

contents

Volume 112 Number 2 Pages 45 - 80

Labour Market trends

incorporating **Employment** GAZETTE

News

- 47** **Labour Market Update**
- 51** **Labour Market Assessment**
- 55** **News and research**
Items on: launch of new series of *Focus on* reports; and long hours in the UK.
- 57** **Research programme quarterly update**

Analysis in brief

- 59** **Comparisons between unemployment and the claimant count**
A discussion of the two measures, with a focus on the factors which cause them to move differently over time.
Andrew Machin, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

National Statistics feature

- 63** **The UK Time Use Survey from a labour market perspective**
The first in a planned series of articles using the Time Use Survey to analyse the labour market.
Richard D. Williams, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Technical report

- 71** **Investigating hours worked measurements**
A comparison of hours worked from the Time Use Survey with established sources such as the LFS and the NES.
Richard D. Williams, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Labour market data

- S1-100** The most recent figures for employment, unemployment, economic activity and inactivity, earnings, claimant count, vacancies, labour disputes and redundancies plus statistical enquiry points.

Next issue: 4 March 2004



National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference. Not all of the statistics reported on in this publication are within the scope of National Statistics. In particular, information reported under the headings 'Special feature' and 'Research brief' falls wholly or largely outside the scope of National Statistics.

The inclusion of reports on studies by non-governmental bodies does not imply any endorsement by ONS or any other government department of the views or opinions expressed, nor of the methodology used.

Editorial office

For editorial queries please contact:

**Room B2/08,
Office for National Statistics,
1 Drummond Gate,
London SW1V 2QQ**

Telephone: 020 7533 6136

Fax: 020 7533 6186

e-mail: lmt@ons.gov.uk

Managing editor:	Frances Sly
Editor:	Neil Mackinnon
Assistant editor:	Jenny Claydon
Labour Market Update:	Richard Clegg
Labour Market Trends Administrator:	Sue Lower
Design:	Zeta Image to Print Ltd Geoff Francis

© Crown copyright 2004

Published with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO).

Applications for reproduction should be submitted to HMSO under HMSO's Class Licence:

www.clickanduse.hmso.gov.uk.

Alternatively applications can be made in writing to:

HMSO Licensing Division,
St Clement's House,
2-16 Colegate,
Norwich NR3 1BQ.

Statistical enquiries

For general enquiries about National Statistics, please contact the National Statistics public enquiry service on:
0845 601 3034

Fax: **01633 652747**

minicom **01633 812399**

e-mail info@statistics.gov.uk,

or by post to:

**National Statistics
Customer Contact Centre,
Room 1.015,
Government Buildings,
Cardiff Road,
Newport,
South Wales, NP10 8XG**

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

A recorded announcement of key headline labour market statistics is available on **020 7533 6176**.

The ONS Labour Market Statistics Helpline is on **020 7533 6094**,
e-mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk.

Fax: **020 7533 6183**

A fuller listing of statistical enquiry points is available on pS100.

Labour Market
trends

Subscriptions

Single issue £10.00

Annual subscription (UK) £100.00

Annual subscription (overseas) £126.00

To subscribe, contact TSO
(see details on back cover).

Labour Market Trends is available on the National Statistics website at:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=550&more=n>

Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 14 January 2004

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

Headlines

① **Employment rate** unchanged in the three months to November 2003 – Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

① **Unemployment rate** down in the three months to November 2003 – LFS.

① **Claimant count rate** unchanged in December 2003.

The working age employment rate was 74.6 per cent, unchanged over the quarter. The number of people in employment rose by 41,000 over the quarter.

The unemployment rate was 4.9 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point over the quarter. The number of unemployed people fell by 29,000 over the quarter.

The claimant count decreased by 8,300 to 908,200. There was an average monthly fall of 7,300 over the last three months.

The number of vacancies (three-month average ending December 2003) stood at 616,000, up 9,500 from a year ago.

The rate of growth of average earnings including bonuses was 3.5 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the previous month. The rate of growth of average earnings excluding bonuses was 3.6 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the previous month.

New this month

September-November 2003 data: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

December 2003 data: Claimant count and vacancies;

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

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

Sampling variability $\pm 0.4\%$

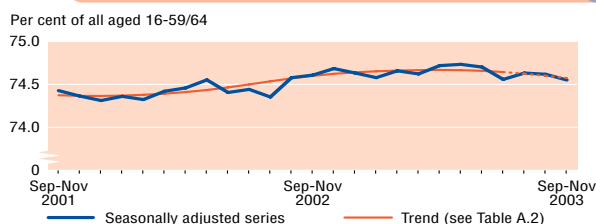


Figure 2 Unemployment rate

Sampling variability $\pm 0.2\%$

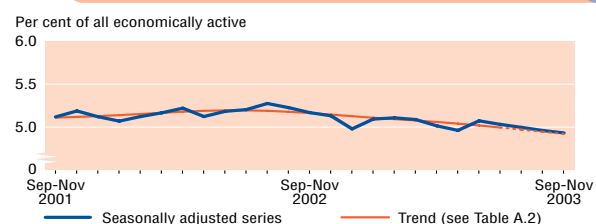
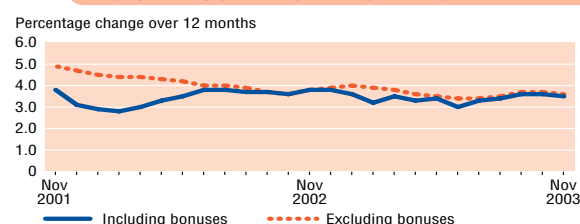


Figure 3 GB average earnings growth, whole economy

Sampling variability (inc. bonuses) $\pm 1.3\%$; (exc. bonuses) $\pm 0.7\%$



SUMMARY

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

① **Unemployment rate** was 4.9 per cent in the three months to November 2003, down 0.1 percentage point from the three months to August 2003 and down 0.2 percentage points from the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).

① **Employment** was 28.15 million in the three months to November 2003, up 186,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).

① **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).

① **Unemployment level** was 1.46 million in the three months to November 2003. This is 64,000 lower than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).

① **Claimant count** down 8,300 on the month to December 2003 to 908,200. Claimant count rate in December 2003 was 3.0 per cent, unchanged from the November 2003 rate (Table A.3).

① **Economic activity rate** was 78.5 per cent among people of working age in the three months to November 2003, down 0.1 percentage point from the three months to August 2003 and down 0.3 percentage points on the year (Table A.1).

① **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.5 per cent among people of working age in the three months to November 2003, up 0.1 percentage point from the three months to August 2003 and up 0.3 percentage points on the year (Table A.1).

① **GB rate for average earnings** (including bonuses) in the three months to November 2003 increased by 3.5 per cent over the same period a year ago, down 0.1 percentage point from the October 2003 rate. Excluding bonuses, the increase was 3.6 per cent, also down 0.1 percentage point from October (Figure 3, Table A.3).

① There were 616,000 **job vacancies** (not seasonally adjusted) on average in the three months ending December 2003, up 9,500 from the same period a year earlier. There were 2.4 vacancies per 100 employee jobs, unchanged from a year ago.

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

EMPLOYMENT

- ① **Men in employment** down 24,000 in the three months to November 2003 to 15.21 million, and **women** up 64,000 in the same period to 12.94 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- ① People in **full-time employment** up 31,000 in the three months to November 2003 to 20.91 million. People in **part-time employment** up 10,000 over the same period to 7.24 million (Table B.1).
- ① **Manufacturing employee jobs** fell by 3.2 per cent (116,000) compared with the same three months a year ago, to stand at 3.47 million in the three months to November 2003 (Table B.12).
- ① The LFS estimate of the total number of **actual hours worked** per week was 899.7 million in the three months to November 2003, down 7.1 million from the three months to August 2003 (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- ① Number of people **unemployed** for between **six and 12 months** down 8,000 over the year to 223,000 in the three months to November 2003 (Table C.1).
- ① **Unemployment over 12 months** decreased 6,000 over the year to stand at 313,000 in the three months to November 2003 (Table C.1).
- ① **Unemployment for those aged 18 to 24** fell by 13,000 over the year to stand at 382,000 in the three months to November 2003 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ① **Unemployment rate for UK government office regions** was down in ten of the regions over the year, only increasing in London and Northern Ireland. The highest rate was in the London region at 7.1 per cent and the lowest was in the South West region at 2.7 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11).

CLAIMANT COUNT (computerised claims only, unadjusted)

- ① **Claimant count over 12 months** shows a fall of 3,800 over the year to stand at 138,800 in December 2003 (Table F.2).
- ① **Total claimants aged 18-24** stood at 231,700 in December 2003, a rise of 2,400 since December 2002 (Table F.2).
- ① **Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months** stood at 5,700 in December 2003, a rise of 700 since December 2002 (Table F.2).
- ① **Number of people in categories affected by New Deal:**

	December 2003	Change on year
18-24, over six months	35,898	+3,922
25 and over, 18 months to two years	29,240	+1,456
25 and over, more than two years	41,715	-8,683
Total	106,853	-3,305

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- ① Number of **economically active people** was 29.61 million in the three months to November 2003. Of this total, 16.09 million were men and 13.52 million were women (Table D.1).
- ① Number of **economically inactive people of working age** was up 48,000 over the quarter to 7.84 million in the three months to November 2003. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was up 130,000. The number not wanting a job was up 341,000 over the year to 5.73 million; the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was down 211,000 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 186,000, a decrease in the unemployed of 64,000 and an increase in the number of economically inactive of 157,000 (Table A.1).
- ① **Economic activity rate** for men of working age was 83.7 per cent in the three months to November 2003, down 0.3 percentage points from the three months to August 2003, while the rate for women was 72.9 per cent for the same period, up 0.1 percentage point from the three months to August 2003 (Table D.1).

Figure 4 LFS Male employment

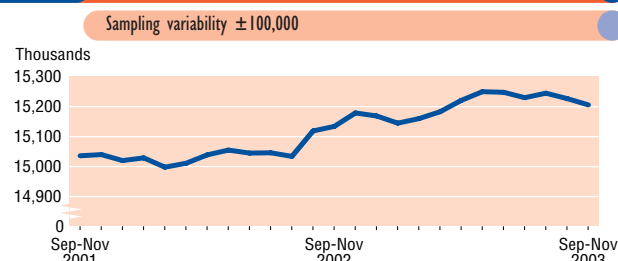


Figure 5 LFS Female employment

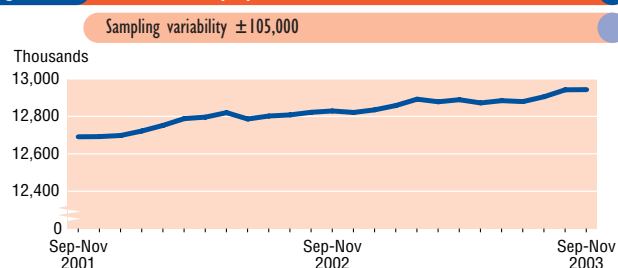


Figure 6 Unemployed aged 18-24

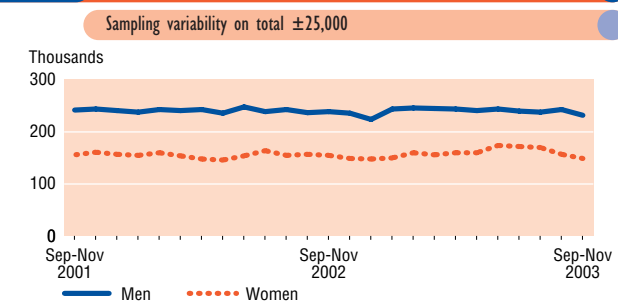


Figure 7 Unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)



Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) change over year

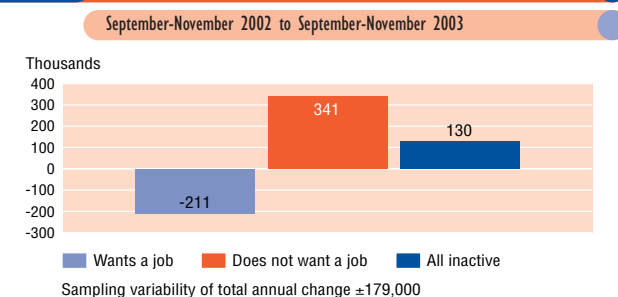


Figure 9 Average earnings growth including bonuses: Great Britain

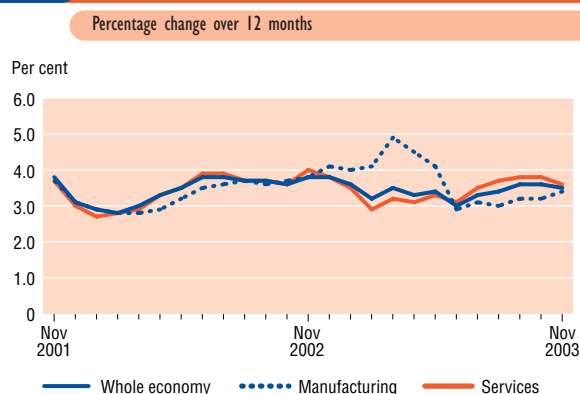


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

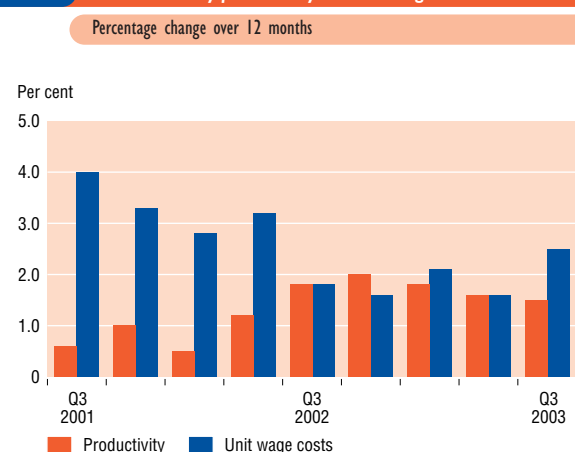
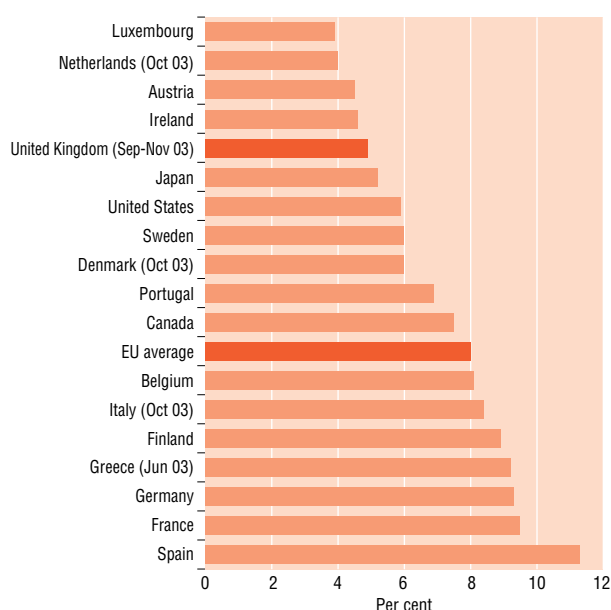


Figure 11 Unemployment rates

International comparisons, November 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 November 2003 show that 6.1 per thousand employees had been made **redundant** in the three months prior to interview. In the three months before interview 7.4 per thousand male employees and 4.7 per thousand female employees had been made redundant. Of those made redundant, 47.6 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table H.31).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- The rate of increase in **average earnings including bonuses** (three-month average) for the whole economy in the year to November 2003 was provisionally estimated to be 3.5 per cent. This is down 0.1 percentage point from the October 2003 rate. **Excluding bonuses**, the increase was 3.6 per cent, also down 0.1 percentage point from the October 2003 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **actual increase** in whole economy average earnings in the year to November 2003 was 3.2 per cent. This is down 0.5 percentage points from the October 2003 rate (Table E.1).
- In the **manufacturing industries**, the headline (three-month average) increase for November 2003 was 3.4 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points from the October 2003 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **private sector services** (three-month average) increase was 3.1 per cent for November 2003, down 0.1 percentage point from the October 2003 rate (Table E.1).
- In the **service industries** the (three-month average) increase was 3.6 per cent in November 2003, down 0.2 percentage points from the October 2003 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **public sector** (three-month average) increase was 4.8 per cent in November 2003, down 0.6 percentage points from the October 2003 rate. This is up 0.5 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 November 2003, unchanged from the October 2003 rate. This is down 0.5 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 November 2003 rose by 0.1 per cent compared with the previous quarter and by 0.9 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
- Manufacturing productivity** in terms of output per filled job was 5.7 per cent higher in the three months ending November 2003 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs** were 2.2 per cent lower in the three months ending November 2003 compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job** was 1.5 per cent higher in the third quarter of 2003, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs** were 2.5 per cent higher in the third quarter of 2003, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

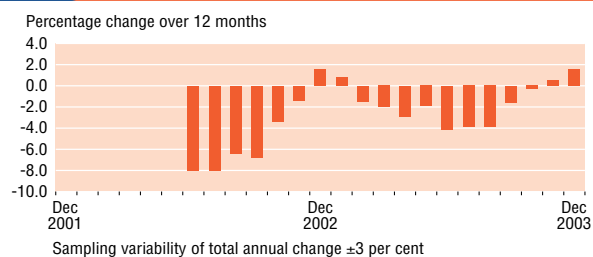
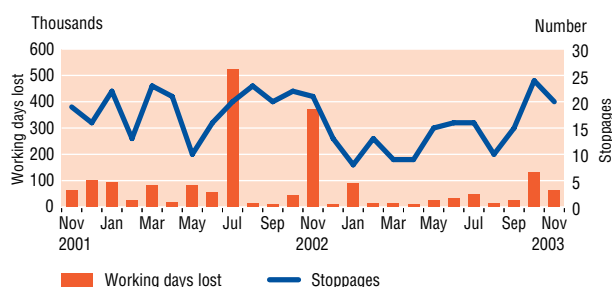
- UK unemployment rate** in the three months to November 2003 was 4.9 per cent, below the EU average of 8.0 per cent in November 2003 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Ireland, Luxembourg, and Netherlands (Figure 11, Table C.5).
- In 15 EU countries there was an estimated average increase 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 December 2003 was 616,000, up 9,500 from the same period a year ago (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- ① There were 2.4 vacancies per 100 employee jobs in the three months ending December 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 November 2003 is provisionally estimated to be 471,600 from 118 stoppages. Some 27 per cent of the days lost were lost in the transport, storage and communication sector, 26 per cent were in public administration and defence and 25 per cent were lost in education.
- ① Number of working days lost in November 2003 is provisionally estimated to be 61,000 from 20 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, January).
- 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, January).
- 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, January).
- 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, January).
- 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, January).
- 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, January).
- 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 have started on the post-April re-engineered **ND25+** programme by the end of September 2003 (Table K.11, January).
- 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, January).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- ① The chained volume measure of **gross domestic product** (GDP) rose by 0.8 per cent in the third quarter of 2003 compared with the previous quarter. Compared with the third quarter of 2002, GDP has risen by 2.1 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 **Manufacturing output** in the three months ending November 2003 rose by 0.1 per cent compared with the previous quarter and by 0.9 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
- ① The revised estimate of total **business investment** for the third quarter of 2003, measured in seasonally adjusted chained volume terms (reference year is 2000), is £27,840 million, down by £342 million over the previous quarter. This revised estimate is 1.2 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 1.0 per cent lower than the third quarter of 2002.
- ① The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to November 2003 was in deficit by £13.3 billion, compared with a deficit of £11.6 billion from the previous three months and a deficit of £13.1 billion a year earlier.
- ① Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to November 2003 were 1.6 per cent higher than the previous three months but down 1.9 per cent on the same period a year earlier.
- ① Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to November 2003 were 3.5 per cent higher than the previous three months and up 1.4 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 will contain the usual labour market statistics.

LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

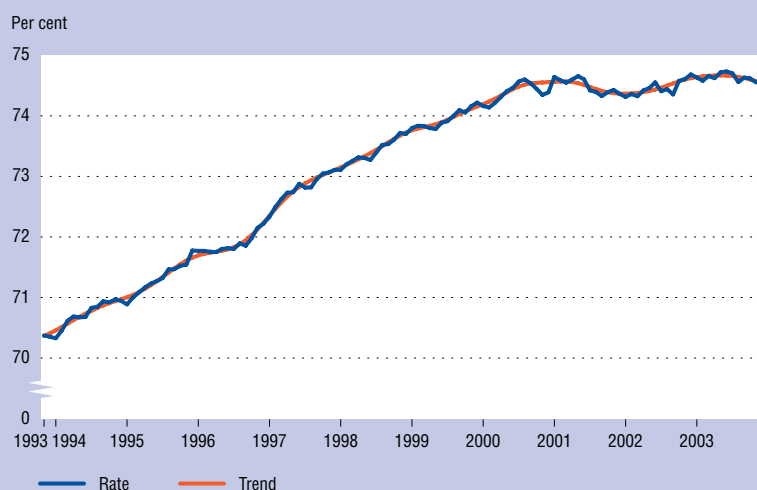
14 January 2004

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; November 1993 to November 2003



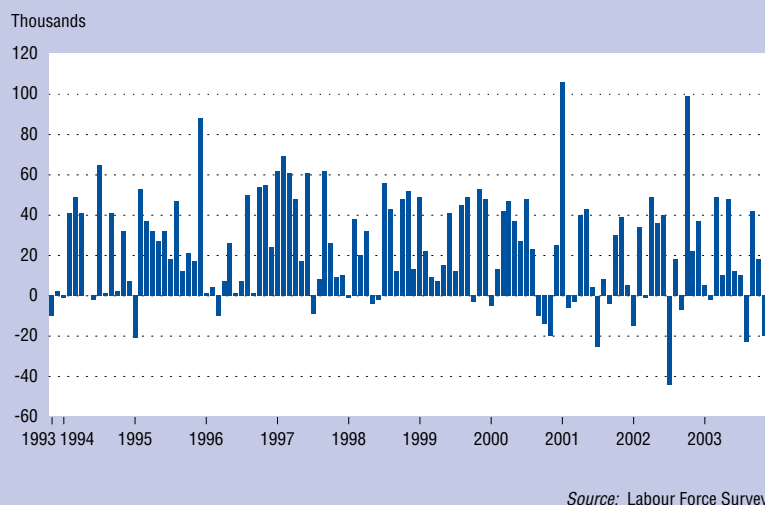
Summary

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 2002, with the working-age employment rate picking up slightly. However, the rate of employment growth has levelled off in 2003, and the latest employment figures for August-October show the working-age employment rate was unchanged on the quarter at 74.6 per cent (see *Figure 1*). With the labour market lagging output, the pick-up in GDP growth seen in Q2 and Q3 of 2003 does not yet appear to have fed into employment data. At 28.149 million, the 16 and over employment level is up 41,000 on the quarter (with a 186,000 increase on the year).

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



Overlapping change

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

The overlapping changes (see red box) for employment show that the movements were more erratic over 2001-2002, following the

consistent growth of the second half of the 1990s. Early 2003 saw a return to stable growth, although there have been a couple of decreases in the past four months. (see **Figure 2**). Given the volatility, one needs to be cautious about reading too much into one or two small changes; although the latest figure shows a decrease of 20,000 between August-October and September-November, the overall picture is one of ongoing growth. 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 67,000), with full-time working accounting for the increase (up 76,000) while part-time working fell (down 10,000). Men drove the increase in full-time employment (up 66,000) and also the decrease in part-time working (down 8,000). The number of self-employed workers stands at 3.47 million, nearing the highest level on record 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 0.8 per cent. The volume of output in the production industries overall fell 0.1 per cent, within which manufacturing grew by 0.1 per cent. Output of the service industry grew by 0.9 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 December recorded its most significant month of improvement since December 1999 as growth of output and new orders remain strong and firms invest in inputs and employment. The CBI's monthly industrial trends survey recorded a balance of -19 in December, which suggests order books are at the highest level since June 2002. In the service industries, CIPS reported that the UK service sector activity continues to expand and that business expectations are at their highest in over four years. CIPS recorded further robust growth in the construction sector with the 59th successive monthly increase.

Figure 3 Total hours worked; United Kingdom; November 1993 to November 2003

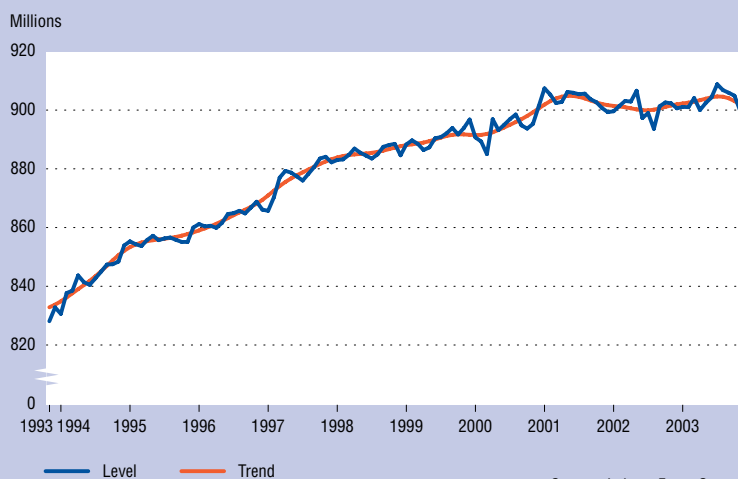


Figure 4 Unemployment rate; United Kingdom; November 1993 to November 2003

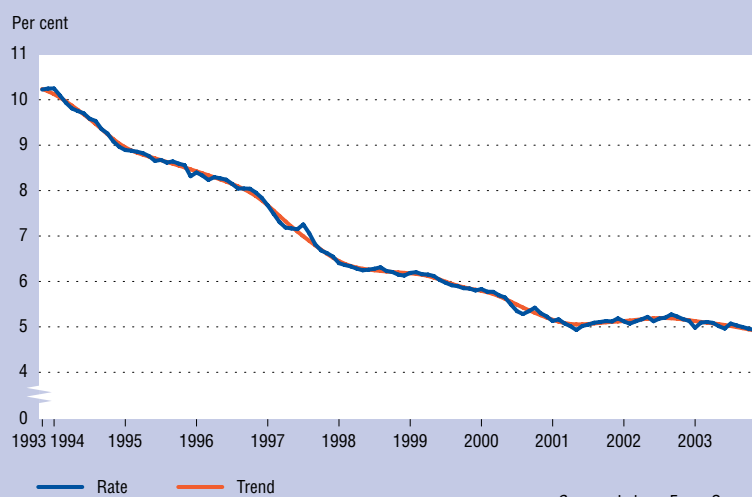
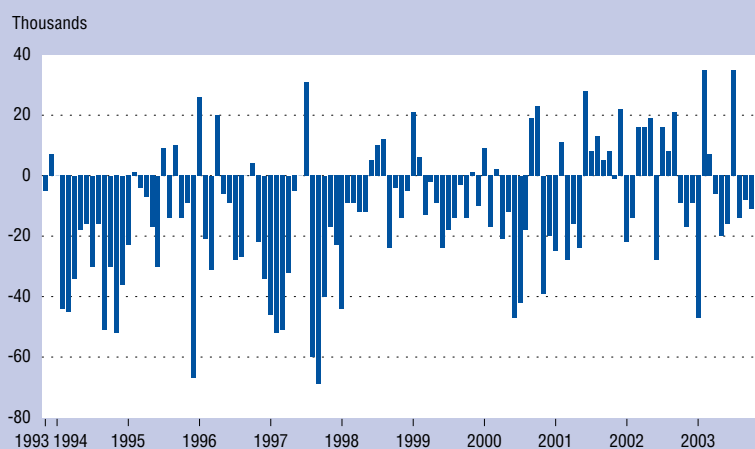


Figure 5 Unemployment: monthly overlapping change; United Kingdom; November 1993 to November 2003



Finally, the signs of a levelling-off seen in the employment rate data can also be seen in the hours worked data. Apart from a blip around the Queen's Golden Jubilee, the level of hours has been flat at around 900 million for much of the past 20 months. Early in 2003, hours mirrored employment and started to increase again. However, in the latest quarter the total decreased by 7.1 million hours to 899.7 million hours, and the trend may now be starting to fall (see *Figure 3*). Average hours worked by both men and women fell for the latest quarter; in particular there was a fall in the number of people working over 45 hours. 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

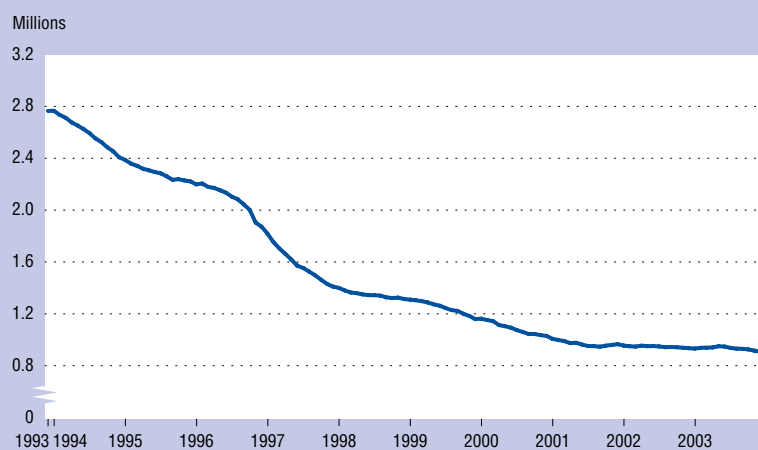
The latest unemployment numbers for September-November suggest that unemployment continues to fall. The unemployment rate at 4.9 per cent is down 0.1 percentage point from the last quarter (see *Figure 4*). The latest figure for the level of unemployment is down 29,000 on the quarter to stand at 1.460 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 10,000 in the numbers of unemployed between the August-October and September-November quarters (see *Figure 5*). This is the seventh fall in the past eight months. However, caution must

be taken given the volatility of the monthly changes.

The decrease in unemployment over the quarter was driven by a decrease in the categories up to 6 months (down 29,000) and all over 12 months (down 5,000). Men accounted for the majority of these decreases (down 25,000 and 3,000 respectively). Categories that increased were over 6 and under 12 months (up 5,000) and all over 24 months (up 1,000), which were also driven 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.

Figure 6 Claimant count Jobseeker's Allowance; United Kingdom; December 1993 to December 2003



Source: Claimant count

The claimant count (the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance) fell by 8,300 to 908,200 in the latest month (December). The trend in the claimant count level continues downward (see *Figure 6*). However, the changes remain small. The rate for December was 3.0 per cent, the lowest since July 1975. There was a further decrease in inflows (down 1,200), while outflows remained unchanged between November and December.

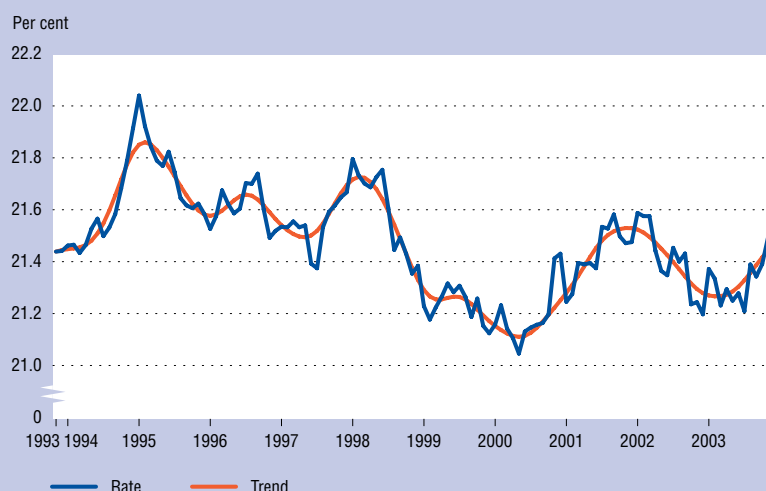
Vacancies

The level of vacancies for October-December 2003 was 616,000, an increase of 9,500 from a year ago. Overall, the pattern of annual comparisons remains reasonably consistent. There appears to have been some slight improvement in these year-on-year comparisons over recent months, following the slight drop in the first half of 2003. Looking at the industry breakdown, the main sectors to see an increase in the number of vacancies, year-on-year, are the financial intermediation and education sectors. There were also some decreases, most notably in transport and communications.

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 figures since have seen some fall back followed by an increase and now stand at 7.836 million, the highest since the quarterly series began in 1992. The level has increased on the quarter (up 48,000), with men driving the increase (up 57,000). The

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



Source: Labour Force Survey

inactivity rate increased 0.1 percentage point on the quarter to stand at 21.5 per cent, and overall the trend continues to increase slightly (*Figure 7*).

Redundancies

The latest set of LFS redundancy rate data (September–November 2003, not adjusted to post-2001 Census) showed a fall on the quarter. The redundancy rate was 6.1 per 1,000 employees, down 0.7 per 1,000 employees on the year. The re-employment rate rose this quarter, up 2.4 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 3.5 per cent in the three months to November – down 0.1 percentage point from October. Looking at growth as measured by the whole economy excluding bonuses series, annual growth was 3.6 per cent in November – also down 0.1 percentage point from October (see *Figure 8*).

The overall picture is of subdued earnings growth. The main stories, looking at the percentage change on a year earlier, are the falls in public sector and private sector services. The largest fall came in public sector (see *Figure 9*). The three-month average earnings growth rate including bonuses fell 0.6 percentage points to 4.8 per cent in November. This was mainly due to the delayed local government settlement in November 2002 falling out of the 12-month comparison.

Looking at private sector services the three-month average earnings growth rate including bonuses fell 0.1 per cent to 3.1 per cent in November, but the single-month growth rate fell 0.7 per cent to 2.7 per cent. This was a result of timing effects with some bonus payments in the real estate and business services sector being paid in October 2003, whereas they had been paid in November in 2002. Pay growth excluding bonuses fell as a result of less overtime in the other services and real estate and business services sectors compared to 2002.

The manufacturing sector three-month average growth rate including bonuses is up 0.2 per cent to 3.4 per cent on the year to November. This is due to the effect of additional overtime worked compared with the same period a year ago.

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

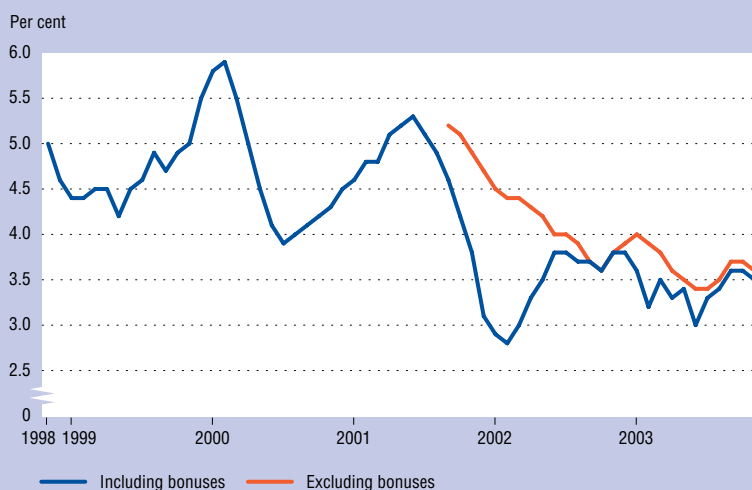
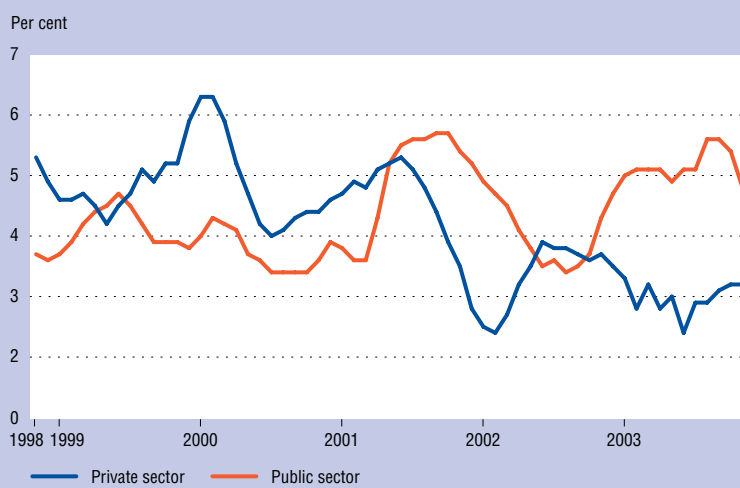


Figure 9 Whole economy average earnings growth; Great Britain; November 1998 to November 2003



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

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

Launch of new series of *Focus on* reports

A NEW SERIES of online reports was launched by ONS in January. The first three reports addressed themes of Gender, Ethnicity and Identity, and Wales. The *Focus on* series draws together data from the 2001 Census and a wide variety of other sources to give an account of contemporary UK society. The first three reports will shortly be joined by *Focus on the Labour Market*.

Focus on Gender concentrates on the relative lives of men and women, detailing a number of social categories including living arrangements, lifestyle, travel and crime as well as giving an account of working lives. It shows that men's and women's lives are becoming more similar as increasing numbers of women enter the labour market, yet women still earn less than men and follow different career paths. The sections on work and personal finances contain a number of findings, some of which are highlighted here.

- The proportion of men employed or actively looking for work has fallen over the decade to 84 per cent, whereas for women it has risen to 73 per cent.
- In June 2003 almost half of employee jobs were performed by women, a significant increase from 20 years ago when men filled 2.5 million more jobs than women. However, almost half the female jobs held today are part-time.
- Men are twice as likely as women to be managers and senior officials, and far more likely to work in skilled trades, with around a quarter of females doing administrative or secretarial work.
- Women's hourly pay was 82 per cent of men's in 2003 among full-time employees, compared with 79 per cent in 1993, making the gap its lowest since records began.
- Working-age women with children, particularly young children, were less

likely than those with no children to be economically active (68 per cent compared with 76 per cent), whereas for men the converse was true, with 92 per cent of those with dependent children being in the labour force.

Focus on Ethnicity and Identity gives an account of the characteristics, lifestyle and experiences of the main ethnic groups in the UK, which is more culturally diverse than ever before according to the 2001 Census. It compares and contrasts the different ethnic groups, which tend to differ among each other more than the minority ethnic population as a whole does from the White British population. Some of the significant findings in relation to the labour market follow.

- Men and women from non-White ethnic groups had higher unemployment rates than White people.
- Bangladeshis had the highest unemployment rates in Great Britain, at 20 per cent among men and 24 per cent among women, compared with 7 per cent among Indian men and women and 5 per cent and 4 per cent among White British and Irish men and women respectively.
- People aged under 25 had the highest unemployment rates among all ethnic groups, with 12 per cent of White British men and 9 per cent of women in this age group being unemployed. Black African men, and Pakistani and Black Caribbean men and women under 25 all had unemployment rates of over 20 per cent, and for Bangladeshi men it was over 40 per cent.
- White British people had relatively low rates of working in professional occupations (at 11 per cent), whereas for Indian, Chinese, White Irish and other non-British White groups it was between 17 and 20 per cent.
- Pakistani and Chinese groups had the

highest numbers of self-employed people (at around 20 per cent), compared with 10 per cent of White British and less than 10 per cent of Black people.

The *Focus on Wales* report describes the people of Wales, their characteristics, Welsh language skills, ethnicity, national identity, country of birth and living standards. It also covers their working lives.

- The unemployment rate in Wales was 6 per cent in 2001-02, and highest among young adults, with 14 per cent of the 16 to 24 age group out of work.
- The economic activity rate during the same time ranged from 80 per cent in Powys and Monmouthshire to 67 per cent in Neath Port Talbot and 65 per cent in Merthyr Tydfil, and the lower rates here were often the result of long-term illness or disability.
- Men had a higher economic activity rate than women, at 78 per cent, compared with 68 per cent, and they continued to work in different employment sectors.
- The largest proportion of male jobs (26 per cent) was in the manufacturing sector, compared with 8 per cent of female jobs, however the proportion of manufacturing jobs as a whole has been declining over the past five years relative to other sectors such as public administration, education and health.

• *Focus on Gender; Focus on Ethnicity and Identity; and Focus on Wales: Its People or Ffocws ar Gymru: Gi Phobl* are part of a new series of online overview reports to be followed up with more comprehensive analysis in fuller reports. They are available on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk/focuson/gender, www.statistics.gov.uk/focuson/ethnicity, and www.statistics.gov.uk/focuson/wales.

DTI NEWS

Long hours in the UK

WORKING LONG hours is more common in the UK than in most other EU countries, but quite similar to work patterns found in the US, Australia and Japan. Employees working more than 48 hours a week rose through most of the 1990s and is mainly accounted for by overtime. Men, managers, professionals, and operative and assembly workers in particular work these longer hours, although the reasons for doing so are significantly different for manual and non-manual workers.

These are some of the findings of two studies published in November 2003 by the Department of Trade and Industry. *Working long hours: a review of the evidence* examines the research literature on working time patterns in the UK. It includes secondary analysis of established social survey series and makes comparisons with EU and other developed countries. *The business context to long hours working* reviews a telephone survey of 1,000 workplaces with five or more employees in Great Britain, followed by intensive case studies of 12 organisations. It explores the relationship between long working hours and contextual factors of the business such as the nature of the production process, production time, and predictability of demand.

The Working Time Regulations (WTR) imposes a limit on hours worked of 48 hours a week over a 17-week period. Employers surveyed in *The business context to long hours working* reported that around one quarter of employees regularly worked longer than specified in their employment contracts, with 19 per cent occasionally working over 48 hours a week. Employers estimated that approximately 4 per cent of employees, roughly equivalent to one million workers, worked sustained long hours, that is in excess of the WTR limit. Employees may exempt themselves from this limit through signing an opt-out: on average 19 per cent of employees, including at least one person from 22 per cent of working establishments, had done so.

Working long hours reports that while average working hours in the UK are similar to the EU average, and lower for women, the UK has high levels of long hours working within the EU. For full-time employees, the level among men is the highest in the EU at 22 per cent, compared with an average of 11 per cent. A comparatively high proportion here is concentrated in the production sectors, with significantly more UK male employees working long hours in the craft, trade, operative and elementary occupations.

Some 11 per cent of UK employees work long hours, with clear gender and life-cycle differences. Men were significantly more likely to work long hours than women, men with children were more likely to work long hours than those without, while women with children were less likely to do so. People aged between 30 and 49 were most likely to work long hours. Long hours working was more common in the private sector than the public sector, with construction, transport, communication, agriculture, forestry and fishing having particularly high incidences.

The findings show that many people work long hours for a combination of reasons, and these are significantly different for manual and non-manual workers. Paid overtime is most common among manual workers, and where this is present increasing pay is given as the main reason for working overtime, followed by the need to meet the requirements of the job. Employees tended to be satisfied with working long hours, seeing positive benefits in the opportunity to increase their earnings.

Unpaid overtime is most frequent among managerial and professional workers, with reasons for working overtime relating to the requirements of the job. These include: high volumes of work, a long hours culture where being present is valued as a sign of commitment to work, as well as anticipation of higher earnings in the future. Staff saw benefits in improved promotion prospects and increased job security. On average, UK managers do not work longer hours than their EU counterparts, but

among full-time male managers hours worked are the highest in the UK and the EU as a whole.

The report shows that long hours working has a greater negative effect on women than it does on men: they were more likely to report poor health, mental stress and decreased satisfaction with life. It was common for partnered women who worked long hours to carry out the main household tasks of cooking and cleaning, whereas for partnered men who worked long hours this was rare. Professional women in the UK are more likely to work long hours than their EU counterparts, though for women managers in the UK the proportion working long hours is less.

The business context to long hours working study reports that around 35 per cent of establishments had sought to reduce working hours over the previous two or three years. This was found to be a lengthy and difficult process however, creating resistance where hours worked was directly related to earnings. One main reason employers reported reducing working time was to lower labour costs, which often involved reducing overtime pay or removing pay supplements. They cited the kinds of barriers encountered as the level of workload, deadlines and business needs.

- *Working long hours: a review of the evidence, Volume 1 – Main report* (note that volume 2 contains full details of the case studies, the findings of which are found in the main report) by J Kodz et al., was undertaken by The Institute for Employment Studies. *The business context to long hours working* by T. Hogarth, W. W. Daniel, A. P. Dickerson, D. Campbell, M. Wintherbotham and D. Vivian was carried out by the University of Warwick Institute for Employment Research. Copies of the full reports (DTI Employment Relations Research Series No 16, URN 03/1228 and No 23, URN 03/833 respectively) may be ordered online at www.dti.gov.uk/publications or from the DTI Publications orderline on 0870 1502 500.

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

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

Reports published since 1 November

W171	Synthesising the evidence on Flexible delivery Contact: Mandy Langdon, tel. 0114 2098 251	W177	Creating local opportunity: self-employment and labour market outcomes from DHP business start-up programmes in Barnsley, Doncaster and Sheffield Contact Nick Murphy, tel. 0114 2098 107
W172	National Evaluation of Lone Parent Personal Adviser Meetings: Findings from a longitudinal survey of clients Contact: Vicki Brown, tel. 0114 2098 392	W178	Lone Parent Personal Adviser Meetings: Qualitative Evaluation and Case Studies on Delivery of Six Monthly Review Meetings Contact Aisha Riaz, tel. 0114 2098 393
W173	Intermediate Labour Markets in Britain and an International Review of Transitional Employment Programmes Contact: Phillip Smith, tel. 0114 2098 250	W179	Evaluation of Lone Parents and Partners Outreach Service Contact: Alison Herrington, tel. 0114 2098 248
W174	A Review of 'What Works' for clients aged over 50 Contact: Zoe Beattie, tel. 0114 2098 396	W180	New Deal for Disabled People National Extension: First Wave of the First Cohort of the Survey of Registrants Contact: Antony Billingham, tel. 0114 2098 243
W175	The wider labour market impact of Employment Zones Contact Nick Murphy, tel. 0114 2098 107	W181	Lone parents and employment: International comparisons of what works Contact: Ellenor Moody, tel. 0114 2098 391
W176	Evaluation of Employment Zones: Report of a Cohort Survey of Long-Term Unemployed People in the Zones and a Matched Set of Comparison Areas Contact Nick Murphy, tel. 0114 2098 107		

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

DEPARTMENT FOR WORK AND PENSIONS – SOCIAL RESEARCH DIVISION

Projects started since 1 November

Evaluation of push button technology – Intelligent Voice Response trial at Pensions Direct	The cost of Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit administration (Phase 1)
Low income couples and workless couple families	Jobcentre Plus: Delivery of New Tax Credit Policy
Childcare use and parents' employment *	Literature review of large-scale/unitary youth allowance schemes
Job Retention and Rehabilitation Pilot: IT review and fix	Exploring the longer term impacts of a movement into work on families with children – Stage 1: Preliminary work
Evaluation of CSA Reforms – Study of Agency staff and new clients	
Reforming services for pensioners – Testing Pension Service design elements with customers **	
Housing Benefit controls for homeless people in temporary accommodation	

* projects started September 2003

** projects started October 2003

Reports published since 1 November

RR 188	Diversity in Disability; Exploring the interactions between disability, ethnicity, age, gender and sexuality	RR 200	Factors affecting the labour market participation of older workers
RR 195	The Myners Principles and Occupational pension Schemes – Volume 1 of 2 Findings from case study research	RR 201	Delivering benefits and services for black and minority ethnic older people
RR 196	Profiling benefit claimants in Britain: a Feasibility study	In-house Report 120	Local Authority Omnibus survey Wave8
RR 197	Entitled but not claiming? Pensioners, the Minimum Income Guarantee and Pension Credit	In-house Report 126	Deferrals in Jobcentre Plus: Research into, and application of, deferral guidance for non Jobseeker's Allowance customers
RR 199	Pension scheme changes and retirement policies: An employer and employee perspective	In-house Report 127	Review of discretionary housing payments

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY– EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS DIVISION

Ongoing projects

Age matters: a review of existing survey evidence
Effectiveness of the US and Canadian statutory regimes for regulating unfair labour practices
Effects of the Working Time Regulations: a survey of workers
The Second Work-life Balance Study: Results from the Employees' Survey
Evaluation of the Work-Life Balance Challenge Fund
The 2004 Workplace Employment Relations Survey (WERS5)

How employers manage absence
Job separations: a survey of workers who have recently left an employer
Part-time workers and fixed-term contracts survey
Survey of employment tribunal applications
Survey of how parents in employment balance, work, family and home
Survey of redundancy practices

Future projects

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

Part-time workers and productivity: secondary analysis (LFS & BHPS)
The scope and content of new trade union recognition agreements
British Social Attitudes Survey 2004
The new EMAR Research Plan 2004-05 will be posted online at the end of March 2004

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

DEPARTMENT FOR EDUCATION AND SKILLS – RESEARCH PROGRAMME TEAM

Projects started since 1 November

2003068	Moving towards e-learning in schools and FE - resource planning and modelling at the institutional level	2003168	Guidance booklet for schools with small proportions of minority ethnic pupils
2003100	International comparison of qualifications	2003173	Post-16 Education and learning management information arrangements – management information across partners – common data definitions
2003065	Adult learning questions in ALSPAC	2003196	To deliver disability training in the dance and drama awards
2003131	Provision of an external evaluator of the Key Stage 2 language learning pathfinders	2003195	Estimating the relationship between school resources and pupil attainment at Key Stage 3
2003151	Evaluation of an Employment Based Early Years (EBEY) pilot strand of the Registered Teacher Programme (RTP) for early years practitioners	2003157	Evaluation of further education initial teacher training bursaries
2003154	Leadership and management literature review	2003094	The cost of schooling
2003158	Evaluation of the strategic impact of University for Industry		

Projects completed since 1 November

2002058	Development work for the longitudinal study of young people – scoping study and questionnaire design	2002170	Literature review on the role of outside agencies and individuals in School drug, alcohol and tobacco education
2002063	The cost structure of the higher education sector in England	185961	Effective provision of pre-school education (EPPE)
2002072	Development work for the longitudinal study of young people – methodological study	2002184	Evaluation of Leonardo Da Vinci II in the UK
2002105	Evaluation of laptops for teachers initiative	2003033	Employer helpline feasibility study
2001048	Evaluation of the JobSeeker's Allowance literacy and numeracy pilots	2003026	The production of a literature review examining what determines the impact of vocational qualification
1682000	Children with Learning and Mental Health Difficulties – a coordinated approach to data	2003108	Matching EMA survey data for gaining qualifications data
2002051	The costs and benefits of earlier identification and effective intervention	2003174	What works in promoting children's mental health?
2002129	Drug, alcohol and tobacco education training package for teachers: an investigation of key stakeholders' perception		

Reports published since 1 November

RR491	Evaluation of Adult Guidance Pilots	RR490	The Skills for Life Survey
RR498	The Role of the School in Supporting the Education of Children in Public Care	RBX17-03	Collection of ULF Performance Information in Year 5
RR487	2002/03 Student Income and Expenditure Survey: Students' Income, Expenditure and Debt in 2002/03 and Changes since 1998/99	RR493	DfES London Challenge: First Survey of London Parents' Attitudes to London Secondary Schools
RR502	Evaluation of CMF funded UK online centres	RR500	Barriers to Participation for Under-represented Groups in School Governance
RR501	Vocational Pathways at Age 16-19: An Analysis of the England and Wales Youth Cohort Study		

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

Comparisons between unemployment and the claimant count

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

Key points

- Unemployment (as officially measured in the UK using the international standard definition) is much higher than the number of people in the claimant count, that is, those claiming Jobseeker's Allowance, especially among women. The two measures also move differently over time, though usually in the same direction.
- There has been a tendency for the gap between the two measures to widen while unemployment has been falling, and to narrow while unemployment has been rising. The variations have been proportionately similar for men and women.
- One major reason for divergence of these measures over the past few years, as unemployment has fallen, has been that many people who were previously inactive in the labour market have been encouraged by the improvement in the economy to begin actively to seek work (and thus become unemployed) but have not been claiming Jobseeker's Allowance.
- Another major factor affecting the gap is changes in the number of people becoming unemployed who are not eligible for Jobseeker's Allowance, for example, because of their partner's earnings. Conversely there will also have been variations in the number of people unemployed, but not claiming benefits, who find work.
- The introduction in 1996 of Jobseeker's Allowance and associated measures to encourage more successful job search also caused some divergence between unemployment and the claimant count between the end of 1996 and early 1997.

