1	312.3	88.3	772.5	97.3	21.5	118.8	14.1	905.3
	Sep	463.5	24.2	312.4	88.8	775.9	95.7	21.4	117.2	13.8	906.9
	Dec	467.0	23.6	314.6	89.7	781.7	94.6	21.8	116.4	14.0	912.0
2000	Mar	464.5	23.6	313.6	89.4	778.1	93.3	22.8	116.1	14.0	908.2
	Jun	467.3	24.5	317.7	90.3	785.0	92.3	22.3	114.5	13.9	913.5
	Sep	465.3	25.2	321.6	91.0	786.9	93.8	21.9	115.6	13.9	916.5
	Dec	466.0	25.8	322.9	92.6	788.9	93.2	22.1	115.3	13.7	917.9
2001	Mar	470.5	26.4	325.1	92.4	795.7	95.1	21.8	116.9	13.6	926.2
	Jun	470.0	26.2	325.1	93.1	795.2	94.3	21.9	116.2	13.2	924.6
	Sep	470.2	26.3	324.1	93.3	794.3	94.5	22.1	116.5	13.2	924.1
	Dec	467.0	26.3	325.2	92.9	792.3	93.8	21.3	115.0	13.2	920.4
2002	Mar	465.4	26.5	317.6	93.5	783.0	89.8	20.4	110.2	13.1	906.3
	Jun	462.1	27.7	324.9	95.1	787.0	91.0	21.2	112.2	13.1	912.4
	Sep	454.1	28.6	320.2	94.3	774.3	89.4	21.4	110.7	12.8	897.8
	Dec	452.8	30.4	324.2	96.3	777.0	92.4	21.7	114.1	12.9	904.0
2003	Mar	445.6	30.0	319.8	97.1	765.4	90.7	22.2	112.9	13.0	891.3
	Jun	453.1	28.6	321.8	95.6	774.8	93.4	23.1	116.5	13.2	904.5
	Sep	457.2	28.5	322.4	95.6	779.6	98.0	23.0	121.1	13.8	914.5
Changes											
Latest quarter											
Year		4.1	-0.1	0.7	0.1	4.8	4.7	-0.1	4.6	0.6	10.0
		3.1	-0.1	2.3	1.3	5.3	8.7	1.7	10.4	1.0	16.7

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

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

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

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

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

B.33
Millions

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	September 2003					June 2003			September 2002				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
SIC 1992														
Seasonally adjusted														
All sections	A-Q	520.9	34.4	243.2	102.2	900.7	546.4	344.9	891.3	509.9	33.6	241.2	100.3	885.0
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A / B	13.4	0.8	2.4	0.4	17.0	13.9	2.9	16.7	12.7	0.8	2.2	0.6	16.4
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C - E	105.8	1.9	27.6	4.4	139.7	107.0	32.0	139.0	106.2	2.1	28.4	4.3	141.0
Construction	F	65.4	1.1	3.6	1.1	71.2	65.7	4.4	70.2	62.3	0.8	3.0	1.1	67.2
Wholesale and retail trade (inc motor trades), hotels and catering, transport	G - I	148.4	15.5	59.8	35.9	259.7	161.4	95.8	257.1	147.2	14.9	60.2	35.4	257.8
Financial intermediation, real estate	J / K	104.5	6.5	55.5	15.2	181.7	108.6	70.7	179.4	100.1	6.4	55.6	15.0	177.1
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L - N	59.0	5.4	79.7	38.3	182.5	63.1	117.0	180.1	57.3	5.3	76.6	37.1	176.3
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households, extra-territorial organisations	O - Q	24.4	3.1	14.6	6.9	49.0	26.7	22.1	48.9	24.1	3.2	15.1	6.8	49.2
Not seasonally adjusted														
All sections	A - Q	523.8	34.7	240.9	99.0	898.4	562.1	353.0	915.1	511.8	34.0	238.8	97.0	881.6
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A / B	14.6	0.8	2.6	0.5	18.5	14.7	3.1	17.8	13.9	0.9	2.5	0.6	17.9
Mining and quarrying	C	2.7	*	0.3	*	3.0	2.5	0.3	2.8	2.7	*	0.3	*	3.0
Manufacturing	D	99.0	1.9	25.7	4.1	130.7	103.7	31.2	134.8	99.4	2.1	26.6	4.0	132.1
Manufacture of:														
food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	11.9	0.2	4.3	0.6	17.0	12.2	4.8	17.0	11.2	0.3	4.2	0.8	16.5
textiles and textile products	DB	3.3	*	2.7	0.4	6.5	3.5	3.2	6.6	3.6	*	3.0	0.4	7.1
leather and leather products	DC	0.3	*	0.2	*	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	*	*	*	0.6
wood and wood products	DD	2.8	*	0.5	*	3.5	2.9	0.8	3.7	2.7	*	0.5	*	3.4
pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	10.2	0.5	4.3	0.9	15.8	10.9	5.4	16.2	9.7	0.6	4.2	0.8	15.3
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel	DF	0.8	*	*	*	0.9	0.9	*	1.0	0.9	*	*	*	1.0
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG	5.8	*	1.8	0.2	7.8	6.2	2.1	8.3	6.0	*	1.9	0.2	8.1
rubber and plastic products	DH	7.0	*	1.3	*	8.5	7.1	1.4	8.6	6.9	*	1.4	0.2	8.5
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	4.4	*	0.8	*	5.3	4.4	0.9	5.3	4.0	*	0.8	*	4.9
basic metals	DJ	14.7	0.3	1.8	0.5	17.4	15.6	2.4	18.0	14.8	0.3	1.9	0.5	17.5
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	DK	10.2	*	1.8	0.2	12.3	10.5	2.3	12.8	10.8	*	1.9	0.2	13.0
electrical and optical equipment	DL	11.1	0.2	3.0	0.4	14.7	11.5	3.7	15.2	11.2	*	3.4	0.4	15.1
transport equipment	DM	11.1	*	1.8	0.2	13.1	11.6	2.1	13.7	11.3	*	1.9	*	13.3
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	5.5	0.3	1.3	0.3	7.3	6.0	1.8	7.9	5.8	0.3	1.5	0.2	7.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	3.3	*	1.4	0.2	4.9	3.2	1.5	4.7	3.1	*	1.3	0.2	4.7
Construction	F	67.3	1.2	3.7	1.1	73.3	68.6	4.6	73.2	64.2	0.9	3.1	1.1	69.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	82.4	8.0	33.7	23.0	147.2	89.5	57.3	146.8	81.3	7.5	33.7	23.1	145.6
Hotels and restaurants	H	19.6	5.1	14.9	10.2	49.8	24.0	25.4	49.4	19.0	5.1	14.9	9.4	48.4
Transport, storage and communication	I	47.9	2.7	11.4	2.3	64.2	51.2	14.0	65.3	48.2	2.5	11.8	2.4	65.0
Financial intermediation	J	17.8	0.8	14.2	2.7	35.3	18.7	17.0	35.7	17.6	0.8	14.1	2.7	35.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	87.6	5.8	41.8	12.4	147.5	92.5	55.6	148.1	83.2	5.6	41.8	12.1	142.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	L	24.6	0.7	16.5	3.4	45.2	26.5	21.1	47.6	24.5	0.7	16.1	3.1	44.4
Education	M	16.2	2.0	20.0	9.7	47.8	21.2	36.8	58.0	15.1	2.1	18.8	8.9	44.9
Health and social work	N	15.7	2.4	39.5	22.6	80.2	18.2	62.2	80.4	15.0	2.3	37.9	22.5	77.6
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households, extra-territorial organisations	O - Q	25.2	3.3	15.2	6.9	50.7	27.6	22.9	50.5	24.8	3.4	15.8	6.8	50.8

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

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

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

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

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)														
1995	2,472	8.8	1,021	396	1,056	42.7	656	2,453	9.0	1,015	393	1,045	42.6	649
1996	2,345	8.3	1,040	385	910	38.8	573	2,324	8.4	1,032	392	900	38.7	565
1997	2,043	7.2	904	304	767	37.5	485	2,019	7.3	963	301	755	37.4	476
1998	1,779	6.2	964	247	568	31.9	355	1,759	6.3	956	245	557	31.7	348
1999	1,762	6.1	997	263	502	28.5	297	1,742	6.2	988	260	494	28.4	291
2000	1,641	5.6	962	239	439	26.8	246	1,623	5.8	954	236	433	26.7	242
2001	1,435	4.9	851	214	370	25.8	212	1,420	5.0	844	211	365	25.7	209
2002	1,533	5.2	975	225	334	21.8	178	1,511	5.3	963	222	326	21.6	173
2003	1,484	5.0	965	201	318	21.4	155	1,466	5.1	956	198	312	21.3	152
3-month averages														
Aug-Oct 2002	1,541	5.2	992	222	327	21.2	170	1,518	5.3	981	218	319	21.0	165
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,524	5.2	975	231	318	20.9	164	1,505	5.3	965	228	312	20.7	160
Oct-Dec	1,515	5.1	969	235	311	20.5	161	1,495	5.2	959	232	304	20.4	157
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	1,468	5.0	949	217	302	20.6	153	1,450	5.1	939	214	297	20.5	150
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	1,503	5.1	970	216	317	21.1	157	1,484	5.2	960	213	311	20.9	153
Jan-Mar 2003	1,510	5.1	974	210	327	21.6	163	1,494	5.2	966	207	321	21.5	160
Feb-Apr	1,504	5.1	984	202	318	21.2	157	1,485	5.2	974	199	312	21.0	154
Mar-May (Spr)	1,484	5.0	965	201	318	21.4	155	1,466	5.1	956	198	312	21.3	152
Apr-Jun	1,468	5.0	952	203	313	21.3	148	1,451	5.1	944	200	307	21.2	145
May-Jul	1,503	5.1	954	225	324	21.6	152	1,488	5.2	947	223	319	21.4	150
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,489	5.0	954	217	318	21.3	155	1,476	5.2	947	215	313	21.2	152
Jul-Sep	1,481	5.0	957	219	306	20.6	153	1,466	5.1	949	216	301	20.5	150
Aug-Oct	1,470	5.0	941	212	317	21.6	155	1,454	5.1	933	209	312	21.4	152
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-33	-0.1	-13	-14	-7	0.0	3	-34	-0.1	-13	-13	-7	0.0	3
Percent	-2.2		-1.3	-6.0	-2.1		1.8	-2.3		-1.4	-6.0	-2.3		1.7
Over last 12 months	-71	-0.3	-51	-10	-10	0.3	-15	-64	-0.2	-47	-9	-8	0.4	-13
Percent	-4.6		-5.1	-4.4	-3.0		-8.6	-4.2		-4.8	-3.9	-2.4		-7.8
Male	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWV	YBWY	YBXB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1995	1,594	10.1	562	250	782	49.0	506	1,585	10.3	560	249	776	49.0	502
1996	1,526	9.7	585	251	690	45.2	460	1,514	9.8	582	249	683	45.1	455
1997	1,283	8.2	533	184	567	44.2	377	1,271	8.2	529	182	560	44.0	371
1998	1,072	6.9	510	160	402	37.5	270	1,063	6.9	507	159	397	37.3	266
1999	1,075	6.8	551	162	361	33.6	225	1,066	6.9	548	161	357	33.5	221
2000	979	6.2	521	139	319	32.6	188	972	6.2	518	138	316	32.5	186
2001	853	5.4	457	130	266	31.1	160	846	5.4	455	129	262	31.0	158
2002	917	5.7	532	150	235	25.6	131	907	5.8	527	149	231	25.4	128
2003	900	5.6	549	125	226	25.1	120	893	5.7	546	124	223	25.0	118
3-month averages														
Aug-Oct 2002	920	5.7	553	136	230	25.0	126	910	5.8	549	135	226	24.8	123
Sep-Nov (Aut)	911	5.7	539	146	225	24.7	118	903	5.7	536	145	222	24.6	116
Oct-Dec	892	5.6	525	151	217	24.3	116	886	5.6	522	149	214	24.2	114
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	867	5.4	515	139	213	24.5	112	861	5.5	513	138	211	24.5	110
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	910	5.7	542	139	228	25.1	119	902	5.7	539	138	225	25.0	117
Jan-Mar 2003	917	5.7	553	127	237	25.8	121	910	5.8	550	126	234	25.7	120
Feb-Apr	911	5.7	556	128	227	24.9	118	901	5.7	552	127	223	24.7	115
Mar-May (Spr)	900	5.6	549	125	226	25.1	120	893	5.7	546	124	223	25.0	118
Apr-Jun	888	5.5	539	128	221	24.9	115	879	5.6	535	126	218	24.8	113
May-Jul	903	5.6	530	141	232	25.6	118	896	5.7	528	140	229	25.5	117
Jun-Aug (Sum)	893	5.5	532	137	223	25.0	115	886	5.6	530	136	221	24.9	113
Jul-Sep	880	5.5	524	144	212	24.1	113	873	5.5	521	143	209	24.0	111
Aug-Oct	884	5.5	518	140	225	25.4	117	875	5.5	515	139	221	25.3	114
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-20	-0.1	-12	-1	-7	-0.2	-2	-22	-0.1	-13	-1	-8	-0.2	-2
Percent	-2.2		-2.3	-0.5	-3.0		-1.7	-2.4		-2.5	-0.6	-3.4		-2.0
Over last 12 months	-36	-0.3	-35	4	-5	0.4	-9	-35	-0.2	-34	4	-5	0.4	-9
Percent	-4.0		-6.4	2.9	-2.3		-7.4	-3.9		-6.2	3.0	-2.1		-7.0
Female	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	YBTK	YBWQ	YBWT	YBWW	YBWZ	YBXC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1995	878	7.0	458	146	274	31.2	151	868	7.2	455	144	269	31.0	148
1996	819	6.5	455	144	220	26.9	113	810	6.7	450	143	217	26.7	110
1997	760	5.9	440	120	200	26.4	108	747	6.1	434	119	195	26.1	105
1998	707	5.5	454	87	165	23.4	85	696	5.6	449	86	160	23.1	81
1999	687	5.3	446	101	141	20.5	72	676	5.4	440	99	137	20.3	69
2000	662	5.0	442	100	120	18.1	58	651	5.2	437	98	117	17.9	56
2001	582	4.4	393	84	105	18.0	52	574	4.5	389	82	102	17.8	51
2002	616	4.6	442	75	99	16.0	47	604	4.7	435	73	96	15.8	45
2003	584	4.3	416	76	92	15.7	35	573	4.5	410	74	89	15.5	34
3-month averages														
Aug-Oct 2002	621	4.6	439	85	97	15.6	44	608	4.7	432	83	93	15.3	42
Sep-Nov (Aut)	613	4.6	436	84	93	15.2	46	602	4.7	429	83	90	14.9	44
Oct-Dec	622	4.6	444	84	94	15.1	45	609	4.7	437	82	90	14.8	43
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	601	4.5	434	77	90	15.0	42	589	4.6	427	76	86	14.7	40
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	593	4.4	427	77	89	15.0	38	582	4.5	421	76	86	14.7	37
Jan-Mar 2003	593	4.4	421	82	90	15.2	41	584	4.5	416	81	87	15.0	40
Feb-Apr	593	4.4	428	74	91	15.4	40	583	4.5	422	72	87	15.2	38
Mar-May (Spr)	584	4.3	416	76	92	15.7	35	573	4.5	410	74	89	15.5	34
Apr-Jun	581	4.3	413	75	92	15.9	33	572	4.5	408	74	89	15.6	32
May-Jul	600	4.5	424	84	93	15.4	34	592	4.6	419	83	90	15.2	33
Jun-Aug (Sum)	596	4.4	422	80	95	15.9	40	589	4.6	418	79	93	15.7	39
Jul-Sep	600	4.4	432	75	93	15.6	40	594	4.6	428	74	92	15.4	39
Aug-Oct	587	4.3	423	71	93	15.8	39	579	4.5	419	70	90	15.6	38
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-13	-0.1	-1	-13	0	0.3	5	-12	-0.1	0	-13	0	0.4	5
Percent	-2.2		-0.1	-15.3	0.0		13.8	-2.1		0.0	-15.2	0.4		14.7
Over last 12 months	-34	-0.3	-16	-14	-5	0.1	-5	-2						

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)														
1995	144	19.3	110	23	11	8.0	*	602	15.4	312	111	179	29.7	91
1996	164	20.1	125	26	12	7.2	*	553	14.5	303	91	159	28.8	74
1997	167	19.5	128	23	17	9.9	*	483	13.1	283	79	121	25.1	57
1998	156	18.6	128	18	10	6.1	*	431	12.0	280	68	83	19.3	35
1999	166	20.2	133	23	10	5.8	*	422	11.7	288	70	64	15.2	26
2000	175	20.9	142	24	10	5.5	*	400	11.0	281	35	66	16.1	28
2001	147	18.1	122	15	10	6.9	*	372	10.2	266	52	54	14.5	17
2002	164	20.1	131	22	11	6.4	*	392	10.4	279	69	44	11.2	13
2003	177	21.2	138	24	14	8.1	*	404	10.7	307	47	50	12.3	22
3-month averages														
Aug-Oct 2002	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	294	49	52	13.1	15
Oct-Dec	177	21.0	143	26	*	*	*	385	10.2	290	48	47	12.2	14
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	176	20.9	142	24	*	*	*	372	9.9	283	41	48	12.8	16
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	179	21.1	142	26	11	6.0	*	394	10.5	301	46	48	12.1	19
Jan-Mar 2003	173	20.6	133	29	11	6.5	*	406	10.8	310	45	52	12.7	19
Feb-Apr	177	21.1	138	28	11	6.2	*	401	10.7	313	40	49	12.1	19
Mar-May (Spr)	177	21.2	138	24	14	8.1	*	404	10.7	307	47	50	12.3	22
Apr-Jun	174	20.9	140	19	14	7.9	*	400	10.7	302	47	52	13.0	25
May-Jul	173	21.0	138	22	13	7.4	*	419	11.0	311	57	51	13.2	24
Jun-Aug (Sum)	173	21.0	137	24	12	6.9	*	412	10.9	306	49	57	13.9	26
Jul-Sep	171	20.9	136	22	12	7.0	*	409	10.8	309	50	50	12.3	23
Aug-Oct	174	21.3	139	23	12	7.1	*	400	10.5	288	54	58	14.6	26
Changes														
Over last 3 months	1	0.3	1	0	0	-0.2	*	-19	-0.5	-23	-3	7	2.4	3
Percent	0.6		0.8	1.2	-2.7		*	-4.5		-7.3	-5.7	14.3		10.5
Over last 12 months	10	1.2	9	-2	*	*	*	7	0.1	-6	2	11	2.5	11
Percent	6.2		7.0	-7.9	*		*	1.7		-2.1	4.3	22.3		69.1
Male	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1995	79	20.9	60	11	*	*	*	379	18.0	178	72	128	33.9	67
1996	96	22.7	72	16	*	*	*	356	17.4	177	62	117	32.9	59
1997	89	21.0	67	14	*	*	*	299	15.2	162	48	89	29.7	45
1998	83	19.9	67	10	*	*	*	256	13.5	153	48	55	21.5	26
1999	98	23.4	78	14	*	*	*	249	13.1	159	47	43	17.3	19
2000	94	22.3	77	13	*	*	*	238	12.3	159	32	47	19.7	21
2001	85	20.3	68	*	*	*	*	220	11.4	146	35	39	17.8	12
2002	90	22.0	67	18	*	*	*	243	12.2	166	47	31	12.8	*
2003	101	23.9	77	15	*	*	*	244	12.2	178	30	36	14.7	17
3-month averages														
Aug-Oct 2002	96	23.1	76	14	*	*	*	237	11.8	165	37	35	15.0	12
Sep-Nov (Aut)	99	23.9	78	15	*	*	*	239	11.9	164	36	39	16.5	12
Oct-Dec	103	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	156	32	36	16.2	13
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	107	25.0	87	12	*	*	*	244	12.1	171	37	35	14.4	14
Jan-Mar 2003	103	24.1	81	14	*	*	*	246	12.3	174	33	39	16.0	15
Feb-Apr	103	24.5	81	16	*	*	*	245	12.2	180	30	35	14.3	15
Mar-May (Spr)	101	23.9	77	15	*	*	*	244	12.2	178	30	36	14.7	17
Apr-Jun	98	23.4	78	12	*	*	*	241	12.0	175	29	37	15.3	19
May-Jul	97	23.1	77	14	*	*	*	244	12.1	175	34	35	14.4	17
Jun-Aug (Sum)	100	23.7	79	16	*	*	*	240	11.9	173	29	38	15.8	17
Jul-Sep	100	24.1	79	15	*	*	*	238	11.8	174	32	33	13.8	14
Aug-Oct	106	25.3	84	16	*	*	*	243	12.0	167	35	41	16.9	17
Changes														
Over last 3 months	9	2.1	8	2	*	*	*	-1	-0.1	-8	1	6	2.5	1
Percent	8.9		9.8	13.7	*		*	-0.5		-4.4	2.2	16.6		3.8
Over last 12 months	10	2.1	9	2	*	*	*	7	0.2	3	-2	6	1.9	6
Percent	10.8		11.3	13.1	*		*	2.8		1.6	-4.6	15.8		49.2
Female	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1995	65	17.7	50	11	*	*	*	223	12.4	134	39	51	22.7	24
1996	68	17.3	54	10	*	*	*	198	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	61	*	*	*	*	175	10.3	127	20	26	16.1	*
1999	68	16.8	56	10	*	*	*	174	10.2	129	24	21	12.1	*
2000	81	19.5	65	11	*	*	*	162	9.5	122	23	18	10.9	*
2001	63	15.8	53	*	*	*	*	151	8.8	119	17	15	9.6	*
2002	73	18.3	64	*	*	*	*	148	8.4	113	22	13	8.5	*
2003	76	18.4	61	*	*	*	*	160	9.1	129	17	14	8.7	*
3-month averages														
Aug-Oct 2002	69	16.9	54	11	*	*	*	157	8.9	130	15	12	7.8	*
Sep-Nov (Aut)	67	16.4	53	10	*	*	*	155	8.8	130	13	12	8.0	*
Oct-Dec	75	17.8	61	11	*	*	*	149	8.5	126	10	13	8.6	*
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	74	17.6	58	12	*	*	*	148	8.5	128	*	11	7.7	*
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	72	17.1	56	14	*	*	*	150	8.6	129	*	12	8.3	*
Jan-Mar 2003	71	16.9	52	15	*	*	*	160	9.1	135	12	12	7.7	*
Feb-Apr	73	17.6	58	12	*	*	*	156	8.9	132	10	14	8.7	*
Mar-May (Spr)	76	18.4	61	*	*	*	*	160	9.1	129	17	14	8.7	*
Apr-Jun	75	18.4	62	*	*	*	*	160	9.1	127	18	15	9.4	*
May-Jul	76	18.7	62	*	*	*	*	174	9.8	136	23	16	9.0	*
Jun-Aug (Sum)	73	18.2	58	*	*	*	*	172	9.7	133	20	19	11.2	*
Jul-Sep	70	17.6	57	*	*	*	*	170	9.6	135	18	17	10.2	*
Aug-Oct	68	17.1	55	*	*	*	*	157	8.8	121	19	17	11.0	*
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-8	-1.7	-6	*	*	*	*	-18	-1.0	-15	-4	1	1.9	*
Percent	-10.1		-10.5	*	*	*	*	-10.1		-11.1	-17.5	9.1		*
Over last 12 months	0	0.2	1	*	*	*	*	0	-0.1	-9	4	5	3.2	*
Percent	-0.2		1.1	*	*	*	*	0.0		-6.9	26.1	41.2		*

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.
 Note: Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.
 Relationship between columns: 1=3+4+5; 8=10+11+12.

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

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
All														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1995	1,322	7.5	482	208	632	47.8	407	404	6.7	117	54	234	57.8	158
1996	1,250	7.1	492	221	537	43.0	351	378	6.2	119	57	202	53.4	147
1997	1,052	6.0	444	161	447	42.5	288	342	5.4	118	41	182	53.3	139
1998	904	5.1	452	131	321	35.5	207	289	4.5	104	30	154	53.5	112
1999	884	5.0	452	135	297	33.6	171	290	4.3	124	35	131	45.3	100
2000	787	4.4	419	118	249	31.6	143	279	4.1	120	42	116	41.6	75
2001	710	4.0	374	113	224	31.5	139	206	3.0	90	33	83	40.1	55
2002	738	4.2	435	109	193	26.2	108	240	3.4	130	24	86	35.9	56
2003	675	3.8	409	95	171	25.4	84	229	3.1	111	35	83	36.1	48
3-month averages														
Aug-Oct 2002	739	4.2	450	109	179	24.3	97	245	3.4	118	36	91	37.0	57
Sep-Nov (Aut)	720	4.1	432	119	169	23.5	93	243	3.4	117	37	88	36.4	56
Oct-Dec	709	4.0	419	121	169	23.9	90	243	3.4	117	41	86	35.4	57
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	677	3.8	402	113	163	24.0	85	242	3.3	121	38	83	34.1	52
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	686	3.9	410	105	171	25.0	84	244	3.3	116	40	88	35.9	53
Jan-Mar 2003	687	3.9	415	97	174	25.3	90	244	3.3	115	39	90	36.9	52
Feb-Apr	686	3.9	419	96	171	24.9	87	240	3.3	113	38	88	36.8	50
Mar-May (Spr)	675	3.8	409	95	171	25.4	84	229	3.1	111	35	83	36.1	48
Apr-Jun	663	3.8	400	99	165	24.8	76	231	3.1	110	38	83	35.8	46
May-Jul	680	3.9	400	107	173	25.4	80	231	3.1	105	39	88	37.9	49
Jun-Aug (Sum)	682	3.9	405	107	170	24.8	83	222	3.0	106	37	79	35.6	45
Jul-Sep	680	3.9	405	111	164	24.1	86	221	3.0	106	36	79	35.9	44
Aug-Oct	672	3.8	408	102	162	24.1	83	224	3.0	106	33	85	37.9	45
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-8	0.0	8	-5	-11	-1.3	4	-7	-0.1	1	-6	-3	0.0	-4
Percent	-1.2		2.0	-4.6	-6.4		4.6	-3.2		1.0	-14.7	-3.2		-8.4
Over last 12 months	-67	-0.4	-42	-7	-18	-0.2	-14	-21	-0.4	-12	-3	-6	0.8	-12
Percent	-9.0		-9.3	-6.5	-9.8		-14.3	-8.5		-10.2	-8.1	-6.4		-21.8
Male														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1995	836	8.6	243	129	465	55.5	313	300	8.6	81	38	181	60.4	125
1996	793	8.2	261	130	402	50.7	282	282	8.0	76	43	163	57.9	119
1997	656	6.8	231	92	332	50.7	223	239	6.6	72	30	137	57.5	109
1998	520	5.5	224	81	226	42.6	157	203	5.5	66	22	116	57.0	87
1999	524	5.4	234	80	210	40.1	126	204	5.3	81	22	101	49.5	79
2000	454	4.7	209	66	178	39.3	108	193	5.0	75	29	89	46.2	59
2001	401	4.2	183	64	155	38.5	103	147	3.7	60	22	65	44.3	46
2002	429	4.5	222	73	134	31.2	80	155	3.9	77	13	64	41.7	43
2003	400	4.2	223	57	120	30.0	63	156	3.7	71	24	62	39.7	39
3-month averages														
Aug-Oct 2002	426	4.5	239	64	122	28.6	69	162	4.0	74	22	66	41.0	45
Sep-Nov (Aut)	411	4.3	223	71	116	28.3	64	161	3.9	74	24	63	39.3	42
Oct-Dec	396	4.2	209	70	116	29.3	63	158	3.9	69	28	61	38.7	42
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	381	4.0	202	67	113	29.5	59	160	3.9	74	28	58	36.5	39
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	391	4.1	210	60	121	30.8	60	168	4.1	74	29	65	38.5	43
Jan-Mar 2003	399	4.2	222	54	123	30.8	63	169	4.1	76	26	67	39.5	42
Feb-Apr	397	4.2	223	57	118	29.7	61	166	4.0	73	26	67	40.4	41
Mar-May (Spr)	400	4.2	223	57	120	30.0	63	156	3.7	71	24	62	39.7	39
Apr-Jun	393	4.1	218	60	116	29.5	58	156	3.7	68	26	61	39.0	37
May-Jul	402	4.2	213	66	124	30.8	62	159	3.8	65	28	66	41.3	39
Jun-Aug (Sum)	400	4.2	212	67	121	30.3	62	153	3.7	69	26	58	38.1	35
Jul-Sep	396	4.2	208	72	116	29.2	65	145	3.5	63	25	57	39.3	33
Aug-Oct	385	4.1	204	67	115	29.8	63	149	3.6	63	23	63	42.1	35
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-17	-0.2	-9	1	-9	-1.0	1	-10	-0.2	-2	-5	-3	0.8	-4
Percent	-4.3		-4.5	2.0	-7.3		1.7	-6.3		-3.7	-16.7	-4.5		-10.6
Over last 12 months	-41	-0.4	-36	2	-7	1.1	-7	-13	-0.4	-11	1	-4	1.1	-9
Percent	-9.6		-15.0	3.8	-6.0		-9.6	-7.8		-14.4	6.8	-5.4		-21.1
Female														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1995	486	6.2	239	79	167	34.4	94	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	396	5.0	212	68	115	29.0	65	102	3.8	46	12	45	43.6	30
1998	373	4.7	228	95	95	25.4	50	86	3.1	38	*	39	45.2	25
1999	360	4.5	219	54	87	24.2	44	86	3.0	43	13	30	35.5	21
2000	333	4.1	210	52	71	21.3	35	86	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
2003	275	3.4	186	38	52	18.7	21	72	2.3	40	12	21	28.4	*
3-month averages														
Aug-Oct 2002	313	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	53	17.0	29	81	2.6	44	13	25	30.5	13
Oct-Dec	313	3.9	210	50	53	17.0	27	85	2.7	48	13	25	29.3	14
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	296	3.7	200	46	50	17.0	26	83	2.6	48	10	24	29.4	13
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	295	3.6	200	44	51	17.2	23	76	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	197	40	53	18.3	26	74	2.3	41	12	21	28.7	*
Mar-May (Spr)	275	3.4	186	38	52	18.7	21	72	2.3	40	12	21	28.4	*
Apr-Jun	270	3.3	182	39	49	18.1	18	75	2.3	42	11	22	29.2	*
May-Jul	278	3.4	187	42	49	17.7	18	72	2.2	39	11	22	30.4	*
Jun-Aug (Sum)	282	3.5	194	40	48	17.1	21	69	2.1	37	11	21	30.0	10
Jul-Sep	283	3.5	196	39	48	17.0	21	76	2.3	43	11	22	29.3	10
Aug-Oct	287	3.6	204	36	47	16.5	21	75	2.3	43	10	22	29.5	*
Changes														
Over last 3 months	9	0.1	17	-6	-2	-1.3	3	3	0.1	4	-1	0	-0.9	*
Percent	3.3		9.4	-14.9	-4.0		14.6	3.6		8.9	-9.6	0.7		*
Over last 12 months	-26	-0.3	-6	-10	-10	-1.9	-7	-8	-0.3	-1	-4	-2	0.1	*
Percent	-8.3		-2.9	-21.2	-17.9		-26.1	-9.8		-3.2	-30.9	-9.3		*

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.
 * Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.
 Note: Relationship between columns: 1=3+4+5; 8=10+11+12.

