

Contents

Labour market analysis and summary

April 2006 assessment 131

Key data 137

News

News and research 139

Items on: an experimental quality-adjusted labour input measure; age-related employment practices; maternity and paternity leave; working mothers – contrasting European experiences; and ‘employment penalties’ in the UK labour market.

Labour market statistics quarterly update 143

National Statistics feature

Comparison of statistics on jobs: December 2005 147

Compares estimates of jobs from the Labour Force Survey with corresponding estimates from the Workforce Jobs series.

Annette Walling and **Daniel Heap**, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Technical report

Seasonal adjustment review of the claimant count series 157

Explains the effects of this year’s review.

Nimmy Vijayakumar, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Tables

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

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Labour market analysis and summary

April 2006 assessment

By **Vassilis Madouros**, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

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.

Summary

The UK labour market appears to have softened in recent months, although it remains strong by historical standards. According to the latest data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the employment rate remained unchanged in the three months to February 2006 but the trend is falling, while the unemployment rate was up over the quarter and the trend is increasing. By comparison, however, total actual weekly hours worked showed an increase over the quarter. More up-to-date labour market indicators paint a similar picture. The claimant count (the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance) showed a further increase in March, while the number of vacancies in the economy (an indicator of unmet labour demand) showed a decrease in the three months to March. Looking at earnings growth, the excluding bonus series remained unchanged in the three months to February compared with the three months to January, while the including bonus series showed a strong increase, driven by bonus payments in the private services sector.

Employment

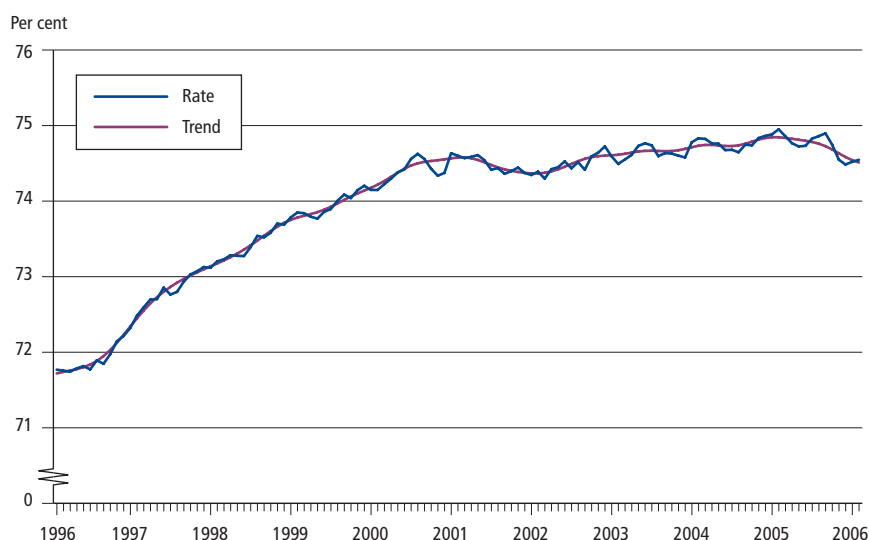
The latest employment figures show that the working-age employment rate in December-February 2006 stood at 74.5 per cent, unchanged from the previous three months (see **Figure 1**). Breaking this down by sex, the employment rate for men was 78.8 per cent, while the employment rate for women was 69.9 per cent, both unchanged from the previous quarter. The overall

trend in the working-age employment rate is falling.

The number of people aged 16 and over in employment increased by 76,000 over the latest quarter. This compares with a fall of 22,000 over the previous quarter. The total number of people in employment in the three months to February stood at 28.840 million and is a record high since comparable records began in 1971. Looking at the split by sex, ►

Figure 1

Working-age employment rate; United Kingdom; February 1996 to February 2006



Source: Labour Force Survey

► the employment level for men stood at 15.557 million (up 28,000 over the quarter), while the employment level for women stood at 13.282 million (up 48,000 over the quarter).

Looking at employment categories by type, quarterly increases were observed in both the number of employees and the number of self-employed. Looking at the self-employed in more detail, in the three months to February, there were 3.732 million self-employed people in the UK, a record high since comparable records began in 1992. Of these, 2.732 million were men and 999,000 were women. According to the latest data, the self-employed accounted for 12.9 per cent of total employment. The proportion of self-employed in total employment showed a strong increase throughout late 2002 and 2003, reaching a peak at 13.0 per cent in October-December 2003. Following that, it followed a slight downward trend until mid-2005 and since then has shown further increases (see **Figure 2**).

The quarterly rise in employment in December-February 2006 was driven by people working on a full-time basis. In detail, the number of people working full-time increased by 70,000 over the quarter to stand at 21.520 million, while the number of people working part-time increased by 6,000 over the same period to stand at 7.320 million. Of those working part-time, 8.7 per cent attributed their working pattern to their inability to find a full-time job.

The number of workforce jobs increased by 92,000 (0.3 per cent) between September and December 2005. Over the year, the number of workforce jobs increased by 171,000 (0.6 per cent). Looking at the industry breakdown, the largest increases in the number of jobs

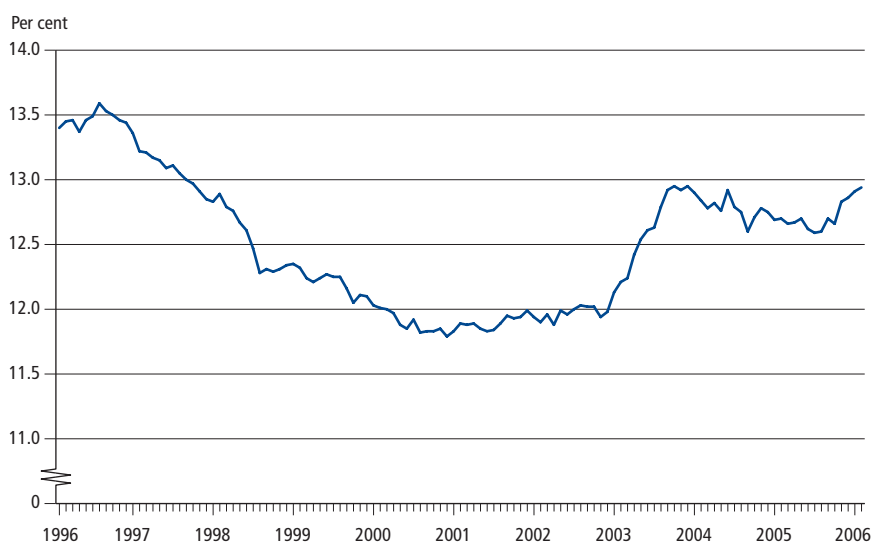
over the quarter were recorded in education, health and public administration (up 47,000 or 0.6 per cent) and finance and business services (up 32,000 or 0.5 per cent). The largest fall over the quarter was recorded in distribution,

hotels and restaurants (down 38,000 or 0.5 per cent).

Looking at hours worked, total actual weekly hours of work increased by 4.3 million over the quarter, to stand at 926.1 million in December-February 2006, a record high since

Figure 2

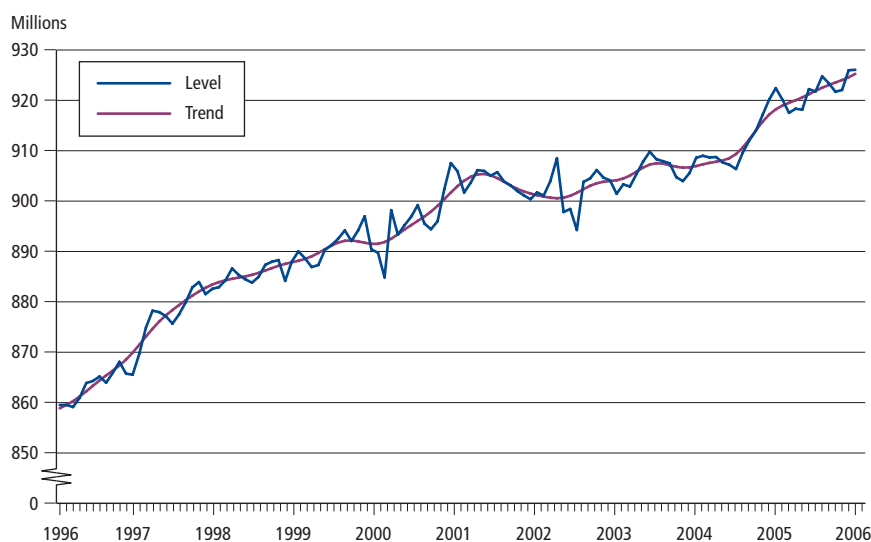
Self-employment as a percentage of total employment; United Kingdom; February 1996 to February 2006



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 3

Total actual weekly hours worked; United Kingdom; February 1996 to February 2006



Source: Labour Force Survey

comparable records began in 1971 (see **Figure 3**). For men, total actual weekly hours of work stood at 573.0 million (up by 3.2 million over the quarter), while for women they stood at 353.1 million (up by 1.2 million over the quarter). The increase in total actual weekly hours of work was due both to an increase in the number of people in employment and to an increase in the average number of hours worked (up 0.1 over the quarter). The trend in total actual weekly hours worked is increasing.

Unemployment

The latest unemployment figures for December-February 2006 suggest that the trend in the unemployment rate is increasing. The unemployment rate for people aged 16 and over was up 0.1 percentage point over the quarter, to stand at 5.1 per cent (see **Figure 4**). Breaking this down by sex, the unemployment rate for men was unchanged over the quarter, standing at 5.5 per cent, while the unemployment rate for women saw an increase of 0.2 percentage points, standing at 4.7 per cent. The latest estimate of the unemployment level is 1.559 million, up 30,000 over the quarter and 120,000 over the year. The quarterly increase in the unemployment level was driven entirely by women, with the number of unemployed women rising by 31,000 over the quarter to stand at 659,000. By comparison, the number of unemployed men remained unchanged at 900,000.

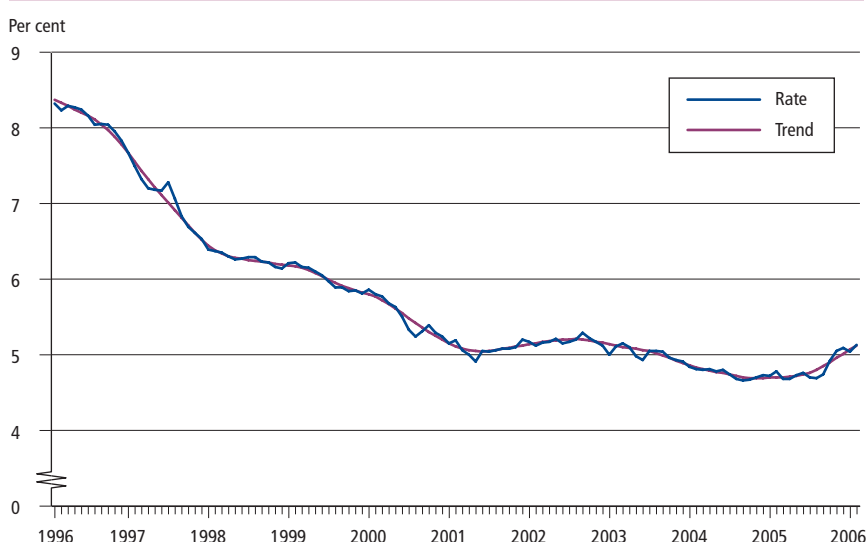
Looking at unemployment by age, the latest data show a strong increase in the number of unemployed people aged 35 to 49. The unemployment level for this age group increased by 44,000 over the quarter to stand at 404,000, while the unemployment rate for this age

group stood at 3.6 per cent, showing an increase of 0.4 percentage points over the quarter. The largest fall in the unemployment level was observed among the 18 to 24 age group (down 17,000 over the quarter) and was driven entirely by men.

Looking at the duration of unemployment, increases were observed across the board for all duration categories. In detail, the number of people unemployed for up to 6 months increased by 11,000 over the quarter, the number of

Figure 4

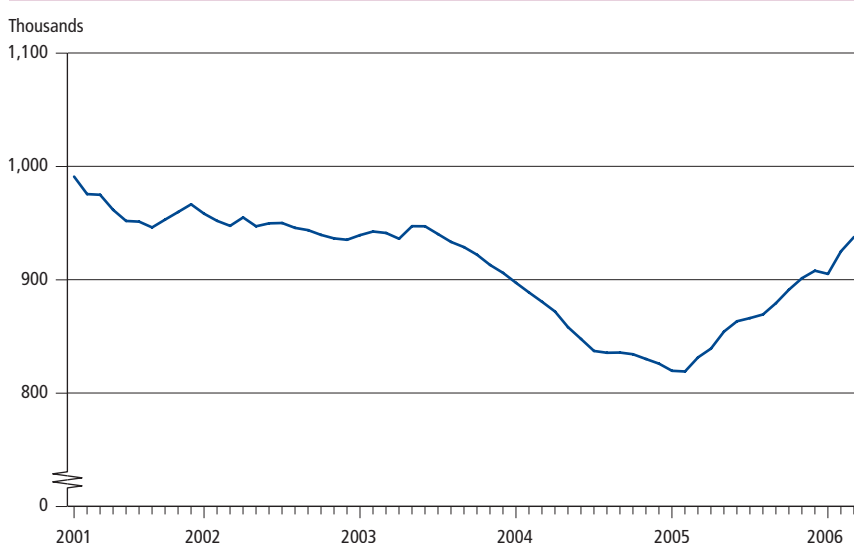
Unemployment rate; United Kingdom; February 1996 to February 2006



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 5

Jobseeker's Allowance claimant count; United Kingdom; March 2001 to March 2006



Source: Claimant count

- ▶ people unemployed between 6 and 12 months increased by 10,000 over the quarter and the number of people unemployed for more than 12 months increased by 10,000 over the quarter. Overall, the latest data suggest that the trend in the unemployment level is increasing.

The claimant count (the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance) increased by 12,600 in March and currently stands at 937,600 (see **Figure 5**). Over the year, the claimant count increased by 106,200 or 12.8 per cent. Monthly increases were observed across almost all regions, the highest being in the West Midlands (up 2,400), South East (up 1,900), North West (up 1,800) and Scotland (up 1,600). The only exception was London where a small fall was observed. Looking at flows, there was an increase in both claimant count inflows (up 4,600) and claimant count outflows (up 5,800).

Vacancies

The number of job vacancies is a leading indicator of the demand for labour. Job vacancies fell by 3,300 in the three months to March 2006 compared with the previous three months and by 43,300 compared with the same period last year (see **Figure 6**). The number of vacancies in the three months to March stood at 593,200 and the latest data suggest that the trend in the number of vacancies is close to flat. Looking at vacancies by industry, the quarterly fall in whole-economy vacancies was driven by distribution, hotels and restaurants (down 8,000 in the three months to March compared with the previous three months) as well as education, health and public administration (down 6,500). By comparison,

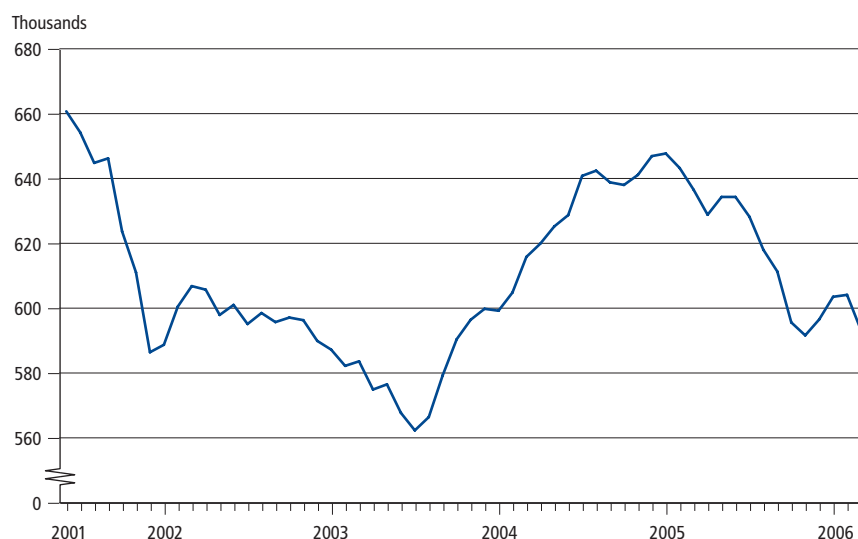
the number of vacancies in finance and business services increased by 10,400 in the three months to March compared with the previous three months and stood at a record high since comparable records began in 2001.