This article examines the number of unemployed people in the UK compared to the lower claimant count, and explores reasons for variation between the two.

Introduction

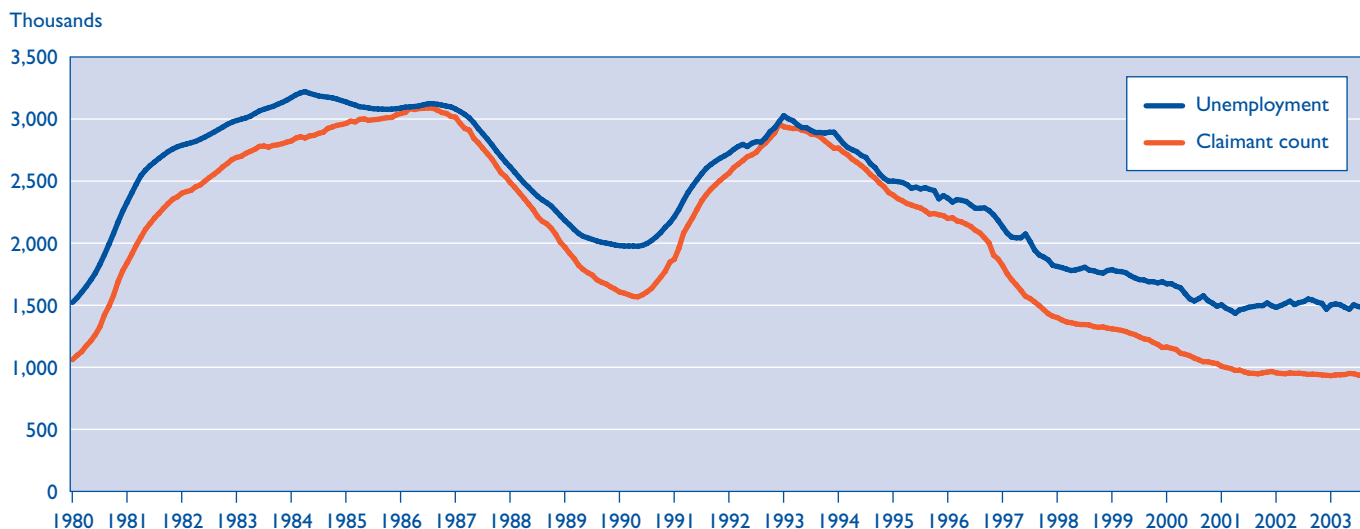
UNEMPLOYMENT AS measured by the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is currently over 0.5 million higher than the claimant count. Historically these measures have tended to move broadly in line with each other. However, the two measures are different and compiled differently.

Official estimates of unemployment are obtained from the LFS using an internationally agreed definition (the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition) based on the number of people without jobs who are looking for work. The claimant count measures how many people are claiming

unemployment-related benefits, that is, Jobseeker's Allowance. The two are therefore subject to different fluctuations.

There have been periods when the two measures have generally diverged while unemployment has been falling. In contrast they have tended to converge when unemployment has been rising. [Figure 1](#) shows the path of the two measures over the past 20 years. This article explains differences between the two measures and the various factors which can cause their differing movements over time.

Figure 1 Numbers of people unemployed and claiming Jobseeker's Allowance; United Kingdom; 1980 to 2003



Source: Labour Force Survey; Jobcentre Plus administrative system

Note: for unemployment, survey data before 1984 were only available biennially, and from 1984 to 1992 they were only available annually. Where necessary the series has been interpolated between data points and adjustments made for discontinuities (see pp467-75, *Labour Market Trends*, September 2003). The interpolation has the artificial effect of making the data up to 1992 look smoother than for subsequent years.

The difference between the measures

The latest figures show a total of nearly 1.5 million unemployed in the UK compared with little more than 0.9 million in the claimant count. The difference of over 0.5 million is the largest since these measures began in the 1980s. This difference, which is concentrated among women, arises mainly because many people who count as unemployed according to the LFS are not eligible for, or do not claim, Jobseeker's Allowance. For example, they may be dependent on a partner who is earning, and so not entitled to income-based Jobseeker's Allowance. (While they may claim on the strength of their own previous National Insurance contributions, contribution-based Jobseeker's Allowance will normally cease after a period of six months.) There can be many other reasons for unemployed people not being eligible for Jobseeker's Allowance, for example, they may have left their previous job voluntarily or been dismissed for misconduct, which would usually disqualify them for 13 weeks.

While the numbers unemployed include many who are not in the

claimant count, the difference between the two measures is also affected, in the opposite direction, by a usually smaller number of claimants who are not strictly unemployed according to the LFS measure. Some may be employed, often legitimately if they are only working for a few hours and not earning enough to be disqualified for benefit. Others may not be strictly seeking work at the time of the survey, according to the ILO definition.

Changes over time

Figure 2 shows changes since 1980 in the gap between unemployment and the claimant count. The gap is concentrated among women, for whom unemployment is invariably greater than the claimant count, a reflection of the tendency for unemployed women to be ineligible for benefit more often than unemployed men. The gap for men varies much more and is often negative, especially at times of higher unemployment. It may appear that the gap for men is more affected by the economic cycle. However when the gap is expressed as a proportion of unemployment as shown in Figure 3, it can be seen that the relative variations

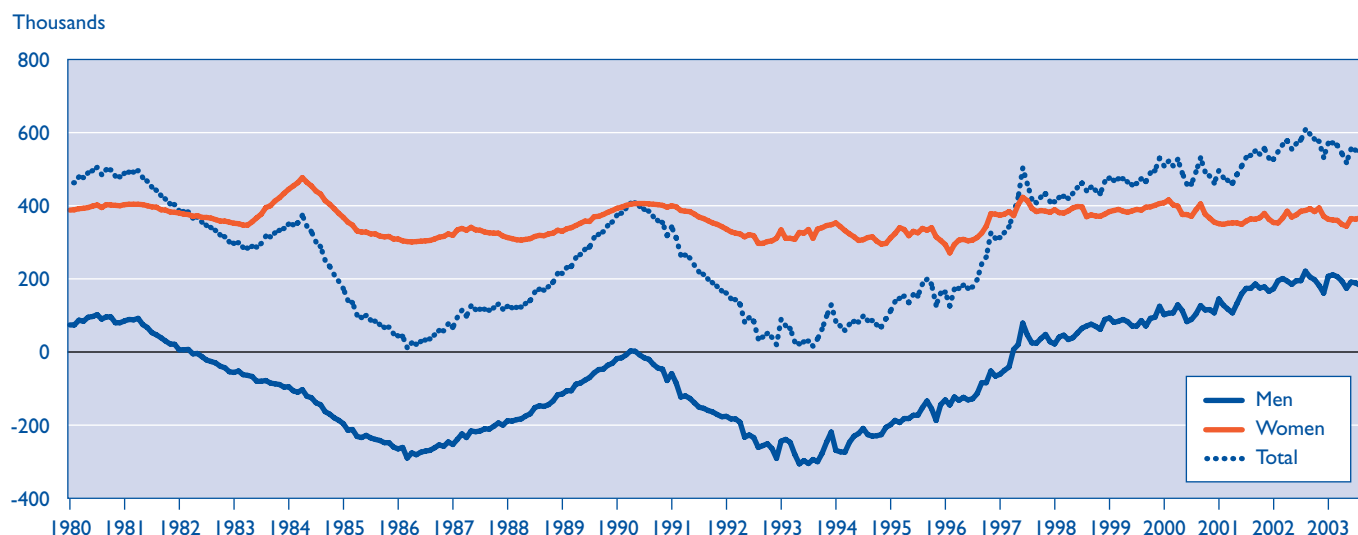
for men and women are similar, although the level of the difference is proportionately higher for women.

Analysis of differences

It is not presently possible to quantify the precise number of unemployed excluded from the claimant count or vice versa, because of long-standing difficulties in obtaining reliable answers from LFS respondents about whether they, or others in their household, are currently claiming Jobseeker's Allowance. The figures would, therefore, not be suitable for publication. ONS have nevertheless studied some of the data on changes from one quarter to the next in the status of people according to the LFS. This was to gain insight into the most substantial flows between different claimant and labour market categories (for example, inactive non-claimants who become unemployed non-claimants). While precise estimates cannot be given, analysis of the data is helpful in identifying the most likely causes of a widening or narrowing of the gap between unemployment and the claimant count.

A major reason for the divergence

Figure 2 Differences between the number of unemployed people and the claimant count; United Kingdom; 1980 to 2003



Source: Labour Force Survey; Jobcentre Plus administrative system

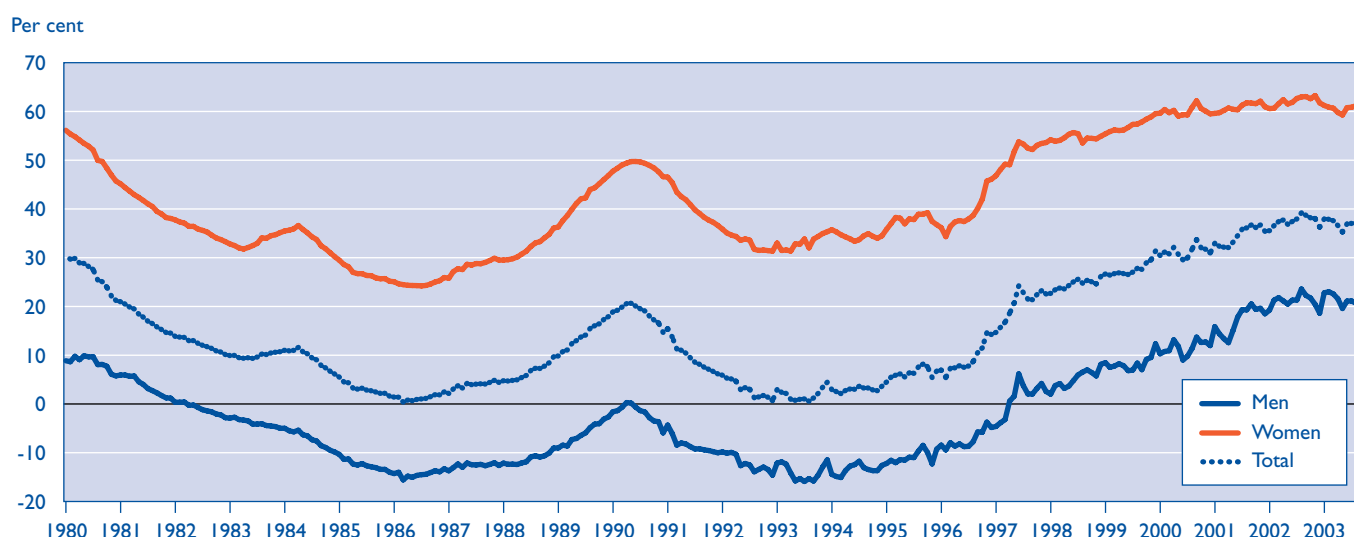
Note: for unemployment, survey data before 1984 were only available biennially, and from 1984 to 1992 they were only available annually. Where necessary the series has been interpolated between data points and adjustments made for discontinuities (see pp467-75, *Labour Market Trends*, September 2003). The interpolation has the artificial effect of making the data up to 1992 look smoother than for subsequent years.

between the two measures at times of lower unemployment is the flows from inactivity to unemployment. When the labour market improves, many people who may previously have perceived that few jobs were available, may start to look actively for work and therefore become classified as unemployed. However, they do not feature in the claimant count unless they also begin

to claim Jobseeker's Allowance. Conversely, when labour market conditions worsen, some existing unemployed people become discouraged and stop looking for work and are therefore no longer counted as unemployed, with the result that unemployment tends to rise more slowly than the claimant count. These phenomena seem to be particularly

important in explaining why there appears to be some cyclical variation in the gap between the measures, as illustrated by *Figure 3*. Another major influence on the gap between the two measures is from people becoming unemployed but not eligible for Jobseeker's Allowance, owing to their partner's earnings or other reasons mentioned earlier. Conversely, many

Figure 3 Differences between the number of unemployed people and the claimant count as a percentage of unemployment; United Kingdom; 1980 to 2003



Source: Labour Force Survey; Jobcentre Plus administrative system

Note: for unemployment, survey data before 1984 were only available biennially, and from 1984 to 1992 they were only available annually. Where necessary the series has been interpolated between data points and adjustments made for discontinuities (see pp467-75, *Labour Market Trends*, September 2003). The interpolation has the artificial effect of making the data up to 1992 look smoother than for subsequent years.

unemployed people who are not claiming benefits find work

The gap can also be affected by general changes in propensity to claim benefit or policy measures which encourage existing claimants to seek work. It is notable that there was a very sharp increase in the gap between unemployment and the claimant count around the end of 1996 and early 1997, which coincided with the introduction of Jobseeker's Allowance. A range of measures was introduced to encourage more successful job search, and checks to ensure that claimants were fulfilling the eligibility criteria were increased. It has been estimated that the introduction of Jobseeker's Allowance led to a difference of around 100,000 to 200,000 between the subsequent falls in the claimant count and unemployment, mainly as a result of a large number of employed or inactive claimants leaving the count (see pp195-203, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1998).

Table 1 summarises the main factors affecting the gap between the two measures, in approximate order of importance. This is not an exhaustive list of explanations. Other reasons exist but are comparatively minor according to analysis of the limited survey data available.

Conclusion

A major reason for the widening gap between unemployment and the claimant count over recent years has been that many people who were previously inactive in the labour market have been encouraged by the improvement in the economy to begin actively to seek work. They have thus become unemployed by definition, but because they have not been claiming Jobseeker's Allowance, they are still excluded from the claimant count. Another major factor affecting the gap between the two measures is the number of people becoming unemployed who are not eligible for Jobseeker's Allowance, for example because of their partner's earnings. Conversely there will also have been variations in the number of people unemployed, but not claiming benefits, who find work.

Table 1 Summary of main factors affecting the gap between unemployment and the claimant count

Factors widening the gap (for example, unemployment rising faster than the claimant count)	Factors narrowing the gap (for example, unemployment falling faster than the claimant count)
Inactive people who are not claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (and thus not in the claimant count) starting to look for work, and becoming unemployed according to the LFS, perhaps when they see the job market improve (they may not bother when they believe few jobs are available).	Unemployed people, who are not claiming benefits, moving into education, retirement etc, or just ceasing to look for work (perhaps when they perceive few jobs are available).
People becoming unemployed but not eligible for, or choosing not to claim, Jobseeker's Allowance (and thus not in the claimant count). For example, people with enough money, a spouse at work, and those leaving their job voluntarily.	Unemployed people who are not claiming benefits finding work.
Decreasing propensity among the unemployed (or others) to claim Jobseeker's Allowance.	Increasing propensity among the unemployed (or others) to claim Jobseeker's Allowance.
Existing Jobseeker's Allowance claimants beginning to seek work. (While Jobseeker's Allowance claimants should actively seek work, some may not do so and thus would not count as unemployed in the LFS.)	Existing Jobseeker's Allowance claimants ceasing to seek work according to the LFS criterion.
Claimants employed for just a few hours a week (not enough to lose benefits) becoming unemployed.	Unemployed Jobseeker's Allowance claimants finding work for a few hours a week (fewer than 16 hours and not paid well enough to lose all benefits), and counting as employed according to LFS.
Employed claimants (for example, working for only a few hours per week and not losing benefits) finding more substantial work and thus ceasing to claim.	Note: flows from 'employed non-claimant' status to 'employed claimant' status are rare.

Note: factors tending to widen the gap are listed in the left hand column. Their counterparts, the flows in the opposite direction tending to narrow the gap, are listed in the corresponding position in the second column. It is the combined balances between these respective flows (the net flows) which cause divergence or convergence of the two measures over time. The factors are listed in order of approximate magnitude according to the level of flows observed from recent unpublished LFS data (the first two rows describing by far the largest flows in either direction).

References

- Lindsay, C. and Doyle P., 'Experimental consistent time series of historical Labour Force Survey data', pp467-75, *Labour Market Trends*, September 2003.
- Sweeney K., 'The effect of Jobseeker's Allowance on the claimant count', pp195-203, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1998.

Further information

For further information, contact:

Andrew Machin,
Room B2/03,

Office for National Statistics,
1 Drummond Gate,
London SW1V 2QQ,

e-mail andrew.machin@ons.gov.uk,
tel. 020 7533 6162.

An introduction to the UK Time Use Survey from a labour market perspective

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

Key points

- The UK 2000 Time Use Survey (TUS) is the first large-scale study of its kind to be conducted in this country and was designed, where possible, to provide results comparable with other European studies as part of a wider Harmonised European Time Use Survey.
- Respondents completed interviewer-administered questionnaires. They were also requested to keep two diaries and a work/education sheet. The diaries (one on a weekday and one on the weekend) recorded activities throughout the whole day in ten-minute time slots. The work/education sheet recorded information about work/education patterns for the whole week (same reference week as the two diary entries).
- The TUS is a rich source of data for analysing the labour market in its own right. It can also be used to reconcile and validate other labour market data sources, analyse daily work scheduling and time use, and provide a source of data for measuring unpaid work in the economy.
- The UK 2000 TUS data has been deposited at the UK Data Archive. Raw data can be accessed allowing for the conducting of tailored analysis.

The UK 2000 Time Use Survey can be analysed in various ways to gain a better understanding of the labour market and participants' behaviour within it.

Introduction

HOW WE choose to spend our time is one of the main factors that shape our lives. Time use studies provide an opportunity to measure these choices and the routine of everyday life. The UK 2000 Time Use Survey (TUS) is a household survey that ran from June 2000 to July 2001 (with additional survey follow-up till September 2001). It is the first large-scale study of its kind to be conducted in this country and was designed, where possible, to provide results comparable with other European studies as part of a wider Harmonised European Time Use Survey.

This article acts as an introduction to the TUS, setting out some of the

background to the survey and highlighting some of the existing analyses that focus on labour market issues. It is the first of a series of articles using the TUS to analyse the labour market. Further analyses are planned for release in *Labour Market Trends* and on the National Statistics website.

ONS managed the TUS. The Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) provided 50 per cent of the funding. The remainder was funded by ONS and a consortium of government departments including the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), the Department for Education and Skills (DfES), the Department of Health (DH),

and the Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions (now Department for Transport (DfT)).

Some of the key objectives of the TUS were:

- to carry out a large-scale household survey featuring self-completion diaries to measure the amount of time spent by the UK population on various activities;
- to provide results comparable, as far as possible, with those envisaged by Eurostat, but with modifications taking account of UK government and academic needs; and
- to deposit a documented dataset in an understandable and accessible format to the Data Archive and with ONS, for analysis by academic and government users respectively (see [Box 1](#)).

The survey sample comprised 6,414 households in England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

Data collection

TUS data were collected using different data recording techniques. Household units completed an interviewer-administered questionnaire which requested summary information on all the individual household members, plus supplementary information about the household. Each individual over the age of eight years (within that household) also completed an individual questionnaire (interviewer-administered) that collected contextual information about the respondent. Wherever possible, Government Statistical Service (GSS) harmonised questions were used. If a harmonised question did not exist then questions were taken from other large household surveys.

Each respondent was then requested to complete two diaries (one on a weekday and one on the weekend) that collected information about the respondent's primary activities throughout the whole day in ten-minute time slots. Respondents were also requested to complete a seven-day sheet that provided information about their work/education pattern for the whole week (same reference week as the two diary entries). For more information about the technical aspects of the survey

Box 1 Accessing the data

The UK 2000 Time Use Survey data has been deposited at the UK Data Archive. The archive is a resource centre that acquires, disseminates, preserves, and promotes data in the social sciences and humanities in the UK. Its primary aim is to support secondary use of quantitative and qualitative data for research and learning. Raw data can be accessed allowing for the conducting of tailored analysis. Use of the information for academic research purposes is free, but commercial use incurs a charge. Further information is available from <http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/>.

(the questionnaires, sample frame, response rates, etc) see [technical note](#).

How the 2000 TUS data can be used

TUS data can be analysed using a similar approach to other data sources. However, the uniqueness of this type of survey also means that it can be used in more innovative ways.

Reconciling labour market data

The TUS can be viewed as four separate, standalone sources of data which can be used either on their own or combined to produce 'joined-up' analyses. The data allows the opportunity for other data sources to be validated, and can be used to investigate quality issues surrounding other survey estimates. A good example can be seen in terms of estimates of time spent in employment, that is, hours worked. Hours worked estimates are important in understanding trends in the economy and society and, as well as an indicator in their own right, form components of other measures, for example productivity measures. Estimates produced from ONS's recommended sources do have known recall estimation concerns for certain groups of employees and the self-employed as respondents may not work a standard amount of hours each week. The nature of the diary and the work/education sheet allows respondents an opportunity to recall their day in its natural sequence and is regarded as an accurate method of estimating time spent in employment (Robinson, 1994). These graphic methods of data collection can be compared against recall estimates to

assess accuracy and test for possible overestimation or underestimation. A study of hours worked using the TUS to examine the quality of estimates from ONS's preferred sources of hours worked data – the Labour Force Survey and the New Earnings Survey – appears in this issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

Analysing daily work scheduling

In recent years the labour market has reacted to changes from both the labour supply choice (that is, how individuals supply their labour) and from the demand for labour (that is, how firms are prepared to (or find it convenient to) package available work to produce their outputs). One main development impacting labour supply choice is the shift away from the traditional 'nuclear' family and associated traditional male-orientated employment and home-life patterns. This shift has coincided with improvements in technology (such as laptops, mobile phones, and Internet access). These improvements also allow for a greater choice for individuals supplying their labour. Other non-work commitments/life-style choice has also increased the supply of labour at 'non-standard' working times (for example, night work, revolving shift work, weekend work). From the demand perspective, improvements in technology and increased competition, combined with relaxation of certain trading practices (for example, introduction of 24-hour opening, Sunday trading), have increased the demand for labour at 'non-standard' times. The change has been accompanied by a general shift away from demanding labour for manufacturing and production sectors

to demanding labour for the service sector. The nature of these changes, and the nature of data concerning work scheduling, mean that data requested in more traditional household surveys struggle to pick up the wealth of different information, arrangements and patterns for those in employment as they are concerned with recording important basic data.

The TUS diary collects information regarding respondents' activities throughout the whole day. From a labour market perspective this can be used to provide a detailed picture of work scheduling for different types of respondents (for example, the pattern of weekday working, weekend work and nightwork). The TUS can be used to explore how work schedules vary between workers who differ in their jobs, and in their personal characteristics. At any point throughout the day, it is possible to identify the proportion of respondents who were actively participating in certain activities. This can be extremely useful in understanding the behaviour of certain respondents for whom it is tricky to record information accurately using the traditional recall technique employed in household surveys or from

administrative data stored by employers. It can also be used to analyse occupation groups whose work schedules vary markedly from the traditional, standard 9 am to 5 pm employment schedule.

Teachers are one such group that has an 'atypical' employment pattern. Teachers often undertake work outside of the normal working hours (for example, marking homework, parents' evenings) and may find it difficult to recall accurately time spent participating in paid and unpaid work. Many teachers are also employed on an annualised hours employment contract. This causes difficulties in obtaining an accurate measure of their usual working pattern. Research undertaken by the Institute for Social and Economic Research on behalf of the Department for Education and Skills used the TUS diaries to investigate how much time teachers spend in teacher-related activities inside and outside school hours and normal working hours. This was undertaken as part of a wider project that investigated the amount of time children and parents spend together (what they do and where they do it), and the amount of time spent on training and learning activities (what

they do and where they do it). *Box 2* displays part of the analysis.

Analysing daily time use

An additional way of analysing working patterns is to examine the total amount of time spent daily, by different respondents on certain activities. This type of analysis can be broken down using various labour market/lifestyle characteristics. *Table 1* shows a breakdown of average time spent per day on everyday activities broken down by usual hours worked bands and employment status.

One common although unsurprising trend, shown in *Table 1*, can be seen with the economically active groups in the higher usual weekly hours bands. The data show that respondents who usually work 50 hours or more a week spend less time socialising and in activities providing entertainment than other groups of the economically active. They also spend less time exercising and participating in sport, involved in activities related to hobbies and games, sleeping, eating, personal care, and participating in housework than other groups. On the other hand, the data also reveal that they spend the largest amount of time travelling to and from

Table 1 Time use patterns for selected labour force groups;^a United Kingdom; 2000

Activity (minutes per day)	Economically active						Economically inactive by reason for inactivity						All
	Employed (hours worked per week)					Un-employed	Retired	In full-time education	Home-maker/caring for family	Long-term sick/disabled	Other ^b		
	0-9	10-29	30- 49	50 or more	Not known								
Employment	101	171	305	382	331	36	3	36	8	8	25	176	
Travel to/from work	15	20	37	40	39	7	0	7	1	1	3	21	
Job search	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	
School and study	54	22	5	3	9	16	1	202	4	5	14	15	
Organised and informal volunteering	12	12	8	5	9	22	17	6	15	16	14	11	
Eating and personal care	135	126	119	115	118	136	167	124	133	155	141	134	
Childcare	24	37	17	16	12	23	1	4	95	8	31	20	
Housework and shopping	185	197	128	104	115	147	248	65	286	192	240	173	
Socialising and entertainments	67	63	58	53	55	95	66	91	62	75	74	63	
Exercise/sport	18	11	14	12	17	28	16	25	10	12	15	14	
Hobbies and games	27	15	18	17	17	39	26	36	14	25	28	21	
Mass media	173	148	150	136	136	239	263	174	169	286	211	184	
Sleeping	513	509	499	480	498	539	514	558	526	535	526	508	
Other specified/not specified ^c	116	109	83	77	86	108	119	111	117	122	115	100	
Total	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	

Source: 2000 Time Use Survey

a All days of the week, primary activities only. Data are for people aged 16 and over.

b Discouraged job seeker, temporary sick, etc.

c Includes time spent resting (average of 22 minutes for all groups); on other travel (64 minutes); in religious activities and meetings (5 minutes); and not specified (9 minutes).

Box 2 Analysing working patterns

TUS data has been analysed by the Institute for Social and Economic Research to examine the working pattern of teachers. Analysis was undertaken on behalf of the Department for Education and Skills.

Monitoring accurately hours worked or employment patterns of teachers in normal household or business surveys can be tricky, as the nature of their employment contract (often based on an annualised amount of hours) and requirement to undertake work outside of the workplace (for example, marking of homework), often means their usual day is fairly atypical. The TUS diary provides the opportunity to analyse how much time is spent by teachers in teaching-related activities inside and outside school hours and normal working hours.

The pattern of daily activity during school terms: full-time teachers

Figure 1 shows the daily pattern of work for full-time teachers on weekdays in school terms. Only 90 per cent of teachers were working at peak times and, of those not working, a supplementary diary question showed that 3.5 per cent were on leave and 2 per cent were sick or not working for another reason.

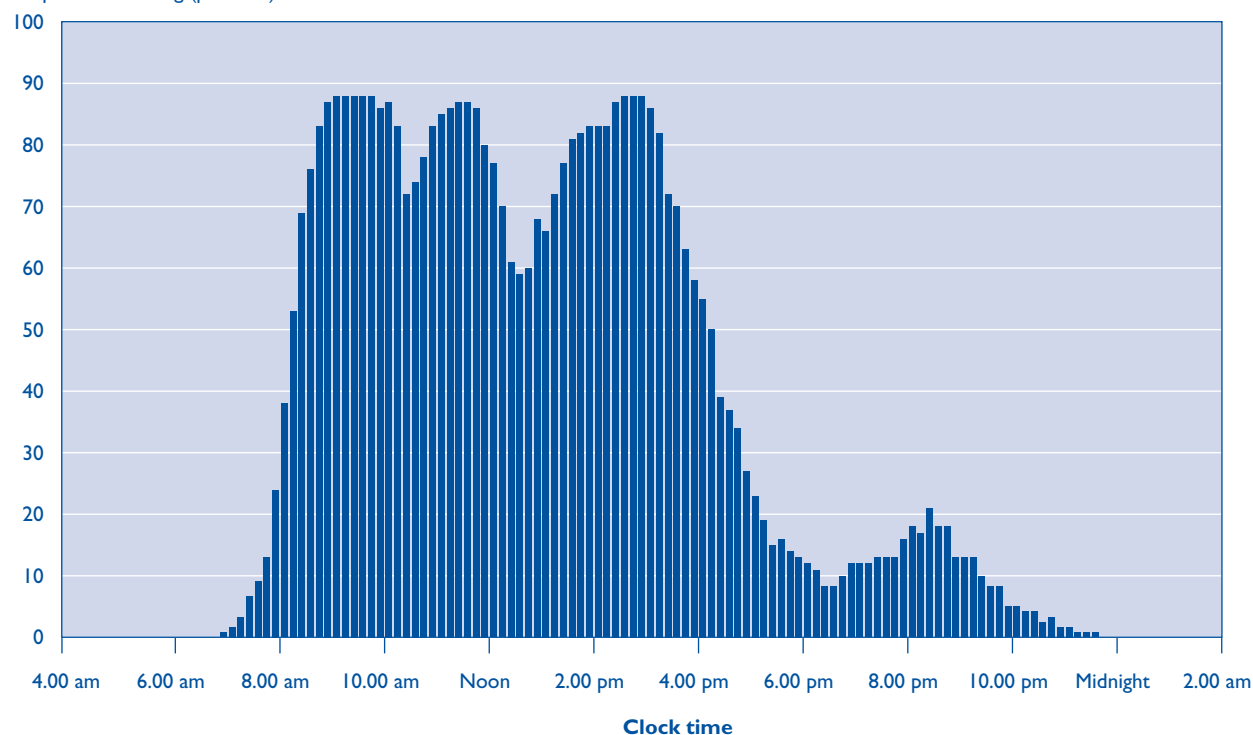
The day shows a predictable pattern with a mid-morning and lunchtime break, although the graph suggests that many teachers worked through lunch breaks or took short breaks. By 4.00 pm, about 55 per cent of teachers were still working, but this drops rapidly to 6 pm when less than 10 per cent were working. There is a spike in the evening, with about 20 per cent of teachers working at about 8.00 pm.

Weekday work hours by gender, age and teaching type: full-time teachers

Tables 2 and 3 display the average working time in minutes for full-time teachers by gender and teaching type, in and out of school terms. It can be seen that the average working time in term is about 7.5 hours (444 minutes = 7 hours and 24 minutes) while working time out of term averages just over two hours (128 minutes). The average for women teachers is slightly higher than that for men in school term, but is similar out of school term. The survey also reports weekend working, with full-time teachers working about two and a half hours on average during term-time weekends.

Figure 1 Weekday work pattern for full-time teachers during school term; United Kingdom; 2000

Proportion working (per cent)



Source: 2000 Time Use Survey

Box 2 *continued***Table 2** Number of minutes worked per weekday by full-time teachers by sex; United Kingdom; 2000

	Mean	Standard error ^a	Sample size ^b
School term			
Men	431.5	30.4	40
Women	450.9	20.1	80
All	444.4	16.8	120
Not in school term			
Men	128.6	85.1	7
Women	127.7	43.8	22
All	127.9	38.5	29

Source: 2000 Time Use Survey

- a Standard error is a measure of the reliability of the estimates and is related to sample size. The standard error has been produced for 95 per cent confidence intervals. This means that, in the long run, there is a 95 per cent probability that the true figure is within two standard errors (plus or minus) of the estimate.
- b The sample size for estimates of mean time spent while 'not in school term' are small. Care needs to be taken in using the estimates.

Table 3 Number of minutes worked per weekday by full-time teachers by type of school; United Kingdom; 2000

	Mean	Standard error ^a	Sample size ^b
School term			
Primary	472.7	25.1	43
Secondary	453.1	24.3	62
All^c	444.4	16.8	120
Not school term			
Primary	76.6	42.8	15
Secondary	182.8	64.3	14
All	127.9	38.5	29

Source: 2000 Time Use Survey

- a Standard error is a measure of the reliability of the estimates and is related to sample size. The standard error has been produced for 95 per cent confidence intervals. This means that, in the long run, there is a 95 per cent probability that the true figure is within two standard errors (plus or minus) of the estimate.
- b The sample size for estimates of mean time spent while 'not in school term' are small. Care needs to be taken in using the estimates.
- c Estimate for the number of minutes worked per weekday for all full-time teachers in school term time includes special needs teachers. The sample size for primary and secondary education teachers will therefore not sum to the total for all in school term. No special needs teachers were sampled out of school term time.

work. Although this trend is to be expected, it highlights the potential for investigating aspects of work-life balance for different types of respondents.

Another interesting feature of the analysis in *Table 1* is time spent by the unemployed (and the inactive) in employment activities. The data show that those classified as unemployed spend 36 minutes on average participating in employment. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment

includes as unemployed those who are without a job and would like one, are working less than one hour a week, have been looking for work in the last four weeks and would be ready to start work in the next two weeks. TUS diaries record the activities of respondents on a particular day in a particular week, and as a result it is possible for those classified unemployed to record time participating in employment yet still be classified as unemployed. It is also possible that respondents completing the questionnaire (which requests the

information) may have a change in circumstance in the subsequent week when completing the diaries. The average number of minutes spent in this activity, however, appears quite high, indicating some caution is required in interpreting results.

The TUS nevertheless contains a lot of detailed information about respondents' activities, and is a rich dataset in this sense. Further results have been released on the National Statistics website concerning more generally how the UK population

uses its time, and at what times of the day activities are undertaken (http://www.statistics.gov.uk/timeuse/summary_results/default.asp). Research undertaken by ONS's Social Analysis and Reporting Division investigated the amount of time spent caring for children by full-time adults in employment, and the types of activities undertaken while caring. Future analysis is planned examining the levels of social capital and undertaking of social capital activities by individuals with committed time (for example, those in employment). Analysis will be released on the National Statistics website in 2004. *Boxes 3* and *4* give summary results and further information.

Measuring unpaid work and furthering measurement in the UK National Accounts

Another potential use of the TUS is to further the measurement of the UK National Accounts. The National Accounts are a central framework for the presentation and measurement of the stocks and flows within the economy. This framework provides many key economic statistics including gross domestic product (GDP) and gross national income as well as information on, for example, savings and disposable income. Under European System of Accounts guidelines, the National Accounts should also include the contribution to the economy from unpaid labour and from the production of goods and services for own consumption. However, owing to the lack of accurate and timely data they are excluded. The TUS has been used by ONS in an experimental Household Satellite Account (HSA) which, for the first time, measured the value of unpaid household labour, household production and household output, such as cooking, cleaning, DIY and childcare. This measurement will provide a way of monitoring how the economy is affected by the way patterns of unpaid work are changing. The information will also be of use to policymakers where significant amounts of unpaid work need to be

Box 3 Childcare by full-time employees

Women spend more time caring for their children than men, and this is true even for full-time workers. In 2000-01 women living in a couple and working full time spent on average nearly four and a half hours on childcare and other activities with their children on a weekday. For men in the same circumstances the comparable figure was just over three and a half hours. However, on a day at the weekend, both men and women working full time spent just over six and a half hours a day with their children.

Although they spend similar amounts of time with their children on a Saturday or Sunday, full-time working men and women spend their time with their children in different ways. Women spent around two hours on housework other than childcare while with their children, compared with 1 hour and 20 minutes spent by men. In contrast, men spent around 1 hour and 20 minutes watching television in the company of their children, against around 50 minutes by women. These data form part of the *Focus on Gender* report recently released by ONS (see p55).

Box 4 Social capital and committed time

Social capital is built by face-to-face interactions between people through volunteering, meeting up with friends, and joining groups. Research has shown that higher levels of social capital are important for a number of reasons including better health, lower crime rates, and better educational achievement. However, face-to-face contact takes time in an increasingly busy society. The TUS can be used to investigate whether people with lots of committed time (for example, work or family commitments) are less likely to undertake social capital activities, and the key factors which determine how people spend their spare time. Findings will be discussed in relation to government policy and previous research in an article due to be published on the National Statistics website in 2004. For further information on social capital, see www.statistics.gov.uk/socialcapital or contact Claire Hood, e-mail claire.hood@ons.gov.uk.

taken into account. For further information, see the National Statistics website <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hhsa/hhsa/index.html>.

Conclusion

The TUS therefore can be seen to be a useful tool for improving the understanding of the labour market and for assessing respondent participation in the labour market. The nature of the diary and education/work sheet allows for quality checks to be made against recall estimates from other data sources, as well as producing informative estimates in its own right. The TUS has great potential for aiding the understanding of the work schedule for different groups in employment, as well

as total time spent undertaking everyday activities, including unpaid activities (providing the potential for monitoring the impact of unpaid work on the economy and society) and social capital. A smaller follow-up survey is planned for 2005 (as part of ONS's Omnibus Survey), and a full TUS in 2010. This will allow for TUS data (and the type of analysis that can be produced using TUS data) to be examined over time.

Acknowledgement

The author would like to thank Dr Muriel Egerton (Institute for Social and Economic Research) and Reg Gatenby, Claire Hood and Carl Bird (ONS) for their contributions to the article.

References

Government Statistical Service, *Harmonised Concepts and Questions for Government Social Surveys*, ONS, London (1996).

Gershuny J., 'Time and the Socio-economic Atom', The Geary Lecture 2003, http://www.esri.ie/PUBLICATIONS/SUMMARIES/geary_32.PDF

The United Kingdom 2000 Time Use Survey, *Technical Report*, Office for National Statistics (2003), http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_social/UKTUS_TechReport.pdf

Robinson J. P. and Bostrom A., 'The overestimated workweek? What time diary measures suggest', pp 11-23, *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1994.

Robinson J. P. and Gershuny J., 'Measuring hours of paid work: Time-diary vs. estimate questions', xi-xvii, *International Labour Organisation bulletin of labour statistics* (1995).

Ruston D., 'Volunteers, helpers and socialisers: social capital and time use', March 2003, http://www.statistics.gov.uk/articles/nojournal/Time_Use_Volunteers_helpers_socialisers.pdf

Short S., 'Time Use Data in the Household Satellite Account', pp 47-55, *Economic Trends*, October 2000, <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/article.asp?ID=72&Pos=2&ColRank=2&Rank=224>

Williams R. D., 'Hours worked: a comparison of estimates from the Labour Force and New Earnings Surveys', pp 429-42, *Labour Market Trends*, August 2002, http://www.statistics.gov.uk/articles/labour_market_trends/Hours_worked_aug2002.pdf

Further information

For further information, contact:

Richard D. Williams,

Room B3/02,

Office for National Statistics,

1 Drummond Gate,

London SW1V 2QQ,

e-mail richard.d.williams@ons.gov.uk,

tel. 020 7533 5740.

Technical note

The TUS sample frame

The UK 2000 Time Use Survey (TUS) required a representative sample of the population of households and individuals in the UK. The survey adopted the standard GSS definition of household in defining its population: "A person or group of people who have specified the accommodation as their only or main residence and (if more than one person with the accommodation as main residence) either share at least one meal a day or share the living accommodation."

The TUS comprised only private households and the household members living in these private households (institutions and business were excluded from the survey). The sample for England, Wales and Scotland was drawn from the Postcode Address File. For Northern Ireland, households were selected from the Value and Lands Agency list.

The sample was allocated using a cluster design. The primary sampling unit consisted of postcode sectors divided into five government office region combinations. The postcode sectors in each region were stratified by population density and socio-economic group of head of household. The 52-week year was

divided into 13 'fieldwork months' each of which covered a nationally representative sample.

The TUS required an equal distribution of week and weekend days for diary completion. [Table 4](#) shows the combinations of one week and one weekend day used in order to minimise the gap between the two days. Once the sample had been selected each address was allocated to one of the combinations. In this way the diary days were evenly distributed across all five weekdays and across Saturdays and Sundays.

The target sample for the TUS was to achieve a base of 12,000 individuals. There were a total of 10,503 valid household addresses sampled, resulting in 6,414 household interviews with 14,423 eligible individual respondents. From this group 11,667 answered the individual interview and/or filled in 20,991 diaries. [Table 5](#) displays the response rates. Although the overall response appears low, it is partly due to the nature of the survey and the level is on par with other TUS undertaken internationally.

The TUS was designed to be representative of the UK population. Surveys can however be affected by inherent factors such as different sampling probabilities, sample non-response, population non-response etc., which introduce bias and affect how representative the results are. UK 2000 TUS data are weighted in an attempt to overcome these biases. Two sets of weights are available for each data source allowing for weighted estimates to be produced, both grossed up to the UK population total (based on the 2001 Census) and ungrossed. For further information, see the 2000 TUS technical report (http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_social/UKTUS_TechReport.pdf).

Data collection methods

Household questionnaire

The household questionnaire requested information concerning the following aspects:

- details of individual household members;
- housing and household appliances;
- household vehicles;

Table 4 Weekday and weekend day combinations

Thursday	Saturday
Sunday	Monday
Saturday	Monday
Friday	Saturday
Sunday	Tuesday
Thursday	Sunday
Saturday	Tuesday
Sunday	Wednesday
Friday	Sunday
Wednesday	Saturday

Source: Time Use Survey

Technical note

Table 5 Time Use Survey response rates

	Number sampled ^a	Number achieved	Response rate (%)
Survey element			
A. Household questionnaire	10,500	6,500	61
B. Individual questionnaire	14,400	11,700	81
C. Diaries	28,800	21,000	73
D. Net diary response rate ^b			45

Source: 2000 Time Use Survey

^a Number of responses are rounded to the nearest hundred.^b Response rate of A x response rate of C = D.

- home produce and DIY;
- help received from outside the household;
- household income; and
- accommodation type.

Individual questionnaires

The type of questionnaire provided depended on the age of respondent, and whether the response was by proxy (i.e. being provided on behalf of the individual by another appropriate member of the household). There were four types of individual questionnaire, one for adults and one for under-16s and then two equivalent questionnaires for responses being provided by proxy. Proxy responses were used when the named individual was unavailable within the time period or declined to participate in the survey (but was willing for someone else to provide information on their behalf). Proxy interviews were also conducted if the respondent was unable to complete an interview due to illness or disability.

The individual questionnaire for adults included 57 questions, collecting information on current employment (including employment status, income, shift pattern, type of work contract, company size, usual hours worked), whether looking for work, receipt of benefits, education and training, voluntary work, help and service for others, leisure activities, health, childcare and carers. The child version of the individual questionnaire comprised 22 questions. The questions covered the same topics (excluding questions on whether looking for work, receipt of benefits, education and training and childcare) although in much less detail than the individual questionnaire for adults. Proxy questionnaires were shortened versions of the adult and child questionnaires (41 and 15 questions respectively) with questions removed where the accuracy of the proxy response could not be relied upon.

Diaries

Respondents were requested to complete diaries for two days, one on a weekday and one on a weekend. Diaries were divided into 144 ten-minute time slots (which total 24 hours) starting at 4.00 am. The diary records both primary and secondary activity, as well as supplementary information concerning location and whom the respondent was with (recorded if not engaged in certain primary activities, for example sleeping, at work or studying).

A child version of the diary was available for children aged 8-13. This did not ask about the secondary activities. Both diaries asked about the location of the activities for each of the 144 ten-minute time slots and respondents were asked to put crosses in predetermined boxes indicating whom they were with (the adult diary had five boxes whereas the child version had only four).

One-week work/education sheet

The worksheet was used to record hours spent in main job, full time education, and in other paid work in 15-minute timeslots for seven days, starting on the first diary day. Information on travelling during work hours was also collected. A space was left blank for the respondents to mark the main method of travel if they travelled during work hours. There were simpler versions of the worksheet for respondents aged between 8 and 13.

For further information about the data collection methods or for copies of the questionnaires, diaries or work education grid, see the National Statistics website <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=10694&More=n>.

Investigating hours worked measurements

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

Key points

- The 2000 Time Use Survey (TUS) requested hours worked information from respondents in three forms: a pre-diary interviewer-administered questionnaire, a diary, and a work/education sheet. This allows for a comparison to be made against ONS's main sources of hours worked data – the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the New Earnings Survey (NES).
- TUS usual hours worked estimates support LFS estimates. They also provide support to theories that help explain why differences in estimates from household and employer surveys exist.
- The TUS diary and work/education sheet record graphically time spent in employment by respondents, and can be compared to the recall method of collecting hours worked data. Estimates imply that the recall method is accurate at an aggregate level, but possible overestimation exists in occupation groups that contain high proportions of salaried or professional employees. Results also indicate possible overestimation and underestimation by some respondents at the top and bottom of the hours worked distributions respectively, supporting previous research.

This article identifies quality limitations in existing data on hours worked, and uses data available from the 2000 Time Use Survey to examine estimates in further detail.

Introduction

ANALYSIS OF results from the 2000 UK Time Use Survey (TUS) shows that its estimates of average weekly hours worked are closer to those produced from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) than from the New Earnings Survey (NES). A feature of the TUS is that it can produce hours worked estimates from three sources: a pre-diary interviewer-administered questionnaire; a diary; and a work/education sheet. The pre-diary questionnaire asks respondents for information concerning their usual hours. This can be compared with usual basic hours worked estimates from the LFS. It also provides an opportunity further to examine theories concerning known differences in estimates between the LFS and NES. The diary and the work/education sheet record total actual hours worked using different graphic

time-recording techniques. The TUS therefore presents the opportunity to test the accuracy of recall estimates from the LFS against these alternative graphic techniques.

**Known differences:
a comparison of usual
basic/normal weekly
hours worked from the
LFS and the NES**

Previous analysis by ONS found that the LFS estimates of average usual basic weekly hours worked were higher than the NES estimates. An earlier article presented this analysis in detail (see pp429-42, *Labour Market Trends*, August 2002). It showed that the

greatest differences were for professional occupations and managers and administrators. The smallest differences were in clerical and secretarial occupations and craft and related occupations. The analysis compared usual hours worked estimates from the LFS (a household survey) with normal hours worked estimates from the NES (an employer survey) for full-time employees in their main job. It highlighted why differences in estimates of average basic/normal hours worked exist.

Two complementary theories help explain these differences. Firstly, LFS surveys include salaried workers who get the same pay regardless of the hours they work in a given period. Employees who regularly work longer hours than their contracted hours may treat those hours as part of their usual basic hours worked rather than consider them as unpaid overtime. Secondly, salaried workers may be less conscious of the hours they work, and more prone to errors in their responses.

Table 1 shows average usual/normal basic weekly hours worked for full-time employees in their main job in 2000 by occupation group. Differences between surveys follow the same pattern highlighted in the earlier analysis published in August 2002.¹

LFS estimates of average usual basic weekly hours worked for full time employees are 5.4 per cent higher than the NES estimates (2 hours 2 minutes), and higher in all occupation groups (differences between the surveys are statistically significant for all groups). A comparison of the distributions (by placing estimates from all respondents in order and plotting each percentile of their respective distributions) reveals differences are mainly above the 80th percentile (see p434, *Labour Market Trends*, August 2002). This pattern is similar across all occupation groups. The extent to which the two surveys' distributions vary by occupation group itself varies, but the pattern is broadly in line with the pattern of differences displayed when comparing the average usual/normal hours worked.

NES responses to normal basic weekly hours worked are likely to report employees contracted hours (although they may also include some extra hours worked in excess of contracted hours, if paid at the basic rate) directly from administrative records. The fact that LFS estimates are approximately 5 per cent higher than NES estimates indicates possible inaccuracies in LFS respondents' recall of their basic usual hours worked. Analysis by occupation shows

differences are not uniformly spread across groups, but are greater in occupation groups containing high proportions of salaried employees and professional occupations. For further information about the three sources of data examined in this article and about the hours worked estimates, see Box 1.