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

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)
		MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	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	6.3	18.6	12.0	6.3	4.3	4.7	2.6
	1999	6.1	6.2	20.2	11.7	5.7	4.5	4.6	2.4
	2000	5.6	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
	2003	5.0	5.1	21.2	10.7	4.7	3.3	3.3	1.9
	3-month averages								
	Aug-Oct 2002	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	20.6	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	4.7	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
	Jul-Sep	5.0	5.1	20.9	10.8	4.7	3.3	3.2	1.5
	Aug-Oct	5.0	5.1	21.3	10.5	4.7	3.3	3.2	1.6
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
	Over last 12 months	-0.3	-0.2	1.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3	-0.9
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1995	10.1	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	5.7	5.8	22.0	12.2	5.3	4.0	3.9	3.3
	2003	5.6	5.7	23.9	12.2	5.1	3.6	3.9	*
	3-month averages								
	Aug-Oct 2002	5.7	5.8	23.1	11.8	5.1	4.1	4.0	3.1
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.7	5.7	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	*
	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	*
	Jul-Sep	5.5	5.5	24.1	11.8	5.0	3.6	3.6	*
	Aug-Oct	5.5	5.5	25.3	12.0	5.0	3.5	3.7	*
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	2.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	*
	Over last 12 months	-0.3	-0.2	2.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-0.4	*
Female	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	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
	2003	4.3	4.5	18.4	9.1	4.1	3.0	2.4	1.7
	3-month averages								
	Aug-Oct 2002	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	*
	Jul-Sep	4.4	4.6	17.6	9.6	4.3	3.0	2.6	*
	Aug-Oct	4.3	4.5	17.1	8.8	4.4	3.1	2.6	*
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-1.7	-1.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	*
	Over last 12 months	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	*

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

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

C.5 UNEMPLOYMENT

Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^b	Australia ^d	Austria ^d	Belgium	Canada ^d	Denmark	Finland ^d	France ^e	Germany ^{d,f} (FR)
STANDARDISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a											
1992	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 Oct	7.8	6.6	5.2	6.0	4.3	7.4	7.6	4.8	9.0	9.0	8.8
2002 Nov	7.8	6.6	5.1	6.1	4.3	7.5	7.5	4.9	9.0	9.0	8.9
2002 Dec	7.9	6.6	5.0	6.1	4.4	7.6	7.5	4.9	9.0	9.1	8.9
2003 Jan	7.9	6.6	5.1	6.1	4.4	7.7	7.4	5.1	9.0	9.1	9.1
2003 Feb	8.0	6.6	5.1	6.0	4.3	7.8	7.4	5.2	9.1	9.2	9.2
2003 Mar	8.0	6.6	5.1	6.2	4.3	7.8	7.3	5.3	9.1	9.2	9.3
2003 Apr	8.0	6.7	5.0	6.1	4.3	7.9	7.5	5.4	9.2	9.3	9.4
2003 May	8.0	6.8	5.0	6.0	4.3	7.9	7.8	5.5	9.2	9.3	9.4
2003 Jun	8.0	6.8	5.1	6.1	4.4	8.0	7.7	5.7	9.1	9.4	9.3
2003 Jul	8.0	6.7	5.0	6.2	4.4	8.1	7.8	5.7	9.1	9.4	9.3
2003 Aug	8.0	6.7	5.0	5.8	4.4	8.0	8.0	5.8	9.0	9.5	9.4
2003 Sep	8.0	6.7	5.0	5.8	4.5	8.0	8.0	5.9	8.9	9.5	9.3
2003 Oct	8.0	6.6	..	5.6	4.5	8.1	7.6	6.0	8.9	9.6	9.3
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c											
2002 Nov	..	..	939	614	230	508	1,271	151	235	2,293	..
2002 Dec	..	..	935	619	242	514	1,276	151	235	2,309	..
2003 Jan	..	..	932	620	226	517	1,259	155	236	2,322	..
2003 Feb	..	..	938	610	228	521	1,258	160	237	2,341	..
2003 Mar	..	..	939	626	231	524	1,247	163	239	2,364	..
2003 Apr	..	..	941	623	232	534	1,281	162	239	2,369	..
2003 May	..	..	950	613	241	536	1,335	168	239	2,378	..
2003 Jun	..	..	948	620	247	545	1,309	174	238	2,404	..
2003 Jul	..	..	938	627	249	549	1,322	168	235	2,399	..
2003 Aug	..	..	932	587	248	540	1,366	171	233	2,410	..
2003 Sep	..	..	930	585	252	544	1,370	177	232	2,436	..
2003 Oct	..	..	926	575	247	544	1,309	181	230	2,440	..
2003 Nov	..	..	918	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.0	5.6	7.0	12.4	6.9	6.4	8.9	9.7	10.5
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 Nov	..	..	906	577	237	509	1,197	137	210	2,366	4,026
2002 Dec	..	..	919	624	283	512	1,195	138	208	2,373	4,225
2003 Jan	..	..	998	653	304	519	1,345	177	243	2,446	4,623
2003 Feb	..	..	1,013	680	295	517	1,334	175	229	2,424	4,706
2003 Mar	..	..	992	657	253	510	1,319	173	257	2,363	4,608
2003 Apr	..	..	966	630	231	509	1,341	164	272	2,291	4,495
2003 May	..	..	958	621	215	501	1,379	157	306	2,243	4,342
2003 Jun	..	..	939	602	201	507	1,245	157	264	2,236	4,257
2003 Jul	..	..	946	568	200	569	1,375	164	213	2,295	4,352
2003 Aug	..	..	949	564	205	580	1,437	170	202	2,424	4,314
2003 Sep	..	..	922	591	209	578	1,260	164	204	2,485	4,207
2003 Oct	..	..	893	550	224	565	1,183	167	210	2,512	4,152
2003 Nov	..	..	885	..	248	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	2.9	5.4	7.2	12.9	6.9	5.9	8.3	..	10.0

- 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 October for Germany.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.5

Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

		Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e}	Italy ^d	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States ^d
STANDARDISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a													
1992		7.8	15.4	8.7	2.2	2.1	5.3	6.5	4.3	14.9	5.6	3.0	7.4
1993		8.6	15.6	10.1	2.5	2.6	6.2	6.5	5.6	18.6	9.1	3.9	6.8
1994		8.9	14.3	11.0	2.9	3.2	6.8	6.0	6.9	19.8	9.4	3.9	6.1
1995		9.1	12.3	11.5	3.1	2.9	6.6	5.4	7.3	18.8	8.8	3.5	5.6
1996		9.7	11.7	11.5	3.4	2.9	6.0	4.8	7.3	18.1	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997		9.6	9.9	11.6	3.4	2.7	4.9	4.0	6.8	17.0	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998		11.0	7.5	11.7	4.1	2.7	3.8	3.2	5.1	15.2	8.2	3.6	4.5
1999		11.8	5.6	11.3	4.7	2.4	3.2	3.3	4.5	12.8	6.7	3.0	4.2
2000		11.0	4.3	10.4	4.7	2.3	2.8	3.4	4.1	11.3	5.6	2.7	4.0
2001		10.4	3.9	9.4	5.0	2.1	2.4	3.6	4.1	10.6	4.9	2.6	4.8
2002		10.0	4.4	9.0	5.4	2.8	2.7	3.9	5.1	11.3	4.9	3.1	5.8
2002	Oct	9.6	4.4	8.9	5.5	3.0	2.9	4.0	5.8	11.4	5.0	..	5.8
	Nov	9.6	4.4	8.9	5.3	3.1	3.0	4.2	6.0	11.5	5.1	..	5.9
	Dec	9.6	4.4	9.0	5.5	3.2	3.0	4.2	6.0	11.5	5.1	3.6	5.9
2003	Jan	9.4	4.5	9.0	5.5	3.3	3.2	4.2	6.1	11.4	5.4	..	5.7
	Feb	9.4	4.5	8.9	5.2	3.3	3.4	4.1	6.2	11.4	5.2	..	5.8
	Mar	9.4	4.5	8.8	5.3	3.4	3.6	4.3	6.3	11.4	5.3	3.9	5.8
	Apr	9.2	4.6	8.7	5.4	3.5	3.7	4.4	6.3	11.3	5.4	..	6.0
	May	9.2	4.6	8.6	5.4	3.6	3.8	4.6	6.4	11.3	5.5	..	6.2
	Jun	9.2	4.6	8.6	5.3	3.7	3.8	4.6	6.4	11.3	5.5	4.3	6.4
	Jul	..	4.7	8.5	5.3	3.8	3.8	4.6	6.3	11.3	5.5	..	6.2
	Aug	..	4.7	..	5.1	3.8	3.9	4.6	6.3	11.2	5.6	..	6.1
	Sep	..	4.6	..	5.2	3.8	4.0	4.6	6.6	11.2	5.6	4.3	6.1
	Oct	..	4.6	..	5.2	3.9	..	..	6.9	11.2	5.8	..	6.0
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c													
2002	Nov	..	165	..	3,560	6.4	180	84	..	1,660	142	118	8,637
	Dec	..	165	..	3,640	6.6	188	83	..	1,671	145	119	8,711
2003	Jan	..	167	2,155	3,680	6.8	203	84	..	1,658	144	121	8,302
	Feb	..	169	..	3,490	7.0	226	86	..	1,648	146	128	8,450
	Mar	..	170	..	3,590	7.1	237	91	..	1,658	152	135	8,445
	Apr	..	173	2,108	3,620	7.3	248	94	..	1,627	157	141	8,786
	May	..	173	..	3,610	7.6	251	96	..	1,634	165	147	8,998
	Jun	..	176	..	3,560	7.7	256	94	..	1,655	151	153	9,358
	Jul	..	179	2,092	3,520	7.8	262	92	..	1,651	149	155	9,062
	Aug	..	178	..	3,390	7.7	265	96	..	1,648	162	158	8,905
	Sep	..	174	..	3,430	7.9	265	96	..	1,659	175	160	8,973
	Oct	..	173	..	3,450	8.0	..	94	..	1,675	187	158	8,779
	Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	4.4	8.7	5.2	..	3.6	..	..	..	5.5	4.0	6.0
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c													
1992		185	283	2,535	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	215	92	9,613
1993		176	294	2,299	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	325	163	8,940
1994		180	282	2,508	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	332	171	7,997
1995		184	278	2,638	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	329	153	7,404
1996		185	279	2,653	2,250	5.7	441	91	468	2,275	344	169	7,236
1997		214	254	2,688	2,303	6.4	375	74	443	2,119	344	188	6,739
1998		290	227	2,744	2,787	5.5	286	56	401	1,890	222	140	6,210
1999		..	193	2,670	3,171	5.4	222	60	357	1,652	208	99	5,880
2000		..	155	2,495	3,198	5.0	187	63	327	1,558	178	72	5,692
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	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	262	102	421	1,569	180	144	8,830
	Sep	..	171	..	3,460	7.8	264	93	441	1,608	163	147	8,436
	Oct	..	167	..	3,430	8.2	..	89	..	1,667	162	151	8,169
	Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	..	8.3	5.1	..	3.6	..	..	..	5.1	3.8	5.6

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)								
	1995	28,221	27,409	744	3,917	7,537	10,019	5,192	812
	1996	28,357	27,568	813	3,821	7,529	10,131	5,274	789
	1997	28,504	27,681	858	3,695	7,550	10,103	5,475	824
	1998	28,492	27,699	838	3,596	7,477	10,119	5,669	793
	1999	28,799	27,961	825	3,600	7,398	10,285	5,853	838
	2000	29,056	28,206	837	3,637	7,288	10,449	5,995	850
	2001	29,110	28,272	812	3,643	7,112	10,590	6,125	837
	2002	29,369	28,451	814	3,755	6,926	10,737	6,218	917
	2003	29,595	28,638	835	3,766	6,706	10,890	6,442	956
	3-month averages								
	Aug-Oct 2002	29,482	28,560	820	3,769	6,830	10,832	6,309	921
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,487	28,569	827	3,769	6,819	10,832	6,322	918
	Oct-Dec	29,514	28,598	843	3,772	6,804	10,831	6,348	916
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	29,472	28,546	840	3,750	6,774	10,823	6,361	926
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	29,506	28,572	850	3,762	6,765	10,836	6,359	934
	Jan-Mar 2003	29,562	28,621	843	3,769	6,756	10,860	6,393	941
	Feb-Apr	29,566	28,610	838	3,764	6,722	10,871	6,416	956
	Mar-May (Spr)	29,595	28,638	835	3,766	6,706	10,890	6,442	956
	Apr-Jun	29,591	28,640	831	3,758	6,698	10,891	6,461	951
	May-Jul	29,635	28,677	827	3,791	6,692	10,895	6,471	959
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,598	28,623	823	3,777	6,678	10,888	6,457	975
	Jul-Sep	29,631	28,652	815	3,790	6,683	10,909	6,454	980
	Aug-Oct	29,640	28,645	821	3,800	6,661	10,910	6,454	994
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	4	-31	-6	9	-31	15	-17	35
	Percent	0.0	-0.1	-0.8	0.2	-0.5	0.1	-0.3	3.7
	Over last 12 months	158	85	1	31	-169	78	145	73
	Percent	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.8	-2.5	0.7	2.3	7.9
Male	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1995	15,706	15,409	377	2,108	4,266	5,467	3,191	297
	1996	15,705	15,427	421	2,040	4,228	5,493	3,246	277
	1997	15,705	15,425	423	1,971	4,211	5,466	3,355	280
	1998	15,653	15,371	417	1,901	4,163	5,452	3,439	282
	1999	15,781	15,485	420	1,901	4,078	5,541	3,545	297
	2000	15,885	15,590	423	1,926	4,019	5,622	3,600	295
	2001	15,868	15,594	416	1,929	3,921	5,654	3,673	274
	2002	15,956	15,652	412	1,997	3,807	5,740	3,696	304
	2003	16,122	15,774	422	2,003	3,685	5,827	3,837	348
	3-month averages								
	Aug-Oct 2002	16,039	15,721	414	2,006	3,752	5,796	3,753	318
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,045	15,730	416	2,007	3,744	5,799	3,764	315
	Oct-Dec	16,071	15,754	424	2,015	3,740	5,791	3,784	317
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	16,036	15,720	419	2,011	3,718	5,779	3,793	316
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	16,055	15,728	427	2,012	3,714	5,781	3,794	327
	Jan-Mar 2003	16,077	15,741	427	2,006	3,702	5,796	3,811	336
	Feb-Apr	16,095	15,749	422	2,004	3,686	5,811	3,827	345
	Mar-May (Spr)	16,122	15,774	422	2,003	3,685	5,827	3,837	348
	Apr-Jun	16,138	15,795	420	2,007	3,678	5,833	3,857	342
	May-Jul	16,151	15,808	421	2,014	3,678	5,843	3,852	343
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,123	15,775	423	2,006	3,661	5,851	3,833	348
	Jul-Sep	16,126	15,782	416	2,018	3,660	5,861	3,827	344
	Aug-Oct	16,110	15,766	420	2,024	3,645	5,849	3,828	344
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-41	-41	-1	10	-33	6	-24	1
	Percent	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.1	-0.6	0.2
	Over last 12 months	71	45	6	18	-106	53	75	26
	Percent	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.9	-2.8	0.9	2.0	8.2
Female	MGSH	YBSM	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1995	12,515	12,000	367	1,809	3,272	4,552	2,001	515
	1996	12,652	12,141	392	1,781	3,302	4,638	2,028	511
	1997	12,799	12,255	436	1,724	3,339	4,637	2,120	543
	1998	12,839	12,328	421	1,695	3,314	4,668	2,230	511
	1999	13,017	12,477	405	1,700	3,320	4,744	2,308	541
	2000	13,171	12,616	414	1,710	3,269	4,826	2,396	555
	2001	13,242	12,679	396	1,713	3,191	4,926	2,452	563
	2002	13,412	12,800	402	1,758	3,119	4,998	2,523	612
	2003	13,473	12,864	413	1,762	3,021	5,063	2,605	608
	3-month averages								
	Aug-Oct 2002	13,443	12,840	406	1,763	3,078	5,037	2,556	603
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,443	12,840	412	1,762	3,076	5,033	2,558	603
	Oct-Dec	13,443	12,844	418	1,758	3,065	5,041	2,563	599
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	13,436	12,826	421	1,738	3,056	5,044	2,568	610
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	13,451	12,844	423	1,750	3,051	5,055	2,565	606
	Jan-Mar 2003	13,485	12,880	417	1,763	3,054	5,064	2,582	604
	Feb-Apr	13,472	12,861	416	1,760	3,036	5,060	2,589	611
	Mar-May (Spr)	13,473	12,864	413	1,762	3,021	5,063	2,605	608
	Apr-Jun	13,453	12,844	411	1,751	3,020	5,058	2,604	609
	May-Jul	13,484	12,869	406	1,777	3,014	5,053	2,619	615
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,475	12,848	400	1,770	3,017	5,037	2,623	627
	Jul-Sep	13,506	12,870	399	1,771	3,024	5,048	2,627	636
	Aug-Oct	13,529	12,879	401	1,775	3,016	5,062	2,626	650
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	45	10	-5	-1	1	9	6	35
	Percent	0.3	0.1	-1.3	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	5.7
	Over last 12 months	86	39	-5	13	-62	25	70	47
	Percent	0.6	0.3	-1.3	0.7	-2.0	0.5	2.7	7.8

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)								
	1995	62.4	78.2	55.9	75.8	82.9	84.8	68.1	8.0
	1996	62.5	78.4	58.0	76.9	82.8	84.8	68.1	7.7
	1997	62.7	78.5	59.5	76.5	83.5	84.4	68.5	8.1
	1998	62.4	78.3	58.7	75.5	83.7	84.2	68.7	7.7
	1999	62.8	78.7	58.7	75.4	84.2	84.8	69.3	8.1
	2000	63.1	79.0	59.1	75.9	84.5	85.0	69.7	8.2
	2001	62.8	78.6	55.4	75.1	84.1	84.9	70.2	8.1
	2002	63.0	78.6	54.1	75.9	84.0	84.9	70.4	8.8
	2003	63.1	78.8	54.9	74.3	83.4	85.0	72.2	9.1
	3-month averages								
	Aug-Oct 2002	63.1	78.8	54.2	75.5	83.7	85.1	71.1	8.8
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.1	78.8	54.6	75.3	83.8	85.0	71.2	8.8
	Oct-Dec	63.1	78.8	55.6	75.2	83.8	84.9	71.4	8.7
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	63.0	78.6	55.4	74.6	83.6	84.8	71.5	8.8
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	63.0	78.7	56.0	74.7	83.6	84.8	71.5	8.9
	Jan-Mar 2003	63.1	78.8	55.5	74.7	83.7	84.9	71.8	8.9
	Feb-Apr	63.1	78.7	55.2	74.4	83.4	84.9	72.0	9.1
	Mar-May (Spr)	63.1	78.8	54.9	74.3	83.4	85.0	72.2	9.1
	Apr-Jun	63.1	78.7	54.6	74.0	83.4	84.9	72.4	9.0
	May-Jul	63.1	78.8	54.4	74.5	83.5	84.8	72.5	9.1
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.0	78.6	54.0	74.0	83.5	84.7	72.3	9.2
	Jul-Sep	63.1	78.7	53.5	74.2	83.7	84.8	72.2	9.3
	Aug-Oct	63.0	78.6	53.7	74.3	83.6	84.7	72.1	9.4
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.3
	Over last 12 months	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	-1.2	-0.2	-0.5	1.0	0.6
Male		MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1995	72.3	85.1	56.2	81.8	94.2	93.1	71.5	8.2
	1996	72.0	85.0	59.5	82.6	93.4	92.5	71.8	7.6
	1997	71.8	84.7	58.2	82.4	93.6	92.0	72.2	7.6
	1998	71.3	84.2	57.9	80.7	93.7	91.5	72.0	7.6
	1999	71.5	84.5	59.1	80.5	93.5	92.2	72.6	8.0
	2000	71.6	84.6	58.6	81.2	93.9	92.4	72.5	7.8
	2001	71.0	84.1	55.6	80.1	93.3	91.8	73.1	7.2
	2002	70.9	83.9	53.4	81.0	93.0	91.8	72.8	7.9
	2003	71.1	84.1	54.2	79.1	92.5	92.0	74.9	8.9
	3-month averages								
	Aug-Oct 2002	71.1	84.1	53.3	80.6	92.8	92.2	73.6	8.2
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	71.0	84.1	53.5	80.4	92.8	92.2	73.8	8.1
	Oct-Dec	71.1	84.2	54.6	80.5	92.9	91.9	74.1	8.2
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	70.9	84.0	53.9	80.2	92.5	91.7	74.2	8.1
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	71.0	84.0	54.8	80.0	92.6	91.6	74.2	8.4
	Jan-Mar 2003	71.0	84.0	54.8	79.6	92.5	91.7	74.5	8.6
	Feb-Apr	71.1	84.0	54.2	79.3	92.3	91.9	74.7	8.8
	Mar-May (Spr)	71.1	84.1	54.2	79.1	92.5	92.0	74.9	8.9
	Apr-Jun	71.2	84.2	53.9	79.1	92.5	92.0	75.2	8.7
	May-Jul	71.2	84.2	54.0	79.2	92.7	92.1	75.0	8.8
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	71.0	84.0	54.2	78.7	92.5	92.1	74.6	8.9
	Jul-Sep	71.0	84.0	53.2	79.0	92.6	92.2	74.4	8.8
	Aug-Oct	70.9	83.9	53.6	79.1	92.4	91.9	74.4	8.7
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6	0.0
	Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	-1.4	-0.3	-0.3	0.8	0.5
Female		MGWI	MGSQ	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	MGWR	MGWU
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1995	53.3	70.9	55.7	69.8	71.6	76.6	63.2	7.9
	1996	53.7	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	71.9	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
	2003	55.6	73.0	55.7	69.5	74.4	78.1	68.7	9.2
	3-month averages								
	Aug-Oct 2002	55.6	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	55.5	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	72.9	53.9	69.4	74.8	77.4	69.1	9.4
	Jul-Sep	55.6	72.9	53.7	69.4	75.0	77.5	69.2	9.6
	Aug-Oct	55.7	73.0	53.8	69.4	74.9	77.6	69.1	9.8
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.1	0.0	-0.9	-0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.5
	Over last 12 months	0.1	-0.1	-1.2	-1.0	0.0	-0.6	1.4	0.6

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

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity: reasons

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

		Aged 16-59 (F) / 64 (M)															
UNITED KINGDOM	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks								Wants job and seeking work but not available to start				
					Total	Available to start work in next 2 weeks		Reasons for not seeking									
						Available	Not available	Dis-couraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
All	MGSI	YBSN	YBVZ	YBWC	YCFF	YCFI	YCFL	YCFO	YCFR	YCFU	YCFX	YCGA	YCGD	YCGG	YCGJ		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																	
1995	16,979	7,627	5,362	2,265	2,028	919	1,109	108	518	771	237	393	237	119	117		
1996	16,988	7,589	5,290	2,299	2,116	890	1,227	103	573	774	259	407	183	85	98		
1997	16,990	7,599	5,225	2,374	2,169	776	1,393	88	683	744	265	390	205	91	114		
1998	17,150	7,688	5,314	2,374	2,157	727	1,430	70	739	740	245	363	217	92	125		
1999	17,026	7,575	5,271	2,303	2,092	680	1,411	67	739	676	238	371	212	91	121		
2000	16,998	7,518	5,217	2,302	2,113	664	1,449	62	757	652	238	404	189	78	110		
2001	17,241	7,695	5,511	2,184	1,990	616	1,374	34	720	633	249	355	194	72	122		
2002	17,260	7,730	5,479	2,250	2,068	631	1,436	33	753	634	256	391	183	74	109		
2003	17,309	7,728	5,597	2,131	1,934	584	1,350	35	696	578	247	379	197	81	116		
3-month averages																	
Aug-Oct 2002	17,259	7,700	5,397	2,304	2,113	651	1,462	38	746	668	256	405	191	87	103		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,276	7,706	5,392	2,315	2,122	624	1,498	38	771	645	271	398	193	83	110		
Oct-Dec	17,273	7,693	5,435	2,258	2,057	608	1,449	38	751	625	271	372	201	91	110		
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	17,338	7,759	5,513	2,246	2,043	586	1,457	36	756	627	264	361	203	84	118		
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	17,328	7,749	5,551	2,198	2,006	573	1,433	30	741	611	265	360	192	83	109		
Jan-Mar 2003	17,295	7,714	5,551	2,163	1,962	571	1,391	32	712	597	254	368	201	86	115		
Feb-Apr	17,314	7,741	5,611	2,130	1,931	575	1,356	36	695	569	257	374	198	84	115		
Mar-May (Spr)	17,309	7,728	5,597	2,131	1,934	584	1,350	35	696	578	247	379	197	81	116		
Apr-Jun	17,336	7,741	5,587	2,154	1,965	598	1,367	39	708	574	257	387	189	80	109		
May-Jul	17,314	7,719	5,569	2,150	1,956	601	1,356	37	689	591	255	384	193	86	108		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,375	7,788	5,637	2,151	1,954	599	1,355	40	684	586	259	384	197	92	105		
Jul-Sep	17,365	7,774	5,658	2,116	1,919	590	1,329	36	677	573	253	381	197	88	109		
Aug-Oct	17,380	7,795	5,699	2,096	1,900	590	1,310	28	669	559	259	386	197	86	110		
Changes																	
Over last 3 months	66	76	129	-53	-57	-10	-46	-9	-20	-33	3	2	3	1	2		
Per cent	0.4	1.0	2.3	-2.5	-2.9	-1.7	-3.4	-25.2	-2.9	-5.5	1.3	0.6	1.6	0.7	2.3		
Over last 12 months	122	95	302	-207	-213	-60	-153	-10	-77	-109	2	-19	6	-1	7		
Per cent	0.7	1.2	5.6	-9.0	-10.1	-9.3	-10.4	-26.4	-10.4	-16.3	0.8	-4.7	3.1	-1.0	6.6		
Male	MGSI	YBSN	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFS	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YCGK		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																	
1995	6,022	2,701	1,869	832	724	315	409	63	321	50	126	164	108	57	51		
1996	6,101	2,731	1,847	884	799	334	466	59	355	68	138	179	84	40	44		
1997	6,176	2,781	1,859	922	828	267	561	50	411	68	134	165	94	32	42		
1998	6,304	2,832	1,917	965	859	272	587	43	461	73	127	155	105	54	52		
1999	6,276	2,843	1,919	924	834	266	568	39	450	70	120	155	90	43	47		
2000	6,296	2,831	1,906	925	846	257	589	33	457	63	113	180	79	40	38		
2001	6,486	2,955	2,045	911	819	251	568	22	437	66	124	170	92	41	51		
2002	6,555	3,004	2,055	949	866	268	599	20	459	66	133	189	82	36	46		
2003	6,539	2,977	2,085	892	800	238	563	20	421	65	122	171	92	41	51		
3-month averages																	
Aug-Oct 2002	6,534	2,974	2,020	955	870	270	600	24	452	66	135	193	85	37	48		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,541	2,974	2,001	972	889	265	625	25	468	67	144	185	83	37	46		
Oct-Dec	6,527	2,957	2,006	951	862	257	605	24	456	66	145	172	89	42	46		
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	6,574	2,999	2,055	943	854	251	602	23	455	67	133	174	90	40	49		
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	6,568	3,000	2,078	922	837	238	598	18	453	67	125	173	85	39	47		
Jan-Mar 2003	6,558	2,994	2,090	903	816	239	577	19	443	66	117	171	87	38	49		
Feb-Apr	6,554	2,994	2,099	895	805	240	564	20	429	62	120	174	90	38	51		
Mar-May (Spr)	6,539	2,977	2,085	892	800	238	563	20	421	65	122	171	92	41	51		
Apr-Jun	6,536	2,964	2,050	914	825	248	577	21	426	67	132	180	89	41	48		
May-Jul	6,535	2,959	2,043	916	822	246	576	21	420	69	137	175	95	45	49		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,576	3,000	2,089	911	816	249	567	24	411	71	136	174	95	47	48		
Jul-Sep	6,586	3,001	2,114	887	794	248	546	21	404	67	132	171	93	45	48		
Aug-Oct	6,614	3,026	2,138	888	801	250	551	17	406	67	133	178	87	39	48		
Changes																	
Over last 3 months	79	66	95	-29	-21	4	-25	-4	-15	-2	-4	3	-8	-6	-2		
Per cent	1.2	2.2	4.6	-3.1	-2.5	1.6	-4.3	-17.1	-3.5	-2.5	-2.8	1.8	-8.4	-13.6	-3.6		
Over last 12 months	80	51	118	-67	-69	-20	-49	-7	-46	1	-2	-15	2	2	0		
Per cent	1.2	1.7	5.8	-7.0	-7.9	-7.5	-8.1	-28.5	-10.2	1.8	-1.7	-7.7	2.3	5.7	-0.3		
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFT	YCFW	YCFZ	YCGC	YCGF	YCGI	YCGL		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																	
1995	10,956	4,926	3,494	1,432	1,304	604	700	45	197	721	111	230	129	62	67		
1996	10,887	4,858	3,443	1,415	1,317	556	761	44	218	706	121	228	99	45	54		
1997	10,814	4,819	3,366	1,452	1,341	510	831	38	272	675	131	225	111	39	72		
1998	10,846	4,806	3,397	1,410	1,298	455	843	27	278	667	118	208	112	39	73		
1999	10,750	4,732	3,352	1,380	1,258	414	844	28	289	606	119	216	122	47	75		
2000	10,702	4,687	3,311	1,377	1,267	407	860	29	301	589	124	224	110	38	72		
2001	10,755	4,740	3,466	1,274	1,171	366	806	12	282	568	124	185	102	31	71		
2002	10,704	4,726	3,424	1,302	1,201	364	838	13	294	569	123	202	101	38	63		
2003	10,770	4,750	3,512	1,239	1,133	346	788	14	274	513	124	207	105	40	65		
3-month averages																	
Aug-Oct 2002	10,725	4,726	3,377	1,349	1,243	381	862	14	294	602	121	212	106	50	56		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,735	4,733	3,390	1,343	1,233	359	874	13	302	578	127	213	110	46	64		
Oct-Dec	10,746	4,735	3,428	1,307	1,194	350	844	14	295	559	126	200</					

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

D.3

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAY	YCBB	MGWA	MGWD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1995	16,979	7,627	586	1,252	1,558	1,796	2,436	9,352
1996	16,988	7,589	588	1,148	1,563	1,822	2,469	9,399
1997	16,990	7,599	583	1,136	1,491	1,868	2,520	9,391
1998	17,150	7,688	590	1,168	1,458	1,893	2,579	9,462
1999	17,026	7,575	581	1,176	1,384	1,846	2,587	9,451
2000	16,998	7,518	580	1,156	1,334	1,846	2,603	9,479
2001	17,241	7,695	653	1,211	1,341	1,885	2,606	9,546
2002	17,260	7,730	690	1,192	1,317	1,912	2,619	9,530
2003	17,309	7,728	685	1,303	1,337	1,928	2,475	9,581
3-month averages								
Aug-Oct 2002	17,259	7,700	694	1,224	1,326	1,891	2,565	9,558
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,276	7,706	687	1,235	1,320	1,905	2,559	9,570
Oct-Dec	17,273	7,693	673	1,242	1,319	1,919	2,539	9,580
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	17,338	7,759	677	1,276	1,333	1,941	2,532	9,579
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	17,328	7,749	668	1,274	1,325	1,942	2,539	9,579
Jan-Mar 2003	17,295	7,714	675	1,278	1,318	1,931	2,512	9,580
Feb-Apr	17,314	7,741	681	1,294	1,337	1,933	2,495	9,573
Mar-May (Spr)	17,309	7,728	685	1,303	1,337	1,928	2,475	9,581
Apr-Jun	17,336	7,741	690	1,321	1,329	1,940	2,462	9,595
May-Jul	17,314	7,719	695	1,299	1,318	1,950	2,458	9,595
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,375	7,788	700	1,324	1,316	1,970	2,479	9,587
Jul-Sep	17,365	7,774	710	1,318	1,298	1,962	2,486	9,591
Aug-Oct	17,380	7,795	707	1,315	1,308	1,973	2,492	9,585
Changes								
Over last 3 months	66	76	12	16	-10	23	34	-10
Percent	0.4	1.0	1.7	1.3	-0.7	1.2	1.4	-0.1
Over last 12 months	122	95	13	91	-18	82	-73	27
Percent	0.7	1.2	1.8	7.4	-1.3	4.3	-2.9	0.3
Male	MGSJ	YBSO	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ	YCBC	MGWB	MGWE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1995	6,022	2,701	294	469	263	403	1,272	3,321
1996	6,101	2,731	286	429	298	444	1,273	3,370
1997	6,176	2,781	304	422	287	476	1,292	3,396
1998	6,304	2,882	303	455	279	505	1,339	3,422
1999	6,276	2,843	291	460	285	470	1,337	3,433
2000	6,296	2,831	299	445	262	461	1,365	3,465
2001	6,486	2,955	333	480	281	508	1,354	3,531
2002	6,555	3,004	359	467	285	511	1,382	3,551
2003	6,539	2,977	357	529	299	505	1,288	3,562
3-month averages								
Aug-Oct 2002	6,534	2,974	362	484	293	491	1,345	3,559
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,541	2,974	361	489	292	494	1,338	3,567
Oct-Dec	6,527	2,957	353	487	287	509	1,321	3,570
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	6,574	2,999	358	497	300	526	1,317	3,576
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	6,568	3,000	351	502	295	532	1,319	3,569
Jan-Mar 2003	6,558	2,994	352	514	299	522	1,307	3,565
Feb-Apr	6,554	2,994	357	522	306	514	1,294	3,560
Mar-May (Spr)	6,539	2,977	357	529	299	505	1,288	3,562
Apr-Jun	6,536	2,964	360	530	297	504	1,272	3,572
May-Jul	6,535	2,959	359	530	288	501	1,281	3,576
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,576	3,000	358	543	296	499	1,304	3,576
Jul-Sep	6,586	3,001	366	535	291	496	1,314	3,584
Aug-Oct	6,614	3,026	363	534	298	513	1,317	3,588
Changes								
Over last 3 months	79	66	4	4	10	12	36	12
Percent	1.2	2.2	1.2	0.8	3.6	2.4	2.8	0.3
Over last 12 months	80	51	1	50	5	22	-27	29
Percent	1.2	1.7	0.2	10.4	1.9	4.6	-2.0	0.8
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAx	YCBa	YCBd	MGWc	MGWf
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1995	10,956	4,926	291	783	1,295	1,393	1,163	6,030
1996	10,887	4,858	301	719	1,264	1,377	1,196	6,029
1997	10,814	4,819	279	714	1,204	1,392	1,229	5,995
1998	10,846	4,806	288	713	1,179	1,388	1,240	6,040
1999	10,750	4,732	290	717	1,099	1,376	1,250	6,019
2000	10,702	4,687	281	711	1,072	1,385	1,238	6,015
2001	10,755	4,740	320	731	1,060	1,377	1,252	6,015
2002	10,704	4,726	331	725	1,032	1,401	1,237	5,979
2003	10,770	4,750	328	774	1,038	1,424	1,187	6,019
3-month averages								
Aug-Oct 2002	10,725	4,726	332	740	1,033	1,400	1,221	5,999
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,735	4,733	326	746	1,028	1,411	1,221	6,003
Oct-Dec	10,746	4,735	320	755	1,032	1,410	1,218	6,010
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	10,764	4,760	319	779	1,033	1,415	1,215	6,003
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	10,760	4,749	317	772	1,030	1,410	1,220	6,010
Jan-Mar 2003	10,736	4,721	323	764	1,019	1,409	1,206	6,016
Feb-Apr	10,760	4,747	325	771	1,031	1,419	1,201	6,013
Mar-May (Spr)	10,770	4,750	328	774	1,038	1,424	1,187	6,019
Apr-Jun	10,800	4,777	330	790	1,032	1,436	1,190	6,022
May-Jul	10,779	4,760	336	769	1,030	1,448	1,177	6,019
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,799	4,788	342	780	1,019	1,471	1,175	6,011
Jul-Sep	10,779	4,773	344	783	1,008	1,466	1,172	6,007
Aug-Oct	10,767	4,769	344	781	1,010	1,460	1,175	5,997
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-13	9	8	12	-20	11	-2	-22
Percent	-0.1	0.2	2.4	1.6	-1.9	0.8	-0.1	-0.4
Over last 12 months	42	44	12	41	-23	59	-46	-2
Percent	0.4	0.9	3.6	5.5	-2.2	4.2	-3.7	0.0