Economic inactivity

There were 7.926 million economically inactive people of working age in December-February 2006, a decrease of 13,000 over the quarter. This quarterly fall was driven by women, with the number

Figure 6

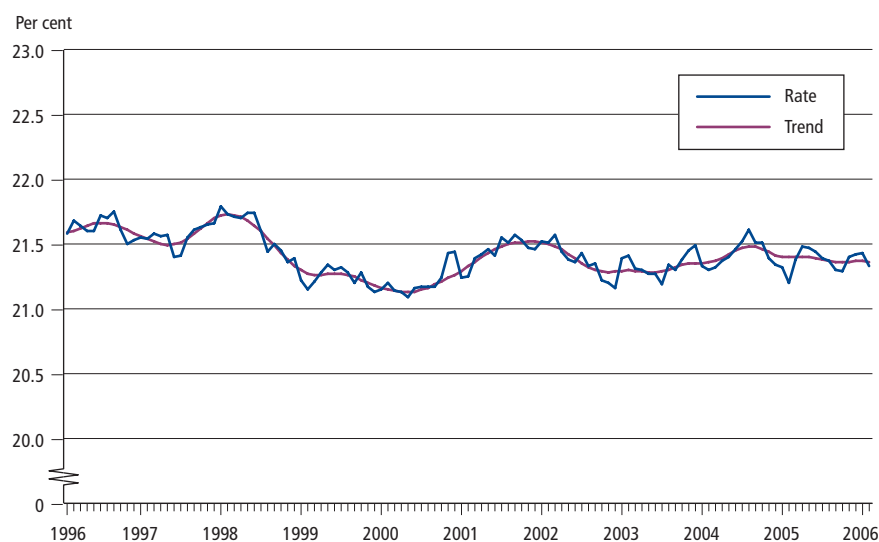
Number of vacancies; United Kingdom; June 2001 to March 2006



Source: Vacancy Survey

Figure 7

Working-age inactivity rate; United Kingdom; February 1996 to February 2006



Source: Labour Force Survey

of economically inactive women showing a fall of 30,000 over the quarter to stand at 4.742 million. By comparison, the number of economically inactive men increased by 17,000 over the quarter to stand at 3.184 million. Looking at rates to account for changes in the underlying population, there was a 0.1 percentage point fall in the working-age inactivity rate for people to stand at 21.3 per cent (see **Figure 7**). The inactivity rate for men currently stands at 16.5 per cent and for women at 26.5 per cent. The latest assessment suggests that the trend in the economic inactivity rate is flat.

Redundancies

The LFS redundancy rate in the three months to February stood at 5.7 per thousand employees, up 0.1 per thousand from the previous quarter and 0.2 per thousand over the year. This is slightly above the record low of 5.2 per thousand recorded in early 2005, but remains well below the average redundancy

rate recorded throughout the period that the series has been available (since 1995). The redundancy level increased by 1,000 over the quarter, standing at 141,000 and the trend appears to be levelling off.

Looking at redundancies by industry (not seasonally adjusted), falls in the redundancy level over the year were recorded in manufacturing, banking, finance and insurance, and transport and communication. By comparison, increases in the number of redundancies were recorded in construction, and distribution, hotels and restaurants. Manufacturing continues to show the largest number of redundancies compared with other industry sectors (see **Figure 8**).

Earnings

Turning to the latest earnings numbers, the whole economy including bonuses annual growth rate in earnings stood at 4.2 per cent in the three months to February – up from 3.6 per cent in the three

months to January. This is mostly due to a strong pick-up in earnings growth including bonuses in private sector services. February is a significant bonus month and bonuses this year were relatively strong compared with last year. In addition, however, the increase reflects a timing effect whereby some businesses that normally make their bonus payments in January or March made their bonus payments in February this year.

Looking at growth as measured by the whole economy excluding bonuses series, annual growth in the three months to February remained at 3.8 per cent, unchanged from the three months to January (see **Figure 9**). Earnings growth excluding bonuses has edged down in recent months, suggesting that underlying wage pressures in the economy remain subdued. The overall picture is of steady earnings growth, exceeding the rate of growth in consumer prices (see economic overview).

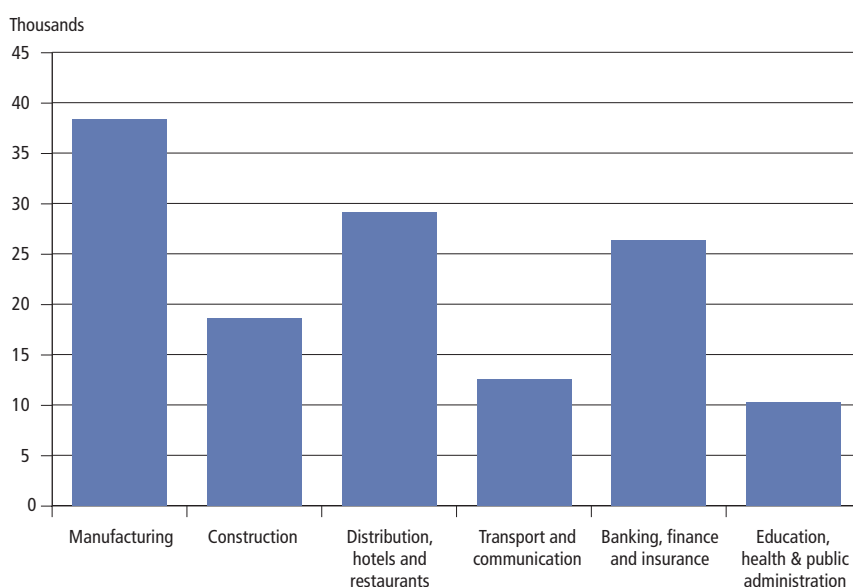
Looking at the manufacturing sector in more detail, earnings growth continues to strengthen. In the three months to February, annual growth in earnings as measured by the excluding bonus series stood at 4.4 per cent, having reached a recent low of 3.2 per cent in the summer of 2005, while earnings growth including bonuses stood at 4.8 per cent, having reached a recent low of 2.6 per cent in the summer of 2005.

Economic overview

The latest estimate of GDP showed a pick-up in output growth in the fourth quarter of 2005 with GDP growing by 0.6 per cent on the quarter and 1.8 per cent on the year. Looking at the more up-to-date

Figure 8

Redundancies by industry; United Kingdom; December to February 2006

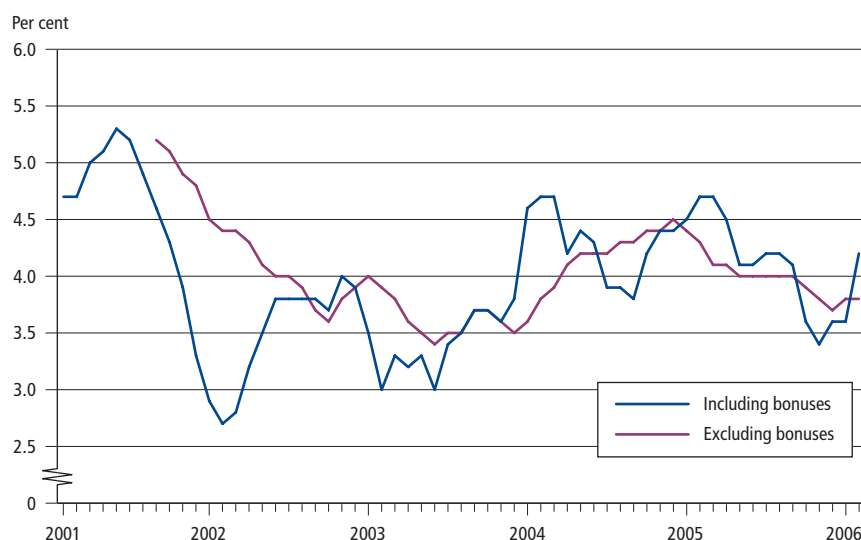


Source: Labour Force Survey

► index of production, this showed that in the three months to February output of the production industries increased by 0.5 per cent compared with the previous three months. The experimental index of services showed a 0.9 per cent increase in services industries' output in the three months to January compared with the previous three months. Looking at retail sales, in the three months to February the volume of retail sales was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous three months, indicating a slight weakening in retail sales in the first two months of 2006. The inflation rate, as measured by the Consumer Prices Index (CPI), stood at 2.0 per cent in the year to February, up from 1.9 per cent in the year to January. Looking at external indicators, the Chartered Institute of Purchasing and Supply reported that the UK manufacturing sector remained relatively muted in March, recording slower growth in production and new orders, while activity in the UK service sector expanded strongly over the same period, supported by strong gains

Figure 9

Whole economy average earnings growth; Great Britain; February 2001 to February 2006



Source: *Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey*

in incoming new business.

Overall, despite a slight pick-up apparent in output data towards the end of 2005, the latest labour market statistics continue to point to a softening labour market. There have been further increases in the unemployment rate and the claimant count, while the

employment rate and the number of vacancies have both fallen in recent months.

Further information

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Technical details of sources

Series	Sample size	Frequency	Time series
Labour Force Survey	53,000 households per quarter	Monthly	Three-month averages from spring 1992. Data from 1971 to 1992 are modelled three-month averages of the headline figures.
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 Survey	Around 1,000 firms	Quarterly	Since 1958

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

Labour market analysis and summary

Key data

		Change on month		Change on quarter		Change on year				
		Thousands	Rate	Thousands	Rate	Thousands	Rate	Thousands	Rate	Table
Employment^a	Dec-Feb 2006	28,840	74.5			76	0.0	147	-0.4	A.1
Men		15,557	78.8			28	0.0	80	-0.5	A.1
Women		13,282	69.9			48	0.0	66	-0.3	A.1
Full-time		21,520				70		123		B.1
Part-time		7,320				6		24		B.1
Employees		24,927				49		106		B.1
Self-employed		3,732				41		87		B.1
Hours worked (millions)	Dec-Feb 2006	926.1				4.3		3.6		B.21
Workforce jobs	Dec 2005	30,919				92		171		B.11
Manufacturing industry employee jobs	Dec-Feb 2006	3,068						-113		B.12
Vacancies^b	Jan-Mar 2006	593.2	2.3			-3.3	0.0	-43.3	-0.1	G.1
Unemployment^c	Dec-Feb 2006	1,559	5.1			30	0.1	120	0.4	C.1
Men		900	5.5			0	0.0	64	0.3	C.1
Women		659	4.7			31	0.2	56	0.4	C.1
Long-term (12 months and over)		326				10		30		C.1
Aged 18-24		453	11.4			-17	-0.5	29	0.6	C.1
Claimant count^d	March 2006	937.6	3.0	12.6	0.0			106.2	0.3	F.1
Men		694.6	4.1	9.4	0.1			77.6	0.5	F.1
Women		243.0	1.7	3.2	0.0			28.6	0.2	F.1
Long-term (over 12 months)		138.9		3.3				16.3		F.1
Aged 18-24		282.1		4.5				41.6		F.1
Workless households^e	Sep-Nov 2005	2,986	15.9					28	0.1	A.4
Adults in workless households		4,235	11.6					87	0.2	A.4
Children in workless households		1,829	16.0					91	0.9	A.4
Economically active^a	Dec-Feb 2006	30,399	78.7			107	0.1	266	-0.1	D.1
Men		16,457	83.5			28	0.0	144	-0.2	D.1
Women		13,941	73.5			79	0.2	122	-0.1	D.1
Economically inactive^f	Dec-Feb 2006	7,926	21.3			-13	-0.1	108	0.1	D.3
Men		3,184	16.5			17	0.0	64	0.2	D.3
Women		4,742	26.5			-30	-0.2	44	0.1	D.3
GB average earnings (excluding bonuses)^g	Dec-Feb 2006		3.8		0.0			-0.5	E.1	
Private sector			3.8		0.1			-0.4	E.1	
Public sector			4.0		-0.1			-0.7	E.1	
Manufacturing sector			4.4		0.2			0.7	E.1	
Services sector			3.7		-0.1			-0.7	E.1	
GB average earnings (including bonuses)^g	Dec-Feb 2006		4.2		0.6			-0.5	E.1	
Private sector			4.2		0.8			-0.5	E.1	
Public sector			4.3		-0.1			-0.3	E.1	
Manufacturing sector			4.8		0.2			1.5	E.1	
Services sector			4.0		0.6			-1.0	E.1	
Labour disputes^{e, h}	Year to Feb 2006	239						-422		I.11
Redundanciesⁱ	Dec-Feb 2006	141	5.7			1	0.1	6	0.2	H.31
Other indicators										
GDP ^j	2005 Q4		0.6			0.1		0.0		
Consumer Price Index ^{e, k}	Feb 2006		2.0		0.1			0.3		J.11
Retail Prices Index ^k	Feb 2006		2.4		0.0			-0.8		J.11

a Numbers are for those aged 16 and over; rates for those of working age (16-59 for women and 16-64 for men).

b Rate is the number of vacancies per 100 employee jobs.

c Numbers and rates are for those aged 16 and over.

d Denominator for rates equals claimant count plus workforce jobs.

e Not seasonally adjusted.

f Numbers and rates are for those of working age (16-59 for women and 16-64 for men).

g Rates are the annual changes in the index values for the last three months compared with the same period a year ago.

h Numbers are number of working days lost (thousands).

i The rate is the number of redundancies per thousand employees.

j The rate is the quarter-on-quarter growth rate of the chained volume measure of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

k Rates are the annual changes in the index values for the latest month compared with the same month a year ago.

Note: all figures are for the UK and seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated.

News and research

An experimental quality-adjusted labour input measure

Average hours worked increased by approximately 6 per cent between 1996 and 2004. After adjusting for the skills mix and other worker characteristics, the increase was around 9 per cent over the same period. These experimental statistics of quality-adjusted labour input (QALI) are described in an article published on the National Statistics website.

QALI is a measure of labour input that explicitly accounts for the skill

composition and variability of the labour force and so provides an insight into the level of human capital in the economy. QALI is produced by splitting hours worked into 576 worker types according to characteristics such as their educational attainment, age, industry and sex. Hours worked for each group are then weighted by the average wages in that group.

In November 2005 ONS released the results of an experimental quality-adjusted labour input (QALI) measure for 1996 to 2003. This measure has now been updated to cover 2004 and has also been

produced in a different index form to be suitable for use in multi-factor productivity analysis.

The main data source for QALI is Labour Force Survey microdata.

Further information

■ The results and accompanying articles can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=14206. For further information contact Peter Goodridge by email at peter.goodridge@ons.gov.uk.

Age-related employment practices

New research carried out on behalf of the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) looks at employers' policies, practices and preferences relating to age. The study by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR) was designed to establish the extent to which current employment policies and practices accord with equal opportunity with respect to age, and to provide a baseline for judging the effects of the Employment Equality (Age) Regulations 2006, due to become

effective from October this year. It was based on a representative sample of over 2,000 establishments with five or more employees and was conducted between November 2004 and May 2005.

The research found that those most likely to suffer discrimination in employment were young people and older people. It also found that age played a direct role in a wide range of policies and practices, and that some employers' policies and practices may potentially be in breach of the new regulations. The research found that while 72 per cent of establishments had an equal opportunities policy, only 56 per cent had one which addressed age

and just 19 per cent provided equal opportunities training covering age.

The report highlights the fact that incremental pay scales, which were used in 36 per cent of establishments, were 'potentially hazardous' under the new regulations, as were many recruitment practices and selection criteria which are age-related.

Another area examined by the survey is establishments' redundancy policies. There were found to be several criteria applied when selecting staff for redundancy, which were either discriminatory or potentially hazardous. These included length of service, 'last in, first out', age, and sickness absence records. ►

- Other areas of policy and practice covered by the survey include recruitment, performance appraisal, promotion and training, although age-related policies in these areas tended to be used in a very small proportion of establishments.

The report does state that the new regulations will provide that certain age-related rules or practices in pension schemes will continue to be lawful, where they can be objectively justified.

Further information

■ *Survey of employers' policies, practices and preferences relating to age*, by Hilary Metcalf and Pamela Meadows of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research is Number 49 in the DTI Employment Relations Research Series and available from the DTI at www.dti.gov.uk/erlinform.htm. To order a copy, telephone 0845 015 0010 or visit www.dti.gov.uk/publications.

Maternity and paternity leave

A new survey from the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) shows that mothers took longer periods of maternity leave in 2005 compared with 2002. This appeared to be a direct consequence of longer periods of Statutory Maternity Pay and longer maternity leave entitlements. Most mothers took around six months' leave in 2005 compared with four months in 2002.

Following the introduction of Statutory Paternity Pay and Statutory Paternity Leave, fathers took more leave around the birth of their child than did fathers in 2002. The proportion of fathers taking more than two weeks off rose from 22 per cent to 33 per cent.

Between 2002 and 2005 Ordinary Maternity Leave was extended from 18 to 26 weeks and Additional

Maternity Leave from 29 to 52 weeks. The amount of leave taken by mothers differed according to a range of personal characteristics. Mothers in well-paid jobs tended to take a greater range of leave. The self-employed took less leave than employees, while those in managerial occupations returned to work the quickest. However, financial considerations, above all else, determined the length of leave taken.

The majority of mothers returning to work in 2005 made some sort of change to their employment upon returning from maternity leave, usually reducing the number of hours they worked. The proportion of mothers who changed their employer upon returning halved from 41 per cent to 20 per cent. Much of this change is thought to be due to the right to request flexible working.