A comparison of basic usual hours worked: the LFS and the TUS

The pre-diary questionnaire asks respondents to recall their usual hours worked (broken down into its component parts, usual basic hours, usual paid overtime, and usual unpaid overtime). Table 2 displays a breakdown of the average usual hours worked per week by occupation group. The 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2000) was used in the 2000 TUS (which covered the period from June 2000 to May 2001). The classification was introduced in the LFS in the March to May 2001 quarter. Although there are differences in the survey reference period, a comparison has been made using this LFS quarter.²

The TUS produces a higher aggregate estimate of usual hours worked than the LFS (1.4 per cent, 35 minutes) and a

Table 1 Comparison of LFS and NES average usual/normal basic weekly hours worked for full-time employees^a in their main job^b by occupation group^c; United Kingdom; 2000

	Hours worked		Difference between the LFS and the NES		Sampling variability ^d (+/- minutes)	
	LFS	NES	(%)	Minutes	LFS	NES
All occupations	39 hrs 58 mins	37 hrs 56 mins	5.4	122	4	1
Managers and administrators	41 hrs 38 mins	38 hrs 19 mins	8.7	200	11	3
Professional occupations	39 hrs 26 mins	35 hrs 8 mins	12.2	257	15	5
Associate professional and technical occupations	38 hrs 56 mins	37 hrs 13 mins	4.6	103	11	3
Clerical and secretarial occupations	37 hrs 38 mins	37 hrs 11 mins	1.2	27	5	2
Craft and related occupations	40 hrs 4 mins	39 hrs 10 mins	2.3	55	8	3
Personal and protective occupations	40 hrs 49 mins	38 hrs 37 mins	5.7	132	17	7
Sales occupations	40 hrs 5 mins	38 hrs 1 min	5.4	124	17	5
Plant and machine operatives	40 hrs 50 mins	39 hrs 34 mins	3.2	76	11	4
Other occupations	40 hrs 28 mins	38 hrs 59 mins	3.8	89	16	5

Sources: Labour Force Survey (March to May 2000 data); New Earnings Survey (April 2000 data)

a A consistent definition of a full-time employee (as used in the NES) has been applied to both surveys, i.e. working 25 hours or more for teachers and academics, and over 30 hours a week for all other occupation groups.

b At the time of this analysis, 2000 was the last year in which data for both the LFS and the NES were released using the same occupation classification (Standard Occupational Classification 1990). The LFS started classifying occupations according to the Standard Occupational Classification 2000 for the March to May quarter of 2001. The NES used the 2000 classification for the first time in the 2003 survey.

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

d Sampling variability has been produced for 95 per cent confidence intervals. This means that, in the long run, 95 per cent of intervals created would contain the population value.

Box I Data sources and hours worked estimates

The Labour Force Survey

The LFS is a household panel survey with a sample of approximately 60,000 households in the UK. Participation in the survey is voluntary. The sample from Great Britain is selected from the Postcode Address File and the sample from Northern Ireland is taken from the rating and valuation list. The LFS sample includes some of the population living in communal establishments, that is, NHS/Health Trust staff accommodation, while students living in halls of residence are enumerated at their parents' address.

The LFS collects detailed information about individuals and has a population coverage that spans the whole range of the income distribution. It interviews households face to face at their first inclusion in the survey, and then by telephone, where possible, for four quarterly intervals thereafter. The LFS allows interviewers to take answers to questions by proxy if a respondent is unavailable. This is usually from another related adult who is a member of the same household. About 30 per cent of responses are collected by proxy. LFS data are weighted to enable population estimates to be produced. The weighting also attempts to compensate for differential non-response among different subgroups in the population.

The LFS measures hours worked in two ways. It asks respondents to report their usual basic hours worked each week, and also their actual basic hours worked during the survey reference week. The LFS also requests information about paid and unpaid overtime (both usual and actual).

Hours worked estimates are published monthly in *Labour Market Trends*. Data for employees total actual weekly hours of work (including both main and second job) and average actual weekly hours of work by worker type are presented. Estimates are also published of employees' usual weekly hours of work in main job broken down by sex and hours worked bands. Additional data are also published in the *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement* and on the National Statistics website. This provides consistent estimates, but expands average actual weekly hours of work estimates, breaking them down separately by sex and by industry group. Data are also published showing the numbers of employees that work in specific usual and actual hours worked bands.

Further information about the background and methodology can be found in the LFS user guide on the National Statistics website. <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=1537&Pos=&ColRank=1&Rank=272>.

The New Earnings Survey

The NES is an annual sample survey of employees in the UK based on a 1 per cent sample of employees who are members of Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) income tax schemes.

Employees are selected by reference to the last two digits of their National Insurance numbers, producing a random sample of those in the system. Since 1975 it has been based on a 1 per cent panel of employees (where individuals are selected year after year). Information is taken from PAYE records a month before the survey reference date (usually the second Wednesday in April). The employers of approximately 245,000 employees chosen in the sample are contacted and are legally obliged to complete and return the questionnaire. Approximately 160,000 returns are suitable for analysis. Approximately 90 per cent of the sample are identified from pay records provided by the Inland Revenue. The remaining 10 per cent of employees are obtained directly from large organisations that employ them. A sample drawn in this way is more likely to be up to date than PAYE records and will include some employees not in a PAYE scheme (as their earnings are less than the PAYE threshold). The survey is currently not weighted. In 2004 ONS is introducing a new survey, the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, to replace the NES. Although the sampling and question wording are the same (a new questionnaire being introduced in 2005), the new data will contain weighted data as well as other adjustments.

The NES asks the employer to report the normal basic hours worked, that is, the number of guaranteed hours worked at the basic rate of pay in the survey reference pay period. This is regardless of whether the hours were actually worked, for example due to sickness or holidays. It also asks the employer to include extra hours worked during the reference pay period if they were paid at that basic rate. The NES question on paid overtime asks the employer to report the number of hours the employee worked at overtime rates of pay during the survey reference period. The NES does not cover unpaid overtime. In practice it is unlikely that employers would recognise this as a concept.

The NES publishes the averages and distributions of normal basic hours, paid overtime hours and total hours for employees whose pay was not affected by absence. Estimates are broken down by worker type, region, occupation, and industry groups. The large sample size allows for detailed breakdowns to be made. These are published in seven different books available from the Stationery Office and National Statistics website. For further information about the background and methodology of the NES, see http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/NES2002_UK/NES2002_United_Kingdom_Streamlined_analyses.pdf

The 2000 Time Use Survey

For a companion piece to this article, on the TUS, see pp63-70.

Table 2 Comparison of LFS and TUS average usual weekly hours worked for full-time employees in their main job by occupation group^a; United Kingdom; 2000 and 2001

	Hours worked		Difference between the LFS and the TUS		Sampling variability ^b (+/- minutes)	
	LFS	TUS	(%)	Minutes	LFS	TUS
All occupations	39 hrs 34 mins	40 hrs 9 mins	-1.4	-34	4	23
Managers and senior officials	41 hrs 40 mins	43 hrs 2 mins	-3.1	-80	12	55
Professional occupations	39 hrs 4 mins	40 hrs 12 mins	-2.8	-66	13	70
Associate professional and technical occupations	39 hrs 7 mins	39 hrs 39 mins	-1.3	-31	10	60
Administrative and secretarial occupations	37 hrs 20 mins	37 hrs 35 mins	-0.6	-14	6	39
Skilled trades occupations	40 hrs 16 mins	40 hrs 34 mins	-0.7	-17	10	53
Personal service occupations	37 hrs 7 mins	36 hrs 20 mins	2.1	46	19	103
Sales and customer service occupations	38 hrs 28 mins	37 hrs 6 mins	3.7	82	16	107
Process, plant and machine operatives	40 hrs 56 mins	41 hrs 58 mins	-2.4	-61	13	84
Elementary occupations	39 hrs 52 mins	39 hrs 55 mins	-0.1	-2	13	74

Sources: Labour Force Survey (March to May 2001 data); Time Use Survey (June 2000 to May 2001 data)

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

b Sampling variability has been produced for 95 per cent confidence intervals. The sampling variability is approximate. LFS data applies the same survey design factors for each occupation group as produced for the March to May 2000 estimates of usual hours worked. The TUS data applies a general design factor to each occupation group. Respondents from some occupation groups may have a greater homogeneity than other groups and would therefore require a higher factor. This could increase estimates of the variability.

Note: both surveys use a full-time employee classification based on respondent's self-assessment.

higher average across the majority of occupation groups. However, differences displayed between groups are small and the TUS sample size means differences can be explained by sampling variability. TUS estimates do therefore support LFS estimates, and display a similar pattern across the occupation groups. A direct comparison with the NES is not possible due to the differences in the occupational classification used. However, a broad comparison displays differences that are similar (to differences produced when comparing the NES and LFS estimates), providing support to the theories as to why differences exist between household and employer surveys. The TUS pre-diary questionnaire also asks respondents about their usual paid and unpaid overtime hours worked.

A comparison of usual paid and usual unpaid overtime hours worked: the LFS and the TUS

Tables 3 and 4 compare estimates of the proportion of full-time employees that work paid and unpaid overtime hours. It also provides estimates of the average usual weekly overtime hours worked. The amount of paid (and unpaid) overtime worked by the whole

sample can essentially be seen to equal the incidence of overtime worked (that is, the proportion that worked overtime) multiplied by the intensity of overtime worked (that is, the average amount of overtime worked by just those who worked overtime).

Similar means are displayed for most occupation groups. A similar pattern (of the mean) across occupation groups can also be identified, as can similar proportions reporting working paid and unpaid overtime. The TUS sample size and the variability of the estimates mean none of the differences are statistically significant.

The distributions for both paid and unpaid overtime estimates (not shown) are also very similar. Estimates of paid overtime hours worked from the two distributions only start to diverge at the 97th percentile. Estimates of unpaid overtime hours worked are close throughout the whole distribution.

Although it is encouraging that both the LFS and TUS produce similar estimates, the TUS can not be used as a guide to the accuracy of LFS usual hours worked estimates (as both surveys ask the same questions using the same recall technique). They can however be used to corroborate estimates, and to provide further evidence that larger differences exist in occupation groups that have a high

proportion of salaried employees.

The LFS asks respondents actual hours worked questions after the usual hours worked questions, and although they have follow up questions querying why estimates differ, similar recall accuracy concerns exist. TUS actual hours worked estimates provide a check of recall estimates against those produced from different time-recording techniques. They can also provide an insight into possible overestimation or underestimation of usual hours worked estimates, as data on usual and actual hours worked can be linked together.

A comparison of actual hours worked estimates: the LFS and the TUS

TUS respondents were asked to complete two diaries in a certain reference week (one on a weekday and one on the weekend) in ten-minute time slots. The work/education sheet requested information about time spent in main job for the whole week in 15-minute time slots (same reference week as the two diary entries). Both techniques allow respondents to record their day in its natural sequence. The level of detail in the diary, and the graphic technique employed in completion, means time diaries are

Table 3 Comparison of LFS and TUS average weekly paid overtime hours worked for full-time employees in their main job by occupation group^a; United Kingdom; 2000 and 2001

	Intensity of paid overtime hours worked ^b		Proportion of employees that work paid overtime		Average paid overtime for all employees	
	LFS	TUS	LFS	TUS	LFS	TUS
All occupations	7 hrs 25 mins	7 hrs 55 mins	26	25	1 hr 57 mins	1 hr 58 mins
Managers and senior officials	6 hrs 45 mins	8 hrs 26 mins	11	14	0 hrs 45 mins	1 hr 13 mins
Professional occupations	6 hrs 49 mins	9 hrs 25 mins	15	15	0 hrs 59 mins	1 hr 26 mins
Associate professional and technical occupations	6 hrs 1 min	6 hrs 32 mins	23	27	1 hr 24 mins	1 hr 45 mins
Administrative and secretarial occupations	5 hrs 13 mins	4 hrs 59 mins	20	20	1 hr 1 min	1 hr 0 mins
Skilled trades occupations	7 hrs 59 mins	7 hrs 45 mins	46	37	3 hrs 41 mins	2 hrs 51 mins
Personal service occupations	7 hrs 27 mins	6 hrs 38 mins	26	25	1 hr 58 mins	1 hr 39 mins
Sales and customer service occupations	4 hrs 54 mins	6 hrs 31 mins	24	31	1 hr 10 mins	2 hrs 1 min
Process, plant and machine operatives	9 hrs 27 mins	10 hrs 33 mins	46	36	4 hrs 22 mins	3 hrs 47 mins
Elementary occupations	8 hrs 15 mins	8 hrs 58 mins	38	32	3 hrs 7 mins	2 hrs 51 mins

Sources: Labour Force Survey (March to May 2001 data); Time Use Survey (June 2000 to May 2001 data)

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

b The average amount of overtime worked by just those who worked overtime.

Note: both surveys use a full-time employee classification based on respondent's self-assessment.

Table 4 Comparison of LFS and TUS average weekly unpaid overtime hours worked for full-time employees in their main job by occupation group^a; United Kingdom; 2000 and 2001

	Intensity of unpaid overtime hours worked ^b		Proportion of employees that work unpaid overtime		Average unpaid overtime for all employees	
	LFS	TUS	LFS	TUS	LFS	TUS
All occupations	7 hrs 46 mins	8 hrs 5 mins	27	26	2 hrs 4 mins	2 hrs 8 mins
Managers and senior officials	8 hrs 44 mins	9 hrs 46 mins	51	47	4 hrs 27 mins	4 hrs 36 mins
Professional occupations	10 hrs 2 mins	10 hrs 19 mins	54	49	5 hrs 25 mins	5 hrs 1 min
Associate professional and technical occupations	6 hrs 2 mins	6 hrs 0 mins	34	33	2 hrs 2 mins	2 hrs 0 mins
Administrative and secretarial occupations	4 hrs 41 mins	4 hrs 16 mins	19	21	0 hrs 53 mins	0 hrs 53 mins
Skilled trades occupations	6 hrs 11 mins	5 hrs 3 mins	8	9	0 hrs 31 mins	0 hrs 28 mins
Personal service occupations	4 hrs 32 mins	3 hrs 52 mins	15	14	0 hrs 41 mins	0 hrs 33 mins
Sales and customer service occupations	4 hrs 41 mins	3 hrs 59 mins	16	16	0 hrs 44 mins	0 hrs 39 mins
Process, plant and machine operatives	6 hrs 22 mins	6 hrs 8 mins	4	7	0 hrs 15 mins	0 hrs 27 mins
Elementary occupations	5 hrs 7 mins	9 hrs 2 mins	5	8	0 hrs 14 mins	0 hrs 44 mins

Sources: Labour Force Survey (March to May 2001 data); Time Use Survey (June 2000 to May 2001 data)

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

b The average amount of overtime worked by just those who worked overtime.

Note: both surveys use a full-time employee classification based on respondent's self-assessment.

considered more accurate than recall estimates in recording of time spent in employment (Gershuny 2003, Robinson et al. 1994). The work/education sheet can also be viewed in a similar way, although respondents only have to concern themselves with time spent in employment or education.

Table 5 displays the average actual hours worked by occupation group comparing LFS recall estimates against estimates from the TUS diary and work/education sheet. At an aggregate

level, estimates of the average hours worked show recall estimates are similar to the alternative techniques (LFS 1.6 per cent and 0.9 per cent greater than diary and work/education sheet estimates respectively). This supports research undertaken in the USA that investigated self-reporting recall estimates against an alternative recording system based on the departure time and return time (minus commuting time) of respondents. Research found the two techniques correlated quite

strongly (Jacobs, 1998).

A breakdown by occupation, however, does reveal greater differences for certain groups. LFS estimates for managers and senior officials, professional occupations, and associate professional and technical occupations are higher than both the diary and work/education sheet, and lower than both in skilled trade occupations and elementary occupations, supporting the theory that salaried employees are less accurate in

Table 5 Comparison of LFS and TUS total actual hours worked for full-time employees in main job by occupation group^a; United Kingdom; 2000 and 2001

	LFS	TUS diary ^b	TUS work/education sheet ^c	Difference LFS/TUS diary (%)	Difference LFS/TUS work/education sheet (%)
All occupations	38 hrs 7 mins	37 hrs 32 mins	37 hrs 46 mins	1.6	0.9
Managers and senior officials	41 hrs 50 mins	39 hrs 33 mins	40 hrs 6 mins	5.8	4.3
Professional occupations	38 hrs 55 mins	35 hrs 6 mins	37 hrs 23 mins	10.9	4.1
Associate professional and technical occupations	36 hrs 32 mins	33 hrs 0 mins	35 hrs 12 mins	10.8	3.8
Administrative and secretarial occupations	34 hrs 14 mins	35 hrs 8 mins	33 hrs 41 mins	-2.6	1.6
Skilled trades occupations	39 hrs 11 mins	42 hrs 27 mins	40 hrs 21 mins	-7.7	-2.9
Personal service occupations	33 hrs 56 mins	30 hrs 13 mins	35 hrs 20 mins	12.3	-3.9
Sales and customer service occupations	36 hrs 18 mins	36 hrs 29 mins	35 hrs 41 mins	-0.5	1.7
Process, plant and machine operatives	39 hrs 37 mins	39 hrs 7 mins	39 hrs 12 mins	-3.7	1.1
Elementary occupations	38 hrs 29 mins	40 hrs 46 mins	40 hrs 30 mins	-5.6	-5.0

Sources: Labour Force Survey (March to May 2001 data); Time Use Survey (June 2000 to May 2001 data)

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

b TUS diary estimates were produced by taking the average minutes spent in employment related activities on an average day of the week and multiplying this by the number of days in a week. This was then converted to an hourly format.

c TUS work/education sheet estimates took the average minutes spent in employment related activities in the reference week and converted them to an hourly format.

Note: both surveys use a full-time employee classification based on respondent's self-assessment.

Table 6 Comparison of LFS and TUS average actual hours worked for all employees grouped by usual weekly hours worked bands; United Kingdom; 2000 and 2001

	Average actual weekly hours worked ^a			Percentage difference	
	LFS	TUS diary	TUS work/education sheet	LFS on TUS diary	LFS on TUS work/education sheet
Usual hours worked					
1-15	10	16	18	-39	-48
16-24	18	22	21	-15	-14
25-34	27	26	28	5	-1
35-39	36	36	36	0	-1
40-44	40	38	38	3	6
45-49	44	41	40	6	10
50-54	47	43	42	10	13
55-59	51	45	43	14	19
60 and over	58	48	50	20	15

Sources: Labour Force Survey (March to May 2001 data); Time Use Survey (June 2000 to May 2001 data)

a Actual hours worked estimates are generally lower than usual hours estimates as they would include respondents who did not actually work in the reference week (e.g. due to sickness or holiday). Average actual hours worked for each usual hours worked band reflect this trend.

recalling their hours worked. Managers and senior officials, professional occupations, and associate professional and technical occupations contain low proportions of hourly paid employees, while skilled trades occupations and elementary occupations contain quite high proportions (Williams, 2002).

The comparison provides evidence that, at an aggregate level, recall estimates of actual hours worked for full-time employees are accurate. Estimates also imply, however, that the level of accuracy varies by occupation group, with certain groups more likely than others (using a recall technique) to

overestimate the hours actually worked.

Actual hours worked estimates can also be seen to provide evidence for the possible misestimation of usual hours worked estimates. Actual hours worked questions are requested after the usual hours worked questions in the LFS, and may provide an anchor point for respondents when considering how their actual hours may have varied from the norm.

Combining estimates of usual and actual hours worked can allow for a further examination into possible misestimation. Table 6 displays LFS and TUS estimates, grouped in bands

according to their usual hours worked, but compares equivalent actual hours worked responses. LFS data represents the average actual hours worked in the reference week, grouped in bands, according to LFS respondents' usual hours worked. The TUS data uses questionnaire information to group respondents in usual hours worked bands. It applies these groupings to display average actual hours worked from both diary and work/education sheet (results are therefore limited to diary and work/education sheet respondents that also completed a questionnaire (which provided data on

Box 2 A comparison of TUS diary and grid methods of data collection

The 2000 TUS also provides an opportunity to compare the two graphic time recording techniques against one another. Although both methods use a similar approach in recording working time (both allow for respondents to record their day in its natural sequence using specific time-slots) differences do exist (for example, completing two diaries in the reference week compared with completing the work/education sheet for all seven days of the reference week).

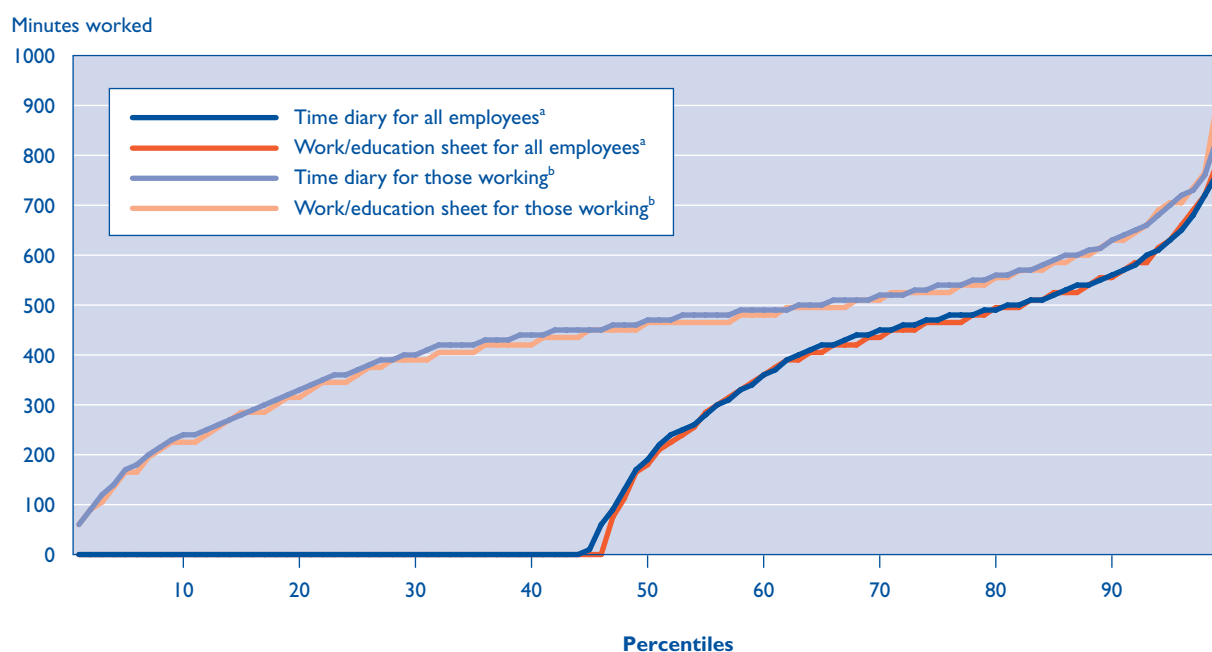
The respondent burden associated with both methods of data collection is quite different. A time diary places a higher burden on the respondent due to the larger number of time slots; the writing in of activities and associated information requested (for example, location, who you were with). This may have detrimental effects on respondents' participation in a survey, and can also make a survey costly to undertake. In completing the work/education sheet, a respondent only has to be concerned with three primary activities (time spent in main job or full-time education, time spent in other paid work and travelling time at work (not to and from)). Although the period covered is longer, the work/education sheet places considerably less burden on respondents, as it only requests information on a set number of lifestyle activities.

Isolating the work/education sheet days that correspond with the actual diary days allows for a direct comparison of the two techniques. Figure 1 displays a comparison of the distributions of actual minutes worked on the diary reference days for all employees (by placing estimates from all respondents in order and plotting each percentile of their respective distributions).

The distributions from both methods of data collection are very similar across the whole of the distribution. This is true when including all respondents (regardless of whether or not they were working on the reference day) and when limiting the comparison to those that were working on reference day.

The results imply that although the method of collection for the work/education sheet requires less detail and has a lower respondent burden, it still produces hours-worked estimates that are comparable in their accuracy to the time diary approach. However, it would not be possible to see how paid work time balances with other aspects of people's lives, such as unpaid work (including child care), travel (including commuting) and leisure time using just a work/education sheet.

Figure 1 Comparison of the distribution of minutes worked for all employees from the time diary and the work/education sheet; United Kingdom; June 2000 to May 2001



Source: Time Use Survey

^a All employees whether or not working on the reference day.

^b All employees working on the reference day.

Note: Respondents were requested to complete two diaries: one diary on a weekday and one at the weekend. The distributions for all employees reflect the inclusion of more 'weekend days' (when a large proportion of people were not participating in employment related activities) being compared with equivalent work/education sheet estimates. Estimates for both the diary and work/education sheet are unweighted.

employment status and occupation).

Usual hours-worked groups '1 to 15 hours' and '16 to 24 hours' display LFS estimates that are lower than the TUS estimates. This trend is in line with previous research (Robinson et al., 1994) although differences displayed here are greater. Estimates in the higher usual hours worked bands (45 to 49, 50 to 54, 55 to 59, and 60 hours and over) are higher in the LFS than both TUS diary and work/education sheet. This trend is also similar to those found in previous research although again, the magnitudes of the differences are greater here.

Two factors that may help explain why a similar trend is observed to previous research, but that differences are greater, is in the timing and comparability of usual and actual hours worked estimates. Firstly, estimates are produced from different surveys drawn using different sampling techniques and relate to different time periods.² In Robinson's examination of time diaries, he compares actual hours worked with recall questionnaire estimates from the same time use survey that produced diary and work/education sheet estimates. The second reason relates to the specific reference periods. In Robinson's research, the reference week for the actual hours recall estimates was a week before the reference week for the diary and work/education sheet estimates. This in itself may have lowered estimates produced from the diary and work/education sheet through the statistical phenomenon of 'regression to the mean', where respondents who worked unusually longer hours in the week before the diary/work/education sheet reference week (that is, reference week for the recall estimates) were more likely to work hours closer to the

average in the subsequent week and vice versa. This effect would not be present when comparing estimates from difference surveys.

Although the TUS requested usual hours worked information in its questionnaire, thus limiting conclusions that can be made about recall estimates, results produced from combining actual and usual hours worked data and comparing LFS estimates and TUS estimates imply that some overestimation exists in recall hours worked estimates by those at the top of the hours worked distribution, and some underestimation by those at the bottom.

Conclusion

The TUS provides an opportunity to compare estimates of hours worked with ONS's main sources of data – the LFS and the NES. It is a useful survey for studying hours worked measurements and uses innovative graphic techniques to record time spent in employment. These can be used to compare and reconcile other data sources, but can also be used to produce estimates in their own right (*Box 2* provides a comparison of average minutes worked per day using both techniques).

Usual hours worked estimates from the TUS support LFS estimates of average hours worked, and also support theories as to why estimates from household and employer surveys differ. Under the assumption that measuring actual hours worked using the TUS time diary and work/education sheet methods are accurate, similarities with LFS average actual hours worked estimates imply the recall approach is accurate at an aggregate level. Results do however also indicate that some respondents at the

top and bottom ends of the hours worked distribution may overestimate and underestimate respectively. Results broken down by occupation group also support evidence that recall estimates are less accurate for salaried employees than those paid hourly.

ONS has recently undertaken a quality review of employment and jobs statistics that aimed to assess user requirements for data on hours of work (as well as levels of employment and numbers of jobs). The review concluded that the changing dynamics of the labour market mean that good data on hours of work (both actual hours and usual hours) are essential. It identified user needs for new or improved data on hours worked and unpaid hours. This is also an area of international interest. The 17th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in November/December 2003 also examined issues surrounding hours worked measurements. Part of the input to the conference came from the Paris Group (an informal gathering of labour statisticians from national statistical institutes and international organisations such as OECD, Eurostat, and ILO), which recommended the need to develop international standards, definitions, recommended methods of data collection and analysis, and presentation of appropriate metadata for hours worked data. The ICLS agreed the advancement of the issues of working time statistics for the next (18th) conference in 2008. ONS plans to undertake further analysis assessing the quality of hours worked measurements. This will improve estimates and also contribute to international debate and harmonised standards of hours worked measurements.

Notes

- 1 The earlier analysis focused on personal responses only, and did not include proxy responses.
- 2 TUS estimates are representative of the whole year (June 2000 to May 2001), LFS estimates are representative of the quarter (March to May 2001).

References

- Gershuny J., 'Time and the Socio-economic Atom', The Geary Lecture 2003, http://www.esri.ie/publications/summaries/geary_32.pdf
- Jacobs J.A., 'Measuring time at work: are self-reports accurate?', *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1998, Bureau of Labor Statistics, USA.
- The United Kingdom 2000 Time Use Survey*, Technical Report, ONS, (2003), http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_social/uktus_techreport.pdf
- 'New Earnings Survey 2003: United Kingdom streamlined and summary analysis: Description of the survey', ONS, The Stationery Office (2003), http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/nas2003_uk/nas2003_uk.pdf
- The LFS User Guide*, ONS, The Stationery Office (2003), <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=1537&pos=&colrank=1&rank=272>
- Robinson J.P. and Bostrom A., 'The overestimated workweek? What time diary measures suggest', pp 11-23, *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1994, Bureau of Labor Statistics, USA.
- Robinson J.P., Chenu A. and Alvarez A.S., 'Measuring the complexity of hours at work: the weekly work work/education sheet', pp44-54, *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2002, Bureau of Labor Statistics, USA.
- Robinson J.P. and Gershuny J., 'Measuring hours of paid work: Time-diary vs. estimate questions', *International Labour Organisation bulletin of labour statistics*, xi-xvii (1995).
- Wilkinson D., 'Towards reconciliation of the NES and LFS earnings data', pp223-31, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1998.
- Williams R.D., 'Hours worked: a comparison of estimates from the Labour Force and New Earnings Surveys', pp429-42, *Labour Market Trends*, August 2002, http://www.statistics.gov.uk/articles/labour_market_trends/hours_worked_aug2002.pdf
- Thompson G., 'Employment and Jobs Quality Review – Project Initiation Document', ONS, http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/quality_review/downloads/ejr_pid.pdf

Further information

For further information, contact:

Richard D. Williams,
Room B3/02,
Office for National Statistics,
1 Drummond Gate,
London SW1V 2QQ,
e-mail richard.d.williams@ons.gov.uk,
tel 020 7533 5740.

SOURCES OF LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	S2	EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS	
		E.1 Average Earnings Index: industrial sectors	S62
DEFINITIONS	S3	E.2 Average Earnings Index: industries	S64
		E.4 Average Earnings Index: effects of bonus payments	S68
COMPARISONS OF OLD AND NEW TABLE NUMBERS	S4	E.21 Unit wage costs	S70
		E.31 Earnings: international comparisons	S71
REGULARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS	S5	CLAIMANT COUNT	
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY		F.1 Claimant count by region	S72
A.1 UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	S6	F.2 Claimant count by age and duration	S76
A.2 Trends	S13	F.3 Claimant count by age and duration: regions	S78
A.3 Other headline indicators	S15	F.12 Claimant count: counties/local authorities	S79
A.4 Working-age households	S16	F.13 Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	S82
A.11 Regional summary	S18	F.21 Claimant count flows	S86
A.12 Unitary authorities and local authority districts	S20	F.22 Claim history: number of previous claims	S87
		F.24 Destination of leavers from claimant count	S88
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY		VACANCIES	
B.1 Employment by category	S26	G.1 Vacancies	S89
B.2 Employment by age	S28	G.2 Vacancies by industry	S90
B.3 Employment by occupation	S30	G.11 Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	S92
B.11 Workforce jobs	S31	G.12 Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	S92
B.12 Employee jobs by industry	S32	G.13 Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	S93
B.13 Employee jobs: production industries	S34	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	
B.16 Employee jobs by region and industry	S36	H.11 Labour disputes: summary	S94
B.17 Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain	S38	H.12 Labour disputes: stoppages in progress	S95
B.18 Workforce jobs by industry	S39	H.22 Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	S96
B.21 Actual weekly hours of work	S40	H.31 Redundancies	S97
B.22 Usual weekly hours of work	S41	H.32 Redundancies by government office region	S97
B.32 Output, employment and productivity	S42	H.33 Redundancies by industry	S99
B.34 Total workforce hours worked per week by region and industry group	S44	CONSUMER PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	
B.41 Job-related training received by employees	S45	J.1 Background economic indicators	S98
B.51 Selected countries	S46	J.11 Consumer prices: summary	S99
UNEMPLOYMENT		J.12 Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	S99
C.1 Unemployment by age and duration	S48	STATISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS	S100
C.2 Unemployment rates by age	S51		
C.4 Unemployment rates by previous occupation	S52		
C.5 International comparisons	S54		
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY			
D.1 Economic activity by age	S56		
D.2 Economic inactivity	S58		
D.3 Economic inactivity by age	S59		
D.4 Labour market and educational status of young people	S61		

Publication dates of main economic indicators February-April

Labour market statistics

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

February	11 Wednesday
March	17 Wednesday
April	16 Friday

Productivity Q2

March	29 Monday
-------------	-----------

MAIN SOURCES

Labour Force Survey

Much of the labour market data published are measured by the LFS. The concepts and definitions used in the LFS are agreed by the International Labour Organization (ILO), an agency of the United Nations. The definitions are used by European Union member countries and members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

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

The LFS was carried out every two years from 1973 to 1983. The ILO definitions were first used in 1984. This was also the first year in which the survey was conducted on an annual basis with results available for every spring quarter (March to May). The survey moved to a continuous basis in spring 1992 in Great Britain and in winter 1994/5 in Northern Ireland, with results published four times a year. Since April 1998, results are published 12 times a year for an average of each three-month period. LFS data are published around six weeks after the period to which they refer.

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

The LFS household datasets are designed specifically to be used for analysis at the household and family level. A technical report in *Labour Market Trends* of August 1998 describes why and how they have been produced.

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

Employer surveys

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

The **Annual Business Inquiry (ABI)** is conducted in December to measure the number of employee jobs. The survey samples around 78,000 reporting units of workplaces situated in the United Kingdom. As well as measuring employee jobs, the ABI also collects financial information from the same set of units. Therefore, figures derived from both parts of the survey (e.g. turnover per head) are consistent.

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

Both the ABI and the Short-term Turnover Employer Surveys take a sample of businesses from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The IDBR holds details of all businesses that run a PAYE tax system or register for VAT.

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

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

Administrative records

Labour market data on the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits and Jobcentre vacancies are derived from administrative records.

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

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

[illegible]

USING DATA SOURCES

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

Employment

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

To gain an idea of the extent of work being performed in the UK, the LFS is preferred. The LFS is also the only source of detailed information about the characteristics (occupations, homeworking, work patterns and so on) of people's work – except for the industry in which people work, where the workforce jobs series is likely to be more accurate, and consistent with other national economic series.

Unemployment and the claimant count

The LFS provides the official measure of unemployment (using the internationally standard ILO definition). The claimant count measures people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance benefits and is available a month earlier. It is available for a complete set of local areas (below national and regional level) while LFS estimates for some areas are suppressed due to small sample sizes.

Earnings

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

Employment

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

Jobs density

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

Workforce jobs

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

Self-employed people (LFS)

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

Self-employment jobs

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

Government-supported trainees

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

Employment rate

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

Unemployment rate

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Economically active

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

Economic activity rate

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

EARNINGS

Earnings

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

Average Earnings Index

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

HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey)

Normal weekly hours

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

Weekly hours worked

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

HOURS WORKED (Labour Force Survey)

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

CLAIMANT COUNT

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

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

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

Claimant count rate

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

Claimant count proportion

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

VACANCIES

Vacancies

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

Jobcentre vacancies

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

OTHER DEFINITIONS

General index of retail prices

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

Labour disputes

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

Productivity

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

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

The classification system used to provide a consistent industrial breakdown for UK official statistics. It was revised in 1968, 1980, 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
--	-------------	--	------------

Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE				VACANCIES			
UK summary	M	Feb 2004	A.1	Vacancies	M	Feb 2004	G.1
Trends	M	Feb 2004	A.2	Vacancies by industry	M	Feb 2004	G.2
Other headline indicators	M	Feb 2004	A.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Feb 2004	G.11
Working-age households	Q	Feb 2004	A.4	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Feb 2004	G.12
Regional labour market summary	M	Feb 2004	A.11	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Feb 2004	G.13
Unitary authorities and local authority districts	M	Feb 2004	A.12				
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Employment by category	M	Feb 2004	B.1	Labour disputes: summary	M	Feb 2004	H.11
Employment by age	M	Feb 2004	B.2	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Feb 2004	H.12
Employment by occupation	Q	Feb 2004	B.3	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 2003	285
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Feb 2004	B.11	International labour disputes	A	Apr 2003	181
Employee jobs by industry	M	Feb 2004	B.12	Trade union membership	A	Jul 2003	338
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Feb 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	Feb 2004	H.22
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	Feb 2004	B.16	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q†††	Dec 2003	599
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	Feb 2004	B.17	Women in the labour market	Q†††	Nov 2003	538
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Feb 2004	B.18	Job-related training	Q†††	Dec 2003	600
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Feb 2004	B.21	Redundancies	Q	Feb 2004	H.31
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Feb 2004	B.22	Redundancies by region	Q	Feb 2004	H.32
Indices of output, productivity jobs, output per filled job and output per hour worked	M (Q)	Feb 2004	B.32	Redundancies by industry	Q	Feb 2004	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	Feb 2004	B.34	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Jan 2004	H.42
Job-related training	Q	Feb 2004	B.41	Sickness absence	Q†††	Nov 2003	539
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	Feb 2004	B.51				
UNEMPLOYMENT				RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
Unemployment by age and duration	M	Feb 2004	C.1	Background economic indicators	M	Feb 2004	J.1
Unemployment rates by age	M	Feb 2004	C.2	Retail prices: summary	M	Feb 2004	J.11
Unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Feb 2004	C.4	Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Feb 2004	J.12
International comparisons	M	Feb 2004	C.5				
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY				GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES			
Economic activity by age	M	Feb 2004	D.1	Number in learning on Work-based learning for young people	B	Jan 2004	K.1
Economic inactivity	M	Feb 2004	D.2	Number of starts on Work-based learning for young people	B	Jan 2004	K.2
Economic inactivity by age	M	Feb 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	Feb 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	Feb 2004	E.1	Other training: outcomes for completers	Q††	Dec 2002	K.7
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Feb 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	Feb 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	Feb 2004	E.21	Numbers leaving Gateway by destination	Q††	Oct 2003	K.18
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Feb 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	Feb 2004	F.1	* Currently suspended. Last appeared as Table C.14 (see pS4.)			
Claimant count by age and duration	M	Feb 2004	F.2	† Tables discontinued. See Labour Market Trends, August 2003 p383 for more information.			
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Feb 2004	F.3	†† Discontinued.			
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M*	Dec 2000	F.4	††† Labour Market Spotlight has been discontinued, see p11 January 2004.			
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M†	Oct 2003	F.11				
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Feb 2004	F.12				
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Feb 2004	F.13				
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M†	Oct 2003	F.14				
Claimant count flows	M	Feb 2004	F.21				
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Feb 2004	F.22				
Interval between claims	Q	Dec 2003	F.23				
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Feb 2004	F.24				
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Jan 2004	F.25				

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		All							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over	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									
Sep-Nov 2001 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	47,043	29,610	28,149	1,460	17,434	62.9	59.8	4.9	37.1
Changes									
Over last 3 months	70	12	41	-29	59	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Per cent	0.1	0.0	0.1	-1.9	0.3				
Over last 12 months	280	123	186	-64	157	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1
Per cent	0.6	0.4	0.7	-4.2	0.9				
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	7,689	78.4	71.8	8.4	21.6
1997	35,280	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									
Sep-Nov 2001 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,455	28,619	27,178	1,441	7,836	78.5	74.6	5.0	21.5
Changes									
Over last 3 months	44	-4	31	-35	48	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Per cent	0.1	0.0	0.1	-2.3	0.6				
Over last 12 months	180	50	113	-64	130	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.3
Per cent	0.5	0.2	0.4	-4.2	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

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	71.8	65.9	9.2	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 Sep-Nov 2001 (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	5.6	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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,737	16,085	15,206	879	6,652	70.7	66.9	5.5	29.3
Changes Over last 3 months	38	-38	-24	-14	76	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.3
Per cent	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-1.6	1.2				
Over last 12 months	151	41	72	-32	111	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.3
Per cent	0.7	0.3	0.5	-3.5	1.7				
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	8.2	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 Sep-Nov 2001 (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	896	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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,800	15,743	14,875	868	3,057	83.7	79.1	5.5	16.3
Changes Over last 3 months	25	-32	-13	-18	57	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.3
Per cent	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-2.1	1.9				
Over last 12 months	97	14	49	-35	84	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.4
Per cent	0.5	0.1	0.3	-3.9	2.8				

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

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

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

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM									
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	23,372	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	12,552	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									
Sep-Nov 2001 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,307	13,525	12,943	582	10,782	55.6	53.2	4.3	44.4
Changes									
Over last 3 months	32	49	64	-15	-17	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Per cent	0.1	0.4	0.5	-2.5	-0.2				
Over last 12 months	128	82	114	-32	46	0.0	0.2	-0.3	0.0
Per cent	0.5	0.6	0.9	-5.2	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	11,331	810	4,958	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									
Sep-Nov 2001 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,655	12,876	12,303	573	4,779	72.9	69.7	4.5	27.1
Changes									
Over last 3 months	19	28	44	-16	-9	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Per cent	0.1	0.2	0.4	-2.8	-0.2				
Over last 12 months	82	36	65	-29	46	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1
Per cent	0.5	0.3	0.5	-4.8	1.0				

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

A.1

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV	AAAAM	MGUE	MGUK	IABVK
1992	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 Sep-Nov 2001 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	47,043	29,691	28,216	1,475	17,352	63.1	60.0	5.0	36.9
Changes Over last 12 months	280	123	187	-64	156	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1
Per cent	0.6	0.4	0.7	-4.1	0.9				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSW	YBSQ	YBST	YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH	UAAAM	IABVN
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 Sep-Nov 2001 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,455	28,697	27,243	1,455	7,758	78.7	74.7	5.1	21.3
Changes Over last 12 months	180	50	114	-64	130	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.3
Per cent	0.5	0.2	0.4	-4.2	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.

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

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGTT	MGTN	MGUQ	MGTW	AAAAN	MGUF	MGUL	IABVL
1992	21,632	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 Sep-Nov 2001 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,737	16,114	15,251	863	6,623	70.9	67.1	5.4	29.1
Changes Over last 12 months	151	34	69	-34	117	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.3
Per cent	0.7	0.2	0.5	-3.8	1.8				
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 Sep-Nov 2001 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,800	15,772	14,920	852	3,029	83.9	79.4	5.4	16.1
Changes Over last 12 months	97	11	49	-38	86	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.4
Per cent	0.5	0.1	0.3	-4.3	2.9				

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 Sep-Nov 2001 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,307	13,578	12,965	612	10,729	55.9	53.3	4.5	44.1
Changes Over last 12 months	128	89	118	-29	39	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Per cent	0.5	0.7	0.9	-4.6	0.4				
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 Sep-Nov 2001 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,655	12,925	12,323	602	4,730	73.2	69.8	4.7	26.8
Changes Over last 12 months	82	39	65	-26	43	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1
Per cent	0.5	0.3	0.5	-4.2	0.9				

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

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

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 Sep-Nov 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)	28,149	±169	41	±122	186	±215
Employment rate	74.6%	±0.4%	0.0%	±0.3%	-0.1%	±0.5%
Unemployment (000s)	1,460	±54	-29	±56	-64	±73
Unemployment rate	4.9%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.2%	-0.2%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,610	±166	12	±120	123	±212
Economic activity rate	78.5%	±0.3%	-0.1%	±0.2%	-0.3%	±0.4%
Economically inactive (000s)	7,836	±141	48	±100	130	±179
Economic inactivity rate	21.5%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.2%	0.3%	±0.4%
Inactive, not wanting jobs (000s)	5,733	±62	96	±45	341	±80
Inactive, wanting a job (000s)	2,103	±62	-48	±44	-211	±80

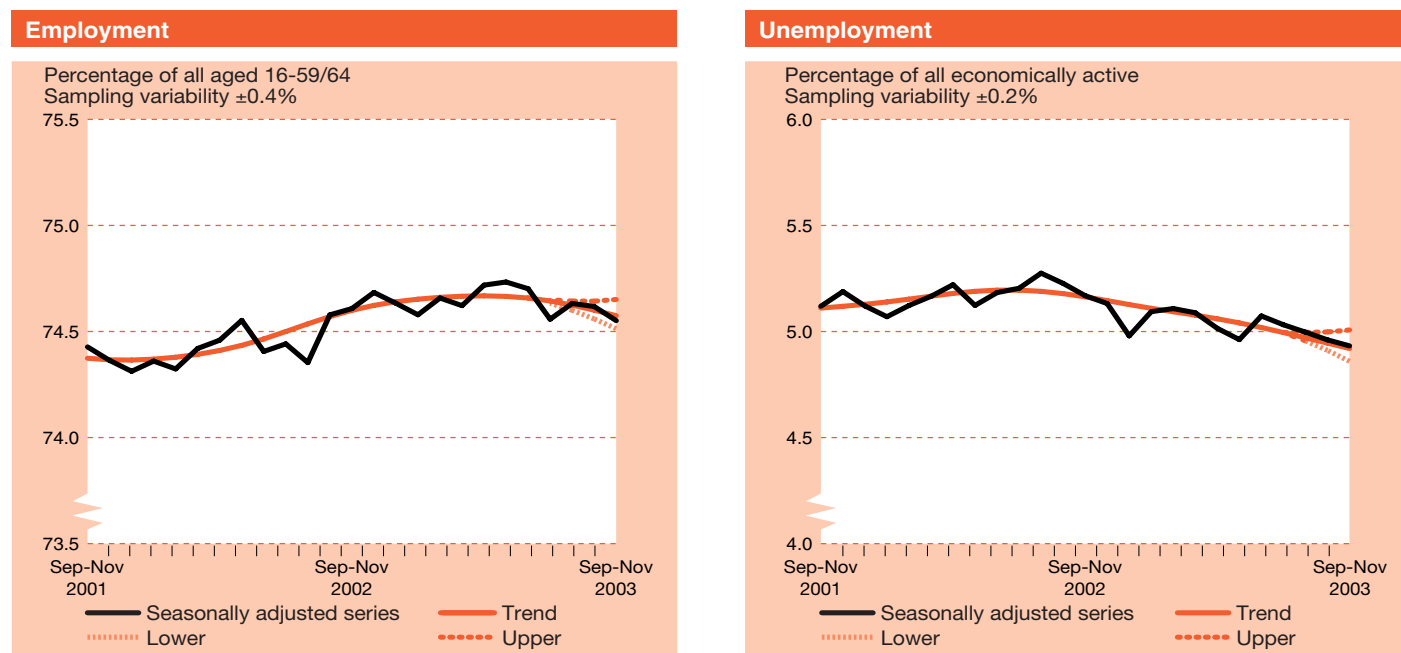
Note: All data are revised in line with the latest interim reweighted LFS estimates.

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				
Sep-Nov 1995	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 1997-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
Sep-Nov	28,156	74.6	1,457	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	15,691	13,833
	June	29,491	15,661	13,831
	September	29,517	15,660	13,857
	December	29,564	15,670	13,894
2003	March	29,646	15,717	13,929
	June	29,716	15,785	13,932
	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		Claimantcount ^a			Rates (%) ^b		
		Levels					
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
2002	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	925.7	693.2	232.5	3.0	4.2	1.7
	November ^c R	916.5	685.8	230.7	3.0	4.2	1.6
	December P	908.2	678.8	229.4	3.0	4.1	1.6
Change on month		-8.3	-7.0	-1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent		-0.9	-1.0	-0.6			
Change on year		-26.9	-26.5	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Percent		-2.9	-3.8	-0.2			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings ^d		UNITED KINGDOM		Vacancies		
						Vacancy Survey (not seasonally adjusted)		
		Average Earnings Index (including bonuses)	Average Earnings Index (excluding bonuses)			Average 3 months ending (level)	Change on year		Vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus
		Level	Per cent					
		LNNC	JQDY	DRYW				
2002	November	3.8	3.8	2002	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	3.3	3.6		April	589.4	-17.3	-2.9
	May	3.4	3.5		May	596.4	-11.6	-1.9
	June	3.0	3.4		June	596.8	-25.7	-4.1
	July	3.3	3.4		July	600.8	-24.4	-3.9
	August	3.4	3.5		August	600.2	-24.5	-3.9
	September	3.6	3.7		September R	620.1	-10.4	-1.6
	October R	3.6	3.7		OctoberR	644.0	-2.0	-0.3
	November P	3.5	3.6		November R	645.5	3.0	0.5
					December P	616.0	9.5	1.6

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

- a The number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance.
b Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-2002 for 2002 and 2003 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.
c Months where there are five weeks between count dates. All the rest are four-week periods.
d The headline rate is the annual change in the average seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months compared with the same period a year ago.
e Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has been deferred. Figures from May 2001 are affected by the introduction of Employer Direct. This major change involves transferring the vacancy taking process from local Jobcentres to regional customer service centres, as part of the Modernising the Employment Service Programme. ONS and DWP will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of publishing the series fairly soon – as soon as it is possible to produce a consistent measure.