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	LWFFJ	LWFFM
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1995	37.6	21.8	44.1	24.2	17.1	15.2	31.9	92.0
	1996	37.5	21.6	42.0	23.1	17.2	15.2	31.9	92.3
	1997	37.3	21.5	40.5	23.5	16.5	15.6	31.5	91.9
	1998	37.6	21.7	41.3	24.5	16.3	15.8	31.3	92.3
	1999	37.2	21.3	41.3	24.6	15.8	15.2	30.7	91.9
	2000	36.9	21.0	40.9	24.1	15.5	15.0	30.3	91.8
	2001	37.2	21.4	44.6	24.9	15.9	15.1	29.8	91.9
	2002	37.0	21.4	45.9	24.1	16.0	15.1	29.6	91.2
	2003	36.9	21.2	45.1	25.7	16.6	15.0	27.8	90.9
	3-month averages								
	Aug-Oct 2002	36.9	21.2	45.8	24.5	16.3	14.9	28.9	91.2
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.9	21.2	45.4	24.7	16.2	15.0	28.8	91.2
	Oct-Dec	36.9	21.2	44.4	24.8	16.2	15.1	28.6	91.3
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	37.0	21.4	44.6	25.4	16.4	15.2	28.5	91.2
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	37.0	21.3	44.0	25.3	16.4	15.2	28.5	91.1
	Jan-Mar 2003	36.9	21.2	44.5	25.3	16.3	15.1	28.2	91.1
	Feb-Apr	36.9	21.3	44.8	25.6	16.6	15.1	28.0	90.9
	Mar-May (Spr)	36.9	21.2	45.1	25.7	16.6	15.0	27.8	90.9
	Apr-Jun	36.9	21.3	45.4	26.0	16.6	15.1	27.6	91.0
	May-Jul	36.9	21.2	45.6	25.5	16.5	15.2	27.5	90.9
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	37.0	21.4	46.0	26.0	16.5	15.3	27.7	90.8
	Jul-Sep	36.9	21.3	46.5	25.8	16.3	15.2	27.8	90.7
	Aug-Oct	37.0	21.4	46.3	25.7	16.4	15.3	27.9	90.6
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	-0.3
	Over last 12 months	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.5	-1.0	-0.6
Male		YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1995	27.7	14.9	43.8	18.2	5.8	6.9	28.5	91.8
	1996	28.0	15.0	40.5	17.4	6.6	7.5	28.2	92.4
	1997	28.2	15.3	41.8	17.6	6.4	8.0	27.8	92.4
	1998	28.7	15.8	42.1	19.3	6.3	8.5	28.0	92.4
	1999	28.5	15.5	40.9	19.5	6.5	7.8	27.4	92.0
	2000	28.4	15.4	41.4	18.8	6.1	7.6	27.5	92.2
	2001	29.0	15.9	44.4	19.9	6.7	8.2	26.9	92.8
	2002	29.1	16.1	46.6	19.0	7.0	8.2	27.2	92.1
	2003	28.9	15.9	45.8	20.9	7.5	8.0	25.1	91.1
	3-month averages								
	Aug-Oct 2002	28.9	15.9	46.7	19.4	7.2	7.8	26.4	91.8
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	29.0	15.9	46.5	19.6	7.2	7.8	26.2	91.9
	Oct-Dec	28.9	15.8	45.4	19.5	7.1	8.1	25.9	91.8
	Nov 2002-Jan 2003	29.1	16.0	46.1	19.8	7.5	8.3	25.8	91.9
	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	29.0	16.0	45.2	20.0	7.4	8.4	25.8	91.6
	Jan-Mar 2003	29.0	16.0	45.2	20.4	7.5	8.3	25.5	91.4
	Feb-Apr	28.9	16.0	45.8	20.7	7.7	8.1	25.3	91.2
	Mar-May (Spr)	28.9	15.9	45.8	20.9	7.5	8.0	25.1	91.1
	Apr-Jun	28.8	15.8	46.1	20.9	7.5	8.0	24.8	91.3
	May-Jul	28.8	15.8	46.0	20.8	7.3	7.9	25.0	91.2
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	29.0	16.0	45.8	21.3	7.5	7.9	25.4	91.1
	Jul-Sep	29.0	16.0	46.8	21.0	7.4	7.8	25.6	91.2
	Aug-Oct	29.1	16.1	46.4	20.9	7.6	8.1	25.6	91.3
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0
	Over last 12 months	0.2	0.2	-0.3	1.4	0.3	0.3	-0.8	-0.5
Female		YBTE	YBTM	LWEZ	LWFC	LWFF	LWFI	LWFL	LWFO
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1995	46.7	29.1	44.3	30.2	28.4	23.4	36.8	92.1
	1996	46.3	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	28.1	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
	2003	44.4	27.0	44.3	30.5	25.6	21.9	31.3	90.8
	3-month averages								
	Aug-Oct 2002	44.4	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	44.5	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	27.1	46.1	30.6	25.2	22.6	30.9	90.6
	Jul-Sep	44.4	27.1	46.3	30.6	25.0	22.5	30.8	90.4
	Aug-Oct	44.3	27.0	46.2	30.6	25.1	22.4	30.9	90.2
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-0.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	-0.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.5
	Over last 12 months	-0.1	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.6	-1.4	-0.6

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

August to October 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	821	344	476	646	254	393	174	92	82	707	101	606
	18-24	3,800	3,164	636	3,400	2,830	570	400	334	66	1,315	554	762
	All under 25	4,620	3,508	1,112	4,046	3,083	962	574	426	148	2,022	654	1,368
Male	16-17	420	212	208	314	150	164	106	62	44	363	53	310
	18-24	2,024	1,736	288	1,781	1,532	249	243	203	40	534	151	383
	All under 25	2,444	1,948	496	2,095	1,682	413	349	266	84	897	204	693
Female	16-17	401	132	268	332	104	229	68	30	38	344	48	296
	18-24	1,775	1,427	348	1,619	1,298	321	157	130	26	781	403	378
	All under 25	2,176	1,560	617	1,951	1,401	550	225	160	65	1,125	451	674
RATES(%) ^b													
All	16-17	53.7	77.3	44.0	42.3	57.0	36.3	21.3	26.8	17.2	46.3	22.7	56.0
	18-24	74.3	85.1	45.5	66.5	76.1	40.8	10.5	10.5	10.5	25.7	14.9	54.5
	All under 25	69.6	84.3	44.9	60.9	74.1	38.8	12.4	12.1	13.3	30.4	15.7	55.1
Male	16-17	53.6	79.9	40.1	40.1	56.5	31.6	25.3	29.4	21.1	46.4	20.1	59.9
	18-24	79.1	92.0	42.9	69.6	81.2	37.1	12.0	11.7	13.9	20.9	8.0	57.1
	All under 25	73.1	90.5	41.7	62.7	78.2	34.7	14.3	13.6	16.9	26.9	9.5	58.3
Female	16-17	53.8	73.5	47.6	44.7	57.6	40.5	17.1	22.8	14.2	46.2	26.5	52.4
	18-24	69.4	78.0	47.9	63.3	70.9	44.2	8.8	9.1	7.6	30.6	22.0	52.1
	All under 25	65.9	77.6	47.8	59.1	69.7	42.6	10.3	10.3	10.5	34.1	22.4	52.2
CHANGES ON QUARTER													
LEVELS													
All	16-17	-6	-1	-6	-7	1	-8	1	0	1	12	-7	19
	18-24	9	4	4	27	5	22	-19	-2	-17	16	16	0
	All under 25	2	4	-2	20	6	14	-18	-2	-16	28	9	19
Male	16-17	-1	1	-2	-10	-3	-7	9	4	4	4	-1	5
	18-24	10	5	5	11	2	9	-1	0	-1	4	17	-12
	All under 25	9	6	3	1	-2	3	8	5	3	8	16	-7
Female	16-17	-5	-2	-4	2	4	-2	-8	-5	-3	8	-6	14
	18-24	-1	0	-1	16	4	13	-18	-2	-16	12	0	12
	All under 25	-6	-2	-4	19	8	11	-25	-7	-19	20	-6	26
RATES(%) ^b													
All	16-17	-0.6	1.2	-1.1	-0.6	1.1	-1.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	-1.2	1.1
	18-24	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.2	-0.3	1.5	-0.5	-0.1	-2.8	0.2	0.4	-0.2
	All under 25	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-1.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Male	16-17	-0.4	0.4	-0.7	-1.4	-1.3	-1.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	0.4	-0.4	0.7
	18-24	-0.1	-0.8	1.2	0.0	-0.9	1.8	-0.1	0.0	-0.7	0.1	0.8	-1.2
	All under 25	-0.1	-0.6	0.4	-0.3	-0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	-0.4
Female	16-17	-0.9	2.2	-1.6	0.2	4.5	-1.1	-1.7	-3.1	-1.0	0.9	-2.2	1.6
	18-24	-0.3	0.0	-0.9	0.4	0.2	1.1	-1.0	-0.1	-4.4	0.3	0.0	0.9
	All under 25	-0.5	0.2	-1.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	-1.1	-0.4	-2.9	0.5	-0.2	1.2

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

Seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)						Public sector					
		Including bonuses			Excluding bonuses			Including bonuses			Excluding bonuses		
		% change year on year			% change year on year			% change year on year			% change year on year		
2000=100			Single month	3-month average ^a		Single month	3-month average ^a		Single month	3-month average ^a		Single month	3-month average ^a
		LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	JQDW	JQDX	JQDY	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE	JQDZ	JQEA	JQEB
2001	Oct	105.1	3.8	4.2	106.3	5.0	5.1	106.4	5.6	5.7	106.6	5.6	5.7
	Nov	105.2	3.3	3.8	106.4	4.7	4.9	106.4	4.9	5.4	106.5	4.9	5.4
	Dec	105.8	2.3	3.1	106.7	4.5	4.7	106.8	5.0	5.2	106.8	5.0	5.2
2002	Jan	106.3	3.0	2.9	107.0	4.3	4.5	107.0	4.7	4.9	107.1	4.7	4.9
	Feb	106.9	3.1	2.8	107.4	4.4	4.4	107.2	4.5	4.7	107.4	4.5	4.7
	Mar	106.7	2.9	3.0	108.0	4.4	4.4	107.9	4.4	4.5	107.8	4.4	4.5
	Apr	108.0	3.9	3.3	108.4	4.1	4.3	108.3	3.5	4.1	108.3	3.3	4.1
	May	107.9	3.8	3.5	108.6	3.9	4.2	108.7	3.5	3.8	108.7	3.4	3.7
	Jun	108.2	3.7	3.8	109.1	4.0	4.0	109.0	3.5	3.5	109.2	3.4	3.4
	Jul	108.4	3.8	3.8	109.3	4.1	4.0	109.6	3.9	3.6	109.5	3.6	3.5
	Aug	108.6	3.6	3.7	109.4	3.5	3.9	109.1	2.9	3.4	109.3	3.0	3.3
	Sep	108.8	3.6	3.7	109.7	3.6	3.7	110.1	3.9	3.6	110.3	3.8	3.5
	Oct	109.1	3.8	3.7	110.3	3.7	3.6	111.0	4.3	3.7	111.1	4.3	3.7
	Nov	109.5	4.1	3.8	110.7	4.0	3.8	111.6	4.9	4.3	111.7	4.8	4.3
	Dec	109.4	3.4	3.8	111.0	4.0	3.9	112.1	5.0	4.7	112.3	5.1	4.7
2003	Jan	109.8	3.3	3.6	111.2	4.0	4.0	112.4	5.1	5.0	112.6	5.1	5.0
	Feb	109.9	2.9	3.2	111.5	3.8	3.9	112.8	5.2	5.1	113.1	5.2	5.2
	Mar	111.4	4.4	3.5	111.9	3.6	3.8	113.4	5.1	5.1	113.5	5.3	5.2
	Apr	110.8	2.6	3.3	112.0	3.4	3.6	113.9	5.1	5.1	114.0	5.2	5.2
	May	111.3	3.1	3.4	112.5	3.5	3.5	113.7	4.6	4.9	114.2	5.0	5.2
	Jun	111.6	3.2	3.0	112.7	3.2	3.4	114.8	5.4	5.1	114.7	5.1	5.1
	Jul	112.3	3.6	3.3	113.2	3.5	3.4	115.4	5.3	5.1	115.5	5.4	5.2
	Aug	112.4	3.5	3.4	113.5	3.8	3.5	115.6	6.0	5.6	115.8	5.9	5.5
	Sep R	112.8	3.7	3.6	113.9	3.8	3.7	116.1	5.5	5.6	116.3	5.5	5.6
Oct P		113.2	3.7	3.6	114.2	3.6	3.7	116.1	4.6	5.4	116.4	4.8	5.4
Sampling Variability ^b			± 1.4 A	± 1.3 A		± 0.7 A	± 0.7 A		± 2.2 B	± 2.0 B		± 1.3 A	± 1.2 A

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Private sector						of which: Private sector services					
		Including bonuses			Excluding bonuses			Including bonuses			Excluding bonuses		
		% change year on year			% change year on year			% change year on year			% change year on year		
2000=100			Single month	3-month average ^a		Single month	3-month average ^a		Single month	3-month average ^a		Single month	3-month average ^a
		LNKY	LNKZ	LNND	JQEC	JQED	JQEE	JJGH	JJGI	JJGJ	JQEO	JQEP	JQEQ
2001	Oct	104.9	3.5	3.9	106.2	4.9	5.0	104.7	3.2	3.6	106.3	4.9	4.9
	Nov	105.0	3.0	3.5	106.4	4.6	4.8	104.7	2.7	3.2	106.5	4.8	4.9
	Dec	105.6	1.8	2.8	106.7	4.4	4.6	105.3	1.3	2.4	106.8	4.4	4.7
2002	Jan	106.1	2.6	2.5	107.0	4.2	4.4	106.0	2.4	2.1	107.0	4.3	4.5
	Feb	106.7	2.9	2.4	107.5	4.4	4.3	107.0	2.9	2.2	107.5	4.5	4.4
	Mar	106.4	2.6	2.7	108.0	4.5	4.4	105.9	2.0	2.4	108.3	4.9	4.6
	Apr	108.1	4.0	3.2	108.4	4.3	4.4	108.1	4.1	3.0	108.4	4.4	4.6
	May	107.8	3.8	3.5	108.6	4.1	4.3	107.7	4.0	3.4	108.6	4.2	4.5
	Jun	108.0	3.8	3.9	109.2	4.2	4.2	108.0	3.9	4.0	109.3	4.4	4.3
	Jul	108.2	3.8	3.8	109.3	4.2	4.1	108.0	3.9	3.9	109.2	4.3	4.3
	Aug	108.5	3.7	3.8	109.4	3.7	4.0	108.2	3.6	3.8	109.4	3.6	4.1
	Sep	108.5	3.6	3.7	109.6	3.6	3.8	108.3	3.6	3.7	109.6	3.5	3.8
	Oct	108.7	3.6	3.6	110.1	3.6	3.6	108.4	3.6	3.6	110.1	3.5	3.6
	Nov	109.1	3.9	3.7	110.4	3.8	3.7	108.8	3.9	3.7	110.5	3.8	3.6
	Dec	108.7	3.0	3.5	110.7	3.7	3.7	107.8	2.4	3.3	110.6	3.6	3.6
2003	Jan	109.2	2.9	3.3	110.9	3.7	3.7	108.6	2.4	2.9	110.9	3.7	3.7
	Feb	109.3	2.4	2.8	111.2	3.5	3.6	108.7	1.6	2.2	111.1	3.4	3.6
	Mar	110.8	4.2	3.2	111.5	3.2	3.4	109.8	3.7	2.6	111.4	2.9	3.3
	Apr	110.2	2.0	2.8	111.5	2.9	3.2	110.0	1.7	2.3	111.6	2.9	3.1
	May	110.7	2.8	3.0	112.1	3.2	3.1	110.7	2.8	2.7	112.2	3.3	3.0
	Jun	110.9	2.6	2.4	112.2	2.8	3.0	110.8	2.6	2.4	112.3	2.8	3.0
	Jul	111.7	3.2	2.9	112.6	3.0	3.0	111.6	3.4	2.9	112.7	3.2	3.1
	Aug	111.5	2.9	2.9	112.9	3.2	3.0	111.5	3.0	3.0	113.0	3.4	3.1
	Sep R	112.1	3.3	3.1	113.4	3.4	3.2	111.9	3.3	3.2	113.4	3.5	3.3
Oct P		112.4	3.4	3.2	113.7	3.3	3.3	112.1	3.4	3.2	113.7	3.3	3.4
Sampling Variability ^b			± 1.6 A	± 1.5 A		± 0.8 A	± 0.8 A		± 2.3 B	± 2.1 B		± 1.1 A	± 1.0 A

a The 3-month average 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

Seasonally adjusted

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Production (Divisions 10-41)						of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)					
		Including bonuses			Excluding bonuses			Including bonuses			Excluding bonuses		
		% change year on year			% change year on year			% change year on year			% change year on year		
		Single month	3-month average ^a		Single month	3-month average ^a		Single month	3-month average ^a		Single month	3-month average ^a	
2000=100		LNMS	LNMW	LNNF	JQEI	JQEJ	JQEK	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG	JQEF	JQEG	JQEH
2001	Oct	105.1	3.8	4.2	105.5	4.3	4.6	105.2	3.9	4.3	105.7	4.4	4.7
	Nov	105.0	2.8	3.6	105.8	3.8	4.2	105.2	2.9	3.7	106.0	3.9	4.3
	Dec	105.2	2.6	3.1	106.0	3.9	4.0	105.4	2.6	3.1	106.2	4.0	4.1
2002	Jan	105.8	3.1	2.8	106.5	3.6	3.8	105.9	3.1	2.9	106.8	3.8	3.9
	Feb	106.0	2.2	2.6	106.8	3.6	3.7	106.0	2.6	2.8	107.0	3.7	3.8
	Mar	106.5	3.1	2.8	107.0	3.4	3.5	106.4	2.8	2.8	107.3	3.5	3.6
	Apr	107.2	3.3	2.9	107.8	3.7	3.6	107.4	3.4	2.9	108.1	3.8	3.7
	May	107.6	3.5	3.3	108.1	3.8	3.6	107.7	3.4	3.2	108.5	4.0	3.8
	Jun	108.0	3.7	3.5	108.5	3.7	3.7	108.1	3.7	3.5	108.8	3.8	3.8
	Jul	108.2	3.8	3.7	108.9	3.8	3.8	108.3	3.7	3.6	109.2	4.0	3.9
	Aug	108.7	3.9	3.8	109.0	3.7	3.7	108.8	3.8	3.7	109.4	3.9	3.9
	Sep	108.7	3.5	3.7	109.3	3.7	3.7	108.8	3.4	3.6	109.6	3.7	3.9
	Oct	109.2	3.9	3.8	109.8	4.0	3.8	109.3	3.9	3.7	110.1	4.1	3.9
	Nov	109.4	4.2	3.9	109.8	3.8	3.8	109.5	4.1	3.8	110.1	3.9	3.9
	Dec	109.8	4.3	4.1	110.4	4.1	4.0	109.9	4.3	4.1	110.7	4.3	4.1
2003	Jan	109.8	3.7	4.1	110.3	3.6	3.8	109.9	3.8	4.0	110.6	3.6	3.9
	Feb	110.6	4.3	4.1	110.9	3.8	3.9	110.7	4.4	4.1	111.3	4.0	4.0
	Mar	113.1	6.2	4.8	111.2	3.9	3.8	113.3	6.5	4.9	111.5	3.9	3.8
	Apr	110.2	2.8	4.5	111.1	3.1	3.6	110.2	2.6	4.5	111.5	3.1	3.6
	May	111.0	3.2	4.1	111.8	3.4	3.4	111.1	3.2	4.1	112.0	3.2	3.4
	Jun	111.3	3.0	3.0	111.9	3.1	3.2	111.3	3.0	2.9	112.2	3.1	3.1
	Jul	111.6	3.2	3.1	112.2	3.0	3.2	111.8	3.2	3.1	112.4	3.0	3.1
	Aug	111.8	2.9	3.0	112.6	3.3	3.1	111.9	2.9	3.0	112.8	3.1	3.1
	Sep R	112.3	3.3	3.1	112.9	3.3	3.2	112.5	3.5	3.2	113.2	3.3	3.1
Oct P		112.6	3.1	3.1	113.1	3.1	3.2	112.8	3.2	3.2	113.4	3.0	3.2
Sampling Variability ^b			± 1.4 A	± 1.3 A		± 0.9 A	± 0.8 A		± 1.4 A	± 1.3 A		± 0.9 A	± 0.9 A

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Services (Divisions 50-93)					
		Including bonuses			Excluding bonuses		
		% change year on year			% change year on year		
		Single month	3-month average ^a		Single month	3-month average ^a	
2000=100		LNMT	LNMX	LNNH	JQEL	JQEM	JQEN
2001	Oct	105.0	3.6	4.1	106.4	5.1	5.2
	Nov	105.1	3.2	3.7	106.5	4.8	5.0
	Dec	105.7	2.2	3.0	106.8	4.6	4.9
2002	Jan	106.3	2.9	2.7	107.0	4.4	4.6
	Feb	107.1	3.2	2.8	107.4	4.5	4.5
	Mar	106.6	2.6	2.9	108.2	4.7	4.5
	Apr	108.0	4.0	3.3	108.4	4.1	4.4
	May	107.9	3.9	3.5	108.6	3.9	4.3
	Jun	108.2	3.8	3.9	109.2	4.1	4.1
	Jul	108.3	3.9	3.9	109.3	4.1	4.1
	Aug	108.5	3.5	3.7	109.4	3.4	3.9
	Sep	108.7	3.7	3.7	109.8	3.6	3.7
	Oct	109.0	3.8	3.7	110.4	3.7	3.6
	Nov	109.5	4.2	3.9	110.9	4.1	3.8
	Dec	108.9	3.1	3.7	111.0	4.0	4.0
2003	Jan	109.6	3.1	3.4	111.4	4.1	4.1
	Feb	109.8	2.5	2.9	111.6	3.9	4.0
	Mar	110.9	4.1	3.2	112.0	3.5	3.8
	Apr	110.9	2.6	3.1	112.2	3.5	3.6
	May	111.5	3.3	3.3	112.7	3.8	3.6
	Jun	111.8	3.3	3.1	112.9	3.4	3.6
	Jul	112.5	3.9	3.5	113.5	3.8	3.6
	Aug	112.6	3.8	3.7	113.8	4.0	3.7
	Sep R	113.0	3.9	3.9	114.2	4.0	4.0
Oct P		113.2	3.8	3.8	114.4	3.7	3.9
Sampling Variability ^b			± 1.8 A	± 1.7 A		± 0.9 A	± 0.8 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	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	106.7	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	117.1	114.3	112.0	116.0	112.5	111.4	113.3	112.5	107.3	113.6
	Aug	118.1	114.8	112.5	113.6	113.1	109.7	112.3	112.3	108.5	111.0
	Sep R	120.4	114.4	112.6	114.8	113.5	111.4	112.8	113.1	106.9	114.9
Oct P		118.5	112.8	112.8	114.2	113.1	112.3	113.6	113.6	107.6	115.3
Per cent change on the year											
		JVVT	JVVU	JVVV	JVVW	JVVX	JVVY	JVVZ	JVWA	JVWB	JVWC
2001	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	6.3	6.9	3.8	4.5	2.6	3.5	2.7	2.5	3.2	1.6
	Aug	2.9	6.5	3.1	5.3	4.3	3.7	2.6	2.7	4.5	1.5
	Sep R	0.8	5.7	3.3	5.0	3.6	4.0	3.4	2.6	1.9	3.5
Oct P		4.1	5.6	2.9	3.2	3.6	4.0	3.2	2.2	3.2	3.7
Sampling variability ^b		± 16.7 D	± 5.5 C	± 2.4 B	± 5.9 C	± 3.1 B	± 3.2 B	± 1.4 A	± 1.8 A	± 4.0 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	105.4	2002)	
101.2	99.6	101.1	101.5	101.3	101.1	100.7	101.2	100.6	99.5	2000	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
109.3	112.9	117.7	113.2	111.0	113.3	114.0	117.7	122.3	107.2		Aug
109.1	113.0	116.5	114.0	111.1	113.4	114.4	118.2	120.6	105.9		Sep R
109.6	111.0	116.5	114.2	111.6	114.2	114.3	116.8	121.0	106.6		Oct P
Per cent change on the year											
JVWD	JVWE	JVWF	JVYJ	JVYK	JVYL	JVYM	JVYN	JVYO	JVYP		
2.8	4.0	4.7	3.9	4.0	6.2	5.7	5.5	7.0	3.9	2001	Oct
3.1	3.9	5.4	4.8	4.2	5.2	3.5	5.1	6.8	4.2		Nov
3.0	3.5	5.9	3.9	3.5	4.8	5.5	5.4	5.9	2.6		Dec
2.5	3.0	6.5	3.7	3.5	4.4	4.5	5.0	6.1	3.9	2002	Jan
3.3	3.2	6.3	3.0	3.9	4.7	4.0	4.9	5.7	2.8		Feb
3.4	4.6	8.7	2.8	1.6	5.1	4.4	4.5	6.2	4.5		Mar
2.7	3.6	5.6	2.3	2.4	4.9	4.4	3.0	6.2	4.8		Apr
3.3	2.9	7.1	2.0	1.8	5.1	3.8	3.9	5.2	3.6		May
2.2	4.9	7.1	3.6	2.2	4.6	3.5	3.1	6.4	3.7		Jun
2.1	4.3	6.6	3.3	2.0	5.0	3.3	0.7	7.8	3.4		Jul
1.7	3.6	6.6	3.2	1.5	3.9	2.5	2.0	6.0	1.7		Aug
1.5	3.3	4.2	4.7	2.9	4.1	1.6	3.1	6.3	0.5		Sep
1.2	3.4	5.9	3.8	3.4	4.0	5.2	6.2	6.6	1.3		Oct
1.3	3.8	5.6	3.3	3.6	4.3	8.2	6.8	6.2	2.6		Nov
1.8	3.3	6.7	3.7	3.5	3.2	2.7	5.6	7.2	2.9		Dec
3.5	4.6	6.5	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	5.7	6.3	1.5	2003	Jan
2.9	4.5	5.4	2.5	3.1	2.9	4.0	5.9	5.9	0.4		Feb
2.7	3.3	2.5	3.0	4.2	2.7	4.7	5.8	6.1	-0.7		Mar
2.6	3.5	6.0	4.2	3.1	1.3	4.3	6.8	4.5	1.7		Apr
2.7	5.9	4.6	4.2	4.3	1.7	4.9	5.9	4.6	1.1		May
3.7	2.2	3.4	4.0	4.1	1.7	4.3	6.2	4.5	0.2		Jun
3.5	4.2	3.6	4.2	3.7	2.1	5.3	6.8	5.8	0.3		Jul
3.6	4.1	3.6	5.4	2.7	2.9	5.9	5.9	7.7	0.9		Aug
3.6	4.5	4.7	4.1	2.5	2.6	5.8	6.0	6.0	2.1		Sep R
4.2	3.7	4.0	4.3	2.3	2.3	2.0	3.0	5.4	1.8		Oct P
± 1.8	± 1.7	± 4.5	± 4.4	± 1.7	± 2.2	± 1.4	± 0.6	± 0.9	± 8.3		Sampling variability ^b
B	A	B	B	A	B	A	A	A	D		

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	101.0	105.8
	2002)	112.0	112.6	106.2	106.1	108.7	106.7	108.7	108.2	103.1	109.4
2000	Oct	102.9	99.8	98.2	101.6	97.2	101.9	100.1	100.6	96.4	99.7
	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
2001	Jan	99.7	102.9	100.5	101.5	104.0	102.3	102.4	101.5	100.6	102.0
	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
	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
	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
	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
2002	Jan	108.0	106.1	103.4	103.6	103.9	105.3	106.0	105.2	102.5	104.7
	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
	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
	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
	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
2003	Jan	114.0	113.3	108.1	107.6	107.5	109.2	110.4	108.5	102.4	109.5
	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
	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	115.8	115.4	109.8	111.1	110.9	114.1	113.4	110.1	104.8	111.7
	Aug	115.5	116.4	108.9	108.7	112.4	108.2	111.2	108.6	103.9	108.0
	Sep R	118.0	117.1	110.8	109.6	111.3	108.7	111.8	109.7	102.8	112.9
Oct P		116.9	114.6	108.1	109.6	110.6	113.8	113.0	110.7	104.1	113.7
Per cent change on the year											
		JVYQ	JVYR	JVYS	JVYT	JVYU	JVYV	JVYW	JVYX	JVYY	JVYZ
2001	Oct	6.2	3.9	2.0	2.8	3.6	4.8	3.9	4.7	2.0	6.2
	Nov	7.5	2.4	0.5	0.0	3.2	4.8	2.4	3.8	-0.1	5.0
	Dec	9.2	4.8	1.3	3.3	2.7	3.8	2.3	2.6	1.0	2.7
2002	Jan	8.3	3.2	2.9	2.0	-0.1	3.0	3.5	3.6	1.9	2.7
	Feb	10.7	-10.5	2.3	1.1	2.7	3.7	1.9	3.2	0.5	4.8
	Mar	9.5	12.4	6.6	3.4	4.3	0.0	2.2	3.6	6.0	7.2
	Apr	6.0	3.4	1.0	3.8	4.2	2.8	4.3	3.2	2.0	5.0
	May	1.8	8.0	0.4	2.0	3.6	0.3	4.4	4.8	0.3	2.9
	Jun	6.7	9.8	3.5	3.9	2.8	0.4	5.0	3.8	2.6	1.0
	Jul	4.7	5.8	2.5	4.1	6.4	1.8	4.2	3.9	3.0	2.6
	Aug	2.9	10.2	3.0	2.4	7.6	0.1	4.6	3.6	0.9	2.5
	Sep	4.4	9.0	3.3	2.2	4.9	1.8	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.8
	Oct	2.8	6.1	5.5	2.4	4.1	2.3	4.7	3.0	2.7	2.6
	Nov	4.7	8.2	5.4	2.1	2.8	2.8	5.0	3.9	2.6	2.3
	Dec	8.0	11.8	2.2	4.3	2.9	4.2	5.8	3.9	-1.3	3.6
2003	Jan	5.5	6.8	4.5	3.9	3.4	3.6	4.2	3.1	-0.1	4.5
	Feb	9.2	6.6	4.7	2.0	4.4	4.9	5.1	3.4	-0.5	2.2
	Mar	7.1	9.1	6.5	2.1	14.5	5.4	8.4	3.4	1.7	4.4
	Apr	4.2	17.2	5.9	1.3	4.0	1.3	3.7	0.1	-0.2	0.2
	May	4.3	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.5	4.7	4.7	0.3	3.6	0.3
	Jun	5.4	1.4	1.9	1.2	5.4	3.5	3.8	1.4	7.1	1.5
	Jul	7.0	5.6	4.6	3.6	2.8	4.7	3.6	1.5	2.3	1.4
	Aug	2.3	5.5	3.3	3.9	3.2	4.0	3.0	1.8	2.1	0.6
	Sep R	-0.1	2.4	5.3	3.8	5.7	2.9	4.0	1.7	1.3	3.3
Oct P		4.0	4.1	2.3	2.5	5.5	4.1	3.8	2.0	3.0	4.6
Sampling variability ^b		± 16.8 D	± 9.0 D	± 3.9 B	± 6.6 C	± 5.0 B	± 4.0 B	± 2.5 B	± 2.6 B	± 6.6 C	± 4.7 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 averages 2001) 2002)	
103.6	102.9	106.4	104.2	105.1	104.4	104.4	105.1	106.1	102.7		
105.8	107.0	114.1	107.6	104.7	107.8	108.4	109.4	113.0	105.9		
99.5	98.9	100.0	100.2	87.1	97.8	100.6	101.4	100.7	98.8	2000	Oct Nov Dec
99.9	98.5	100.9	100.5	88.9	99.3	103.0	100.8	101.1	99.8		
102.8	99.8	106.2	106.1	129.4	104.8	102.3	101.2	102.4	102.3		
101.6	101.3	100.3	101.6	123.5	102.4	102.2	100.8	103.2	100.0	2001	Jan Feb Mar
104.6	101.5	101.6	103.6	162.5	103.5	102.9	100.6	102.5	104.8		
115.0	102.5	104.1	104.9	136.3	110.2	102.3	101.3	102.8	102.0		
102.2	103.4	105.6	103.4	98.2	103.4	103.4	104.7	106.2	99.7		Apr May Jun
101.6	104.3	105.8	105.7	89.0	103.2	103.3	104.1	107.2	101.1		
101.2	104.7	108.0	107.7	93.8	105.3	104.2	105.4	107.1	102.0		
101.3	102.6	108.1	103.7	92.2	104.4	104.3	108.5	106.7	102.6		Jul Aug Sep
101.2	103.1	108.3	102.4	89.1	102.3	104.8	108.9	106.9	103.7		
100.9	103.3	108.0	102.0	87.8	101.8	105.9	108.0	106.9	102.2		
100.8	103.1	106.8	103.5	87.0	103.8	105.9	106.6	107.5	104.8		Oct Nov Dec
103.0	102.9	108.5	104.2	87.5	104.0	106.0	105.9	108.0	103.8		
109.3	102.8	112.3	107.4	114.4	108.2	107.2	106.6	108.4	105.9		
104.3	104.1	107.9	103.8	117.6	106.1	106.3	105.6	109.6	105.8	2002	Jan Feb Mar
105.6	105.3	110.3	106.9	158.0	108.4	106.6	105.9	108.5	107.1		
117.3	107.4	112.7	107.7	132.8	110.3	106.8	105.8	109.3	107.1		
103.9	108.0	112.1	106.6	101.2	107.1	107.8	108.0	112.9	103.3		Apr May Jun
105.6	107.1	114.7	108.0	90.8	107.7	107.1	108.2	112.8	103.6		
104.0	111.6	114.3	112.5	90.7	109.3	107.9	108.9	114.0	104.9		
104.1	107.3	115.6	106.7	94.8	108.5	107.7	109.4	115.1	106.4		Jul Aug Sep
103.1	107.8	116.2	105.6	89.6	106.0	107.1	111.0	113.5	105.2		
101.6	108.1	113.1	106.9	88.7	106.3	107.5	111.3	113.8	102.5		
105.0	106.4	114.6	107.1	89.3	106.9	111.3	113.3	114.7	105.6		Oct Nov Dec
105.2	105.6	117.5	107.9	91.3	107.4	114.6	113.2	115.0	107.9		
110.0	105.1	120.1	111.1	112.3	109.3	109.9	112.7	116.3	111.1		
107.6	106.8	116.1	107.6	112.6	108.3	109.5	111.7	116.7	110.2	2003	Jan Feb Mar
108.3	109.0	117.4	106.5	155.2	111.3	110.8	111.8	115.2	107.0		
122.2	111.7	117.2	112.2	143.3	112.9	111.6	112.0	116.2	108.7		
108.7	109.8	118.3	108.5	101.5	106.9	112.3	115.3	117.9	107.5		Apr May Jun
109.1	111.6	120.0	110.6	93.7	109.1	112.5	114.4	118.1	107.8		
111.6	112.1	118.1	117.8	92.0	110.5	112.2	115.6	119.1	108.2		
110.1	112.1	119.4	111.8	97.6	110.7	113.3	116.8	121.9	109.8		Jul Aug Sep R
107.8	111.7	119.3	110.4	90.4	108.5	114.4	117.4	122.3	108.2		
108.3	112.6	118.5	110.8	90.3	108.1	113.7	117.9	120.6	106.2		
110.2	110.1	118.7	111.1	92.0	109.4	113.7	116.5	120.9	108.8	Oct P	
Per cent change on the year											
JVZA	JVZB	JVZC	JVZD	JVZE	JVZF	JVZG	JVZH	JVZI	JVZJ		
1.3	4.3	6.8	3.3	-0.1	6.1	5.3	5.2	6.8	6.1	2001	Oct Nov Dec
3.1	4.4	7.5	3.7	-1.6	4.8	2.9	5.1	6.8	4.1		
6.3	3.0	5.8	1.2	-11.6	3.3	4.7	5.3	5.9	3.5		
2.6	2.7	7.5	2.2	-4.8	3.7	4.1	4.8	6.3	5.8	2002	Jan Feb Mar
0.9	3.8	8.6	3.2	-2.8	4.7	3.6	5.2	5.8	2.1		
2.0	4.8	8.3	2.7	-2.5	0.1	4.3	4.4	6.3	5.0		
1.7	4.4	6.2	3.1	3.1	3.5	4.3	3.1	6.3	3.5		Apr May Jun
4.0	2.8	8.4	2.2	2.0	4.4	3.7	3.9	5.3	2.5		
2.8	6.6	5.8	4.5	-3.4	3.8	3.5	3.3	6.4	2.9		
2.7	4.5	7.0	2.9	2.8	3.9	3.3	0.8	8.0	3.6		Jul Aug Sep
1.9	4.6	7.3	3.1	0.5	3.6	2.3	2.0	6.2	1.4		
0.7	4.6	4.7	4.9	1.1	4.4	1.6	3.0	6.5	0.2		
4.2	3.2	7.3	3.5	2.7	3.0	5.1	6.2	6.7	0.7		Oct Nov Dec
2.1	2.7	8.3	3.6	4.4	3.3	8.1	6.9	6.5	3.9		
0.7	2.2	7.0	3.4	-1.8	1.0	2.5	5.7	7.3	4.9		
3.2	2.6	7.6	3.6	-4.2	2.1	3.0	5.7	6.4	4.2	2003	Jan Feb Mar
2.6	3.5	6.4	-0.4	-1.7	2.7	3.9	5.6	6.2	-0.1		
4.2	4.0	4.0	4.2	7.8	2.3	4.5	5.9	6.3	1.4		
4.6	1.7	5.5	1.8	0.3	-0.2	4.2	6.8	4.5	4.2		Apr May Jun
3.3	4.2	4.6	2.5	3.2	1.3	5.0	5.8	4.7	4.1		
7.2	0.4	3.4	4.7	1.5	1.1	4.0	6.1	4.5	3.1		
5.8	4.5	3.2	4.7	3.0	2.1	5.2	6.7	5.8	3.3		Jul Aug Sep R
4.5	3.6	2.7	4.5	0.9	2.4	6.8	5.8	7.8	2.9		
6.5	4.2	4.8	3.6	1.8	1.7	5.7	6.0	5.9	3.7		
4.9	3.5	3.6	3.8	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.9	5.4	3.1	Oct P	
± 7.1 C	± 3.2 B	± 5.2 B	± 7.7 D	± 9.9 D	± 3.5 B	± 1.4 A	± 0.6 A	± 1.1 A	± 9.6 D	Sampling 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		Change on year (%)		Index		Change on year (%)	
2000=100		Including bonuses	Excluding bonus	Including bonuses	Excluding bonuses	Including bonuses	Excluding bonuses	Including bonuses	Excluding bonuses
		LNMM	LRGB	LOUJ	LOJH	LNNI	LRGG	LOUO	LOJM
2001	Oct	103.0	106.0	4.4	5.0	106.0	106.3	5.7	5.8
	Nov	103.4	106.1	3.7	4.6	105.9	106.1	4.8	4.8
	Dec	107.8	106.6	2.1	4.4	107.7	107.2	5.1	5.1
2002	Jan	106.4	106.7	2.9	4.2	106.2	106.5	4.7	4.7
	Feb	110.8	106.9	2.9	4.2	106.1	106.4	4.1	4.2
	Mar	111.6	107.5	3.0	4.3	106.5	106.6	4.0	3.8
	Apr	107.2	108.6	3.8	4.0	108.8	109.0	3.5	3.4
	May	106.5	108.9	3.8	3.9	109.1	108.9	3.6	3.4
	Jun	107.8	109.5	3.7	4.0	109.8	109.6	3.5	3.3
	Jul	107.6	109.6	3.8	3.9	110.3	110.2	3.4	3.2
	Aug	106.3	109.3	3.4	3.4	109.5	109.7	2.5	2.6
	Sep	106.3	109.6	3.6	3.6	110.0	110.3	3.7	3.7
	Oct	107.3	110.4	4.1	4.1	112.2	112.5	5.9	5.9
	Nov	108.1	110.9	4.6	4.4	113.3	113.6	7.0	7.0
	Dec	111.3	110.9	3.2	4.1	113.2	112.8	5.1	5.3
2003	Jan	109.9	110.9	3.2	4.0	111.6	112.1	5.1	5.2
	Feb	113.8	110.9	2.7	3.8	111.6	112.0	5.2	5.3
	Mar	116.8	111.5	4.7	3.7	112.2	112.5	5.4	5.5
	Apr	110.0	112.3	2.6	3.4	114.6	115.0	5.3	5.4
	May	110.0	112.8	3.3	3.6	114.5	114.6	4.9	5.2
	Jun	111.2	113.1	3.2	3.3	115.7	115.1	5.4	5.0
	Jul	111.8	113.7	3.9	3.7	116.7	116.8	5.8	5.9
	Aug	110.2	113.6	3.7	4.0	117.2	117.2	7.0	6.9
	Sep R	110.4	113.8	3.8	3.9	116.0	116.5	5.5	5.6
	Oct P	110.9	113.9	3.3	3.2	115.7	116.1	3.1	3.2
	Sampling Variability ^b			± 1.4 A	± 0.7 A			± 2.2 B	± 1.3 A
GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Private sector				of which: Private sector services			
		Index		Change on year (%)		Index		Change on year (%)	
2000=100		Including bonuses	Excluding bonus	Including bonuses	Excluding bonuses	Including bonuses	Excluding bonuses	Including bonuses	Excluding bonuses
		LNKX	LRGF	LOUN	LOJL	JJGF	JJGL	JJGG	JJGK
2001	Oct	102.4	105.9	4.1	4.8	101.5	105.8	4.1	4.9
	Nov	102.8	106.2	3.5	4.6	101.9	106.0	3.7	4.8
	Dec	107.8	106.4	1.5	4.3	107.9	106.4	0.9	4.3
2002	Jan	106.5	106.7	2.5	4.0	107.2	106.9	2.2	4.2
	Feb	112.0	107.0	2.7	4.3	114.5	107.1	2.5	4.3
	Mar	112.8	107.7	2.8	4.4	113.3	107.9	2.0	4.7
	Apr	106.9	108.5	3.9	4.2	106.3	108.5	4.0	4.2
	May	106.0	108.9	3.8	4.0	105.4	108.9	4.1	4.1
	Jun	107.3	109.5	3.7	4.2	107.0	109.5	3.9	4.4
	Jul	107.0	109.5	3.9	4.0	106.3	109.4	4.0	4.1
	Aug	105.5	109.2	3.6	3.6	104.8	109.3	3.7	3.5
	Sep	105.5	109.4	3.6	3.5	104.5	109.3	3.6	3.5
	Oct	106.2	109.9	3.7	3.7	105.3	109.8	3.8	3.7
	Nov	106.9	110.2	4.0	3.8	106.0	110.1	4.0	3.8
	Dec	110.9	110.5	2.8	3.8	110.2	110.2	2.1	3.6
2003	Jan	109.5	110.6	2.8	3.7	109.6	110.9	2.3	3.7
	Feb	114.3	110.6	2.1	3.4	115.9	110.6	1.3	3.3
	Mar	117.9	111.3	4.5	3.3	117.5	111.1	3.8	3.0
	Apr	109.0	111.6	1.9	2.9	108.2	111.6	1.8	2.9
	May	109.0	112.4	2.9	3.2	108.5	112.5	3.0	3.4
	Jun	110.2	112.6	2.7	2.9	109.8	112.7	2.6	2.8
	Jul	110.7	112.9	3.5	3.1	110.3	113.0	3.7	3.3
	Aug	108.5	112.7	2.8	3.2	108.1	113.1	3.1	3.4
	Sep R	109.0	113.2	3.4	3.5	108.1	113.2	3.5	3.6
	Oct P	109.8	113.4	3.4	3.2	108.8	113.3	3.3	3.2
	Sampling Variability ^b			± 1.6 A	± 0.8 A			± 2.3 B	± 1.1 A