Self-employed fathers, like their self-employed partners, took less

time off than their employee counterparts. Also, nearly three-quarters of fathers made some change to their working patterns, including shorter hours and starting and finishing at different times. Between 2002 and 2005 fathers reported that their access to alternative working patterns had doubled.

The survey interviewed a representative sample of 2,504 mothers 17 months after the birth of their child. The 2005 survey was carried out by telephone, rather than the postal survey conducted in 2002.

Further information

■ *Maternity and Paternity Rights and Benefits: Survey of Parents 2005*, by Deborah Smeaton and Alan Marsh can be found at www.dti.gov.uk/erlinform.htm.

Working mothers – contrasting European experiences

Across Western Europe, just 25 per cent of mothers return to work before their child is a year old. However, as the child gets older, there are different experiences across countries. In the UK, 50 per cent of mothers are already working by the time their child is two years old, but in Ireland this does not happen until the child is three, and in Italy not until the child is four.

These are among the findings of new research by the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER). The study uses the European Household Panel Survey, which has followed samples of households in different European Union countries over eight years.

Focusing on women who gave

birth to a child during the survey and following them over time, the study found that the time before returning to work depends, to different degrees, on the mothers' qualifications and on their rights to parental leave. The three countries where mothers return to work the quickest – Belgium, the Netherlands and Portugal – are those countries with the shortest parental leave entitlement, just three months. Although mothers in countries with longer parental leave entitlements (up to three years) tend to delay their return, there are strong incentives for women in some of these countries not to give up their careers. These include job protection and the preservation of pension and seniority rights.

Women in Ireland, Germany, the Netherlands and the UK tend to choose part-time work so as to

balance work and family life.

However, mothers in the southern European countries tend to work in small family businesses or without a contract of employment.

The study also notes that participation in the labour market is similar across countries for the more educated women, and most of the difference in mothers' participation in Europe is more noticeable among less educated women.

Further information

■ *Employment Decisions of European Women after Childbirth* is summarised in *Taking the Long View*, the 2005/06, the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) Report, available at www.iser.essex.ac.uk/pubs/iser-reports/.

'Employment penalties' in the UK labour market

Women, ethnic minorities, disabled people and older people are all at a disadvantage in the UK labour market in terms of their likelihood of having a job. But according to new research from the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER), carried out on behalf of DWP, almost all forms of 'disadvantage' have been in decline over the past 10 years.

The study, which was commissioned as a DWP contribution to the Equalities Review's work programme, measured 'employment penalties'; the extent to which women are less

likely to have a job than men, ethnic minorities less likely than white people and so on, after taking account of factors like education and local labour markets.

The research found that employment penalties for women, and especially for mothers, have been falling rapidly, even though they still have lower employment rates than men. More detailed analysis showed others are much less likely to have a job than men or childless women. Single women were found not to be disadvantaged when compared with single men.

Employment penalties vary widely between different ethnic groups. Although Caribbean women are actually more likely to have a job

than equivalent white women, all other minority groups are worse off than whites, with Pakistani and Bangladeshi women being by far the most disadvantaged.

Other groups identified as having lower employment rates were people in their fifties when compared with younger adults and those with health problems.

Further information

■ *Persistent Employment Disadvantage 1974-2003*, by Richard Berthoud and Morten Blekesaune, can be found at www.iser.essex.ac.uk/pubs/work-paps/pdf/2006-09.pdf.

News

Labour market statistics quarterly update

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

Improvements introduced February – April 2006

Labour Market Review 2006

This new ONS flagship publication was published on 23 March 2006. *Labour Market Review 2006* focuses on the longer term trends taking place in the labour market and is linked to the publication of the online *Guide to Labour Market Statistics* (see below). The full report can be found on the National Statistics website (www.statistics.gov.uk/labourmarketreview). It provides an accessible ideal reference source for anyone with a labour market interest. The Review presents data series back to the 1970s (where possible) and includes chapters on labour demand, employment, unemployment, inactivity, labour costs, the wider economy, and recent developments in labour market statistics. The web version of the report includes direct links to the online *Guide to Labour Market Statistics* explaining the use of labour market concepts, sources and methods etc. *Labour Market*

Review replaced *State of the Labour Market* which was last published in 2004.

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Labour market statistics guide

The *Guide to Labour Market Statistics* was released on the National Statistics website on 23 March 2006. The guide has been developed to focus on the key labour market statistics concepts, sources, methods, and channels of dissemination. It also provides summary tables showing details of data availability for different geographical levels. The guide aims to provide users with an easily accessible source of information about all aspects of ONS's labour market statistics outputs, to help users improve their understanding of the extensive range of data, and so to support better-informed analyses and interpretations. The guide complements the new labour market publication – see above. The guide will be updated regularly with new

sections and updates to the completed sections and is fully accessible on the website (see www.statistics.gov.uk/labour_guide).

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Average Earnings Index

From February this year ONS has been providing additional information on how the levels and timing of bonus payments affects earnings growth. The bonus 'season' runs from December to April and these analyses show how large bonus payments affect the whole economy single month growth rates. Both the changes in the levels of bonuses from year to year and the timing of bonus payments are analysed. This builds on the work described in an article by David Freeman looking at the impact of bonus payments on the AEI (see *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002, pp 667-671).

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Comparison of LFS and WFJ statistics on jobs

The Review of Employment and Jobs Statistics recommended that comparisons between estimates of jobs produced from household and business surveys should be made on a quarterly basis. Following that recommendation, a summary comparison between the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Workforce Jobs series (WFJ) estimates of total UK jobs will be published each quarter, in an annex to the Question and Answer (Q&A) briefing that accompanies the Labour market statistics First Release. A summary comparison of the LFS and WFJ figures for December 2005 was published on 12 April 2006: www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=9539.

The annex will be updated on a quarterly basis, when the latest WFJ statistics are released. A series of more in-depth articles is also planned. One focusing on the comparison for December 2005 is included in this edition of *Labour Market Trends*, see pxx. Subsequent articles will be published on the National Statistics website. See: www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=14358.

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New quality reporting

The reporting of quality issues has been improved from February 2006 with information linked from the Labour market statistics First Release. A new summary quality

report for the LMS First Release can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/article.asp?id=1354. This report aims to provide users with information on fitness for purpose of these estimates. It covers issues of relevance, accuracy, timeliness and punctuality, accessibility and clarity, comparability, coherence and a summary of methods used to compile the outputs.

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Work in progress

Local area data

Following the publication of an experimental series of model-based estimates of local area unemployment levels and rates (see pp37-43, *Labour Market Trends*, January 2003), a new random effects model has been developed, which was found to produce better quality estimates than a fixed effects model. The external quality assurance phase of the project was completed in April 2005 and the National Statistician has approved these statistics for National Statistics status, subject to resolving issues relating to their presentation. Supporting documentation has been developed to label the modelled estimates clearly, explain how they were produced, describe in what

circumstances they should be used and identify their limitations. These estimates will now officially be launched in the next web-based publication of the local area labour market statistical indicators (see *Labour Market Trends*, November 2005, p451). The date of this publication is being reviewed to ensure the latest definitive APS estimates are also available. Work is continuing to extend the methodology to develop a multivariate model estimating two of the three economic activity statuses.

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LFS for calendar quarters

The Review of the Framework for Labour Market Statistics recommended that the LFS move

from seasonal quarters to calendar quarters in line with Eurostat regulations. ONS will be making annual changes to the LFS questionnaire each January from 2007. This year the annual changes were made in December 2005 to avoid having mid-quarter changes and to allow for both a December-February quarter and a January-March quarter to be constructed on a consistent basis. The first calendar quarter microdata will be published in May 2006, but a complete back series of microdata products will take longer to produce.

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Future developments

LFS reweighting

It is planned to introduce modernised LFS processing systems that will enable new population data to be incorporated into revised LFS microdata to the same sort of timetable currently achieved for LFS time series by using the interim adjustment procedure. The current plan is for delivery of the new system in 2006. Following testing, live running should commence in late 2006 or early 2007. Once the system goes live, users can expect the microdata and aggregate level LFS monthly outputs to be brought into line with the current population estimates, and a regime of annual updating of outputs to the intercensal population totals.

While the focus of the early benefits project is on the monthly LFS system, the implications for production of other LFS products will have to be considered. These include: LFS household level files; LFS longitudinal files; and local area LFS files. During 2006 a plan will be drawn up making clear for users the timing for bringing the weighting of all these microdata sources into line with the latest population estimates. (See www.statistics.gov.uk/about/Methodology_by_theme/downloads/Keeping_LFS_estimates_in_line.pdf for more details.)

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2011 Census

The response to the public consultation document was published on the National Statistics website on 8 March 2006, along

with supporting documents summarising user requirements, see www.statistics.gov.uk/about/consultations/2011Census_response.asp. Supplementary papers providing slightly more detail on the user requirements for labour market, NS-SEC and qualifications were also released. A Census topic group continues to meet to discuss issues relevant to the labour market and to recommend questions for the Census test being conducted during 2007.

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Work and worklessness among households

Work is underway to develop a household version of the APS datasets, in order to improve the quality of family and household level labour market statistics, particularly for local areas. The aim is to switch the data source for the workless households release from the LFS to the APS once the impact on key series has been assessed.

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Standard Industrial Classification

ONS is planning for the introduction of the new European standard industrial classification NACE Rev. 2, known as Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC 2007) in the UK. This represents a significant change compared with the current UK standard (SIC2003). The new classification reflects the greater importance of services in the world economy, in particular in relation to information and

communication technologies. Its implementation needs to be carefully co-ordinated across Europe, since in the production of European statistics it is important that Member States make these changes at the same time. A European regulation has been prepared. The current plans are to move the Annual Employment estimates to the new basis for the reference year 2008 and short business survey estimates in 2009. A timetable has not yet been established for the LFS. When statistics are published in the new basis, a back series will be provided.

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Business Register and Employment Survey

As part of the long term move to BRES in 2006 the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI/1) will take on Business Register Survey (BRS) data. As part of this process ABI/1 will be moving its reference date from December to September to bring it into line with BRS. Where businesses are selected for both surveys, the ABI/1 form will be suppressed and only a BRS form sent. This will mean a reduction in the number of ABI forms sent of approximately 15,000. The exact process of how the BRS data will be incorporated into the ABI/1 results system is still under discussion.

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National Statistics feature

Comparison of statistics on jobs: December 2005

By **Annette Walling** and **Daniel Heap**, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- According to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) there were 29.84 million jobs in the UK in November 2005-January 2006. This estimate is 1.08 million (3.5 per cent) lower than the Workforce Jobs (WFJ) figure for December 2005.
- Once the measurable factors causing differences between the two sources have been taken into account, the adjusted LFS estimate of jobs is 98,000 (0.3 per cent) higher than the adjusted WFJ figure.
- The LFS and WFJ estimates of annual change, and long-term trends, in numbers of jobs are broadly consistent with each other, but there is less correlation between estimates of quarterly change.
- For most regions the LFS estimates of civilian employee jobs are lower than the WFJ figures. The biggest difference is in London, where the LFS figure for November 2005-January 2006 is 629,000 (15.7 per cent) lower than the WFJ figure for December 2005.

Introduction

This article compares statistics on jobs from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) with equivalent estimates from the Workforce Jobs (WFJ) series. It is one of a series of articles designed to enhance users' understanding of employment and jobs statistics, and to monitor the effects of statistical developments designed to improve coherence between sources.

In January 2006 ONS published the findings of a major review which examined the quality of employment and jobs statistics. The Review of Employment and Jobs Statistics¹ highlighted differences between the estimates of jobs produced from household and business surveys, and identified many of the reasons why these differences occur. It also described a number of statistical developments that ONS has implemented to improve the quality of employment and jobs statistics, and recommended further improvements that could be made.

The Review recommended that comparisons of jobs estimates from

household and business surveys should continue to be made on a quarterly basis, and that an improved, more informative, structure should be developed for presenting these comparisons. This series of articles arises from that recommendation. Each article in the series will include a summary table comparing recent estimates of total UK jobs from the LFS and the WFJ series. More detailed comparisons will also be made, focusing on different aspects of jobs statistics. This article focuses on estimates of employee jobs by region. A subsequent article will compare LFS and WFJ estimates of jobs by industry sector.

Employment and jobs statistics

The statistical concept of employment – measured by the LFS as the number of people working at least one hour in the survey reference week – differs from the concept of the number of jobs, since a person can have more than one job. The LFS, which collects

► information mainly from residents of private households, is the principal source of statistics on the number of people in employment.

The LFS can also be used to produce estimates of the total number of jobs in the UK, by adding together the LFS employment figures (which are equivalent to main jobs) and those for workers with second jobs. However, the WFJ series, which is compiled mainly from surveys of businesses, is the principal source of statistics on jobs by industry, since it provides a more reliable industry breakdown than the LFS. The LFS industry breakdown is based on information collected from individuals about the organisation for which they work, rather than directly from businesses, and is therefore more likely to suffer from reporting error.

ONS is investigating the feasibility of linking LFS records to the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR), as recommended by the Review of Employment and Jobs Statistics. If successful, the IDBR linkage project should improve the LFS breakdown of jobs by industry and workplace, and improve coherence between the LFS and the WFJ series.

A more detailed overview of the concepts, definitions and sources mentioned in this article is given in **Box 1**. Further information is available from the National Statistics website².

Comparison of LFS and WFJ statistics on total UK jobs

The first part of **Table 1** shows a comparison between the LFS estimate of total UK jobs for November 2005-January 2006, and the corresponding WFJ figure for

Box 1

Concepts, definitions and sources

There are two main measures of employment: the number of people with jobs, and the number of jobs. These two concepts are not the same, since a person can have more than one job.

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is the principal source of statistics on the number of people in employment. The LFS collects information from residents of private households and NHS accommodation. Students in halls of residence are also covered, by collecting information from the parents' household. The headline LFS series (total UK employment) comprises: people aged 16 or over who did paid work in the survey reference week, either as an employee or as a self-employed person; those who had a job they were temporarily away from; those on government-supported employment and training programmes; and unpaid family workers. The LFS can also be used to produce estimates of total UK jobs, by adding together the LFS employment figures (which count employed people and so are equivalent to main jobs) and those for workers with second jobs.

The Workforce Jobs (WFJ) series is the principal source of statistics on jobs by industry, because it provides a more reliable breakdown by industry than the LFS. The headline WFJ series (total UK jobs) is the sum of: employee jobs (measured mainly through business surveys); self-employment jobs (from the LFS); jobs in HM Forces, and government-supported trainees (both compiled from administrative sources). Vacant jobs are not included.

December 2005. The LFS estimate has been calculated by adding together the headline LFS figures for total employment (main jobs) and those for workers with second jobs, both of which are published in Table 3 of the monthly labour market statistics First Release³ and Table B.1 in the tables section of *Labour Market Trends*. The WFJ figure for total UK jobs is published in Table 5 of the labour market statistics First Release and Table B.11 in the tables section of *Labour Market Trends*.

Table 1 also shows a breakdown for the main components of total jobs. The LFS figures for employee and self-employment jobs shown in **Table 1** differ from the headline employee/self-employed figures in the labour market statistics First Release since they include second jobs, whereas the headline figures count each employed person only once and so are equivalent to main jobs only. The employee/self-employed split for second jobs has

been produced by applying the proportions of second jobs that are employee/self-employed (calculated from the LFS microdata) to the headline LFS figure for workers with second jobs.

Since both the LFS and WFJ estimates of jobs are based on sample surveys, they are subject to sampling variation. The sampling variability of the differences between the LFS and WFJ estimates of jobs (95% confidence interval) is likely to be roughly $\pm 300,000$ to $\pm 400,000$. This is an approximate calculation using estimated coefficients of variation of the LFS and WFJ series, published in the Final Report of the Review of Employment and Jobs Statistics (page 83)¹.

The following key points emerge from the comparison shown in the first part of **Table 1**.