R Revised
P Provisional

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

February 2004

Labour Market trends

S I 5

A.4 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Working-age households^a

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Households with all persons in employment ^b	Workless households ^{b,c}	Workless lone parent households with dependent children ^{c,d}	Working-age people in workless households ^{c,e}	Children in workless households ^{c,f,g}
Thousands					
Spring 1990	9,059	2,409	523	3,408	1,613
Spring 1992	8,877	3,043	608	4,445	2,219
Spring 1993	9,121	3,283	656	4,786	2,288
Spring 1994	9,441	3,391	710	4,890	2,398
Spring 1995	9,780	3,446	763	4,913	2,339
Autumn 1995	9,977	3,400	741	4,792	2,300
Spring 1996	9,686	3,444	780	4,916	2,344
Autumn 1996	9,942	3,350	754	4,766	2,281
Spring 1997	9,986	3,271	732	4,719	2,163
Autumn 1997	10,217	3,210	742	4,537	2,160
Spring 1998	10,227	3,237	762	4,634	2,156
Autumn 1998	10,445	3,119	766	4,367	2,062
Spring 1999	10,403	3,158	751	4,491	2,086
Autumn 1999	10,701	3,064	722	4,284	1,997
Spring 2000	10,773	3,070	689	4,323	1,896
Autumn 2000	10,856	3,050	680	4,298	1,842
Spring 2001	10,887	3,063	684	4,333	1,830
Autumn 2001	10,974	3,088	714	4,313	1,862
Spring 2002	10,987	3,133	703	4,412	1,889
Autumn 2002	11,092	3,076	707	4,278	1,857
Spring 2003	11,045	3,043	697	4,306	1,796
Autumn 2003	11,104	2,981	682	4,207	1,766
Percent					
Spring 1990	53.2	14.1	49.1	9.7	13.9
Spring 1992	50.4	17.3	53.6	12.6	18.8
Spring 1993	51.0	18.4	54.5	13.6	19.2
Spring 1994	51.9	18.7	54.0	13.9	20.0
Spring 1995	53.1	18.7	53.0	13.9	19.4
Autumn 1995	54.0	18.4	52.7	13.5	19.1
Spring 1996	53.2	18.9	51.6	13.8	19.4
Autumn 1996	54.4	18.3	51.1	13.3	18.9
Spring 1997	54.5	17.9	49.9	13.2	17.9
Autumn 1997	55.5	17.4	49.0	12.6	17.9
Spring 1998	55.3	17.5	48.5	12.9	17.9
Autumn 1998	56.3	16.8	48.6	12.1	17.1
Spring 1999	56.0	17.0	47.8	12.4	17.3
Autumn 1999	57.2	16.4	47.3	11.8	16.6
Spring 2000	57.4	16.4	44.7	11.8	15.7
Autumn 2000	57.7	16.2	44.4	11.7	15.3
Spring 2001	57.6	16.2	44.0	11.8	15.3
Autumn 2001	57.7	16.2	44.7	11.7	15.6
Spring 2002	57.5	16.4	43.5	11.9	15.9
Autumn 2002	58.0	16.1	44.0	11.5	15.7
Spring 2003	57.6	15.9	42.9	11.6	15.2
Autumn 2003	58.0	15.6	42.9	11.3	15.0

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

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

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

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

A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (September to November 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	1,159	74.1	618	541	1,084	69.3	571	72.1	513	66.3	74	6.4	46	7.5	28	5.2	
North West	5,312	3,262	77.2	1,745	1,517	3,101	73.4	1,647	76.9	1,454	69.6	161	4.9	97	5.6	63	4.2	
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,933	2,437	78.1	1,313	1,124	2,314	74.1	1,238	78.1	1,077	69.9	122	5.0	75	5.7	47	4.2	
East Midlands	3,356	2,123	79.2	1,165	959	2,028	75.6	1,105	80.3	923	70.5	95	4.5	60	5.1	36	3.7	
West Midlands	4,178	2,580	77.7	1,428	1,152	2,429	73.1	1,338	78.2	1,092	67.5	151	5.8	90	6.3	60	5.2	
East	4,318	2,815	82.0	1,535	1,280	2,716	79.1	1,482	84.5	1,234	73.2	98	3.5	52	3.4	46	3.6	
London	5,922	3,846	75.9	2,155	1,691	3,573	70.3	1,996	77.1	1,577	63.1	274	7.1	160	7.4	114	6.8	
South East	6,396	4,200	82.0	2,271	1,929	4,041	78.8	2,185	83.8	1,856	73.5	159	3.8	86	3.8	73	3.8	
South West	3,974	2,493	81.1	1,339	1,154	2,425	78.9	1,295	82.2	1,130	75.3	68	2.7	44	3.3	24	2.1	
England	39,386	24,914	78.8	13,568	11,346	23,712	74.9	12,858	79.7	10,855	69.9	1,202	4.8	710	5.2	492	4.3	
Wales	2,318	1,387	76.5	733	654	1,321	72.8	691	75.6	629	69.8	66	4.8	41	5.6	25	3.8	
Scotland	4,044	2,540	78.7	1,350	1,190	2,393	74.1	1,258	77.4	1,135	70.6	147	5.8	93	6.9	55	4.6	
Great Britain	45,748	28,841	78.7	15,651	13,191	27,426	74.7	14,806	79.3	12,619	69.9	1,416	4.9	844	5.4	571	4.3	
Northern Ireland	1,293	767	72.1	433	334	720	67.6	398	73.7	323	61.1	46	6.1	35	8.1	11	3.4	
United Kingdom	47,043	29,610	78.5	16,085	13,525	28,149	74.6	15,206	79.1	12,943	69.7	1,460	4.9	879	5.5	582	4.3	

Change on quarter^c

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over	Economically active				LFS employment						Unemployment					
		All	All	Male	Female	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
North East	1	17	1.1	-8	25	16	0.9	-6	-0.4	21	2.3	2	0.1	-2	-0.3	4	0.5
North West	4	3	-0.1	-7	11	-2	-0.2	-12	-0.7	10	0.3	5	0.2	5	0.3	0	0.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	4	4	0.0	-9	13	5	0.0	-4	-0.4	9	0.4	-1	0.0	-5	-0.3	4	0.3
East Midlands	6	-1	-0.1	-3	1	2	0.0	-5	-0.4	7	0.4	-3	-0.1	3	0.3	-6	-0.6
West Midlands	4	-13	-0.5	-1	-12	-17	-0.5	-6	-0.3	-11	-0.8	4	0.2	5	0.3	-1	0.0
East	9	17	0.4	4	13	28	0.8	15	0.9	13	0.7	-11	-0.4	-11	-0.7	0	0.0
London	15	10	-0.1	-9	19	15	0.0	-1	-0.3	16	0.3	-5	-0.1	-8	-0.3	3	0.1
South East	14	-21	-0.5	-16	-5	-12	-0.3	-8	-0.2	-4	-0.4	-9	-0.2	-8	-0.3	-1	0.0
South West	7	2	0.0	4	-2	19	0.6	4	0.1	15	1.1	-17	-0.7	0	0.0	-17	-1.5
England	63	19	-0.1	-44	63	53	0.1	-23	-0.2	76	0.3	-35	-0.1	-21	-0.1	-13	-0.1
Wales	3	7	0.0	9	-2	4	-0.2	8	0.7	-4	-1.1	3	0.2	1	0.0	3	0.4
Scotland	1	-6	-0.3	2	-8	-6	-0.3	0	-0.1	-6	-0.4	-1	0.0	2	0.1	-2	-0.2
Great Britain	67	19	-0.1	-34	53	51	0.0	-15	-0.1	66	0.2	-32	-0.1	-19	-0.1	-13	-0.1
Northern Ireland	2	-4	-0.3	-1	-2	-7	-0.6	-7	-1.1	0	-0.2	4	0.5	6	1.3	-2	-0.6
United Kingdom	70	12	-0.1	-38	49	41	0.0	-24	-0.2	64	0.2	-29	-0.1	-14	-0.1	-15	-0.1

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16and over	Economically active				LFS employment						Unemployment					
	All	All		Male	Female	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
North East	3	17	0.9	4	14	22	1.1	7	1.0	15	1.2	-4	-0.5	-3	-0.6	-1	-0.3
North West	16	20	0.1	-12	32	25	0.2	-6	-0.5	31	1.0	-5	-0.2	-6	-0.3	1	0.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	16	26	0.5	-1	27	29	0.6	4	-0.1	25	1.3	-3	-0.2	-5	-0.4	2	0.1
East Midlands	22	-9	-1.0	1	-10	2	-0.6	3	-0.5	-1	-0.7	-11	-0.5	-1	-0.1	-9	-0.9
West Midlands	15	-31	-1.1	-6	-25	-27	-1.0	-9	-0.8	-18	-1.2	-4	-0.1	3	0.2	-7	-0.5
East	36	30	0.2	15	15	41	0.5	28	0.9	13	0.2	-11	-0.4	-13	-0.9	2	0.1
London	60	49	-0.1	40	9	19	-0.7	30	0.1	-11	-1.5	30	0.7	10	0.3	21	1.2
South East	55	-18	-0.9	-17	-1	-11	-0.7	-9	-0.8	-2	-0.6	-7	-0.2	-8	-0.3	1	0.1
South West	29	-26	-1.7	-11	-15	9	-0.5	2	-1.1	6	0.2	-34	-1.3	-13	-0.9	-21	-1.8
England	253	59	-0.4	13	45	108	-0.2	50	-0.3	58	-0.1	-50	-0.2	-37	-0.3	-12	-0.1
Wales	10	42	1.4	7	35	49	1.8	7	0.7	42	3.1	-7	-0.6	-1	-0.1	-6	-1.2
Scotland	5	18	-0.1	17	1	29	0.3	19	0.6	9	-0.1	-11	-0.5	-2	-0.3	-8	-0.7
Great Britain	267	118	-0.3	37	82	185	-0.1	77	-0.2	109	0.0	-67	-0.3	-40	-0.3	-27	-0.2
Northern Ireland	10	-4	-0.1	-1	-4	-7	-0.4	-9	-1.0	2	0.1	3	0.4	9	2.0	-6	-1.6
United Kingdom	280	123	-0.3	41	82	186	-0.1	72	-0.2	114	0.0	-64	-0.2	-32	-0.2	-32	-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 (September 2003); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count ^d (December 2003)						Jobcentre vacancies ^{e,f} (December 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	1,090	579	511	50.2	4.5	38.9	6.5	11.3	2.2			
North West	3,237	1,723	1,515	106.2	3.2	81.6	4.6	24.6	1.6			
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,367	1,241	1,125	78.5	3.2	59.4	4.6	19.1	1.7			
East Midlands	1,974	1,012	962	57.8	2.8	42.5	4.0	15.3	1.6			
West Midlands	2,570	1,368	1,202	93.2	3.5	70.6	4.9	22.6	1.8			
East	2,640	1,421	1,218	57.1	2.1	41.3	2.8	15.8	1.3			
London	4,555	2,482	2,073	169.1	3.6	121.1	4.7	48.0	2.3			
South East	4,183	2,198	1,985	75.7	1.8	55.9	2.4	19.8	1.0			
South West	2,440	1,275	1,165	46.0	1.8	33.8	2.5	12.2	1.0			
England	25,054	13,300	11,755	733.8	2.9	545.1	3.9	188.7	1.6			
Wales	1,271	659	611	42.2	3.3	32.1	4.7	10.1	1.6			
Scotland	2,522	1,300	1,222	98.2	3.7	75.7	5.5	22.5	1.8			
Great Britain	28,847	15,259	13,588	874.2	2.9	652.9	4.1	221.3	1.6			
Northern Ireland	775	411	364	34.0	4.2	25.9	5.9	8.1	2.2			
United Kingdom	29,622	15,670	13,951	908.2	3.0	678.8	4.1	229.4	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 September 2002); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (change on November 2003)						Jobcentre vacancies ^{e,f} (change on 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
North East	30	21	9	-0.7	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.0			
North West	28	17	11	-1.5	0.0	-1.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0			
Yorkshire and the Humber	34	24	10	-1.7	-0.1	-1.4	-0.1	-0.3	0.0			
East Midlands	8	-13	21	-0.8	0.0	-0.6	-0.1	-0.2	0.0			
West Midlands	6	14	-9	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
East	26	27	-1	-0.4	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0			
London	77	53	24	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0			
South East	30	14	16	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0			
South West	-14	-15	1	-0.8	0.0	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.0			
England	222	140	82	-6.9	0.0	-5.8	0.0	-1.1	0.0			
Wales	25	17	9	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0			
Scotland	7	7	0	-0.6	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
Great Britain	254	163	91	-8.0	0.0	-6.7	0.0	-1.3	0.0			
Northern Ireland	18	9	9	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0			
United Kingdom	271	172	99	-8.3	0.0	-7.0	0.0	-1.3	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: September to November 2003

Government Office Regions	Employment level (000s)	Unemployment level (000s)	Economically active level (000s)	Working age economically inactive level (000s)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
North East	± 35	± 11	± 35	± 36	± 1.8%	± 1.0%
North West	± 62	± 18	± 61	± 60	± 1.2%	± 0.5%
Yorkshire and the Humber	± 48	± 15	± 47	± 46	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
East Midlands	± 39	± 12	± 39	± 44	± 1.4%	± 0.7%
West Midlands	± 50	± 17	± 49	± 48	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
East	± 50	± 15	± 49	± 46	± 1.1%	± 0.5%
London	± 65	± 25	± 62	± 62	± 1.1%	± 0.7%
South East	± 59	± 17	± 58	± 54	± 0.9%	± 0.4%
South West	± 49	± 12	± 49	± 46	± 1.2%	± 0.5%
Wales	± 38	± 12	± 38	± 38	± 1.7%	± 0.8%
Scotland	± 49	± 16	± 47	± 46	± 1.2%	± 0.6%

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

A.12 LOCAL AREA DATA

2001 local labour market indicators by Unitary and Local Authority

	Not seasonally adjusted ^a										
	Population ^a			Labour supply				Working age benefit		Labour demand ^b	
				Employment ^c		Unemployment ^c		Economic inactivity ^c		Claimant count ^d	
										Jobs ^e	
	16-59/64 (000's)	Total 16-59/64 (000's)	16-59/64 Rate (%)	Total 16+ (000's)	Rate ^f (%)	Total 16-59/64 (000's)	16-59/64 Rate (%)	Level	Proportion ^g (%)	Total (000's)	Jobs Density 16-59/64 (ratio)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
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

2001 local labour market indicators by Unitary and Local Authority

LOCAL AREA DATA

A.12

Not seasonally adjusted

	Population ^a		Labour supply					Working age benefit		Labour demand ^b	
	Employment ^c			Unemployment ^c		Economic inactivity ^c		Claimant count ^d		Jobs ^e	
	16-59/64 (000's)	Total 16-59/64 (000's)	16-59/64 Rate (%)	Total 16+ (000's)	Rate ^f (%)	Total 16-59/64 (000's)	16-59/64 Rate (%)	Level	Proportion ^g (%)	Total (000's)	Jobs Density 16-59/64 (ratio)
		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	36	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

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
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

2001 local labour market indicators by Unitary and Local Authority

LOCAL AREA DATA

A.12

Not seasonally adjusted

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

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

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

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

a Official mid-2001 population estimates.

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

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

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

e Jobs data are for 2001, and are mainly employees from the Annual Business Inquiry which refers to December of each year; they also include self-employed, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.

f Jobs densities are calculated as the number of jobs per resident of working age (16-59/64).

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

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		
	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	Workers with second jobs
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,149	24,480	3,465	98	106	20,908	7,242	18,152	6,328	2,683	782	1,095
Changes Over last 3 months	41	-32	67	-1	7	31	10	-46	14	76	-10	-19
Percent	0.1	-0.1	2.0	-1.5	7.5	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.2	2.9	-1.2	-1.7
Over last 12 months	186	-129	298	6	11	83	103	-179	50	256	42	-92
Percent	0.7	-0.5	9.4	6.3	11.7	0.4	1.4	-1.0	0.8	10.5	5.7	-7.8
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 Sep-Nov 2001 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,206	12,570	2,539	36	61	13,688	1,518	11,417	1,153	2,225	314	460
Changes Over last 3 months	-24	-87	59	1	4	5	-28	-61	-26	66	-8	-3
Percent	-0.2	-0.7	2.4	2.5	6.8	0.0	-1.8	-0.5	-2.2	3.1	-2.4	-0.7
Over last 12 months	72	-146	215	2	1	69	3	-138	-8	203	12	-44
Percent	0.5	-1.1	9.3	6.6	0.9	0.5	0.2	-1.2	-0.7	10.0	4.1	-8.7
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	799
1998	12,133	11,129	869	72	62	6,721	5,412	6,249	4,880	422	447	662
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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,943	11,910	926	62	46	7,220	5,723	6,735	5,175	458	468	635
Changes Over last 3 months	64	55	8	-2	4	26	38	15	40	10	-2	-16
Percent	0.5	0.5	0.9	-3.7	8.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.8	2.2	-0.4	-2.5
Over last 12 months	114	17	83	4	11	14	100	-41	58	53	30	-48
Percent	0.9	0.1	9.8	6.2	30.2	0.2	1.8	-0.6	1.1	13.0	6.9	-7.0

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

EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)							Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part-time)						
Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCCL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ	All Spring quarters (Mar-May)
1,612	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
1,587	6.4	417	26.3	479	84	608	7,017	563	8.0	5,192	142	1,121	3-month averages Sep-Nov 2002 (Aut)
1,590	6.5	421	26.5	474	82	613	6,994	554	7.9	5,161	140	1,138	Oct-Dec
1,552	6.3	410	26.4	466	89	587	6,989	551	7.9	5,172	132	1,134	Nov 2002-Jan 2003
1,534	6.2	410	26.7	447	90	587	7,022	556	7.9	5,212	138	1,115	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)
1,516	6.2	398	26.3	450	89	579	7,080	560	7.9	5,243	141	1,136	Jan-Mar 2003
1,520	6.2	398	26.2	463	78	581	7,117	570	8.0	5,273	140	1,133	Feb-Apr
1,499	6.1	400	26.7	456	76	567	7,135	576	8.1	5,275	144	1,140	Mar-May (Spr)
1,484	6.0	397	26.7	456	81	550	7,103	570	8.0	5,260	145	1,128	Apr-Jun
1,475	5.9	389	26.4	449	83	553	7,089	554	7.8	5,261	141	1,132	May-Jul
1,458	5.9	381	26.2	440	89	548	7,105	559	7.9	5,264	146	1,137	Jun-Aug (Sum)
1,501	6.1	384	25.6	451	92	574	7,107	567	8.0	5,280	151	1,129	Jul-Sep
1,529	6.2	401	26.2	459	91	577	7,125	570	8.0	5,263	157	1,135	Aug-Oct
1,514	6.2	400	26.4	448	81	584	7,110	569	8.0	5,237	168	1,136	Sep-Nov (Aut)
55	0.2	18	0.2	9	-8	37	5	11	0.1	-27	22	0	Changes Over last 3 months
3.8		4.7		1.9	-8.9	6.7	0.1	1.9		-0.5	15.1	0.0	Percent
-74	-0.3	-17	0.1	-30	-3	-23	93	6	0.0	45	26	16	Over last 12 months
-4.6		-4.1		-6.3	-3.3	-3.8	1.3	1.1		0.9	18.0	1.4	Percent
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	276	35.2	203	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
705	5.5	228	32.4	192	40	245	1,463	235	16.1	677	60	491	3-month averages Sep-Nov 2002 (Aut)
717	5.6	233	32.5	191	40	253	1,475	230	15.6	684	59	502	Oct-Dec
688	5.4	224	32.6	182	41	242	1,465	234	16.0	674	60	497	Nov 2002-Jan 2003
680	5.4	225	33.2	177	39	239	1,472	243	16.5	681	61	486	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)
678	5.3	222	32.8	179	38	238	1,490	243	16.3	691	63	493	Jan-Mar 2003
687	5.4	224	32.6	186	34	243	1,504	246	16.3	706	64	489	Feb-Apr
678	5.3	224	33.0	186	34	235	1,517	250	16.5	714	64	489	Mar-May (Spr)
674	5.3	219	32.5	189	36	230	1,505	251	16.7	705	65	483	Apr-Jun
679	5.3	219	32.2	186	40	235	1,503	243	16.2	705	66	489	May-Jul
672	5.3	218	32.5	176	42	236	1,500	248	16.5	701	67	484	Jun-Aug (Sum)
692	5.5	217	31.3	175	41	259	1,484	255	17.2	683	70	476	Jul-Sep
699	5.5	222	31.8	178	39	259	1,488	249	16.7	688	71	480	Aug-Oct
695	5.5	225	32.3	175	35	261	1,467	251	17.1	675	69	472	Sep-Nov (Aut)
23	0.2	6	-0.2	-1	-7	25	-33	3	0.5	-26	2	-12	Changes Over last 3 months
3.4		2.9		-0.5	-17.5	10.6	-2.2	1.0		-3.7	2.8	-2.5	Percent
-10	0.0	-4	-0.1	-17	-5	16	4	16	1.0	-1	9	-19	Over last 12 months
-1.4		-1.7		-9.0	-13.3	6.7	0.3	6.6		-0.2	15.8	-3.9	Percent
YCCB	YCCF	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCN	YCCQ	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	8.0	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
882	7.4	188	21.3	286	44	363	5,555	328	5.9	4,515	83	629	3-month averages Sep-Nov 2002 (Aut)
873	7.4	188	21.5	283	43	360	5,519	324	5.9	4,477	82	636	Oct-Dec
864	7.3	186	21.6	284	48	345	5,524	318	5.8	4,497	72	637	Nov 2002-Jan 2003
854	7.2	184	21.6	270	51	349	5,550	313	5.6	4,531	77	629	Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)
839	7.0	176	21.0	271	51	340	5,590	317	5.7	4,552	78	643	Jan-Mar 2003
832	7.0	174	20.9	277	44	338	5,612	324	5.8	4,568	76	644	Feb-Apr
821	6.9	177	21.5	270	42	332	5,618	326	5.8	4,561	80	651	Mar-May (Spr)
810	6.8	178	22.0	267	45	320	5,598	319	5.7	4,555	80	645	Apr-Jun
796	6.7	171	21.4	263	44	318	5,586	310	5.6	4,556	76	644	May-Jul
786	6.6	163	20.8	264	47	312	5,605	311	5.5	4,563	79	653	Jun-Aug (Sum)
809	6.8	168	20.7	276	51	315	5,623	312	5.6	4,577	81	653	Jul-Sep
830	7.0	179	21.5	281	52	318	5,638	321	5.7	4,575	86	655	Aug-Oct
818	6.9	175	21.4	273	47	323	5,643	319	5.6	4,561	99	664	Sep-Nov (Aut)
32	0.2	12	0.6	9	-1	12	38	8	0.1	-2	20	12	Changes Over last 3 months
4.1		7.3		3.6	-1.2	3.7	0.7	2.6		0.0	25.7	1.8	Percent
-63	-0.5	-13	0.1	-13	2	-40	88	-9	-0.3	47	16	35	Over last 12 months
-7.2		-7.0		-4.6	5.6	-10.9	1.6	-2.9		1.0	19.6	5.6	Percent

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

B.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted								
UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,149	27,178	651	3,424	6,328	10,560	6,215	971
Changes Over last 3 months	41	31	1	59	-26	30	-33	10
Percent	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	-0.4	0.3	-0.5	1.0
Over last 12 months	186	113	-10	50	-173	130	117	73
Percent	0.7	0.4	-1.5	1.5	-2.7	1.2	1.9	8.1
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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,206	14,875	311	1,796	3,443	5,644	3,681	331
Changes Over last 3 months	-24	-13	-12	29	-35	10	-6	-10
Percent	-0.2	-0.1	-3.7	1.6	-1.0	0.2	-0.2	-3.1
Over last 12 months	72	49	-6	29	-118	73	71	24
Percent	0.5	0.3	-1.8	1.6	-3.3	1.3	2.0	7.7
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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,943	12,303	340	1,628	2,885	4,916	2,534	640
Changes Over last 3 months	64	44	13	30	8	20	-27	20
Percent	0.5	0.4	3.8	1.8	0.3	0.4	-1.1	3.3
Over last 12 months	114	65	-4	21	-55	57	46	49
Percent	0.9	0.5	-1.3	1.3	-1.9	1.2	1.8	8.4

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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.8	74.6	42.5	66.8	79.5	81.9	69.4	9.2
Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.1
Over last 12 months	0.0	-0.1	-1.1	-0.6	-0.3	0.0	0.8	0.6
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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	66.9	79.1	39.6	70.1	87.5	88.6	71.5	8.4
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	-1.7	0.8	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3
Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.2	-1.1	-0.7	-0.8	0.1	0.7	0.5
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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	53.2	69.7	45.6	63.6	71.8	75.3	66.7	9.6
Changes Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.1	-0.8	0.3
Over last 12 months	0.2	0.0	-1.1	-0.5	0.1	-0.1	0.8	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.3 EMPLOYMENT

All in employment by occupation

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment ^a (000's)	Managers and senior officials ^b (%)	Professional occupations ^b (%)	Associate professional and technical ^b (%)	Administrative and secretarial ^b (%)	Skilled trades ^b (%)	Personal services ^b (%)	Sales and customer services ^b (%)	Process plant and machine operatives ^b (%)	Elementary occupations ^b (%)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All										
Autumn 2002	28,029	14.5	11.9	13.4	13.0	12.0	7.1	7.7	8.2	12.1
Winter 2002/2003	27,914	14.5	12.0	13.7	13.0	11.6	7.2	7.9	8.1	11.9
Spring 2003	28,029	14.7	12.1	13.8	12.8	11.7	7.3	7.9	8.0	11.7
Summer 2003	28,214	14.6	12.0	13.8	12.7	11.8	7.4	7.8	7.8	11.9
Autumn 2003	28,216	14.6	12.2	13.8	12.5	11.9	7.5	7.9	7.8	11.6
Changes										
Aut 2002- Aut 2003	187	0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.5
Per cent	0.7									
Male										
Autumn 2002	15,182	18.2	13.1	13.1	5.0	20.0	2.0	4.1	12.5	11.8
Winter 2002/2003	15,090	18.2	13.3	13.3	5.0	19.6	2.1	4.3	12.4	11.7
Spring 2003	15,164	18.3	13.2	13.4	4.9	19.6	2.2	4.3	12.3	11.6
Summer 2003	15,300	18.1	13.0	13.5	4.9	19.8	2.3	4.2	12.1	11.9
Autumn 2003	15,251	18.1	13.2	13.3	4.7	20.0	2.2	4.4	12.1	11.6
Changes										
Aut 2002- Aut 2003	69	-0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	-0.4	-0.2
Per cent	0.5									
Female										
Autumn 2002	12,847	9.9	10.5	13.8	22.9	2.1	13.3	12.1	2.8	12.6
Winter 2002/2003	12,824	10.0	10.4	14.1	22.7	1.9	13.4	12.4	2.8	12.0
Spring 2003	12,865	10.2	10.7	14.2	22.5	2.0	13.5	12.2	2.6	12.0
Summer 2003	12,914	10.3	10.7	14.3	22.3	2.0	13.8	12.2	2.5	11.8
Autumn 2003	12,965	10.3	11.0	14.4	22.1	2.0	13.9	12.2	2.5	11.6
Changes										
Aut 2002- Aut 2003	118	0.4	0.5	0.5	-0.8	-0.1	0.5	0.1	-0.3	-1.0
Per cent	0.9									

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

- a Includes people who did not state their occupation. The data in this column have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6, Labour Market Trends, December 2002 for further information.
- b Data for occupation groups 1-9 have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Reweighted data will be available in spring 2004. See pp7-9 of the Labour Market First Release, October 2003 on our website at www.statistics.gov.uk/pdffdir/lmsuk1003.pdf for further information.

Note: These data use the revised Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2000). Estimates prior to spring 2001 are not currently available. For further information see pp357-64, Labour Market Trends, July 2001. General information on SOC2000 can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/ns_sec/soc2000.asp.

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

		Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) ^c	HM Forces ^d	Government-supported trainees ^e	Workforce jobs ^f	
		Male		Female						All
		All	Part-time ^b	All	Part-time ^b					
UNITED KINGDOM										
Not seasonally adjusted		BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DY CZ	DYDA
2000	Mar	12,836	1,711	12,488	5,924	25,324	3,316	208	123	28,971
	Jun	12,908	1,717	12,664	5,989	25,572	3,327	207	112	29,218
	Sep	12,973	1,783	12,769	6,036	25,743	3,299	205	121	29,368
	Dec	13,039	1,831	12,857	6,108	25,896	3,291	206	118	29,511
2001	Mar	12,928	1,761	12,753	6,045	25,681	3,293	206	111	29,290
	Jun	12,999	1,779	12,847	6,085	25,846	3,327	204	96	29,473
	Sep	13,087	1,827	12,817	6,062	25,903	3,305	203	91	29,503
	Dec	13,117	1,870	12,907	6,123	26,024	3,299	204	95	29,622
2002	Mar	12,992	1,889	12,790	6,106	25,782	3,305	205	91	29,383
	Jun	12,970	1,915	12,825	6,145	25,796	3,387	204	92	29,478
	Sep	12,987	1,922	12,852	6,176	25,840	3,412	204	98	29,554
	Dec	13,034	1,957	12,920	6,252	25,954	3,418	205	99	29,676
2003	Mar	12,885	1,896	12,793	6,156	25,677	3,519	207	100	29,503
	Jun	12,938	1,917	12,864	6,193	25,802	3,601	206	95	29,705
	Sep	12,973	1,914	12,863	6,173	25,836	3,676	206	109	29,828
UNITED KINGDOM										
Seasonally adjusted		BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU	DYDC
2000	Mar	12,891	1,726	12,562	5,954	25,453	3,322	207	122	29,104
	Jun	12,961	1,734	12,665	5,990	25,626	3,319	207	118	29,271
	Sep	12,951	1,774	12,741	6,026	25,692	3,295	206	121	29,314
	Dec	12,969	1,811	12,805	6,083	25,774	3,297	206	114	29,390
2001	Mar	12,991	1,779	12,825	6,075	25,816	3,299	205	110	29,429
	Jun	13,034	1,791	12,848	6,087	25,882	3,307	204	101	29,495
	Sep	13,063	1,819	12,801	6,063	25,864	3,301	204	89	29,459
	Dec	13,048	1,846	12,849	6,088	25,897	3,315	204	92	29,509
2002	Mar	13,058	1,910	12,861	6,137	25,918	3,311	204	90	29,524
	Jun	13,000	1,926	12,828	6,147	25,829	3,363	204	96	29,491
	Sep	12,964	1,914	12,842	6,180	25,806	3,410	205	97	29,517
	Dec	12,967	1,933	12,858	6,214	25,825	3,437	205	97	29,564
2003	Mar	12,952	1,918	12,863	6,187	25,815	3,526	206	99	29,646
	Jun	12,971	1,926	12,866	6,195	25,837	3,573	207	100	29,716
	Sep	12,953	1,910	12,857	6,180	25,809	3,656	207	106	29,779
GREAT BRITAIN										
Not seasonally adjusted		DYCA		DYCB		DYCM	DYCT	DYCU	DYDE	DYDF
2000	Mar	12,520	1,658	12,167	5,770	24,687	3,230	208	111	28,235
	Jun	12,591	1,664	12,341	5,834	24,932	3,234	207	103	28,475
	Sep	12,654	1,729	12,446	5,881	25,100	3,206	205	111	28,622
	Dec	12,717	1,775	12,526	5,947	25,243	3,198	206	107	28,754
2001	Mar	12,608	1,706	12,424	5,885	25,032	3,199	206	101	28,538
	Jun	12,679	1,723	12,517	5,926	25,196	3,232	204	89	28,720
	Sep	12,766	1,772	12,485	5,902	25,252	3,210	203	81	28,746
	Dec	12,793	1,813	12,568	5,956	25,361	3,204	204	84	28,853
2002	Mar	12,670	1,832	12,453	5,940	25,123	3,210	205	83	28,621
	Jun	12,647	1,857	12,488	5,979	25,134	3,298	204	85	28,722
	Sep	12,664	1,865	12,514	6,011	25,178	3,324	204	91	28,796
	Dec	12,708	1,897	12,574	6,080	25,282	3,329	205	91	28,907
2003	Mar	12,562	1,837	12,451	5,987	25,013	3,431	207	92	28,742
	Jun	12,614	1,858	12,522	6,024	25,136	3,502	206	88	28,933
	Sep	12,648	1,854	12,521	6,006	25,169	3,577	206	100	29,053
GREAT BRITAIN										
Seasonally adjusted		DYCF		DYCG		DYCN	DYZO	LOJW	LOJT	DYDH
2000	Mar	12,574	1,673	12,240	5,799	24,814	3,236	207	110	28,368
	Jun	12,643	1,680	12,341	5,835	24,984	3,226	207	109	28,526
	Sep	12,632	1,720	12,416	5,871	25,048	3,202	206	110	28,566
	Dec	12,649	1,754	12,477	5,922	25,126	3,203	206	103	28,638
2001	Mar	12,670	1,724	12,495	5,916	25,165	3,205	205	101	28,676
	Jun	12,713	1,736	12,517	5,927	25,231	3,212	204	94	28,741
	Sep	12,743	1,764	12,469	5,903	25,211	3,206	204	79	28,701
	Dec	12,725	1,789	12,514	5,921	25,239	3,220	204	82	28,745
2002	Mar	12,734	1,853	12,523	5,972	25,257	3,216	204	83	28,760
	Jun	12,676	1,869	12,489	5,982	25,165	3,274	204	89	28,732
	Sep	12,640	1,857	12,502	6,015	25,142	3,321	205	90	28,757
	Dec	12,642	1,873	12,516	6,042	25,158	3,348	205	88	28,800
2003	Mar	12,628	1,859	12,520	6,018	25,148	3,437	206	92	28,882
	Jun	12,646	1,867	12,522	6,026	25,169	3,474	207	93	28,943
	Sep	12,628	1,851	12,512	6,013	25,140	3,557	207	98	29,002

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

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

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

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	25,802	25,837	3,501	3,503	3,704	3,706	4,849	4,857
2001	Nov			3,730	3,719	3,940	3,928		
	Dec	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	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	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	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	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	25,802	25,837	3,501	3,503	3,704	3,706	4,849	4,857
	Jul			3,499	3,488	3,702	3,691		
	Aug			3,488	3,479	3,691	3,682		
	Sep	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		
	Nov P			3,473	3,461	3,674	3,661		

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 10-14,40-41	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media DE 21-22	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres DG 24
		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted							
SIC 1992 Section subsection, group				A, B 01-05		DA 15-16		DD 20		
		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	20,578	20,613	250	207	472	216	83	443	231
2003	Jun	20,720	20,753	227	203	470	195	82	437	224
2001	Nov				210	474	227	83	446	235
	Dec	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	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	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	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	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	20,720	20,753	227	203	470	195	82	437	224
	Jul				203	468	192	82	436	223
	Aug				203	466	190	82	437	222
	Sep	20,727	20,726	238	202	466	189	82	439	222
	Oct P				200	467	188	82	439	222
	Nov P				200	467	186	82	439	221

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.

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	384	475	375	221	935	4,052	1,431
1996	Jun	241	719	390	499	393	221	933	4,157	1,502
1997	Jun	252	720	389	508	394	236	987	4,293	1,533
1998	Jun	254	699	390	519	413	237	1,107	4,339	1,552
1999	Jun	244	674	369	497	404	239	1,117	4,360	1,629
2000	Jun	238	660	356	494	403	242	1,189	4,404	1,668
2001	Jun	227	623	351	480	391	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	399	362	225	1,150	4,484	1,804
2001	Nov	225	606	345	456	385	236			
	Dec	225	604	344	452	383	235	1,175	4,518	1,702
2002	Jan	225	601	343	444	384	235			
	Feb	225	598	342	439	383	235			
	Mar	225	596	341	435	381	234	1,167	4,523	1,711
	Apr	225	593	340	432	380	233			
	May	223	590	340	427	378	233			
	Jun	222	589	338	423	377	232	1,130	4,537	1,722
	Jul	223	588	336	420	377	231			
	Aug	223	588	333	417	375	231			
	Sep	222	586	333	414	372	230	1,120	4,513	1,783
	Oct	222	586	331	411	372	231			
	Nov	221	586	331	407	370	231			
	Dec	220	584	330	403	369	230	1,131	4,529	1,786
2003	Jan	218	584	329	401	369	228			
	Feb	218	582	329	399	367	228			
	Mar	218	580	329	396	366	228	1,134	4,479	1,799
	Apr	217	580	327	393	365	228			
	May	217	578	327	391	363	227			
	Jun	216	576	327	389	362	225	1,150	4,484	1,804
	Jul	216	572	327	387	362	225			
	Aug	215	572	326	384	360	223			
	Sep	214	573	325	382	359	224	1,169	4,487	1,786
	Oct P	214	571	324	381	357	223			
	Nov P	213	571	323	380	355	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	1,032	536	1,047	364	3,627	1,444	2,174	2,782	1,345
2003	Jun	1,022	523	1,054	362	3,616	1,480	2,238	2,854	1,314
2001	Nov									
	Dec	1,035	545	1,064	361	3,626	1,424	2,164	2,763	1,340
2002	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar	1,030	538	1,067	363	3,638	1,441	2,176	2,777	1,348
	Apr									
	May									
	Jun	1,032	536	1,047	364	3,627	1,444	2,174	2,782	1,345
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep	1,029	531	1,053	367	3,600	1,461	2,196	2,790	1,331
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec	1,026	523	1,048	362	3,593	1,468	2,215	2,811	1,343
2003	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar	1,033	525	1,043	363	3,605	1,471	2,225	2,844	1,319
	Apr									
	May									
	Jun	1,022	523	1,054	362	3,616	1,480	2,238	2,854	1,314
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep	1,013	525	1,047	370	3,598	1,480	2,233	2,871	1,313
	Oct P									
	Nov 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			September 2003			2003					
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct P	Nov P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,754.4	1,047.8	3,802.2	2,675.4	1,007.8	3,683.2	3,704.4	3,697.5	3,690.6	3,683.2	3,678.1	3,673.6
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	62.2	10.1	72.2	59.5	9.4	69.0	70.4	70.1	69.8	69.0	67.7	67.4
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.5	6.5	44.0	35.0	6.3	41.4	42.8	42.5	42.2	41.4	40.2	40.0
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	24.7	3.6	28.3	24.5	3.1	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.5	27.3
MANUFACTURING	D	2,606.6	990.3	3,597.0	2,531.5	948.7	3,480.2	3,501.2	3,494.3	3,487.5	3,480.2	3,477.5	3,473.3
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	311.4	161.4	472.8	310.9	157.0	467.9	467.1	470.0	470.4	467.9	471.9	474.1
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	180.2 111.8	178.2 110.6	176.2 109.7	174.7 108.9	173.6 108.7	173.1 108.9
	18	32.7	43.3	76.0	30.0	35.8	65.8	68.4	67.6	66.4	65.8	64.9	64.2
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	9.3	7.5	16.8	8.0	6.6	14.6	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.6	14.3	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	81.8	82.2	82.2	81.6
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	275.7 68.7	165.0 22.3	440.7 91.0	271.3 67.1	168.0 22.7	439.3 89.8	436.7 89.9	436.8 90.2	437.8 90.1	439.3 89.8	440.1 89.9	439.3 90.2
	21												
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	206.9	142.8	349.7	204.3	145.3	349.5	346.8	346.6	347.8	349.5	350.2	349.0
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	23.6	2.8	26.4	22.6	2.7	25.3	25.5	25.4	25.2	25.3	25.4	25.3
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	163.7	66.5	230.2	158.8	63.7	222.5	224.2	223.0	222.6	222.5	222.4	221.7
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	173.5	48.2	221.7	169.6	44.7	214.3	215.9	216.3	215.2	214.3	214.5	214.2
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	103.3	25.1	128.4	102.1	24.7	126.9	127.0	126.4	126.6	126.9	126.9	126.1
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	450.4 94.0	447.2 93.2	447.5 92.5	446.6 92.1	444.8 91.8	444.6 91.4
	28	292.5	70.1	362.6	285.0	69.5	354.5	356.4	354.0	355.0	354.5	353.0	353.2
	29												
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	267.2	66.9	334.1	260.6	65.1	325.7	327.3	326.5	326.9	325.7	323.8	323.3
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	DL	295.1 28.7	118.6 11.7	413.7 40.4	274.9 26.7	107.9 11.0	382.8 37.7	389.4 38.2	387.4 38.0	385.0 37.9	382.8 37.7	381.8 37.4	381.0 37.4
	30												
	31	101.5	44.6	146.1	95.3	40.8	136.0	138.4	137.3	136.3	136.0	136.1	135.7
	32	70.2	28.1	98.2	63.7	24.3	88.0	90.3	89.7	88.8	88.0	87.3	87.0
	33	94.7	34.2	128.9	89.2	31.8	121.0	122.5	122.4	122.0	121.0	121.0	120.9
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM	306.3 178.3 127.9	65.7 26.4 39.3	372.0 204.7 167.2	295.6 172.3 123.3	62.8 24.3 38.5	358.4 196.6 161.8	360.7 198.8 161.8	361.0 198.4 162.5	359.4 197.9 161.5	358.4 196.6 161.8	357.2 195.8 161.4	356.0 195.6 160.4
	34												
	35												
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	148.6	55.5	204.2	144.7	54.2	198.9	200.1	199.6	198.7	198.9	198.7	198.7
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	85.6	47.4	133.0	84.4	49.6	134.0	132.8	133.1	133.2	134.0	132.9	133.0

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

P Provisional

B.16 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by region and industry^a

Thousands

Government Office Region		Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted			Not seasonally adjusted					
		Male		Female		Total ^b	Male All	Female All	Total	Production and construction industries C-F	Production industries C-E	Manufacturing industries D	Service industries G-O ^c	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing A,B
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time									
SIC 1992														
North East														
2002	Sep	427	61	234	243	966	488	476	964	230	166	158	727	8
	Dec	430	63	236	247	975	488	481	969	230	165	157	737	8
	Mar R	428	61	235	246	970	492	483	975	230	164	156	732	8
	Jun R	432	63	238	247	979	497	485	982	234	164	155	738	8
	Sep	433	63	238	249	983	496	486	982	232	164	156	743	9
North West														
2002	Sep	1,252	205	733	683	2,873	1,457	1,411	2,868	611	484	463	2,250	13
	Dec	1,259	211	732	690	2,892	1,459	1,418	2,876	614	478	458	2,267	11
	Mar	1,252	199	726	681	2,859	1,460	1,416	2,876	609	478	458	2,239	12
	Jun R	1,256	201	731	684	2,871	1,462	1,416	2,878	606	475	454	2,253	12
	Sep	1,263	198	734	685	2,880	1,461	1,415	2,875	601	474	453	2,265	13
Yorkshire and the Humber														
2002	Sep	893	138	495	548	2,074	1,028	1,040	2,068	477	380	362	1,580	17
	Dec	902	140	500	549	2,092	1,036	1,046	2,082	483	378	361	1,594	15
	Mar	897	129	498	544	2,067	1,033	1,048	2,081	485	375	358	1,567	15
	Jun R	907	129	504	550	2,090	1,040	1,053	2,093	490	371	355	1,584	16
	Sep	915	128	509	544	2,097	1,040	1,051	2,091	498	369	353	1,582	17
East Midlands														
2002	Sep	723	131	434	448	1,736	849	884	1,733	447	360	343	1,267	22
	Dec	725	130	436	448	1,740	850	881	1,732	446	356	339	1,274	19
	Mar	706	123	435	444	1,708	836	883	1,719	427	348	332	1,261	20
	Jun R	715	122	437	447	1,721	841	881	1,722	429	346	329	1,271	20
	Sep	719	122	441	447	1,729	835	890	1,725	434	344	328	1,273	22
West Midlands														
2002	Sep	1,006	159	563	573	2,301	1,166	1,133	2,299	561	462	447	1,722	18
	Dec	1,005	167	560	581	2,313	1,165	1,136	2,301	552	458	442	1,746	16
	Mar	1,000	157	555	573	2,284	1,161	1,132	2,293	547	452	437	1,720	17
	Jun R	1,009	158	555	573	2,295	1,169	1,132	2,302	550	448	432	1,728	17
	Sep	995	161	557	577	2,290	1,158	1,131	2,289	539	439	423	1,732	19
East														
2002	Sep	965	166	561	551	2,244	1,129	1,114	2,243	441	338	324	1,779	24
	Dec	959	170	559	560	2,248	1,126	1,112	2,238	434	334	320	1,794	21
	Mar	955	167	559	549	2,230	1,125	1,114	2,240	432	334	321	1,776	23
	Jun R	950	171	560	555	2,236	1,123	1,115	2,238	428	332	318	1,785	23
	Sep	956	168	560	550	2,233	1,122	1,111	2,233	431	331	317	1,777	25
London														
2002	Sep	1,786	292	1,221	671	3,970	2,081	1,894	3,975	384	270	258	3,582	4
	Dec	1,803	301	1,217	689	4,010	2,084	1,892	3,976	393	268	256	3,613	4
	Mar	1,778	298	1,211	674	3,961	2,086	1,891	3,977	387	268	256	3,570	4
	Jun R	1,783	303	1,215	673	3,974	2,094	1,894	3,987	385	266	254	3,585	4
	Sep	1,792	302	1,210	671	3,975	2,098	1,883	3,981	387	265	252	3,584	4
South East														
2002	Sep	1,499	285	894	904	3,582	1,780	1,801	3,581	557	417	396	2,979	46
	Dec	1,490	287	892	916	3,585	1,772	1,795	3,568	545	413	392	3,000	39
	Mar	1,493	280	896	903	3,571	1,779	1,808	3,587	540	410	389	2,989	42
	Jun R	1,488	285	898	909	3,580	1,777	1,806	3,583	540	407	385	2,997	44
	Sep	1,493	284	895	903	3,576	1,774	1,802	3,576	542	405	384	2,987	47
South West														
2002	Sep	845	196	480	575	2,096	1,036	1,052	2,088	398	307	286	1,669	29
	Dec	844	195	475	578	2,092	1,037	1,050	2,087	397	303	283	1,670	25
	Mar	830	191	467	569	2,057	1,029	1,046	2,075	388	301	282	1,642	27
	Jun R	830	192	468	579	2,069	1,022	1,043	2,064	378	298	278	1,664	27
	Sep	828	194	470	576	2,068	1,018	1,044	2,061	374	297	277	1,665	29
England														
2002	Sep	9,396	1,634	5,617	5,195	21,843	11,012	10,807	21,818	4,107	3,185	3,038	17,555	181
	Dec	9,417	1,664	5,610	5,257	21,947	11,018	10,811	21,829	4,094	3,154	3,007	17,696	157
	Mar	9,340	1,603	5,583	5,181	21,708	11,001	10,822	21,823	4,045	3,131	2,987	17,496	168
	Jun R	9,371	1,623	5,607	5,215	21,815	11,024	10,825	21,850	4,039	3,106	2,961	17,605	171
	Sep	9,395	1,619	5,616	5,200	21,831	11,000	10,813	21,813	4,039	3,088	2,943	17,607	184
Wales														
2002	Sep	449	75	277	274	1,075	521	550	1,071	244	190	181	816	15
	Dec	448	74	276	277	1,075	522	551	1,073	240	188	179	822	14
	Mar	444	74	276	271	1,065	520	552	1,072	240	188	179	810	15
	Jun R	443	74	280	274	1,070	518	553	1,071	239	187	178	817	15
	Sep	455	75	280	274	1,084	526	553	1,079	247	187	178	822	16
Scotland														
2002	Sep	954	156	609	542	2,260	1,107	1,146	2,253	441	326	282	1,786	34
	Dec	946	160	608	546	2,260	1,103	1,154	2,257	432	318	275	1,796	31
	Mar	941	160	604	535	2,240	1,107	1,146	2,253	436	316	272	1,771	33
	Jun R	943	160	611	536	2,250	1,104	1,144	2,248	438	314	270	1,779	33
	Sep	943	161	619	531	2,254	1,102	1,147	2,248	441	311	267	1,778	34
Great Britain														
2002	Sep	10,799	1,865	6,503	6,011	25,178	12,640	12,502	25,142	4,791	3,701	3,500	20,157	230
	Dec	10,811	1,897	6,494	6,080	25,282	12,642	12,516	25,158	4,766	3,661	3,462	20,314	202
	Mar	10,725	1,837	6,464	5,987	25,013	12,628	12,520	25,148	4,721	3,635	3,438	20,076	215
	Jun R	10,757	1,858	6,498	6,024	25,136	12,646	12,522	25,169	4,716	3,607	3,408	20,201	219
	Sep	10,794	1,854	6,516	6,006	25,169	12,628	12,512	25,140	4,728	3,586	3,388	20,207	234
Northern Ireland														
2002	Sep R	266	58	173	165	662	324	340	664	137	102	97	510	14
	Dec R	266	60	174	172	672	324	342	667	136	101	95	522	14
	Mar R	264	59	173	169	665	324	343	667	133	98	93	517	14
	Jun R	264	60	173	169	666	324	344	668	133	98	93	519	15
	Sep	266	59	175	168	667	325	344	669	132	97	92	520	15
United Kingdom														
2002	Sep R	11,065	1,922	6,676	6,176	25,840	12,964	12,842	25,806	4,929	3,802	3,597	20,667	244
	Dec R	11,077	1,957	6,668	6,252	25,954	12,967	12,858	25,825	4,902	3,761	3,557	20,836	216
	Mar R	10,989	1,896	6,637	6,156	25,677	12,952	12,863	25,815	4,854	3,733	3,532	20,594	230
	Jun R	11,021	1,917	6,671	6,193	25,802	12,971	12,866	25,837	4,849	3,704	3,501	20,720	234
	Sep	11,059	1,914	6,690	6,173	25,836	12,953	12,857	25,809	4,860	3,683	3,480	20,727	249