a For further information on the 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 (Division 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
		Index		Change on year (%)		Index		Change on year (%)	
2000=100		Including bonuses	Excluding bonus	Including bonuses	Excluding bonuses	Including bonuses	Excluding bonuses	Including bonuses	Excluding bonuses
		LNMO	LRGD	LOUL	LOJJ	LNMN	LRGC	LOUK	LOJI
2001	Oct	103.8	105.5	3.9	4.4	104.1	105.7	4.0	4.4
	Nov	104.2	105.8	2.7	3.8	104.5	106.0	2.8	3.9
	Dec	107.1	106.1	2.5	4.0	107.3	106.2	2.5	4.0
2002	Jan	105.0	105.9	3.0	3.6	105.1	106.1	3.0	3.7
	Feb	106.2	106.2	2.0	3.6	106.3	106.4	2.6	3.7
	Mar	110.9	106.7	3.4	3.4	110.5	107.0	3.1	3.5
	Apr	107.7	108.2	3.3	3.7	107.8	108.4	3.4	3.8
	May	107.1	108.4	3.4	3.7	107.2	108.8	3.4	3.9
	Jun	107.6	108.9	3.8	3.7	107.3	109.2	3.7	3.8
	Jul	108.2	109.2	3.8	3.9	108.4	109.5	3.8	4.1
	Aug	106.7	108.5	3.8	3.6	106.8	108.8	3.7	3.8
	Sep	106.8	109.0	3.5	3.7	106.8	109.2	3.4	3.7
	Oct	107.8	109.7	3.9	3.9	108.1	110.0	3.8	4.1
	Nov	108.6	109.9	4.2	3.9	108.8	110.3	4.1	4.0
	Dec	111.7	110.6	4.3	4.2	112.0	110.9	4.3	4.4
	Jan	108.9	109.7	3.7	3.7	109.1	110.0	3.8	3.7
	Feb	110.7	110.3	4.2	3.8	111.0	110.6	4.4	4.0
	Mar	118.2	110.9	6.5	4.0	117.9	111.1	6.7	3.8
2003	Apr	110.7	111.4	2.8	3.0	110.5	111.8	2.5	3.1
	May	110.4	112.0	3.1	3.3	110.5	112.3	3.1	3.2
	Jun	110.9	112.2	3.0	3.0	110.4	112.5	2.9	3.0
	Jul	111.6	112.5	3.2	3.0	111.8	112.7	3.2	2.9
	Aug	109.7	112.1	2.9	3.3	109.8	112.2	2.8	3.1
	Sep R	110.4	112.6	3.4	3.3	110.6	112.9	3.5	3.3
	Oct P	111.3	113.1	3.2	3.1	111.6	113.4	3.2	3.1
	Sampling Variability ^b			± 1.4 A	± 0.9 A			± 1.4 A	± 0.9 A

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Services (Division 50-93)			
		Index		Change on year (%)	
2000=100		Including bonuses	Excluding bonus	Including bonuses	Excluding bonuses
		LNMP	LRGE	LOUM	LOJK
2001	Oct	102.6	106.0	4.5	5.1
	Nov	102.9	106.0	3.9	4.8
	Dec	107.9	106.6	1.9	4.5
2002	Jan	106.9	106.8	2.8	4.3
	Feb	112.3	106.9	2.9	4.3
	Mar	111.5	107.5	2.5	4.5
	Apr	107.0	108.6	3.9	4.0
	May	106.3	108.9	3.9	3.9
	Jun	107.7	109.6	3.8	4.1
	Jul	107.3	109.6	3.9	3.8
	Aug	106.0	109.4	3.4	3.3
	Sep	105.9	109.6	3.7	3.5
	Oct	107.0	110.5	4.3	4.3
	Nov	107.8	111.0	4.8	4.7
	Dec	111.0	110.9	2.9	4.0
	Jan	110.1	111.2	3.0	4.1
	Feb	114.9	111.0	2.3	3.8
	Mar	116.3	111.5	4.2	3.7
2003	Apr	109.9	112.5	2.7	3.6
	May	110.0	113.1	3.5	3.9
	Jun	111.3	113.3	3.3	3.4
	Jul	111.9	114.0	4.3	4.0
	Aug	110.4	114.2	4.1	4.3
	Sep R	110.1	114.1	4.0	4.1
	Oct P	110.5	114.1	3.3	3.2
	Sampling Variability ^b			± 1.8 A	± 0.9 A

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	103.0	2.0	106.2	2.2
	2000 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	102.2	2.6	105.5	2.8
	Q2	104.1	2.6	106.3	2.9
	Q3	102.4	1.7	106.3	1.9
	Q4	103.3	1.0	106.6	1.5
	2003 Q1	103.8	1.6	107.5	1.9
	Q2	101.1	-2.9	107.6	1.2
	Q3 P	100.8	-1.5	. .	. .
	2001 Oct	101.5	1.7		
	Nov	102.3	2.1		
	Dec	103.0	4.0		
	2002 Jan	102.9	3.5		
	Feb	102.0	2.3		
	Mar	101.8	1.9		
	Apr	102.7	1.4		
	May	101.7	-0.4		
	Jun	108.0	7.0		
	Jul	103.0	1.6		
	Aug	102.0	2.1		
	Sep	102.2	1.3		
	Oct	103.9	2.4		
	Nov	103.0	0.7		
	Dec	103.1	0.1		
	2003 Jan	103.2	0.2		
	Feb	103.0	1.0		
	Mar	105.3	3.5		
	Apr	101.1	-1.6		
	May	101.3	-0.3		
	Jun	100.8	-6.7		
	Jul P	100.6	-2.3		
	Aug P	100.8	-1.1		
	Sep P	101.0	-1.1		
	Oct P	100.1	-3.7		
Three months ending	2001 Oct	100.8	1.1		
	Nov	101.5	1.6		
	Dec	102.3	2.6		
	2002 Jan	102.8	3.2		
	Feb	102.7	3.3		
	Mar	102.2	2.6		
	Apr	102.1	1.9		
	May	102.0	0.9		
	Jun	104.1	2.6		
	Jul	104.2	2.7		
	Aug	104.3	3.6		
	Sep	102.4	1.7		
	Oct	102.7	1.9		
	Nov	103.0	1.5		
	Dec	103.3	1.0		
	2003 Jan	103.1	0.3		
	Feb	103.1	0.4		
	Mar	103.8	1.6		
	Apr	103.1	1.0		
	May	102.6	0.5		
	Jun	101.1	-2.9		
	Jul P	100.9	-3.2		
	Aug P	100.8	-3.4		
	Sep P	100.8	-1.5		
	Oct P	100.6	-2.0		

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

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

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

The full productivity and unit wage costs datasets 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)

	2000=100	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
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	109.9	..	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	114.6	..	136.5	116.8	105.2	120.0	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	124.3	127.8	129.2	124.0
Quarterly averages															
2001 Q3		104.8	117.0	112.0	127.2	121.6	115.0	..	137.8	117.5	105.2	120.6	123.5	124.7	125.0
2001 Q4		105.3	117.0	113.1	128.3	122.3	115.1	..	141.1	117.7	104.6	121.8	124.6	125.5	126.0
2002 Q1		106.1	119.0	114.4	129.7	124.0	114.7	..	140.3	118.5	104.5	122.8	130.2	127.9	127.0
2002 Q2		107.7	120.0	114.7	130.8	125.0	115.8	..	141.5	120.0	104.9	124.2	124.1	130.6	128.0
2002 Q3		108.6	121.0	115.1	132.0	125.8	117.4	..	145.9	120.3	102.9	125.1	128.1	128.2	129.0
2002 Q4		109.6	121.0	115.5	133.9	126.5	117.9	..	149.5	121.0	104.8	125.2	128.8	130.0	130.0
2003 Q1		111.3	121.0	116.4	135.4	127.6	117.8	..	150.2	121.5	106.3	126.7	134.4	130.9	131.0
2003 Q2		110.9	122.0	118.0	136.0	128.3	119.1	..	153.4	122.2	107.6	127.3	134.1	134.4	132.0
2003 Q3		112.1	123.0	..	..	..	119.9	..	..	124.2	..	..	..	..	133.0
2001 Oct		105.2	..	112.5	..	..	115.0	..	..	117.4	105.5	122.1	..	124.8	127.0
2001 Nov		105.2	..	113.0	128.3	..	..	..	..	117.5	105.5	122.0	..	124.8	127.0
2001 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
2002 Feb		106.0	..	114.5	129.7	..	..	..	..	117.8	105.2	123.2	..	127.6	128.0
2002 Mar		106.4	119.0	114.5	..	..	..	..	..	119.2	104.9	123.7	..	129.7	128.0
2002 Apr		107.4	..	114.6	..	..	115.8	..	..	119.7	105.6	124.6	..	129.8	128.0
2002 May		107.7	..	114.7	130.8	..	..	..	..	119.9	105.0	124.7	..	131.8	129.0
2002 Jun		108.1	120.0	114.8	..	..	..	..	..	120.3	104.2	124.8	..	130.2	129.0
2002 Jul		108.3	..	115.0	..	..	117.4	..	..	120.3	100.2	125.6	..	127.9	129.0
2002 Aug		108.8	..	115.1	132.0	..	..	..	..	120.3	101.9	125.1	..	127.3	129.0
2002 Sep		108.8	121.0	115.1	..	..	..	..	..	120.4	106.7	125.1	..	129.1	129.0
2002 Oct		109.3	..	115.4	..	..	117.9	..	..	121.0	106.1	125.2	..	128.6	130.0
2002 Nov		109.5	..	115.3	133.9	..	..	..	..	121.0	105.9	125.2	..	129.7	130.0
2002 Dec		109.9	121.0	115.8	..	..	..	..	..	121.0	102.2	125.2	..	131.9	131.0
2003 Jan		109.9	..	116.3	..	..	117.8	..	..	121.4	104.6	126.7	..	130.7	131.0
2003 Feb		110.7	..	116.8	135.4	..	..	..	..	121.5	107.0	126.7	..	130.4	131.0
2003 Mar		113.3	121.0	116.3	..	..	..	..	..	121.5	107.5	126.7	..	131.5	131.0
2003 Apr		110.2	..	116.8	..	..	119.1	..	..	122.1	107.2	127.1	..	133.6	131.0
2003 May		111.1	..	118.1	136.0	..	..	..	..	122.1	107.3	127.3	..	135.0	132.0
2003 Jun		111.3	122.0	119.1	..	..	..	..	..	122.2	108.3	127.4	..	134.7	132.0
2003 Jul		111.8	..	120.8	..	..	119.9	..	..	124.2	103.8	127.7	..	132.5	133.0
2003 Aug		111.9	..	118.8	..	..	..	..	..	124.2	103.7	..	..	131.3	133.0
2003 Sep R		112.5	123.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	124.3	..	..	..	..	133.0
2003 Oct P		112.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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 Q3		4	4	2	4	4	1	..	9	2	0	4	4	3	4
2001 Q4		3	4	3	4	4	1	..	9	2	-1	4	5	3	4
2002 Q1		3	5	3	4	4	1	..	7	2	-2	4	8	4	3
2002 Q2		4	4	3	4	4	1	..	4	3	-1	4	2	3	3
2002 Q3		4	3	3	4	3	2	..	6	2	-2	4	4	3	3
2002 Q4		4	3	2	4	3	2	..	6	3	0	3	3	4	3
2003 Q1		5	2	2	4	3	3	..	7	3	2	3	3	2	3
2003 Q2		3	2	3	4	3	3	..	8	2	3	2	8	3	3
2003 Q3		3	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Monthly															
2001 Oct		4	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	-1	5	..	3	4
2001 Nov		3	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	2	0	5	..	3	4
2001 Dec		3	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	5	..	3	3
2002 Jan		3	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	2	-3	4	..	3	4
2002 Feb		2	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	-2	4	..	3	4
2002 Mar		3	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	-2	5	..	5	3
2002 Apr		3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	3	0	4	..	3	3
2002 May		3	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	3	-1	4	..	5	3
2002 Jun		4	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	-2	4	..	3	3
2002 Jul		4	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	-5	4	..	3	3
2002 Aug		4	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	2	-3	3	..	3	2
2002 Sep		3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	3	2
2002 Oct		4	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	3	1	3	..	3	2
2002 Nov		4	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	2
2002 Dec		4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	-1	3	..	4	3
2003 Jan		4	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	3	2	3	..	3	2
2003 Feb		4	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	2	2
2003 Mar		6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	1	2
2003 Apr		3	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	2	2	2	..	3	2
2003 May		3	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	2
2003 Jun		3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	..	3	2
2003 Jul		3	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	3	4	2	..	4	3
2003 Aug		3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	3	3
2003 Sep R		3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
2003 Oct 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.
R Revised
P Provisional

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.

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	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)	Averages	1,263.0	963.5	293.1	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	Nov 8	926.2	700.9	225.2	3.0	4.3	1.6	960.3	5.6	3.2		729.0	231.3	3.2	4.5	1.6			
	Dec 13	948.5	724.4	224.1	3.1	4.4	1.6	966.2	5.9	6.4		733.5	232.7	3.2	4.5	1.7			
2002	Jan 10	1,021.5	778.4	243.1	3.4	4.8	1.7	955.2	-11.0	0.2		724.9	230.3	3.1	4.4	1.6			
	Feb 14	1,024.0	778.1	246.0	3.4	4.8	1.7	950.1	-5.1	-3.4		721.1	229.0	3.1	4.4	1.6			
	Mar 14	998.2	759.5	238.7	3.3	4.6	1.7	947.6	-2.5	-6.2		719.3	228.3	3.1	4.4	1.6			
	Apr 11	982.7	745.9	236.8	3.2	4.6	1.7	954.7	7.1	-0.2		723.1	231.6	3.1	4.4	1.6			
	May 9	954.5	724.8	229.7	3.1	4.4	1.6	950.5	-4.2	0.1		719.7	230.8	3.1	4.4	1.6			
	Jun 13	937.0	710.0	227.0	3.1	4.3	1.6	951.8	1.3	1.4		720.9	230.9	3.1	4.4	1.6			
	Jul 11	956.4	715.7	240.6	3.1	4.4	1.7	948.5	-3.3	-2.1		718.9	229.6	3.1	4.4	1.6			
	Aug 8	962.7	715.2	247.6	3.2	4.4	1.8	942.7	-5.8	-2.6		715.1	227.6	3.1	4.4	1.6			
	Sep 12	936.2	697.6	238.6	3.1	4.3	1.7	944.6	1.9	-2.4		715.2	229.4	3.1	4.4	1.6			
	Oct 10	907.2	679.8	227.4	3.0	4.2	1.6	942.2	-2.4	-2.1		712.8	229.4	3.1	4.4	1.6			
	Nov 14	905.6	683.0	222.5	3.0	4.2	1.6	938.6	-3.6	-1.4		710.0	228.6	3.1	4.3	1.6			
	Dec 12	919.1	697.3	221.7	3.0	4.3	1.6	935.1	-3.5	-3.2		705.3	228.8	3.1	4.3	1.6			
2003	Jan 9	998.0	755.5	242.6	3.3	4.6	1.7	932.4	-2.7	-3.3		702.5	229.9	3.1	4.3	1.6			
	Feb 13	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	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	922.1	679.2	242.9	3.0	4.1	1.7	930.2	-1.5	-5.9		696.9	233.3	3.1	4.3	1.7			
	Oct 9 R	893.2	661.7	231.5	2.9	4.0	1.6	925.7	-4.5	-4.0		693.2	232.5	3.0	4.2	1.7			
	Nov 13 P	884.6	660.0	224.7	2.9	4.0	1.6	917.8	-7.9	-4.6		686.7	231.1	3.0	4.2	1.6			
Great Britain		BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH			DPAG						DPAJ					
1998)	Annual	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)	Averages	1,212.2	924.2	288.0	4.1	5.8	2.2	1,197.3	..	..		915.7	281.7	4.1	5.8	2.1	
2000)		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	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	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	886.1	652.4	233.7	3.0	4.1	1.7	895.5	-1.8	-5.9		670.3	225.2	3.0	4.2	1.6			
	Oct 9 R	859.1	635.8	223.3	2.9	4.0	1.6	891.0	-4.5	-4.3		666.6	224.4	3.0	4.2	1.6			
	Nov 13 P	851.8	634.7	217.1	2.9	4.0	1.6	883.4	-7.6	-4.6		660.4	223.0	3.0	4.1	1.6			
North East		DPCF			DPDA			DPDG				ZMPI	ZMPK	DPDM	ZMPJ	ZMPL			
1998)	Annual	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)	Averages	81.0	64.4	16.6	7.2	10.6	3.2	79.9	..	..		63.7	16.1	7.1	10.5	3.1	
2000)		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	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	4.8	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	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	50.5	38.4	12.1	4.6	6.5	2.4	52.0	-0.2	-0.4		40.5	11.5	4.7	6.8	2.2			
	Oct 9 R	48.9	37.5	11.5	4.4	6.3	2.2	51.4	-0.6	-0.3		39.9	11.5	4.6	6.7	2			

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 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	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	82.0	61.3	20.7	3.4	4.7	1.8	83.0	-0.1	-0.9		63.2	19.8	3.4	4.9	1.8	
Oct 9 R	78.5	59.0	19.6	3.2	4.6	1.7	81.9	-1.1	-0.7		62.3	19.6	3.4	4.8	1.7	
Nov 13 P	76.8	58.1	18.7	3.2	4.5	1.7	80.4	-1.5	-0.9		61.0	19.4	3.3	4.7	1.7	
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 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	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	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	
Oct 9 R	56.2	41.0	15.2	2.8	3.8	1.6	59.3	-0.3	-0.1		43.7	15.6	2.9	4.1	1.6	
Nov 13 P	55.1	40.4	14.7	2.7	3.8	1.5	58.7	-0.6	-0.3		43.1	15.6	2.9	4.0	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 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	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	95.1	71.2	23.9	3.6	5.0	2.0	94.4	-0.2	-0.4		71.6	22.8	3.6	5.0	1.9	
Oct 9 R	91.5	68.8	22.7	3.4	4.8	1.9	94.2	-0.2	-0.2		71.4	22.8	3.5	5.0	1.9	
Nov 13 P	89.7	67.9	21.8	3.4	4.7	1.8	93.7	-0.5	-0.3		71.0	22.7	3.5	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 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	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	56.8	40.6	16.2	2.1	2.8	1.3	57.8	-0.3	-0.5		42.0	15.8	2.2	2.9	1.3	
Oct 9 R	55.0	39.5	15.5	2.0	2.7	1.3	57.7	-0.1	-0.3		41.9	15.8	2.1	2.9	1.3	
Nov 13 P	55.1	39.7	15.4	2.1	2.7	1.3	57.7	0.0	-0.1		41.8	15.9	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 averages	226.6	166.5	60.1	5.2	6.9	3.1	225.4	..	..	165.9	59.5	5.2	6.8	3.1	
1999)		204.3	150.5	53.8	4.5	6.1	2.7	203.1	..	..	149.9	53.2	4.5	6.0	2.6	
2000)		175.5	129.5	46.0	3.8	5.1	2.2	174.5	..	..	129.0	45.5	3.7	5.1	2.2	
2001)		155.9	114.2	41.7	3.3	4.4	2.0	154.9	..	..	113.8	41.2	3.3	4.4	2.0	
2002)		167.0	120.6	46.4	3.6	4.7	2.2	166.0	..	..	120.1	45.9	3.6	4.7	2.2	
2002	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	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	172.5	121.9	50.6	3.7	4.7	2.4	170.6	-0.5	-0.8	121.9	48.7	3.7	4.7	2.3	
	Oct 9 R	170.1	120.6	49.5	3.7	4.7	2.4	170.3	-0.3	-0.5	121.8	48.5	3.7	4.7	2.3	
	Nov 13 P	167.8	119.6	48.2	3.6	4.7	2.3	169.5	-0.8	-0.5	121.3	48.2	3.6	4.7	2.3	
South East		DPCK			DPDF			DPDL			ZMOS	ZMOU	DPDR	ZMOT	ZMOV	
1998)	Annual averages	107.0	81.3	25.7	2.7	3.8	1.4	106.1	..	..	80.8	25.3	2.6	3.8	1.3	
1999)		96.1	73.2	23.0	2.3	3.3	1.2	95.3	..	..	72.7	22.6	2.3	3.3	1.2	
2000)		79.7	60.2	19.5	1.9	2.6	1.0	78.9	..	..	59.8	19.1	1.9	2.6	1.0	
2001)		67.4	50.6	16.8	1.6	2.2	0.8	66.7	..	..	50.2	16.5	1.6	2.2	0.8	
2002)		72.0	53.6	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9	71.2	..	..	53.2	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9	
2002	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	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	75.2	54.6	20.6	1.8	2.4	1.0	76.1	0.0	-0.2	56.2	19.9	1.8	2.4	1.0	
	Oct 9 R	73.4	53.5	19.9	1.7	2.3	1.0	76.1	0.0	-0.1	56.2	19.9	1.8	2.4	1.0	
	Nov 13 P	74.0	54.3	19.7	1.7	2.4	1.0	76.1	0.0	0.0	56.2	19.9	1.8	2.4	1.0	
South West		BCKF			DPAQ			DPBB			ZMOW	ZMOY	DPBM	ZMOX	ZMOZ	
1998)	Annual averages	84.8	63.0	21.8	3.4	4.7	1.9	84.0	..	..	62.5	21.5	3.4	4.7	1.9	
1999)		76.2	56.5	19.7	3.1	4.2	1.8	75.3	..	..	56.0	19.3	3.1	4.2	1.7	
2000)		62.6	46.3	16.3	2.5	3.5	1.4	61.8	..	..	45.9	16.0	2.5	3.5	1.4	
2001)		53.4	39.4	14.0	2.1	3.0	1.2	52.7	..	..	39.1	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.1	
2002)		50.8	37.4	13.3	2.0	2.7	1.1	50.1	..	..	37.1	13.1	2.0	2.7	1.1	
2002	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	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	46.6	33.8	12.8	1.8	2.5	1.1	48.1	-0.4	-0.6	35.5	12.6	1.9	2.6	1.1	
	Oct 9 R	45.4	33.2	12.3	1.8	2.4	1.0	47.7	-0.4	-0.5	35.2	12.5	1.9	2.6	1.0	
	Nov 13 P	45.3	33.2	12.1	1.8	2.4	1.0	46.9	-0.8	-0.5	34.6	12.3	1.8	2.5	1.0	
England		VASR			VASS			BWK			ZMQK	ZMQM	VASQ	ZMQL	ZMQN	
1998)	Annual averages	1,093.6	830.3	263.3	4.4	6.1	2.3	1,083.0	..	..	824.4	258.7	4.3	6.1	2.3	
1999)		1,013.5	770.9	242.7	4.0	5.6	2.1	1,002.8	..	..	764.8	238.0	3.9	5.5	2.1	
2000)		882.8	670.7	212.1	3.4	4.8	1.8	872.8	..	..	664.9	207.9	3.4	4.8	1.8	
2001)		783.6	593.3	190.2	3.1	4.3	1.6	774.2	..	..	588.3	185.9	3.0	4.3	1.6	
2002)		770.1	578.5	191.6	3.0	4.2	1.6	761.3	..	..	573.7	187.6	3.0	4.1	1.6	
2002	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	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	746.3	546.8	199.5	2.9	3.9	1.7	752.1	-2.1	-4.9	560.1	192.0	2.9	4.0	1.6	
	Oct 9 R	723.1	532.3	190.9	2.8	3.8	1.6	748.2	-3.9	-3.7	556.9	191.3	2.9	4.0	1.6	
	Nov 13 P	715.3	529.9	185.3	2.8	3.8	1.6	741.8	-6.4	-4.1	551.6	190.2	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 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	3.6	5.1	1.7	
Aug 14	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	42.9	32.0	10.9	3.3	4.7	1.8	43.6	-0.6	-0.7	33.2	10.4	3.4	4.9	1.7	
Oct 9 R	40.9	30.9	10.1	3.2	4.6	1.6	43.2	-0.4	-0.6	32.9	10.3	3.3	4.9	1.7	
Nov 13 P	41.1	31.3	9.8	3.2	4.6	1.6	42.8	-0.4	-0.5	32.6	10.2	3.3	4.8	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 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	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	97.0	73.7	23.3	3.7	5.3	1.9	99.7	0.8	-0.3	77.0	22.7	3.8	5.6	1.8	
Oct 9 R	95.0	72.6	22.4	3.6	5.2	1.8	99.6	-0.1	0.0	76.8	22.8	3.8	5.5	1.8	
Nov 13 P	95.4	73.5	22.0	3.6	5.3	1.8	98.8	-0.8	0.0	76.2	22.6	3.8	5.5	1.8	
Northern Ireland	BCKK			DPAV			DPBG			ZMQO	ZMQQ	DPBR	ZMQP	ZMQR	
1998) Annual	57.5	44.8	12.6	7.4	10.1	3.7	57.4	..	..	44.8	12.6	7.3	10.1	3.7
1999) averages	50.8	39.3	11.5	6.4	8.9	3.3	50.7	..	..	39.3	11.4	6.4	8.8	3.3
2000)	42.1	32.1	10.1	5.3	7.3	2.9	42.1	..	..	32.0	10.1	5.3	7.3	2.9
2001)	39.6	30.0	9.6	5.0	6.8	2.7	39.5	..	..	30.0	9.5	4.9	6.8	2.7
2002)	36.5	27.9	8.7	4.5	6.3	2.4	36.4	..	..	27.8	8.6	4.5	6.3	2.4
2002 Nov 14	33.5	25.7	7.8	4.2	5.8	2.1	35.1	-0.1	0.0	26.8	8.3	4.4	6.1	2.3	
Dec 12	33.7	26.2	7.5	4.2	5.9	2.1	35.3	0.2	0.0	26.9	8.4	4.4	6.1	2.3	
2003 Jan 9	35.5	27.4	8.1	4.4	6.2	2.2	35.0	-0.3	-0.1	26.6	8.4	4.4	6.0	2.3	
Feb 13	35.2	27.4	7.8	4.4	6.2	2.2	34.7	-0.3	-0.1	26.5	8.2	4.3	6.0	2.3	
Mar 13	34.6	26.9	7.7	4.3	6.1	2.1	34.5	-0.2	-0.3	26.3	8.2	4.3	6.0	2.3	
Apr 10	33.7	26.2	7.6	4.2	5.9	2.1	34.3	-0.2	-0.2	26.1	8.2	4.3	5.9	2.3	
May 8	33.8	26.3	7.6	4.2	5.9	2.1	35.0	0.7	0.1	26.7	8.3	4.4	6.0	2.3	
Jun 12	34.4	26.3	8.1	4.3	6.0	2.2	34.9	-0.1	0.1	26.8	8.1	4.3	6.1	2.3	
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	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	36.0	26.8	9.2	4.5	6.1	2.5	34.7	0.3	-0.1	26.6	8.1	4.3	6.0	2.2	
Oct 9 R	34.1	25.9	8.1	4.2	5.9	2.3	34.7	0.0	0.3	26.6	8.1	4.3	6.0	2.2	
Nov 13 P	32.8	25.2	7.6	4.1	5.7	2.1	34.4	-0.3	0.0	26.3	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.