- The unadjusted LFS estimate of total UK jobs is lower than the WFJ estimate, by 1.08 million (3.5 per cent). This is well

Table 1**LFS and WFJ statistics of jobs contributing to UK output;^{a,b} United Kingdom; seasonally adjusted**

Thousands and per cent

	Labour Force Survey ^a (000s)	Workforce Jobs ^b (000s)	Difference LFS-WFJ (000s)	Difference: LFS-WFJ (%)
A. Comparison of LFS and WFJ statistics				
LFS total employment (main jobs) ^c	28,806	..	..	..
LFS workers with second jobs	1,037	..	..	..
Total UK jobs	29,843	30,919	-1,076	-3.5
of which:				
Employee jobs ^d	25,592	26,674	-1,082	-4.1
Employee main jobs	24,889	..	..	..
Employee second jobs ^e	703	..	..	..
Self-employment jobs	4,054	3,950	104	2.6
Self-employment main jobs	3,720	3,720	0	0.0
Self-employment second jobs ^e	334	230	104	45.4
Government-supported trainees	105	88	17	19.3
Unpaid family workers ^f	92	..	92	..
HM Forces ^d	..	206	-206	..
B. Adjustments for survey coverage and response issues^g				
Jobs not covered by the LFS				
Temporary foreign workers ^h	250	..	..	..
Armed forces not living in private accommodation ⁱ	110	..	..	..
Workers living in communal establishments ^j	80	..	..	..
3rd and subsequent employee jobs ^k	80	..	..	..
Jobs not covered by the WFJ series				
Employee jobs in private households ^l	..	60	..	..
Second self-employment jobs ^m	..	104	..	..
Unpaid family workers ⁿ	..	92	..	..
Survey response issues				
Double-counting due to over-reporting of self-employment ^o	..	-340	..	..
LFS non-response bias ^p	230	..	..	..
LFS proxy response error (main jobs) ^q	150	..	..	..
LFS proxy response error (2nd jobs) ^q	90	..	..	..
ABI/STES response errors ^r	..	-100	..	..
C: Adjusted estimates of total UK jobs	30,833	30,735	98	0.3

Sources: Labour Force Survey; Workforce Jobs series^a LFS estimates for November 2005 to January 2006.^b WFJ series estimates for December 2005.^c The headline LFS employment figure comprises employee and self-employment main jobs, government-supported trainees and unpaid family workers.^d The LFS employee jobs figures include armed forces employees living in private households.^e The LFS employee/self-employed split for second jobs has been produced by applying proportions from the LFS microdata (December 2005 to February 2006) to the headline figure for workers with second jobs (November 2005 to January 2006).^f Unpaid family workers are not included in the WFJ estimate of total UK jobs.^g A description of each issue is given in **Box 2**.^h Estimate based on Home Office and ONS migration statistics.ⁱ WFJ armed forces figure minus LFS microdata estimate of those in private households (December 2005 to February 2006).^j Estimate from pilot survey of communal establishments, Great Britain, autumn 2000.^k Annual estimate from Family Resources Survey 2004/5.^l Estimate based on LFS microdata (December 2005 to February 2006).^m LFS figure for people with two self-employment jobs (November 2005 to January 2006).ⁿ LFS figure for unpaid family workers (November 2005 to January 2006).^o Estimate based on LFS microdata (December 2005 to February 2006).^p Estimate based on ONS study of non-response bias (Freeth, Greenwood and Lound, 2005).^q Estimate based on proxy response study (Dawe and Knight, 1997) and LFS microdata (December 2005 to February 2006).^r Estimate taken from ABI follow-up survey, 2004.

.. Not applicable.

Note: The sampling variability of the difference between the LFS and WFJ estimates of jobs (95% confidence interval) is estimated to be roughly $\pm 300,000$ to $\pm 400,000$.

- ▶ outside the approximate sampling variability of the difference (roughly $\pm 300,000$ to $\pm 400,000$).
- The unadjusted LFS estimate of employee jobs is lower than the WFJ figure, by 1.08 million (4.1 per cent).
- The LFS estimate of self-employment jobs is 104,000 (2.6 per cent) higher than the figure used in the WFJ series. This is because the WFJ self-employment jobs figure, although taken from the LFS, excludes self-employment second jobs held by people whose main job is self-employed.
- The LFS estimate of people on government-supported employment and training programmes is 17,000 (19.3 per cent) higher than the WFJ figure (which is from administrative sources).
- The LFS estimate of total UK jobs includes 92,000 unpaid family workers, whereas unpaid family workers are not covered by the WFJ series.
- The WFJ estimate of total UK jobs includes 206,000 non-civilian jobs in the armed forces (from administrative sources). Since the LFS covers armed forces employees living in private households only, these are included in the LFS employee jobs figure and are not shown separately.

Reconciliation of WFJ and LFS statistics of total UK jobs

The Review of Employment and Jobs Statistics identified about 30 reasons for the differences between the LFS and WFJ estimates of total UK jobs. Some of these can be

quantified using information from the LFS and other sources, while others are much more difficult to measure. The final report described each of these factors, quantified as many as possible, and used this information to reconcile the LFS and WFJ statistics for June 2005. A summary of this analysis was published in *Labour Market Trends* in March 2006⁴. Since then, further analytical work has been done to improve methods for measuring some of the factors identified in the review.

The second part of **Table 1** shows the measurable factors causing differences between the LFS and WFJ figures for total UK jobs. These are grouped into three categories:

- jobs not covered by the LFS,
- jobs not covered by the WFJ series,
- survey response issues.

The following items listed under these headings are relatively easy to measure on a quarterly basis, using information from the LFS (the figures in brackets are estimates for December 2005):

- armed forces jobs not covered by the LFS (110,000),
- jobs that may be double-counted in the WFJ series due to over-reporting of self-employment in the LFS (340,000),
- employee jobs in private households not covered by the WFJ series (60,000),
- second self-employment jobs not covered by the WFJ series (104,000),
- unpaid family workers not covered by the WFJ series (92,000).

The other factors shown in **Table 1** are more difficult to measure. The figures shown for these items are rough estimates based on one-off pieces of research and other sources.

A description of each item, and how it has been measured, is given in **Box 2**.

The final row of **Table 1** shows estimates of total UK jobs that have been adjusted to take account of the measurable factors causing differences between the LFS and WFJ statistics. Once these factors have been taken into consideration, the adjusted LFS estimate of total UK jobs is higher than the WFJ estimate for December 2005, by 98,000 (0.3 per cent). There are about 20 additional factors that could explain this remaining difference between the LFS and WFJ estimates. These are described in the Review of Employment and Jobs Statistics Final Report but are not shown in **Table 1** because they are difficult to quantify. They include, for example:

- timing effects (the LFS estimates are averages for three-month periods, whereas business surveys measure the number of jobs on a particular day);
- sampling variability of estimates from household and business surveys.

The key points from the comparison shown in the second part of **Table 1** are that:

- the adjusted LFS estimate of total UK jobs, approximately allowing for coverage and response issues causing differences between the two sources, is 98,000 higher than the WFJ estimate (0.3 per cent);
- this difference between the adjusted LFS and WFJ estimates appears to be within the bounds of the sampling variability of the difference (roughly $\pm 300,000$ to $\pm 400,000$). However, it should be noted that the adjustments are themselves subject to a margin of uncertainty, and there are other

Box 2

Factors causing differences between LFS and WFJ estimates of jobs

The following factors can be measured using information from the LFS and other sources. There are about 20 additional factors, which are more difficult to quantify.

Temporary foreign workers

Foreign workers who come to the UK for periods of less than a year are not covered in the LFS employment and jobs statistics. This is because: (a) the LFS sample excludes people who have been resident in their household for less than 6 months, and (b) the population totals to which the LFS results are weighted exclude people visiting the UK for less than 12 months. It is difficult to measure the number of jobs held by temporary foreign workers. The figure shown in **Table 1** (250,000) is a rough estimate based on ONS migration statistics (from the International Passenger Survey) and Home Office administrative data (from the Workers Registration Scheme).

Armed forces not living in private households

The LFS employment and jobs statistics include armed forces personnel living in private households, since these are covered by the LFS sample. However, the LFS sample does not cover those living on armed forces bases, and these are also excluded from the population estimates to which the LFS results are weighted. The estimate for armed forces jobs not covered in the LFS (110,000) has been calculated as the difference between the WFJ figure for non-civilian HM Forces jobs (which is from administrative sources) and the LFS estimate of jobs in armed forces occupations. The LFS estimate is based on results from the microdata, with armed forces jobs defined as those in Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) 2000 codes 1171 (Officers in armed forces) and 3311 (NCOs and other ranks).

Workers living in communal establishments

The LFS employment and jobs statistics cover workers living in NHS accommodation and student halls of residence, but not those living in other communal establishments, such as hostels and lodging houses. The figure shown for workers in communal establishments (80,000) is a rough estimate based on a pilot survey carried out in autumn 2000⁹.

Third and subsequent jobs

The LFS covers main and second jobs, but does not collect information about third and subsequent jobs. The estimate for third and subsequent jobs not included in the LFS (80,000) is from the Family Resources Survey for 2004/5.

Employee jobs in private households

The employee jobs component of the WFJ series is mainly compiled from business surveys (the Annual Business Inquiry and the Short-Term Employer Surveys) which do not cover jobs in private households (housekeepers, nannies etc.). The number of employee jobs in private households (60,000) has been estimated from the LFS microdata and is defined as employee jobs in Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 1992 sector P: Private households with employed persons.

Second self-employment jobs

The WFJ self-employment jobs figures are derived from the LFS, but the figures used in the WFJ series explicitly exclude any self-employment second jobs held by people whose main job is self-employed. The rationale for this is that if a person has two self-employment jobs then their second job is likely to be an extension of their main job. Further analytical work is being done to determine whether this assumption is still valid, given that self-employment has increased in recent years, and the nature of self-employment jobs may have changed. The figure shown for second self-employment jobs not included in the WFJ series (104,000) is the difference between the LFS self-employment jobs figure for November 2005-January 2006 and the corresponding WFJ figure for December 2005. The LFS self-employment jobs figure shown in **Table 1** covers all self-employment jobs, including second jobs held by people whose main job is self-employed.

Unpaid family workers

The LFS employment figures include people who did unpaid work for their own or a relative's business during the survey reference week. This is in line with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of employment. The Short-Term Employment Surveys (STES) do not count unpaid workers. The Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) asks employers to count unpaid workers separately, but these are not included in the ABI employee job totals to which the STES results are benchmarked. Therefore, the WFJ series does not cover jobs held by unpaid family workers. The figure shown for unpaid family workers not included in the WFJ (92,000) is the LFS estimate of unpaid family workers for November 2005-January 2006.

Double-counting due to over-reporting of self-employment

The WFJ self-employment jobs figures are derived from the LFS. In the LFS, the employee/self-employment split is

Box 2 *continued***Factors causing differences between LFS and WFJ estimates of jobs**

based on respondent self-classification of their employment status. Results from the microdata indicate that a large number of people who classify their main job as self-employed are either paid by agencies or they are sole directors of limited businesses. Business surveys would classify these people as employees. This may cause double-counting in the WFJ total jobs series, since these jobs could be counted in both the WFJ employee jobs figures and the LFS self-employment figures. The figure for double-counting in the WFJ total jobs series (340,000) has been estimated from the LFS microdata.

Non-response bias in the LFS

The household characteristics associated with non-response on the LFS are also related to key economic activity variables. This may result in underestimation of employment and jobs. The figure shown for under-coverage of jobs caused by non-response bias (230,000) is a rough estimate based on a study carried out in 2005.

Proxy response error in the LFS

LFS interviewers can accept information by proxy for household members who are not available for interview. Proxy respondents may not always provide accurate information, which may cause the LFS to underestimate employment and jobs. The number of employee main jobs not counted in the LFS due to proxy response error (150,000) has been estimated using information from a one-off study of proxy responses, together with results from the LFS microdata. The estimates are very approximate, since the study of proxy responses was based on a small sample and was carried out over 10 years ago⁶.

The number of employee second jobs not counted in the LFS due to proxy error (90,000) has been estimated using information from the microdata alone, since very few second jobs were reported in the study of proxy

responses. The estimate has been produced by applying the age/sex-specific second job rate for personal responses to the age/sex breakdown for proxy responses. The method assumes that personal and proxy responses relate to similar types of people, after allowing for age/sex differences. It does not allow for any more complex interactions that may exist between proxy response and other variables.

ABI/STES response error

Qualitative research suggests that employers are not always clear what information is required when they take part in the ABI and the STES. The ABI follow-up survey, carried out in 2004, indicated that response error may cause business surveys to overestimate employee jobs. For example, some employers had counted employees who had recently left or joined the organisation but were not actually in post during the survey reference period. The figure for jobs over-counted in the WFJ series (100,000) is an estimate based on the ABI follow-up survey.

Additional factors

The Review of Employment and Jobs Statistics identified about 20 additional factors causing differences between the WFJ and LFS estimates of total UK jobs. These are described in the final report of the review. They include, for example:

- timing effects (the LFS estimates are averages for three-month periods, whereas business surveys measure the number of jobs on a particular day);
- sampling variability of estimates from household and business surveys;
- jobs not covered by business surveys due to businesses not being recorded in the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR);
- jobs not counted in business surveys due to reporting error or non-response bias.

- factors causing differences between the two sources which have not been adjusted for.

Comparison of statistics on changes in total UK jobs

The previous section highlighted differences between the LFS and WFJ estimates of total UK jobs for December 2005. However, labour market analysts are often interested in changes in numbers of jobs over

time, not just the absolute number of jobs in a particular period. Although the LFS and WFJ estimates are not currently consistent in terms of levels, the question arises whether estimates of short-term changes, and longer-term trends, from these two sources are consistent with each other.

Table 2 shows a comparison between the LFS and WFJ estimates of quarterly and annual changes in

total UK jobs to December 2005. The estimates of change are based on LFS and WFJ statistics that have not been adjusted for the factors causing differences between the two sources. The key points from the comparison are that:

- according to the LFS, the number of UK jobs decreased by 37,000 (0.1 per cent) over the three months to December 2005. This is in contrast to the WFJ series,

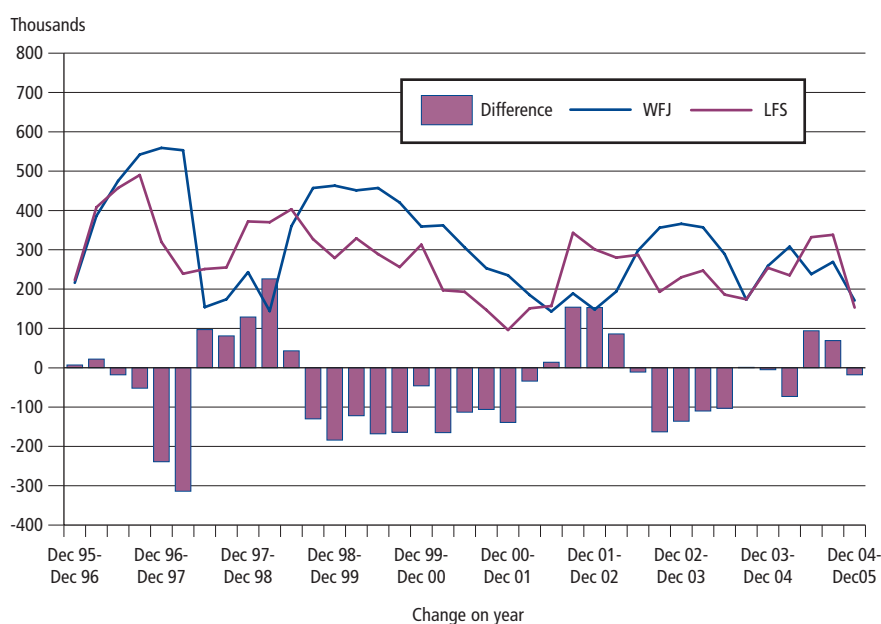
Table 2

LFS and WFJ estimates of short-term changes in total UK jobs; United Kingdom; changes to December 2005, seasonally adjusted

	LFS estimates of change (000s and %)	WFJ estimates of change (000s and %)	Difference: changes in levels: LFS-WFJ (000s)	Difference: percentage changes in levels: LFS-WFJ (% points)
Thousands and per cent				
Change on quarter: Sep 05-Dec 05				
Change in total UK jobs	-37	92	-129	-
Percentage change in total UK jobs	-0.1	0.3	-	-0.4
Change on year: Dec 04-Dec 05				
Change in total UK jobs	153	171	-18	-
Percentage change in total UK jobs	0.5	0.6	-	-0.1

Sources: Labour Force Survey; Workforce Jobs series

Figure 1

LFS and WFJ estimates of annual change in numbers of jobs; United Kingdom; 1995 to 2005, seasonally adjusted


Sources: Labour Force Survey; Workforce Jobs series

which indicates an increase in jobs over the same period, of 92,000 (0.3 per cent);

- both sources show an increase in total UK jobs over the year to December 2005, but the LFS

estimate of annual change is 18,000 lower than the WFJ figure. The LFS estimate of annual percentage change in jobs is 0.1 percentage point lower than the WFJ figure.

The LFS and WFJ estimates of annual change in numbers of jobs are reasonably consistent with each other over the ten-year period to December 2005, with some evidence that movements in the WFJ series lag behind movements in the LFS series (see **Figure 1**). There is less correlation between the LFS and WFJ estimates of quarterly change in numbers of jobs (see **Figure 2**). This is because the changes over the shorter term will be relatively more affected by sampling variability and other irregular fluctuations in the data.

Although the LFS produces lower estimates of total UK jobs than the WFJ series, both sources show a broadly consistent upward trend in numbers of jobs over the ten years to December 2005 (see **Figure 3**).

Comparison of civilian employee jobs by region

The LFS and WFJ series both provide a breakdown of UK jobs by Government Office Region (GOR). The WFJ statistics are published quarterly in the labour market statistics Regional First Releases

► (RFRs)⁷ and are not seasonally adjusted. The LFS estimates can be calculated by adding together the LFS figures for employment and workers with second jobs, which are also published in the RFRs and are not seasonally adjusted. However, the LFS and WFJ statistics in the RFRs are not comparable with each other because:

- the LFS figures are broken down by region of residence, whereas the WFJ figures are broken down by region of workplace;
- the LFS figures include armed forces personnel living in private households, whereas the WFJ figures cover civilian jobs only.