EMPLOYMENT B.16

Employee jobs by region and industry^a Thousands

Not seasonally adjusted

Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale, retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public admin. and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal activities	Government Office Region
C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O ^c	SIC 1992
3	158	5	64	146	66	51	23	108	74	85	129	46	North East
4	157	5	65	152	66	51	24	107	74	87	129	46	2002 Sep
3	156	5	66	149	67	49	24	107	74	89	130	43	Dec
3	155	5	70	150	68	49	25	107	74	91	131	44	2003 Mar R
3	156	5	68	151	68	48	24	109	74	92	132	44	Jun R
													Sep
4	463	17	127	518	200	171	96	374	169	262	328	132	North West
4	458	17	136	540	199	168	95	369	171	265	328	132	2002 Sep
4	458	16	131	517	197	168	92	369	171	267	331	126	Dec
4	454	17	130	516	203	170	93	376	171	267	333	124	2003 Mar
4	453	17	127	517	201	170	93	384	171	265	336	128	Jun R
													Sep
7	362	11	98	369	129	122	66	250	119	193	242	92	Yorkshire and the Humber
7	361	11	105	381	130	124	66	241	120	196	242	94	2002 Sep
6	358	10	110	364	130	120	62	239	120	195	245	91	Dec
6	355	10	119	367	136	120	62	242	120	196	247	94	2003 Mar
6	353	10	130	366	134	120	61	243	121	193	250	95	Jun R
													Sep
7	343	10	87	309	108	98	42	197	84	153	200	78	East Midlands
7	339	10	90	315	106	97	41	197	84	155	200	79	2002 Sep
6	332	10	79	300	105	96	42	199	85	156	202	76	Dec
6	329	10	84	301	104	97	42	200	85	160	203	79	2003 Mar
5	328	10	90	304	103	96	43	198	85	158	205	82	Jun R
													Sep
2	447	13	99	405	140	130	68	305	106	212	246	110	West Midlands
2	442	13	94	416	142	131	68	308	107	216	246	111	2002 Sep
2	437	13	95	402	140	132	66	307	107	214	248	103	Dec
2	432	13	102	401	144	134	68	308	108	214	249	103	2003 Mar
2	423	14	100	400	142	133	68	314	108	211	252	104	Jun R
													Sep
4	324	10	103	428	151	153	76	363	98	178	222	109	East
4	320	10	100	442	149	152	75	362	99	183	223	108	2002 Sep
4	321	10	97	422	147	154	79	359	99	186	225	107	Dec
4	318	10	96	424	153	153	77	359	99	186	226	107	2003 Mar
4	317	10	100	422	153	152	76	360	99	181	228	106	Jun R
													Sep
3	258	10	114	589	291	318	311	994	217	249	337	277	London
3	256	10	125	617	293	311	311	992	219	255	338	279	2002 Sep
2	256	9	119	588	291	311	310	984	219	255	340	272	Dec
2	254	10	119	589	291	310	318	986	219	255	342	274	2003 Mar
2	252	10	123	589	292	308	317	988	219	257	345	268	Jun R
													Sep
5	396	16	140	686	237	213	146	694	168	296	354	184	South East
5	392	16	132	709	233	211	146	688	169	305	355	184	2002 Sep
6	389	15	129	679	237	213	150	694	170	309	357	181	Dec
6	385	16	133	683	245	212	144	692	170	310	359	181	2003 Mar
6	384	16	137	678	244	211	142	699	170	303	362	178	Jun R
													Sep
7	286	14	91	383	182	102	81	273	126	190	231	100	South West
7	283	14	94	397	171	102	78	269	127	193	231	101	2002 Sep
6	282	14	87	381	168	100	77	259	127	194	235	102	Dec
6	278	14	80	383	180	100	78	265	128	194	236	100	2003 Mar
6	277	14	76	384	180	99	79	267	128	190	238	100	Jun R
													Sep
42	3,038	105	922	3,834	1,504	1,358	908	3,558	1,160	1,817	2,288	1,128	England
41	3,007	105	941	3,969	1,489	1,347	905	3,534	1,171	1,855	2,293	1,133	2002 Sep
40	2,987	104	914	3,802	1,482	1,343	901	3,518	1,173	1,865	2,312	1,101	Dec
40	2,961	105	933	3,814	1,525	1,344	906	3,536	1,175	1,873	2,327	1,105	2003 Mar
39	2,943	106	951	3,812	1,517	1,336	905	3,561	1,175	1,850	2,347	1,104	Jun R
													Sep
3	181	6	54	176	79	49	27	94	76	107	152	56	Wales
3	179	6	51	183	76	49	27	94	77	109	153	54	2002 Sep
3	179	6	52	173	74	48	26	96	77	109	154	53	Dec
3	178	6	51	174	79	48	26	94	77	109	155	55	2003 Mar
3	178	6	60	174	79	49	26	95	77	108	156	57	Jun R
													Sep
25	282	19	115	354	177	129	103	288	161	188	261	126	Scotland
25	275	19	114	366	176	129	102	285	162	189	262	126	2002 Sep
25	272	18	120	349	174	129	101	278	162	189	267	122	Dec
25	270	18	125	349	174	128	101	279	163	189	269	127	2003 Mar
25	267	19	130	351	171	127	100	278	163	188	272	128	Jun R
													Sep
70	3,500	130	1,091	4,363	1,761	1,536	1,037	3,940	1,396	2,112	2,701	1,310	Great Britain
69	3,462	130	1,106	4,518	1,741	1,525	1,034	3,912	1,410	2,152	2,708	1,313	2002 Sep
68	3,438	128	1,086	4,324	1,731	1,520	1,027	3,892	1,412	2,162	2,733	1,276	Dec
68	3,408	130	1,109	4,337	1,779	1,520	1,033	3,909	1,414	2,171	2,752	1,287	2003 Mar
67	3,388	131	1,141	4,336	1,768	1,512	1,031	3,934	1,414	2,146	2,776	1,290	Jun R
													Sep
2	97	3	36	113	40	28	16	55	61	66	101	30	Northern Ireland
2	95	3	35	120	40	28	16	55	61	69	102	30	2002 Sep R
2	93	3	35	115	40	28	16	54	62	69	102	31	Dec R
2	93	3	35	114	40	28	17	55	63	69	103	31	2003 Mar R
2	92	3	36	114	40	28	17	56	63	67	105	31	Jun R
													Sep
72	3,597	133	1,126	4,476	1,801	1,565	1,054	3,995	1,457	2,178	2,801	1,340	United Kingdom
71	3,557	133	1,141	4,638	1,782	1,553	1,050	3,967	1,472	2,221	2,809	1,344	2002 Sep R
70	3,532	131	1,121	4,440	1,771	1,548	1,043	3,946	1,474	2,232	2,834	1,306	Dec R
70	3,501	133	1,144	4,451	1,818	1,547	1,050	3,964	1,477	2,240	2,854	1,318	2003 Mar R
69	3,480	134	1,177	4,450	1,808	1,540	1,048	3,990	1,478	2,213	2,881	1,321	Jun R
													Sep

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer helpline: 01633812318

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

B.17 EMPLOYMENT

Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

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

Source: Department for Culture, Media and Sport
Enquiries: 020 7211 6121

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

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

EMPLOYMENT B.18

Workforce jobs^a by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Finance and business services	Public administration and health	Other services	Total services
SIC 92 sections		A-O ^b	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O ^b	G-O ^b
All jobs		DYDC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ
1997	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	29,459	450	219	4,001	1,864	6,785	1,800	5,705	6,869	1,766	22,924
	Dec	29,509	462	218	3,956	1,892	6,802	1,804	5,701	6,903	1,770	22,981
2002	Mar	29,524	448	222	3,905	1,881	6,811	1,800	5,735	6,936	1,787	23,068
	Jun	29,491	423	216	3,881	1,866	6,856	1,806	5,672	6,965	1,805	23,104
	Sep	29,517	412	214	3,837	1,878	6,883	1,804	5,666	7,026	1,797	23,176
	Dec	29,564	413	214	3,802	1,885	6,907	1,796	5,690	7,066	1,791	23,250
2003	Mar	29,646	418	212	3,785	1,922	6,880	1,798	5,726	7,119	1,786	23,310
	Sep	29,716	414	213	3,752	1,943	6,883	1,787	5,772	7,161	1,791	23,394
		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	-19	41	11	-8	-8	18	7	21
Percent		0.2	4.7	0.0	-0.5	2.1	0.2	-0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.4	
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	15,695	340	157	2,904	1,662	3,241	1,317	3,070	2,142	864	10,633
	Dec	15,701	347	158	2,870	1,689	3,236	1,313	3,071	2,147	869	10,638
2002	Mar	15,691	341	161	2,837	1,679	3,244	1,311	3,070	2,165	883	10,673
	Jun	15,661	325	154	2,813	1,669	3,274	1,307	3,055	2,175	889	10,700
	Sep	15,660	322	154	2,783	1,682	3,297	1,313	3,018	2,204	888	10,719
	Dec	15,670	322	156	2,765	1,690	3,303	1,316	3,045	2,197	877	10,738
2003	Mar	15,717	322	154	2,754	1,730	3,299	1,314	3,062	2,219	862	10,757
	Jun	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	-1	-10	32	15	-10	-9	4	3	4
Percent		0.2	4.0	-0.9	-0.4	1.8	0.5	-0.8	-0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0
Change on year		162	15	-2	-62	91	22	-12	83	39	-12	120
Percent		1.0	4.6	-1.4	-2.2	5.4	0.7	-0.9	2.7	1.8	-1.4	1.1
Female jobs		LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LQLQ	LOLT	LQLW	LQLZ	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	13,764	110	62	1,097	202	3,544	483	2,635	4,728	902	12,291
	Dec	13,808	115	61	1,086	203	3,566	491	2,630	4,756	900	12,343
2002	Mar	13,833	107	61	1,068	202	3,567	488	2,664	4,771	904	12,395
	Jun	13,831	99	63	1,068	198	3,581	499	2,617	4,790	916	12,404
	Sep	13,857	91	59	1,054	196	3,586	491	2,648	4,823	909	12,457
	Dec	13,894	91	58	1,038	195	3,603	481	2,645	4,869	914	12,513
2003	Mar	13,929	95	58	1,031	192	3,581	484	2,664	4,900	924	12,553
	Jun	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		26	7			9			1	14	4	17
Percent		0.2	7.4	2.4	-0.8	4.3	-0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1
Change on year		100	7	1	-41	14	-10	-13	16	114	13	119
Percent		0.7	7.6	2.3	-3.9	7.3	-0.3	-2.6	0.6	2.4	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.

B.21 EMPLOYMENT

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Total weekly hours (millions) ^a	Average actual weekly hours of work			
		All workers ^a	Full-time workers ^b	Part-time workers ^b	Second jobs
All	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
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	887.3	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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	899.7	32.0	37.3	15.5	9.3
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-7.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.2
Per cent	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8	-1.5	1.8
Over last 12 months	-2.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3
Per cent	-0.3	-0.9	-0.6	-1.0	-2.7
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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	561.3	37.0	39.0	15.2	10.1
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-5.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.0
Per cent	-1.0	-0.8	-0.7	-1.9	0.2
Over last 12 months	-2.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Per cent	-0.4	-0.8	-0.7	-1.6	-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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	338.4	26.2	33.9	15.5	8.8
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-1.7	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.3
Per cent	-0.5	-1.0	-0.7	-1.4	3.0
Over last 12 months	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Per cent	-0.1	-1.0	-0.4	-0.8	-2.3

a Main and second jobs.
b Main job only.

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

EMPLOYMENT Usual weekly hours of work^a

B.22

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours	
		Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
All		YCDM	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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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 (Spr)	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
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	431	1.5	2,077	7.4	4,878	17.3	14,587	51.8	6,175	21.9
	Changes Over last 3 months	1		-49		90		32		-33	
	Per cent	0.3		-2.3		1.9		0.2		-0.5	
	Over last 12 months	7		29		125		295		-270	
	Per cent	1.6		1.4		2.6		2.1		-4.2	
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	126	0.9	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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	108	0.7	492	3.2	1,046	6.9	8,625	56.7	4,935	32.5
	Changes Over last 3 months	-6		-16		-1		58		-58	
	Per cent	-5.4		-3.1		-0.1		0.7		-1.2	
	Over last 12 months	9		-15		38		242		-201	
	Per cent	8.6		-3.0		3.7		2.9		-3.9	
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	406	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	1,232	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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	324	2.5	1,585	12.2	3,833	29.6	5,962	46.1	1,240	9.6
	Changes Over last 3 months	7		-33		91		-26		25	
	Per cent	2.4		-2.1		2.4		-0.4		2.0	
	Over last 12 months	-2		44		87		53		-69	
	Per cent	-0.5		2.9		2.3		0.9		-5.3	

^a Main job only.

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries							
				Total manu- facturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, paper prod- ucts, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment
Section		C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM	
Output											
1994		83.3	91.8	92.4	100.3	128.4	98.2	83.3	109.2	64.7	86.2
1995		85.5	93.4	93.8	98.5	124.3	99.8	87.5	109.7	69.2	86.0
1996		87.9	94.7	94.6	100.1	122.2	97.8	88.1	107.5	72.7	92.0
1997		90.7	96.0	96.3	102.1	120.4	98.6	90.7	106.7	74.7	96.1
1998		93.9	97.0	96.9	100.8	111.2	99.4	91.6	106.4	78.6	100.7
1999		96.3	98.1	97.6	100.7	103.4	99.6	94.9	100.1	87.0	103.3
2000		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001		101.9	98.4	98.7	100.8	89.2	100.4	106.1	102.0	92.5	97.7
2002		103.2	95.7	95.1	101.6	82.2	99.6	106.0	96.0	79.0	95.1
1998	Q4	95.1	96.6	96.2	100.4	105.4	99.1	90.7	104.4	80.1	99.9
1999	Q1	95.3	97.1	96.6	100.3	103.9	99.5	92.2	100.0	84.6	103.2
	Q2	95.7	97.5	96.9	101.0	103.4	99.2	93.6	99.5	84.8	103.0
	Q3	96.6	98.8	98.3	100.7	102.9	100.4	95.9	100.8	87.9	103.5
	Q4	97.6	99.1	98.7	100.7	103.5	99.5	98.0	99.8	90.9	103.4
2000	Q1	98.9	99.6	99.2	100.2	102.3	100.6	98.3	98.7	93.0	102.9
	Q2	99.7	100.2	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.9	99.5	99.0	98.2	101.4
	Q3	100.6	99.9	100.0	100.3	100.2	99.5	100.0	99.9	103.3	97.0
	Q4	100.9	100.3	100.9	99.6	97.5	99.0	102.3	102.4	105.5	98.7
2001	Q1	101.7	100.1	100.8	100.8	91.8	101.1	104.8	105.1	101.9	99.6
	Q2	101.7	98.7	98.7	100.7	89.6	100.4	106.2	102.2	94.1	96.5
	Q3	101.8	98.3	98.6	101.1	87.9	100.1	107.2	102.3	88.5	99.9
	Q4	102.3	96.5	96.6	100.7	87.6	100.0	106.2	98.4	85.5	94.7
2002	Q1	102.5	96.1	95.8	102.0	85.7	99.6	106.3	96.6	79.4	94.2
	Q2	102.8	96.0	94.6	101.7	84.0	99.3	105.9	97.0	79.4	92.5
	Q3	103.5	95.7	95.5	102.1	81.4	99.9	107.1	96.9	79.0	97.0
	Q4	104.0	95.2	94.5	100.6	77.6	99.7	104.6	93.7	78.3	96.6
2003	Q1	104.1	95.0	94.6	101.2	79.1	98.1	104.9	93.7	79.4	97.5
	Q2	104.5	95.3	95.2	101.0	79.2	97.4	106.1	97.1	79.6	101.6
	Q3	105.2	95.1	95.4	101.2	80.8	97.0	107.5	97.1	79.4	100.9
Productivity jobs											
1994		92.4	104.1	103.3	101.0	139.7	106.5	103.4	107.9	92.3	93.7
1995		93.3	105.7	105.7	100.2	133.6	106.6	104.7	113.1	98.9	99.6
1996		94.3	107.1	107.0	100.9	130.2	108.3	103.6	113.8	104.2	104.0
1997		95.9	107.4	107.1	103.0	127.9	106.7	104.0	113.2	104.4	106.0
1998		97.3	107.0	106.8	101.7	122.9	107.1	105.6	111.2	104.7	107.1
1999		98.6	103.5	103.5	101.1	112.6	103.0	104.8	103.4	101.6	103.5
2000		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001		100.8	96.0	95.5	97.1	83.7	98.0	98.1	98.2	94.9	98.2
2002		100.7	91.6	90.7	95.6	74.3	96.6	97.0	92.8	83.3	94.4
1998	Q4	97.5	105.9	105.8	100.6	119.2	106.7	106.4	109.7	103.0	105.5
1999	Q1	97.9	104.8	104.8	100.5	116.2	105.2	106.2	107.1	102.1	104.4
	Q2	98.3	103.8	103.7	101.0	113.5	103.4	105.5	104.2	101.5	103.8
	Q3	99.0	103.0	103.0	101.4	111.2	102.2	104.5	102.1	101.2	103.2
	Q4	99.2	102.2	102.5	101.5	109.7	101.1	103.1	100.4	101.9	102.5
2000	Q1	99.4	101.3	101.5	101.1	106.3	100.5	101.4	100.5	101.2	101.1
	Q2	99.9	100.5	100.5	100.1	101.5	100.3	100.7	100.4	100.2	100.6
	Q3	100.2	99.6	99.5	99.5	97.7	99.9	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.5
	Q4	100.4	98.6	98.5	99.3	94.6	99.3	98.1	99.4	99.0	98.8
2001	Q1	100.6	97.6	97.3	98.3	88.9	98.2	97.8	99.6	98.7	99.2
	Q2	100.8	96.6	96.2	97.4	84.8	97.9	98.0	98.6	96.9	98.5
	Q3	100.8	95.3	94.8	96.4	81.7	97.8	97.9	97.4	93.5	97.7
	Q4	100.9	94.4	93.8	96.4	79.4	98.2	98.7	97.1	90.6	97.2
2002	Q1	100.9	93.2	92.3	96.2	77.2	97.7	98.3	95.4	87.0	95.6
	Q2	100.7	92.2	91.4	96.0	75.6	97.1	97.4	93.7	84.3	94.4
	Q3	100.7	91.1	90.1	95.4	73.5	96.0	96.7	91.9	82.2	93.9
	Q4	100.6	90.1	89.1	94.9	70.9	95.5	95.8	90.2	79.6	93.8
2003	Q1	100.7	89.2	88.2	94.7	69.4	95.1	94.7	88.7	77.0	93.2
	Q2	100.8	88.0	86.8	94.1	67.2	94.0	92.5	87.1	74.6	92.1
	Q3	100.8	86.8	85.8	93.2	64.7	93.8	91.4	86.2	72.9	90.8
Output per filled job ^a											
1994		90.1	88.2	89.4	99.4	91.8	92.2	80.5	101.2	70.1	91.9
1995		91.7	88.4	88.8	98.3	93.0	93.7	83.5	97.0	70.0	86.5
1996		93.2	88.5	88.3	99.2	93.7	90.3	85.0	94.5	69.7	88.4
1997		94.6	89.4	89.8	99.1	94.0	92.4	87.2	94.2	71.6	90.7
1998		96.5	90.6	90.7	99.2	90.4	92.8	86.7	95.6	75.1	94.0
1999		97.6	94.9	94.3	99.6	91.8	96.8	90.6	96.8	85.6	99.8
2000		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001		101.1	102.5	103.3	103.8	106.6	102.4	108.1	103.9	97.3	99.5
2002		102.5	104.5	104.8	106.2	110.5	103.2	109.2	103.5	94.9	100.7
1998	Q4	97.5	91.2	90.9	99.8	88.3	92.9	85.3	95.2	77.8	94.7
1999	Q1	97.4	92.7	92.1	99.8	89.4	94.5	86.8	93.3	82.8	98.9
	Q2	97.3	93.9	93.5	100.0	91.0	95.9	88.7	95.5	83.5	99.2
	Q3	97.6	96.0	95.3	99.3	92.5	98.2	91.7	98.8	86.9	100.3
	Q4	98.3	97.0	96.3	99.3	94.2	98.4	95.0	99.5	89.1	100.8
2000	Q1	99.4	98.3	97.8	99.2	96.2	100.1	96.8	98.2	91.9	101.8
	Q2	99.8	99.6	99.3	99.7	98.4	100.6	98.7	98.6	98.0	100.8
	Q3	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.8	102.4	99.6	100.2	100.2	103.7	97.5
	Q4	100.4	101.7	102.4	100.3	103.0	99.7	104.2	103.0	106.4	99.9
2001	Q1	101.1	102.5	103.5	102.6	103.2	103.0	107.2	105.4	103.2	100.4
	Q2	100.8	102.2	102.6	103.4	105.5	102.5	108.3	103.6	97.1	98.0
	Q3	101.0	103.1	104.0	104.8	107.4	102.3	109.4	105.0	94.7	102.3
	Q4	101.4	102.2	102.9	104.4	110.2	101.8	107.6	101.4	94.4	97.4
2002	Q1	101.6	103.0	103.8	106.0	110.9	101.9	108.1	101.2	91.2	98.5
	Q2	102.0	104.1	103.5	106.0	111.0	102.2	108.7	103.5	94.2	98.0
	Q3	102.8	105.0	106.0	107.0	110.6	104.1	110.7	105.4	96.1	103.3
	Q4	103.4	105.7	106.1	106.0	109.3	104.4	109.2	103.8	98.3	103.0
2003	Q1	103.4	106.5	107.2	106.9	113.9	103.2	110.8	105.7	103.0	104.7
	Q2	103.7	108.2	109.7	107.3	117.7	103.6	114.6	111.5	106.8	110.4
	Q3	104.3	109.6	111.1	108.6	124.6	103.5	117.6	112.6	108.9	111.1

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

PRODUCTIVITY B.32

Seasonally adjusted (2000=100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries							
			Total manufacturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, paper products, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment
Section		C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM
Output per hour worked^b										
1994	87.9	87.6	89.0	104.9	92.7	92.3	78.9	98.0	69.3	89.5
1995	89.2	86.6	87.4	104.2	92.6	92.9	80.6	93.3	68.2	81.6
1996	90.9	86.7	86.7	103.9	92.9	91.0	82.4	89.6	68.7	84.4
1997	92.2	87.9	88.3	103.9	92.5	91.7	84.2	90.5	70.0	88.1
1998	94.8	89.6	89.7	99.9	89.4	91.9	85.4	93.9	75.2	91.4
1999	96.4	94.5	93.9	98.6	91.7	93.8	88.7	97.9	86.9	98.7
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001	100.9	103.1	103.7	105.7	103.5	103.0	109.0	104.5	99.3	100.4
2002	102.5	104.8	104.6	106.8	105.9	105.0	111.2	102.2	95.4	102.6
1998 Q4	96.1	90.3	90.0	98.8	89.1	90.8	84.5	95.3	77.7	91.8
1999 Q1	95.8	92.5	92.0	99.7	91.0	92.5	84.4	94.9	83.3	97.0
Q2	96.0	93.8	93.1	100.3	90.4	92.5	86.1	95.5	84.9	98.8
Q3	96.6	95.0	94.5	95.5	91.8	95.6	90.2	100.4	88.6	99.4
Q4	97.3	96.6	96.0	99.0	93.7	94.6	94.1	100.7	90.8	99.7
2000 Q1	99.9	98.1	97.5	97.7	96.5	98.3	95.8	98.9	93.0	100.3
Q2	99.6	99.2	98.9	97.2	98.5	99.8	98.8	99.2	99.6	101.1
Q3	100.5	100.2	100.4	101.3	101.9	100.6	101.6	99.8	100.6	98.0
Q4	100.1	102.5	103.2	103.8	103.1	101.4	103.9	102.1	106.9	100.6
2001 Q1	100.8	103.2	104.1	106.6	101.4	103.6	105.0	105.0	104.5	102.1
Q2	100.4	102.2	102.5	104.4	103.7	102.1	110.2	103.7	97.8	97.1
Q3	100.8	102.8	103.4	104.4	100.4	101.6	109.2	105.3	97.3	103.2
Q4	101.8	104.4	104.7	107.4	108.4	104.6	111.6	103.8	97.6	99.3
2002 Q1	101.5	103.2	103.4	106.4	103.9	102.1	112.3	101.0	93.2	100.4
Q2	102.5	105.4	104.3	107.1	106.0	106.0	112.4	103.0	96.1	100.1
Q3	102.8	105.9	106.1	109.7	107.1	105.6	112.0	103.5	96.4	105.3
Q4	103.4	104.7	104.6	104.0	106.5	106.4	107.9	101.4	95.7	104.7
2003 Q1	103.1	105.5	105.6	106.2	111.4	102.0	110.6	105.6	99.5	106.2
Q2	103.5	109.0	109.5	108.8	117.9	101.9	114.4	113.9	105.7	113.2
Q3	104.0	108.6	109.7	107.7	120.9	101.7	119.9	114.7	104.3	112.0

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

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

Note: The full productivity and unit wage costs data sets with associated articles can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/productivity.
For information on this table, please e-mail productivity@ons.gov.uk.

B.34 EMPLOYMENT

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

Millions

Government Office Regions				SIC92				
				Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Production industries	Construction	Other services	Public admin, defence, education health and social work
Not seasonally adjusted								
	Male	Female	All	A / B	C - E	F	G - K / O-Q	L - N
North East								
2002 Dec	20.6	11.9	32.4	0.4	6.4	3.4	14.4	7.8
2003 Mar	18.3	11.8	30.2	0.3	5.9	2.7	13.6	7.6
Jun	20.5	12.4	32.9	0.5	6.3	3.2	14.6	8.4
Sep	20.3	12.0	32.3	0.5	6.2	3.1	14.8	7.7
North West								
2002 Dec	62.6	38.0	100.5	0.6	18.8	8.1	51.7	21.4
2003 Mar	55.7	36.3	92.0	0.7	16.6	7.1	47.9	19.7
Jun	61.0	38.1	99.1	0.7	17.9	8.1	51.1	21.3
Sep	60.3	37.6	97.9	0.8	17.4	7.3	51.8	20.6
Yorkshire and the Humber								
2002 Dec	45.6	27.5	73.0	0.9	14.6	6.0	35.5	16.1
2003 Mar	41.1	26.1	67.2	1.0	13.0	5.7	32.8	14.7
Jun	45.4	27.1	72.5	1.3	14.3	6.6	34.5	15.9
Sep	45.2	25.8	71.0	1.5	13.9	7.0	34.0	14.6
East Midlands								
2002 Dec	38.0	23.0	61.0	0.9	13.9	5.6	28.0	12.7
2003 Mar	34.2	21.5	55.8	0.8	12.3	4.7	26.5	11.4
Jun	38.0	23.1	61.1	1.1	13.3	5.2	29.1	12.3
Sep	37.9	21.9	59.8	1.0	13.2	5.6	28.5	11.5
West Midlands								
2002 Dec	50.5	29.4	79.9	0.9	17.5	6.3	39.3	15.9
2003 Mar	45.6	28.4	74.0	0.8	15.9	5.5	37.0	14.8
Jun	50.2	29.0	79.3	1.0	17.0	6.5	39.1	15.7
Sep	48.9	27.8	76.7	1.1	16.1	6.4	38.6	14.5
East								
2002 Dec	51.4	28.6	80.0	1.2	13.6	7.1	44.5	13.6
2003 Mar	46.9	27.4	74.4	1.0	12.3	6.6	41.5	13.0
Jun	51.5	29.4	80.9	1.4	13.1	7.5	44.7	14.2
Sep	51.9	27.6	79.5	1.3	13.0	7.8	44.9	12.5
London								
2002 Dec	89.1	59.2	148.3	0.3	11.2	8.2	103.7	24.8
2003 Mar	81.1	55.8	136.9	0.2	10.1	7.3	96.8	22.5
Jun	88.6	60.8	149.4	0.2	10.9	7.9	105.6	24.8
Sep	89.3	59.0	148.4	0.3	11.0	8.4	104.8	23.8
South East								
2002 Dec	77.9	47.9	125.7	2.3	16.3	10.2	73.4	23.5
2003 Mar	70.4	46.5	116.9	2.0	14.7	9.3	68.4	22.5
Jun	75.4	48.6	124.0	3.2	15.5	9.7	72.5	23.2
Sep	75.0	46.8	121.9	3.2	15.1	9.5	72.4	21.6
South West								
2002 Dec	44.9	28.5	73.4	1.9	11.6	6.3	37.8	15.7
2003 Mar	40.4	26.7	67.1	1.5	10.7	5.5	34.9	14.5
Jun	43.4	27.3	70.7	1.7	11.1	5.8	36.9	15.2
Sep	43.7	27.1	70.8	1.9	11.0	5.4	38.1	14.4
Wales								
2002 Dec	22.9	15.4	38.2	1.8	7.3	3.1	16.0	10.1
2003 Mar	20.8	14.4	35.2	1.8	6.6	2.7	15.0	9.0
Jun	23.3	15.6	38.9	2.2	7.2	3.1	16.3	10.1
Sep	23.6	14.9	38.5	2.1	6.8	3.3	16.9	9.3
Scotland								
2002 Dec	46.9	31.0	77.9	2.9	12.4	5.9	39.2	17.6
2003 Mar	43.2	29.2	72.4	2.5	11.6	5.5	36.5	16.4
Jun	46.5	30.9	77.4	2.6	12.1	6.1	38.6	17.9
Sep	44.9	29.2	74.1	2.9	11.3	6.2	37.5	16.3
Great Britain								
2002 Dec	550.1	340.3	890.4	14.0	143.6	70.2	483.5	179.1
2003 Mar	497.9	324.2	822.0	12.5	129.9	62.5	451.0	166.0
Jun	543.9	342.4	886.3	15.8	138.6	69.8	483.0	179.0
Sep	541.0	329.8	870.8	16.5	134.9	70.1	482.3	166.9
Northern Ireland								
2002 Dec	14.6	9.3	23.9	2.3	3.7	2.1	9.5	6.3
2003 Mar	14.0	9.4	23.4	1.8	3.4	2.1	10.0	6.2
Jun	14.8	9.7	24.5	1.6	3.5	2.3	10.4	6.6
Sep	14.1	9.2	23.3	1.6	3.4	2.2	10.1	6.0

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT B.41

Job-related training received by employees

Thousands

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

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

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

Percent of all employees								
	Seasonally adjusted ^b	Not seasonally adjusted ^c						
		Age groups ^d						
	All of working age ^a	16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	
All								
Spring 1992	14.6	19.1	20.7	20.5	16.0	14.0	7.5	
Spring 1993	14.7	19.2	20.9	20.7	16.0	14.3	7.4	
Spring 1994	15.6	19.1	22.1	21.8	17.6	14.8	8.3	
Spring 1995	14.2	14.9	19.5	18.9	16.2	13.7	8.1	
Spring 1996	14.6	19.0	21.6	21.2	16.6	14.1	7.7	
Spring 1997	15.4	23.8	23.2	23.2	16.8	14.4	8.5	
Spring 1998	15.6	21.4	23.4	23.1	17.1	14.7	9.2	
Spring 1999	15.9	22.7	23.9	23.7	16.9	15.1	9.9	
Spring 2000	16.1	23.4	24.7	24.5	16.9	15.3	10.2	
Spring 2001	16.4	20.4	24.2	23.6	17.6	15.7	10.5	
Spring 2002	16.6	20.8	25.2	24.5	17.8	15.8	10.4	
Autumn 2002	16.5	25.1	22.9	23.2	18.2	15.5	11.1	
Winter 2002/2003	15.6	22.5	23.2	23.1	16.2	15.0	10.1	
Spring 2003	15.6	21.1	22.5	22.3	16.6	15.3	10.1	
Summer 2003	14.3	18.2	18.6	18.6	15.8	14.1	9.8	
Autumn 2003	15.9	23.7	21.3	21.7	17.2	15.1	11.2	
Male								
Spring 1992	14.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	16.1	13.6	6.9	
Spring 1993	14.3	21.6	22.0	21.9	15.7	13.4	7.0	
Spring 1994	14.9	17.6	21.5	21.1	17.4	14.0	7.5	
Spring 1995	13.6	14.7	19.5	18.9	15.9	12.7	7.2	
Spring 1996	14.1	20.9	22.2	22.0	16.4	12.7	6.5	
Spring 1997	14.3	24.5	22.3	22.6	15.8	12.9	7.7	
Spring 1998	14.7	22.4	23.4	23.2	16.4	13.6	7.7	
Spring 1999	14.7	24.2	23.7	23.8	16.1	13.5	8.2	
Spring 2000	14.7	24.6	23.7	23.8	15.8	13.7	8.3	
Spring 2001	14.5	20.0	23.3	22.8	16.2	13.3	8.4	
Spring 2002	14.9	23.7	24.8	24.6	16.2	13.7	8.4	
Autumn 2002	14.9	25.1	21.9	22.3	17.0	13.8	9.0	
Winter 2002/2003	13.9	25.2	22.9	23.2	14.6	13.0	8.1	
Spring 2003	13.9	22.4	21.5	21.6	15.3	13.3	8.2	
Summer 2003	13.0	20.3	17.7	18.0	14.7	12.5	8.4	
Autumn 2003	14.3	26.7	20.0	21.0	16.0	13.3	9.4	
Female								
Spring 1992	14.9	17.0	19.7	19.4	15.9	14.5	8.5	
Spring 1993	15.1	17.2	19.8	19.4	16.3	15.1	8.1	
Spring 1994	16.4	20.4	22.7	22.5	17.8	15.5	9.5	
Spring 1995	15.0	15.2	19.5	18.9	16.4	14.8	9.2	
Spring 1996	15.6	17.2	21.0	20.4	16.8	15.5	9.2	
Spring 1997	16.7	23.1	24.1	23.9	17.9	15.9	9.6	
Spring 1998	16.7	20.5	23.4	22.9	17.9	15.9	11.2	
Spring 1999	17.3	21.2	24.2	23.7	17.9	16.9	12.0	
Spring 2000	17.8	22.1	25.8	25.1	18.1	17.0	12.5	
Spring 2001	18.5	20.8	25.2	24.5	19.4	18.3	13.0	
Spring 2002	18.5	18.1	25.6	24.4	19.8	18.0	12.9	
Autumn 2002	18.3	25.1	24.0	24.2	19.6	17.4	13.7	
Winter 2002/2003	17.4	20.0	23.6	22.9	18.1	17.2	12.5	
Spring 2003	17.5	19.8	23.7	23.0	18.3	17.5	12.4	
Summer 2003	15.8	16.2	19.7	19.1	17.0	15.8	11.6	
Autumn 2003	17.6	21.1	22.7	22.4	18.5	17.1	13.5	

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

- a Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.
b These data have been removed until full reweighted LFS datasets become available in spring 2004.
c These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Reweighted data will be available in spring 2004. See pp7-9 of the Labour Market First Release, October 2003 on our website at www.statistics.gov.uk/pdffdir/lmsuk1003.pdf for further information.
d Employees receiving job-related training as a proportion of employees in the relevant age group.

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

B.51 EMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

		United Kingdom a,b,c	Australia ^{b,c,d}	Austria b,d,e	Belgium ^{c,e}	Canada ^{a,f}	Denmark	Finland ^b	France ^{b,c,d,e}	Germany ^b	Greece ^{c,f,g}	Ireland ^h
		R		R					R	R		
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated												
												Thousands
Civilian labour force												
2000	Q3	29,057	9,723	3,917	4,454	16,032	2,851	2,591	..	39,320		1,816
	Q4	29,012	9,711	3,926	4,374	16,138	2,856	2,588	..	39,409		1,779
2001	Q1	29,067	9,763	3,905	4,335	16,178	2,839	2,591	..	39,368	..	1,776
	Q2	29,142	9,822	3,956	4,305	16,226	2,831	2,591	..	39,475	..	1,782
	Q3	29,147	9,841	3,943	4,375	16,246	2,879	2,593	..	39,472	..	1,866
	Q4	29,249	9,869	3,964	4,356	16,344	2,892	2,613	..	39,518	..	1,826
2002	Q1	29,249	9,926	3,909	4,369	16,500	2,828	2,606	..	39,473	..	1,826
	Q2	29,380	9,924	3,926	4,353	16,616	2,858	2,598	..	39,484	..	1,827
	Q3	29,392	9,978	3,934	4,444	16,755	2,864	2,598	..	39,395	..	1,882
	Q4	29,514	10,047	3,944	4,436	16,879	2,836	2,600	..	39,303	..	1,855
2003	Q1	29,562	10,163	3,928	4,387	16,943	2,819	2,611	..	39,287	..	1,857
	Q2	29,591	10,153	..	..	17,014	2,855	2,592	..	39,335	..	1,860
	Q3	29,631	10,107	..	..	17,076	2,879	..	..	39,188	..	..
Civilian employment												
2000	Q3	27,504	9,143	3,741	4,133	14,922	2,721	2,343	23,856	36,266	..	1,738
	Q4	27,495	9,092	3,753	4,071	15,031	2,734	2,343	23,986	36,397	..	1,710
2001	Q1	27,592	9,114	3,751	4,062	15,055	2,692	2,351	24,090	36,370	..	1,710
	Q2	27,679	9,152	3,765	4,039	15,079	2,706	2,359	24,142	36,403	..	1,717
	Q3	27,658	9,188	3,760	4,093	15,075	2,740	2,355	24,181	36,329	..	1,787
	Q4	27,732	9,199	3,779	4,029	15,095	2,752	2,372	24,235	36,292	..	1,753
2002	Q1	27,750	9,278	3,719	4,045	15,212	2,692	2,370	24,247	36,184	..	1,746
	Q2	27,875	9,301	3,734	4,052	15,348	2,728	2,361	24,267	36,101	..	1,750
	Q3	27,842	9,371	3,742	4,105	15,481	2,722	2,361	24,272	35,967	..	1,795
	Q4	28,000	9,430	3,754	4,077	15,604	2,705	2,363	24,293	35,821	..	1,771
2003	Q1	28,122	9,564	3,743	4,028	15,689	2,667	2,376	24,240	35,629	..	1,772
	Q2	28,151	9,535	..	..	15,706	2,694	2,355	24,239	35,627	..	1,778
	Q3	..	9,533	..	..	15,723	2,717	..	..	35,519	..	..
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 2002 unless stated												
Civilian labour force												
Male		15,956	5,554	2,231	2,507	8,990	1,490	1,343	14,197	21,786	2,604	1,077
Female		13,412	4,389	1,766	1,894	7,700	1,330	1,257	12,258	17,628	1,765	770
All		29,368	9,943	3,997	4,401	16,689	2,849	2,600	26,455	39,413	4,369	1,847
Civilian employment												
Male		15,039	5,192	2,105	2,339	8,262	1,424	1,220	13,149	19,861	2,443	1,027
Female		12,796	4,120	1,697	1,731	7,150	1,262	1,143	10,985	16,157	1,506	739
All		27,835	9,311	3,802	4,070	15,412	2,715	2,363	24,134	36,018	3,949	1,765
Civilian employment by sector												
												Per cent
Male:	Agriculture	2.1	5.4	5.4	..	3.9	4.6	7.0	..	3.0	..	10.6
	Industry	29.6	30.4	43.0	..	32.6	34.8	39.8	..	44.7	..	38.4
	Services	68.3	64.2	51.5	..	63.5	60.6	53.2	..	52.4	..	51.0
Female:	Agriculture	0.7	3.0	3.0	..	1.6	1.6	3.6	..	2.0	..	1.6
	Industry	9.6	9.8	9.8	..	11.4	13.1	13.5	..	17.6	..	13.5
	Services	89.7	87.1	87.1	..	87.0	85.3	82.9	..	80.4	..	84.8
All:	Agriculture	1.4	4.3	5.7	1.7	2.8	3.2	5.4	3.7	2.5	15.8	6.9
	Industry	20.8	21.3	29.7	25.4	22.8	24.3	27.0	23.7	32.5	22.5	28.0
	Services	77.7	74.4	64.6	72.9	74.4	71.4	67.6	72.6	65.0	61.8	65.2

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

R Revised

Note: Quarterly data for Belgium are shown for the first time in this table. Data are available from 1991 Q1 only.

EMPLOYMENT B.51

Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

		Italy ^{b,d}	Japan ^{b,e}	Luxem- bourg ^{c,e}	Nether- lands ^b	Norway ^{b,h}	Portugal ^{b,d}	Spain ^b	Sweden ^{b,e}	Switzer- land ^{b,c,e}	United States ^b
						R		R	R	R	
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated											
											Thousands
Civilian labour force											
2000	Q3	23,421	67,576	..	..	2,329	5,227	17,917	4,347	4,195	142,438
	Q4	23,554	67,928	..	..	2,330	5,220	18,042	4,392	4,220	142,960
2001	Q1	23,589	67,774	..	..	2,335	5,265	17,671	4,415	4,244	143,769
	Q2	23,453	67,500	..	..	2,337	5,256	17,757	4,413	4,254	143,433
	Q3	23,590	67,348	..	..	2,341	5,289	17,845	4,410	4,271	143,663
	Q4	23,637	67,451	..	..	2,357	5,308	17,987	4,418	4,282	144,268
2002	Q1	23,766	67,155	..	..	2,364	5,316	18,177	4,420	4,292	144,234
	Q2	23,788	66,800	..	..	2,364	5,348	18,312	4,413	4,301	144,842
	Q3	23,772	66,878	..	..	2,360	5,378	18,404	4,413	4,333	145,181
	Q4	23,781	66,730	..	..	2,357	5,354	18,471	4,428	4,331	145,241
2003	Q1	23,926	66,672	..	..	2,354	5,374	18,654	4,437	4,337	145,829
	Q2	24,000	66,871	..	..	2,351	5,371	18,794	4,456	4,352	146,685
	Q3	23,880	66,656	..	..	2,361	5,375	18,875	4,441	4,348	146,538
Civilian employment											
2000	Q3	20,948	64,420	..	..	2,251	5,017	15,478	4,156	4,089	136,680
	Q4	21,172	64,696	..	..	2,249	5,042	15,656	4,209	4,117	137,329
20001	Q1	21,240	64,555	..	..	2,255	5,040	15,784	4,236	4,143	137,752
	Q2	21,216	64,195	..	..	2,255	5,042	15,857	4,235	4,150	137,066
	Q3	21,333	63,912	..	..	2,255	5,066	16,007	4,244	4,163	136,707
	Q4	21,413	63,822	..	..	2,270	5,104	16,132	4,240	4,167	136,218
20002	Q1	21,599	63,595	..	..	2,274	5,077	16,129	4,245	4,171	136,128
	Q2	21,612	63,218	..	..	2,272	5,099	16,221	4,237	4,176	136,355
	Q3	21,615	63,279	..	..	2,270	5,088	16,292	4,243	4,193	136,804
	Q4	21,629	63,123	..	..	2,261	5,041	16,386	4,244	4,179	136,656
2003	Q1	21,769	63,078	..	..	2,257	5,028	16,509	4,236	4,172	137,431
	Q2	21,886	63,282	..	..	2,242	5,030	16,646	4,242	4,178	137,637
	Q3	21,817	63,248	..	..	2,249	5,022	16,752	4,232	4,168	137,559
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 2002 unless stated											
Civilian labour force											
Male		14,702	39,558	171.2	4,634	1,245	2,890	11,035	2,297	2,389	77,500
Female		9,383	27,335	119.9	3,617	1,117	2,458	7,306	2,121	1,922	67,363
All		24,085	66,890	291.1	8,250	2,361	5,349	18,341	4,418	4,312	144,863
Civilian employment											
Male		13,376	37,365	168.0	4,503	1,193	2,768	10,147	2,197	2,321	72,903
Female		8,236	25,938	117.3	3,488	1,076	2,308	6,111	2,045	1,859	63,582
All		21,612	63,303	285.3	7,990	2,269	5,077	16,258	4,242	4,180	136,485
Civilian employment by sector											
											Percent
Male:	Agriculture	5.6	4.5	..	..	5.5	11.3	7.0	3.2	4.9	3.5
	Industry	39.5	36.7	..	..	33.4	44.3	41.2	35.0	34.7	31.1
	Services	55.0	58.8	..	..	60.9	44.4	51.8	61.5	60.5	65.4
Female:	Agriculture	4.2	4.9	..	..	1.9	13.7	4.1	1.0	3.2	1.4
	Industry	20.1	19.6	..	..	9.0	21.8	14.5	10.4	12.7	10.7
	Services	75.7	75.5	..	..	88.9	64.6	81.3	88.6	84.1	87.9
All:	Agriculture	5.1	4.7	1.3	3.0	3.8	12.4	5.9	2.1	4.1	2.5
	Industry	32.1	29.7	22.4	20.3	21.9	34.0	31.2	23.1	24.9	21.6
	Services	62.9	65.7	76.3	74.2	74.2	53.5	62.9	74.6	71.0	75.9

Sources: ONS, OECD Labour Force Statistics 1982-2002 and Quarterly Labour Force Statistics. For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.

Enquiries: 020 7533 6119

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
	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWV	YBXA
All														
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	382	900	38.7	565
1997	2,043	7.2	972	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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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	964	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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,460	4.9	925	223	313	21.4	156	1,441	5.0	915	220	306	21.2	152
Changes Over last 3 months	-29	-0.1	-29	5	-5	0.1	1	-35	-0.1	-32	5	-7	0.0	0
Percent	-1.9		-3.1	2.5	-1.6		0.7	-2.3		-3.4	2.2	-2.3		0.0
Over last 12 months	-64	-0.2	-50	-8	-6	0.5	-8	-64	-0.2	-50	-8	-6	0.5	-8
Percent	-4.2		-5.1	-3.4	-1.8		-4.7	-4.2		-5.2	-3.5	-1.9		-4.7
Male														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1995	1,594	10.1	562	250	762	49.0	506	1,585	10.3	560	249	776	49.0	502
1996	1,526	9.7	595	251	680	45.2	480	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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	879	5.5	507	152	220	25.0	119	868	5.5	503	150	215	24.8	117
Changes Over last 3 months	-14	-0.1	-25	14	-3	0.0	5	-18	-0.1	-27	14	-5	-0.1	4
Percent	-1.6		-4.7	10.3	-1.4		4.2	-2.1		-5.1	9.9	-2.4		3.1
Over last 12 months	-32	-0.2	-32	5	-5	0.3	1	-35	-0.2	-33	5	-7	0.2	1
Percent	-3.5		-5.9	3.5	-2.2		1.2	-3.9		-6.2	3.1	-2.9		0.5
Female														
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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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	89	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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	582	4.3	417	71	93	16.0	37	573	4.5	412	70	90	15.8	36
Changes Over last 3 months	-15	-0.1	-4	-9	-2	0.1	-4	-16	-0.1	-5	-9	-2	0.1	-4
Percent	-2.5		-1.0	-10.8	-2.0		-9.3	-2.8		-1.3	-11.2	-2.2		-9.2
Over last 12 months	-32	-0.3	-18	-13	-1	0.7	-9	-29	-0.2	-17	-13	1	0.9	-8
Percent	-5.2		-4.2	-15.5	-0.7		-19.9	-4.8		-3.9	-15.2	0.7		-18.5

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

Unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		16-17							18-24						
		All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
	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	28
	2000	175	20.9	142	24	10	5.5	*	400	11.0	281	55	65	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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
	Nov2002-Jan2003	176	20.9	142	24	*	*	*	372	9.9	283	41	48	12.8	16
	Dec2002-Feb2003 (Win)	179	21.1	142	26	11	6.0	*	394	10.5	301	46	48	12.1	19
	Jan-Mar2003	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	12.2	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
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	171	20.8	139	22	10	6.0	*	382	10.0	271	57	54	14.0	23
	Changes Over last 3 months	-2	-0.2	2	-3	-2	-0.9	*	-30	-0.9	-35	9	-4	0.2	-3
	Percent	-1.4		1.5	-10.8	-14.2		*	-7.3		-11.5	18.0	-6.3		-10.4
	Over last 12 months	4	0.6	7	-4	*	*	*	-13	-0.4	-23	8	2	0.9	8
	Percent	2.2		5.3	-16.3	*		*	-3.2		-7.8	17.2	3.3		55.2
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
	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	69	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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
	Nov2002-Jan2003	101	24.2	84	12	*	*	*	224	11.2	156	32	36	16.2	13
	Dec2002-Feb2003 (Win)	107	25.0	87	12	*	*	*	244	12.1	171	37	35	14.4	14
	Jan-Mar2003	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
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	99	24.2	80	14	*	*	*	232	11.5	154	42	37	15.9	16
	Changes Over last 3 months	-1	0.5	1	-2	*	*	*	-7	-0.5	-19	13	-1	0.1	-1
	Percent	-0.9		1.8	-13.4	*		*	-2.9		-11.2	46.5	-2.4		-8.1
	Over last 12 months	0	0.3	2	-2	*	*	*	-7	-0.5	-10	6	-2	-0.6	4
	Percent	-0.1		2.4	-10.4	*		*	-2.8		-6.4	17.3	-6.3		38.2
Female	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
	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	28	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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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	*
	Nov2002-Jan2003	74	17.6	58	12	*	*	*	148	8.5	128	*	11	7.7	*
	Dec2002-Feb2003 (Win)	72	17.1	56	14	*	*	*	150	8.6	129	*	12	8.3	*
	Jan-Mar2003	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	*
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	71	17.3	58	*	*	*	*	149	8.4	117	16	17	11.1	*
	Changes Over last 3 months	-1	-0.9	1	*	*	*	*	-23	-1.3	-16	-5	-3	-0.1	*
	Percent	-2.0		1.0	*	*	*	*	-13.4		-11.9	-22.7	-14.0		*
	Over last 12 months	4	1.0	5	*	*	*	*	-6	-0.4	-12	2	4	3.1	*
	Percent	5.7		9.7	*	*	*	*	-3.9		-9.6	16.9	33.9		*

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

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

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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	37.0	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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	676	3.8	404	108	164	24.3	84	233	3.1	111	37	85	36.4	48
Changes Over last 3 months	-7	0.0	-1	0	-5	-0.6	0	10	0.1	5	-1	6	0.8	3
Percent	-1.0		-0.3	0.0	-3.2		0.6	4.7		5.2	-1.8	7.2		6.9
Over last 12 months	-45	-0.2	-28	-12	-5	0.8	-9	-10	-0.2	-6	0	-3	0.1	-7
Percent	-6.2		-6.5	-9.8	-2.9		-9.9	-4.1		-5.2	-1.1	-3.9		-13.4
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	666	6.8	231	92	332	50.7	223	239	6.6	72	30	137	57.5	109
1998	530	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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)	392	4.1	207	72	114	29.0	63	155	3.7	67	24	64	41.1	40
Changes Over last 3 months	-8	-0.1	-5	4	-8	-1.3	1	2	0.1	-2	-2	6	3.0	5
Percent	-2.1		-2.5	6.7	-6.4		1.6	1.5		-2.5	-6.0	9.6		14.8
Over last 12 months	-19	-0.2	-17	0	-3	0.7	-1	-6	-0.2	-7	0	1	1.8	-3
Percent	-4.6		-7.4	0.4	-2.3		-1.6	-3.7		-9.0	1.1	0.8		-6.4
Female														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1995	496	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	226	50	95	25.4	50	85	3.1	36	*	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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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	*
Sep-Nov (Aut)	284	3.5	197	36	50	17.8	21	77	2.4	44	12	21	27.0	*
Changes Over last 3 months	2	0.0	4	-4	2	0.7	0	8	0.2	7	1	0	-3.0	*
Percent	0.6		2.0	-11.1	4.8		-2.3	11.8		19.3	7.7	0.5		*
Over last 12 months	-26	-0.3	-12	-12	-2	0.8	-8	-4	-0.2	1	-1	-4	-3.5	*
Percent	-8.3		-5.5	-25.1	-4.1		-28.3	-5.0		1.3	-5.2	-16.0		*

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)
All		MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH
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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
Sep-Nov (Aut)		4.9	5.0	20.8	10.0	4.8	3.3	3.3	2.0
Changes Over last 3 months		-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.9	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6
Over last 12 months		-0.2	-0.2	0.6	-0.4	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2
Male		MGSY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR	YCGQ	YCGW	MGXF	MGXI
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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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	*
Sep-Nov (Aut)		5.5	5.5	24.2	11.5	5.1	3.6	3.8	3.2
Changes Over last 3 months		-0.1	-0.1	0.5	-0.5	0.1	-0.2	0.0	*
Over last 12 months		-0.2	-0.2	0.3	-0.5	0.2	-0.4	-0.3	*
Female		MGSZ	YBTK	YBVM	YBVS	YCGR	YCGX	MGXG	MGXJ
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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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	*
Sep-Nov (Aut)		4.3	4.5	17.3	8.4	4.4	3.0	2.6	*
Changes Over last 3 months		-0.1	-0.1	-0.9	-1.3	-0.3	0.2	0.3	*
Over last 12 months		-0.3	-0.2	1.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	*

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

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

C.4 UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rates^a by previous occupation

Per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All unemployed ^b	Managers and senior officials 1	Professional occupations 2	Associate professional and technical 3	Administrative and secretarial 4	Skilled trades 5	Personal services 6	Sales and customer services 7	Process plant and machine operatives 8	Elementary occupations 9
All										
Autumn 2002	5.2	2.5	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.5	4.2	5.9	5.4	8.0
Winter 2002/2003	5.0	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.9	4.1	3.2	5.3	6.0	7.5
Spring 2003	4.8	2.6	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.8	3.0	5.0	6.3	7.5
Summer 2003	5.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.4	3.5	5.6	5.0	8.0
Autumn 2003	5.0	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.9	3.6	3.4	4.9	4.8	8.0
Male										
Autumn 2002	5.6	2.6	2.2	2.9	4.6	3.4	6.5	7.8	5.1	9.4
Winter 2002/2003	5.7	2.3	2.3	3.4	4.3	4.1	5.3	7.5	5.7	9.1
Spring 2003	5.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	4.4	3.8	4.2	6.8	6.0	9.2
Summer 2003	5.7	2.5	2.7	2.9	4.6	3.4	3.7	8.2	4.9	9.4
Autumn 2003	5.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	3.8	3.6	5.1	6.4	4.6	9.5
Female										
Autumn 2002	4.8	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.5	4.7	3.7	5.0	7.1	6.3
Winter 2002/2003	4.2	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.6	4.3	2.8	4.3	7.6	5.5
Spring 2003	4.1	2.1	1.2	1.9	2.6	*	2.8	4.2	8.2	5.5
Summer 2003	4.7	2.0	1.5	1.6	2.4	3.4	3.5	4.5	5.8	6.1
Autumn 2003	4.5	2.3	1.6	1.5	2.7	3.7	3.1	4.2	5.9	6.0

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

a Denominators are all persons in employment in relevant occupation plus unemployed who last worked in relevant occupation.

b Includes those who did not state their previous occupation.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Note: These data use the revised Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2000). General information on SOC2000 can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/ns_sec/soc2000.asp.