R Seasonally adjusted figures are revised.
P Seasonally adjusted figures are provisional.

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.

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 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
Oct 9	884.0	403.0	181.9	160.0	95.7	15.7	43.3	239.3	144.4	55.9	33.3	5.0	2.4	0.8
Nov 13	875.6	405.8	179.3	152.3	95.4	15.8	42.8	231.8	139.9	55.7	30.5	4.9	2.5	0.8
Male	GEZG			GEZI			GEZK	GEZL			GEZN			GEZP
2001 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
Oct 9	655.3	286.3	133.5	123.1	77.0	17.1	35.3	162.4	97.1	38.1	23.2	3.4	2.4	0.5
Nov 13	653.8	293.1	131.5	117.5	76.7	17.1	34.9	159.0	95.9	38.0	21.3	3.3	2.4	0.5
Female	GEZR			GEZT			GEZV	GEZW			GEZY			GEYU
2001 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
Oct 9	228.7	116.7	48.4	36.9	18.7	11.7	8.0	76.9	47.2	17.8	10.0	1.6	2.4	0.3
Nov 13	221.8	112.8	47.7	34.8	18.7	12.0	7.9	72.8	44.0	17.7	9.2	1.6	2.6	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

F.2

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM			25-49						50 and over									
			All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months		
All			GEZF			IACM			IACS			IACY			IACB			IADH
2001	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		
	Oct	9	484.5	199.2	99.2	99.9	68.5	17.8	17.7	148.9	51.0	25.0	26.0	22.1	31.5	24.8		
	Nov	13	482.3	203.3	97.2	96.2	68.3	17.7	17.2	150.5	54.0	24.8	24.8	22.1	31.2	24.8		
Male			IACI			IACN			IACT			IACW			IADC			IADI
2001	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		
	Oct	9	377.2	149.1	76.6	80.2	56.6	18.9	14.8	109.7	35.7	17.8	19.2	17.0	33.7	20.0		
	Nov	13	377.7	154.4	75.2	77.3	56.3	18.7	14.4	111.3	38.2	17.6	18.4	17.0	33.3	20.0		
Female			IACJ			IACO			IACU			IACX			IADD			IADJ
2001	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.							

F.3 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by age and duration

Government Office Regions as at November 13 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	6,669	9,002	2,460	18,475	2,628	2,170	760	5,815	5,059	9,094	2,784	17,173	2,391	3,165	1,301	7,069
Over 13 and up to 26	2,548	3,801	947	7,348	1,029	973	355	2,419	1,518	3,728	1,144	6,433	726	1,076	447	2,288
26 and up to 52	1,366	4,060	982	6,442	509	832	277	1,651	748	3,235	1,061	5,063	328	815	366	1,520
52 and up to 104	166	2,760	898	3,825	52	480	206	742	137	2,005	789	2,932	69	452	242	767
Over 104	15	634	1,533	2,182	2	111	230	343	27	481	818	1,326	23	95	208	326
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.7	16.8	35.6	15.7	1.3	12.9	23.9	9.9	2.2	13.4	24.4	12.9	2.6	9.8	17.6	9.1
All	10,764	20,257	6,820	38,272	4,220	4,566	1,828	10,970	7,489	18,543	6,596	32,927	3,537	5,603	2,564	11,970
NORTH WEST									ENGLAND							
13 or less	12,735	17,966	4,291	35,598	5,501	4,916	1,503	12,435	75,752	124,841	30,704	234,526	35,744	40,576	13,167	92,468
Over 13 and up to 26	4,855	8,549	1,781	15,272	1,975	2,061	683	4,798	30,100	60,955	14,250	105,872	14,451	18,330	5,923	39,253
26 and up to 52	2,939	8,537	1,911	13,449	1,130	1,793	558	3,527	17,185	62,632	14,921	95,117	7,614	15,968	5,221	29,065
52 and up to 104	445	6,513	1,807	8,768	198	1,113	475	1,788	2,891	44,969	13,351	61,228	1,371	10,106	4,164	15,665
Over 104	82	2,186	2,191	4,459	48	349	411	808	425	12,411	15,198	28,035	245	2,476	3,730	6,451
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.5	19.9	33.4	17.1	2.8	14.3	24.4	11.1	2.6	18.8	32.3	17.0	2.7	14.4	24.5	12.1
All	21,056	43,751	11,981	77,546	8,852	10,232	3,630	23,356	126,353	305,808	88,424	524,778	59,425	87,456	32,205	182,902
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER									WALES							
13 or less	9,347	14,169	3,297	27,262	4,054	4,014	1,228	9,691	5,709	7,610	1,995	15,539	2,418	2,086	741	5,420
Over 13 and up to 26	3,583	6,651	1,469	11,765	1,615	1,783	611	4,063	1,899	3,297	783	5,999	833	839	340	2,024
26 and up to 52	1,723	6,623	1,531	9,898	760	1,487	453	2,726	952	3,001	778	4,736	355	647	243	1,251
52 and up to 104	229	4,417	1,415	6,064	93	878	412	1,386	92	2,240	760	3,093	56	400	211	667
Over 104	39	678	1,829	2,546	27	154	433	614	18	772	943	1,733	16	128	205	349
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.8	15.7	34.0	15.0	1.8	12.4	26.9	10.8	1.3	17.8	32.4	15.5	2.0	12.9	23.9	10.5
All	14,921	32,538	9,541	57,535	6,549	8,316	3,137	18,480	8,670	16,920	5,259	31,100	3,678	4,100	1,740	9,711
EAST MIDLANDS									SCOTLAND							
13 or less	5,677	9,155	2,573	17,646	2,777	3,077	1,147	7,281	11,036	17,924	4,652	34,658	4,274	4,963	1,555	11,620
Over 13 and up to 26	2,375	4,465	1,201	8,088	1,122	1,440	565	3,163	4,136	8,389	2,115	14,856	1,721	2,128	710	4,759
26 and up to 52	1,530	4,685	1,257	7,497	618	1,270	514	2,421	1,998	8,195	2,029	12,315	799	1,686	634	3,198
52 and up to 104	292	3,328	1,033	4,654	128	712	325	1,166	147	5,670	2,007	7,829	94	959	478	1,540
Over 104	18	851	1,210	2,079	9	127	325	461	21	960	2,265	3,246	16	133	451	600
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.1	18.6	30.8	16.8	2.9	12.7	22.6	11.2	1.0	16.1	32.7	15.2	1.6	11.1	24.3	9.9
All	9,892	22,484	7,274	39,964	4,654	6,626	2,876	14,492	17,338	41,138	13,068	72,904	6,904	9,869	3,828	21,717
WEST MIDLANDS									GREAT BRITAIN							
13 or less	9,958	14,450	3,825	28,566	4,504	4,349	1,535	10,695	92,497	150,375	37,351	284,723	42,436	47,625	15,463	109,508
Over 13 and up to 26	4,272	7,626	1,956	13,943	1,988	2,030	731	4,798	36,135	72,641	17,148	126,727	17,005	21,297	6,973	46,036
26 and up to 52	2,264	8,216	2,009	12,543	981	1,792	655	3,455	20,135	73,828	17,728	112,168	8,768	18,301	6,098	33,514
52 and up to 104	335	5,641	1,751	7,728	161	1,150	450	1,763	3,130	52,879	16,118	72,150	1,521	11,465	4,853	17,872
Over 104	44	2,277	2,085	4,406	34	373	479	886	464	14,143	18,406	33,014	277	2,737	4,386	7,400
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.2	20.7	33.0	18.1	2.5	15.7	24.1	12.3	2.4	18.4	32.3	16.7	2.6	14	24.5	11.8
All	16,873	38,210	11,626	67,186	7,668	9,694	3,850	21,597	152,361	363,866	106,751	628,782	70,007	101,425	37,773	214,330
EAST									NORTHERN IRELAND							
13 or less	5,491	10,193	3,004	18,961	2,835	3,730	1,617	8,460	3,405	4,074	852	8,369	1,594	1,260	372	3,247
Over 13 and up to 26	1,897	4,733	1,339	8,002	1,005	1,458	531	3,049	1,823	2,531	450	4,814	724	734	211	1,679
26 and up to 52	1,127	4,193	1,320	6,668	518	1,168	486	2,202	1,176	3,447	706	5,333	404	622	229	1,259
52 and up to 104	224	2,807	1,121	4,154	118	617	386	1,122	214	3,429	902	4,546	80	517	245	842
Over 104	43	522	972	1,537	20	102	273	395	15	303	1,612	1,930	5	55	392	452
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.0	14.8	27.0	14.5	3.1	10.2	20.0	10.0	3.5	27.1	55.6	25.9	3	17.9	44	17.3
All	8,782	22,448	7,756	39,322	4,496	7,075	3,293	15,228	6,633	13,784	4,522	24,992	2,807	3,188	1,449	7,479
LONDON									UNITED KINGDOM							
13 or less	13,731	26,319	4,117	44,592	7,663	10,174	2,157	20,416	95,902	154,449	38,203	293,092	44,030	48,885	15,835	112,755
Over 13 and up to 26	6,581	14,945	2,428	24,061	3,749	5,413	1,218	10,496	37,958	75,172	17,598	131,541	17,729	22,031	7,184	47,715
26 and up to 52	4,188	17,125	2,925	24,329	2,207	5,253	1,278	8,790	21,311	77,275	18,434	117,501	9,172	18,923	6,327	34,773
52 and up to 104	824	13,658	3,038	17,524	441	3,818	1,198	5,461	3,344	56,308	17,020	76,696	1,601	11,982	5,098	18,714
Over 104	126	4,080	3,366	7,573	61	982	1,067	2,110	479	14,446	20,018	34,944	282	2,792	4,778	7,852
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.7	23.3	40.3	21.3	3.6	18.7	32.7	16.0	2.4	18.7	33.3	17.1	2.6	14.1	25.2	12.0
All	25,450	76,127	15,874	118,079	14,121	25,640	6,918	47,273	158,994	377,650	111,273	653,774	72,814	104,613	39,222	221,809
SOUTH EAST																
13 or less	7,085	14,493	4,353	26,253	3,391	4,981	1,919	10,606								
Over 13 and up to 26	2,471	6,457	1,985	10,960	1,242	2,096	782	4,179								
26 and up to 52	1,300	5,958	1,925	9,228	563	1,558	634	2,773								
52 and up to 104	239	3,840	1,499	5,579	111	886	470	1,470								
Over 104	31	702	1,194	1,927	21	183	304	508								
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.4	14.4	24.6	13.9	2.5	11.0	18.8	10.1								
All	11,126	31,450	10,956	53,947	5,328	9,704	4,109	19,536								

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 November 13 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
UNITED KINGDOM	659,977	224,669	884,646	2.4	South Yorkshire (Met County)	16,179	4,852	21,031	2.7
NORTH EAST	38,430	11,045	49,475	3.2	Barnsley	2,053	695	2,748	2.1
Darlington UA	1,284	377	1,661	2.8	Doncaster	3,409	1,087	4,496	2.6
Hartlepool UA	1,907	467	2,374	4.5	Rotherham	2,926	873	3,799	2.5
Middlesbrough UA	3,229	816	4,045	4.9	Sheffield	7,791	2,197	9,988	3.1
Redcar and Cleveland UA	2,441	621	3,062	3.7	West Yorkshire (Met County)	24,332	7,756	32,088	2.5
Stockton-on-Tees UA	3,183	883	4,066	3.7	Bradford	7,023	2,105	9,128	3.2
County Durham	4,978	1,717	6,695	2.2	Calderdale	1,973	626	2,599	2.2
Chester-le-Street	422	132	554	1.7	Kirklees	3,677	1,254	4,931	2.1
Derwentside	870	282	1,152	2.2	Leeds	8,638	2,762	11,400	2.6
Durham	803	257	1,060	1.8	Wakefield	3,021	1,009	4,030	2.1
Easington	877	280	1,157	2.1	EAST MIDLANDS	40,447	14,693	55,140	2.1
Sedgefield	1,026	365	1,391	2.6	Derby UA	3,147	985	4,132	3.1
Teesdale	145	67	212	1.4	Leicester UA	7,102	2,539	9,641	5.4
Wear Valley	835	334	1,169	3.2	Nottingham UA	5,249	1,428	6,677	3.9
Northumberland	3,438	1,184	4,622	2.5	Rutland UA	64	29	93	0.4
Alnwick	304	121	425	2.3	Derbyshire	6,035	2,328	8,363	1.9
Berwick-upon-Tweed	243	120	363	2.4	Amber Valley	786	330	1,116	1.6
Blyth Valley	1,103	336	1,439	2.8	Bolsover	738	260	998	2.3
Castle Morpeth	424	140	564	1.9	Chesterfield	1,358	461	1,819	3.0
Tynedale	442	161	603	1.7	Derbyshire Dales	334	154	488	1.2
Wansbeck	922	306	1,228	3.3	Erewash	914	357	1,271	1.9
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	17,970	4,980	22,950	3.5	High Peak	608	265	873	1.6
Gateshead	2,646	723	3,369	2.9	North East Derbyshire	880	327	1,207	2.0
Newcastle upon Tyne	4,706	1,148	5,854	3.5	South Derbyshire	417	174	591	1.2
North Tyneside	2,867	871	3,738	3.2	Leicestershire	3,889	1,623	5,512	1.5
South Tyneside	3,342	879	4,221	4.7	Blaby	588	212	800	1.4
Sunderland	4,409	1,359	5,768	3.3	Charnwood	1,236	513	1,749	1.8
NORTH WEST	78,254	23,648	101,902	2.5	Harborough	319	153	472	1.0
Blackburn with Darwen UA	1,530	478	2,008	2.4	Hinckley and Bosworth	592	279	871	1.4
Blackpool UA	2,000	485	2,485	3.0	Melton	178	89	267	0.9
Halton UA	1,682	560	2,242	3.0	North West Leicestershire	487	205	692	1.3
Warrington UA	1,494	459	1,953	1.6	Oadby and Wigston	489	172	661	2.0
Cheshire	4,168	1,421	5,589	1.4	Lincolnshire	4,357	1,750	6,107	1.6
Chester	860	285	1,145	1.6	Boston	276	107	383	1.2
Congleton	417	170	587	1.0	East Lindsey	1,086	471	1,557	2.1
Crewe and Nantwich	677	290	967	1.4	Lincoln	1,045	291	1,336	2.5
Ellesmere Port and Neston	604	168	772	1.6	North Kesteven	386	183	569	1.0
Macclesfield	746	214	960	1.1	South Holland	356	193	549	1.3
Vale Royal	864	294	1,158	1.6	South Kesteven	538	243	781	1.0
Cumbria	4,262	1,285	5,547	1.9	West Lindsey	670	262	932	2.0
Allerdale	926	276	1,202	2.1	Northamptonshire	4,916	1,916	6,832	1.7
Barrow-in-Furness	974	218	1,192	2.8	Corby	698	216	914	2.8
Carlisle	844	280	1,124	1.8	Daventry	353	156	509	1.1
Copeland	946	292	1,238	2.9	East Northamptonshire	465	235	700	1.5
Eden	158	69	227	0.8	Kettering	625	270	895	1.8
South Lakeland	414	150	564	0.9	Northampton	1,920	675	2,595	2.1
Greater Manchester (Met County)	30,572	9,139	39,711	2.6	South Northamptonshire	281	132	413	0.8
Bolton	2,860	859	3,719	2.3	Wellingborough	574	232	806	1.8
Bury	1,329	479	1,808	1.6	Nottinghamshire	5,688	2,095	7,783	1.7
Manchester	9,732	2,697	12,429	4.9	Ashfield	1,047	377	1,424	2.1
Oldham	2,348	687	3,035	2.3	Bassetlaw	924	358	1,282	1.9
Rochdale	2,415	750	3,165	2.5	Broxtowe	770	268	1,038	1.6
Salford	2,683	729	3,412	2.6	Gedling	783	293	1,076	1.6
Stockport	2,089	690	2,779	1.6	Mansfield	1,013	342	1,355	2.3
Tameside	2,211	731	2,942	2.3	Newark and Sherwood	664	262	926	1.5
Trafford	1,746	546	2,292	1.8	Rushcliffe	487	195	682	1.0
Wigan	3,159	971	4,130	2.2	WEST MIDLANDS	67,897	21,839	89,736	2.8
Lancashire	8,765	2,815	11,580	1.7	Herefordshire, County of UA	1,083	456	1,539	1.5
Burnley	676	202	878	1.6	Stoke-on-Trent UA	3,015	938	3,953	2.7
Chorley	579	207	786	1.2	Telford and Wrekin UA	1,394	507	1,901	1.9
Fylde	292	87	379	0.9	Shropshire	1,572	582	2,154	1.3
Hyndburn	609	180	789	1.6	Bridgnorth	253	97	350	1.1
Lancaster	1,519	486	2,005	2.5	North Shropshire	301	130	431	1.3
Pendle	640	232	872	1.6	Oswestry	289	116	405	1.8
Preston	1,588	432	2,020	2.5	Shrewsbury and Atcham	542	169	711	1.2
Ribble Valley	114	53	167	0.5	South Shropshire	187	70	257	1.1
Rossendale	389	157	546	1.4	Staffordshire	5,616	2,184	7,800	1.6
South Ribble	521	161	682	1.1	Cannock Chase	567	221	788	1.4
West Lancashire	1,185	415	1,600	2.4	East Staffordshire	748	290	1,038	1.7
Wyre	643	203	846	1.4	Lichfield	541	237	778	1.3
Merseyside (Met County)	23,781	7,006	30,787	3.7	Newcastle-under-Lyme	784	314	1,098	1.5
Knowsley	2,762	839	3,601	4.0	South Staffordshire	986	359	1,345	2.0
Liverpool	10,847	3,015	13,862	5.0	Stafford	908	265	1,173	1.6
Saint Helens	2,257	737	2,994	2.8	Staffordshire Moorlands	490	232	722	1.2
Sefton	3,670	1,052	4,722	2.9	Tamworth	592	266	858	1.8
Wirral	4,245	1,363	5,608	3.1	Warwickshire	3,549	1,291	4,840	1.5
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	58,068	18,737	76,805	2.5	North Warwickshire	360	171	531	1.4
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	2,785	1,117	3,902	2.1	Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,116	356	1,472	2.0
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	6,011	1,791	7,802	5.3	Rugby	678	235	913	1.7
North East Lincolnshire UA	2,399	850	3,249	3.5	Stratford-on-Avon	498	209	707	1.0
North Lincolnshire UA	1,529	549	2,078	2.3	Warwick	897	320	1,217	1.5
York UA	1,247	452	1,699	1.5	West Midlands (Met County)	47,862	14,516	62,378	4.0
North Yorkshire	3,586	1,370	4,956	1.5	Birmingham	23,430	6,704	30,134	5.1
Craven	187	94	281	0.9	Coventry	4,617	1,344	5,961	3.2
Hambleton	401	138	539	1.1	Dudley	4,126	1,355	5,481	3.0
Harrogate	667	245	912	1.0	Sandwell	5,551	1,735	7,286	4.3
Richmondshire	243	122	365	1.2	Solihull	1,647	589	2,236	1.9
Ryedale	237	127	364	1.2	Walsall	3,944	1,312	5,256	3.5
Scarborough	1,280	440	1,720	2.8	Wolverhampton	4,547	1,477	6,024	4.2
Selby	571	204	775	1.6					

F.12 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Worcestershire	3,806	1,365	5,171	1.6	SOUTH EAST	54,310	19,689	73,999	1.5
Bromsgrove	740	259	999	1.9	Bracknell Forest UA	638	281	919	1.3
Malvern Hills	302	103	405	1.0	Brighton and Hove UA	3,368	1,288	4,656	2.8
Redditch	735	282	1,017	2.0	Isle of Wight UA	1,423	491	1,914	2.5
Worcester	740	208	948	1.6	Medway UA	2,770	956	3,726	2.4
Wychavon	544	247	791	1.2	Milton Keynes UA	1,925	720	2,645	1.9
Wyre Forest	745	266	1,011	1.7	Portsmouth UA	1,732	572	2,304	1.9
EAST	39,732	15,395	55,127	1.7	Reading UA	1,572	507	2,079	2.1
Luton UA	2,518	851	3,369	2.9	Slough UA	1,757	629	2,386	3.0
Peterborough UA	1,542	564	2,106	2.2	Southampton UA	2,402	639	3,041	2.1
Southend-on-Sea UA	2,037	633	2,670	2.8	West Berkshire UA	666	294	960	1.0
Thurrock UA	1,156	523	1,679	1.9	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	937	408	1,345	1.6
Bedfordshire	2,851	1,102	3,953	1.7	Wokingham UA	681	281	962	1.0
Bedford	1,519	508	2,027	2.2	Buckinghamshire	2,963	1,118	4,081	1.4
Mid Bedfordshire	561	267	828	1.1	Aylesbury Vale	817	271	1,088	1.0
South Bedfordshire	771	327	1,098	1.6	Chiltern	448	175	623	1.2
Cambridgeshire	3,083	1,191	4,274	1.2	South Bucks	317	142	459	1.2
Cambridge	838	280	1,118	1.4	Wycombe	1,381	530	1,911	1.9
East Cambridgeshire	408	142	550	1.2	East Sussex	3,850	1,350	5,200	1.9
Fenland	544	260	804	1.6	Eastbourne	895	266	1,161	2.4
Huntingdonshire	787	329	1,116	1.1	Hastings	1,346	469	1,815	3.6
South Cambridgeshire	506	180	686	0.8	Lewes	597	233	830	1.6
Essex	8,222	3,531	11,753	1.5	Rother	532	179	711	1.6
Basildon	1,293	534	1,827	1.8	Wealden	480	203	683	0.9
Braintree	780	406	1,186	1.4	Hampshire	5,551	2,052	7,603	1.0
Brentwood	287	127	414	1.0	Basingstoke and Deane	730	261	991	1.0
Castle Point	452	230	682	1.3	East Hampshire	452	157	609	0.9
Chelmsford	917	365	1,282	1.3	Eastleigh	444	182	626	0.9
Colchester	920	352	1,272	1.3	Fareham	414	150	564	0.9
Epping Forest	719	397	1,116	1.5	Gosport	357	129	486	1.0
Harlow	731	266	997	2.1	Hart	311	98	409	0.8
Maldon	322	136	458	1.3	Havant	910	322	1,232	1.8
Rochford	383	144	527	1.1	New Forest	615	229	844	0.9
Tendring	1,199	478	1,677	2.3	Rushmoor	538	222	760	1.3
Uttlesford	219	96	315	0.7	Test Valley	405	153	558	0.8
Hertfordshire	6,021	2,472	8,493	1.3	Winchester	375	149	524	0.8
Broxbourne	553	305	858	1.6	Kent	10,676	3,880	14,556	1.8
Dacorum	962	411	1,373	1.6	Ashford	626	213	839	1.4
East Hertfordshire	453	187	640	0.8	Canterbury	949	390	1,339	1.7
Hertsmere	613	239	852	1.5	Dartford	667	284	951	1.8
North Hertfordshire	646	302	948	1.3	Dover	1,023	327	1,350	2.2
St. Albans	597	226	823	1.0	Gravesham	1,002	413	1,415	2.4
Stevenage	594	185	779	1.6	Maidstone	870	318	1,188	1.4
Three Rivers	425	159	584	1.2	Sevenoaks	489	204	693	1.1
Watford	639	232	871	1.7	Shepway	1,066	297	1,363	2.5
Welwyn Hatfield	539	226	765	1.3	Swale	1,112	427	1,539	2.1
Norfolk	6,767	2,493	9,260	2.0	Thanet	1,867	630	2,497	3.6
Breckland	610	261	871	1.2	Tonbridge and Malling	504	198	702	1.1
Broadland	487	213	700	1.0	Tunbridge Wells	501	179	680	1.1
Great Yarmouth	1,796	631	2,427	4.6	Oxfordshire	3,158	1,176	4,334	1.1
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	916	423	1,339	1.7	Cherwell	597	241	838	1.0
North Norfolk	625	237	862	1.6	Oxford	1,290	401	1,691	1.8
Norwich	1,806	543	2,349	3.0	South Oxfordshire	524	241	765	1.0
South Norfolk	527	185	712	1.1	Vale of White Horse	434	172	606	0.8
Suffolk	5,535	2,035	7,570	1.9	West Oxfordshire	313	121	434	0.7
Babergh	462	186	648	1.3	Surrey	4,663	1,780	6,443	1.0
Forest Heath	214	117	331	0.9	Elmbridge	568	224	792	1.1
Ipswich	1,842	585	2,427	3.4	Epsom and Ewell	296	124	420	1.0
Mid Suffolk	362	189	551	1.1	Guildford	684	269	953	1.1
St. Edmundsbury	480	196	676	1.1	Mole Valley	254	98	352	0.7
Suffolk Coastal	655	242	897	1.4	Reigate and Banstead	458	191	649	0.8
Waveney	1,520	520	2,040	3.2	Runnymede	347	126	473	0.9
LONDON	119,625	48,217	167,842	3.5	Spelthorne	487	188	675	1.2
Greater London	119,625	48,217	167,842	3.5	Surrey Heath	350	116	466	0.9
Barking and Dagenham	2,346	980	3,326	3.3	Tandridge	291	97	388	0.8
Barnet	4,069	1,721	5,790	2.8	Waverley	470	162	632	0.9
Bexley	1,938	860	2,798	2.1	Woking	458	185	643	1.1
Brent	5,976	2,355	8,331	4.6	West Sussex	3,578	1,267	4,845	1.1
Bromley	2,637	1,098	3,735	2.1	Adur	341	119	460	1.4
Camden	4,151	1,721	5,872	4.0	Arun	628	247	875	1.2
City of London	76	28	104	1.9	Chichester	524	198	722	1.2
Croydon	4,289	1,789	6,078	2.8	Crawley	611	214	825	1.3
Ealing	4,319	1,609	5,928	2.9	Horsham	543	196	739	1.0
Enfield	4,131	1,774	5,905	3.4	Mid Sussex	415	147	562	0.7
Greenwich	4,197	1,755	5,952	4.3	Worthing	516	146	662	1.2
Hackney	5,838	2,359	8,197	5.9	SOUTH WEST	33,185	12,079	45,264	1.5
Hammersmith and Fulham	3,280	1,323	4,603	3.8	Bath and North East Somerset UA	885	335	1,220	1.2
Haringey	5,467	2,091	7,558	5.0	Bournemouth UA	1,231	366	1,597	1.6
Harrow	2,174	920	3,094	2.3	Bristol, City of UA	4,284	1,379	5,663	2.3
Havering	1,634	715	2,349	1.7	North Somerset UA	905	308	1,213	1.1
Hillingdon	2,604	1,103	3,707	2.4	Plymouth UA	2,598	811	3,409	2.3
Hounslow	2,196	916	3,112	2.2	Poole UA	592	226	818	1.0
Islington	4,389	1,871	6,260	4.9	South Gloucestershire UA	1,075	393	1,468	1.0
Kensington and Chelsea	1,973	987	2,960	2.6	Swindon UA	1,470	586	2,056	1.8
Kingston upon Thames	1,177	475	1,652	1.7	Torbay UA	1,392	495	1,887	2.6
Lambeth	7,664	3,054	10,718	5.5	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	4,427	1,753	6,180	2.1
Lewisham	5,507	2,234	7,741	4.5	Caradon	520	250	770	1.6
Merton	2,111	855	2,966	2.3	Carrick	760	259	1,019	2.0
Newham	5,425	1,849	7,274	4.5	Kerrier	875	348	1,223	2.2
Redbridge	2,737	1,181	3,918	2.6	North Cornwall	665	289	954	2.1
Richmond upon Thames	1,312	650	1,962	1.7	Penwith	757	251	1,008	2.8
Southwark	6,921	2,795	9,716	5.7	Restormel	843	351	1,194	2.1
Sutton	1,331	559	1,890	1.7	Isles of Scilly	7	5	12	0.9
Tower Hamlets	6,453	2,030	8,483	6.3					
Waltham Forest	4,458	1,550	6,008	4.1					
Wandsworth	3,879	1,675	5,554	2.9					
Westminster	2,966	1,335	4,301	3.2					

CLAIMANT COUNT F.12

Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Devon	4,492	1,693	6,185	1.5	Scottish Borders	782	284	1,066	1.7
East Devon	484	192	676	1.0	Shetland Islands	155	47	202	1.5
Exeter	875	276	1,151	1.6	South Ayrshire	1,806	517	2,323	3.5
Mid Devon	306	150	456	1.1	South Lanarkshire	3,905	1,210	5,115	2.7
North Devon	734	305	1,039	2.0	Stirling	954	302	1,256	2.3
South Hams	422	195	617	1.3	West Dunbartonshire	1,974	520	2,494	4.3
Teignbridge	686	245	931	1.4	West Lothian	1,802	597	2,399	2.4
Torridge	752	247	999	2.9	NORTHERN IRELAND	25,234	7,575	32,809	3.2
West Devon	233	83	316	1.1	Antrim	513	186	699	2.3
Dorset	1,515	580	2,095	1.0	Ards	1,031	282	1,313	2.9
Christchurch	191	63	254	1.1	Armagh	589	209	798	2.4
East Dorset	272	109	381	0.8	Ballymena	510	220	730	2.0
North Dorset	172	72	244	0.7	Ballymoney	248	99	347	2.1
Purbeck	125	61	186	0.7	Banbridge	276	120	396	1.5
West Dorset	297	106	403	0.8	Belfast	6,459	1,533	7,992	4.7
Weymouth and Portland	458	169	627	1.7	Carrickfergus	499	129	628	2.7
Gloucestershire	4,068	1,462	5,530	1.6	Castlereagh	587	127	714	1.8
Cheltenham	955	270	1,225	1.8	Coleraine	865	270	1,135	3.3
Cotswold	303	139	442	0.9	Cookstown	238	113	351	1.8
Forest of Dean	533	234	767	1.6	Craigavon	961	358	1,319	2.7
Gloucester	1,210	400	1,610	2.4	Derry	2,939	783	3,722	5.7
Stroud	634	266	900	1.4	Down	845	261	1,106	2.9
Tewkesbury	433	153	586	1.3	Dungannon	349	186	535	1.9
Somerset	2,551	1,023	3,574	1.2	Fermanagh	1,087	378	1,465	4.2
Mendip	614	264	878	1.4	Larne	424	147	571	3.0
Sedgemoor	698	276	974	1.6	Limavady	565	213	778	3.8
South Somerset	552	209	761	0.9	Lisburn	1,106	308	1,414	2.1
Taunton Deane	484	196	680	1.1	Magherafelt	245	131	376	1.6
West Somerset	203	78	281	1.5	Moyle	260	87	347	3.7
Wiltshire	1,700	669	2,369	0.9	Newry and Mourne	1,261	381	1,642	3.1
Kennet	303	134	437	1.0	Newtownabbey	835	213	1,048	2.1
North Wiltshire	563	244	807	1.0	North Down	872	275	1,147	2.4
Salisbury	329	118	447	0.7	Omagh	746	307	1,053	3.6
West Wiltshire	505	173	678	1.0	Strabane	924	259	1,183	5.1
WALES	31,299	9,799	41,098	2.4					
Blaenau Gwent	1,131	335	1,466	3.5					
Bridgend	1,153	370	1,523	2.0					
Caerphilly	1,925	591	2,516	2.4					
Cardiff	3,868	1,007	4,875	2.5					
Carmarthenshire	1,628	571	2,199	2.2					
Ceredigion	545	227	772	1.7					
Conwy	960	318	1,278	2.1					
Denbighshire	780	256	1,036	1.9					
Flintshire	1,139	398	1,537	1.7					
Gwynedd	1,421	463	1,884	2.8					
Isle of Anglesey	1,000	350	1,350	3.4					
Merthyr Tydfil	821	230	1,051	3.1					
Monmouthshire	537	186	723	1.4					
Neath Port Talbot	1,570	530	2,100	2.6					
Newport	1,829	485	2,314	2.8					
Pembrokeshire	1,619	535	2,154	3.3					
Powys	909	351	1,260	1.7					
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	2,311	777	3,088	2.2					
Swansea	2,916	788	3,704	2.8					
Torfaen	903	312	1,215	2.3					
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,302	380	1,682	2.4					
Wrexham	1,032	339	1,371	1.7					
SCOTLAND	73,496	21,953	95,449	3.0					
Aberdeen City	2,033	567	2,600	1.9					
Aberdeenshire	1,323	525	1,848	1.3					
Angus	1,371	509	1,880	2.9					
Argyll and Bute	1,122	406	1,528	2.8					
Clackmannanshire	822	237	1,059	3.5					
Dumfries and Galloway	1,628	637	2,265	2.6					
Dundee City	3,061	833	3,894	4.3					
East Ayrshire	2,442	836	3,278	4.5					
East Dunbartonshire	963	250	1,213	1.8					
East Lothian	742	183	925	1.7					
East Renfrewshire	720	233	953	1.8					
Edinburgh, City of	5,474	1,644	7,118	2.4					
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	506	121	627	4.1					
Falkirk	2,252	679	2,931	3.2					
Fife	5,931	1,845	7,776	3.6					
Glasgow City	13,331	3,415	16,746	4.6					
Highland	2,866	935	3,801	3.0					
Inverclyde	1,956	447	2,403	4.7					
Midlothian	702	198	900	1.8					
Moray	759	314	1,073	2.0					
North Ayrshire	2,913	1,012	3,925	4.7					
North Lanarkshire	5,205	1,493	6,698	3.3					
Orkney Islands	151	66	217	1.9					
Perth and Kinross	1,088	399	1,487	1.9					
Renfrewshire	2,757	692	3,449	3.2					