Nevertheless, it is possible to produce LFS estimates of civilian jobs by region of workplace, using information from the quarterly LFS microdata. The following analysis compares LFS estimates for November 2005-January 2006 with the equivalent WFJ statistics for December 2005. The LFS figures have been produced using results from the December 2005-February 2006 microdata, constrained to the not seasonally adjusted LFS total UK jobs figure for November 2005-January 2006 on a pro rata basis. The analysis focuses on estimates of employee jobs, since the WFJ figures for self-employment jobs by region are derived from the LFS.

Figure 4 shows a comparison between the LFS and WFJ estimates of the number of civilian employee jobs in each region. **Figure 5** shows the percentage differences between the LFS and WFJ. The key points from the comparison are that:

- for most regions the LFS estimate of civilian employee jobs is lower than the WFJ figure, as observed in the comparison for total UK jobs. However, the LFS figures for the East Midlands and South

Figure 2

LFS and WFJ estimates of quarterly change in numbers of jobs; United Kingdom; 1995 to 2005, seasonally adjusted

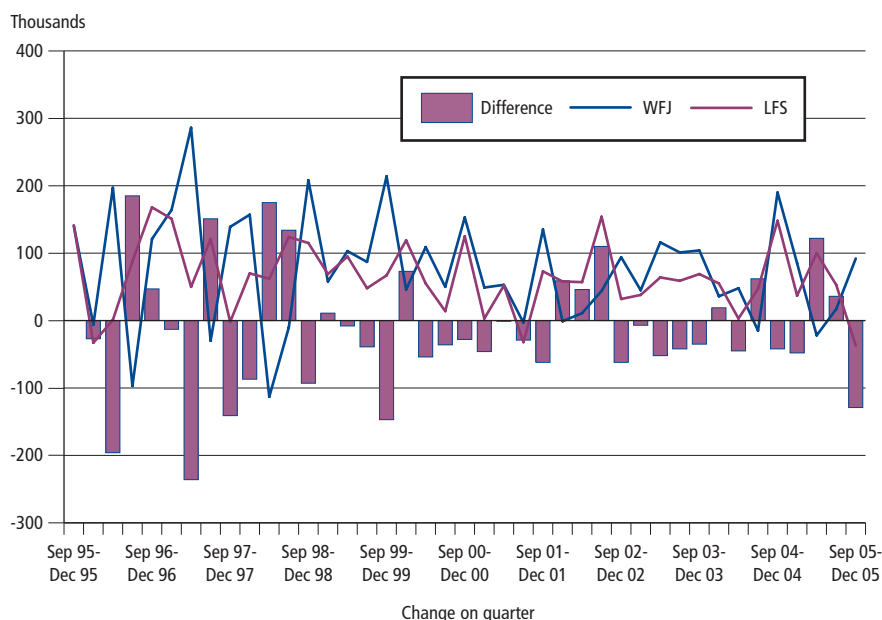
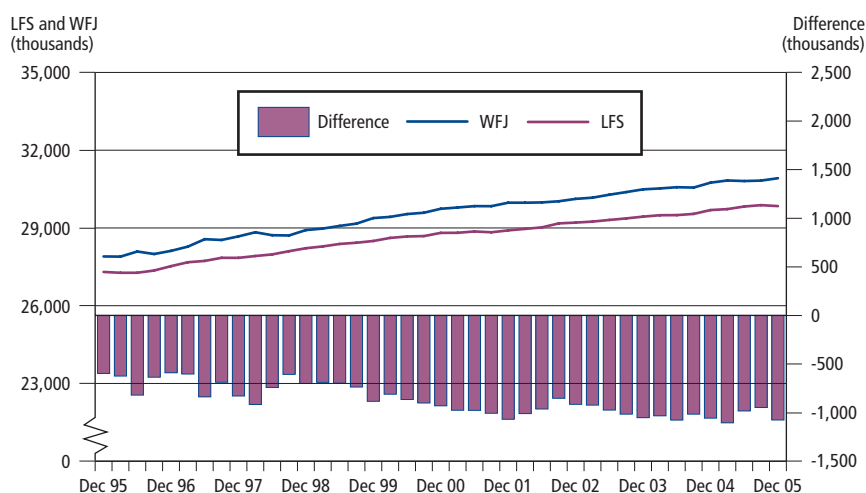


Figure 3

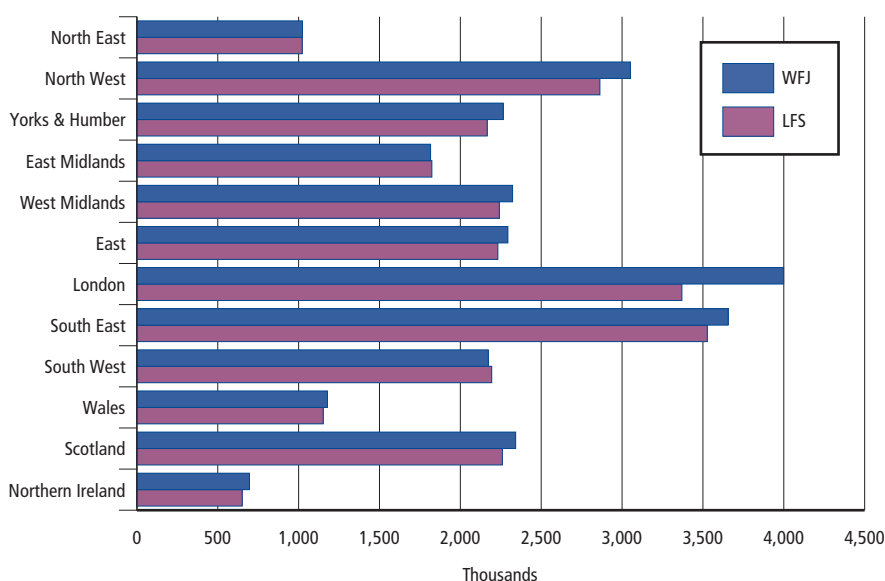
LFS and WFJ estimates of numbers of jobs; United Kingdom; December 1995 to December 2005, seasonally adjusted



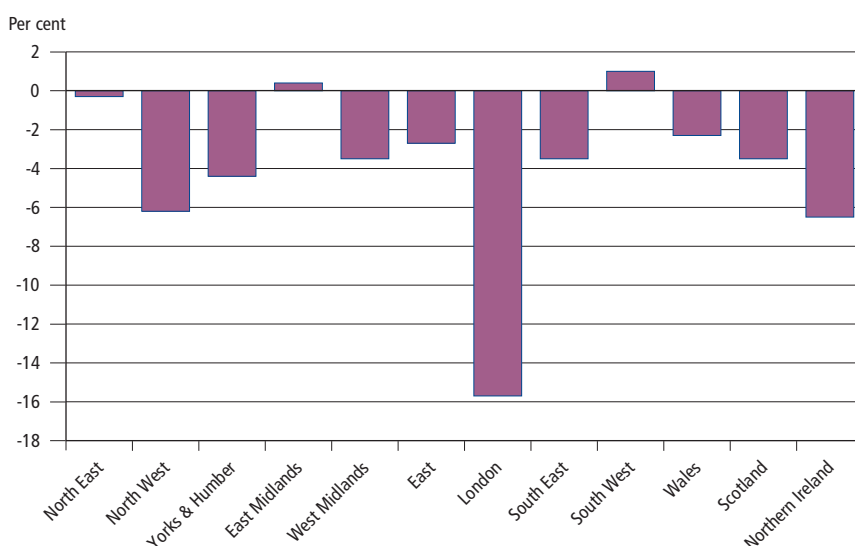
West regions are higher than the WFJ figures;

- the biggest difference between the LFS and WFJ figures is for

London, where the LFS figure is lower than the WFJ figure by 629,000 (15.7 per cent);

Figure 4**LFS and WFJ estimates of civilian employee jobs by region of workplace; December 2005, not seasonally adjusted**

Sources: Labour Force Survey; Workforce Jobs series

Figure 5**Percentage difference between LFS and WFJ estimates of civilian employee jobs by region of workplace; December 2005, not seasonally adjusted**

Sources: Labour Force Survey; Workforce Jobs series

- the LFS and WFJ produce similar distributions of civilian employee jobs by region, but the LFS series shows London as having a

slightly smaller share of the UK total than the WFJ series.

There may be various reasons why the difference between the LFS and

WFJ figures is bigger in some regions than others. For example, sampling variability may be greater at the regional level, while other factors causing differences at the national level may tend to vary by region. However, these factors are much more difficult to measure at the sub-national level.

There may be additional factors operating at the regional level. For example, the LFS estimates by region of workplace are based on information collected at interview and may therefore suffer from reporting error, particularly if the information is supplied by a proxy respondent on behalf of another household member who is not available for interview. Similarly, regional estimates from business surveys are dependent on the quality of the information held on the IDBR. Although these are possible factors, they are difficult to substantiate or quantify. Further work is required to explore whether other variables, such as regional variations in industrial composition, can help to explain why the difference between the LFS and WFJ estimates varies by region.

Conclusions

Household and business surveys yield different estimates of jobs. These differences occur not only in the UK, but in other countries too. For example, in the United States there are differences between the statistics produced from the Current Population Survey (a household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (a business survey). Although these two sources track well over the long term, short-term differences are common⁸.

This article has highlighted differences between the LFS and WFJ ►

► statistics on jobs for December 2005. It has also described and quantified some of the factors causing these differences. Once these factors have been taken into account, the adjusted LFS and WFJ estimates of total UK jobs are much more consistent with each other. However, the difference between these two sources varies by region, and further analysis is required to identify the reasons for this. Regional differences may be associated with other variables, such as industrial composition, and this will be explored in a subsequent article in this series.

Future developments

ONS is currently engaged in a programme of work to improve the

quality of employment and jobs statistics. This involves various projects which should improve coherence between the LFS and WFJ series. These include:

- investigating the feasibility of linking IDBR employer information to LFS records. If successful, the IDBR linkage project should reduce reporting error in the LFS breakdown of employment and jobs by industry, public/private sector, and region of workplace;
- developing the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES); a new survey to integrate the ABI with the Business Register Survey, which is used to update the Inter-Departmental Business

Register (IDBR). The aim is to improve sub-national estimates of jobs by collecting data from local business units, rather than regional centres of business;

- investigating the feasibility of extending the coverage of the 2011 Census (and subsequent mid-year population estimates) to include temporary foreign workers, in order to provide population controls to which a potential LFS sample of temporary foreign workers could be weighted.

This series of articles, comparing LFS and WFJ statistics of jobs, will enable readers to monitor the impact of these, and other, developments.

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Technical report

Seasonal adjustment review of the claimant count series

By **Nimmy Vijayakumar**, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- ONS has conducted its annual review of seasonal adjustment of the monthly Jobseeker's Allowance claimant count series and made subsequent revisions.
- Modifications have been made to the model settings in the majority of the series, and to the Easter prior adjustments. The series have been revised back three years in the light of these amendments and the routine updating of the seasonal factors.
- The revisions to the series are generally small.

Introduction

The claimant count series, like many time series, are difficult to analyse using the raw data because short-term movements are dominated by seasonal effects. The series are therefore seasonally adjusted by identifying and removing the seasonal component, leaving the trend and irregular components.

The monthly seasonally adjusted claimant count series include stocks, inflows and outflows for men and women for 12 government office regions. Seasonally adjusted claimant count stocks series for the UK by age and duration were introduced in 2004. Every year, the seasonal adjustment of the claimant count is reviewed (see pp209-11, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2005 for the previous annual review). This involves looking at each series individually to determine the type of adjustment to be used, identifying the seasonal pattern, and investigating any other effects in the data that are not strictly seasonal.

Factors used to adjust for the seasonal pattern are updated

monthly by the adjustment program. Other effects in the series that are not strictly seasonal have to be investigated and quantified outside the program.

The program used for seasonal adjustment of the main claimant count series is X-11 ARIMA. X-12 ARIMA, an enhanced version, is now being used for the seasonal adjustment of the claimant count stocks series by age and duration.

Box 1 describes the seasonal adjustment programs.

Results from this year's review

The review resulted in minor modifications to the seasonal adjustment modelling options in the majority of the series. There have been changes to the ARIMA models in all the regional stocks series except for three government office regions. Prior adjustments for Easter have been updated in the light of the latest data.

The seasonally adjusted series have been revised for the past three years, which is the standard for ONS series.

Table 1 shows the revised seasonally ►

Table 1

Revisions to seasonally adjusted claimant count series; United Kingdom; January 2003 to January 2006

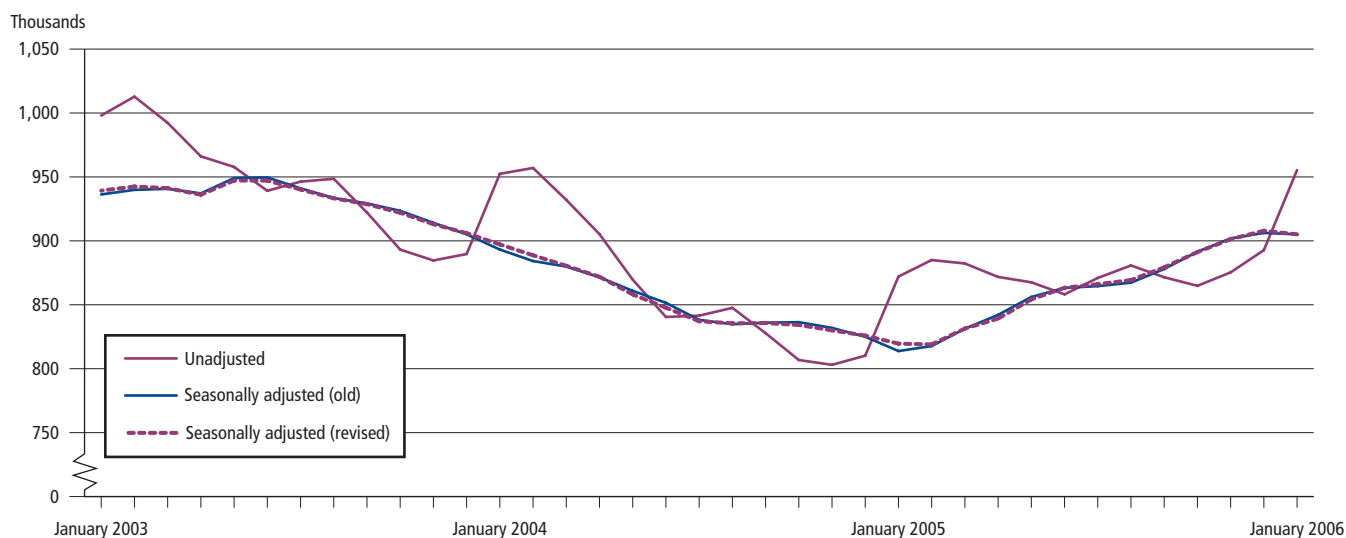
Thousands and per cent

		Level			Inflows			Outflows		
		Revised series	Size of revisions		Revised series	Size of revisions		Revised series	Size of revisions	
		(000s)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(000s)	(%)
2003	January	939.3	3.0	0.3	228.5	1.2	0.5	215.1	-2.8	-1.3
	February	942.5	2.6	0.3	226.3	0.5	0.2	224.5	0.3	0.1
	March	941.2	0.5	0.1	224.2	-0.6	-0.3	224.5	0.9	0.4
	April	936.1	-1.0	-0.1	226.7	-1.1	-0.5	232.1	0.6	0.3
	May	947.2	-1.9	-0.2	221.5	-0.3	-0.1	212.7	1.0	0.5
	June	947.1	-2.5	-0.3	225.6	-1.1	-0.5	225.0	-1.4	-0.6
	July	940.2	-0.9	-0.1	220.8	0.1	0.0	228.6	-0.5	-0.2
	August	933.3	-0.2	0.0	216.5	-0.3	-0.1	223.5	-0.2	-0.1
	September	928.7	-0.6	-0.1	222.5	0.9	0.4	228.6	1.5	0.7
	October	922.0	-1.5	-0.2	214.3	0.3	0.1	221.8	0.7	0.3
	November	913.0	-1.1	-0.1	213.0	-0.2	-0.1	220.8	-1.1	-0.5
	December	906.0	0.9	0.1	210.2	0.4	0.2	218.2	-0.8	-0.4
2004	January	897.2	4.0	0.4	209.3	2.1	1.0	207.1	-3.3	-1.6
	February	888.7	4.5	0.5	208.3	0.8	0.4	216.5	-0.1	0.0
	March	880.5	0.6	0.1	207.3	-1.3	-0.6	214.7	2.3	1.1
	April	871.9	0.4	0.0	198.6	-1.1	-0.6	210.2	0.7	0.3
	May	858.1	-2.8	-0.3	201.4	-1.6	-0.8	213.6	1.5	0.7
	June	847.7	-3.8	-0.4	202.1	-1.1	-0.5	218.7	-1.8	-0.8
	July	837.1	-1.1	-0.1	196.5	0.5	0.3	206.4	-0.4	-0.2
	August	835.5	0.7	0.1	197.3	-0.1	-0.1	200.2	-0.6	-0.3
	September	835.7	-0.3	0.0	199.9	1.6	0.8	200.9	1.9	0.9
	October	834.2	-2.2	-0.3	200.5	0.2	0.1	198.6	1.9	1.0
	November	830.0	-1.9	-0.2	198.1	-0.8	-0.4	203.4	-1.5	-0.7
	December	825.9	0.9	0.1	202.0	0.8	0.4	206.5	-1.0	-0.5
2005	January	819.6	5.8	0.7	200.7	3.0	1.5	213.0	-4.8	-2.3
	February	819.0	1.3	0.2	201.0	-0.5	-0.2	200.1	1.0	0.5
	March	831.4	0.1	0.0	203.9	0.0	0.0	192.9	0.8	0.4
	April	839.2	-2.9	-0.3	203.7	-0.7	-0.3	195.9	1.4	0.7
	May	854.2	-1.9	-0.2	210.8	-0.9	-0.4	199.4	-0.3	-0.2
	June	863.3	0.1	0.0	204.9	0.0	0.0	199.2	-0.9	-0.5
	July	866.1	1.5	0.2	201.6	0.3	0.1	199.1	-0.4	-0.2
	August	869.3	2.0	0.2	203.5	1.1	0.5	198.8	0.8	0.4
	September	879.3	1.3	0.1	198.5	0.7	0.4	189.4	1.0	0.5
	October	891.2	-0.3	0.0	205.1	-0.2	-0.1	193.4	0.8	0.4
	November	901.3	-0.6	-0.1	210.4	-0.3	-0.1	199.4	0.0	0.0
	December	907.9	1.7	0.2	206.1	0.7	0.3	198.4	-0.4	-0.2
2006	January	905.1	0.0	0.0	202.3	0.1	0.0	204.7	-0.3	-0.1

Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 1

Claimant count levels; United Kingdom; January 2003 to January 2006



Source: Office for National Statistics

Box 1

Seasonal adjustment using X-11 ARIMA and X-12 ARIMA

Seasonal adjustment is the process of identifying and removing the seasonal component from a series, leaving the trend and irregular components.