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

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

C.5 UNEMPLOYMENT

Selected countries

Thousands and per cent												
	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^b	Australia ^d	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	Nov	7.8	6.6	5.1	6.1	4.3	7.5	4.9	9.0	9.0	8.9	
	Dec	7.9	6.6	5.0	6.1	4.4	7.6	4.9	9.0	9.1	8.9	
2003	Jan	7.9	6.6	5.1	6.1	4.4	7.7	5.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	
	Feb	8.0	6.6	5.1	6.0	4.3	7.8	5.2	9.1	9.2	9.2	
	Mar	8.0	6.6	5.1	6.2	4.3	7.8	5.3	9.1	9.3	9.3	
	Apr	8.0	6.7	5.0	6.1	4.3	7.9	5.4	9.2	9.3	9.4	
	May	8.0	6.8	5.0	6.0	4.3	7.9	5.5	9.2	9.3	9.4	
	Jun	8.0	6.8	5.1	6.1	4.4	8.0	5.7	9.1	9.4	9.3	
	Jul	8.0	6.7	5.0	6.2	4.4	8.1	5.7	9.1	9.4	9.3	
	Aug	8.0	6.7	5.0	5.8	4.4	8.0	5.8	9.0	9.4	9.4	
	Sep	8.0	6.7	5.0	5.8	4.5	8.0	5.9	8.9	9.5	9.3	
	Oct	8.0	6.6	4.9	5.6	4.5	8.1	6.0	8.9	9.5	9.3	
	Nov	8.0	6.6	..	5.6	4.5	8.1	..	8.9	9.5	9.3	
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^c												
2002	Dec	935	619	242	514	1,276	151	236	2,309	..
2003	Jan	932	620	226	517	1,259	155	237	2,322	..
	Feb	938	610	228	521	1,258	160	238	2,341	..
	Mar	939	626	231	524	1,247	163	239	2,364	..
	Apr	941	623	232	534	1,281	162	239	2,369	..
	May	950	613	241	536	1,335	168	239	2,378	..
	Jun	948	620	247	545	1,309	174	237	2,404	..
	Jul	938	627	249	549	1,322	168	235	2,399	..
	Aug	932	587	248	540	1,366	170	233	2,410	..
	Sep	930	585	252	544	1,370	177	231	2,436	..
	Oct	926	575	247	544	1,309	181	230	2,440	..
	Nov	917	572	240	546	1,290	183	229	2,435	..
	Dec	908	..	254
Rate (%): latest month		3.0	5.6	7.5	12.5	7.5	6.5	8.9	9.6	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	Dec	919	624	283	512	1,195	138	208	2,373	4,225
2003	Jan	998	653	304	519	1,345	177	243	2,446	4,623
	Feb	1,013	680	295	517	1,334	175	229	2,424	4,706
	Mar	992	657	253	510	1,319	173	257	2,363	4,608
	Apr	966	630	231	509	1,341	164	272	2,291	4,495
	May	958	621	215	501	1,379	157	306	2,243	4,342
	Jun	939	602	201	507	1,245	157	264	2,236	4,257
	Jul	946	568	200	569	1,375	164	213	2,295	4,352
	Aug	949	564	205	580	1,437	170	202	2,424	4,314
	Sep	922	591	209	578	1,260	164	204	2,485	4,207
	Oct	893	550	224	565	1,183	167	210	2,512	4,152
	Nov	885	536	248	547	1,205	166	208	2,515	4,184
	Dec	890	..	297
Rate (%): latest month		2.9	5.3	8.7	12.5	7.1	5.9	8.2	..	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 November for Germany.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.5

Selected countries

											Thousands and per cent		
		Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e}	Italy ^d	Japan	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States ^d
STANDARDISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a													
1992		7.8	15.4	8.7	2.2	2.1	5.3	6.5	4.3	14.9	5.6	3.0	7.4
1993		8.6	15.6	10.1	2.5	2.6	6.2	6.5	5.6	18.6	9.1	3.9	6.8
1994		8.9	14.3	11.0	2.9	3.2	6.8	6.0	6.9	19.8	9.4	3.9	6.1
1995		9.1	12.3	11.5	3.1	2.9	6.6	5.4	7.3	18.8	8.8	3.5	5.6
1996		9.7	11.7	11.5	3.4	2.9	6.0	4.8	7.3	18.1	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997		9.6	9.9	11.6	3.4	2.7	4.9	4.0	6.8	17.0	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998		11.0	7.5	11.7	4.1	2.7	3.8	3.2	5.1	15.2	8.2	3.6	4.5
1999		11.8	5.6	11.3	4.7	2.4	3.2	3.3	4.5	12.8	6.7	3.0	4.2
2000		11.0	4.3	10.4	4.7	2.3	2.8	3.4	4.1	11.3	5.6	2.7	4.0
2001		10.4	3.9	9.4	5.0	2.1	2.4	3.6	4.1	10.6	4.9	2.6	4.8
2002		10.0	4.4	9.0	5.4	2.8	2.7	3.9	5.1	11.3	4.9	3.1	5.8
2002	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	4.1	6.1	11.4	5.4	..	5.7
	Feb	9.4	4.5	8.9	5.2	3.3	3.4	4.3	6.2	11.4	5.2	..	5.8
	Mar	9.4	4.5	8.8	5.3	3.4	3.6	4.4	6.3	11.4	5.3	3.9	5.8
	Apr	9.2	4.6	8.7	5.4	3.5	3.7	4.6	6.3	11.3	5.4	..	6.0
	May	9.2	4.6	8.7	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	8.6	5.3	3.8	3.8	4.6	6.3	11.3	5.6	..	6.2
	Aug	..	4.7	8.5	5.1	3.8	3.9	4.6	6.3	11.2	5.6	..	6.1
	Sep	..	4.6	8.5	5.2	3.8	3.9	..	6.6	11.2	5.6	4.3	6.1
	Oct	..	4.6	8.4	5.2	3.9	4.0	..	6.9	11.2	5.9	..	6.0
	Nov	..	4.6	..	5.2	3.9	..	..	6.9	11.3	6.0	..	5.9
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^c													
2002	Dec	..	165	..	3,640	6.6	188	83	..	1,671	145	119	8,711
2003	Jan	..	167	2,154	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	2,107	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	2,086	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	2,041	3,450	8.0	269	94	..	1,675	187	158	8,779
	Nov	..	170	..	3,440	8.0	..	94	..	1,681	195	153	8,674
	Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	..	1,695	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	4.3	8.5	5.2	..	4.0	..	..	..	5.8	3.9	5.9
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
2002		..	163	2,164	3,588	5.8	170	75	345	1,621	134	101	8,378
2002	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	2,052	3,430	8.2	271	89	448	1,667	162	151	8,169
	Nov	..	165	..	3,300	8.3	..	87	454	1,699	168	157	8,269
	Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	1,711	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	..	8.5	5.0	..	3.6	..	..	..	5.4	4.0	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	28,056	28,206	837	3,637	7,288	10,449	5,995	850
	2001	29,110	28,272	812	3,643	7,112	10,580	6,125	837
	2002	29,368	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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,610	28,619	821	3,805	6,644	10,920	6,429	991
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	12	-4	-2	28	-35	32	-28	16
	Percent	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.8	-0.5	0.3	-0.4	1.6
	Over last 12 months	123	50	-6	37	-176	88	107	73
	Percent	0.4	0.2	-0.8	1.0	-2.6	0.8	1.7	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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,085	15,743	410	2,028	3,627	5,852	3,825	342
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-38	-32	-13	22	-34	1	-8	-6
	Percent	-0.2	-0.2	-3.0	1.1	-0.9	0.0	-0.2	-1.7
	Over last 12 months	41	14	-6	22	-117	53	61	27
	Percent	0.3	0.1	-1.4	1.1	-3.1	0.9	1.6	8.5
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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,525	12,876	411	1,777	3,017	5,068	2,603	649
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	49	28	11	6	-1	31	-20	22
	Percent	0.4	0.2	2.8	0.4	0.0	0.6	-0.8	3.5
	Over last 12 months	82	36	-1	15	-59	35	45	46
	Percent	0.6	0.3	-0.1	0.8	-1.9	0.7	1.8	7.6

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

D.1

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All	MGWG	MGSO	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	62.9	78.5	53.7	74.3	83.5	84.7	71.8	9.4
	Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.1
	Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.3	-0.9	-1.0	-0.3	-0.4	0.6	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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	70.7	83.7	52.3	79.2	92.1	91.9	74.3	8.7
	Changes Over last 3 months	-0.3	-0.3	-1.9	0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2
	Over last 12 months	-0.3	-0.4	-1.3	-1.2	-0.6	-0.3	0.5	0.6
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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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	68.8	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
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	55.6	72.9	55.1	69.4	75.0	77.6	68.5	9.8
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	-0.6	0.3
	Over last 12 months	0.0	-0.1	-0.6	-0.8	0.1	-0.5	0.8	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	YCFE	YCFI	YCFI	YCFI	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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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			
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,434	7,836	5,733	2,103	1,898	585	1,314	31	669	559	261	377	205	93	112			
Changes Over last 3 months	59	48	96	-48	-55	-14	-42	-9	-15	-27	3	-7	8	1	7			
Per cent	0.3	0.6	1.7	-2.2	-2.8	-2.3	-3.1	-21.9	-2.3	-4.6	1.0	-1.8	4.0	1.0	6.6			
Over last 12 months	157	130	341	-211	-224	-39	-185	-6	-102	-86	-9	-21	12	10	2			
Per cent	0.9	1.7	6.3	-9.1	-10.5	-6.2	-12.3	-16.9	-13.2	-13.3	-3.4	-5.2	6.4	12.6	1.7			
Male	MGSI	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFI	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	2,882	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	65	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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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			
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,652	3,057	2,148	909	817	263	555	18	406	72	138	183	92	43	49			
Changes Over last 3 months	76	57	59	-2	1	14	-13	-6	-5	1	2	9	-3	-4	1			
Per cent	1.2	1.9	2.8	-0.2	0.1	5.6	-2.2	-25.8	-1.2	1.0	1.8	5.2	-3.3	-7.8	1.1			
Over last 12 months	111	84	147	-63	-72	-2	-70	-7	-62	5	-5	-2	8	6	2			
Per cent	1.7	2.8	7.3	-6.5	-8.1	-0.7	-11.2	-29.2	-13.3	7.4	-3.7	-1.1	10.1	16.9	4.7			
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFI	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	26	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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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	113	49	64			
Nov 2002-Jan 2003	10,764	4,760	3,458	1,302	1,189	335	854	12	300	560	131	186	113	44	69			
Dec 2002-Feb 2003 (Win)	10,760	4,749	3,473	1,276	1,169	335	834	12	288	5								

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

D.3

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAI	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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,434	7,836	709	1,317	1,313	1,975	2,523	9,597
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	59	48	9	-7	-3	5	44	10
	Percent	0.3	0.6	1.3	-0.5	-0.2	0.3	1.8	0.1
	Over last 12 months	157	130	21	81	-7	71	-36	27
	Percent	0.9	1.7	3.1	6.6	-0.5	3.7	-1.4	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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,652	3,057	374	534	310	516	1,324	3,595
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	76	57	17	-10	13	17	20	19
	Percent	1.2	1.9	4.6	-1.8	4.5	3.3	1.5	0.5
	Over last 12 months	111	84	13	44	18	22	-14	27
	Percent	1.7	2.8	3.7	9.1	6.1	4.5	-1.0	0.8
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAI	YCB A	YCB D	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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,782	4,779	334	783	1,003	1,460	1,199	6,003
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-17	-9	-8	3	-16	-11	24	-9
	Percent	-0.2	-0.2	-2.3	0.3	-1.6	-0.8	2.1	-0.1
	Over last 12 months	46	46	8	37	-25	48	-22	0
	Percent	0.4	1.0	2.4	5.0	-2.4	3.4	-1.8	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	LWFG	LWFM
	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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	37.1	21.5	46.3	25.7	16.5	15.3	28.2	90.6
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	-0.1
	Over last 12 months	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.4	-0.6	-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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	29.3	16.3	47.7	20.8	7.9	8.1	25.7	91.3
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.3	0.3	1.9	-0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
	Over last 12 months	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.3	-0.5	-0.6
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 Sep-Nov 2002 (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
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	44.4	27.1	44.9	30.6	25.0	22.4	31.5	90.2
	Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-1.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.6	-0.3
	Over last 12 months	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.8	-0.1	0.5	-0.8	-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

September to November 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	343	478	651	252	399	171	92	79	709	97	611
	18-24	3,805	3,167	639	3,424	2,852	571	382	314	68	1,317	552	765
	All under 25	4,626	3,510	1,117	4,074	3,104	970	552	405	147	2,025	649	1,376
Male	16-17	410	212	198	311	150	160	99	62	38	374	52	323
	18-24	2,028	1,744	285	1,796	1,547	249	232	195	37	534	147	387
	All under 25	2,438	1,956	483	2,107	1,697	409	332	257	75	908	199	709
Female	16-17	411	131	280	340	101	238	71	30	41	334	46	289
	18-24	1,777	1,423	354	1,628	1,305	322	149	118	31	783	405	378
	All under 25	2,188	1,554	634	1,968	1,407	561	220	148	72	1,117	450	667
RATES(%) ^b													
All	16-17	53.7	77.9	43.9	42.5	57.2	36.6	20.8	26.8	16.5	46.3	22.1	56.1
	18-24	74.3	85.2	45.5	66.8	76.7	40.7	10.0	9.9	10.7	25.7	14.8	54.5
	All under 25	69.6	84.4	44.8	61.2	74.7	38.9	11.9	11.6	13.1	30.4	15.6	55.2
Male	16-17	52.3	80.4	38.0	39.6	57.0	30.8	24.2	29.1	19.0	47.7	19.6	62.0
	18-24	79.2	92.2	42.4	70.1	81.8	37.1	11.5	11.2	13.0	20.8	7.8	57.6
	All under 25	72.9	90.8	40.5	63.0	78.8	34.3	13.6	13.1	15.5	27.1	9.2	59.5
Female	16-17	55.1	74.1	49.3	45.6	57.5	41.9	17.3	23.1	14.6	44.9	25.9	50.7
	18-24	69.4	77.9	48.3	63.6	71.4	44.0	8.4	8.3	8.8	30.6	22.1	51.7
	All under 25	66.2	77.5	48.7	59.5	70.2	43.1	10.1	9.5	11.4	33.8	22.5	51.3
CHANGES ON QUARTER													
LEVELS													
All	16-17	-2	-11	9	1	-6	7	-2	-3	1	9	-12	20
	18-24	28	10	18	59	31	27	-30	-22	-8	-7	-7	0
	All under 25	27	-1	27	59	25	35	-33	-26	-7	2	-19	21
Male	16-17	-13	-2	-11	-12	-3	-8	-1	1	-2	17	-3	19
	18-24	22	12	10	29	14	15	-7	-4	-3	-10	-2	-8
	All under 25	9	11	-1	17	11	6	-8	-3	-5	7	-5	11
Female	16-17	11	-9	20	13	-3	15	-1	-4	3	-8	-9	1
	18-24	6	-2	9	30	17	13	-23	-18	-5	3	-5	8
	All under 25	18	-11	29	42	14	28	-25	-22	-2	-5	-14	9
RATES(%) ^b													
All	16-17	-0.4	1.4	-0.4	-0.2	1.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	-1.4	0.4
	18-24	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.4	-0.9	-0.7	-1.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.7
	All under 25	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.6	-0.8	-0.7	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2
Male	16-17	-1.9	0.6	-2.7	-1.7	-0.4	-2.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.9	-0.6	2.7
	18-24	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.3	2.1	-0.5	-0.3	-1.5	-0.5	-0.1	-1.3
	All under 25	-0.1	0.2	-0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.9	0.1	-0.2	0.5
Female	16-17	1.2	2.2	1.7	1.5	3.8	1.2	-0.9	-1.5	-0.1	-1.2	-2.2	-1.7
	18-24	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.7	-1.3	-1.3	-1.7	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
	All under 25	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.6	0.9	-1.2	-1.3	-0.9	-0.3	-0.4	-0.8

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		
		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													
		LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	JQDW	JQDX	JQDY	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE	JQDZ	JQEA	JQEB
2001	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	3.8	3.5	110.2	3.8	3.5
	Oct	109.1	3.7	3.6	110.3	3.7	3.6	110.9	4.2	3.7	111.1	4.2	3.7
	Nov	109.7	4.2	3.8	110.7	4.0	3.8	111.7	5.0	4.3	111.8	4.9	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	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 R	113.1	3.7	3.6	114.2	3.6	3.7	116.1	4.7	5.4	116.4	4.8	5.4
	Nov P	113.2	3.2	3.5	114.5	3.4	3.6	116.4	4.3	4.8	116.7	4.4	4.9
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		
		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													
		LNKY	LNKZ	LNNB	JQEC	JQED	JQEE	JJGH	JJGI	JJGJ	JQEO	JQEP	JQEQ
2001	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	108.2	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	3.5	3.6	110.1	3.5	3.5
	Nov	109.2	4.0	3.7	110.4	3.8	3.7	109.1	4.2	3.7	110.6	3.8	3.6
	Dec	108.7	3.0	3.5	110.7	3.7	3.7	107.8	2.4	3.4	110.6	3.6	3.6
2003	Jan	109.2	2.9	3.3	110.9	3.7	3.7	108.6	2.4	3.0	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	112.0	3.2	3.1	113.4	3.4	3.2	111.8	3.3	3.2	113.4	3.5	3.3
	Oct R	112.4	3.4	3.2	113.6	3.3	3.3	112.0	3.4	3.2	113.7	3.3	3.4
	Nov P	112.4	3.0	3.2	113.9	3.2	3.3	112.0	2.7	3.1	113.9	3.0	3.3
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	JQEI	JQEK	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG	JQEF	JQEG	JQEH
2001	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	3.6	3.7	109.3	3.7	3.7	108.8	3.4	3.6	109.6	3.8	3.9
	Oct	109.2	4.0	3.8	109.8	4.1	3.8	109.3	3.9	3.7	110.2	4.2	4.0
	Nov	109.3	4.1	3.9	109.7	3.7	3.8	109.4	4.1	3.8	110.1	3.9	4.0
	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
	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	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 R	112.6	3.1	3.1	113.1	3.0	3.2	112.8	3.2	3.2	113.5	3.0	3.2
	Nov P	113.1	3.4	3.3	113.6	3.6	3.3	113.3	3.5	3.4	114.0	3.6	3.3
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	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	3.6	3.7	109.7	3.6	3.7
	Oct	109.0	3.8	3.6	110.3	3.7	3.6
	Nov	109.8	4.5	4.0	110.9	4.1	3.8
	Dec	108.9	3.1	3.8	111.0	4.0	4.0
	Jan	109.6	3.1	3.5	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	112.9	3.9	3.8	114.2	4.0	4.0
	Oct R	113.1	3.8	3.8	114.4	3.7	3.9
	Nov P	113.2	3.1	3.6	114.7	3.4	3.7
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	Engi- neering and allied industries	Other manu- facturing	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Con- struction
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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	averages	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	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	105.1	104.8	104.8	104.8	101.8	105.8
	Jun	102.9	103.0	105.1	103.9	105.3	105.8	105.2	105.1	102.2	107.4
	Jul	104.1	104.0	103.9	104.3	105.5	105.6	105.6	105.2	103.0	107.8
	Aug	109.6	102.2	104.6	103.9	104.6	104.7	104.8	105.0	105.3	105.1
	Sep	114.3	102.5	104.3	104.9	104.9	104.6	105.3	106.2	102.3	107.2
	Oct	110.3	105.2	104.3	106.4	104.9	105.8	105.3	106.7	102.6	108.2
	Nov	109.8	103.6	105.4	105.7	105.6	104.8	105.8	107.3	103.1	108.7
	Dec	109.6	104.6	106.8	104.6	105.8	103.5	106.7	106.8	105.5	107.8
2002	Jan	107.7	104.2	105.8	104.9	105.8	104.6	106.5	106.7	101.8	107.9
	Feb	108.0	104.3	105.3	105.2	105.5	104.7	107.1	107.1	103.4	109.7
	Mar	113.3	103.6	107.2	106.1	106.0	104.8	107.8	107.3	102.1	109.8
	Apr	110.5	106.3	107.7	108.0	108.3	107.6	108.5	109.1	103.0	110.3
	May	109.4	106.4	108.3	106.8	108.6	106.5	109.0	110.2	101.5	110.5
	Jun	110.6	107.8	109.3	108.0	108.7	106.7	109.9	109.6	103.3	111.4
	Jul	110.2	106.9	107.8	111.0	109.6	107.7	110.3	109.8	104.0	111.8
	Aug	114.8	107.7	109.1	107.8	108.3	105.8	109.4	109.3	103.7	109.4
	Sep	119.5	108.2	109.0	109.3	109.6	107.1	109.1	110.3	104.9	110.9
	Oct	113.9	106.8	109.6	110.7	109.2	108.0	110.1	111.1	104.3	111.2
	Nov	115.9	107.2	110.4	109.6	108.5	108.0	110.5	111.5	104.5	111.9
	Dec	118.8	111.9	112.2	110.6	111.0	108.0	111.2	111.2	103.6	111.7
2003	Jan	114.9	111.0	110.2	110.2	108.9	108.1	110.6	110.3	103.3	111.3
	Feb	118.2	108.6	110.3	109.3	109.4	109.8	111.0	111.1	103.7	112.3
	Mar	119.9	112.1	110.6	111.2	110.7	109.0	112.2	111.0	106.2	113.4
	Apr	116.3	110.5	113.8	111.4	111.3	109.3	112.7	110.9	104.9	112.3
	May	115.7	112.3	113.5	111.2	111.3	111.3	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	120.4	114.4	112.6	114.8	113.5	111.4	112.8	113.1	106.9	114.9
	Oct R	118.6	112.9	112.8	114.0	113.1	112.3	113.7	113.4	107.4	115.2
	Nov P	118.9	113.4	113.4	113.8	114.1	112.2	114.6	113.7	108.3	116.1
Per cent change on the year											
		JVVT	JVVU	JVVV	JVVW	JVVX	JVVY	JVVZ	JVWA	JVWB	JVWC
2001	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	0.8	5.7	3.3	5.0	3.6	4.0	3.4	2.6	1.9	3.5
	Oct R	4.2	5.7	2.9	3.0	3.6	4.0	3.3	2.1	3.0	3.6
	Nov P	2.6	5.7	2.8	3.9	5.2	3.9	3.7	1.9	3.6	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	99.0	100.3	101.4	102.0	102.1	102.9	100.9	101.3	99.5	2000	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
109.6	111.1	116.5	114.4	111.5	114.2	114.3	116.8	120.9	106.6		Oct R
109.2	110.5	116.8	115.0	112.3	114.5	117.8	116.4	121.2	106.3		Nov P
Per cent change on the year											
JVWD	JVWE	JVWF	JVYJ	JVYK	JVYL	JVYM	JVYN	JVYO	JVYP		
3.1	3.9	5.4	4.8	4.2	5.2	3.5	5.1	6.8	4.2	2001	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
4.1	3.7	4.0	4.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	3.0	5.3	1.8		Oct R
3.4	3.4	4.6	4.7	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.7	5.6	-0.1		Nov 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 2001) averages 2002)		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		105.9	105.9	102.9	103.2	104.7	104.7	104.4	104.4	101.0	105.8
		112.0	112.6	106.2	106.1	108.7	106.7	108.7	108.2	103.1	109.4
2000	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	118.0	117.1	110.8	109.6	111.3	108.7	111.8	109.7	102.8	112.9
	Oct R	117.0	114.6	108.1	109.3	110.6	113.7	113.0	110.6	103.9	113.4
	Nov P	117.2	115.1	109.9	109.4	112.0	111.0	115.1	110.8	104.2	114.9
Per cent change on the year											
		JVYQ	JVYR	JVYS	JVYT	JVYU	JVYV	JVYW	JVYX	JVYY	JVYZ
2001	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	-0.1	2.4	5.3	3.8	5.7	2.9	4.0	1.7	1.3	3.3
	Oct R	4.1	4.1	2.3	2.3	5.5	4.0	3.8	1.8	2.9	4.4
	Nov P	2.4	3.6	2.5	2.7	6.8	2.6	4.5	1.1	3.1	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

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
103.6	102.9	106.4	104.2	105.1	104.4	104.4	105.1	106.1	102.7	2001)	
105.8	107.0	114.1	107.6	104.7	107.8	108.4	109.4	113.0	105.9	2002)	
99.9	98.5	100.9	100.5	88.9	99.3	103.0	100.8	101.1	99.8	2000	Nov
102.8	99.8	106.2	106.1	129.4	104.8	102.3	101.2	102.4	102.3		Dec
101.6	101.3	100.3	101.6	123.5	102.4	102.2	100.8	103.2	100.0	2001	Jan
104.6	101.5	101.6	103.6	162.5	103.5	102.9	100.6	102.5	104.8		Feb
115.0	102.5	104.1	104.9	136.3	110.2	102.3	101.3	102.8	102.0		Mar
102.2	103.4	105.6	103.4	98.2	103.4	103.4	104.7	106.2	99.7		Apr
101.6	104.3	105.8	105.7	89.0	103.2	103.3	104.1	107.2	101.1		May
101.2	104.7	108.0	107.7	93.8	105.3	104.2	105.4	107.1	102.0		Jun
101.3	102.6	108.1	103.7	92.2	104.4	104.3	108.5	106.7	102.6		Jul
101.2	103.1	108.3	102.4	89.1	102.3	104.8	108.9	106.9	103.7		Aug
100.9	103.3	108.0	102.0	87.8	101.8	105.9	108.0	106.9	102.2		Sep
100.8	103.1	106.8	103.5	87.0	103.8	105.9	106.6	107.5	104.8		Oct
103.0	102.9	108.5	104.2	87.5	104.0	106.0	105.9	108.0	103.8		Nov
109.3	102.8	112.3	107.4	114.4	108.2	107.2	106.6	108.4	105.9		Dec
104.3	104.1	107.9	103.8	117.6	106.1	106.3	105.6	109.6	105.8	2002	Jan
105.6	105.3	110.3	106.9	158.0	108.4	106.6	105.9	108.5	107.1		Feb
117.3	107.4	112.7	107.7	132.8	110.3	106.8	105.8	109.3	107.1		Mar
103.9	108.0	112.1	106.6	101.2	107.1	107.8	108.0	112.9	103.3		Apr
105.6	107.1	114.7	108.0	90.8	107.7	107.1	108.2	112.8	103.6		May
104.0	111.6	114.3	112.5	90.7	109.3	107.9	108.9	114.0	104.9		Jun
104.1	107.3	115.6	106.7	94.8	108.5	107.7	109.4	115.1	106.4		Jul
103.1	107.8	116.2	105.6	89.6	106.0	107.1	111.0	113.5	105.2		Aug
101.6	108.1	113.1	106.9	88.7	106.3	107.5	111.3	113.8	102.5		Sep
105.0	106.4	114.6	107.1	89.3	106.9	111.3	113.3	114.7	105.6		Oct
105.2	105.6	117.5	107.9	91.3	107.4	114.6	113.2	115.0	107.9		Nov
110.0	105.1	120.1	111.1	112.3	109.3	109.9	112.7	116.3	111.1		Dec
107.6	106.8	116.1	107.6	112.6	108.3	109.5	111.7	116.7	110.2	2003	Jan
108.3	109.0	117.4	106.5	155.2	111.3	110.8	111.8	115.2	107.0		Feb
122.2	111.7	117.2	112.2	143.3	112.9	111.6	112.0	116.2	108.7		Mar
108.7	109.8	118.3	108.5	101.5	106.9	112.3	115.3	117.9	107.5		Apr
109.1	111.6	120.0	110.6	93.7	109.1	112.5	114.4	118.1	107.8		May
111.6	112.1	118.1	117.8	92.0	110.5	112.2	115.6	119.1	108.2		Jun
110.1	112.1	119.4	111.8	97.6	110.7	113.3	116.8	121.9	109.8		Jul
107.8	111.7	119.3	110.4	90.4	108.5	114.4	117.4	122.3	108.2		Aug
108.3	112.6	118.5	110.8	90.3	108.1	113.7	117.9	120.6	106.2		Sep
110.4	110.3	118.7	111.3	91.7	109.4	113.8	116.5	120.9	108.9		Oct R
112.9	109.2	120.0	112.1	92.4	108.7	117.1	116.2	121.3	107.7		Nov P
Per cent change on the year											
JVZA	JVZB	JVZC	JVZD	JVZE	JVZF	JVZG	JVZH	JVZI	JVZJ		
3.1	4.4	7.5	3.7	-1.6	4.8	2.9	5.1	6.8	4.1	2001	Nov
6.3	3.0	5.8	1.2	-11.6	3.3	4.7	5.3	5.9	3.5		Dec
2.6	2.7	7.5	2.2	-4.8	3.7	4.1	4.8	6.3	5.8	2002	Jan
0.9	3.8	8.6	3.2	-2.8	4.7	3.6	5.2	5.8	2.1		Feb
2.0	4.8	8.3	2.7	-2.5	0.1	4.3	4.4	6.3	5.0		Mar
1.7	4.4	6.2	3.1	3.1	3.5	4.3	3.1	6.3	3.5		Apr
4.0	2.8	8.4	2.2	2.0	4.4	3.7	3.9	5.3	2.5		May
2.8	6.6	5.8	4.5	-3.4	3.8	3.5	3.3	6.4	2.9		Jun
2.7	4.5	7.0	2.9	2.8	3.9	3.3	0.8	8.0	3.6		Jul
1.9	4.6	7.3	3.1	0.5	3.6	2.3	2.0	6.2	1.4		Aug
0.7	4.6	4.7	4.9	1.1	4.4	1.6	3.0	6.5	0.2		Sep
4.2	3.2	7.3	3.5	2.7	3.0	5.1	6.2	6.7	0.7		Oct
2.1	2.7	8.3	3.6	4.4	3.3	8.1	6.9	6.5	3.9		Nov
0.7	2.2	7.0	3.4	-1.8	1.0	2.5	5.7	7.3	4.9		Dec
3.2	2.6	7.6	3.6	-4.2	2.1	3.0	5.7	6.4	4.2	2003	Jan
2.6	3.5	6.4	-0.4	-1.7	2.7	3.9	5.6	6.2	-0.1		Feb
4.2	4.0	4.0	4.2	7.8	2.3	4.5	5.9	6.3	1.4		Mar
4.6	1.7	5.5	1.8	0.3	-0.2	4.2	6.8	4.5	4.2		Apr
3.3	4.2	4.6	2.5	3.2	1.3	5.0	5.8	4.7	4.1		May
7.2	0.4	3.4	4.7	1.5	1.1	4.0	6.1	4.5	3.1		Jun
5.8	4.5	3.2	4.7	3.0	2.1	5.2	6.7	5.8	3.3		Jul
4.5	3.6	2.7	4.5	0.9	2.4	6.8	5.8	7.8	2.9		Aug
6.5	4.2	4.8	3.6	1.8	1.7	5.7	6.0	5.9	3.7		Sep
5.1	3.7	3.6	3.9	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.9	5.4	3.1		Oct R
7.3	3.4	2.1	3.8	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.7	5.5	-0.2		Nov P
± 7.1	± 3.2	± 5.2	± 7.7	± 9.9	± 3.5	± 1.4	± 0.6	± 1.1	± 9.6	Sampling variability ^b	
C	B	B	D	D	B	A	A	A	D		

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	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	110.4	113.8	3.8	3.9	116.0	116.5	5.5	5.6
	Oct R	110.9	113.9	3.3	3.2	115.8	116.2	3.2	3.2
	Nov P	111.3	114.3	2.9	3.1	116.6	117.1	3.0	3.1
	Dec								
Sampling Variability ^a				± 1.4 A	± 0.7 A			± 2.2 B	± 1.3 A

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Private sector				of which: Private sector services ^b			
		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	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	109.0	113.2	3.4	3.5	108.1	113.2	3.5	3.6
	Oct R	109.7	113.4	3.4	3.2	108.8	113.3	3.3	3.2
	Nov P	110.0	113.6	2.9	3.1	108.8	113.4	2.7	3.0
	Dec								
Sampling Variability ^a				± 1.6 A	± 0.8 A			± 2.3 B	± 1.1 A

a See footnote b, Table E.2.

b 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	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
2003	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
	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	110.4	112.6	3.4	3.3	110.6	112.9	3.5	3.3
	Oct R	111.2	113.0	3.1	3.1	111.5	113.3	3.2	3.0
	Nov P	112.0	113.6	3.2	3.3	112.3	113.9	3.2	3.3
Sampling Variability ^a				± 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	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
2003	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
	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	110.1	114.1	4.0	4.1
	Oct R	110.6	114.1	3.3	3.2
	Nov P	110.8	114.4	2.8	3.0
Sampling Variability ^a				± 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	106.3	2.3
	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	106.6	3.2
	Q3	102.5	1.7	106.3	1.8
	Q4	103.3	1.0	106.7	1.6
	2003 Q1	103.8	1.6	107.7	2.1
	Q2	101.1	-2.9	108.3	1.6
	Q3	100.9	-1.6	108.9	2.5
	2001 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	103.1	1.7		
	Aug	102.1	2.2		
	Sep	102.2	1.3		
	Oct	103.9	2.4		
	Nov	102.9	0.6		
	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	100.6	-2.5		
	Aug	100.9	-1.1		
	Sep	101.1	-1.2		
	Oct P	100.1	-3.6		
	Nov P	101.0	-1.9		
Three months ending	2001 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	104.3	2.7		
	Aug	104.4	3.6		
	Sep	102.5	1.7		
	Oct	102.7	2.0		
	Nov	103.0	1.4		
	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	100.9	-3.2		
	Aug	100.8	-3.5		
	Sep	100.9	-1.6		
	Oct P	100.7	-2.0		
	Nov P	100.7	-2.2		

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

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

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

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

E.31

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

	Great Britain ^{a,b}	Belgium ^c	Canada ^d	Denmark ^d	France ^{e,f}	Germany (FR) ^g	Greece ^d	Irish Republic ^d	Italy ^{c,h}	Japan ^{b,i}	Netherlands ^c	Spain ^{b,d,j}	Sweden ^{d,k}	United States ^d
2000=100 ⁺														
Annual averages														
1995	80.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	84.3	102.0	103.2	103.8	102.6	103.5	108.6	103.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	105.3	106.6	103.0
1997	87.9	104.0	103.8	107.7	105.4	105.1	117.1	107.4	106.8	105.4	104.8	109.6	111.4	106.0
1998	91.9	106.0	105.8	112.5	107.6	107.0	121.3	112.8	110.3	104.2	108.2	112.6	115.3	109.0
1999	95.6	108.0	107.3	117.2	110.3	109.9	..	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	124.5	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	109.5	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	134.5	132.0
2003 Q3	112.1	123.0	119.7	137.7	129.6	119.9	..	..	124.2	104.8	127.7	..	132.1	133.0
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	109.4	..	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	..	..	..	..	..	122.1	107.2	127.1	..	133.7	131.0
2003 May	111.1	..	118.1	136.0	..	119.1	..	..	122.1	107.3	127.3	..	135.1	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	..	119.4	137.7	..	..	..	..	124.2	102.6	127.7	..	131.4	133.0
2003 Sep	112.5	123.0	119.0	..	..	..	..	..	124.3	108.0	127.7	..	132.4	133.0
2003 Oct R	112.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124.3	..	127.8	..	..	133.0
2003 Nov P	113.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	4	4	3	2	..	..	3	2	2	..	3	3
Monthly														
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	3	..	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	7	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	..	3	2
2003 Jun	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	..	3	2
2003 Jul	3	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	3	4	2	..	4	3
2003 Aug	3	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	3	3
2003 Sep	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	3	3
2003 Oct R	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	2
2003 Nov P	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.
+ GB base is 2000=100, other countries are 1995=100.
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 averages	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.6	6.5	2.4	1,347.8	..	..	..	1,029.4	318.4	4.6	6.4	2.3
1999)		1,263.0	963.5	299.5	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,248.1	..	..	..	955.0	293.1	4.2	5.9	2.1
2000)		1,102.3	839.6	262.6	3.6	5.1	1.9	1,088.4	..	..	..	831.6	256.8	3.6	5.1	1.8
2001)		983.0	746.8	236.2	3.2	4.6	1.7	970.1	..	..	..	739.8	230.3	3.2	4.5	1.6
2002)		958.8	723.8	235.0	3.1	4.4	1.7	946.8	..	..	..	717.2	229.6	3.1	4.4	1.6
2001	Dec 13	948.5	724.4	224.1	3.1	4.4	1.6	966.2	5.9	6.4		733.5	232.7	3.2	4.5	1.7	
2002	Jan 10	1,021.5	778.4	243.1	3.4	4.8	1.7	955.2	-11.0	0.2		724.9	230.3	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	Feb 14	1,024.0	778.1	246.0	3.4	4.8	1.7	950.1	-5.1	-3.4		721.1	229.0	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	Mar 14	998.2	759.5	238.7	3.3	4.6	1.7	947.6	-2.5	-6.2		719.3	228.3	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	Apr 11	982.7	745.9	236.8	3.2	4.6	1.7	954.7	7.1	-0.2		723.1	231.6	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	May 9	954.5	724.8	229.7	3.1	4.4	1.6	950.5	-4.2	0.1		719.7	230.8	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	Jun 13	937.0	710.0	227.0	3.1	4.3	1.6	951.8	1.3	1.4		720.9	230.9	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	Jul 11	956.4	715.7	240.6	3.1	4.4	1.7	948.5	-3.3	-2.1		718.9	229.6	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	Aug 8	962.7	715.2	247.6	3.2	4.4	1.8	942.7	-5.8	-2.6		715.1	227.6	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	Sep 12	936.2	697.6	238.6	3.1	4.3	1.7	944.6	1.9	-2.4		715.2	229.4	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	Oct 10	907.2	679.8	227.4	3.0	4.2	1.6	942.2	-2.4	-2.1		712.8	229.4	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	Nov 14	905.6	683.0	222.5	3.0	4.2	1.6	938.6	-3.6	-1.4		710.0	228.6	3.1	4.3	1.6	
	Dec 12	919.1	697.3	221.7	3.0	4.3	1.6	935.1	-3.5	-3.2		705.3	229.8	3.1	4.3	1.6	
	2003	Jan 9	998.0	755.5	242.6	3.3	4.6	1.7	932.4	-2.7	-3.3		702.5	229.9	3.1	4.3	1.6
		Feb 13	1,012.8	763.9	248.9	3.3	4.7	1.8	938.1	5.7	-0.2		706.1	232.0	3.1	4.3	1.6
		Mar 13	992.3	747.9	244.4	3.3	4.6	1.7	939.0	0.9	1.3		705.7	233.3	3.1	4.3	1.7
Apr 10		966.1	726.4	239.7	3.2	4.4	1.7	941.1	2.1	2.9		706.3	234.8	3.1	4.3	1.7	
May 8		957.8	720.9	236.9	3.1	4.4	1.7	950.3	9.2	4.1		713.8	236.5	3.1	4.4	1.7	
Jun 12		939.2	705.3	233.9	3.1	4.3	1.7	948.0	-2.3	3.0		712.6	235.4	3.1	4.4	1.7	
Jul 10		946.3	701.4	244.9	3.1	4.3	1.7	937.7	-10.3	-1.1		704.3	233.4	3.1	4.3	1.7	
Aug 14		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		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 R		884.6	660.0	224.7	2.9	4.0	1.6	916.5	-9.2	-5.1		685.8	230.7	3.0	4.2	1.6	
Dec 11 P		889.7	669.2	220.5	2.9	4.1	1.6	908.2	-8.3	-7.3		678.8	229.4	3.0	4.1	1.6	
Great Britain		BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH			DPAG						DPAG			
1998)		Annual averages	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.5	6.4	2.4	1,290.3		984.6	305.7	4.5	6.3	2.3
1999)			1,212.2	924.2	288.0	4.1	5.8	2.2	1,197.3		915.7	281.7	4.1	5.8	2.1
2000)		1,060.1	807.6	252.5	3.6	5.1	1.9	1,046.3	..	..		799.6	246.8	3.5	5.0	1.8
2001)		943.4	716.8	226.6	3.2	4.5	1.7	930.6	..	..		709.8	220.8	3.1	4.5	1.6
2002)		922.2	695.9	226.3	3.1	4.4	1.7	910.4	..	..		689.4	221.0	3.1	4.3	1.6
2002	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	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 R	851.8	634.7	217.1	2.9	4.0	1.6	882.2	-8.8	-5.0		659.6	222.6	3.0	4.1	1.6	
	Dec 11 P	857.1	643.9	213.2	2.9	4.0	1.6	874.2	-8.0	-7.1		652.9	221.3	2.9	4.1	1.6	
	North East		DPCF			DPDA			DPDG			ZMPI	ZMPK	DPDM	ZMPJ	ZMPL	
	1998)	Annual averages	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.2	10.6	3.1	83.3		66.8	16.5	7.1	10.5	3.1
	1999)		81.0	64.4	16.6	7.2	10.6	3.2	79.9		63.7	16.1	7.1	10.5	3.1
2000)		73.4	58.6	14.7	6.4	9.4	2.8	72.2	..	..		57.9	14.3	6.3	9.3	2.7
2001)		63.9	50.9	12.9	5.8	8.8	2.5	62.8	..	..		50.3	12.4	5.7	8.7	2.4
2002)		59.0	46.6	12.4	5.3	7.8	2.4	58.0	..	..		46.0	12.0	5.2	7.7	2.3
2002	Dec 12	54.6	43.2	11.3	4.9	7.3	2.2	54.8	-0.4	-0.8		42.9	11.9	4.9	7.2	2.3	
2003	Jan 9	60.3	47.7	12.6	5.4	8.0	2.5	54.5	-0.3	-0.5		42.8	11.7	4.9	7.2	2.3	
	Feb 13	59.6	46.9	12.7	5.4	7.9	2.5	54.3	-0.2	-0.3		42.6	11.7	4.9	7.2	2.3	
	Mar 13	57.9	45.4	12.5	5.2	7.6	2.4	54.0	-0.3	-0.3		42.3	11.7	4.9	7.1	2.3	
	Apr 10	56.1	43.8	12.2	5.1	7.4	2.4	53.7	-0.3	-0.3		42.1	11.6	4.9	7.1	2.3	
	May 8	55.5	43.7	11.8	5.0	7.3	2.3	54.3	0.6	0.0		42.7	11.6	4.9	7.2	2.3	
	Jun 12	52.8	41.2	11.6	4.8	6.9	2.3	53.1	-1.2	-0.3		41.7	11.4	4.8	7.0	2.2	
	Jul 10	52.6	40.5	12.1	4.7	6.8	2.4	52.4	-0.7	-0.4		41.1	11.3	4.7	6.9	2.2	
	Aug 14	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	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	2.2	
	Nov 13 R	49.5	38.4	11.0	4.5	6.5	2.2	50.9	-0.5	-0.4		39.5	11.4	4.6	6.6	2.2	
	Dec 11 P	50.0	39.2	10.7	4.5	6.6	2.1	50.2	-0.7	-0.6		38.9	11.3	4.5	6.5	2.2	
	North West		IBWB			DPDB			IBWA			ZMPU	ZMPW				

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

F.1

		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a								
Government Office Regions		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			
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	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	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 R	76.8	58.1	18.7	3.2	4.5	1.7	80.2	-1.7	-1.0	60.8	19.4	3.3	4.7	1.7	
	Dec 11 P	77.5	59.1	18.4	3.2	4.6	1.6	78.5	-1.7	-1.5	59.4	19.1	3.2	4.6	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	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	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 R	55.1	40.4	14.7	2.7	3.8	1.5	58.6	-0.7	-0.3	43.1	15.5	2.9	4.0	1.6	
	Dec 11 P	55.8	41.3	14.5	2.7	3.9	1.5	57.8	-0.8	-0.6	42.5	15.3	2.8	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	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	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 R	89.7	67.9	21.8	3.4	4.7	1.8	93.6	-0.6	-0.3	70.9	22.7	3.5	4.9	1.9	
	Dec 11 P	90.4	68.8	21.6	3.4	4.8	1.8	93.2	-0.4	-0.4	70.6	22.6	3.5	4.9	1.8	
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	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	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 R	55.1	39.7	15.4	2.1	2.7	1.3	57.5	-0.2	-0.2	41.7	15.8	2.1	2.9	1.3	
	Dec 11 P	55.3	40.3	15.0	2.1	2.8	1.2	57.1	-0.4	-0.2	41.3	15.8	2.1	2.8	1.3	