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 November 13 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
UNITED KINGDOM	659,977	224,669	884,646	2.4	Merseyside (Met County)				
NORTH EAST	38,430	11,045	49,475	3.2	Birkenhead	1,743	526	2,269	5.0
Cleveland (former county)					Bootle	1,821	484	2,305	5.1
Hartlepool	1,907	467	2,374	4.5	Crosby	830	267	1,097	2.6
Middlesbrough	2,429	612	3,041	5.5	Knowsley North and Sefton East	1,349	434	1,783	3.1
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	1,455	378	1,833	3.2	Knowsley South	1,710	517	2,227	3.8
Redcar	1,786	447	2,233	4.2	Liverpool Garston	1,504	461	1,965	3.9
Stockton North	1,761	473	2,234	4.3	Liverpool Riverside	3,049	802	3,851	6.1
Stockton South	1,422	410	1,832	3.1	Liverpool Walton	2,158	581	2,739	5.2
Durham					Liverpool Wavertree	2,051	556	2,607	4.6
Bishop Auckland	954	381	1,335	2.6	Liverpool West Derby	2,085	615	2,700	5.0
Darlington	1,216	354	1,570	3.1	Southport	722	189	911	1.8
Durham, City of	803	257	1,060	1.8	St. Helens North	992	323	1,315	2.3
Easington	789	253	1,042	2.2	St. Helens South	1,265	414	1,679	3.3
North Durham	851	275	1,126	2.1	Wallasey	1,308	389	1,697	3.4
North West Durham	835	309	1,144	2.2	Wirral South	552	218	770	1.8
Sedgefield	814	265	1,079	2.1	Wirral West	642	230	872	2.0
Northumberland					YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	58,068	18,737	76,805	2.5
Berwick-upon-Tweed	705	285	990	2.4	Humberside (former county)				
Blyth Valley	1,103	336	1,439	2.8	Beverley and Holderness	787	343	1,130	1.9
Hexham	506	182	688	1.5	Brigg and Goole	752	283	1,035	2.1
Wansbeck	1,124	381	1,505	3.1	Cleethorpes	896	372	1,268	2.4
Tyne and Wear (Met County)					East Yorkshire	938	375	1,313	2.4
Blaydon	830	236	1,066	2.2	Great Grimsby	1,708	547	2,255	4.4
Gateshead East and Washington West	942	287	1,229	2.5	Haltemprice and Howden	526	207	733	1.4
Houghton and Washington East	1,157	402	1,559	2.9	Kingston upon Hull East	1,819	558	2,377	4.6
Jarrow	1,392	410	1,802	3.7	Kingston upon Hull North	2,127	671	2,798	4.9
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,383	374	1,757	2.9	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,201	600	2,801	5.8
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	1,655	427	2,082	4.1	Scunthorpe	970	351	1,321	2.8
Newcastle upon Tyne North	976	229	1,205	2.4	North Yorkshire				
North Tyneside	1,381	396	1,777	3.4	Harrogate and Knaresborough	442	154	596	1.2
South Shields	2,047	508	2,555	5.3	Richmond	487	194	681	1.2
Sunderland North	1,384	390	1,774	3.6	Ryedale	394	196	590	1.2
Sunderland South	1,577	458	2,035	4.1	Scarborough and Whitby	1,191	410	1,601	2.9
Tyne Bridge	2,124	505	2,629	5.4	Selby	652	227	879	1.4
Tynemouth	1,122	358	1,480	2.9	Skipton and Ripon	351	153	504	0.9
NORTH WEST	78,254	23,648	101,902	2.5	Vale of York	324	154	478	0.8
Cheshire					York, City of	992	334	1,326	2.0
Chester, City of	760	237	997	1.8	South Yorkshire (Met County)				
Congleton	417	170	587	1.0	Barnsley Central	833	243	1,076	2.3
Crewe and Nantwich	647	264	911	1.6	Barnsley East and Mexborough	857	282	1,139	2.2
Eddisbury	456	184	640	1.2	Barnsley West and Penistone	665	269	934	1.8
Ellesmere Port and Neston	625	184	809	1.5	Don Valley	800	271	1,071	2.0
Halton	1,118	364	1,482	3.0	Doncaster Central	1,314	399	1,713	3.3
Macclesfield	439	113	552	1.0	Doncaster North	993	318	1,311	2.7
Tatton	427	138	565	1.2	Rother Valley	812	307	1,119	2.0
Warrington North	836	244	1,080	1.8	Rotherham	1,206	306	1,512	3.3
Warrington South	658	215	873	1.5	Sheffield Attercliffe	1,075	318	1,393	2.5
Weaver Vale	961	327	1,288	2.3	Sheffield Brightside	1,561	426	1,987	4.3
Cumbria					Sheffield Central	2,586	652	3,238	5.3
Barrow and Furness	1,146	267	1,413	2.7	Sheffield Hallam	482	160	642	1.3
Carlisle	744	232	976	2.1	Sheffield Heeley	1,273	391	1,664	3.4
Copeland	946	292	1,238	2.9	Sheffield Hillsborough	814	250	1,064	1.8
Penrith and The Border	332	142	474	0.9	Wentworth	908	260	1,168	2.3
Westmorland and Lonsdale	242	101	343	0.7	West Yorkshire (Met County)				
Workington	852	251	1,103	2.2	Batley and Spen	692	227	919	1.7
Greater Manchester (Met County)					Bradford North	1,889	534	2,423	4.4
Altrincham and Sale West	472	178	650	1.2	Bradford South	1,313	453	1,766	3.1
Ashton under Lyne	1,091	324	1,415	2.4	Bradford West	2,375	616	2,991	4.8
Bolton North East	1,090	310	1,400	2.6	Calder Valley	716	237	953	1.6
Bolton South East	1,191	360	1,551	2.9	Colne Valley	846	287	1,133	1.9
Bolton West	579	189	768	1.5	Dewsbury	697	231	928	1.8
Bury North	693	264	957	1.7	Elmet	537	167	704	1.3
Bury South	636	215	851	1.6	Halifax	1,257	389	1,646	2.9
Cheadle	380	146	526	1.0	Hemsworth	742	234	976	1.8
Denton and Reddish	842	280	1,122	2.1	Huddersfield	1,311	446	1,757	3.4
Eccles	941	249	1,190	2.1	Keighley	741	269	1,010	1.9
Hazel Grove	428	157	585	1.2	Leeds Central	2,536	625	3,161	5.4
Heywood and Middleton	859	278	1,137	1.9	Leeds East	1,447	447	1,894	4.1
Leigh	972	315	1,287	2.2	Leeds North East	1,043	366	1,409	2.8
Makerfield	846	277	1,123	2.0	Leeds North West	761	266	1,027	1.6
Manchester Blackley	1,872	510	2,382	5.2	Leeds West	1,184	401	1,585	2.9
Manchester Central	3,023	798	3,821	6.8	Morley and Rothwell	695	277	972	1.6
Manchester Gorton	2,288	645	2,933	5.3	Normanton	495	222	717	1.4
Manchester Withington	1,403	425	1,828	3.1	Pontefract and Castleford	868	283	1,151	2.3
Oldham East and Saddleworth	876	288	1,164	1.8	Pudsey	435	213	648	1.1
Oldham West and Royton	1,273	353	1,626	2.8	Shipley	705	233	938	1.7
Rochdale	1,473	445	1,918	3.3	Wakefield	1,047	333	1,380	2.3
Salford	1,282	315	1,597	3.5	EAST MIDLANDS	40,447	14,693	55,140	2.1
Stalybridge and Hyde	929	326	1,255	2.3	Derbyshire				
Stockport	912	261	1,173	2.2	Amber Valley	661	265	926	1.6
Stretford and Urmston	1,105	304	1,409	2.5	Bolsover	875	319	1,194	2.3
Wigan	942	250	1,192	2.4	Chesterfield	1,227	418	1,645	3.0
Worsley	859	294	1,153	2.0	Derby North	968	337	1,305	2.2
Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,315	383	1,698	3.0	Derby South	2,025	599	2,624	4.3
Lancashire					Erewash	891	344	1,235	1.9
Blackburn	1,237	363	1,600	2.7	High Peak	632	271	903	1.5
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,008	269	1,277	2.4	North East Derbyshire	874	311	1,185	2.2
Blackpool South	1,443	356	1,799	3.2	South Derbyshire	571	223	794	1.2
Burnley	676	202	878	1.6	West Derbyshire	458	226	684	1.2
Chorley	579	207	786	1.2	Leicestershire				
Fylde	427	137	564	1.1	Blaby	554	206	760	1.3
Hyndburn	681	197	878	1.6	Bosworth	532	250	782	1.4
Lancaster and Wyre	586	183	769	1.2	Charnwood	647	280	927	1.6
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,113	364	1,477	2.9	Harborough	655	252	907	1.6
Pendle	640	232	872	1.6	Leicester East	1,954	854	2,808	5.1
Preston	1,390	354	1,744	2.8	Leicester South	2,765	838	3,603	5.5
Ribble Valley	291	113	404	0.7	Leicester West	2,383	847	3,230	5.7
Rossendale and Darwen	620	255	875	1.5	Loughborough	783	311	1,094	1.8
South Ribble	511	164	675	1.2	North West Leicestershire	487	205	692	1.3
West Lancashire	1,093	382	1,475	2.6	Rutland and Melton	295	148	443	0.8

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at November 13 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	648	267	915	1.8	Cambridge	770	257	1,027	1.5
Gainsborough	688	270	958	1.9	Huntingdon	570	245	815	1.2
Grantham and Stamford	446	195	641	1.1	North East Cambridgeshire	672	316	988	1.6
Lincoln	1,070	296	1,366	2.4	North West Cambridgeshire	572	235	807	1.3
Louth and Horncastle	696	303	999	1.9	Peterborough	1,147	391	1,538	2.6
Sleaford and North Hykeham	396	193	589	1.0	South Cambridgeshire	350	120	470	0.8
South Holland and The Deepings	413	226	639	1.2	South East Cambridgeshire	544	191	735	1.1
Northamptonshire					Essex				
Corby	896	292	1,188	2.0	Basildon	820	344	1,164	1.9
Daventry	526	241	767	1.0	Billericay	622	274	896	1.4
Kettering	689	294	983	1.6	Braintree	638	336	974	1.5
Northampton North	1,023	368	1,391	2.3	Brentwood and Ongar	342	171	513	1.0
Northampton South	941	330	1,271	1.8	Castle Point	452	230	682	1.3
Wellingborough	841	391	1,232	1.9	Colchester	693	266	959	1.5
Nottinghamshire					Epping Forest	615	333	948	1.6
Ashfield	847	317	1,164	2.0	Harlow	780	286	1,066	1.9
Bassetlaw	792	291	1,083	2.0	Harwich	1,035	394	1,429	2.7
Broxtowe	667	216	883	1.5	Maldon and East Chelmsford	494	211	705	1.3
Gedling	657	241	898	1.6	North Essex	391	170	561	1.0
Mansfield	892	297	1,189	2.3	Rayleigh	423	172	595	1.1
Newark	657	284	941	1.7	Rochford and Southend East	1,372	417	1,789	3.3
Nottingham East	1,991	524	2,515	4.4	Saffron Walden	361	166	527	0.9
Nottingham North	1,744	539	2,283	4.4	Southend West	765	240	1,005	2.1
Nottingham South	1,514	365	1,879	2.9	Thurrock	1,007	439	1,446	2.2
Rushcliffe	487	195	682	1.0	West Chelmsford	605	238	843	1.3
Sherwood	689	254	943	1.6	Hertfordshire				
WEST MIDLANDS	67,897	21,839	89,736	2.8	Broxbourne	576	315	891	1.6
Herefordshire					Hemel Hempstead	781	312	1,093	1.9
Hereford	701	284	985	1.8	Hertford and Stortford	362	142	504	0.8
Leominster	433	193	626	1.2	Hertsmere	613	239	852	1.5
Shropshire					Hitchin and Harpenden	418	187	605	1.1
Ludlow	384	143	527	1.2	North East Hertfordshire	406	202	608	1.1
North Shropshire	590	246	836	1.5	South West Hertfordshire	475	214	689	1.1
Shrewsbury and Atcham	542	169	711	1.2	St. Albans	472	171	643	1.2
Telford	918	315	1,233	2.4	Stevenage	641	201	842	1.5
Wrekin, The	532	216	748	1.3	Watford	761	273	1,034	1.6
Staffordshire					Welwyn Hatfield	516	216	732	1.3
Burton	733	280	1,013	1.7	Norfolk				
Cannock Chase	647	248	895	1.5	Great Yarmouth	1,796	631	2,427	4.6
Lichfield	448	202	650	1.3	Mid Norfolk	432	197	629	1.0
Newcastle-under-Lyme	595	229	824	1.5	North Norfolk	625	237	862	1.6
South Staffordshire	741	269	1,010	1.9	North West Norfolk	770	313	1,083	1.9
Stafford	860	257	1,117	2.0	Norwich North	885	288	1,173	2.0
Staffordshire Moorlands	491	197	688	1.3	Norwich South	1,200	360	1,560	2.7
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,248	319	1,567	3.2	South Norfolk	497	180	677	1.1
Stoke-on-Trent North	834	293	1,127	2.5	South West Norfolk	562	287	849	1.3
Stoke-on-Trent South	954	345	1,299	2.3	Suffolk				
Stone	380	172	552	1.0	Bury St Edmunds	462	220	682	1.1
Tamworth	700	311	1,011	1.7	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	591	225	816	1.5
Warwickshire					Ipswich	1,525	477	2,002	3.7
North Warwickshire	717	279	996	1.7	South Suffolk	479	193	672	1.3
Nuneaton	812	261	1,073	1.8	Suffolk Coastal	625	229	854	1.6
Rugby and Kenilworth	746	269	1,015	1.6	Waveney	1,432	488	1,920	3.4
Stratford-on-Avon	468	192	660	1.0	West Suffolk	421	203	624	0.9
Warwick and Leamington	806	290	1,096	1.6	LONDON	119,625	48,217	167,842	3.5
West Midlands (Met County)					Greater London				
Aldridge - Brownhills	883	311	1,194	2.6	Barking	1,225	491	1,716	3.4
Birmingham Edgbaston	1,610	454	2,064	3.6	Battersea	1,509	673	2,182	3.3
Birmingham Erdington	1,987	563	2,550	4.8	Beckenham	1,123	453	1,576	2.5
Birmingham Hall Green	1,210	393	1,603	3.5	Bethnal Green and Bow	3,832	1,220	5,052	6.5
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,024	591	2,615	6.1	Bexleyheath and Crayford	658	308	966	1.9
Birmingham Ladywood	5,068	1,251	6,319	9.7	Brent East	2,338	862	3,200	4.8
Birmingham Northfield	1,232	377	1,609	3.5	Brent North	1,133	510	1,643	2.8
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,565	681	3,246	5.4	Brent South	2,505	983	3,488	6.1
Birmingham Selly Oak	1,540	511	2,051	3.4	Brentford and Isleworth	1,043	464	1,507	1.9
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	4,127	1,172	5,299	7.8	Bromley and Chislehurst	738	308	1,046	1.9
Birmingham Yardley	1,422	453	1,875	4.5	Camberwell and Peckham	2,945	1,171	4,116	7.8
Coventry North East	1,852	573	2,425	3.9	Carshalton and Wallington	771	334	1,105	1.9
Coventry North West	1,303	377	1,680	2.7	Chingford and Woodford Green	828	343	1,171	2.3
Coventry South	1,462	394	1,856	3.0	Chipping Barnet	969	417	1,386	2.2
Dudley North	1,533	457	1,990	3.7	Cities of London and Westminster	1,442	713	2,155	2.5
Dudley South	1,187	383	1,570	3.0	Croydon Central	1,468	606	2,074	2.8
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,138	379	1,517	3.0	Croydon North	2,116	850	2,966	3.8
Meriden	1,136	381	1,517	2.5	Croydon South	705	333	1,038	1.7
Solihull	511	208	719	1.3	Dagenham	1,121	489	1,610	3.2
Stourbridge	926	331	1,257	2.5	Dulwich and West Norwood	2,225	965	3,190	4.6
Sutton Coldfield	645	258	903	1.7	Ealing North	1,337	581	1,918	2.5
Walsall North	1,453	491	1,944	3.6	Ealing Southall	1,925	700	2,625	3.1
Walsall South	1,608	510	2,118	4.2	Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,330	782	3,112	3.9
Warley	1,653	514	2,167	4.7	East Ham	2,190	724	2,914	3.9
West Bromwich East	1,443	474	1,917	4.0	Edmonton	1,608	679	2,287	3.9
West Bromwich West	1,797	552	2,349	4.4	Eltham	1,008	470	1,478	3.0
Wolverhampton North East	1,509	483	1,992	4.1	Enfield North	1,405	559	1,964	3.2
Wolverhampton South East	1,554	512	2,066	5.0	Enfield, Southgate	1,118	536	1,654	2.9
Wolverhampton South West	1,484	482	1,966	3.7	Erith and Thamesmead	1,790	701	2,491	4.1
Worcestershire					Feltham and Heston	1,153	452	1,605	2.4
Bromsgrove	740	259	999	1.9	Finchley and Golders Green	1,402	630	2,032	2.8
Mid Worcestershire	433	200	633	1.1	Greenwich and Woolwich	2,182	884	3,066	5.2
Redditch	742	289	1,031	2.0	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	2,714	1,059	3,773	5.6
West Worcestershire	365	131	496	1.0	Hackney South and Shoreditch	3,124	1,300	4,424	6.3
Worcester	740	208	948	1.6	Hammersmith and Fulham	2,007	869	2,876	3.2
Wyre Forest	735	257	992	1.7	Hampstead and Highgate	1,707	740	2,447	3.3
EAST	39,732	15,395	55,127	1.7	Harrow East	1,209	505	1,714	2.5
Bedfordshire					Harrow West	965	415	1,380	2.1
Bedford	1,285	408	1,693	2.8	Hayes and Harlington	1,251	498	1,749	3.3
Luton North	1,010	393	1,403	2.4	Hendon	1,698	674	2,372	3.4
Luton South	1,544	472	2,016	3.2	Holborn and St Pancras	2,444	981	3,425	4.8
Mid Bedfordshire	398	166	564	1.0	Hornchurch	516	238	754	1.6
North East Bedfordshire	459	231	690	1.2	Hornsey and Wood Green	2,027	829	2,856	3.7
South West Bedfordshire	673	283	956	1.6	Ilford North	833	368	1,201	2.1
					Ilford South	1,661	679	2,340	3.4
					Islington North	2,461	1,058	3,519	5.3
					Islington South and Finsbury	1,928	813	2,741	4.5

F.13 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at November 13 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Kensington and Chelsea	1,022	590	1,612	1.8	Oxfordshire				
Kingston and Surbiton	901	357	1,258	1.7	Banbury	516	210	726	1.0
Lewisham East	1,379	602	1,981	3.9	Henley	346	134	480	0.9
Lewisham West	1,880	749	2,629	4.6	Oxford East	1,103	346	1,449	2.2
Lewisham, Deptford	2,248	883	3,131	5.1	Oxford West and Abingdon	476	150	626	0.9
Leyton and Wanstead	1,678	629	2,307	3.9	Wantage	377	207	584	0.9
Mitcham and Morden	1,407	550	1,957	3.1	Witney	340	129	469	0.8
North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,922	1,160	4,082	5.1	Surrey				
Old Bexley and Sidcup	497	252	749	1.4	East Surrey	356	120	476	0.8
Orpington	776	337	1,113	1.8	Epsom and Ewell	406	166	572	1.0
Poplar and Canning Town	3,547	1,093	4,640	5.8	Esher and Walton	467	189	656	1.0
Putney	881	398	1,279	2.2	Guildford	556	219	775	1.2
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,551	1,047	3,598	4.4	Mole Valley	285	100	385	0.7
Richmond Park	864	409	1,273	1.8	Reigate	324	149	473	0.9
Romford	558	253	811	1.7	Runnymede and Weybridge	448	161	609	1.0
Ruislip - Northwood	613	303	916	1.8	South West Surrey	407	143	550	0.9
Streatham	2,920	1,150	4,070	5.0	Surrey Heath	442	146	588	0.9
Sutton and Cheam	560	225	785	1.4	Woking	485	199	684	1.1
Tooting	1,489	604	2,093	3.1	West Sussex				
Tottenham	3,440	1,262	4,702	6.3	Arundel and South Downs	291	112	403	0.8
Twickenham	724	359	1,083	1.6	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	474	191	665	1.4
Upminster	560	224	784	1.9	Chichester	498	192	690	1.3
Uxbridge	740	302	1,042	2.0	Crawley	611	214	825	1.3
Vauxhall	3,573	1,403	4,976	6.1	East Worthing and Shoreham	518	157	675	1.3
Walthamstow	2,195	712	2,907	4.7	Horsham	470	160	630	1.0
West Ham	2,309	842	3,151	5.0	Mid Sussex	315	108	423	0.7
Wimbledon	704	305	1,009	1.6	Worthing West	401	133	534	1.1
SOUTH EAST	54,310	19,689	73,999	1.5	Wight, Isle of				
Berkshire (former county)					Isle of Wight	1,423	491	1,914	2.5
Bracknell	640	269	909	1.2	SOUTH WEST	33,185	12,079	45,264	1.5
Maidenhead	608	253	861	1.6	Avon (former county)				
Newbury	494	201	695	1.1	Bath	659	247	906	1.6
Reading East	895	287	1,182	1.7	Bristol East	1,305	420	1,725	3.0
Reading West	907	338	1,245	2.0	Bristol North West	783	271	1,054	1.6
Slough	1,612	591	2,203	3.1	Bristol South	1,059	379	1,438	2.4
Spelthorne	514	195	709	1.3	Bristol West	1,128	320	1,448	1.8
Windsor	598	270	868	1.4	Kingswood	615	209	824	1.3
Wokingham	451	179	630	1.0	Northavon	405	149	554	0.9
Buckinghamshire					Wansdyke	290	112	402	0.7
Aylesbury	665	235	900	1.3	Weston-Super-Mare	617	195	812	1.4
Beaconsfield	467	212	679	1.3	Woodspring	288	113	401	0.7
Buckingham	286	111	397	0.7	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly				
Chesham and Amersham	445	173	618	1.2	Falmouth and Camborne	1,018	349	1,367	2.5
Milton Keynes South West	1,055	417	1,472	2.1	North Cornwall	993	441	1,434	2.3
North East Milton Keynes	870	303	1,173	1.7	South East Cornwall	657	310	967	1.6
Wycombe	1,119	392	1,511	2.3	St Ives	991	383	1,374	2.5
East Sussex					Truro and St Austell	768	270	1,038	1.7
Bexhill and Battle	504	172	676	1.5	Devon				
Brighton Kempdown	1,259	457	1,716	3.2	East Devon	323	138	461	1.0
Brighton Pavilion	1,151	433	1,584	2.6	Exeter	875	276	1,151	1.6
Eastbourne	920	276	1,196	2.3	North Devon	755	316	1,071	2.0
Hastings and Rye	1,423	497	1,920	3.4	Plymouth Devonport	997	323	1,320	2.2
Hove	1,108	444	1,552	2.6	Plymouth Sutton	1,386	391	1,777	3.0
Lewes	494	206	700	1.5	South West Devon	374	169	543	1.0
Wealden	359	153	512	0.8	Teignbridge	630	218	848	1.4
Hampshire					Tiverton and Honiton	446	193	639	1.1
Aldershot	645	253	898	1.2	Torbay	1,119	385	1,504	2.7
Basingstoke	575	196	771	1.1	Torridge and West Devon	963	321	1,284	2.1
East Hampshire	478	172	650	1.1	Totnes	614	269	883	1.7
Eastleigh	402	160	562	0.9	Dorset				
Fareham	375	135	510	0.9	Bournemouth East	615	200	815	1.7
Gosport	396	144	540	1.0	Bournemouth West	616	166	782	1.6
Havant	721	254	975	1.9	Christchurch	350	122	472	1.0
New Forest East	349	130	479	0.9	Mid Dorset and North Poole	267	125	392	0.8
New Forest West	266	99	365	0.8	North Dorset	259	105	364	0.7
North East Hampshire	367	120	487	0.8	Poole	406	149	555	1.2
North West Hampshire	383	148	531	0.9	South Dorset	541	202	743	1.4
Portsmouth North	652	199	851	1.6	West Dorset	284	103	387	0.8
Portsmouth South	1,080	373	1,453	2.2	Gloucestershire				
Romsey	328	119	447	0.8	Cheltenham	891	239	1,130	2.0
Southampton Itchen	1,221	311	1,532	2.3	Cotswold	333	154	487	0.9
Southampton Test	1,072	301	1,373	2.0	Forest of Dean	553	244	797	1.6
Winchester	375	149	524	0.8	Gloucester	1,210	400	1,610	2.4
Kent					Stroud	604	251	855	1.4
Ashford	626	213	839	1.4	Tewkesbury	477	174	651	1.2
Canterbury	688	286	974	1.6	Somerset				
Chatham and Aylesford	928	305	1,233	2.1	Bridgwater	748	264	1,012	1.8
Dartford	707	297	1,004	1.7	Somerton and Frome	306	137	443	0.8
Dover	956	298	1,254	2.4	Taunton	489	197	686	1.1
Faversham and Mid Kent	505	182	687	1.3	Wells	587	267	854	1.5
Folkestone and Hythe	1,066	297	1,363	2.5	Yeovil	421	158	579	1.0
Gillingham	911	316	1,227	2.0	Wiltshire				
Gravesham	1,002	413	1,415	2.4	Devizes	478	200	678	1.0
Maidstone and The Weald	609	203	812	1.3	North Swindon	595	256	851	1.5
Medway	1,058	392	1,450	2.6	North Wiltshire	436	187	623	1.0
North Thanet	1,247	412	1,659	3.2	Salisbury	309	108	417	0.6
Sevenoaks	385	164	549	1.1	South Swindon	898	346	1,244	2.1
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	918	377	1,295	2.3	Westbury	454	158	612	1.0
South Thanet	948	351	1,299	2.8					
Tonbridge and Malling	441	168	609	1.2					
Tunbridge Wells	451	162	613	1.1					

CLAIMANT COUNT F.13

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at November 13 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
WALES	31,299	9,799	41,098	2.4	Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,165	346	1,511	3.4
Aberavon	712	218	930	2.5	Hamilton South	935	265	1,200	3.1
Alyn and Deeside	673	232	905	1.8	Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	914	312	1,226	2.3
Blaenau Gwent	1,131	335	1,466	3.5	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,544	549	2,093	4.3
Brecon and Radnorshire	546	220	766	2.0	Kirkcaldy	1,487	491	1,978	5.1
Bridgend	658	225	883	1.9	Linlithgow	848	274	1,122	2.5
Caernarfon	665	216	881	2.6	Livingston	954	323	1,277	2.2
Caerphilly	1,063	328	1,391	2.6	Midlothian	586	168	754	1.9
Cardiff Central	1,056	268	1,324	2.5	Moray	691	278	969	2.0
Cardiff North	436	147	583	1.2	Motherwell and Wishaw	1,201	334	1,535	3.8
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,360	339	1,699	3.2	North East Fife	687	240	927	2.0
Cardiff West	1,189	297	1,486	3.1	North Tayside	664	260	924	2.0
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	565	211	776	1.9	Ochil	1,090	323	1,413	3.0
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	838	246	1,084	2.6	Orkney and Shetland	306	113	419	1.7
Ceredigion	545	227	772	1.7	Paisley North	1,114	265	1,379	3.7
Clwyd South	536	186	722	1.7	Paisley South	1,312	309	1,621	4.0
Clwyd West	545	198	743	2.0	Perth	699	256	955	2.0
Conwy	792	232	1,024	2.5	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,021	341	1,362	3.1
Cynon Valley	685	222	907	2.4	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	430	172	602	1.8
Delyn	466	166	632	1.5	Stirling	782	247	1,029	2.4
Gower	697	179	876	2.0	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	793	196	989	2.0
Islwyn	616	207	823	2.1	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	468	142	610	1.5
Llanelli	835	301	1,136	2.6	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	393	139	532	1.0
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	424	157	581	2.5	West Renfrewshire	874	229	1,103	2.6
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,067	286	1,353	3.1	Western Isles	506	121	627	4.1
Monmouth	493	175	668	1.5					
Montgomeryshire	355	126	481	1.4	NORTHERN IRELAND	25,234	7,575	32,809	3.2
Neath	858	312	1,170	2.7	Belfast East	1,279	326	1,605	3.5
Newport East	857	213	1,070	2.4	Belfast North	1,830	409	2,239	4.6
Newport West	1,077	301	1,378	2.9	Belfast South	1,497	465	1,962	3.1
Ogmore	627	193	820	2.0	Belfast West	2,668	531	3,199	6.3
Pontypridd	739	243	982	1.8	East Antrim	1,351	350	1,701	3.3
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,009	348	1,357	3.4	East Londonderry	1,430	483	1,913	3.5
Rhondda	819	284	1,103	2.6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,336	509	1,845	3.4
Swansea East	1,127	320	1,447	3.2	Foyle	2,939	783	3,722	5.7
Swansea West	1,092	289	1,381	3.1	Lagan Valley	699	221	920	1.5
Torfaen	842	294	1,136	2.3	Mid Ulster	583	299	882	1.7
Vale of Clwyd	665	222	887	2.2	Newry and Armagh	1,405	439	1,844	3.0
Vale of Glamorgan	1,065	316	1,381	2.5	North Antrim	1,018	406	1,424	2.3
Wrexham	574	170	744	1.8	North Down	1,074	335	1,409	2.7
Ynys-Mon	1,000	350	1,350	3.4	South Antrim	920	325	1,245	2.0
					South Down	1,225	402	1,627	2.6
SCOTLAND	73,496	21,953	95,449	3.0	Strangford	1,183	295	1,478	2.4
Aberdeen Central	882	220	1,102	2.3	Upper Bann	1,127	431	1,558	2.5
Aberdeen North	550	133	683	1.5	West Tyrone	1,670	566	2,236	4.3
Aberdeen South	601	214	815	1.7					
Airdrie and Shotts	1,334	396	1,730	3.6					
Angus	1,000	361	1,361	2.9					
Argyll and Bute	848	306	1,154	3.1					
Ayr	1,168	315	1,483	3.6					
Banff and Buchan	555	234	789	1.7					
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	931	282	1,213	3.9					
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,536	489	2,025	4.0					
Central Fife	1,542	474	2,016	4.4					
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,140	276	1,416	3.5					
Clydesdale	1,073	375	1,448	2.8					
Coatbridge and Chryston	993	281	1,274	3.0					
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	827	226	1,053	2.5					
Cunninghame North	1,375	446	1,821	4.4					
Cunninghame South	1,538	566	2,104	5.1					
Dumbarton	1,244	390	1,634	3.4					
Dumfries	837	309	1,146	2.4					
Dundee East	1,701	448	2,149	4.9					
Dundee West	1,360	385	1,745	3.8					
Dunfermline East	1,199	337	1,536	3.7					
Dunfermline West	1,016	303	1,319	3.1					
East Kilbride	967	308	1,275	2.4					
East Lothian	628	144	772	1.7					
Eastwood	720	233	953	1.8					
Edinburgh Central	1,064	326	1,390	2.4					
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	953	273	1,226	2.7					
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,321	396	1,717	3.3					
Edinburgh Pentlands	776	257	1,033	2.1					
Edinburgh South	703	230	933	1.8					
Edinburgh West	771	201	972	2.0					
Falkirk East	1,083	363	1,446	3.1					
Falkirk West	1,169	316	1,485	3.4					
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	791	328	1,119	2.9					
Glasgow Anniesland	1,413	366	1,779	4.7					
Glasgow Baillieston	1,247	333	1,580	4.1					
Glasgow Cathcart	1,040	270	1,310	3.3					
Glasgow Govan	1,482	413	1,895	4.8					
Glasgow Kelvin	1,569	418	1,987	4.1					
Glasgow Maryhill	1,782	516	2,298	5.6					
Glasgow Pollok	1,355	317	1,672	4.5					
Glasgow Rutherglen	857	238	1,095	2.8					
Glasgow Shettleston	1,526	315	1,841	5.1					
Glasgow Springburn	1,709	409	2,118	5.0					
Gordon	443	188	631	1.3					
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,413	336	1,749	4.6					

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

^a Percentages of resident working-age population of area. These are different from the national and regional claimant count rates shown in Tables F.1, C.5 (under other complementary measures of unemployment) and Table A.3. For further details see p55, Labour Market Trends, February 2003.

Note: Formerly Table C.23.

F.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	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	226.7	156.2	70.5	220.7	4.2	157.2	63.5
	Oct 9 R	224.0	158.2	65.9	215.4	-5.3	153.7	61.7
Nov13 P		220.6	158.6	62.0	214.7	-0.7	153.0	61.7

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2002	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	255.3	175.4	79.9	225.8	3.2	161.8	64.0
	Oct 9 R	255.4	177.2	78.2	219.5	-6.3	157.0	62.5
Nov13 P		228.0	160.1	67.9	220.6	1.1	157.9	62.7

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

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

Note: Formerly Table C.31.