The program used for seasonal adjustment of most series by ONS and most of the Government Statistical Service is X-11 ARIMA. An enhanced version (X-12 ARIMA), which is more powerful and has many additional capabilities, is being implemented across ONS as a replacement. It is now being used for some new series, where practical.

The programs split the series into trend, seasonal, and irregular components. If the series is modelled additively, summing the three parts gives the unadjusted data. If it is modelled multiplicatively, the raw data are the product of the three components. The seasonal component cannot be found without knowing the trend component, yet the trend component cannot be found without knowing the seasonal component. Thus, the programs perform a series of iterations, obtaining a better estimate for the trend and seasonality with each one.

The programs fit an autoregressive integrated moving average model to the data, using forecasts for one year to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors at the end of each series.

are available by region and sex for the claimant count stocks, inflows, and outflows, and by age, duration and sex for stocks at the UK level. The main stocks series are available from January 1971 (from 1974 for the regions), and the flows series from November 1988. The seasonally adjusted stocks by age and duration are available from April 1997. A multiplicative model was used in the seasonal adjustment of the age and duration series (see Box 1). Both unadjusted and adjusted claimant count data are available from Nomis®, as well as on the National Statistics website and in the tables section of *Labour Market Trends*.

- adjusted series for the claimant count and also shows the size of these revisions. The revisions made to the series are in general fairly small – generally less than 1 per cent of the level – and they do not have an impact on the assessment of the latest trends. Figure 1 further

illustrates this by showing the unadjusted claimant count, the old seasonal adjustment, and the revised seasonal adjustment.

Available series

The seasonally adjusted series relate to claimants aged 18 and over and

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Tables

Sources of labour market statistics	S2	E.4 Average Earnings Index: effect of bonus payments	S62
Definitions	S3	E.21 Unit wage costs	S64
Regularly published statistics	S6	E.31 Index of wages per head: international comparisons	S65
Comparisons of old and new table numbers	S7	Claimant count	
Labour market summary		F.1 Claimant count by region	S66
A.1 Labour Force Survey summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	S8	F.2 Claimant count by age and duration	S70
A.3 Other headline indicators	S15	F.3 Claimant count by age and duration: regions	S74
A.11 Regional summary	S16	F.4 Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	S75
A.12 Local labour market indicators	S18	F.12 Claimant count area statistics: counties, UAs and LADs	S76
Employment and productivity		F.13 Claimant count area statistics: UK parliamentary constituencies	S79
B.1 Employment by category	S24	F.14 Claimant count area statistics: constituencies of the Scottish Parliament	S83
B.2 Employment by age	S26	F.21 Claimant count flows	S84
B.3 Employment by occupation	S28	F.22 Number of previous claims	S85
B.4 Public and private sector employment	S29	F.24 Destination of leavers from claimant count by duration	S86
B.11 Workforce jobs	S30	Vacancies	
B.12 Employee jobs by industry	S31	G.1 Vacancies	S87
B.13 Employee jobs by production industry	S33	G.2 Vacancies by industry: seasonally adjusted	S88
B.18 Workforce jobs by industry	S34	G.3 Vacancies by size of enterprise	S89
B.21 Actual weekly hours of work	S35	G.4 Vacancies by industry: not seasonally adjusted	S90
B.22 Usual weekly hours of work	S36	Redundancies	
B.32 Key productivity measures	S37	H.31 Redundancies: levels and rates	S92
B.34 Total workforce hours worked per week by region and industry group	S39	H.32 Redundancies by industry	S92
B.41 Job-related training received by employees	S40	H.33 Re-employment rates	S93
Unemployment		H.34 Redundancies by region	S93
C.1 Unemployment by age and duration	S41	H.35 Redundancy rates by industry	S93
C.2 Unemployment rates by age	S44	Other labour market statistics	
C.4 Unemployment rates by previous occupation	S45	I.11 Labour disputes: summary	S94
C.5 Unemployment rates: international comparisons	S46	I.12 Labour disputes: stoppages in progress	S95
Economic activity and inactivity		Consumer prices and economic indicators	
D.1 Economic activity by age	S48	J.11 CPI, RPI and other selected indices	S96
D.2 Economic inactivity by reason	S50	J.12 Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices: EU comparisons	S96
D.3 Economic inactivity by age	S52	Government employment and training measures	
D.4 Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people	S54	K.1 Learners on LSC-funded Work-Based Learning for Young People provision	S98
Earnings and unit wage costs		K.2 Number of starts on LSC-funded Work-Based Learning for Young People provision	S99
E.1 Average Earnings Index by main industrial sector	S56	Enquiry points	S100
E.2 Average Earnings Index by industry	S58		

Publication dates of main indicators May - July

Labour market statistics

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

May	17 Wednesday
June	14 Wednesday
July	12 Wednesday

Productivity Q1 2006

July	3 Monday
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Main sources

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

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

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.

Employer surveys

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.

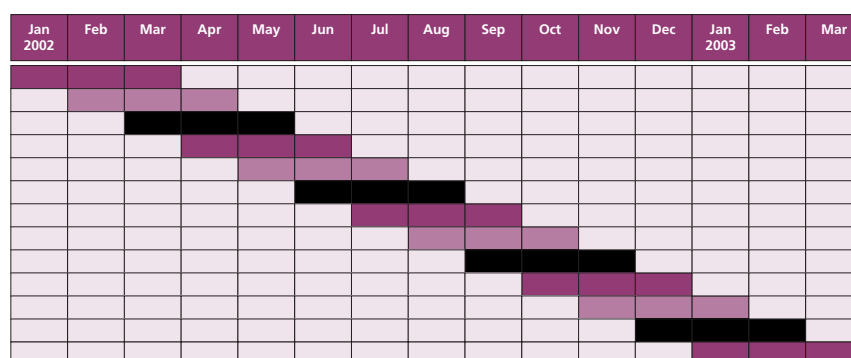
Both the ABI and the Short-term Turnover Employer Surveys take a sample of businesses from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The IDBR holds details of all businesses that run a PAYE tax system or register for VAT.

The 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.

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

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 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings should be used. For estimates of levels (amounts workers earn each week or each hour), the sources are the ASHE and LFS. The ASHE 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.

Definitions

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 gross pay by the total number of employees paid, including those on strike. The three-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.

Hours worked

Total hours worked

Usual hours (LFS)

Actual hours (LFS)

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.

Normal weekly hours (ASHE)

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

Weekly hours worked (ASHE)

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

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.

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.

Redundancies

Redundancy occurs when an employee leaves a job because the job no longer exists. Estimates of redundancies are derived from the LFS. The LFS counts those made redundant in the month of the reference week or in the previous two months, and includes those who have started a new job. Redundancy rates measure the number of redundancies per thousand employees. The estimates for the number of employees are obtained from data in the previous quarter (for example, spring quarter redundancy estimates use the number of employees in the winter quarter).

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.

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.

Regularly published statistics

Table title	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number
Labour market summary			
Labour Force Survey summary	M	May 2006	A.1
Labour Force Survey trends	M†	Feb 2006	A.2
Other headline indicators	M	May 2006	A.3
Working-age households	B	Mar 2006	A.4
Regional labour market summary	M	May 2006	A.11
Local labour market indicators	M (Q)	May 2006	A.12
Employment and productivity			
Employment by category	M	May 2006	B.1
Employment by age	M	May 2006	B.2
Employment by occupation	Q	May 2006	B.3
Public and private sector employment	M (Q)	May 2006	B.4
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	May 2006	B.11
Employee jobs by industry	M	May 2006	B.12
Employee jobs by production industry	M	May 2006	B.13
Employee jobs by industry division, class or group: UK	Q	Apr 2006	B.14
Employee jobs by industry division, class or group: GB	Q	Apr 2006	B.15
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	Apr 2006	B.16
Employment in tourism in the UK	Q†	Nov 2005	B.17
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	May 2006	B.18
Actual weekly hours of work	M	May 2006	B.21
Usual weekly hours of work	M	May 2006	B.22
Key productivity measures	M (Q)	May 2006	B.32
Total workforce hours worked per week	Q	Apr 2006	B.33
Total workforce hours worked per week by region and industry group	Q	May 2006	B.34
Job-related training received by employees	Q	May 2006	B.41
Employment rates: international comparisons	Q	Mar 2006	B.51
Unemployment			
Unemployment by age and duration	M	May 2006	C.1
Unemployment rates by age	M	May 2006	C.2
Unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	May 2006	C.4
Unemployment rates: international comparisons	M	May 2006	C.5
Economic activity and inactivity			
Economic activity by age	M	May 2006	D.1
Economic inactivity by reason	M	May 2006	D.2
Economic inactivity by age	M	May 2006	D.3
Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people	M	May 2006	D.4
Earnings and unit wage costs			
Average Earnings Index by main industrial sector	M	May 2006	E.1
Average Earnings Index by industry: excluding and including bonuses	M	May 2006	E.2
Average Earnings Index: effect of bonus payments by main industrial sector	M	May 2006	E.4
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q†	Dec 2004	E.11
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)†	Sep 2003	E.12
Median earnings and paid hours of all full-time employees by main industrial sector	Q (A)	Mar 2006	E.13

Table title	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number
Median earnings and paid hours of all full-time employees by industry section	Q (A)	Mar 2006	E.14
Unit wage costs: Index for manufacturing and whole economy	M	May 2006	E.21
Index of wages per head: international comparisons	M	May 2006	E.31
Claimant count			
Claimant count by region	M	May 2006	F.1
Claimant count by age and duration: sa and nsa	M	May 2006	F.2
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	May 2006	F.3
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	May 2006	F.4
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M†	Oct 2003	F.11
Claimant count area statistics: counties, unitary and local authorities	M	May 2006	F.12
Claimant count area statistics: UK parliamentary constituencies	M	May 2006	F.13
Claimant count area statistics: Constituencies of the Scottish Parliament	M	May 2006	F.14
Claimant count flows	M	May 2006	F.21
Number of previous claims	Q	May 2006	F.22
Interval between claims	Q	Mar 2006	F.23
Destination of leavers from claimant count by duration	M	May 2006	F.24
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Apr 2006	F.25
Vacancies			
Vacancies	M	May 2006	G.1
Vacancies by industry: seasonally adjusted	M	May 2006	G.2
Vacancies by size of enterprise	M	May 2006	G.3
Vacancies by industry: not seasonally adjusted	M	May 2006	G.4
UK vacancies at Jobcentres	M†	Jun 2005	G.11
Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M†	Jun 2005	G.12
Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M†	Jun 2005	G.13
Redundancies			
Redundancies: levels and rates	M	May 2006	H.31
Redundancies by industry	M (Q)	May 2006	H.32
Re-employment rates	Q	May 2006	H.33
Redundancies by region	Q	May 2006	H.34
Redundancy rates by industry	Q	May 2006	H.35
Other labour market statistics			
Labour disputes: summary	M	May 2006	I.11
Labour disputes: stoppages in progress	M	May 2006	I.12
Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	M†	Jan 2005	I.22
Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q†	Jan 2005	I.41
Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q†	Jan 2005	I.42
Consumer prices and economic indicators			
Background economic indicators	M†	Jan 2006	J.1
CPI, RPI and other selected indices	M	May 2006	J.11
Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs): EU comparisons	M	May 2006	J.12

Table title	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number	Table title	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number
Government employment and training measures				Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal for Young People	Q†	Mar 2006	K.14
Learners on LSC-funded Work-Based Learning for Young People provision	B	May 2006	K.1	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 25 plus	Q†	Mar 2006	K.15
Number of starts on LSC-funded Work-Based Learning for Young People provision	B	May 2006	K.2	Summary of people into jobs through New Deal	Q†	Mar 2006	K.16
Success rates in LSC-funded Work-Based Learning for Young People provision	A	Sep 2005	K.3	Numbers participating in New Deal 25 plus	Q†	Oct 2003	K.17
Work-based learning for adults	Q	Mar 2006	K.4	Numbers leaving Gateway by destination	Q†	Oct 2003	K.18
Work-based learning for young people: qualifications of leavers	Q†	Dec 2002	K.5	Number of people into employment from New Deal 25 plus	Q†	Oct 2003	K.19
Work-based learning for young people: destination of leavers	Q†	Dec 2002	K.6	<i>Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets, if different: A – Annually B – Biannually Q – Quarterly M – Monthly</i>			
Other training: outcomes for completers	Q†	Dec 2002	K.7	<i>† Discontinued.</i>			
Summary of New Deal for Young People and New Deal 25 plus	Q†	Mar 2006	K.11				
Number participating in New Deal for Young People	Q†	Mar 2006	K.12				
Number participating in New Deal 25 plus	Q†	Mar 2006	K.13				

Labour market data tables: comparisons of old and new table numbers

Old table title	Table number	New table title	Table number
February 2006			
Earnings and unit wage costs			
Median earnings and hours of full-time employees by main industrial sector	E.13	Median earnings and paid hours of full-time employees by main industrial sector	E.13
Median earnings and hours of full-time employees by industry section	E.14	Median earnings and paid hours of full-time employees by industry section	E.14
July 2005			
Claimant count			
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	F.14	Claimant count area statistics: Constituencies of the Scottish Parliament	F.14
March 2005			
Earnings and unit wage costs			
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	E.13	Median earnings and hours of all full-time employees by main industrial sector	E.13
Average earnings and hours: all employees	E.14	Median earnings and hours of all full-time employees by industry section	E.14
February 2005			
Redundancies			
Redundancies	H.31	Re-employment rates	H.33
Redundancies by region	H.32	Redundancies by Government Office Region	H.34
Redundancies by industry	H.33	Redundancy rates by industry	H.35
January 2005			
Other labour market statistics			
Labour disputes: summary	H.11	Labour disputes: summary	I.11
Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	H.12	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress	I.12