F.1 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a								
		CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			Male	Female	
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	All	Male	Female			
London		DPCJ			DPDE			DPDK			ZMOO	ZMOQ	DPDQ	ZMOP	ZMOR	
1998)	Annual averages	226.6	166.5	60.1	5.2	6.9	3.1	225.4	..	..	165.9	59.5	5.2	6.8	3.1	
1999)		204.3	150.5	53.8	4.5	6.1	2.7	203.1	..	..	149.9	53.2	4.5	6.0	2.6	
2000)		175.5	129.5	46.0	3.8	5.1	2.2	174.5	..	..	129.0	45.5	3.7	5.1	2.2	
2001)		155.9	114.2	41.7	3.3	4.4	2.0	154.9	..	..	113.8	41.2	3.3	4.4	2.0	
2002)		167.0	120.6	46.4	3.6	4.7	2.2	166.0	..	..	120.1	45.9	3.6	4.7	2.2	
2002	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	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 R	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	
	Dec 11 P	167.2	120.0	47.2	3.6	4.7	2.3	169.1	-0.4	-0.5	121.1	48.0	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	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	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 R	74.0	54.3	19.7	1.7	2.4	1.0	75.9	-0.2	-0.1	56.1	19.8	1.8	2.4	1.0	
	Dec 11 P	74.3	55.2	19.1	1.7	2.4	1.0	75.7	-0.2	-0.1	55.9	19.8	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	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	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 R	45.3	33.2	12.1	1.8	2.4	1.0	46.8	-0.9	-0.6	34.5	12.3	1.8	2.5	1.0	
	Dec 11 P	45.6	33.6	12.0	1.8	2.5	1.0	46.0	-0.8	-0.7	33.8	12.2	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	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	568.1	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	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 R	715.3	529.9	185.3	2.8	3.8	1.6	740.7	-7.5	-4.5	550.9	189.8	2.9	4.0	1.6	
	Dec 11 P	719.2	537.3	181.9	2.8	3.9	1.5	733.8	-6.9	-6.1	545.1	188.7	2.9	3.9	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)	69.8	54.0	15.8	5.5	8.0	2.7	69.0	..	..	53.5	15.5	5.5	7.9	2.6
1999)	64.9	50.2	14.7	5.1	7.2	2.5	64.1	..	..	49.8	14.4	5.0	7.2	2.5
2000)	57.9	44.7	13.1	4.5	6.6	2.1	57.3	..	..	44.4	12.9	4.4	6.6	2.1
2001)	51.8	39.9	11.9	4.0	5.7	2.0	51.2	..	..	39.6	11.7	4.0	5.7	2.0
2002)	47.6	36.6	11.0	3.7	5.4	1.8	47.1	..	..	36.3	10.7	3.6	5.4	1.7
2002 Dec 12	45.5	35.0	10.5	3.5	5.2	1.7	45.9	-0.5	-0.4	35.0	10.9	3.6	5.2	1.8	
2003 Jan 9	50.5	38.8	11.7	3.9	5.7	1.9	45.8	-0.1	-0.3	35.0	10.8	3.6	5.2	1.8	
Feb 13	50.6	38.8	11.8	3.9	5.7	1.9	45.6	-0.2	-0.3	34.9	10.7	3.5	5.2	1.8	
Mar 13	49.0	37.6	11.4	3.8	5.6	1.9	45.6	0.0	-0.1	34.9	10.7	3.5	5.2	1.7	
Apr 10	46.4	35.6	10.8	3.6	5.3	1.8	45.5	-0.1	-0.1	34.8	10.7	3.5	5.1	1.7	
May 8	45.2	34.7	10.5	3.5	5.1	1.7	45.9	0.4	0.1	35.1	10.8	3.6	5.2	1.8	
Jun 12	43.6	33.4	10.2	3.4	4.9	1.7	45.8	-0.1	0.1	35.0	10.8	3.5	5.2	1.8	
Jul 10	44.5	33.5	11.0	3.5	5.0	1.8	45.0	-0.8	-0.2	34.4	10.6	3.5	5.1	1.7	
Aug 14	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	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 R	41.1	31.3	9.8	3.2	4.6	1.6	42.7	-0.5	-0.5	32.5	10.2	3.3	4.8	1.7	
Dec 11 P	41.7	32.0	9.7	3.2	4.7	1.6	42.2	-0.5	-0.5	32.1	10.1	3.3	4.7	1.6	
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 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	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 R	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	
Dec 11 P	96.2	74.6	21.5	3.7	5.4	1.7	98.2	-0.6	-0.5	75.7	22.5	3.7	5.5	1.8	
Northern Ireland	BCKK			DPAV			DPBG			ZMQO	ZMQQ	DPBR	ZMQP	ZMQR	
1998) Annual	57.5	44.8	12.6	7.4	10.1	3.7	57.4	..	..	44.8	12.6	7.3	10.1	3.7
1999) averages	50.8	39.3	11.5	6.4	8.9	3.3	50.7	..	..	39.3	11.4	6.4	8.8	3.3
2000)	42.1	32.1	10.1	5.3	7.3	2.9	42.1	..	..	32.0	10.1	5.3	7.3	2.9
2001)	39.6	30.0	9.6	5.0	6.8	2.7	39.5	..	..	30.0	9.5	4.9	6.8	2.7
2002)	36.5	27.9	8.7	4.5	6.3	2.4	36.4	..	..	27.8	8.6	4.5	6.3	2.4
2002 Dec 12	33.7	26.2	7.5	4.2	5.9	2.1	35.3	0.2	0.0	26.9	8.4	4.4	6.1	2.3	
2003 Jan 9	35.5	27.4	8.1	4.4	6.2	2.2	35.0	-0.3	-0.1	26.6	8.4	4.4	6.0	2.3	
Feb 13	35.2	27.4	7.8	4.4	6.2	2.2	34.7	-0.3	-0.1	26.5	8.2	4.3	6.0	2.3	
Mar 13	34.6	26.9	7.7	4.3	6.1	2.1	34.5	-0.2	-0.3	26.3	8.2	4.3	6.0	2.3	
Apr 10	33.7	26.2	7.6	4.2	5.9	2.1	34.3	-0.2	-0.2	26.1	8.2	4.3	5.9	2.3	
May 8	33.8	26.3	7.6	4.2	5.9	2.1	35.0	0.7	0.1	26.7	8.3	4.4	6.1	2.3	
Jun 12	34.4	26.3	8.1	4.3	6.0	2.2	34.9	-0.1	0.1	26.8	8.1	4.3	6.1	2.3	
Jul 10	36.3	26.7	9.6	4.5	6.0	2.6	33.9	-1.0	-0.1	26.0	7.9	4.2	5.9	2.2	
Aug 14	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	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 R	32.8	25.2	7.6	4.1	5.7	2.1	34.3	-0.4	0.0	26.2	8.1	4.3	5.9	2.2	
Dec 11 P	32.6	25.3	7.3	4.1	5.7	2.0	34.0	-0.3	-0.2	25.9	8.1	4.2	5.9	2.2	

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

a The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage of the count (see Employment Gazette, December 1990, p608 for the historical list of discontinuities taken into account, and pS16 of the April 1994 issue). It also takes into account the effect of the change in benefit eligibility rules introduced with Jobseeker's Allowance (see pp219-24, Labour Market Trends, May 2000). To maintain a consistent assessment, the seasonally adjusted series relates only to claimants aged 18 and over.

b The national and regional rates are calculated using denominator = claimant count plus workforce jobs, with mid-2002 estimates used to calculate figures for January 2002 onward, and earlier years based on the corresponding mid-year estimates. These rates are not consistent with the sub-regional percentages in Tables F.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	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
	GEYV			GEYX			GEYZ	GEZA			GEZC			GEZE
All														
2001 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
Dec 11	881.0	407.2	184.4	150.6	96.3	15.8	42.5	231.7	138.0	57.9	30.2	4.9	2.5	0.8
Male	GEZG			GEZI			GEZK	GEZL			GEZN			GEZP
2001 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
Dec 11	663.2	300.1	134.6	116.3	77.4	16.9	34.7	161.4	97.0	39.2	21.3	3.3	2.4	0.5
Female	GEZR			GEZT			GEZV	GEZW			GEZY			GEYU
2001 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
Dec 11	217.8	107.1	49.7	34.2	18.9	12.3	7.8	70.4	40.9	18.6	8.9	1.6	2.7	0.3

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

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

F.2

UNITED KINGDOM		25-49							50 and over							
		All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	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	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	523.3	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	
Dec 11		486.9	206.6	99.2	95.1	69.2	17.7	16.8	151.3	54.5	25.3	24.4	22.2	31.1	24.9	
Male			IACI			IACN			IACT	IACW			IADC			IADI
2001		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	
Dec 11		383.8	159.8	76.4	76.5	57.0	18.5	14.1	112.2	38.9	18.0	18.1	17.1	33.1	20.1	
Female			IACJ			IACO			IACU	IACX			IADD			IADJ
2001		Dec 13	108.2	51.3	22.4	16.7	11.4	16.5	6.4	39.7	16.6	7.3	6.0	4.8	24.6	4.9
2002		Jan 10	117.0	56.2	24.7	18.3	11.6	15.2	6.2	42.7	18.0	8.2	6.6	5.0	23.1	4.9
	Feb 14	116.6	55.0	25.9	18.4	11.5	14.8	5.7	42.2	16.5	9.0	6.8	5.0	23.4	4.8	
	Mar 14	112.3	52.0	24.9	18.7	11.5	14.9	5.2	41.0	15.8	8.8	6.8	5.0	23.6	4.7	
	Apr 11	112.7	52.8	23.6	19.5	11.6	14.9	5.2	41.3	16.2	8.1	7.0	5.1	24.0	4.8	
	May 9	110.2	50.5	23.6	19.7	11.4	14.9	5.0	40.3	15.7	7.6	7.2	4.9	24.2	4.8	
	Jun 13	108.8	49.8	23.3	19.5	11.4	14.8	4.7	39.3	15.1	7.5	6.9	4.9	24.8	4.8	
	Jul 11	112.5	54.1	23.3	19.0	11.5	14.3	4.6	40.1	15.9	7.7	6.6	5.0	24.4	4.8	
	Aug 8	115.1	57.6	22.6	18.9	11.6	13.9	4.4	41.2	17.2	7.6	6.7	4.9	23.7	4.8	
	Sep 12	111.0	54.6	22.0	18.5	11.6	14.3	4.2	39.7	16.1	7.4	6.6	4.9	24.4	4.8	
	Oct 10	106.9	51.7	22.1	17.6	11.5	14.5	4.1	38.6	15.5	7.1	6.3	4.9	24.9	4.7	
	Nov 14	105.8	51.9	21.7	17.2	11.2	14.2	3.8	38.8	16.0	7.0	6.1	4.9	24.8	4.7	
	Dec 12	106.4	51.4	23.0	17.2	11.2	14.0	3.7	39.4	16.5	7.3	6.0	4.9	24.3	4.7	
	2003	Jan 9	116.3	57.2	24.9	19.0	11.6	13.1	3.6	42.6	17.9	8.2	6.7	5.0	22.9	4.7
		Feb 13	117.3	57.2	26.2	19.0	11.5	12.7	3.4	42.4	17.0	8.9	6.8	5.0	22.9	4.7
		Mar 13	115.1	54.6	26.3	19.5	11.4	12.8	3.3	41.7	16.2	9.0	6.8	5.0	23.3	4.7
Apr 10		114.2	54.2	25.2	20.2	11.5	12.8	3.2	41.3	16.5	8.2	6.9	5.0	23.4	4.7	
May 8		113.7	52.0	26.1	20.7	11.7	13.1	3.2	40.8	15.6	8.2	7.2	5.1	23.9	4.7	
Jun 12		111.8	50.8	25.1	21.1	11.8	13.3	3.1	39.9	15.3	7.8	7.1	5.1	24.4	4.7	
Jul 10		114.0	53.1	25.3	20.7	11.9	13.1	3.0	40.7	15.8	8.1	6.9	5.1	24.2	4.7	
Aug 14		115.9	55.8	24.0	21.1	12.0	12.9	3.0	41.5	16.7	7.8	7.1	5.1	23.9	4.8	
Sep 11		111.7	53.2	23.1	20.4	12.1</										

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

F.3 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by age and duration

Government Office Regions as at December 11 2003

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a
NORTH EAST									SOUTH WEST							
13 or less	6,815	9,350	2,584	19,089	2,392	2,041	720	5,403	5,085	9,344	2,805	17,470	2,270	3,027	1,358	6,846
Over 13 and up to 26	2,647	4,007	938	7,676	1,091	1,022	361	2,544	1,620	3,758	1,169	6,602	752	1,196	467	2,469
26 and up to 52	1,366	3,956	982	6,322	505	793	299	1,631	721	3,152	1,024	4,916	310	776	362	1,462
52 and up to 104	164	2,788	880	3,833	48	487	200	737	141	2,029	815	2,988	69	440	237	750
Over 104	14	594	1,520	2,128	1	100	234	335	22	471	808	1,301	25	83	213	321
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	16.3	34.8	15.3	1.2	13.2	23.9	10.1	2.1	13.3	24.5	12.9	2.7	9.5	17.1	9.0
All	11,006	20,695	6,904	39,048	4,037	4,443	1,814	10,650	7,589	18,754	6,621	33,277	3,426	5,522	2,637	11,848
NORTH WEST									ENGLAND							
13 or less	13,058	19,175	4,400	37,234	5,201	4,811	1,520	12,034	76,607	129,111	31,226	240,106	33,201	38,738	12,974	87,704
Over 13 and up to 26	5,058	8,458	1,859	15,490	2,186	2,110	687	5,104	31,310	61,991	14,624	108,676	15,285	19,094	6,022	41,095
26 and up to 52	2,851	8,475	1,860	13,237	1,045	1,782	561	3,432	17,023	61,875	14,569	93,785	7,355	15,646	5,244	28,504
52 and up to 104	431	6,602	1,762	8,798	195	1,135	488	1,820	2,867	45,547	13,392	61,830	1,375	10,301	4,164	15,864
Over 104	84	2,110	2,195	4,389	45	333	396	774	424	12,136	15,279	27,842	240	2,407	3,740	6,387
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.4	19.4	32.8	16.7	2.8	14.4	24.2	11.2	2.6	18.6	32.2	16.8	2.8	14.7	24.6	12.4
All	21,482	44,820	12,076	79,148	8,672	10,171	3,652	23,164	128,231	310,660	89,090	532,239	57,456	86,186	32,144	179,554
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER									WALES							
13 or less	9,628	14,837	3,425	28,303	3,899	3,817	1,255	9,299	5,859	7,959	2,083	16,120	2,274	2,059	767	5,276
Over 13 and up to 26	3,713	6,718	1,526	12,032	1,647	1,854	571	4,148	1,991	3,461	825	6,301	875	858	334	2,092
26 and up to 52	1,765	6,482	1,446	9,713	737	1,435	479	2,676	918	2,960	785	4,669	372	645	240	1,262
52 and up to 104	203	4,516	1,416	6,137	95	932	404	1,433	80	2,196	737	3,014	56	396	213	665
Over 104	43	641	1,829	2,514	26	148	431	605	19	743	934	1,696	16	124	207	347
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	15.5	33.7	14.7	1.9	13.2	26.6	11.2	1.1	17.0	31.2	14.8	2.0	12.7	23.9	10.5
All	15,352	33,194	9,642	58,699	6,404	8,186	3,140	18,161	8,867	17,319	5,364	31,800	3,593	4,082	1,761	9,642
EAST MIDLANDS									SCOTLAND							
13 or less	5,895	9,707	2,617	18,455	2,603	3,053	1,189	7,087	11,256	18,580	4,749	35,602	4,053	4,821	1,555	11,190
Over 13 and up to 26	2,417	4,479	1,251	8,206	1,150	1,471	567	3,240	4,202	8,398	2,103	14,936	1,732	2,175	712	4,848
26 and up to 52	1,485	4,581	1,232	7,323	605	1,173	487	2,285	2,062	8,241	2,053	12,455	794	1,674	613	3,166
52 and up to 104	309	3,375	1,045	4,730	142	750	336	1,229	154	5,712	2,017	7,887	84	963	489	1,542
Over 104	20	846	1,216	2,083	8	127	330	465	23	947	2,245	3,215	24	125	451	600
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.2	18.4	30.7	16.7	3.3	13.3	22.9	11.8	1.0	15.9	32.4	15.0	1.6	11.1	24.6	10.0
All	10,126	22,988	7,361	40,797	4,508	6,574	2,909	14,306	17,697	41,878	13,167	74,095	6,687	9,758	3,820	21,346
WEST MIDLANDS									GREAT BRITAIN							
13 or less	10,101	15,094	3,896	29,446	4,223	4,234	1,505	10,258	93,722	155,650	38,058	291,828	39,528	45,618	15,296	104,170
Over 13 and up to 26	4,337	7,739	1,975	14,149	2,102	2,088	758	5,015	37,503	73,850	17,552	129,913	17,892	22,127	7,068	48,035
26 and up to 52	2,299	8,003	1,911	12,259	947	1,742	654	3,364	20,003	73,076	17,407	110,909	8,521	17,965	6,097	32,932
52 and up to 104	326	5,768	1,799	7,897	151	1,195	450	1,799	3,101	53,455	16,146	72,731	1,515	11,660	4,866	18,071
Over 104	45	2,238	2,093	4,376	28	370	474	872	466	13,826	18,458	32,753	280	2,656	4,398	7,334
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.2	20.6	33.3	18.0	2.4	16.3	24.1	12.5	2.3	18.2	32.2	16.5	2.6	14.3	24.6	12.1
All	17,108	38,842	11,674	68,127	7,451	9,629	3,841	21,308	154,795	369,857	107,621	638,134	67,736	100,026	37,725	210,542
EAST									NORTHERN IRELAND							
13 or less	5,551	10,654	2,988	19,446	2,651	3,551	1,537	7,991	3,315	4,109	820	8,293	1,397	1,179	340	2,946
Over 13 and up to 26	2,054	4,729	1,369	8,204	1,037	1,516	572	3,203	1,744	2,521	457	4,731	746	722	224	1,698
26 and up to 52	1,058	4,164	1,292	6,539	494	1,128	473	2,120	1,279	3,451	696	5,429	415	652	222	1,294
52 and up to 104	236	2,830	1,138	4,206	120	629	393	1,144	213	3,532	934	4,679	84	514	254	852
Over 104	41	499	985	1,525	19	99	273	391	16	307	1,631	1,954	5	51	388	444
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.1	14.6	27.3	14.4	3.2	10.5	20.5	10.3	3.5	27.6	56.5	26.4	3.4	18.1	45	17.9
All	8,940	22,876	7,772	39,920	4,321	6,923	3,248	14,849	6,567	13,920	4,538	25,086	2,647	3,118	1,428	7,234
LONDON									UNITED KINGDOM							
13 or less	13,199	26,077	4,132	43,812	6,863	9,519	2,101	18,907	97,037	159,759	38,878	300,121	40,925	46,797	15,636	107,116
Over 13 and up to 26	6,965	15,465	2,501	25,074	4,033	5,719	1,235	11,094	39,247	76,371	18,009	134,644	18,638	22,849	7,292	49,733
26 and up to 52	4,185	17,146	2,898	24,305	2,157	5,276	1,284	8,773	21,282	76,527	18,103	116,338	8,936	18,617	6,319	34,226
52 and up to 104	812	13,735	3,042	17,595	441	3,820	1,193	5,458	3,314	56,987	17,080	77,410	1,599	12,174	5,120	18,923
Over 104	123	4,048	3,406	7,578	65	966	1,081	2,112	482	14,133	20,089	34,707	285	2,707	4,786	7,778
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.7	23.3	40.4	21.3	3.7	18.9	33.0	16.3	2.4	18.5	33.1	16.9	2.7	14.4	25.3	12.3
All	25,284	76,471	15,979	118,364	13,559	25,300	6,894	46,344	161,362	383,777	112,159	663,220	70,383	103,144	39,153	217,776
SOUTH EAST																
13 or less	7,275	14,873	4,379	26,851	3,099	4,685	1,789	9,879								
Over 13 and up to 26	2,499	6,638	2,036	11,243	1,287	2,118	804	4,278								
26 and up to 52	1,293	5,916	1,924	9,171	555	1,541	645	2,761								
52 and up to 104	245	3,904	1,495	5,646	114	913	463	1,494								
Over 104	32	689	1,227	1,948	23	181	308	512								
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.4	14.3	24.6	13.8	2.7	11.6	19.2	10.6								
All	11,344	32,020	11,061	54,859	5,078	9,438	4,009	18,924								

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 December 11 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
UNITED KINGDOM	669,249	220,468	889,717	2.4	South Yorkshire (Met County)	16,239	4,715	20,954	2.7
NORTH EAST	39,236	10,733	49,969	3.2	Barnsley	2,079	669	2,748	2.1
Darlington UA	1,310	368	1,678	2.9	Doncaster	3,458	1,055	4,513	2.6
Hartlepool UA	1,959	471	2,430	4.6	Rotherham	2,965	849	3,814	2.5
Middlesbrough UA	3,363	790	4,153	5.1	Sheffield	7,737	2,142	9,879	3.1
Redcar and Cleveland UA	2,529	605	3,134	3.8	West Yorkshire (Met County)	24,747	7,627	32,374	2.5
Stockton-on-Tees UA	3,278	863	4,141	3.8	Bradford	7,171	2,089	9,260	3.3
County Durham	5,146	1,676	6,822	2.2	Calderdale	2,011	635	2,646	2.3
Chester-le-Street	433	126	559	1.7	Kirklees	3,785	1,200	4,985	2.1
Derwentside	909	290	1,199	2.3	Leeds	8,599	2,658	11,257	2.5
Durham	823	245	1,068	1.8	Wakefield	3,181	1,045	4,226	2.2
Easington	917	271	1,188	2.1	EAST MIDLANDS	41,262	14,519	55,781	2.2
Sedgfield	1,013	342	1,355	2.6	Derby UA	3,291	1,001	4,292	3.2
Teesdale	151	66	217	1.5	Leicester UA	7,104	2,524	9,628	5.4
Wear Valley	900	336	1,236	3.4	Nottingham UA	5,177	1,386	6,563	3.8
Northumberland	3,594	1,176	4,770	2.6	Rutland UA	61	23	84	0.4
Alnwick	327	122	449	2.4	Derbyshire	6,288	2,312	8,600	1.9
Berwick-upon-Tweed	284	143	427	2.9	Amber Valley	832	346	1,178	1.7
Blyth Valley	1,139	322	1,461	2.9	Bolsover	731	267	998	2.3
Castle Morpeth	445	136	581	2.0	Chesterfield	1,444	455	1,899	3.2
Tynedale	426	148	574	1.6	Derbyshire Dales	356	144	500	1.2
Wansbeck	973	305	1,278	3.4	Erewash	952	355	1,307	1.9
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	18,057	4,784	22,841	3.5	High Peak	639	248	887	1.6
Gateshead	2,661	681	3,342	2.9	North East Derbyshire	902	320	1,222	2.1
Newcastle upon Tyne	4,649	1,108	5,757	3.5	South Derbyshire	432	177	609	1.2
North Tyneside	2,859	803	3,662	3.2	Leicestershire	3,854	1,586	5,440	1.4
South Tyneside	3,378	865	4,243	4.7	Blaby	570	218	788	1.4
Sunderland	4,510	1,327	5,837	3.4	Charnwood	1,220	498	1,718	1.8
NORTH WEST	79,811	23,397	103,208	2.5	Harborough	310	142	452	1.0
Blackburn with Darwen UA	1,585	474	2,059	2.5	Hinckley and Bosworth	616	259	875	1.4
Blackpool UA	2,279	542	2,821	3.4	Melton	166	90	256	0.9
Halton UA	1,756	573	2,329	3.1	North West Leicestershire	499	212	711	1.3
Warrington UA	1,529	441	1,970	1.7	Oadby and Wigston	473	167	640	1.9
Cheshire	4,224	1,409	5,633	1.4	Lincolnshire	4,589	1,763	6,352	1.7
Chester	808	259	1,067	1.5	Boston	316	102	418	1.3
Congleton	440	174	614	1.1	East Lindsey	1,174	504	1,678	2.3
Crewe and Nantwich	774	295	1,069	1.6	Lincoln	1,125	291	1,416	2.7
Ellesmere Port and Neston	611	168	779	1.6	North Kesteven	403	181	584	1.0
Macclesfield	732	224	956	1.1	South Holland	359	185	544	1.2
Vale Royal	859	289	1,148	1.5	South Kesteven	532	242	774	1.0
Cumbria	4,346	1,294	5,640	1.9	West Lindsey	680	258	938	2.0
Allerdale	972	280	1,252	2.2	Northamptonshire	5,127	1,898	7,025	1.8
Barrow-in-Furness	943	214	1,157	2.7	Corby	740	211	951	2.9
Carlisle	867	284	1,151	1.9	Daventry	379	179	558	1.2
Copeland	987	296	1,283	3.0	East Northamptonshire	489	219	708	1.5
Eden	159	59	218	0.7	Kettering	698	269	967	1.9
South Lakeland	418	161	579	1.0	Northampton	1,995	691	2,686	2.2
Greater Manchester (Met County)	30,713	8,909	39,622	2.6	South Northamptonshire	267	125	392	0.8
Bolton	2,806	809	3,615	2.3	Wellingborough	559	204	763	1.7
Bury	1,363	485	1,848	1.7	Nottinghamshire	5,771	2,026	7,797	1.7
Manchester	9,678	2,641	12,319	4.8	Ashfield	1,067	379	1,446	2.1
Oldham	2,398	688	3,086	2.3	Bassetlaw	981	348	1,329	2.0
Rochdale	2,474	740	3,214	2.6	Broxtowe	790	250	1,040	1.6
Salford	2,785	719	3,504	2.6	Gedling	779	280	1,059	1.5
Stockport	2,091	649	2,740	1.6	Mansfield	1,023	333	1,356	2.3
Tameside	2,231	684	2,915	2.2	Newark and Sherwood	665	248	913	1.4
Trafford	1,737	547	2,284	1.8	Rushcliffe	466	188	654	1.0
Wigan	3,150	947	4,097	2.2	WEST MIDLANDS	68,823	21,554	90,377	2.8
Lancashire	9,133	2,826	11,959	1.7	Herefordshire, County of UA	1,112	444	1,556	1.5
Burnley	696	201	897	1.7	Stoke-on-Trent UA	3,008	915	3,923	2.7
Chorley	585	200	785	1.2	Telford and Wrekin UA	1,373	469	1,842	1.8
Fylde	335	92	427	1.0	Shropshire	1,607	558	2,165	1.3
Hyndburn	672	197	869	1.8	Bridgnorth	270	108	378	1.2
Lancaster	1,551	497	2,048	2.5	North Shropshire	306	127	433	1.3
Pendle	667	227	894	1.7	Oswestry	288	101	389	1.8
Preston	1,622	419	2,041	2.5	Shrewsbury and Atcham	547	165	712	1.2
Ribble Valley	126	43	169	0.5	South Shropshire	196	57	253	1.1
Rossendale	403	157	560	1.4	Staffordshire	5,855	2,216	8,071	1.6
South Ribble	549	161	710	1.1	Cannock Chase	620	241	861	1.5
West Lancashire	1,216	410	1,626	2.5	East Staffordshire	783	302	1,085	1.7
Wyre	711	222	933	1.6	Lichfield	561	221	782	1.4
Merseyside (Met County)	24,246	6,929	31,175	3.8	Newcastle-under-Lyme	789	310	1,099	1.5
Knowsley	2,833	816	3,649	4.0	South Staffordshire	1,022	345	1,367	2.1
Liverpool	11,015	3,015	14,030	5.1	Stafford	922	270	1,192	1.6
Saint Helens	2,312	754	3,066	2.8	Staffordshire Moorlands	510	238	748	1.3
Sefton	3,675	1,018	4,693	2.9	Tamworth	648	289	937	2.0
Wirral	4,411	1,326	5,737	3.1	Warwickshire	3,567	1,247	4,814	1.5
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	59,143	18,385	77,528	2.6	North Warwickshire	363	166	529	1.4
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	2,856	1,106	3,962	2.1	Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,145	345	1,490	2.0
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	6,109	1,739	7,848	5.3	Rugby	673	240	913	1.7
North East Lincolnshire UA	2,609	811	3,420	3.7	Stratford-on-Avon	510	191	701	1.0
North Lincolnshire UA	1,554	558	2,112	2.3	Warwick	876	305	1,181	1.5
York UA	1,285	439	1,724	1.5	West Midlands (Met County)	48,444	14,368	62,812	4.1
North Yorkshire	3,744	1,390	5,134	1.5	Birmingham	23,695	6,658	30,353	5.1
Craven	197	83	280	0.9	Coventry	4,581	1,341	5,922	3.2
Hambleton	410	147	557	1.1	Dudley	4,154	1,283	5,437	2.9
Harrogate	672	241	913	1.0	Sandwell	5,694	1,737	7,431	4.4
Richmondshire	251	126	377	1.3	Solihull	1,720	600	2,320	2.0
Ryedale	268	124	392	1.3	Walsall	4,021	1,310	5,331	3.5
Scarborough	1,359	458	1,817	3.0	Wolverhampton	4,579	1,439	6,018	4.2
Selby	587	211	798	1.7					

F.12 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Worcestershire	3,857	1,337	5,194	1.6	SOUTH EAST	55,204	19,077	74,281	1.5
Bromsgrove	722	246	968	1.8	Bracknell Forest UA	648	289	937	1.3
Malvern Hills	300	97	397	1.0	Brighton and Hove UA	3,496	1,232	4,728	2.9
Redditch	734	269	1,003	2.0	Isle of Wight UA	1,522	519	2,041	2.7
Worcester	774	208	982	1.7	Medway UA	2,839	923	3,762	2.4
Wychavon	566	236	802	1.2	Milton Keynes UA	1,897	689	2,586	1.9
Wyre Forest	761	281	1,042	1.7	Portsmouth UA	1,754	578	2,332	2.0
EAST	40,327	15,007	55,334	1.7	Reading UA	1,482	472	1,954	2.0
Luton UA	2,546	887	3,433	2.9	Slough UA	1,769	612	2,381	3.0
Peterborough UA	1,464	505	1,969	2.0	Southampton UA	2,463	614	3,077	2.1
Southend-on-Sea UA	2,042	625	2,667	2.8	West Berkshire UA	677	280	957	1.0
Thurrock UA	1,169	517	1,686	1.9	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	961	399	1,360	1.6
Bedfordshire	2,970	1,120	4,090	1.7	Wokingham UA	682	254	936	1.0
Bedford	1,558	518	2,076	2.3	Buckinghamshire	2,941	1,042	3,983	1.3
Mid Bedfordshire	599	264	863	1.1	Aylesbury Vale	828	263	1,091	1.0
South Bedfordshire	813	338	1,151	1.6	Chiltern	456	157	613	1.1
Cambridgeshire	3,086	1,171	4,257	1.2	South Bucks	318	133	451	1.2
Cambridge	843	277	1,120	1.4	Wycombe	1,339	489	1,828	1.8
East Cambridgeshire	388	150	538	1.2	East Sussex	4,018	1,346	5,364	2.0
Fenland	584	262	846	1.7	Eastbourne	935	272	1,207	2.5
Huntingdonshire	797	315	1,112	1.1	Hastings	1,386	469	1,855	3.7
South Cambridgeshire	474	167	641	0.8	Lewes	626	220	846	1.6
Essex	8,376	3,388	11,764	1.5	Rother	565	181	746	1.7
Basildon	1,281	509	1,790	1.8	Wealden	506	204	710	0.9
Braintree	804	381	1,185	1.4	Hampshire	5,565	1,979	7,544	1.0
Brentwood	285	108	393	1.0	Basingstoke and Deane	690	249	939	1.0
Castle Point	450	208	658	1.3	East Hampshire	441	157	598	0.9
Chelmsford	911	345	1,256	1.3	Eastleigh	447	174	621	0.9
Colchester	926	364	1,290	1.3	Fareham	416	133	549	0.8
Epping Forest	757	386	1,143	1.6	Gosport	377	121	498	1.1
Harlow	776	252	1,028	2.1	Hart	283	99	382	0.7
Maldon	316	134	450	1.2	Havant	977	330	1,307	1.9
Rochford	394	138	532	1.1	New Forest	627	255	882	0.9
Tendring	1,252	470	1,722	2.3	Rushmoor	502	192	694	1.2
Uttlesford	224	93	317	0.7	Test Valley	403	134	537	0.8
Hertfordshire	5,935	2,326	8,261	1.3	Winchester	402	135	537	0.8
Broxbourne	571	280	851	1.6	Kent	10,798	3,671	14,469	1.8
Dacorum	937	379	1,316	1.5	Ashford	633	194	827	1.3
East Hertfordshire	464	197	661	0.8	Canterbury	917	364	1,281	1.6
Hertsmere	619	225	844	1.5	Dartford	667	275	942	1.8
North Hertfordshire	617	297	914	1.3	Dover	1,068	308	1,376	2.3
St. Albans	556	211	767	1.0	Gravesham	1,013	382	1,395	2.4
Stevenage	613	175	788	1.6	Maidstone	840	295	1,135	1.3
Three Rivers	395	133	528	1.1	Sevenoaks	474	196	670	1.0
Watford	605	214	819	1.6	Shepway	1,114	291	1,405	2.5
Welwyn Hatfield	558	215	773	1.3	Swale	1,135	415	1,550	2.1
Norfolk	7,173	2,528	9,701	2.1	Thanet	1,926	610	2,536	3.6
Breckland	622	270	892	1.3	Tonbridge and Malling	513	181	694	1.1
Broadland	507	210	717	1.0	Tunbridge Wells	498	160	658	1.0
Great Yarmouth	2,028	671	2,699	5.1	Oxfordshire	3,199	1,150	4,349	1.1
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	986	397	1,383	1.8	Cherwell	624	234	858	1.0
North Norfolk	678	256	934	1.7	Oxford	1,289	389	1,678	1.8
Norwich	1,840	543	2,383	3.0	South Oxfordshire	529	218	747	0.9
South Norfolk	512	181	693	1.1	Vale of White Horse	444	182	626	0.9
Suffolk	5,566	1,940	7,506	1.9	West Oxfordshire	313	127	440	0.8
Babergh	469	175	644	1.3	Surrey	4,657	1,702	6,359	1.0
Forest Heath	230	98	328	0.9	Elmbridge	598	236	834	1.1
Ipswich	1,805	539	2,344	3.3	Epsom and Ewell	285	128	413	1.0
Mid Suffolk	351	181	532	1.0	Guildford	666	231	897	1.1
St. Edmundsbury	492	192	684	1.1	Mole Valley	265	87	352	0.7
Suffolk Coastal	611	206	817	1.2	Reigate and Banstead	469	179	648	0.8
Waveney	1,608	549	2,157	3.4	Runnymede	356	118	474	1.0
LONDON	119,954	47,238	167,192	3.5	Spelthorne	493	178	671	1.2
Greater London	119,954	47,238	167,192	3.5	Surrey Heath	351	102	453	0.9
Barking and Dagenham	2,386	982	3,368	3.4	Tandridge	278	112	390	0.8
Barnet	3,987	1,643	5,630	2.8	Waverley	453	153	606	0.9
Bexley	1,920	819	2,739	2.1	Woking	443	178	621	1.1
Brent	5,920	2,264	8,184	4.5	West Sussex	3,836	1,326	5,162	1.2
Bromley	2,718	1,044	3,762	2.1	Adur	335	116	451	1.3
Camden	4,144	1,720	5,864	4.0	Arun	671	263	934	1.2
City of London	79	22	101	1.8	Chichester	563	209	772	1.3
Croydon	4,364	1,749	6,113	2.9	Crawley	695	216	911	1.4
Ealing	4,404	1,620	6,024	2.9	Horsham	562	198	760	1.0
Enfield	4,130	1,732	5,862	3.3	Mid Sussex	471	174	645	0.8
Greenwich	4,285	1,697	5,982	4.3	Worthing	539	150	689	1.3
Hackney	5,818	2,305	8,123	5.9	SOUTH WEST	33,565	11,989	45,554	1.5
Hammersmith and Fulham	3,271	1,307	4,578	3.8	Bath and North East Somerset UA	828	283	1,111	1.1
Haringey	5,525	2,065	7,590	5.0	Bournemouth UA	1,193	332	1,525	1.6
Harrow	2,171	919	3,090	2.3	Bristol, City of UA	4,278	1,315	5,593	2.3
Havering	1,590	690	2,280	1.7	North Somerset UA	943	337	1,280	1.2
Hillingdon	2,638	1,076	3,714	2.4	Plymouth UA	2,517	762	3,279	2.2
Hounslow	2,218	939	3,157	2.2	Poole UA	582	239	821	1.0
Islington	4,465	1,877	6,342	5.0	South Gloucestershire UA	1,037	376	1,413	0.9
Kensington and Chelsea	1,972	980	2,952	2.6	Swindon UA	1,482	581	2,063	1.8
Kingston upon Thames	1,195	443	1,638	1.7	Torbay UA	1,505	501	2,006	2.7
Lambeth	7,683	2,957	10,640	5.5	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	4,704	1,887	6,591	2.2
Lewisham	5,649	2,231	7,880	4.6	Caradon	537	258	795	1.7
Merton	2,103	817	2,920	2.3	Carrick	783	262	1,045	2.1
Newham	5,246	1,757	7,003	4.4	Kerrier	924	361	1,285	2.4
Redbridge	2,765	1,170	3,935	2.6	North Cornwall	687	331	1,018	2.2
Richmond upon Thames	1,286	617	1,903	1.7	Penwith	828	282	1,110	3.1
Southwark	7,000	2,776	9,776	5.7	Restormel	934	384	1,318	2.3
Sutton	1,359	552	1,911	1.7	Isles of Scilly	11	9	20	1.5
Tower Hamlets	6,398	1,998	8,396	6.2					
Waltham Forest	4,444	1,505	5,949	4.1					
Wandsworth	3,846	1,632	5,478	2.8					
Westminster	2,975	1,333	4,308	3.2					

CLAIMANT COUNT F.12

Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Devon	4,533	1,696	6,229	1.5	Scottish Borders	781	286	1,067	1.7
East Devon	523	194	717	1.1	Shetland Islands	157	33	190	1.4
Exeter	844	265	1,109	1.5	South Ayrshire	1,916	526	2,442	3.6
Mid Devon	334	140	474	1.2	South Lanarkshire	3,940	1,152	5,092	2.7
North Devon	762	301	1,063	2.1	Stirling	983	291	1,274	2.4
South Hams	412	187	599	1.3	West Dunbartonshire	1,995	507	2,502	4.4
Teignbridge	712	256	968	1.4	West Lothian	1,821	558	2,379	2.3
Torridge	729	263	992	2.9					
West Devon	217	90	307	1.1	NORTHERN IRELAND	25,310	7,308	32,618	3.2
Dorset	1,559	616	2,175	1.0	Antrim	499	194	693	2.2
Christchurch	201	70	271	1.2	Ards	1,049	265	1,314	2.9
East Dorset	250	109	359	0.8	Armagh	616	197	813	2.5
North Dorset	165	85	250	0.7	Ballymena	514	205	719	2.0
Purbeck	123	65	188	0.7	Ballymoney	264	104	368	2.2
West Dorset	317	113	430	0.9	Banbridge	280	88	368	1.4
Weymouth and Portland	503	174	677	1.8	Belfast	6,442	1,464	7,906	4.7
Gloucestershire	4,129	1,444	5,573	1.6	Carrickfergus	504	137	641	2.7
Cheltenham	965	269	1,234	1.8	Castlereagh	584	131	715	1.8
Cotswold	324	141	465	1.0	Coleraine	878	263	1,141	3.3
Forest of Dean	538	232	770	1.6	Cookstown	258	116	374	1.9
Gloucester	1,237	392	1,629	2.4	Craigavon	954	331	1,285	2.6
Stroud	636	249	885	1.4	Derry	2,871	741	3,612	5.6
Tewkesbury	429	161	590	1.3	Down	902	277	1,179	3.0
Somerset	2,653	1,035	3,688	1.3	Dungannon	362	177	539	1.9
Mendip	579	246	825	1.3	Fermanagh	1,077	353	1,430	4.1
Sedgemoor	703	297	1,000	1.6	Lame	450	148	598	3.2
South Somerset	600	212	812	0.9	Limavady	586	213	799	3.9
Taunton Deane	526	188	714	1.2	Lisburn	1,096	292	1,388	2.1
West Somerset	245	92	337	1.8	Magherafelt	259	122	381	1.6
Wiltshire	1,622	585	2,207	0.8	Moyle	278	85	363	3.8
Kennet	282	125	407	0.9	Newry and Mourne	1,281	371	1,652	3.2
North Wiltshire	537	208	745	1.0	Newtownabbey	817	207	1,024	2.1
Salisbury	320	107	427	0.6	North Down	827	254	1,081	2.3
West Wiltshire	483	145	628	0.9	Omagh	733	306	1,039	3.5
					Strabane	929	267	1,196	5.2
WALES	31,992	9,717	41,709	2.4					
Blaenau Gwent	1,145	337	1,482	3.6					
Bridgend	1,274	414	1,688	2.2					
Caerphilly	2,019	606	2,625	2.6					
Cardiff	3,893	952	4,845	2.5					
Carmarthenshire	1,603	527	2,130	2.1					
Ceredigion	558	226	784	1.7					
Conwy	1,018	332	1,350	2.2					
Denbighshire	845	265	1,110	2.1					
Flintshire	1,168	389	1,557	1.7					
Gwynedd	1,460	505	1,965	2.9					
Isle of Anglesey	996	333	1,329	3.4					
Merthyr Tydfil	863	236	1,099	3.3					
Monmouthshire	536	200	736	1.5					
Neath Port Talbot	1,609	505	2,114	2.7					
Newport	1,855	485	2,340	2.9					
Pembrokeshire	1,784	526	2,310	3.6					
Powys	917	355	1,272	1.7					
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	2,401	774	3,175	2.3					
Swansea	2,814	751	3,565	2.7					
Torfaen	966	331	1,297	2.4					
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,243	356	1,599	2.3					
Wrexham	1,025	312	1,337	1.7					
SCOTLAND	74,622	21,544	96,166	3.1					
Aberdeen City	2,065	547	2,612	1.9					
Aberdeenshire	1,475	512	1,987	1.4					
Angus	1,396	459	1,855	2.8					
Argyll and Bute	1,147	404	1,551	2.8					
Clackmannanshire	798	245	1,043	3.5					
Dumfries and Galloway	1,609	629	2,238	2.6					
Dundee City	3,039	829	3,868	4.3					
East Ayrshire	2,473	830	3,303	4.5					
East Dunbartonshire	933	239	1,172	1.8					
East Lothian	775	191	966	1.8					
East Renfrewshire	748	216	964	1.8					
Edinburgh, City of	5,510	1,595	7,105	2.4					
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	538	125	663	4.3					
Falkirk	2,274	662	2,936	3.2					
Fife	6,088	1,815	7,903	3.7					
Glasgow City	13,231	3,299	16,530	4.5					
Highland	3,042	981	4,023	3.2					
Inverclyde	1,983	446	2,429	4.7					
Midlothian	736	185	921	1.9					
Moray	821	305	1,126	2.1					
North Ayrshire	3,034	1,015	4,049	4.9					
North Lanarkshire	5,207	1,491	6,698	3.3					
Orkney Islands	153	75	228	2.0					
Perth and Kinross	1,125	400	1,525	1.9					
Renfrewshire	2,829	696	3,525	3.3					

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 December 11 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
UNITED KINGDOM	669,249	220,468	889,717	2.4	Merseyside (Met County)				
NORTH EAST	39,236	10,733	49,969	3.2	Birkenhead	1,812	501	2,313	5.1
Cleveland (former county)					Bootle	1,836	477	2,313	5.1
Hartlepool	1,959	471	2,430	4.6	Crosby	815	242	1,057	2.5
Middlesbrough	2,529	585	3,114	5.7	Knowsley North and Sefton East	1,428	429	1,857	3.3
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	1,512	380	1,892	3.3	Knowsley South	1,695	501	2,196	3.7
Redcar	1,851	430	2,281	4.2	Liverpool Garston	1,529	451	1,980	4.0
Stockton North	1,821	464	2,285	4.4	Liverpool Riverside	3,096	783	3,879	6.2
Stockton South	1,457	399	1,856	3.2	Liverpool Walton	2,213	603	2,816	5.4
Durham					Liverpool Wavertree	2,052	571	2,623	4.6
Bishop Auckland	996	358	1,354	2.6	Liverpool West Derby	2,125	607	2,732	5.0
Darlington	1,242	352	1,594	3.2	Southport	734	185	919	1.8
Durham, City of	823	245	1,068	1.8	St. Helens North	1,028	331	1,359	2.4
Easington	827	243	1,070	2.2	St. Helens South	1,284	423	1,707	3.3
North Durham	887	281	1,168	2.2	Wallasey	1,363	391	1,754	3.5
North West Durham	887	313	1,200	2.4	Wirral South	558	207	765	1.8
Sedgefield	794	252	1,046	2.1	Wirral West	678	227	905	2.1
Northumberland					YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	59,143	18,385	77,528	2.6
Berwick-upon-Tweed	789	311	1,100	2.6	Humberside (former county)				
Blyth Valley	1,139	322	1,461	2.9	Beverley and Holderness	819	322	1,141	2.0
Hexham	489	174	663	1.5	Brigg and Goole	753	290	1,043	2.1
Wansbeck	1,177	369	1,546	3.2	Cleethorpes	987	366	1,353	2.5
Tyne and Wear (Met County)					East Yorkshire	979	380	1,359	2.5
Blaydon	850	217	1,067	2.2	Great Grimsby	1,832	522	2,354	4.6
Gateshead East and Washington West	959	267	1,226	2.5	Haltemprice and Howden	538	196	734	1.4
Houghton and Washington East	1,169	394	1,563	2.9	Kingston upon Hull East	1,880	547	2,427	4.7
Jarrow	1,405	396	1,801	3.7	Kingston upon Hull North	2,110	649	2,759	4.9
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,363	353	1,716	2.9	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,249	589	2,838	5.9
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	1,647	388	2,035	4.0	Scunthorpe	981	353	1,334	2.8
Newcastle upon Tyne North	949	235	1,184	2.4	North Yorkshire				
North Tyneside	1,392	362	1,754	3.3	Harrogate and Knaresborough	443	155	598	1.2
South Shields	2,077	504	2,581	5.4	Richmond	502	200	702	1.3
Sunderland North	1,408	386	1,794	3.7	Ryedale	462	211	673	1.4
Sunderland South	1,612	437	2,049	4.1	Scarborough and Whitby	1,239	411	1,650	3.0
Tyne Bridge	2,130	502	2,632	5.4	Selby	665	234	899	1.4
Tynemouth	1,096	343	1,439	2.9	Skipton and Ripon	359	138	497	0.8
NORTH WEST	79,811	23,397	103,208	2.6	Vale of York	343	156	499	0.9
Cheshire					York, City of	1,016	324	1,340	2.0
Chester, City of	718	218	936	1.7	South Yorkshire (Met County)				
Congleton	440	174	614	1.1	Barnsley Central	855	233	1,088	2.3
Crewe and Nantwich	735	270	1,005	1.8	Barnsley East and Mexborough	847	274	1,121	2.2
Eddisbury	448	187	635	1.2	Barnsley West and Penistone	686	254	940	1.9
Ellesmere Port and Neston	631	181	812	1.5	Don Valley	812	261	1,073	2.0
Halton	1,166	378	1,544	3.1	Doncaster Central	1,307	386	1,693	3.3
Macclesfield	436	114	550	1.0	Doncaster North	1,030	316	1,346	2.7
Tatton	430	148	578	1.2	Rother Valley	841	273	1,114	2.0
Warrington North	851	239	1,090	1.8	Rotherham	1,207	323	1,530	3.3
Warrington South	678	202	880	1.5	Sheffield Attercliffe	1,063	325	1,388	2.5
Weaver Vale	976	312	1,288	2.3	Sheffield Brightside	1,624	435	2,059	4.5
Cumbria					Sheffield Central	2,512	636	3,148	5.2
Barrow and Furness	1,115	263	1,378	2.6	Sheffield Hallam	458	147	605	1.3
Carlisle	758	240	998	2.2	Sheffield Heeley	1,260	357	1,617	3.3
Copeland	987	296	1,283	3.0	Sheffield Hillsborough	820	242	1,062	1.8
Penrith and The Border	344	128	472	0.9	Wentworth	917	253	1,170	2.3
Westmorland and Lonsdale	246	112	358	0.7	West Yorkshire (Met County)				
Workington	896	255	1,151	2.3	Batley and Spen	741	209	950	1.8
Greater Manchester (Met County)					Bradford North	1,929	549	2,478	4.5
Altrincham and Sale West	496	186	682	1.2	Bradford South	1,361	451	1,812	3.2
Ashton under Lyne	1,108	295	1,403	2.4	Bradford West	2,397	614	3,011	4.8
Bolton North East	1,088	289	1,377	2.6	Calder Valley	737	253	990	1.6
Bolton South East	1,150	342	1,492	2.7	Colne Valley	839	277	1,116	1.9
Bolton West	568	178	746	1.4	Dewsbury	724	235	959	1.8
Bury North	720	262	982	1.7	Elmet	556	153	709	1.3
Bury South	643	223	866	1.6	Halifax	1,274	382	1,656	2.9
Cheadle	367	139	506	1.0	Hemsworth	754	237	991	1.9
Denton and Reddish	833	276	1,109	2.0	Huddersfield	1,345	422	1,767	3.4
Eccles	1,009	258	1,267	2.3	Keighley	755	257	1,012	1.9
Hazel Grove	443	144	587	1.2	Leeds Central	2,546	604	3,150	5.4
Heywood and Middleton	869	286	1,155	1.9	Leeds East	1,469	456	1,925	4.1
Leigh	963	308	1,271	2.2	Leeds North East	1,004	338	1,342	2.7
Makerfield	831	261	1,092	2.0	Leeds North West	753	244	997	1.6
Manchester Blackley	1,860	499	2,359	5.1	Leeds West	1,168	387	1,555	2.8
Manchester Central	3,025	811	3,836	6.9	Morley and Rothwell	685	265	950	1.6
Manchester Gorton	2,233	629	2,862	5.2	Normanton	519	224	743	1.4
Manchester Withington	1,367	401	1,768	3.0	Pontefract and Castleford	903	298	1,201	2.4
Oldham East and Saddleworth	866	269	1,135	1.8	Pudsey	418	211	629	1.1
Oldham West and Royton	1,313	366	1,679	2.9	Shipley	729	218	947	1.7
Rochdale	1,524	435	1,959	3.3	Wakefield	1,141	343	1,484	2.4
Salford	1,296	301	1,597	3.5	EAST MIDLANDS	41,262	14,519	55,781	2.2
Stalybridge and Hyde	943	304	1,247	2.3	Derbyshire				
Stockport	928	247	1,175	2.2	Amber Valley	708	288	996	1.8
Stretford and Urmston	1,083	305	1,388	2.5	Bolsover	865	321	1,186	2.3
Wigan	969	240	1,209	2.4	Chesterfield	1,307	409	1,716	3.1
Worsley	867	298	1,165	2.1	Derby North	1,052	347	1,399	2.4
Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,351	357	1,708	3.0	Derby South	2,087	598	2,685	4.4
Lancashire					Erewash	924	341	1,265	2.0
Blackburn	1,286	365	1,651	2.8	High Peak	669	254	923	1.6
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,130	286	1,416	2.7	North East Derbyshire	905	312	1,217	2.2
Blackpool South	1,648	402	2,050	3.6	South Derbyshire	584	233	817	1.2
Burnley	696	201	897	1.7	West Derbyshire	478	210	688	1.2
Chorley	585	200	785	1.2	Leicestershire				
Fylde	487	150	637	1.2	Blaby	539	207	746	1.2
Hyndburn	738	213	951	1.7	Bosworth	550	232	782	1.4
Lancaster and Wyre	607	196	803	1.3	Charnwood	613	275	888	1.5
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,144	373	1,517	3.0	Harborough	641	240	881	1.5
Pendle	667	227	894	1.7	Leicester East	1,951	880	2,831	5.2
Preston	1,415	345	1,760	2.9	Leicester South	2,763	809	3,572	5.4
Ribble Valley	304	98	402	0.7	Leicester West	2,390	835	3,225	5.7
Rossendale and Darwen	636	250	886	1.5	Loughborough	800	302	1,102	1.9
South Ribble	539	154	693	1.2	North West Leicestershire	499	212	711	1.3
West Lancashire	1,115	382	1,497	2.6	Rutland and Melton	273	141	414	0.7