CLAIMANT COUNT

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration

Leavers between 9 October and 12 November 2003

F.24

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands						
Found work	77.3	22.6	14.8	5.0	0.8	120.5
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.2
Gone abroad	4.8	1.8	1.1	0.4	0.1	8.1
Claimed Income Support	2.2	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.2	5.7
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.2	2.3	2.4	1.4	0.4	10.6
Claimed another benefit	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	3.2
Full-time education	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.5
Approved training	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Government-supported training	6.9	2.1	4.9	3.1	0.9	17.9
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
Automatic credits	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gone to prison	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.7
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Ceased claiming	2.1	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.1	4.1
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	9.4	2.3	2.2	0.8	0.3	15.0
Failed to sign	41.9	11.5	8.3	2.3	0.4	64.5
New claim review	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0
Total	157.1	47.2	37.4	14.7	3.5	259.9
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	73.1	67.8	55.0	43.2	29.9	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.4	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.4	
Gone abroad	4.5	5.3	4.0	3.8	2.4	
Claimed Income Support	2.1	4.3	4.6	5.5	6.8	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.0	6.8	9.0	11.7	14.8	
Claimed another benefit	1.1	2.3	2.4	3.4	7.6	
Full-time education	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	
Approved training	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	
Government-supported training	6.6	6.4	18.1	27.0	30.6	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	2.5	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.2	
Gone to prison	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	
Attending court	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Defective claim	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	2.0	2.3	3.3	2.5	2.1	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	
New claim review	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

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

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

F.25 CLAIMANT COUNT

Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending October 2003

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
United Kingdom									
16-17	6.9	8.7	15.6	9	9	9	7	6	7
18-19	33.8	55.5	89.3	13	13	13	8	8	8
20-24	57.1	121.5	178.5	12	13	13	7	8	8
25-29	24.9	72.0	96.9	15	18	17	8	10	10
30-34	19.1	61.4	80.6	17	23	21	9	12	11
35-39	16.6	50.6	67.2	18	25	23	9	12	11
40-44	16.9	40.9	57.8	18	26	24	9	12	11
45-49	15.6	32.5	48.1	18	26	24	9	12	11
50-54	14.9	28.9	43.8	19	26	23	9	11	10
55-59	12.9	25.4	38.3	23	30	28	11	11	11
60 and over	n/a	9.3	9.3	n/a	31	31	n/a	12	12
All ages	218.8	506.6	725.4	15	20	18	8	10	9
North East									
16-17	0.5	0.7	1.2	10	9	10	7	8	7
18-19	2.3	4.0	6.2	14	14	14	8	8	8
20-24	3.0	8.2	11.3	11	14	13	7	8	8
25-29	1.1	4.1	5.2	14	18	17	7	10	9
30-34	0.8	3.4	4.2	16	25	23	7	11	10
35-39	0.8	2.9	3.6	18	27	25	9	11	11
40-44	0.9	2.4	3.3	18	26	24	8	10	9
45-49	0.8	2.1	2.9	19	28	25	9	9	9
50-54	0.7	1.8	2.6	22	28	26	9	10	10
55-59	0.5	1.6	2.2	24	33	31	11	10	10
60 and over	n/a	0.5	0.5	n/a	31	31	n/a	9	9
All ages	11.4	31.7	43.1	15	21	19	8	9	9
North West									
16-17	0.9	1.2	2.2	9	9	9	7	7	7
18-19	4.7	8.1	12.7	13	13	13	8	8	8
20-24	7.5	17.1	24.6	11	14	13	6	8	7
25-29	2.7	9.5	12.1	14	19	18	7	10	9
30-34	1.9	7.9	9.9	16	23	22	8	11	10
35-39	1.8	6.3	8.1	17	25	23	8	12	11
40-44	1.9	4.9	6.8	17	28	25	8	12	11
45-49	1.8	3.9	5.6	18	26	24	8	11	10
50-54	1.7	3.6	5.3	17	27	24	8	10	9
55-59	1.4	3.1	4.5	22	31	28	10	11	10
60 and over	n/a	1.0	1.0	n/a	27	27	n/a	10	10
All ages	26.3	66.5	92.8	14	20	18	7	9	9
Yorkshire and the Humber									
16-17	0.8	1.0	1.8	8	7	7	6	4	5
18-19	3.3	5.5	8.7	13	13	13	8	8	8
20-24	5.1	12.1	17.2	11	13	13	7	8	8
25-29	2.0	7.1	9.1	14	17	16	8	10	9
30-34	1.6	6.0	7.6	17	22	21	9	12	11
35-39	1.3	4.6	6.0	18	24	23	8	12	11
40-44	1.4	3.5	5.0	18	24	22	9	11	11
45-49	1.3	2.8	4.2	19	27	24	9	11	10
50-54	1.3	2.7	4.0	17	25	22	9	11	10
55-59	1.0	2.3	3.3	23	30	28	11	11	11
60 and over	n/a	0.8	0.8	n/a	32	32	n/a	11	11
All ages	19.1	48.5	67.7	15	19	18	8	9	9
East Midlands									
16-17	0.4	0.5	1.0	9	8	9	7	6	6
18-19	2.1	3.4	5.5	12	13	12	8	8	8
20-24	3.7	7.7	11.4	12	13	13	7	8	8
25-29	1.5	4.3	5.9	14	17	16	7	10	9
30-34	1.1	3.8	4.9	17	21	20	9	11	10
35-39	1.1	3.0	4.1	18	23	22	9	11	11
40-44	1.2	2.6	3.7	16	24	21	8	11	10
45-49	1.1	2.0	3.2	15	25	21	8	11	10
50-54	1.2	2.0	3.2	17	23	21	9	11	10
55-59	1.0	1.8	2.8	21	26	24	10	10	10
60 and over	n/a	0.7	0.7	n/a	26	26	n/a	12	12
All ages	14.4	31.9	46.3	15	19	17	8	9	9
West Midlands									
16-17	0.6	0.6	1.1	9	10	9	7	7	7
18-19	3.4	5.7	9.1	13	13	13	8	8	8
20-24	5.7	12.7	18.4	12	13	13	7	8	8
25-29	2.2	7.0	9.2	16	19	19	8	11	10
30-34	1.7	5.7	7.4	19	24	23	10	12	11
35-39	1.5	4.6	6.1	17	26	24	9	13	12
40-44	1.6	3.8	5.4	18	27	24	9	13	11
45-49	1.6	3.1	4.7	17	27	24	9	12	10
50-54	1.4	2.9	4.3	19	25	23	9	11	10
55-59	1.4	2.6	3.9	24	30	28	12	11	11
60 and over	n/a	1.1	1.1	n/a	31	31	n/a	13	13
All ages	21.0	49.7	70.7	16	20	19	8	10	10
East									
16-17	0.4	0.4	0.8	9	10	9	6	7	7
18-19	2.1	3.2	5.3	12	12	12	7	8	7
20-24	3.6	6.9	10.4	11	13	12	7	8	7
25-29	1.7	4.6	6.3	13	16	15	8	10	9
30-34	1.5	4.0	5.5	15	20	19	9	11	10
35-39	1.3	3.3	4.6	16	22	20	9	12	11
40-44	1.3	2.9	4.2	17	23	21	10	13	12
45-49	1.2	2.3	3.6	16	23	21	9	12	11
50-54	1.3	2.2	3.4	16	22	20	9	11	10
55-59	1.3	2.0	3.3	22	22	22	11	11	11
60 and over	n/a	0.8	0.8	n/a	23	23	n/a	11	11
All ages	15.5	32.6	48.1	14	18	17	8	10	9
London									
16-17	0.6	0.6	1.2	11	10	11	9	8	8
18-19	4.3	6.4	10.6	14	14	14	9	10	9
20-24	8.5	14.6	23.1	15	16	16	9	11	10
25-29	5.0	10.7	15.7	19	22	21	10	13	12
30-34	3.9	10.2	14.1	22	28	26	12	16	14
35-39	3.1	8.3	11.4	24	31	29	13	17	16
40-44	2.7	6.2	8.8	24	33	31	13	18	16
45-49	2.2	4.2	6.4	27	36	33	14	19	17
50-54	1.9	3.0	4.9	25	34	30	14	17	16
55-59	1.6	2.4	4.0	29	38	34	15	17	16
60 and over	n/a	1.0	1.0	n/a	44	45	n/a	19	19
All ages	33.7	67.5	101.2	20	25	23	11	14	13

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
South East									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	10	9	9	8	6	7
18-19	2.5	4.0	6.5	11	11	11	7	7	7
20-24	4.2	8.9	13.1	10	12	11	6	7	7
25-29	2.2	6.0	8.2	13	16	15	8	9	9
30-34	1.9	5.5	7.4	14	19	18	8	10	10
35-39	1.7	4.9	6.6	16	21	20	10	11	11
40-44	1.7	4.1	5.8	16	22	20	9	12	11
45-49	1.6	3.4	5.0	16	21	20	9	12	11
50-54	1.6	3.1	4.7	15	23	20	8	12	10
55-59	1.6	2.8	4.4	20	25	23	10	12	11
60 and over	n/a	1.2	1.2	n/a	25	25	n/a	12	12
All ages	19.5	44.3	63.8	14	18	16	8	9	9
South West									
16-17	0.3	0.4	0.7	11	9	10	7	7	7
18-19	1.9	3.0	4.9	11	11	11	6	7	7
20-24	3.2	6.8	10.0	10	11	11	6	7	6
25-29	1.6	4.3	5.9	12	15	14	7	8	8
30-34	1.2	3.6	4.9	15	18	17	8	9	9
35-39	1.1	3.2	4.2	15	20	19	9	10	9
40-44	1.1	2.6	3.7	15	20	19	8	10	9
45-49	1.1	2.1	3.3	15	19	18	8	10	9
50-54	1.2	2.0	3.2	16	21	19	9	10	9
55-59	1.0	1.9	2.9	20	25	23	10	11	10
60 and over	n/a	0.8	0.8	n/a	24	24	n/a	9	9
All ages	13.6	30.7	44.3	13	17	16	7	8	8
England									
16-17	4.9	6.1	11.0	9	9	9	7	6	7
18-19	26.5	43.1	69.6	13	13	13	8	8	8
20-24	44.6	95.0	139.5	12	13	13	7	8	8
25-29	19.9	57.6	77.5	15	18	17	8	10	10
30-34	15.6	50.1	65.7	18	23	22	9	12	11
35-39	13.6	41.1	54.7	19	25	23	10	12	12
40-44	13.7	33.0	46.7	18	26	24	9	13	11
45-49	12.8	26.0	38.8	19	27	24	9	12	11
50-54	12.3	23.2	35.5	18	25	23	9	11	10
55-59	10.7	20.5	31.2	23	29	27	11	11	11
60 and over	n/a	7.8	7.8	n/a	29	30	n/a	12	12
All ages	174.6	403.5	578.1	15	20	19	8	10	9
Wales									
16-17	0.4	0.4	0.8	7	6	7	4	4	4
18-19	2.0	3.6	5.5	12	12	12	7	7	7
20-24	3.4	7.6	11.1	10	12	12	6	8	7
25-29	1.2	3.9	5.1	13	17	16	7	9	8
30-34	0.9	2.9	3.8	15	22	20	7	10	9
35-39	0.7	2.4	3.2	19	24	23	9	11	10
40-44	0.8	2.1	2.9	17	26	24	8	12	11
45-49	0.7	1.6	2.4	19	26	24	9	11	10
50-54	0.7	1.5	2.2	19	26	24	10	11	10
55-59	0.6	1.4	2.0	24	30	29	10	11	11
60 and over	n/a	0.4	0.4	n/a	21	22	n/a	11	11
All ages	11.4	27.9	39.3	14	19	17	7	9	8
Scotland									
16-17	1.6	2.0	3.6	10	9	9	7	7	7
18-19	4.0	6.9	10.9	12	12	12	8	8	8
20-24	6.1	14.7	20.7	11	12	12	7	8	8
25-29	2.6	8.5	11.1	13	17	16	8	9	9
30-34	2.0	6.9	8.9	16	21	20	9	10	10
35-39	1.8	5.9	7.7	16	22	21	9	11	10
40-44	2.0	4.9	6.9	17	23	21	9	10	10
45-49	1.7	4.1	5.7	17	23	22	9	10	10
50-54	1.5	3.6	5.1	17	22	21	8	10	9
55-59	1.2	3.1	4.3	22	29	27	10	10	10
60 and over	n/a	1.0	1.0	n/a	34	34	n/a	12	12
All ages	24.4	61.5	86.0	14	18	17	8	9	9
Northern Ireland									
16-17	0.0	0.1	0.1	8	8	8	5	4	4
18-19	1.3	2.0	3.3	13	14	14	8	9	9
20-24	3.0	4.2	7.2	11	16	14	7	10	8
25-29	1.2	2.0	3.2	13	23	19	8	12	10
30-34	0.6	1.4	2.1	17	29	26	9	15	12
35-39	0.5	1.1	1.6	18	35	29	9	17	13
40-44	0.4	0.9	1.3	19	33	28	9	17	13
45-49	0.5	0.8	1.2	20	34	29	9	17	13
50-54	0.4	0.6	0.9	31	50	43	10	17	13
55-59	0.3	0.5	0.8	43	64	55	12	17	14
60 and over	n/a	0.2	0.2	n/a	110	110	n/a	25	25
All ages	8.4	13.6	21.9	15	26	22	8	12	10

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

n/a Not applicable

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

G.1 VACANCIES

Vacancies^a

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Monthly estimates	Average for three months ending in month shown			
	Level	Level	Change on year	Percentage change	Vacancy ratio ^b
2001 Apr	659.2				
May	681.8				
Jun	689.2	676.7			2.6
Jul	666.8	679.3			2.7
Aug	646.5	667.5			2.6
Sep	716.9	676.7			2.6
Oct	641.6	668.4			2.6
Nov	595.9	651.5			2.5
Dec	553.2	596.9			2.3
2002 Jan	533.6	560.9			2.2
Feb	622.0	569.6			2.2
Mar	601.3	585.6			2.3
Apr	596.7	606.7			2.4
May	626.0	608.0			2.4
Jun	644.7	622.5	-54.2	-8.0	2.4
Jul	604.9	625.2	-54.1	-8.0	2.4
Aug	624.3	624.7	-42.8	-6.4	2.4
Sep	662.1	630.5	-46.2	-6.8	2.5
Oct	651.6	646.0	-22.4	-3.4	2.5
Nov	613.7	642.5	-9.0	-1.4	2.5
Dec	554.1	606.5	9.6	1.6	2.4
2003 Jan	528.1	565.3	4.4	0.8	2.2
Feb	600.4	560.9	-8.7	-1.5	2.2
Mar	592.1	573.6	-12.0	-2.0	2.2
Apr	575.6	589.4	-17.3	-2.9	2.3
May	621.6	596.4	-11.6	-1.9	2.3
Jun	593.2	596.8	-25.7	-4.1	2.3
Jul	587.4	600.8	-24.4	-3.9	2.3
Aug R	619.9	600.2	-24.5	-3.9	2.3
Sept R	652.7	620.0	-10.5	-1.7	2.4
Oct R	662.8	645.1	-0.9	-0.1	2.5
Nov P	625.9	647.1	4.6	0.7	2.5

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
September to November 2003 average total vacancies				
Levels (000s)	647.1	± 22	+4.6	± 18
Vacancy ratio (per 100 employee jobs)	2.5	± 0.1	0.0	± 0.1
November 2003 single month estimate				
Level (000s)	625.9	± 38	+12.2	± 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	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	596.8	0.9	12.8	2.8	3.9	3.5	12.7	17.6	1.3	24.5
	Jul	600.8	0.9	12.9	2.7	3.7	4.1	12.2	18.0	1.3	26.5
	Aug R	600.2	0.9	12.3	2.8	3.6	5.7	12.5	18.1	1.3	25.0
	Sep R	620.0	1.0	13.3	1.8	3.6	6.5	13.3	19.0	1.3	24.4
	Oct R	645.1	1.1	14.2	2.0	3.6	6.7	14.2	19.9	1.3	23.7
	Nov P	647.1	1.0	16.1	1.9	3.6	5.6	14.0	19.4	1.3	24.1
Change on year		4.6	0.2	2.2	-0.8	-1.8	-0.5	-2.2	-0.3	0.1	3.4
Percent		0.7	25.0	15.8	-29.6	-33.3	-8.2	-13.6	-1.5	8.3	16.4
Ratio per 100 employee jobs											
2001	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	2.3	1.2	2.7	1.3	1.7	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.0	2.2
	Jul	2.3	1.2	2.7	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.6	0.9	2.3
	Aug R	2.3	1.3	2.6	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.0	2.2
	Sep R	2.4	1.4	2.8	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.0	2.1
	Oct R	2.5	1.5	3.0	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.0	2.1
	Nov P	2.5	1.4	3.4	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.0	2.1
Change on year		0.0	0.2	0.5	-0.3	-0.8	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.1	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	Educa-tion ^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)		
25.3	111.6	62.7	48.6	29.5	105.8	16.3	36.3	87.2	35.8	2001	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	
23.6	84.2	65.5	51.5	24.9	84.5	19.7	51.1	82.6	31.1		Jul	
26.6	88.0	59.4	53.3	25.7	84.2	19.2	49.8	82.2	29.6		Aug R	
26.6	95.9	59.9	56.2	25.8	86.9	19.8	49.0	84.7	31.0		Sep R	
27.8	105.9	59.9	57.8	26.8	89.8	20.4	49.8	86.5	33.7	Oct R	Nov P	
25.8	109.4	60.1	57.0	27.1	87.9	20.9	49.7	87.3	34.8			
-0.2	-8.8	4.2	-4.7	4.1	0.7	3.9	6.2	-4.5	3.4	Change on year		
-0.8	-7.4	7.5	-7.6	17.8	0.8	22.9	14.3	-4.9	10.8	Percent		
										Ratio per 100 employee jobs		
2.2	3.3	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.7	1.2	1.7	3.2	2.7	2001	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	
2.1	2.5	3.7	3.3	2.4	2.1	1.4	2.3	3.0	2.3		Jul	
2.4	2.6	3.4	3.4	2.4	2.1	1.3	2.3	2.9	2.2		Aug R	
2.4	2.8	3.4	3.6	2.5	2.2	1.4	2.2	3.0	2.3		Sep R	
2.5	3.1	3.4	3.7	2.5	2.3	1.4	2.3	3.1	2.5	Oct R	Nov P	
2.3	3.2	3.4	3.6	2.6	2.2	1.4	2.3	3.1	2.6			
0.0	-0.3	0.2	-0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	-0.2	0.3	Change on year		

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey
Labour Market Statistics 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
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 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	2.5	2.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.7	2.4	15.5	0.2	1.3	17.0	..	..
Oct	0.3	2.3	2.3	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.5	2.6	2.4	14.8	0.4	1.2	16.4	..	..
Nov	0.4	2.2	2.2	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	2.5	2.1	14.1	0.3	1.2	15.6	..	..

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes^a

Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	236	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						
Oct	24	30	5.1	8.0	14.4	1.6
Nov	27	30	7.3	87.9	115.1	6.0
Dec	19	26	16.1	19.6	59.0	7.9
2001						
Jan	16	23	10.1	23.2	52.5	2.2
Feb	23	30	13.8	23.5	35.6	5.6
Mar	18	26	13.9	26.5	47.8	8.9
Apr	21	27	3.5	4.4	16.1	1.7
May	17	23	62.4	63.8	92.6	4.5
Jun	18	22	7.3	7.7	12.5	4.1
Jul	18	27	6.3	8.0	23.6	3.4
Aug	9	14	5.7	6.3	17.6	2.4
Sep	11	16	3.4	6.2	23.8	2.7
Oct	10	16	3.7	6.8	38.9	2.5
Nov	14	19	6.5	11.4	62.1	4.8
Dec	12	16	30.1	34.4	102.1	-
2002						
Jan	17	22	10.1	34.1	93.6	4.1
Feb	3	13	3.2	6.5	23.9	2.0
Mar	15	23	54.8	58.5	79.8	2.2
Apr	15	21	5.0	8.4	19.4	5.5
May	7	10	62.8	64.1	81.4	-
Jun	11	16	3.9	35.5	57.3	0.7
Jul	14	20	620.1	622.0	521.4	0.5
Aug	14	23	3.8	6.0	13.1	2.4
Sep	11	20	3.3	10.4	9.9	1.4
Oct	13	22	33.4	41.5	41.6	1.0
Nov	15	21	117.1	133.6	371.4	0.6
Dec	6	13	1.3	3.8	10.5	0.4
2003						
Jan P	6	8	1.9	29.5	91.2	1.1
Feb P	11	13	9.8	10.3	13.4	8.1
Mar P	6	9	4.5	5.1	14.0	1.9
Apr P	6	9	2.8	5.5	9.2	1.2
May P	7	15	5.7	9.3	25.6	1.3
Jun P	9	16	4.7	11.5	33.1	1.5
Jul P	11	16	6.4	10.7	47.3	1.4
Aug P	7	10	1.1	2.9	11.7	1.6
Sep P	10	15	7.4	12.5	23.8	5.0
Oct P	19	23	52.1	58.6	130.8	3.1

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities	Thousands
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q	
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3	
1997	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5	
1998	-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30	
1999	-	-	57	49	10	50	2	35	25	5	7	
2000	-	3	52	49	40	97	-	50	50	122	36	
2001	-	25	43	10	4	107	-	216	43	73	4	
2002	-	-	21	17	62	96	9	488	376	148	107	
2000												
Oct	-	-	1.6	-	-	5.8	-	-	0.1	6.7	0.2	
Nov	-	2.1	6.0	11.6	12.5	5.5	-	15.3	13.4	37.0	11.7	
Dec	-	-	7.9	4.0	4.0	11.1	0.1	4.9	4.6	18.1	4.4	
2001												
Jan	-	-	2.2	3.7	3.0	12.6	-	5.5	4.7	18.2	2.6	
Feb	-	-	5.6	4.5	-	11.3	-	4.7	0.1	9.4	-	
Mar	-	-	8.9	0.4	0.5	16.9	-	6.5	1.2	12.7	0.6	
Apr	-	-	1.7	-	-	1.3	-	1.6	0.4	11.1	-	
May	-	-	4.5	0.2	-	46.4	0.1	0.4	30.9	10.1	-	
Jun	-	-	4.1	0.4	-	3.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.3	0.8	
Jul	-	-	3.4	0.4	-	3.5	0.1	16.2	-	0.1	-	
Aug	-	3.3	2.4	-	-	3.1	-	6.5	-	2.2	-	
Sep	-	5.6	2.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	12.7	-	1.1	-	
Oct	-	6.1	2.5	-	-	1.5	-	25.6	-	3.2	-	
Nov	-	0.6	4.8	-	0.1	2.1	-	52.4	-	2.1	0.1	
Dec	-	9.6	-	-	-	3.7	-	82.9	5.5	0.1	0.1	
2002												
Jan	-	-	4.1	-	0.1	24.1	0.1	63.4	1.0	-	0.7	
Feb	-	-	2.0	-	-	2.2	2.1	16.6	0.8	-	0.2	
Mar	-	-	2.2	-	-	7.3	4.0	17.2	47.1	2.0	0.1	
Apr	-	0.2	5.5	0.7	-	4.0	1.2	5.4	0.3	1.8	0.1	
May	-	-	-	-	4.2	6.8	-	3.5	57.5	5.0	4.4	
Jun	-	-	0.7	-	8.4	12.6	-	7.5	7.9	10.9	9.3	
Jul	-	-	0.5	16.0	43.3	6.6	-	72.7	195.1	107.2	80.1	
Aug	-	-	2.4	-	-	4.7	-	3.4	-	2.5	0.2	
Sep	-	-	1.4	-	-	7.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	-	0.1	
Oct	-	-	1.0	-	4.1	14.0	0.6	8.1	3.9	5.6	4.2	
Nov	-	-	0.6	-	1.7	2.7	-	288.5	62.5	8.2	7.0	
Dec	-	-	0.4	-	-	3.6	0.2	1.4	-	4.9	0.1	
2003												
Jan P	-	-	1.1	-	-	1.5	-	86.2	2.2	-	0.1	
Feb P	-	-	8.1	-	-	0.9	-	0.8	3.3	-	0.3	
Mar P	-	-	1.9	-	-	4.5	0.1	0.1	6.3	-	1.1	
Apr P	-	-	1.2	-	-	2.7	-	-	0.4	4.9	-	
May P	-	-	1.3	-	-	0.2	-	2.1	16.9	4.5	0.6	
Jun P	-	-	1.5	4.2	-	5.4	-	0.5	16.5	4.2	0.8	
Jul P	-	-	1.4	4.2	-	12.9	-	8.9	16.8	1.5	1.7	
Aug P	-	-	1.6	-	-	0.9	-	8.2	0.8	0.2	-	
Sep P	-	0.4	5.0	-	-	3.5	0.4	0.7	13.9	-	-	
Oct P	-	-	3.1	2.0	-	82.2	-	10.5	30.8	-	2.3	

Source: ONS Labour Disputes Inquiry
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

^a See 'Definitions' on pS3 for notes of coverage.
P Provisional

Note: Formerly Table G.11.

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992	12 months to October 2002			12 months to October 2003 P		
	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	1	+	++
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	2	400	2,900	1	200	400
textiles and textile products;	3	600	1,000	1	+	100
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	1	100	100	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	8	2,500	3,200	6	400	3,800
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	-	-	-	2	1,400	2,000
chemicals, chemical products and man- made fibres;	-	-	-	2	700	700
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	1	100	100	-	-	-
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	2	500	700	1	400	400
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	4	500	2,300	5	800	2,400
electrical and optical equipment;	-	-	-	1	400	400
transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.	5	600	2,200	2	400	500
Electricity, gas and water supply	9	4,900	12,300	9	8,000	15,600
Construction	-	-	-	1	500	1,000
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	3	2,500	10,400	1	400	400
Hotels and restaurants	2	16,700	16,700	2	1,700	10,500
Transport, storage and communication	3	200	700	1	+	100
Financial intermediation	6	73,900	59,400	1	2,000	1,700
Real estate, renting and business activities	54	35,600	95,400	44	54,800	120,900
Public administration and defence	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	3	1,500	8,200	3	500	700
Health and social work	20	129,600	333,800	9	67,500	407,700
Other community, social and personal service activities	15	325,100	319,200	16	81,000	170,500
	14	143,600	137,400	11	7,100	28,400
	12	103,300	99,800	7	5,700	13,800
All industries and services	151^b	842,100	1,105,600	119^b	234,000	781,900

a See 'Definitions' on pS3 for notes of coverage.

b 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.

P Provisional

Stoppages: October 2003 P

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	23	58,600	130,800
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	19	39,700 ^c	86,900
Continuing from earlier months	4	18,800 ^d	43,900

c Including 39,700 directly involved.

d Including 14,400 involved for the first time in the month.

P Provisional

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to October 2003 P		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	57	132,500	564,400
extra wage and fringe benefits	12	70,500	146,300
Duration and pattern of hours worked	18	23,000	57,100
Redundancy questions	7	1,400	2,900
Trade union matters	3	600	1,000
Working conditions and supervision	7	2,200	2,800
Manning and work allocation	8	3,100	6,600
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	7	600	700
All causes	119	234,000	781,900

Source: ONS Labour Disputes Inquiry
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

P Provisional

H.22

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

3 November - 28 November 2003

10,470^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 FACTS AND FIGURES

Regional Selective Assistance: July - September 2003^a

H.41

	East	East Midlands	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and the Humber	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of offers	2	3	1	16	15	1	0	3	10	51	19	40	110
Value of offers (£000)	295	601	170	5,446	5,935	99	0	1,735	5,858	20,139	8,210	9,855	38,204

a Date of first payment.

Enquiries: Department of Trade and Industry, 020 7215 2598

Note: Formerly Table G.31

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

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

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

H.42

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category ^b	SIC 1992 description
EAST				
Bernard Matthews	Dunstable	214,750	A	Manufacture of other food products not elsewhere classified
Polgain	Great Yarmouth	80,000	A	Manufacture of metal structures and parts
Total		294,750		
EAST MIDLANDS				
Trax Portable Access Ltd	Worksop	126,000	A	Other business activities n.e.s.
Solway Foods Ltd	Worksop	245,000	A	Proc/preserving fruits and veg n.e.s.
McKenna Precision Castings Ltd	Worksop	230,000	A	Casting of steel
Total		601,000		
LONDON				
Jashan Restaurants Ltd	London	170,000	A	Manufacture of other food products n.e.s.
Total		170,000		
NORTH EAST				
Hydro Polymers Ltd	Bishop Auckland	240,000	B	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms
Mechtronics Ltd	Bishop Auckland	110,000	B	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Woo One Tech Ltd	Hartlepool	250,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Atomic Planet Entertainment Ltd	Middlesbrough and Stockton	246,000	A	Software consultancy and supply
Waters and Robson Ltd	Morpeth and Ashington	200,000	A	Prod mineral waters and soft drinks
Miller UK Ltd	Morpeth and Ashington	240,000	A	Manufacture other fabricated metal prods
NSK Bearings Europe Ltd	Sunderland and Durham	1,110,000	A	Manufacture bearings/gears/driving elements
Gestamp UK Ltd	Sunderland and Durham	640,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
Hillarys Group Ltd	Sunderland and Durham	150,000	A	Manufacture furns, sacks, household textiles
EBR Ltd	Sunderland and Durham	200,000	B	Packaging activities
Isoclad Ltd	Tyneside	100,000	B	Manufacture ceramic insulators and fittings
De La Rue International Ltd	Tyneside	810,000	B	Printing n.e.s.
Tyneside Prep Cluster (TPC) Ltd	Tyneside	500,000	A	Manufacture of metal structures and parts
Field Group Plc	Tyneside	175,000	B	Manufacture corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Aerospace Systems and Technologies 2000 Ltd	Tyneside	375,000	A	Manufacture of machine tools
North Eastern Tyres and Exhausts Ltd	Tyneside	100,000	A	Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes
Total		5,446,000		
NORTH WEST				
CN Group Ltd	Barrow-in-Furness	230,000	B	Publishing of newspapers
Welding Eng Ltd	Blackburn	225,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Shawcross and Dickinson Ltd	Liverpool	160,000	B	Manufacture of paper stationery
Gold Crown Foods Ltd	Liverpool	200,000	A	Prod'n of tea, coffee and substitutes
Organica Intermediates Ltd	Liverpool	100,000	A	Agents: sale of fuels, ores, chems
BNY Securities Ltd	Liverpool	860,000	B	Central banking
PBSI Industrial Ltd	Manchester	100,000	A	Manufacture elec distribution and control gear
Scapa UK Ltd	Manchester	3,000,000	B	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.s.
Sellers Engineering Ltd	Manchester	90,000	B	Manufacture tanks, reservoirs, containers
Erlson Eng Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	100,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Lockie Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	150,000	A	Manufacture of paper stationery
K and J Lockie Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	150,000	A	Manufacture of paper stationery
Tipografic Ltd	Wirral and Chester	200,000	B	Printing n.e.s.
Lewis Reed Ltd	Wirral and Chester	220,000	A	Manufacture bodies for motor vehicles, trailers
Octel Exhaust Systems	Wirral and Chester	150,000	A	Manufacture railway and tramway locomotives
Total		5,935,000		
SOUTH EAST				
Atlantic Bridge Aviation Ltd	Folkestone	99,000	A	Other supporting air transport acts
Total		99,000		
WEST MIDLANDS				
Weston Beamor Ltd	Birmingham	135,000	A	Manufacture jewellery and related arts n.e.s.
Zeus Holdings	Dudley and Sandwell	1,200,000	A	Manufacture of jewellery and related items not elsewhere classified
KMF (Precision Sheet Metal) Ltd	Stoke	400,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Total		1,735,000		

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category ^b	SIC 1992 description
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				
Industrial Products and Supplies Ltd	Barnsley	78,000	A	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
Portwest Clothing Ltd	Barnsley	115,000	B	Manufacture of workwear
A and S Furnishings Ltd	Barnsley	125,000	A	Manufacture of furniture, sacks, household textiles
D T Industries Ltd	Doncaster	100,000	B	Manufacture of other plastic products
Centurion Europe Ltd	Doncaster	100,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Elite Office Furniture UK Ltd	Goole and Selby	110,000	A	Manufacture of other office and shop furniture
Guardian Industries UK Ltd	Goole and Selby	4,960,000	A	Manufacture of flat glass
Karlshamns Ltd	Hull	100,000	B	Manufacture of refined oils and fats
Orvec Industries Ltd	Hull	75,000	A	Manufacture of workwear
ABFLtd	Wakefield	95,000	A	Manufacture of other textiles n.e.s.
Total		5,858,000		
SCOTLAND				
Diamond Power Speciality Ltd	Dumbarton	100,000	B	Manufacture of instruments: measuring etc
Alpine Cold Stores Ltd	Dundee	500,000	A	Proc/preserving fruit and veg n.e.s.
Interplex PMP Ltd	Dundee	500,000	B	Manufacture of elec equip for motor vehs n.e.s.
C R Smith Glaziers (Dunfermline) Ltd	Dunfermline	100,000	B	Painting and glazing
FST Technologies Ltd	Edinburgh	100,000	A	Software consultancy and supply
Institute of Occupational Medicine	Edinburgh	250,000	B	Hardware consultancy
Applied Sweepers Ltd	Falkirk	150,000	B	Manufacture of motor vehicles
Perident Ltd	Galashiels and Peebles	350,000	A	Manufacture of medical and surgical equip
Edrington Distillers Ltd	Glasgow	500,000	B	Manufacture of distilled alcoholic beverages
Sanmina-Sci UK Ltd	Glasgow	560,000	A	Manufacture of computers and other inf proc equip
Hilton Reservations World-Wide LLC	Glasgow	250,000	A	Hotels and motels, without restaurant
Barrhead Travel Service	Glasgow	80,000	A	Acts of other transport agencies
Aggreko Plc	Glasgow	900,000	A	Manufacture of pumps and compressors
CGL Cometec Ltd	Glasgow	405,000	A	Manufacture of metal structures and parts
Independent Glass Co Ltd	Glasgow	170,000	B	Shaping and processing of flat glass
Scottish Shellfish Marketing Group	Motherwell and Lanark	100,000	A	Fish freezing, processing, preserving
Strathclyde Insulating Glass Ltd	Motherwell and Lanark	220,000	B	Shaping and processing of flat glass
Kingstone and Mortars Ltd	North Ayrshire	175,000	A	Manufacture of games and toys
McLelland Cheese Packing Ltd	Stranraer	2,800,000	B	Manufacture of milk products
Total		8,210,000		
WALES				
AJC Forestry Ltd	Aberystwyth	140,000	A	Other business activities n.e.s.
Edisus Ltd	Bangor and Carmarfon	80,000	A	Software consultancy and supply
Denis Ferranti Meters Ltd	Bangor and Carmarfon	170,000	B	General mechanical engineering
Anchor Computer Systems Ltd	Bangor and Carmarfon	100,000	A	Software consultancy and supply
Number UK Ltd	Cardiff	250,000	A	Other business activities n.e.s.
Alito Ltd	Cardiff	100,000	A	Software consultancy and supply
Colour Tone Masterbatch Ltd	Cardiff	100,000	A	Other service activities n.e.s.
World Visual Ltd	Cardiff	170,000	A	Manufacture of misc stationers and other manufacturing n.e.s.
Advanced Biologics (Europe) Ltd	Cardiff	178,000	A	RandD on nat sciences and engineering
Delyn Packaging Ltd	Cardiff	230,000	A	Other busin.e.s.s activities n.e.s.
Park Finance Services Ltd	Cardiff	140,000	A	Management acts of holding cos
Rafiki Protection Ltd	Cwmbran and Monmouth	250,000	A	Manufacture of computers and other inf proc equip
Lufthansa Resrcr Tchcl Training Ltd	Cwmbran and Monmouth	225,000	A	Other busin.e.s.s activities n.e.s.
TRW Ltd	Cwmbran and Monmouth	250,000	B	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s.
Mainetti UK Ltd	Flint	210,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Carlo Technical Plastics Ltd	Llanelli	126,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Evans and Reid Ltd	Neath and Port Talbot	82,000	A	Manufacture of other agricultural and forestry mch
Beaufort Secure Design Ltd	Newport	100,000	A	Aluminium production
BAS Components Ltd	Pembroke and Tenby	856,000	B	Manufacture of fasteners, chain, springs
Waldon Ltd	Pontypridd and Aberdare	750,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Sentinel Doors Ltd	Pontypridd and Aberdare	450,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Clares Retail Equipment Ltd	Pontypridd and Aberdare	100,000	B	Manufacture of lifting and handling equip
BCB International Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	98,000	A	Manufacture of furniture, sacks, household textiles
Speciality Sauce Co Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	93,000	A	Manufacture of condiments and seasonings
Richards and Appleby Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	250,000	A	Manufacture of misc stationers and other mfg n.e.s.
Corwen Forestry Timber Products Ltd	Ruthin and Bala	150,000	A	Sawmilling/planing/impregnation of wood
Branas Isaf Prsnl Dvlpmnt Cntr Ltd	Ruthin and Bala	150,000	A	Other adult and other education n.e.s.
Systems Scaffolding Ltd	Ruthin and Bala	90,000	A	Manufacture of metal structures and parts
118 Ltd	Swansea	2,500,000	A	Telecommunications
Cymric Conversions Ltd	Swansea	120,000	A	Maint and repair of motor vehicles
Springdew Ltd	Swansea	230,000	A	Packaging activities
Fforest Timber Eng Ltd	Swansea	250,000	A	Manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery
Afon Tinplate Co Ltd	Swansea	250,000	A	Treatment and coating of metals
Air Wales Ltd	Swansea	200,000	A	Telecommunications
Seminar Components (UK) Ltd	Swansea	89,970	A	Other service activities n.e.s.
Total		9,527,970		