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 (%)
	All								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGRS	MG SX	YBTC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1994	45,072	28,201	25,451	2,750	16,871	62.6	56.5	9.8	37.4
1995	45,189	28,202	25,731	2,470	16,988	62.4	56.9	8.8	37.6
1996	45,342	28,345	26,000	2,344	16,997	62.5	57.3	8.3	37.5
1997	45,497	28,492	26,448	2,045	17,004	62.6	58.1	7.2	37.4
1998	45,661	28,497	26,713	1,783	17,164	62.4	58.5	6.3	37.6
1999	45,862	28,811	27,052	1,759	17,051	62.8	59.0	6.1	37.2
2000	46,107	29,071	27,434	1,638	17,035	63.1	59.5	5.6	36.9
2001	46,413	29,122	27,691	1,431	17,292	62.7	59.7	4.9	37.3
2002	46,704	29,399	27,866	1,533	17,305	62.9	59.7	5.2	37.1
2003	46,995	29,643	28,167	1,476	17,353	63.1	59.9	5.0	36.9
2004	47,324	29,835	28,409	1,426	17,489	63.0	60.0	4.8	37.0
2005	47,727	30,101	28,676	1,425	17,626	63.1	60.1	4.7	36.9
3-month averages									
Dec 2003-Feb 2004 (Win)	47,239	29,814	28,380	1,434	17,425	63.1	60.1	4.8	36.9
Jan-Mar 2004	47,268	29,830	28,398	1,432	17,438	63.1	60.1	4.8	36.9
Feb-Apr	47,296	29,825	28,391	1,434	17,471	63.1	60.0	4.8	36.9
Mar-May (Spr)	47,324	29,835	28,409	1,426	17,489	63.0	60.0	4.8	37.0
Apr-Jun	47,352	29,844	28,410	1,434	17,509	63.0	60.0	4.8	37.0
May-Jul	47,381	29,830	28,416	1,414	17,551	63.0	60.0	4.7	37.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	47,409	29,810	28,414	1,396	17,599	62.9	59.9	4.7	37.1
Jul-Sep	47,444	29,859	28,467	1,392	17,585	62.9	60.0	4.7	37.1
Aug-Oct	47,480	29,881	28,487	1,394	17,598	62.9	60.0	4.7	37.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	47,515	29,950	28,542	1,408	17,565	63.0	60.1	4.7	37.0
Oct-Dec	47,550	30,004	28,586	1,418	17,546	63.1	60.1	4.7	36.9
Nov 2004-Jan 2005	47,585	30,047	28,628	1,419	17,539	63.1	60.2	4.7	36.9
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	47,621	30,132	28,693	1,439	17,488	63.3	60.3	4.8	36.7
Jan-Mar 2005	47,656	30,087	28,679	1,409	17,569	63.1	60.2	4.7	36.9
Feb-Apr	47,691	30,071	28,665	1,407	17,620	63.1	60.1	4.7	36.9
Mar-May (Spr)	47,727	30,101	28,676	1,425	17,626	63.1	60.1	4.7	36.9
Apr-Jun	47,762	30,132	28,698	1,435	17,629	63.1	60.1	4.8	36.9
May-Jul	47,797	30,173	28,755	1,419	17,624	63.1	60.2	4.7	36.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	47,832	30,203	28,786	1,418	17,629	63.1	60.2	4.7	36.9
Jul-Sep	47,863	30,259	28,825	1,434	17,605	63.2	60.2	4.7	36.8
Aug-Oct	47,895	30,304	28,813	1,491	17,591	63.3	60.2	4.9	36.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	47,926	30,292	28,764	1,528	17,634	63.2	60.0	5.0	36.8
Oct-Dec	47,957	30,310	28,769	1,541	17,647	63.2	60.0	5.1	36.8
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	47,988	30,334	28,806	1,528	17,653	63.2	60.0	5.0	36.8
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	48,019	30,399	28,840	1,559	17,620	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Changes									
Over last 3 months	93	107	76	30	-13	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Per cent	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.0	-0.1				
Over last 12 months	398	266	147	120	132	0.0	-0.2	0.4	0.0
Per cent	0.8	0.9	0.5	8.3	0.8				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MG SU	YBTI	YBTL
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1994	34,923	27,395	24,672	2,723	7,528	78.4	70.6	9.9	21.6
1995	35,018	27,389	24,937	2,452	7,629	78.2	71.2	9.0	21.8
1996	35,146	27,554	25,230	2,324	7,592	78.4	71.8	8.4	21.6
1997	35,274	27,666	25,645	2,021	7,608	78.4	72.7	7.3	21.6
1998	35,397	27,700	25,938	1,763	7,697	78.3	73.3	6.4	21.7
1999	35,563	27,974	26,235	1,740	7,589	78.7	73.8	6.2	21.3
2000	35,766	28,223	26,602	1,621	7,542	78.9	74.4	5.7	21.1
2001	36,016	28,288	26,872	1,416	7,729	78.5	74.6	5.0	21.5
2002	36,244	28,494	26,983	1,511	7,749	78.6	74.4	5.3	21.4
2003	36,449	28,697	27,239	1,459	7,752	78.7	74.7	5.1	21.3
2004	36,675	28,827	27,418	1,409	7,848	78.6	74.8	4.9	21.4
2005	36,961	29,027	27,618	1,408	7,934	78.5	74.7	4.9	21.5
3-month averages									
Dec 2003-Feb 2004 (Win)	36,617	28,816	27,400	1,416	7,801	78.7	74.8	4.9	21.3
Jan-Mar 2004	36,636	28,826	27,412	1,414	7,810	78.7	74.8	4.9	21.3
Feb-Apr	36,655	28,821	27,405	1,416	7,834	78.6	74.8	4.9	21.4
Mar-May (Spr)	36,675	28,827	27,418	1,409	7,848	78.6	74.8	4.9	21.4
Apr-Jun	36,694	28,818	27,401	1,416	7,876	78.5	74.7	4.9	21.5
May-Jul	36,714	28,814	27,417	1,397	7,899	78.5	74.7	4.8	21.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,733	28,797	27,420	1,377	7,936	78.4	74.6	4.8	21.6
Jul-Sep	36,758	28,851	27,475	1,376	7,907	78.5	74.7	4.8	21.5
Aug-Oct	36,784	28,871	27,492	1,379	7,913	78.5	74.7	4.8	21.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,809	28,936	27,546	1,390	7,873	78.6	74.8	4.8	21.4
Oct-Dec	36,834	28,975	27,575	1,400	7,859	78.7	74.9	4.8	21.3
Nov 2004-Jan 2005	36,860	29,001	27,602	1,400	7,858	78.7	74.9	4.8	21.3
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	36,885	29,066	27,645	1,421	7,819	78.8	75.0	4.9	21.2
Jan-Mar 2005	36,910	29,021	27,630	1,390	7,890	78.6	74.9	4.8	21.4
Feb-Apr	36,936	29,003	27,615	1,388	7,932	78.5	74.8	4.8	21.5
Mar-May (Spr)	36,961	29,027	27,618	1,408	7,934	78.5	74.7	4.9	21.5
Apr-Jun	36,987	29,058	27,641	1,418	7,928	78.6	74.7	4.9	21.4
May-Jul	37,012	29,094	27,695	1,400	7,918	78.6	74.8	4.8	21.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	37,037	29,122	27,726	1,396	7,915	78.6	74.9	4.8	21.4
Jul-Sep	37,059	29,166	27,756	1,410	7,893	78.7	74.9	4.8	21.3
Aug-Oct	37,080	29,185	27,717	1,468	7,895	78.7	74.7	5.0	21.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	37,102	29,162	27,659	1,504	7,940	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Oct-Dec	37,124	29,171	27,651	1,520	7,952	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	37,145	29,185	27,681	1,504	7,961	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	37,167	29,241	27,707	1,534	7,926	78.7	74.5	5.2	21.3
Changes									
Over last 3 months	65	78	48	30	-13	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Per cent	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.0	-0.2				
Over last 12 months	282	174	61	113	108	-0.1	-0.4	0.4	0.1
Per cent	0.8	0.6	0.2	8.0	1.4				

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

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1.
See technical note on pS14.
Data are revised in line with the latest interim reweighted LFS estimates.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									
	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
Spring quarters									
(Mar-May)									
1994	21,646	15,709	13,903	1,806	5,938	72.6	64.2	11.5	27.4
1995	21,710	15,682	14,091	1,591	6,028	72.2	64.9	10.1	27.8
1996	21,794	15,686	14,163	1,524	6,108	72.0	65.0	9.7	28.0
1997	21,876	15,687	14,405	1,283	6,189	71.7	65.8	8.2	28.3
1998	21,961	15,647	14,571	1,076	6,314	71.2	66.3	6.9	28.8
1999	22,071	15,774	14,704	1,070	6,297	71.5	66.6	6.8	28.5
2000	22,202	15,882	14,908	974	6,320	71.5	67.1	6.1	28.5
2001	22,377	15,867	15,020	847	6,510	70.9	67.1	5.3	29.1
2002	22,550	15,971	15,052	919	6,579	70.8	66.7	5.8	29.2
2003	22,723	16,162	15,259	903	6,561	71.1	67.2	5.6	28.9
2004	22,910	16,192	15,363	829	6,718	70.7	67.1	5.1	29.3
2005	23,136	16,301	15,460	841	6,835	70.5	66.8	5.2	29.5
3-month averages									
Dec 2003-Feb 2004 (Win)	22,862	16,181	15,332	849	6,681	70.8	67.1	5.2	29.2
Jan-Mar 2004	22,878	16,190	15,348	841	6,688	70.8	67.1	5.2	29.2
Feb-Apr	22,894	16,185	15,342	843	6,708	70.7	67.0	5.2	29.3
Mar-May (Spr)	22,910	16,192	15,363	829	6,718	70.7	67.1	5.1	29.3
Apr-Jun	22,926	16,195	15,353	841	6,731	70.6	67.0	5.2	29.4
May-Jul	22,942	16,195	15,366	829	6,746	70.6	67.0	5.1	29.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,957	16,198	15,374	823	6,759	70.6	67.0	5.1	29.4
Jul-Sep	22,977	16,208	15,393	815	6,769	70.5	67.0	5.0	29.5
Aug-Oct	22,997	16,207	15,401	806	6,790	70.5	67.0	5.0	29.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,017	16,264	15,433	832	6,752	70.7	67.0	5.1	29.3
Oct-Dec	23,037	16,284	15,450	834	6,753	70.7	67.1	5.1	29.3
Nov 2004-Jan 2005	23,056	16,303	15,469	834	6,753	70.7	67.1	5.1	29.3
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	23,076	16,314	15,477	836	6,763	70.7	67.1	5.1	29.3
Jan-Mar 2005	23,096	16,318	15,488	830	6,778	70.7	67.1	5.1	29.3
Feb-Apr	23,116	16,309	15,481	828	6,807	70.6	67.0	5.1	29.4
Mar-May (Spr)	23,136	16,301	15,460	841	6,835	70.5	66.8	5.2	29.5
Apr-Jun	23,155	16,316	15,481	834	6,839	70.5	66.9	5.1	29.5
May-Jul	23,175	16,331	15,495	837	6,844	70.5	66.9	5.1	29.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,195	16,349	15,507	843	6,846	70.5	66.9	5.2	29.5
Jul-Sep	23,213	16,376	15,526	849	6,837	70.5	66.9	5.2	29.5
Aug-Oct	23,230	16,419	15,535	884	6,811	70.7	66.9	5.4	29.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,248	16,430	15,530	900	6,818	70.7	66.8	5.5	29.3
Oct-Dec	23,266	16,441	15,531	910	6,825	70.7	66.8	5.5	29.3
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	23,283	16,435	15,556	879	6,848	70.6	66.8	5.3	29.4
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	23,301	16,457	15,557	900	6,843	70.6	66.8	5.5	29.4
Changes									
Over last 3 months	53	28	28	0	25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Per cent	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4				
Over last 12 months	225	144	80	64	81	-0.1	-0.3	0.3	0.1
Per cent	1.0	0.9	0.5	7.6	1.2				
Males aged 16 to 64	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO	MGSP	MGSV	YBTJ	YBTM
Spring quarters									
(Mar-May)									
1994	18,055	15,434	13,639	1,795	2,621	85.5	75.5	11.6	14.5
1995	18,090	15,385	13,803	1,582	2,705	85.0	76.3	10.3	15.0
1996	18,145	15,409	13,897	1,512	2,736	84.9	76.6	9.8	15.3
1997	18,198	15,408	14,137	1,271	2,790	84.7	77.7	8.2	15.3
1998	18,253	15,365	14,298	1,067	2,889	84.2	78.3	6.9	15.8
1999	18,338	15,480	14,418	1,062	2,858	84.4	78.6	6.9	15.6
2000	18,437	15,590	14,623	968	2,847	84.6	79.3	6.2	15.4
2001	18,566	15,596	14,755	840	2,970	84.0	79.5	5.4	16.0
2002	18,688	15,673	14,764	909	3,015	83.9	79.0	5.8	16.1
2003	18,808	15,819	14,924	895	2,990	84.1	79.3	5.7	15.9
2004	18,944	15,847	15,029	819	3,096	83.7	79.3	5.2	16.3
2005	19,117	15,937	15,104	834	3,179	83.4	79.0	5.2	16.6
3-month averages									
Dec 2003-Feb 2004 (Win)	18,909	15,839	14,999	840	3,069	83.8	79.3	5.3	16.2
Jan-Mar 2004	18,920	15,846	15,014	832	3,074	83.8	79.4	5.2	16.2
Feb-Apr	18,932	15,845	15,011	834	3,087	83.7	79.3	5.3	16.3
Mar-May (Spr)	18,944	15,847	15,029	819	3,096	83.7	79.3	5.2	16.3
Apr-Jun	18,955	15,846	15,014	833	3,109	83.6	79.2	5.3	16.4
May-Jul	18,967	15,847	15,025	822	3,120	83.5	79.2	5.2	16.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,978	15,848	15,033	815	3,130	83.5	79.2	5.1	16.5
Jul-Sep	18,994	15,862	15,055	807	3,132	83.5	79.3	5.1	16.5
Aug-Oct	19,009	15,859	15,061	798	3,150	83.4	79.2	5.0	16.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,025	15,912	15,090	822	3,113	83.6	79.3	5.2	16.4
Oct-Dec	19,040	15,928	15,104	823	3,112	83.7	79.3	5.2	16.3
Nov 2004-Jan 2005	19,055	15,944	15,121	823	3,111	83.7	79.4	5.2	16.3
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	19,071	15,950	15,124	826	3,121	83.6	79.3	5.2	16.4
Jan-Mar 2005	19,086	15,953	15,132	821	3,133	83.6	79.3	5.1	16.4
Feb-Apr	19,101	15,941	15,122	819	3,160	83.5	79.2	5.1	16.5
Mar-May (Spr)	19,117	15,937	15,104	834	3,179	83.4	79.0	5.2	16.6
Apr-Jun	19,132	15,954	15,127	827	3,178	83.4	79.1	5.2	16.6
May-Jul	19,147	15,969	15,142	827	3,179	83.4	79.1	5.2	16.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,163	15,983	15,151	832	3,179	83.4	79.1	5.2	16.6
Jul-Sep	19,177	16,003	15,164	839	3,174	83.4	79.1	5.2	16.6
Aug-Oct	19,191	16,031	15,158	873	3,160	83.5	79.0	5.4	16.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,205	16,037	15,148	889	3,168	83.5	78.9	5.5	16.5
Oct-Dec	19,219	16,047	15,148	898	3,173	83.5	78.8	5.6	16.5
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	19,233	16,041	15,173	868	3,193	83.4	78.9	5.4	16.6
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	19,248	16,063	15,173	890	3,184	83.5	78.8	5.5	16.5
Changes									
Over last 3 months	42	26	25	1	17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Per cent	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5				
Over last 12 months	177	113	49	64	64	-0.2	-0.5	0.4	0.2
Per cent	0.9	0.7	0.3	7.8	2.0				

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 pS14.