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at December 11 2003

F.13

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Lincolnshire					Cambridgeshire				
Boston and Skegness	721	263	984	1.9	Cambridge	774	251	1,025	1.5
Gainsborough	695	266	961	1.9	Huntingdon	578	236	814	1.2
Grantham and Stamford	439	202	641	1.1	North East Cambridgeshire	704	322	1,026	1.6
Lincoln	1,148	295	1,443	2.6	North West Cambridgeshire	558	217	775	1.2
Louth and Horncastle	754	335	1,089	2.1	Peterborough	1,091	347	1,438	2.4
Sleaford and North Hykeham	414	191	605	1.0	South Cambridgeshire	342	120	462	0.8
South Holland and The Deepings	418	211	629	1.2	South East Cambridgeshire	503	183	686	1.0
Northamptonshire					Essex				
Corby	943	285	1,228	2.0	Basildon	804	332	1,136	1.9
Daventry	549	260	809	1.1	Billerica	613	261	874	1.4
Kettering	757	293	1,050	1.7	Braintree	660	326	986	1.6
Northampton North	1,079	382	1,461	2.4	Brentwood and Ongar	343	149	492	1.0
Northampton South	954	329	1,283	1.8	Castle Point	450	208	658	1.3
Wellingborough	845	349	1,194	1.8	Colchester	704	270	974	1.5
Nottinghamshire					Epping Forest	649	325	974	1.7
Ashfield	880	322	1,202	2.1	Harlow	826	272	1,098	2.0
Bassetlaw	846	277	1,123	2.0	Harwich	1,074	385	1,459	2.8
Broxtowe	681	203	884	1.5	Maldon and East Chelmsford	478	213	691	1.3
Gedling	646	225	871	1.6	North Essex	400	179	579	1.1
Mansfield	895	290	1,185	2.3	Rayleigh	424	163	587	1.1
Newark	666	280	946	1.7	Rochford and Southend East	1,398	425	1,823	3.4
Nottingham East	1,947	499	2,446	4.3	Saffron Walden	368	148	516	0.8
Nottingham North	1,745	526	2,271	4.4	Southend West	753	226	979	2.0
Nottingham South	1,485	361	1,846	2.9	Thurrock	1,033	433	1,466	2.2
Rushcliffe	466	188	654	1.0	West Chelmsford	610	215	825	1.3
Sherwood	691	241	932	1.6	Hertfordshire				
WEST MIDLANDS	68,823	21,554	90,377	2.8	Broxbourne	591	288	879	1.5
Herefordshire					Hemel Hempstead	762	280	1,042	1.8
Hereford	721	276	997	1.8	Hertford and Stortford	368	157	525	0.8
Leominster	432	185	617	1.2	Hertsmere	619	225	844	1.5
Shropshire					Hitchin and Harpenden	385	186	571	1.1
Ludlow	403	138	541	1.2	North East Hertfordshire	410	189	599	1.1
North Shropshire	594	228	822	1.5	South West Hertfordshire	444	200	644	1.1
Shrewsbury and Atcham	547	165	712	1.2	St. Albans	441	167	608	1.1
Telford	859	290	1,149	2.2	Stevenage	653	184	837	1.5
Wrekin, The	577	206	783	1.4	Watford	724	243	967	1.5
Staffordshire					Welwyn Hatfield	538	207	745	1.3
Burton	767	296	1,063	1.8	Norfolk				
Cannock Chase	703	267	970	1.6	Great Yarmouth	2,028	671	2,699	5.1
Lichfield	471	189	660	1.3	Mid Norfolk	470	195	665	1.1
Newcastle-under-Lyme	593	221	814	1.5	North Norfolk	678	256	934	1.7
South Staffordshire	766	258	1,024	1.9	North West Norfolk	818	286	1,104	1.9
Stafford	883	252	1,135	2.1	Norwich North	897	284	1,181	2.0
Staffordshire Moorlands	516	202	718	1.4	Norwich South	1,220	363	1,583	2.7
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,225	316	1,541	3.1	South Norfolk	485	177	662	1.1
Stoke-on-Trent North	859	276	1,135	2.5	South West Norfolk	577	296	873	1.3
Stoke-on-Trent South	944	336	1,280	2.3	Suffolk				
Stone	382	191	573	1.1	Bury St Edmunds	464	201	665	1.1
Tamworth	754	327	1,081	1.8	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	600	207	807	1.5
Warwickshire					Ipswich	1,475	441	1,916	3.6
North Warwickshire	737	281	1,018	1.7	South Suffolk	483	179	662	1.3
Nuneaton	817	245	1,062	1.8	Suffolk Coastal	591	202	793	1.5
Rugby and Kenilworth	736	263	999	1.6	Waveney	1,516	522	2,038	3.6
Stratford-on-Avon	479	179	658	1.0	West Suffolk	437	188	625	1.0
Warwick and Leamington	798	279	1,077	1.6	LONDON	119,954	47,238	167,192	3.5
West Midlands (Met County)					Greater London				
Aldridge - Brownhills	917	320	1,237	2.6	Barking	1,252	498	1,750	3.5
Birmingham Edgbaston	1,661	431	2,092	3.7	Battersea	1,494	644	2,138	3.2
Birmingham Erdington	2,046	554	2,600	4.9	Beckenham	1,165	422	1,587	2.5
Birmingham Hall Green	1,211	394	1,605	3.5	Bethnal Green and Bow	3,740	1,185	4,925	6.3
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,057	594	2,651	6.1	Bexleyheath and Crayford	652	296	948	1.9
Birmingham Ladywood	5,096	1,238	6,334	9.7	Brent East	2,364	843	3,207	4.9
Birmingham Northfield	1,290	379	1,669	3.7	Brent North	1,104	474	1,578	2.7
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,565	697	3,262	5.4	Brent South	2,452	947	3,399	5.9
Birmingham Selly Oak	1,564	513	2,077	3.4	Brentford and Isleworth	1,063	485	1,548	2.0
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	4,104	1,154	5,258	7.7	Bromley and Chislehurst	765	307	1,072	1.9
Birmingham Yardley	1,448	461	1,909	4.6	Camberwell and Peckham	2,967	1,171	4,138	7.8
Coventry North East	1,838	580	2,418	3.9	Carshalton and Wallington	789	339	1,128	1.9
Coventry North West	1,301	374	1,675	2.7	Chingford and Woodford Green	828	347	1,175	2.3
Coventry South	1,442	387	1,829	3.0	Chipping Barnet	966	398	1,364	2.2
Dudley North	1,553	458	2,011	3.8	Cities of London and Westminster	1,441	694	2,135	2.5
Dudley South	1,196	354	1,550	3.0	Croydon Central	1,534	598	2,132	2.9
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,151	379	1,530	3.0	Croydon North	2,136	838	2,974	3.8
Meriden	1,209	388	1,597	2.6	Croydon South	694	313	1,007	1.6
Millwall	511	212	723	1.3	Dagenham	1,134	484	1,618	3.2
Stourbridge	940	232	1,172	2.4	Dulwich and West Norwood	2,232	907	3,139	4.5
Sutton Coldfield	653	243	896	1.7	Ealing North	1,376	590	1,966	2.6
Walsall North	1,493	477	1,970	3.7	Ealing Southall	1,940	705	2,645	3.2
Walsall South	1,611	513	2,124	4.2	Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,372	768	3,140	3.9
Warley	1,683	493	2,176	4.7	East Ham	2,132	687	2,819	3.8
West Bromwich East	1,509	478	1,987	4.2	Edmonton	1,652	657	2,309	4.0
West Bromwich West	1,816	566	2,382	4.4	Eltham	1,058	474	1,532	3.1
Wolverhampton North East	1,501	473	1,974	4.1	Enfield North	1,391	547	1,938	3.2
Wolverhampton South East	1,610	488	2,098	5.0	Enfield, Southgate	1,087	528	1,615	2.8
Wolverhampton South West	1,468	478	1,946	3.7	Erith and Thamesmead	1,801	678	2,479	4.1
Worcestershire					Feltham and Heston	1,155	454	1,609	2.4
Bromsgrove	722	246	968	1.8	Finchley and Golders Green	1,373	609	1,982	2.7
Mid Worcestershire	455	194	649	1.1	Greenwich and Woolwich	2,211	838	3,049	5.2
Redditch	742	275	1,017	1.9	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	2,741	1,068	3,809	5.6
West Worcestershire	371	124	495	1.0	Hackney South and Shoreditch	3,077	1,237	4,314	6.1
Worcester	774	208	982	1.7	Hammersmith and Fulham	1,987	864	2,851	3.1
Wyre Forest	752	273	1,025	1.8	Hampstead and Highgate	1,743	747	2,490	3.4
EAST	40,327	15,007	55,334	1.7	Harrow East	1,214	510	1,724	2.5
Bedfordshire					Harrow West	957	409	1,366	2.1
Bedford	1,327	417	1,744	2.9	Hayes and Harlington	1,258	497	1,755	3.3
Luton North	1,001	405	1,406	2.4	Hendon	1,648	636	2,284	3.3
Luton South	1,579	495	2,074	3.3	Holborn and St Pancras	2,401	973	3,374	4.7
Mid Bedfordshire	409	158	567	1.0	Hornchurch	508	224	732	1.6
North East Bedfordshire	490	236	726	1.3	Hornsey and Wood Green	2,082	808	2,890	3.7
South West Bedfordshire	710	296	1,006	1.7	Ilford North	866	365	1,231	2.1
					Ilford South	1,676	674	2,350	3.4
					Islington North	2,549	1,074	3,623	5.5
					Islington South and Finsbury	1,916	803	2,719	4.5

F.13 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at December 11 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Kensington and Chelsea	1,025	571	1,596	1.8	Oxfordshire				
Kingston and Surbiton	921	335	1,256	1.7	Banbury	541	200	741	1.0
Lewisham East	1,396	607	2,003	3.9	Henley	336	121	457	0.8
Lewisham West	1,952	752	2,704	4.7	Oxford East	1,115	336	1,451	2.2
Lewisham, Deptford	2,301	872	3,173	5.1	Oxford West and Abingdon	478	157	635	0.9
Leyton and Wanstead	1,636	585	2,221	3.7	Wantage	391	201	592	1.0
Mitcham and Morden	1,414	522	1,936	3.1	Witney	338	135	473	0.8
North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,954	1,164	4,118	5.1	Surrey				
Old Bexley and Sidcup	483	230	713	1.4	East Surrey	349	137	486	0.8
Orpington	788	315	1,103	1.8	Epsom and Ewell	395	169	564	1.0
Poplar and Canning Town	3,549	1,089	4,638	5.8	Esher and Walton	485	209	694	1.1
Putney	896	399	1,295	2.2	Guildford	538	199	737	1.1
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,560	1,070	3,630	4.4	Mole Valley	298	88	386	0.7
Richmond Park	858	390	1,248	1.8	Reigate	328	133	461	0.9
Romford	534	246	780	1.7	Runnymede and Weybridge	469	145	614	1.0
Ruislip - Northwood	627	275	902	1.8	South West Surrey	397	133	530	0.9
Streatham	2,841	1,103	3,944	4.9	Surrey Heath	438	121	559	0.9
Sutton and Cheam	570	213	783	1.4	Woking	467	190	657	1.1
Tooting	1,456	589	2,045	3.0	West Sussex				
Tottenham	3,443	1,257	4,700	6.3	Arundel and South Downs	324	120	444	0.9
Twickenham	702	335	1,037	1.5	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	501	200	701	1.4
Upminster	548	220	768	1.8	Chichester	537	202	739	1.3
Uxbridge	753	304	1,057	2.1	Crawley	695	216	911	1.4
Vauxhall	3,689	1,388	5,077	6.3	East Worthing and Shoreham	525	156	681	1.3
Walthamstow	2,213	704	2,917	4.7	Horsham	487	166	653	1.0
West Ham	2,223	794	3,017	4.7	Mid Sussex	354	133	487	0.9
Wimbledon	689	295	984	1.5	Worthing West	413	133	546	1.2
SOUTH EAST	55,204	19,077	74,281	1.5	Wight, Isle of				
Berkshire (former county)					Isle of Wight	1,522	519	2,041	2.7
Bracknell	660	277	937	1.3	SOUTH WEST	33,565	11,989	45,554	1.5
Maidenhead	625	243	868	1.6	Avon (former county)				
Newbury	506	197	703	1.1	Bath	619	206	825	1.4
Reading East	851	260	1,111	1.6	Bristol East	1,303	410	1,713	3.0
Reading West	852	320	1,172	1.9	Bristol North West	799	244	1,043	1.6
Slough	1,629	576	2,205	3.1	Bristol South	1,112	368	1,480	2.5
Spelthorne	515	182	697	1.3	Bristol West	1,074	299	1,373	1.7
Windsor	608	268	876	1.4	Kingswood	587	200	787	1.2
Wokingham	450	156	606	1.0	Northavon	382	149	531	0.8
Buckinghamshire					Wansdyke	267	98	365	0.7
Aylesbury	659	231	890	1.3	Weston-Super-Mare	657	207	864	1.5
Beaconsfield	458	198	656	1.2	Woodspring	286	130	416	0.8
Buckingham	297	100	397	0.7	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly				
Chesham and Amersham	452	157	609	1.1	Falmouth and Camborne	1,063	364	1,427	2.6
Milton Keynes South West	1,056	389	1,445	2.1	North Cornwall	1,078	500	1,578	2.5
North East Milton Keynes	841	300	1,141	1.7	South East Cornwall	681	320	1,001	1.7
Wycombe	1,091	361	1,452	2.3	St Ives	1,085	422	1,507	2.7
East Sussex					Truro and St Austell	797	281	1,078	1.8
Bexhill and Battle	534	168	702	1.6	Devon				
Brighton Kemptown	1,296	435	1,731	3.2	East Devon	356	152	508	1.1
Brighton Pavilion	1,196	410	1,606	2.6	Exeter	844	265	1,109	1.5
Eastbourne	959	283	1,242	2.3	North Devon	786	309	1,095	2.0
Hastings and Rye	1,475	503	1,978	3.5	Plymouth Devonport	961	313	1,274	2.2
Hove	1,151	434	1,585	2.7	Plymouth Sutton	1,357	363	1,720	2.9
Lewes	534	191	725	1.6	South West Devon	338	143	481	0.9
Wealden	369	154	523	0.8	Teignbridge	648	227	875	1.4
Hampshire					Tiverton and Honiton	477	174	651	1.1
Aldershot	604	221	825	1.1	Torbay	1,193	373	1,566	2.8
Basingstoke	548	187	735	1.1	Torridge and West Devon	926	345	1,271	2.1
East Hampshire	460	171	631	1.1	Totnes	669	295	964	1.9
Eastleigh	403	157	560	0.9	Dorset				
Fareham	380	120	500	0.9	Bournemouth East	596	182	768	1.6
Gosport	413	134	547	1.0	Bournemouth West	607	150	757	1.5
Havant	791	262	1,053	2.0	Christchurch	337	123	460	1.0
New Forest East	351	147	498	1.0	Mid Dorset and North Poole	272	126	398	0.8
New Forest West	276	108	384	0.9	North Dorset	250	122	372	0.7
North East Hampshire	348	124	472	0.8	Poole	393	164	557	1.2
North West Hampshire	367	134	501	0.8	South Dorset	586	214	800	1.5
Portsmouth North	652	205	857	1.6	West Dorset	303	106	409	0.8
Portsmouth South	1,102	373	1,475	2.2	Gloucestershire				
Romsey	335	106	441	0.8	Cheltenham	900	234	1,134	2.0
Southampton Itchen	1,267	308	1,575	2.4	Cotswold	357	153	510	1.0
Southampton Test	1,083	279	1,362	2.0	Forest of Dean	559	244	803	1.6
Winchester	402	135	537	0.8	Gloucester	1,237	392	1,629	2.4
Kent					Stroud	603	237	840	1.4
Ashford	633	194	827	1.3	Tewkesbury	473	184	657	1.2
Canterbury	662	271	933	1.5	Somerset				
Chatham and Aylesford	959	292	1,251	2.1	Bridgwater	778	298	1,076	1.9
Dartford	718	286	1,004	1.7	Somerton and Frome	330	142	472	0.8
Dover	998	275	1,273	2.4	Taunton	527	194	721	1.1
Faversham and Mid Kent	506	183	689	1.3	Wells	565	245	810	1.4
Folkestone and Hythe	1,114	291	1,405	2.5	Yeovil	453	156	609	1.1
Gillingham	909	306	1,215	2.0	Wiltshire				
Gravesham	1,013	382	1,395	2.4	Devizes	436	183	619	0.9
Maidstone and The Weald	585	190	775	1.3	North Swindon	585	245	830	1.5
Medway	1,118	374	1,492	2.7	North Wiltshire	426	160	586	0.9
North Thanet	1,296	382	1,678	3.3	Salisbury	308	96	404	0.6
Sevenoaks	357	159	516	1.0	South Swindon	919	351	1,270	2.1
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	936	357	1,293	2.3	Westbury	430	131	561	0.9
South Thanet	955	354	1,309	2.9					
Tonbridge and Malling	432	158	590	1.1					
Tunbridge Wells	446	140	586	1.1					

CLAIMANT COUNT F.13

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at December 11 2003

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
WALES	31,992	9,717	41,709	2.4	Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,133	330	1,463	3.3
Aberavon	730	217	947	2.6	Hamilton South	922	262	1,184	3.1
Alyn and Deeside	674	220	894	1.8	Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	987	334	1,321	2.5
Blaenau Gwent	1,145	337	1,482	3.6	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,566	547	2,113	4.3
Brecon and Radnorshire	547	228	775	2.0	Kirkcaldy	1,561	452	2,013	5.2
Bridgend	712	247	959	2.1	Linlithgow	878	270	1,148	2.6
Caernarfon	673	246	919	2.7	Livingston	943	288	1,231	2.2
Caerphilly	1,121	320	1,441	2.7	Midlothian	620	154	774	2.0
Cardiff Central	1,017	253	1,270	2.4	Moray	739	268	1,007	2.1
Cardiff North	453	145	598	1.2	Motherwell and Wishaw	1,189	343	1,532	3.8
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,338	318	1,656	3.2	North East Fife	692	249	941	2.0
Cardiff West	1,226	274	1,500	3.2	North Tayside	704	244	948	2.1
Cardiff North	453	145	598	1.2	Ochil	1,086	335	1,421	3.0
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	562	194	756	1.9	Orkney and Shetland	310	108	418	1.7
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	944	262	1,206	2.9	Paisley North	1,134	272	1,406	3.7
Ceredigion	558	226	784	1.7	Paisley South	1,344	316	1,660	4.1
Clwyd South	536	173	709	1.6	Perth	704	252	956	2.0
Clwyd West	591	196	787	2.1	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,119	364	1,483	3.4
Conwy	814	244	1,058	2.6	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	431	177	608	1.8
Cynon Valley	728	234	962	2.6	Stirling	802	238	1,040	2.4
Delyn	494	169	663	1.6	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	769	189	958	1.9
Gower	659	181	840	1.9	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	466	140	606	1.5
Islwyn	637	231	868	2.2	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	419	149	568	1.1
Llanelli	815	274	1,089	2.5	West Renfrewshire	891	222	1,113	2.6
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	447	172	619	2.6	Western Isles	538	125	663	4.3
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,124	291	1,415	3.3					
Monmouth	507	192	699	1.6	NORTHERN IRELAND	25,310	7,308	32,618	3.2
Montgomeryshire	362	123	485	1.5	Belfast East	1,263	306	1,569	3.4
Neath	879	288	1,167	2.7	Belfast North	1,845	398	2,243	4.6
Newport East	854	211	1,065	2.4	Belfast South	1,477	443	1,920	3.0
Newport West	1,094	300	1,394	2.9	Belfast West	2,666	503	3,169	6.2
Ogmore	692	221	913	2.2	East Antrim	1,362	362	1,724	3.3
Pontypridd	762	237	999	1.8	East Londonderry	1,464	476	1,940	3.5
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,066	323	1,389	3.5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,333	481	1,814	3.3
Rhondda	843	273	1,116	2.6	Foyle	2,871	741	3,612	5.6
Swansea East	1,086	306	1,392	3.1	Lagan Valley	694	207	901	1.4
Swansea West	1,069	264	1,333	3.0	Mid Ulster	623	287	910	1.7
Torfaen	902	313	1,215	2.5	Newry and Armagh	1,448	426	1,874	3.1
Vale of Clwyd	731	225	956	2.4	North Antrim	1,056	394	1,450	2.3
Vale of Glamorgan	1,040	294	1,334	2.4	North Down	1,039	308	1,347	2.6
Wrexham	564	162	726	1.7	South Antrim	908	324	1,232	1.9
Ynys Mon	996	333	1,329	3.4	South Down	1,257	387	1,644	2.6
					Strangford	1,221	306	1,527	2.5
SCOTLAND	74,622	21,544	96,166	3.1	Upper Bann	1,121	386	1,507	2.4
Aberdeen Central	867	213	1,080	2.3	West Tyrone	1,662	573	2,235	4.3
Aberdeen North	561	135	696	1.6					
Aberdeen South	637	199	836	1.7					
Airdrie and Shotts	1,370	394	1,764	3.7					
Angus	1,006	326	1,332	2.9					
Argyll and Bute	882	311	1,193	3.2					
Ayr	1,243	335	1,578	3.8					
Banff and Buchan	649	219	868	1.9					
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	936	283	1,219	4.0					
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,580	474	2,054	4.1					
Central Fife	1,568	476	2,044	4.4					
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,126	258	1,384	3.4					
Clydesdale	1,105	341	1,446	2.8					
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,005	284	1,289	3.0					
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	817	228	1,045	2.5					
Cunninghame North	1,419	459	1,878	4.5					
Cunninghame South	1,615	556	2,171	5.3					
Dumbarton	1,269	383	1,652	3.5					
Dumfries	830	307	1,137	2.3					
Dundee East	1,687	452	2,139	4.9					
Dundee West	1,352	377	1,729	3.8					
Dunfermline East	1,228	343	1,571	3.8					
Dunfermline West	1,039	295	1,334	3.1					
East Kilbride	969	299	1,268	2.4					
East Lothian	672	155	827	1.9					
Eastwood	748	216	964	1.8					
Edinburgh Central	1,028	345	1,373	2.4					
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	951	266	1,217	2.6					
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,308	376	1,684	3.2					
Edinburgh Pentlands	792	244	1,036	2.1					
Edinburgh South	743	205	948	1.8					
Edinburgh West	791	195	986	2.1					
Falkirk East	1,110	355	1,465	3.1					
Falkirk West	1,164	307	1,471	3.4					
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	779	322	1,101	2.9					
Glasgow Anniesland	1,395	327	1,722	4.6					
Glasgow Baillieston	1,275	332	1,607	4.2					
Glasgow Cathcart	1,034	252	1,286	3.2					
Glasgow Govan	1,499	411	1,910	4.8					
Glasgow Kelvin	1,561	403	1,964	4.0					
Glasgow Maryhill	1,776	481	2,257	5.5					
Glasgow Pollok	1,343	298	1,641	4.4					
Glasgow Rutherglen	873	225	1,098	2.8					
Glasgow Shettleston	1,485	339	1,824	5.0					
Glasgow Springburn	1,656	402	2,058	4.9					
Gordon	489	181	670	1.4					
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,443	332	1,775	4.7					

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

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

Note: Formerly Table C.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	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	224.0	158.2	65.9	215.4	-5.3	153.7	61.7
	Nov 13 R	220.6	158.6	62.0	214.1	-1.3	152.7	61.4
	Dec 11 P	207.9	153.8	54.0	212.9	-1.2	152.1	60.8

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2002	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	255.4	177.2	78.2	219.5	-6.3	157.0	62.5
	Nov 13 R	228.0	160.1	67.9	220.8	1.3	157.9	62.9
	Dec 11 P	202.4	143.8	58.6	220.8	0.0	158.1	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 F.22

Claim history: number of previous claims

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

	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS						
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
THOUSAND							
Region							
North East	8.6	4.6	4.2	3.1	2.7	12.7	36.0
North West	17.8	12.3	8.9	7.2	4.9	23.9	75.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	13.3	9.4	6.2	5.1	4.3	20.2	58.6
East Midlands	11.2	7.0	4.7	3.5	2.4	10.9	39.7
West Midlands	15.9	10.9	7.2	5.8	4.5	16.0	60.3
East	12.8	7.3	4.7	4.2	2.5	10.0	41.4
London	26.7	17.6	11.7	9.0	6.5	18.4	89.9
South East	16.2	10.6	5.9	4.3	3.4	13.0	53.3
South West	11.3	6.9	4.4	3.5	2.7	10.5	39.2
Wales	8.6	5.8	4.1	3.0	2.4	9.8	33.6
Scotland	14.6	11.1	8.2	5.9	5.4	25.2	70.4
Great Britain	157.0	103.5	70.1	54.7	41.7	170.5	597.4
Sex							
Male	88.5	63.9	47.1	39.8	31.7	145.2	416.2
Female	68.5	39.6	23.0	14.9	9.9	25.3	181.3
Percent							
Region							
North East	24	13	12	9	8	35	100
North West	24	16	12	10	7	32	100
Yorkshire and the Humber	23	16	11	9	7	34	100
East Midlands	28	18	12	9	6	27	100
West Midlands	26	18	12	10	7	27	100
East	31	18	11	10	6	24	100
London	30	20	13	10	7	20	100
South East	30	20	11	8	6	24	100
South West	29	17	11	9	7	27	100
Wales	26	17	12	9	7	29	100
Scotland	21	16	12	8	8	36	100
Great Britain	26	17	12	9	7	29	100
Sex							
Male	21	15	11	10	8	35	100
Female	38	22	13	8	5	14	100

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

Note: Formerly Table C.32.
This analysis has been obtained from the claimant count cohort, a 5 per cent sample of computerised claims.
Onflows in this table started between 10 July 2003 and 9 October 2003 inclusive.
Previous claims in this table started between 8 July 1993 and 9 October 2003.
The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the regional percentages is ± 2.2 percentage points (Wales).
The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the male/female percentages is ± 1.0 percentage points.
Onflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

CLAIMANT COUNT

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration

Leavers between 13 November and 10 December 2003

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands						
Found work	55.4	15.5	9.8	3.5	0.6	84.9
Works on average 16+ hours per week	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.3
Gone abroad	3.1	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	5.4
Claimed Income Support	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	3.9
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.2	1.6	1.7	1.0	0.3	7.7
Claimed another benefit	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	2.3
Full-time education	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Approved training	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Government-supported training	5.6	1.6	3.6	2.5	0.6	14.0
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Automatic credits	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gone to prison	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3
Attending court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Ceased claiming	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	2.8
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	7.6	2.1	1.9	0.8	0.2	12.5
Failed to sign	28.3	7.8	5.6	1.6	0.3	43.6
New claim review	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Total	111.7	33.0	26.0	10.7	2.6	183.9
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	73.0	67.6	53.0	41.7	30.6	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.1	
Gone abroad	4.1	5.1	4.1	3.6	2.8	
Claimed Income Support	2.1	4.5	4.3	5.1	6.3	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.2	6.8	9.1	11.6	15.6	
Claimed another benefit	1.2	2.2	2.7	3.1	6.4	
Full-time education	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	
Approved training	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	
Government-supported training	7.3	7.0	19.7	29.9	31.6	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.8	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	
Gone to prison	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Defective claim	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Ceased claiming	1.8	2.3	3.4	2.2	1.6	
Deceased	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	
New claim review	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Monthly estimates		Average for three months ending in month shown		
	Level	Level	Change on year	Percentage change	Vacancy ratio ^b
2001 Apr	659.2				
May	681.8				
Jun	689.2	676.7			2.6
Jul	666.8	679.3			2.7
Aug	646.5	667.5			2.6
Sep	716.9	676.7			2.6
Oct	641.6	668.4			2.6
Nov	595.9	651.5			2.5
Dec	553.2	596.9			2.3
2002 Jan	533.6	560.9			2.2
Feb	622.0	569.6			2.2
Mar	601.3	585.6			2.3
Apr	596.7	606.7			2.4
May	626.0	608.0			2.4
Jun	644.7	622.5	-54.2	-8.0	2.4
Jul	604.9	625.2	-54.1	-8.0	2.4
Aug	624.3	624.7	-42.8	-6.4	2.4
Sep	662.1	630.5	-46.2	-6.8	2.5
Oct	651.6	646.0	-22.4	-3.4	2.5
Nov	613.7	642.5	-9.0	-1.4	2.5
Dec	554.1	606.5	9.6	1.6	2.4
2003 Jan	528.1	565.3	4.4	0.8	2.2
Feb	600.4	560.9	-8.7	-1.5	2.2
Mar	592.1	573.6	-12.0	-2.0	2.2
Apr	575.6	589.4	-17.3	-2.9	2.3
May	621.6	596.4	-11.6	-1.9	2.3
Jun	593.2	596.8	-25.7	-4.1	2.3
Jul	587.4	600.8	-24.4	-3.9	2.3
Aug	619.9	600.2	-24.5	-3.9	2.3
Sep R	653.1	620.1	-10.4	-1.6	2.4
Oct R	659.0	644.0	-2.0	-0.3	2.5
Nov R	624.2	645.5	3.0	0.5	2.5
Dec P	564.6	616.0	9.5	1.6	2.4

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

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

R Revised
P Provisional

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF VACANCY SURVEY RESULTS

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

	Level	Sampling variability	Change on year	Sampling variability
October to December 2003 average total vacancies				
Levels (000s)	616.0	± 22	+9.6	± 18
Vacancy ratio (per 100 employee jobs)	2.4	± 0.1	0.0	± 0.1
December 2003 single month estimate				
Level (000s)	564.6	± 38	+10.5	± 30

G.2 VACANCIES

Vacancies: by industry

Not seasonally adjusted										
UNITED KINGDOM		Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engineering and allied industries	Other manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction
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 Dec	596.9	1.0	125	29	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	600.2	0.9	12.3	2.8	3.6	5.7	12.5	18.1	1.3	25.0
Sep R	620.1	1.0	13.5	1.7	3.6	6.4	13.4	18.7	1.3	24.4
Oct R	644.0	1.1	14.4	2.0	3.6	6.7	14.4	19.6	1.3	23.5
Nov R	645.5	1.0	16.2	1.9	3.6	5.6	14.0	19.0	1.3	23.7
Dec P	616.0	0.9	13.0	1.8	3.7	5.4	14.6	18.8	1.3	22.8
Change on year	9.5	0.1	0.1	-1.1	-1.2	-1.3	-0.3	2.2	0.1	3.1
Percent	1.6	12.5	0.8	-37.9	-24.5	-19.4	-2.0	13.3	8.3	15.7
Ratio per 100 employee jobs										
2001 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	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	2.9	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.0	2.1
Oct R	2.5	1.5	3.1	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.0	2.1
Nov R	2.5	1.4	3.4	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.0	2.1
Dec P	2.4	1.2	2.8	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.0	2.0
Change on year	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	0.2	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	Education ^b	Health and social work ^b	Other services	UNITED KINGDOM	
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	Average level for 3 months ending	
										SIC 1992 SECTIONS	
										Levels (thousands)	
23.5	104.2	51.6	45.2	27.6	95.2	16.7	35.8	86.2	32.5	2001	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
26.4	95.9	59.8	56.2	26.0	87.6	19.6	49.0	84.7	31.0		Sep R
27.6	105.8	59.8	57.7	27.0	89.8	20.1	49.6	86.5	33.6		Oct R
25.5	109.1	59.6	56.9	27.3	87.6	20.6	49.5	87.7	35.2		Nov R
25.8	102.0	53.4	53.8	26.9	86.9	19.1	48.1	84.2	33.6		Dec P
1.7	-0.2	1.1	-5.6	4.9	2.7	2.1	4.8	-5.4	1.7	Change on year	
7.1	-0.2	2.1	-9.4	22.3	3.2	12.4	11.1	-6.0	5.3	Percent	
										Ratio per 100 employee jobs	
2.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.4	1.2	1.7	3.1	2.5	2001	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
2.3	2.8	3.4	3.6	2.5	2.2	1.3	2.2	3.0	2.3		Sep R
2.4	3.1	3.4	3.7	2.6	2.3	1.4	2.3	3.1	2.5		Oct R
2.3	3.2	3.4	3.6	2.6	2.2	1.4	2.3	3.1	2.6		Nov R
2.3	3.0	3.1	3.4	2.6	2.2	1.3	2.2	3.0	2.5		Dec P
0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.1	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		UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which: PLACINGS	
		Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
		DPCB			DRYW		DRZL		DTQR	
1997		283.3			226.5		225.3		140.0	
1998		295.8			218.3		217.2		115.5	
1999		314.2			230.4		227.2		121.4	
2000		359.1			223.1		221.1		111.6	
1999	Apr	295.7	-2.8	-2.5	229.6	-4.9	232.3	-5.8	126.5	-0.6
	May	304.6	8.9	1.1	224.4	0.8	219.4	-2.6	118.1	-0.1
	Jun	305.6	1.0	2.4	226.2	1.5	225.2	1.4	121.0	1.4
	Jul	307.8	2.2	4.0	231.2	0.5	227.6	-1.6	123.0	-1.2
	Aug	315.8	8.0	3.7	234.0	3.2	226.5	2.4	121.8	1.2
	Sep	314.7	-1.1	3.0	230.2	1.3	229.0	1.3	122.7	0.6
	Oct	336.5	21.8	9.6	235.0	1.3	219.6	-2.7	120.3	-0.9
	Nov	338.5	2.0	7.6	235.3	0.4	233.6	2.4	123.1	0.4
	Dec	347.4	8.9	10.9	236.7	2.2	231.1	0.7	122.6	0.0
2000	Jan	340.3	-7.1	1.3	227.9	-2.4	240.6	7.0	121.1	0.3
	Feb	341.7	1.4	1.1	226.1	-3.1	223.6	-3.3	116.4	-2.2
	Mar	344.6	2.9	-0.9	228.8	-2.6	224.1	-2.3	115.7	-2.3
	Apr	355.7	11.1	5.1	225.3	-0.9	218.9	-7.2	111.4	-3.2
	May	354.3	-1.4	4.2	213.2	-4.3	213.9	-3.2	108.1	-2.8
	Jun	357.2	2.9	4.2	222.3	-2.2	218.6	-1.8	109.5	-2.1
	Jul	362.9	5.7	2.4	220.6	-1.6	214.6	-1.4	107.3	-1.4
	Aug	361.6	-1.3	2.4	219.0	1.9	219.2	1.8	109.9	0.6
	Sep	365.6	4.0	2.8	225.6	1.1	221.8	1.1	111.3	0.6
	Oct	364.5	-1.1	0.5	221.3	0.2	217.1	0.8	109.9	0.9
	Nov	374.3	9.8	4.2	220.2	0.4	211.8	-2.5	107.1	-0.9
	Dec	376.5	2.2	3.6	222.8	-0.9	220.4	-0.5	108.4	-1.0
2001	Jan	395.7	19.2	10.4	224.9	1.2	212.1	-1.7	110.2	0.1
	Feb	391.6	-4.1	5.8	233.2	4.3	237.6	8.6	108.6	0.5
	Mar	394.9	3.3	6.1	232.8	3.3	226.1	1.9	109.1	0.2
	Apr	387.8	-7.1	-2.6	237.6	4.2	241.1	9.7	117.5	2.4

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

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

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

Publication of Jobcentre vacancy series has been deferred due to distortions to the data. This table contains vacancy data only up to April 2001. See notes to Table G.13.

Only a proportion of all vacancies are notified to Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4¹/₃ week month.

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

G.12 VACANCIES

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

Thousands

		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland ^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.

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

VACANCIES G.13

Thousands

	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres ^b	DPCQ	IBWF	BCRG	BCRF	BCRE	DPCT	BCRB	DPCU	BCRD	VASU	BCRJ	BCRK	BCRL	BCRM	BCOM
1997	10.1	34.4	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9
1998	11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6
1999	16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2	..	..
2000	19.7	41.2	32.8	22.3	35.9	24.4	36.4	43.6	34.6	290.9	19.0	40.1	349.9	..	..
2000 Apr	17.7	38.5	30.5	20.9	33.9	24.0	34.3	40.7	35.7	276.0	19.5	37.0	332.5	..	..
May	18.0	39.2	31.3	21.2	33.7	24.7	34.2	42.0	35.9	280.4	19.0	35.8	335.1	..	..
Jun	18.5	40.3	32.9	22.6	35.1	25.2	36.3	45.1	37.6	293.6	19.5	36.7	349.8	..	..
Jul	18.7	40.4	33.5	22.2	34.8	25.7	37.5	46.2	36.8	295.9	19.3	37.6	352.8	..	..
Aug	19.2	40.7	34.0	21.5	35.8	24.7	36.1	44.7	35.9	292.5	19.2	38.5	350.2	..	..
Sep	21.9	46.4	37.5	24.0	39.5	26.4	36.2	48.5	38.0	318.4	20.4	45.4	384.1	..	..
Oct	23.9	50.6	40.8	25.4	43.4	27.5	41.3	51.6	39.6	344.1	20.4	49.0	413.4	..	..
Nov	23.4	49.1	40.6	25.9	42.4	26.5	42.0	50.7	38.5	339.0	19.6	49.5	408.1	..	..
Dec	20.8	41.3	36.4	23.4	37.9	23.5	38.5	45.4	34.0	301.2	18.0	45.4	364.5	..	..
2001 Jan	20.3	40.0	35.3	22.0	36.1	21.6	36.6	41.0	33.1	286.1	18.1	45.3	349.4	..	..
Feb	20.6	40.9	34.6	22.3	35.6	21.8	33.8	42.6	32.5	284.8	18.0	42.7	345.5	..	..
Mar	22.9	43.0	36.2	22.9	37.0	23.2	33.9	44.2	34.0	297.3	19.4	43.9	360.6	..	..
Apr	23.6	44.5	38.7	22.1	37.2	24.9	30.1	42.6	35.9	299.8	20.1	42.7	362.5	..	..
Vacancies at career offices ^b	DPCV	IBWJ	BCSG	BCSF	BCSE	DPCY	BCSB	DPCZ	BCSD	VASY	BCSJ	B CSK	BCSL	BCSM	BCSN
1999	0.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.1	1.3	17.5	0.5	1.5	19.5	0.3	19.8
2000	0.3	2.0	2.4	0.9	1.9	2.0	4.2	3.3	1.4	18.4	0.6	1.4	20.4	..	..
2001	0.3	2.1	2.4	1.0	1.8	1.9	3.6	3.6	1.4	18.0	0.4	1.4	19.8	..	..
2002	0.3	2.2	2.9	0.9	2.0	1.5	1.8	3.1	1.5	16.2	0.3	1.3	17.7	..	..
2002 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	..	..
Dec	0.4	2.0	2.1	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.3	2.1	13.2	0.2	1.1	14.5	..	..

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

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

Note: Formerly Table 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 when it is appropriate to do so.

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

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

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

H.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes^a

Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM		Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1996		230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997		206	216	129	130	235	86
1998		159	166	91	93	282	34
1999		200	205	140	141	242	57
2000		207	212	182	183	499	52
2001		187	194	167	180	525	43
2002		141	146	918	943	1323	21
2000	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	20	24	52.2	58.6	130.9	3.1
	Nov P	12	20	7.2	16.1	61.0	35.0

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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1997	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5
1998	-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30
1999	-	-	57	49	10	50	2	35	25	5	7
2000	-	3	52	49	40	97	-	50	50	122	36
2001	-	25	43	10	4	107	-	216	43	73	4
2002	-	-	21	17	62	96	9	488	376	148	107
2000	Nov	-	2.1	6.0	11.6	12.5	5.5	-	15.3	13.4	37.0
	Dec	-	-	7.9	4.0	4.0	11.1	0.1	4.9	4.6	18.1
2001	Jan	-	-	2.2	3.7	3.0	12.6	-	5.5	4.7	18.2
	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
	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
	Jul	-	-	3.4	0.4	-	3.5	0.1	16.2	-	0.1
	Aug	-	-	2.4	-	-	3.1	-	6.5	-	2.2
	Sep	-	3.3	2.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	12.7	-	1.1
	Oct	-	5.6	2.5	-	-	1.5	-	25.6	-	3.2
	Nov	-	6.1	4.8	-	0.1	2.1	-	52.4	-	2.1
	Dec	-	0.6	-	-	-	3.7	-	82.9	5.5	0.1
2002	Jan	-	-	4.1	-	0.1	24.1	0.1	63.4	1.0	-
	Feb	-	-	2.0	-	-	2.2	2.1	16.6	0.8	-
	Mar	-	-	2.2	-	-	7.3	4.0	17.2	47.1	2.0
	Apr	-	0.2	5.5	0.7	-	4.0	1.2	5.4	0.3	1.8
	May	-	-	-	-	4.2	6.8	-	3.5	57.5	5.0
	Jun	-	-	0.7	-	8.4	12.6	-	7.5	7.9	10.9
	Jul	-	-	0.5	16.0	43.3	6.6	-	72.7	195.1	107.2
	Aug	-	-	2.4	-	-	4.7	-	3.4	-	2.5
	Sep	-	-	1.4	-	-	7.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	-
	Oct	-	-	1.0	-	4.1	14.0	0.6	8.1	3.9	5.6
	Nov	-	-	0.6	-	1.7	2.7	-	288.5	62.5	8.2
	Dec	-	-	0.4	-	-	3.6	0.2	1.4	-	4.9
2003	Jan P	-	-	1.1	-	-	1.5	-	86.2	2.2	-
	Feb P	-	-	8.1	-	-	0.9	-	0.8	3.3	-
	Mar P	-	-	1.9	-	-	4.5	0.1	0.1	6.3	-
	Apr P	-	-	1.2	-	-	2.7	-	-	0.4	4.9
	May P	-	-	1.3	-	-	0.2	-	2.1	16.9	4.5
	Jun P	-	-	1.5	4.2	-	5.4	-	0.5	16.5	4.2
	Jul P	-	-	1.4	4.2	-	12.9	-	8.9	16.8	1.5
	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	-
	Nov P	-	-	35.0	3.2	-	8.1	-	4.4	8.3	-

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 November 2002			12 months to November 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;	1	100	200	1	200	400
textiles and textile products;	4	600	1,100	1	+	100
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	1	100	100	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	6	2,200	2,900	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;	1	100	100	-	-	-
other non-metallic mineral products;	3	900	1,100	-	-	-
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	4	500	2,300	5	800	2,400
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	-	-	-	1	400	400
electrical and optical equipment;	3	300	400	2	400	500
transport equipment;	9	4,900	12,300	11	12,200	49,000
manufacturing n.e.c.	-	-	-	1	500	2,400
Electricity, gas and water supply	2	1,900	9,800	1	400	400
Construction	3	16,800	16,800	3	1,800	13,600
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	3	200	800	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	5	73,900	61,000	-	-	-
Transport, storage and communication	54	34,100	96,000	44	53,500	126,300
Financial intermediation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	3	1,500	8,200	3	500	700
Public administration and defence	22	177,400	569,900	9	41,200	123,700
Education	18	389,500	381,800	13	14,800	116,300
Health and social work	14	143,800	143,500	9	4,200	20,300
Other community, social and personal service activities	11	103,300	106,600	7	3,000	8,900
All industries and services	151^b	951,900	1,414,900	118^b	136,300	471,600

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: November 2003 P

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	20	16,100	61,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	12	7,200 ^c	37,100
Continuing from earlier months	8	8,900	23,800

c Including 7,200 directly involved.

P Provisional

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to November 2003 P		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	57	61,800	259,600
extra wage and fringe benefits	10	43,300	133,100
Duration and pattern of hours worked	20	23,300	62,700
Redundancy questions	8	1,500	5,500
Trade union matters	2	100	200
Working conditions and supervision	6	1,800	2,400
Manning and work allocation	7	3,100	6,700
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	8	1,300	1,300
All causes	118	136,300	471,600

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

1 December 2003 - 2 January 2004

5,395^a

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

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

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

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

REDUNDANCIES

H.31

Per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All			Male			Female		
	of whom:			of whom:			of whom:		
	All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment	All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment	All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment
Autumn 2002	100	54.8	45.2	100	57.5	42.5	100	49.7	50.3
Winter 2002/03	100	66.4	33.6	100	67.2	32.8	100	64.7	35.3
Spring 2003	100	58.5	41.5	100	57.8	42.2	100	60.0	40.0
Summer 2003	100	49.9	50.1	100	48.4	51.6	100	53.0	47.0
Autumn 2003	100	52.4	47.6	100	51.7	48.3	100	53.6	46.4

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

Note: Formerly table C.41. These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Consequently, levels data have been removed until full reweighted LFS datasets become available in spring 2004. See pp 7-9 of the Labour Market First Release, October 2003 on our website at www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/lmsuk1003.pdf for further information.

REDUNDANCIES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION

H.32

Not seasonally adjusted

	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Redundancies (thousands)															
All															
Autumn 2002															
Winter 2002/2003															
Spring 2003															
Summer 2003															
Autumn 2003															
Redundancy rates* (redundancies per 1,000 employees)															
All															
Autumn 2002	6.8	6.9	6.8	*	6.1	6.1	8.7	5.5	6.5	5.6	7.6	7.3	*	7.4	*
Winter 2002/2003	7.5	7.6	7.2	9.5	7.2	6.4	7.2	9.7	7.0	7.0	7.1	5.3	11.7	8.3	*
Spring 2003	6.4	6.4	6.6	*	7.6	6.9	6.9	7.9	5.8	4.0	7.8	5.4	*	5.5	*
Summer 2003	6.3	6.3	6.3	*	5.9	*	8.6	9.6	5.3	5.5	7.6	5.3	*	5.7	*
Autumn 2003	6.1	6.2	5.9	*	6.6	*	5.5	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.6	5.3	*	8.8	*

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

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

Note: Formerly table C.42. These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Consequently, levels data have been removed until full reweighted LFS datasets become available in spring 2004. See pp 7-9 of the Labour Market First Release, October 2003 on our website at www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/lmsuk1003.pdf for further information.

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

H.33

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport	Banking, finance and insurance	Public admin, education and health	Other services
SIC 1992	(A,B)	(C,E)	(D)	(F)	(G,H)	(I)	(J,K)	(L,M,N)	(O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
All									
Autumn 2002									
Winter 2002/2003									
Spring 2003									
Summer 2003									
Autumn 2003									
Redundancy rates* (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
All									
Autumn 2002	*	*	11.8	10.1	6.6	9.4	8.3	1.5	*
Winter 2002/2003	*	*	16.1	11.8	5.6	8.3	10.6	*	*
Spring 2003	*	*	13.6	12.4	5.9	6.4	7.7	1.3	*
Summer 2003	*	*	14.5	9.1	5.1	7.6	8.4	1.4	*
Autumn 2003	*	*	11.2	11.4	6.1	6.0	7.9	1.6	*

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

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

Note: Formerly table C.43. These data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Consequently, levels data have been removed until full reweighted LFS datasets become available in spring 2004. See pp 7-9 of the Labour Market First Release, October 2003 on our website at www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/lmsuk1003.pdf for further information.

CONSUMER PRICES J.11

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) Index (Jan 13, 1987=100)	Percentage change over 12 months	Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY) ^b Index (Jan 13 1987=100)	Percentage change over 12 months
		CHVJ	CJYR	CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX
2001	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
	Dec	110.7	1.3	183.5	2.8	181.8	2.4	173.5	2.2

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.

CONSUMER PRICES J.12

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	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	113.5	2.0	113.7	2.2
	Oct	110.4R	1.4	113.6R	1.9R	113.8	2.0
	Nov	110.3	1.3	113.6P	2.0P	113.9P	2.2P

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

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.

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 pri@ons.gov.uk
Productivity and unit wage costs	01633 812766
Qualifications (DfES)	0114 259 1322
Redundancy statistics	020 7533 6094
Retail Prices Index	
Ansafone service	020 7533 5866
Enquiries	020 7533 5874 rpi@ons.gov.uk
Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages (DfES)	0114 259 3374
Small firms (DTI)	0114 259 7537
Trade unions (DTI)	020 7215 5780
Training (DfES)	
Adult learning (general)	0114 259 3327
Employer provided training – research and evaluation	0114 259 3374
Employer provided training – statistics	0114 259 3374
Travel-to-Work Areas	
Composition and review of	020 7533 6114
Unemployment	020 7533 6094
Vacancies	
Vacancy Survey: total stocks of vacancies	020 7533 6162
Notified to Jobcentres	020 7533 6094
Youth Cohort Study (DfES)	0114 259 3639

FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics	020 7533 6094
Reconciliation of different sources of labour market data	020 7533 6178
Subnational labour markets	020 7533 6130
Low pay estimates	020 7533 6167

ONLINE

Labour Market Trends is available on the National Statistics website
www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=550&more=n

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

Nomis® (the on-line labour market statistics database): **www.nomisweb.co.uk**. See advert on pS17. **0191 334 2680**

National Statistics Time Series Data service. **0845 6013034**

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