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

^b A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

Note: Formerly Table G.32

Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:

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

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

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

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS J.1

Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Output															
		GDP 2000 prices		GDP market prices		Index of output UK						Index of production OECD Countries					
						Production industries ^a		Manufacturing industries ^b		Service industries				Construction output			
		2000=100		£ billion	Change on year (%)	2000=100	Change on year (%)	2000=100	Change on year (%)	2000=100	Change on year (%)	2000=100	Change on year (%)	2000=100	Change on year (%)		
		YBEZ		ABMI		CKYW		CKYY		GDQS		GDQB					
1998		93.7		891.7	3.1	97.0	1.0	96.9	0.6	92.8	4.9	98.4	1.1	111.4 R	2.6 R		
1999		96.4		916.6	2.8	98.1	1.1	97.6	0.7	95.9	3.3	98.7	0.3	115.1 R	3.3		
2000		100.0		951.3	3.8	100.0	1.9	100.0	2.5	100.0	4.3	100.0	1.3	121.4	5.5 R		
2001		102.1		971.6	2.1	98.4	-1.6	98.7	-1.3	102.6	2.6	103.4	3.4	118.7	-2.2 R		
2002		103.9		988.3	1.7	95.7 R	-2.7 R	95.1 R	-3.6 R	105.0	2.3	111.2	7.5	118.8 R	0.1		
2002	Q3	104.2		247.9	1.9	95.7	-2.6	95.5 R	-3.1 R	105.3	2.6	112.0	7.9	119.5 R	1.4 R		
	Q4	104.8		249.2	2.0	95.2 R	-1.3 R	94.5 R	-2.2 R	106.1	2.3	114.1	7.9	119.3 R	2.5 R		
2003	Q1	104.9		249.6	1.8	95 R	-1.1 R	94.6 R	-1.3 R	106.6	2.5	112.0	2.9	119.9 R	2.0 R		
	Q2	105.6		251.1	2.0	95.3	-0.7	95.2	0.6	106.9	2.3	116.9	6.3	119.0 R	0.1 R		
	Q3	106.4 R		253.0 R	2.0 R	95.1	-0.6	95.4 R	-0.1 R	107.7	2.3	119.7	6.9	120.0 R	0.4 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 2000 prices ^g			
		2000=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	£ billion					
		OSXS		CAED		CZBH	CDKQ	RNNK	PLLU	RNNQ	PLLV	CAFU					
1998		91.2	0.3	151.0	3.6	3.4	2.6	-9.1	0.0	-4.7	-1.0	4.9					
1999		94.2	3.3	154.0	2.0	1.5	2.3	-1.3	0.4	-3.6	-1.1	6.4					
2000		100.0	6.2	153.1	-0.5	3.0	2.1	7.4	1.5	3.7	-0.2	5.3					
2001		104.7	4.7	153.4	0.2	1.8	2.1	-1.2	-0.3	-1.3	-0.6	2.9					
2002		106.2	1.4	160.1	4.3	1.7	2.2	-4.5	0.1	-4.8	-0.1	1.5					
2002	Q3	107.2	2.5	41.0	7.2	1.5	2.0	-3.9	0.1	-4.0	0.1	-0.1					
	Q4	106.7	-0.4	40.2	3.7	2.5	2.6	-0.3	0.8	-2.3	0.4	0.9					
2003	Q1	106.9	2.6	40.7	2.2	3.0	2.9	1.8	1.7	-1.8	1.2	0.1					
	Q2	108.4	1.5	42.5	8.8	3.0	2.9	-0.5	1.3	-0.6	1.2	-0.6					
	Q3	..	..	..	..	2.9	2.8	1.2	1.4	0.0	1.2	1.0			
		Expenditure				Fixed investments											
		Household final consumption expenditure 2000 prices		Retail sales volume		Retail sales value ^d		All industries ^h		Manufacturing industries ⁱ		Service industries		General government final consumption			
		2000 prices		2000 prices		2000 prices											
		£ billion	Change on year (%)	2000=100	Change on year (%)	2000=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	3.8	92.5	2.9	93.4	3.9	104.4	18.1	20.4	4.2	84.1	22.0	169.1	1.3		
1999		577.7	4.6	95.7	3.5	96.5	3.3	107.4	2.8	18.6	-8.8	88.8	5.6	174.4	3.2		
2000		603.3	4.4	100.0	4.5	100.0	3.6	112.3	4.6	18.0	-3.0	94.3	6.2	177.8	1.9		
2001		622.1	3.1	106.1	6.1	105.9	5.9	116.3	3.6	16.3	-9.7	100.1	6.1	180.9	1.7		
2002		644.4	3.6	112.7	6.2	111.2	5.0	112.3	-3.5	14.6	-10.3	97.7	-2.3	185.2	2.4		
2002	Q3	161.6	3.3	113.7	6.2	107.2	4.5	27.9	-4.3	3.6	-6.9	24.3	-3.9	46.1	1.4		
	Q4	163.6	3.2	115.4	6.5	129.0	3.9	28.0	-0.6	3.4	-13.5	24.6	1.5	46.4	0.3		
2003	Q1	163.2	2.8	114.6	3.4	104.0	1.7	28.0	1.3	3.6	-3.3	24.4	2.0	47.5	1.8		
	Q2	164.3	2.4	116.4	3.2	109.8	2.8	28.5	-0.7	3.4	-11.5	25.1	1.0	47.8	3.9		
	Q3	165.5	2.5	117.8 R	3.6 R	110.2	2.8	28.1	0.7	3.2	-11.8	24.9 R	2.5	48.1	4.3		
		Financial indicators				Trade in goods						Balance of payments					
		Effective exchange rate ^{d,j}		Base lending rate ^{d,k}		FTSE ^l 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 (%)	2000=100	Change on year (%)	2000=100	Change on year (%)	£billion	£billion				
		AGBG		AMIH		HSEL		VQMX	VQJW	BQKU		BQKV		BOKI	HBOP		
1998		103.9	3.3	7.24		6.1	9.8	86.4	1.2	85.7	8.5	21.8	-3.8				
1999		103.8	-0.1	5.34		7.3	5.5	89.2	3.2	91.5	6.8	-29.1	-20.9				
2000		107.5	3.6	5.97		8.0	6.6	100	12.1	100.0	9.3	-33.0	-19.5				
2001		105.8	-1.6	5.13		7.1	8.0	102.7	2.7	105.4	5.4	-40.6	-18.0				
2002		106.0	0.2	4.00		7.9	5.9	100.9 R	-1.8 R	109.7 R	4.1 R	-46.6 R	-19.0				
2002	Q3	105.7	-0.4	4.00		8.1	5.6	101.5 R	-0.2 R	111.0 R	6.3 R	-11.8 R	-3.0				
	Q4	106.0	-0.1	4.00		7.0	6.3 R	96.4 R	-4.6 R	110.1 R	3.7 R	-13.3 R	-4.0				
2003	Q1	102.3	-4.3	3.85		6.0	6.7	101.5	2.2	111.4 R	4.9 R	-11.1 R	-2.3				
	Q2	99.1	-5.9	3.75		7.8	8.1	98.9 R	-7.1	108.7 R	-2.6 R	-11.2 R	-8.6				
	Q3	99.2	-6.1	3.53		8.0 R	7.0 R	98.3	-3.2 R	109.2 R	-1.6 R	-11.7 R	..				

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

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

R Revised

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

J.11 CONSUMER PRICES

Summary of recent movements

		Consumer prices index (CPI) ^a		All items retail prices index (RPI)		All items retail prices index (RPI) excluding			
		Index (1996=100)	Percentage change over 12 months	Index (Jan 13, 1987=100)	Percentage change over 12 months	Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY) ^b	
		CHVJ	CJYR	CHAW	CZBH	Index (Jan 13, 1987=100)	Percentage change over 12 months	Index (Jan 13 1987=100)	Percentage change over 12 months
						CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX
2001	Nov	107.2	0.8	173.6	0.9	172.2	1.8	164.8	2.2
	Dec	107.5	1.0	173.4	0.7	172.5	1.9	165.0	2.3
2002	Jan	107.1	1.6	173.3	1.3	172.4	2.6	165.0	3.0
	Feb	107.3	1.5	173.8	1.0	172.8	2.2	165.4	2.7
	Mar	107.7	1.5	174.5	1.3	173.5	2.3	166.1	2.5
	Apr	108.1	1.3	175.7	1.5	174.7	2.3	166.9	2.5
	May	108.4	0.8	176.2	1.1	175.2	1.8	167.3	1.8
	Jun	108.4	0.6	176.2	1.0	175.1	1.5	167.2	1.4
	Jul	108.1	1.1	175.9	1.5	174.8	2.0	167.0	1.9
	Aug	108.4	1.0	176.4	1.4	175.3	1.9	167.6	1.8
	Sep	108.7	1.0	177.6	1.7	176.4	2.1	168.7	2.0
	Oct	108.9	1.4	177.9	2.1	176.6	2.3	169.1	2.4
	Nov	108.9	1.6	178.2	2.6	177.0	2.8	169.6	2.9
	Dec	109.3	1.7	178.5	2.9	177.2	2.7	169.8	2.9
2003	Jan	108.6	1.4	178.4	2.9	177.1	2.7	169.8	2.9
	Feb	109.0	1.6	179.3	3.2	177.9	3.0	170.6	3.1
	Mar	109.4	1.6	179.9	3.1	178.7	3.0	171.4	3.2
	Apr	109.7	1.5	181.2	3.1	180.0	3.0	171.8	2.9
	May	109.7	1.2	181.5	3.0	180.2	2.9	171.9	2.7
	Jun	109.6	1.1	181.3	2.9	180.0	2.8	171.7	2.7
	Jul	109.5	1.3	181.3	3.1	179.9	2.9	171.6	2.8
	Aug	109.9	1.4	181.6	2.9	180.4	2.9	172.2	2.7
	Sep	110.2	1.4	182.5	2.8	181.3	2.8	173.2	2.7
	Oct	110.4	1.4	182.6	2.6	181.3	2.7	173.1	2.4
	Nov	110.3	1.3	182.7	2.5	181.4	2.5	173.1	2.1

Source: ONS
Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

a Prior to 10 December 2003, the consumer prices index (CPI) was published in the UK as the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP).
b The taxes excluded are council tax, duties, vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and air passenger duty.

J.12 CONSUMER PRICES

European Union - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^{a,b}

		United Kingdom		European Union		Monetary Union Area average	
		Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months
		CHVJ	CJYR	CLNJ	CLNX	CLNK	CLNS
2001	Oct	107.4	1.2	109.2	2.1	109.1	2.0
	Nov	107.2	0.8	109.0	1.8	109.0	1.6
	Dec	107.5	1.0	109.5	1.9	109.5	2.0
2002	Jan	107.1	1.6	109.5	2.5	109.6	2.6
	Feb	107.3	1.5	109.7	2.4	109.8	2.5
	Mar	107.7	1.5	110.3	2.3	110.4	2.5
	Apr	108.1	1.3	110.8	2.1	110.9	2.3
	May	108.4	0.8	111.0	1.8	111.1	2.0
	Jun	108.4	0.6	111.0	1.7	111.1	1.9
	Jul	108.1	1.1	110.8	1.9	111.0	2.0
	Aug	108.4	1.0	110.9	1.9	111.0	2.1
	Sep	108.7	1.0	111.2	1.9	111.3	2.1
	Oct	108.9	1.4	111.5	2.1	111.6	2.3
	Nov	108.9	1.6	111.4	2.2	111.5	2.3
	Dec	109.3	1.7	111.9	2.2	112.0	2.3
2003	Jan	108.6	1.4	111.7	2.0	111.9	2.1
	Feb	109.0	1.6	112.2	2.3	112.4	2.4
	Mar	109.4	1.6	112.8	2.3	113.1	2.4
	Apr	109.7	1.5	112.9	2.0	113.2	2.1
	May	109.7	1.2	113.0	1.7	113.2	1.8
	Jun	109.6	1.1	113.0	1.8	113.3	1.9
	Jul	109.5	1.3	112.8	1.8	113.1	1.9
	Aug	109.9	1.4	113.1	2.0	113.3	2.1
	Sep	110.2	1.4	113.5ER	2.0ER	113.7ER	2.2ER
	Oct	110.3	1.4	113.5EP	1.8EP	113.8EP	2.0EP

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 Published as the consumer prices index (CPI) in the UK.
P Provisional
R Revised
E Estimate - The HICP data for Greece is unavailable for September and October 2003, therefore the European Union and Monetary Union area average figures have been estimated.

Note: Additional RPI information is available on the National Statistics website: www.statistic.gov.uk/rpi and for the CPI: www.statistics.gov.uk/cpi.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURE

Numbers in-learning on Learning and Skills Council funded Work-Based Learning for Young People provision

K.1

Thousands

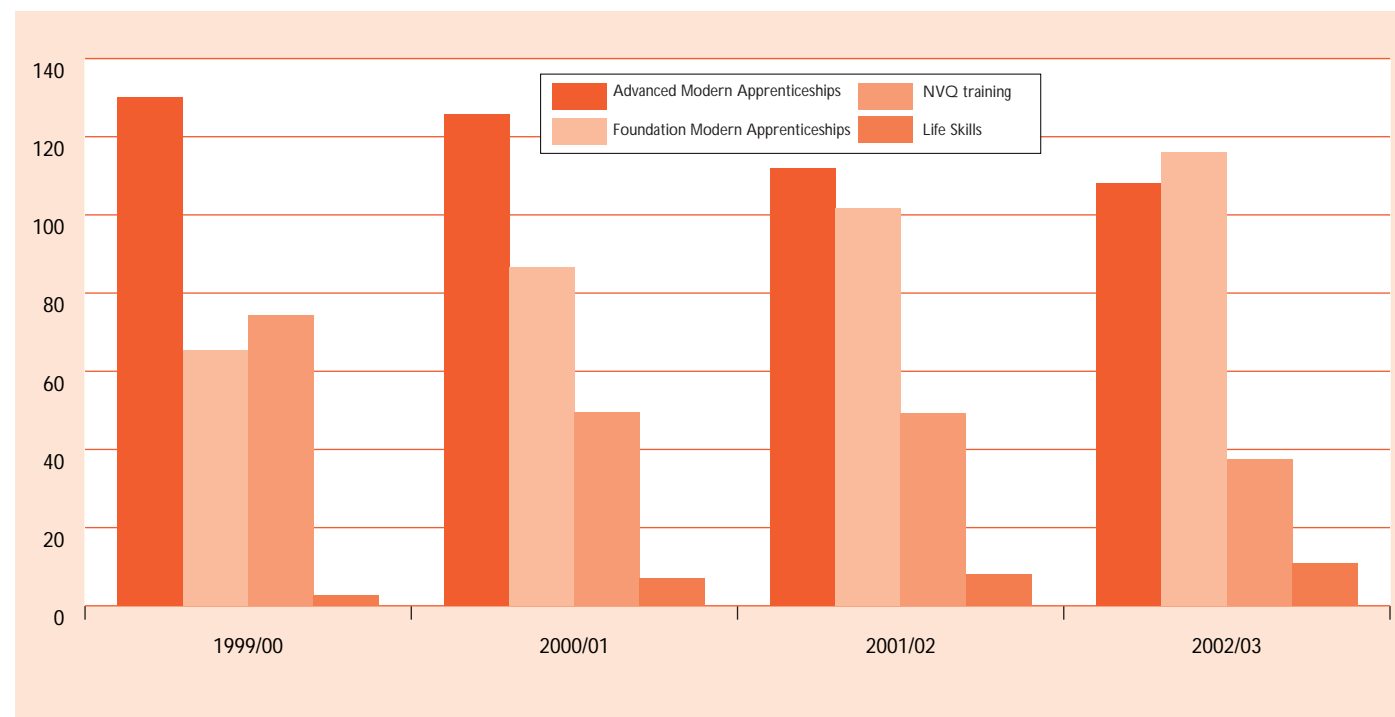
ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a	Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b	NVQ training	Life skills ^c	Work-based learning for young people
In-learning					
1999/2000					
31 Oct	132.2	59.6	85.3	0.7	277.8
30 Jan	132.4	66.4	76.9	2.6	278.3
30 Apr	128.8	70.6	64.3	4.0	267.7
30 Jul	127.3	77.7	59.1	5.9	270.1
Year average	130.0	65.4	74.3	2.6	272.4
2000/2001					
29 Oct	133.6	89.4	57.0	6.8	286.7
28 Jan	131.7	90.7	50.9	7.4	280.6
29 Apr	118.4	79.6	42.5	6.4	246.9
29 Jul	115.0	87.0	43.1	8.0	253.1
Year average	125.7	86.6	49.5	7.0	268.8
2001/2002					
28 Oct	117.6	101.2	47.2	7.8	273.8
27 Jan	113.7	102.7	49.1	7.8	273.3
28 Apr	108.7	103.2	50.8	7.8	270.5
28 Jul	102.7	106.1	54.7	10.1	273.6
Year average	111.8	101.7	49.3	8.0	270.8
2002/2003					
27 Oct	114.0	116.2	38.9	10.0	279.2
26 Jan	111.5	118.2	38.4	10.7	278.7
27 Apr	106.8	120.1	37.2	11.3	275.3
27 Jul	99.5	119.1	34.6	12.8	266.0
Year average	108.2	116.1	37.5	10.8	272.5

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

- a Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995.
b Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997.
c Life skills was introduced in England in September 1999. 2002/03 data includes E2E and preparatory training.

Numbers on Work-Based Learning for Young People; England; 1999/00 to 2002/03

Thousands



Sources: TEC; LSC

K.2 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURE

Numbers of starts on Learning and Skills Council funded Work-Based Learning for Young People provision

						Thousands
ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a	Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b	NVQ training	Life skills ^c	Work-based learning for young people	
Starts						
1999/2000						
2 Aug-31 Oct	28.1	29.3	26.9	0.7	85.1	
1 Nov-30 Jan	17.3	17.4	14.6	2.8	52.0	
31 Jan-30 Apr	15.4	19.0	13.5	3.7	51.6	
1 May-30 Jul	16.0	22.6	13.8	5.4	57.9	
Total	76.8	88.3	68.8	12.6	246.6	
2000/2001						
31 Jul-29 Oct	28.2	33.5	18.5	6.9	87.2	
30 Oct-28 Jan	16.1	20.2	9.6	6.0	51.9	
29 Jan-29 Apr	14.2	23.9	10.4	6.4	54.9	
30 Apr-29 Jul	13.8	26.5	11.7	7.1	59.0	
Total	72.4	104.1	50.1	26.3	252.9	
2001/2002						
30 Jul-28 Oct	23.7	38.3	14.5	9.0	85.5	
29 Oct-27 Jan	11.2	21.6	10.2	6.7	49.7	
28 Jan-28 Apr	9.8	22.8	13.1	7.2	52.8	
29 Apr-28 Jul	9.4	25.6	16.3	8.3	59.6	
Total	54.0	108.3	54.1	31.1	247.6	
2002/2003						
29 Jul-27 Oct	21.7	41.0	12.9	9.2	84.8	
28 Oct-26 Jan	9.8	23.5	8.7	7.4	49.3	
27 Jan-27 Apr	8.2	24.6	9.1	8.3	50.1	
28 Apr-27 Jul	7.6	26.7	10.0	10.8	55.1	
Total	47.3	115.7	40.6	35.7	239.3	

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

- a Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995.
b Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. FMA follow-up survey results from November 1999 leavers onwards.
c Life skills was introduced in England in September 1999. 2002/03 data includes E2E and preparatory training.

K.4 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based learning for adults

										Thousands
ENGLAND		Number participating on WBLA			Starts to WBLA ^a			Leavers from WBLA ^a		
Month		Male	Female	Total ^b	Male	Female	Total ^b	Male	Female	Total ^b
2001	Apr	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
	May	2.5	1.0	3.5	2.7	1.0	3.6	0.8	0.2	1.0
	Jun	4.8	1.9	6.7	4.3	1.5	5.8	2.0	0.6	2.5
	Jul	6.5	2.5	9.0	3.9	1.4	5.2	2.2	0.8	2.9
	Aug	7.9	2.9	10.8	4.5	1.4	6.0	3.2	1.0	4.2
	Sep	9.0	3.6	12.6	4.0	1.7	5.7	2.8	1.0	3.8
	Oct	9.5	3.9	13.4	3.7	1.4	5.1	3.2	1.1	4.3
	Nov	10.5	4.3	14.8	5.2	2.0	7.1	4.2	1.6	5.8
	Dec	10.1	4.0	14.1	2.3	0.8	3.1	2.7	1.1	3.8
2002	Jan	10.8	4.3	15.1	3.8	1.4	5.2	3.1	1.1	4.2
	Feb	11.3	4.7	16.0	4.4	1.8	6.1	3.8	1.3	5.2
	Mar	11.9	5.0	16.9	5.5	2.1	7.6	4.9	1.9	6.8
Total 2001-2002					44.9	16.8	61.7	33.0	11.8	44.8
2002	Apr	11.9	5.1	17.0	3.8	1.5	5.3	3.8	1.4	5.2
	May	12.3	5.3	17.6	5.3	2.1	7.4	4.9	1.8	6.7
	Jun	12.4	5.3	17.7	3.7	1.4	5.1	3.6	1.5	5.1
	Jul	12.4	5.2	17.6	4.1	1.5	5.6	4.1	1.6	5.7
	Aug	12.4	5.0	17.5	4.9	1.7	6.6	4.9	1.8	6.7
	Sep	12.8	5.6	18.4	4.4	2.1	6.5	4.0	1.5	5.5
	Oct	13.1	5.8	18.9	4.3	1.7	6.1	4.1	1.5	5.6
	Nov	13.6	6.0	19.7	5.4	2.2	7.6	4.8	2.0	6.8
	Dec	13.1	5.7	18.9	2.7	1.0	3.7	3.2	1.3	4.5
2003	Jan	13.7	6.1	19.7	5.1	2.1	7.1	4.5	1.7	6.3
	Feb	14.4	6.4	20.8	4.9	2.0	6.9	4.2	1.7	5.9
	Mar	14.8	6.7	21.5	4.8	2.1	6.9	4.4	1.8	6.2
Total 2002-2003					53.5	21.4	74.8	50.6	19.7	70.2
2003	Apr	15.0	6.7	21.7	4.5	1.7	6.2	4.3	1.7	6.0
	May	15.7	7.1	22.9	6.0	2.6	8.6	5.3	2.1	7.4
	Jun	16.6	7.6	24.2	5.2	2.2	7.5	4.4	1.8	6.2
	Jul	17.2	7.6	24.9	5.3	2.1	7.4	4.7	2.0	6.7
	Aug	17.4	7.6	24.9	5.9	2.3	8.2	5.7	2.4	8.1
	Sep	18.8	8.4	27.2	4.8	2.2	7.1	3.4	1.4	4.8
Total since Apr 2001					130.1	51.3	181.4	111.4	42.8	154.2

Source: DWP, WBLA Database.

Note: Formerly Table K.3.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Summary of New Deal for Young People and New Deal 25 plus at end of September 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 Sep 2003	1,045,970	956,540	89,420	651,000	290,950	588,670	232,680	58,270
change since Jun 2003	+46,280	+57,100	-10,830	-	+25,740	-	+32,160	-6,420
change since Sep 2002	+172,090	+181,080	-8,990	-	+116,530	-	+118,160	-1,620
Individual starts:	808,450			481,620				
Characteristics								
Male	747,570	683,710	63,860	-	240,950	-	192,340	48,600
Female	296,900	271,890	25,010	-	49,740	-	40,210	9,530
People with disabilities ^d	126,080	114,430	11,650	-	81,120	-	65,280	15,840
Ethnic Group								
White	830,120	763,710	66,410	-	240,880	-	194,370	46,510
Ethnic Minority Groups	166,610	147,830	18,780	-	38,540	-	29,410	9,130
Black - Caribbean	28,980	25,910	3,070	-	8,340	-	6,270	2,060
Black - African	20,850	17,600	3,240	-	6,070	-	4,450	1,610
Black - Other	12,070	10,920	1,140	-	2,050	-	1,540	510
Indian	17,970	16,710	1,260	-	3,950	-	3,120	820
Pakistani	35,140	32,420	2,710	-	4,480	-	3,600	880
Bangladeshi	11,860	10,770	1,090	-	1,460	-	1,170	300
Chinese	2,080	1,890	190	-	920	-	700	220
Other	37,680	31,610	6,070	-	11,280	-	8,550	2,730
Prefer not to say	42,450	38,670	3,780	-	11,330	-	8,840	2,490
Not stated/Unknown	6,790	6,340	450	-	210	-	70	140
Age Group								
18-24	1,045,970	956,540	89,420	-	42,920	-	33,910	9,010
25-29				-	51,720	-	40,630	11,090
30-34				-	48,580	-	37,980	10,600
35-39				-	41,560	-	32,160	9,400
40-44				-	36,440	-	28,500	7,940
45-49				-	35,620	-	30,240	5,380
50-54				-	32,370	-	27,730	4,630
55-59				-	750	-	620	130
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 September 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	89,420	56,350	2,770	17,310	9,340	4,270	3,700	13,000
Male	63,860	39,470	2,070	12,570	6,630	2,540	3,410	9,750
Female	25,010	16,460	700	4,660	2,650	1,730	290	3,190
People with disabilities ^d	11,650	6,730	410	2,550	1,340	650	560	1,960
Ethnic Group								
White	66,410	41,100	2,440	12,980	6,470	3,180	3,320	9,900
Ethnic Minority Groups	18,780	12,230	230	3,680	2,490	910	280	2,640
Black - Caribbean	3,070	1,950	30	540	310	150	70	560
Black - African	3,240	2,040	30	660	440	180	40	520
Black - Other	1,140	730	20	210	140	60	20	180
Indian	1,260	880	30	210	110	80	20	130
Pakistani	2,710	1,820	40	540	350	160	40	310
Bangladeshi	1,090	750	10	200	100	90	10	130
Chinese	190	110	10	60	40	10	10	20
Other	6,070	3,950	70	1,260	1,000	180	80	790
Prefer not to say	3,780	2,580	100	660	390	180	90	450
Not stated/Unknown	450	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 September 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	58,270	36,240	1,720	11,040	2,250	1,920	800	3,260	2,760	50	9,270
Male	48,600	29,960	1,460	9,260	1,830	1,640	700	2,730	2,320	40	7,930
Female	9,530	6,170	260	1,770	420	280	110	520	430	10	1,340
People with disabilities ^e	15,840	9,780	640	3,080	670	630	260	860	650	20	2,340
Ethnic Group											
White	46,510	28,710	1,580	8,820	1,600	1,630	680	2,690	2,180	50	7,400
Ethnic Minority Groups	9,130	5,800	100	1,740	580	190	100	440	440	0	1,490
Black - Caribbean	2,060	1,290	20	370	50	60	20	120	120	0	380
Black - African	1,610	990	10	330	100	30	10	100	80	0	290
Black - Other	510	320	0	110	20	10	10	20	40	0	80
Indian	820	590	20	130	40	20	10	30	30	0	90
Pakistani	880	550	20	160	80	10	10	30	30	0	150
Bangladeshi	300	180	0	70	40	0	0	10	10	0	50
Chinese	220	130	0	60	40	0	0	10	10	0	30
Other	2,730	1,750	30	530	210	60	40	110	120	0	420
Prefer not to say	2,490	1,590	40	480	80	100	30	130	140	0	380
Notstated/Unknown	140	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age Group											
25-29	9,010	5,490	320	1,710	340	250	150	530	440	0	1,490
30-34	11,090	6,470	350	2,260	410	370	200	710	560	10	2,010
35-39	10,600	6,140	310	2,240	440	390	150	670	580	20	1,910
40-44	9,400	5,380	270	2,040	410	360	130	630	500	10	1,710
45-49	7,940	4,400	220	1,830	440	280	110	530	470	10	1,500
50-54	5,380	4,250	130	590	130	170	40	110	130	0	410
55-59	4,630	3,900	110	380	90	90	30	90	70	10	250
60+	130	120	0	10	0	10	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, Table K.11.

K.14 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

						Thousands
GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^a	Other benefits	Other known destination ^b	Not known	
All leavers	956,540	371,090	113,680	191,060	280,720	
change since Jun 2003 ^c	+57,100	+20,370	+5,640	+11,920	+19,180	
change since Sep 2002	+181,080	+62,710	+20,600	+36,560	+61,210	
Those leaving before having a first interview	102,510	33,860	9,010	18,130	41,510	
change since Jun 2003	+6,570	+1,800	+510	+1,290	+2,970	
change since Sep 2002	+20,600	+5,610	+1,720	+3,750	+9,520	
Those leaving during the Gateway	525,010	225,830	78,400	77,610	143,170	
change since Jun 2003	+33,930	+13,700	+3,870	+6,060	+10,310	
change since Sep 2002	+102,320	+40,550	+14,220	+16,020	+31,530	
Those leaving from Options	136,910	55,240	10,210	6,560	64,900	
change since Jun 2003	+6,900	+2,070	+490	+510	+3,830	
change since Sep 2002	+24,610	+7,720	+1,820	+1,560	+13,510	
of which:						
Employment	43,240	21,690	1,510	430	19,600	
Education and Training	41,530	13,690	3,520	3,740	20,580	
Voluntary Sector	26,950	10,270	2,810	1,240	12,620	
Environment Task Force	25,190	9,580	2,360	1,150	12,100	
Those leaving from Follow-Through	192,110	56,160	16,060	88,760	31,130	
change since Jun 2003	+9,700	+2,800	+780	+4,070	+2,070	
change since Sep 2002	+33,540	+8,820	+2,840	+15,230	+6,650	
by last option entered:						
Employment	25,220	9,290	1,670	9,660	4,600	
Education and Training	77,860	22,760	6,230	36,840	12,030	
Voluntary Sector	45,170	12,530	4,240	21,720	6,680	
Environment Task Force	43,870	11,590	3,930	20,530	7,830	

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 September 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	232,680	58,370	39,870	22,690	43,000	68,750
change since Jun 2003 ^d	+32,160	+8,050	+4,360	+3,280	+6,960	+9,510
change since Sep 2002	+118,160	+26,820	+17,970	+10,710	+23,810	+38,850
Those leaving before having a first interview	10,560	2,790	2,170	1,150	2,310	2,130
change since Jun 2003	+1,320	+360	+250	+170	+290	+260
change since Sep 2002	+4,830	+1,250	+970	+530	+1,060	+1,010
Those leaving during the Gateway	148,770	44,220	34,300	19,310	18,650	32,290
change since Jun 2003	+18,500	+5,950	+3,550	+2,700	+2,610	+3,680
change since Sep 2002	+68,790	+19,950	+14,990	+9,030	+8,930	+15,880
Those leaving from IAP^e	30,780	5,630	500	750	18,970	4,930
change since Jun 2003	+4,680	+550	+60	+80	+3,410	+580
change since Sep 2002	+16,770	+1,960	+230	+260	+11,770	+2,560
of which:						
Employment Option	9,030	640	80	60	5,250	3,010
BET/BS ^f	3,870	740	80	130	2,670	250
Self-employment	2,800	710	20	50	1,790	240
ETO ^g	640	120	20	40	390	80
Work experience / Placements	7,460	1,790	160	130	4,650	740
IAP Training ^e	6,780	1,620	140	310	4,140	570
Other	200	30	0	30	100	50
Those leaving from Follow-Through	42,540	5,730	2,890	1,480	3,060	29,380
change since Jun 2003	+7,670	+1,190	+500	+330	+650	+5,000
change since Sep 2002	+27,770	+3,650	+1,790	+880	+2,050	+19,400
by last option entered:						
Employment Option	2,600	620	190	80	200	1,510
BET/BS ^f	6,720	610	620	240	450	4,800
Self-employment	2,150	330	130	90	170	1,430
ETO ^g	1,450	210	80	90	130	940
Work experience / Placements	14,840	1,870	920	480	1,110	10,470
IAP Training ^e	14,570	2,060	920	490	1,000	10,110
Other	210	40	20	10	10	130

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

K.16

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	New Deal for Young People		New Deal 25 plus		Enhanced programme ^b	
	Total	of which: Sustained ^c	Total	of which: Sustained ^c	Total	of which: Sustained ^c
Summary						
Total						
as at end Sep 2003	462,870	367,270	164,860	130,100	87,850	68,880
change since Jun 2003	+21,770	+18,380	-	-	+10,820	+8,900
change since Sep 2002	+73,350	+57,840	-	-	+39,570	+30,690
Characteristics						
Male	337,780	266,320	-	-	74,130	57,800
Female	124,730	100,650	-	-	13,680	11,040
People with disabilities ^d	55,410	42,850	-	-	24,010	19,010
Ethnic Group						
White	384,330	305,020	-	-	74,990	58,590
Ethnic Minority Groups	58,080	45,390	-	-	9,710	7,780
Black - Caribbean	9,680	7,080	-	-	1,860	1,400
Black - African	6,040	4,370	-	-	1,260	960
Black - Other	4,200	3,080	-	-	510	370
Indian	7,810	6,460	-	-	1,060	870
Pakistani	12,440	9,930	-	-	1,270	1,070
Bangladeshi	4,390	3,630	-	-	460	400
Chinese	810	690	-	-	200	170
Other	12,710	10,150	-	-	3,090	2,550
Prefer not to say	17,270	13,800	-	-	3,140	2,490
Not stated/Unknown	3,190	3,070	-	-	20	20
Age Group						
18-24	462,870	367,270	-	-	16,590	12,610
25-29	-	-	-	-	18,230	14,200
30-34	-	-	-	-	16,040	12,510
35-39	-	-	-	-	13,020	10,300
40-44	-	-	-	-	10,750	8,600
45-49	-	-	-	-	7,840	6,370
50-54	-	-	-	-	5,190	4,150
55-59	-	-	-	-	100	90
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, 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, 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 pS44. 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.