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

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									
	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)									
1994	23,425	12,492	11,548	944	10,933	53.3	49.3	7.6	46.7
1995	23,479	12,520	11,640	879	10,959	53.3	49.6	7.0	46.7
1996	23,547	12,658	11,838	820	10,889	53.8	50.3	6.5	46.2
1997	23,621	12,805	12,043	762	10,815	54.2	51.0	6.0	45.8
1998	23,700	12,850	12,143	707	10,850	54.2	51.2	5.5	45.8
1999	23,791	13,037	12,348	689	10,754	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2
2000	23,905	13,189	12,526	663	10,716	55.2	52.4	5.0	44.8
2001	24,036	13,255	12,672	583	10,781	55.1	52.7	4.4	44.9
2002	24,154	13,428	12,815	614	10,726	55.6	53.1	4.6	44.4
2003	24,272	13,481	12,908	573	10,792	55.5	53.2	4.3	44.5
2004	24,414	13,643	13,046	598	10,771	55.9	53.4	4.4	44.1
2005	24,591	13,800	13,216	584	10,791	56.1	53.7	4.2	43.9
3-month averages									
Dec 2003-Feb 2004 (Win)	24,377	13,633	13,048	585	10,744	55.9	53.5	4.3	44.1
Jan-Mar 2004	24,390	13,640	13,049	591	10,749	55.9	53.5	4.3	44.1
Feb-Apr	24,402	13,639	13,048	591	10,763	55.9	53.5	4.3	44.1
Mar-May (Spr)	24,414	13,643	13,046	598	10,771	55.9	53.4	4.4	44.1
Apr-Jun	24,427	13,649	13,057	592	10,778	55.9	53.5	4.3	44.1
May-Jul	24,439	13,635	13,049	586	10,804	55.8	53.4	4.3	44.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,452	13,612	13,039	573	10,840	55.7	53.3	4.2	44.3
Jul-Sep	24,467	13,651	13,074	577	10,816	55.8	53.4	4.2	44.2
Aug-Oct	24,483	13,674	13,086	588	10,809	55.9	53.5	4.3	44.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,498	13,686	13,110	576	10,812	55.9	53.5	4.2	44.1
Oct-Dec	24,514	13,721	13,136	584	10,793	56.0	53.6	4.3	44.0
Nov 2004-Jan 2005	24,529	13,743	13,158	585	10,786	56.0	53.6	4.3	44.0
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	24,545	13,819	13,216	603	10,726	56.3	53.8	4.4	43.7
Jan-Mar 2005	24,560	13,769	13,191	579	10,791	56.1	53.7	4.2	43.9
Feb-Apr	24,576	13,762	13,184	578	10,813	56.0	53.6	4.2	44.0
Mar-May (Spr)	24,591	13,800	13,216	584	10,791	56.1	53.7	4.2	43.9
Apr-Jun	24,606	13,817	13,216	600	10,790	56.2	53.7	4.3	43.8
May-Jul	24,622	13,842	13,260	582	10,780	56.2	53.9	4.2	43.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,637	13,854	13,279	575	10,783	56.2	53.9	4.2	43.8
Jul-Sep	24,651	13,883	13,299	584	10,768	56.3	53.9	4.2	43.7
Aug-Oct	24,664	13,885	13,278	607	10,779	56.3	53.8	4.4	43.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,678	13,862	13,234	628	10,816	56.2	53.6	4.5	43.8
Oct-Dec	24,691	13,869	13,238	632	10,822	56.2	53.6	4.6	43.8
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	24,705	13,899	13,250	649	10,805	56.3	53.6	4.7	43.7
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	24,718	13,941	13,282	659	10,777	56.4	53.7	4.7	43.6
Changes									
Over last 3 months	40	79	48	31	-39	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.2
Per cent	0.2	0.6	0.4	4.9	-0.4				
Over last 12 months	173	122	66	56	51	0.1	-0.1	0.4	-0.1
Per cent	0.7	0.9	0.5	9.2	0.5				
Females aged 16 to 59	YBTH	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YBTK	YBTN
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1994	16,868	11,961	11,033	928	4,907	70.9	65.4	7.8	29.1
1995	16,928	12,004	11,134	869	4,924	70.9	65.8	7.2	29.1
1996	17,001	12,145	11,333	812	4,856	71.4	66.7	6.7	28.6
1997	17,076	12,258	11,508	750	4,818	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
1998	17,144	12,336	11,640	696	4,808	72.0	67.9	5.6	28.0
1999	17,226	12,494	11,817	678	4,731	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
2000	17,328	12,633	11,979	654	4,695	72.9	69.1	5.2	27.1
2001	17,450	12,692	12,116	576	4,758	72.7	69.4	4.5	27.3
2002	17,555	12,821	12,219	602	4,734	73.0	69.6	4.7	27.0
2003	17,641	12,879	12,315	563	4,762	73.0	69.8	4.4	27.0
2004	17,731	12,979	12,389	590	4,752	73.2	69.9	4.5	26.8
2005	17,845	13,090	12,515	575	4,755	73.4	70.1	4.4	26.6
3-month averages									
Dec 2003-Feb 2004 (Win)	17,708	12,976	12,401	575	4,731	73.3	70.0	4.4	26.7
Jan-Mar 2004	17,716	12,980	12,398	582	4,736	73.3	70.0	4.5	26.7
Feb-Apr	17,723	12,977	12,394	583	4,747	73.2	69.9	4.5	26.8
Mar-May (Spr)	17,731	12,979	12,389	590	4,752	73.2	69.9	4.5	26.8
Apr-Jun	17,739	12,971	12,388	584	4,768	73.1	69.8	4.5	26.9
May-Jul	17,747	12,968	12,393	575	4,779	73.1	69.8	4.4	26.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,754	12,949	12,387	562	4,806	72.9	69.8	4.3	27.1
Jul-Sep	17,764	12,989	12,421	569	4,775	73.1	69.9	4.4	26.9
Aug-Oct	17,775	13,011	12,430	581	4,763	73.2	69.9	4.5	26.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,785	13,024	12,456	569	4,760	73.2	70.0	4.4	26.8
Oct-Dec	17,795	13,047	12,471	576	4,747	73.3	70.1	4.4	26.7
Nov 2004-Jan 2005	17,805	13,057	12,481	577	4,747	73.3	70.1	4.4	26.7
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	17,815	13,116	12,521	595	4,698	73.6	70.3	4.5	26.4
Jan-Mar 2005	17,825	13,068	12,498	569	4,757	73.3	70.1	4.4	26.7
Feb-Apr	17,835	13,062	12,494	568	4,772	73.2	70.1	4.4	26.8
Mar-May (Spr)	17,845	13,090	12,515	575	4,755	73.4	70.1	4.4	26.6
Apr-Jun	17,855	13,104	12,513	591	4,750	73.4	70.1	4.5	26.6
May-Jul	17,865	13,126	12,553	573	4,739	73.5	70.3	4.4	26.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,875	13,139	12,575	564	4,736	73.5	70.4	4.3	26.5
Jul-Sep	17,882	13,163	12,592	571	4,719	73.6	70.4	4.3	26.4
Aug-Oct	17,889	13,154	12,559	595	4,736	73.5	70.2	4.5	26.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,897	13,125	12,510	615	4,772	73.3	69.9	4.7	26.7
Oct-Dec	17,904	13,125	12,503	622	4,780	73.3	69.8	4.7	26.7
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	17,912	13,144	12,508	636	4,768	73.4	69.8	4.8	26.6
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	17,919	13,177	12,533	644	4,742	73.5	69.9	4.9	26.5
Changes									
Over last 3 months	22	52	23	29	-30	0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.2
Per cent	0.1	0.4	0.2	4.7	-0.6				
Over last 12 months	105	61	12	49	44	-0.1	-0.3	0.3	0.1
Per cent	0.6	0.5	0.1	8.2	0.9				

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

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

See technical note on pS14.

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

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									
	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	MGSL	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV		MGUE	MGUK	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1994	45,072	28,083	25,392	2,690	16,989	62.3	56.3	9.6	37.7
1995	45,189	28,074	25,661	2,413	17,115	62.1	56.8	8.6	37.9
1996	45,342	28,207	25,917	2,291	17,134	62.2	57.2	8.1	37.8
1997	45,497	28,348	26,352	1,995	17,149	62.3	57.9	7.0	37.7
1998	45,661	28,346	26,610	1,735	17,315	62.1	58.3	6.1	37.9
1999	45,862	28,660	26,949	1,710	17,203	62.5	58.8	6.0	37.5
2000	46,107	28,924	27,336	1,587	17,183	62.7	59.3	5.5	37.3
2001	46,413	28,982	27,604	1,377	17,432	62.4	59.5	4.8	37.6
2002	46,704	29,270	27,784	1,486	17,434	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
2003	46,995	29,517	28,088	1,429	17,478	62.8	59.8	4.8	37.2
2004	47,324	29,709	28,329	1,380	17,615	62.8	59.9	4.6	37.2
2005	47,727	29,972	28,593	1,379	17,754	62.8	59.9	4.6	37.2
3-month averages									
Dec 2003-Feb 2004 (Win)	47,239	29,734	28,333	1,401	17,505	62.9	60.0	4.7	37.1
Jan-Mar 2004	47,268	29,746	28,316	1,430	17,522	62.9	59.9	4.8	37.1
Feb-Apr	47,296	29,733	28,308	1,425	17,563	62.9	59.9	4.8	37.1
Mar-May (Spr)	47,324	29,709	28,329	1,380	17,615	62.8	59.9	4.6	37.2
Apr-Jun	47,352	29,738	28,349	1,389	17,614	62.8	59.9	4.7	37.2
May-Jul	47,381	29,828	28,402	1,427	17,552	63.0	59.9	4.8	37.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	47,409	29,959	28,497	1,462	17,450	63.2	60.1	4.9	36.8
Jul-Sep	47,444	30,029	28,562	1,466	17,416	63.3	60.2	4.9	36.7
Aug-Oct	47,480	29,998	28,553	1,445	17,482	63.2	60.1	4.8	36.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	47,515	30,011	28,589	1,422	17,504	63.2	60.2	4.7	36.8
Oct-Dec	47,550	30,025	28,642	1,383	17,525	63.1	60.2	4.6	36.9
Nov 2004-Jan 2005	47,585	30,014	28,641	1,373	17,571	63.1	60.2	4.6	36.9
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	47,621	30,060	28,654	1,406	17,561	63.1	60.2	4.7	36.9
Jan-Mar 2005	47,656	30,009	28,604	1,405	17,647	63.0	60.0	4.7	37.0
Feb-Apr	47,691	29,978	28,581	1,397	17,713	62.9	59.9	4.7	37.1
Mar-May (Spr)	47,727	29,972	28,593	1,379	17,754	62.8	59.9	4.6	37.2
Apr-Jun	47,762	30,025	28,633	1,392	17,737	62.9	59.9	4.6	37.1
May-Jul	47,797	30,171	28,738	1,433	17,626	63.1	60.1	4.8	36.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	47,832	30,346	28,864	1,482	17,486	63.4	60.3	4.9	36.6
Jul-Sep	47,863	30,429	28,920	1,509	17,434	63.6	60.4	5.0	36.4
Aug-Oct	47,895	30,427	28,874	1,552	17,468	63.5	60.3	5.1	36.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	47,926	30,351	28,795	1,556	17,575	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Oct-Dec	47,957	30,332	28,807	1,525	17,625	63.2	60.1	5.0	36.8
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	47,988	30,311	28,818	1,494	17,676	63.2	60.1	4.9	36.8
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	48,019	30,351	28,812	1,539	17,668	63.2	60.0	5.1	36.8
Changes									
Over last 12 months	398	291	158	133	107	0.1	-0.2	0.4	-0.1
Per cent	0.8	1.0	0.6	9.5	0.6				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	YBTF	YBSW	YBSQ	YBST	YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1994	34,923	27,274	24,609	2,665	7,649	78.1	70.5	9.8	21.9
1995	35,018	27,260	24,864	2,396	7,758	77.8	71.0	8.8	22.2
1996	35,146	27,414	25,143	2,272	7,731	78.0	71.5	8.3	22.0
1997	35,274	27,519	25,546	1,973	7,755	78.0	72.4	7.2	22.0
1998	35,397	27,548	25,832	1,716	7,849	77.8	73.0	6.2	22.2
1999	35,563	27,821	26,129	1,691	7,743	78.2	73.5	6.1	21.8
2000	35,766	28,075	26,504	1,570	7,691	78.5	74.1	5.6	21.5
2001	36,016	28,148	26,785	1,363	7,869	78.2	74.4	4.8	21.8
2002	36,244	28,361	26,897	1,464	7,883	78.3	74.2	5.2	21.7
2003	36,449	28,567	27,156	1,411	7,882	78.4	74.5	4.9	21.6
2004	36,675	28,694	27,332	1,362	7,981	78.2	74.5	4.7	21.8
2005	36,961	28,891	27,529	1,362	8,070	78.2	74.5	4.7	21.8
3-month averages									
Dec 2003-Feb 2004 (Win)	36,617	28,738	27,356	1,383	7,878	78.5	74.7	4.8	21.5
Jan-Mar 2004	36,636	28,737	27,327	1,410	7,899	78.4	74.6	4.9	21.6
Feb-Apr	36,655	28,725	27,318	1,407	7,931	78.4	74.5	4.9	21.6
Mar-May (Spr)	36,675	28,694	27,332	1,362	7,981	78.2	74.5	4.7	21.8
Apr-Jun	36,694	28,710	27,337	1,373	7,985	78.2	74.5	4.8	21.8
May-Jul	36,714	28,806	27,395	1,410	7,908	78.5	74.6	4.9	21.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,733	28,944	27,499	1,445	7,789	78.8	74.9	5.0	21.2
Jul-Sep	36,758	29,025	27,574	1,451	7,733	79.0	75.0	5.0	21.0
Aug-Oct	36,784	28,997	27,567	1,430	7,787	78.8	74.9	4.9	21.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,809	29,001	27,598	1,403	7,808	78.8	75.0	4.8	21.2
Oct-Dec	36,834	28,999	27,637	1,362	7,835	78.7	75.0	4.7	21.3
Nov 2004-Jan 2005	36,860	28,975	27,622	1,353	7,885	78.6	74.9	4.7	21.4
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	36,885	28,996	27,608	1,388	7,889	78.6	74.8	4.8	21.4
Jan-Mar 2005	36,910	28,936	27,551	1,385	7,974	78.4	74.6	4.8	21.6
Feb-Apr	36,936	28,904	27,527	1,378	8,031	78.3	74.5	4.8	21.7
Mar-May (Spr)	36,961	28,891	27,529	1,362	8,070	78.2	74.5	4.7	21.8
Apr-Jun	36,987	28,947	27,571	1,376	8,039	78.3	74.5	4.8	21.7
May-Jul	37,012	29,085	27,669	1,415	7,927	78.6	74.8	4.9	21.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	37,037	29,264	27,801	1,463	7,774	79.0	75.1	5.0	21.0
Jul-Sep	37,059	29,342	27,856	1,486	7,717	79.2	75.2	5.1	20.8
Aug-Oct	37,080	29,314	27,784	1,530	7,766	79.1	74.9	5.2	20.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	37,102	29,222	27,694	1,529	7,880	78.8	74.6	5.2	21.2
Oct-Dec	37,124	29,193	27,692	1,501	7,930	78.6	74.6	5.1	21.4
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	37,145	29,163	27,696	1,468	7,982	78.5	74.6	5.0	21.5
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	37,167	29,189	27,675	1,514	7,978	78.5	74.5	5.2	21.5
Changes									
Over last 12 months	282	193	67	126	89	-0.1	-0.4	0.4	0.1
Per cent	0.8	0.7	0.2	9.1	1.1				

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

Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1.
Data are revised in line with the latest interim reweighted LFS estimates.

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM									
	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	MGSM	MGTT	MGTN	MGTTQ	MGTTW		MGUF	MGUL	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1994	21,646	15,634	13,855	1,779	6,012	72.2	64.0	11.4	27.8
1995	21,710	15,605	14,040	1,565	6,105	71.9	64.7	10.0	28.1
1996	21,794	15,607	14,107	1,500	6,187	71.6	64.7	9.6	28.4
1997	21,876	15,608	14,346	1,262	6,268	71.3	65.6	8.1	28.7
1998	21,961	15,566	14,508	1,058	6,395	70.9	66.1	6.8	29.1
1999	22,071	15,693	14,640	1,053	6,378	71.1	66.3	6.7	28.9
2000	22,202	15,802	14,844	958	6,400	71.2	66.9	6.1	28.8
2001	22,377	15,789	14,960	829	6,588	70.6	66.9	5.3	29.4
2002	22,550	15,892	14,994	899	6,658	70.5	66.5	5.7	29.5
2003	22,723	16,081	15,202	880	6,641	70.8	66.9	5.5	29.2
2004	22,910	16,108	15,304	804	6,802	70.3	66.8	5.0	29.7
2005	23,136	16,215	15,400	816	6,920	70.1	66.6	5.0	29.9
3-month averages									
Dec 2003-Feb 2004 (Win)	22,862	16,141	15,293	848	6,721	70.6	66.9	5.3	29.4
Jan-Mar 2004	22,878	16,130	15,279	852	6,748	70.5	66.8	5.3	29.5
Feb-Apr	22,894	16,117	15,270	847	6,777	70.4	66.7	5.3	29.6
Mar-May (Spr)	22,910	16,108	15,304	804	6,802	70.3	66.8	5.0	29.7
Apr-Jun	22,926	16,133	15,313	820	6,792	70.4	66.8	5.1	29.6
May-Jul	22,942	16,199	15,363	836	6,743	70.6	67.0	5.2	29.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,957	16,299	15,440	858	6,659	71.0	67.3	5.3	29.0
Jul-Sep	22,977	16,320	15,478	842	6,657	71.0	67.4	5.2	29.0
Aug-Oct	22,997	16,280	15,466	814	6,717	70.8	67.3	5.0	29.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,017	16,291	15,469	822	6,726	70.8	67.2	5.0	29.2
Oct-Dec	23,037	16,294	15,483	811	6,742	70.7	67.2	5.0	29.3
Nov 2004-Jan 2005	23,056	16,287	15,465	823	6,769	70.6	67.1	5.1	29.4
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	23,076	16,276	15,441	835	6,800	70.5	66.9	5.1	29.5
Jan-Mar 2005	23,096	16,261	15,422	839	6,835	70.4	66.8	5.2	29.6
Feb-Apr	23,116	16,240	15,408	832	6,876	70.3	66.7	5.1	29.7
Mar-May (Spr)	23,136	16,215	15,400	816	6,920	70.1	66.6	5.0	29.9
Apr-Jun	23,155	16,254	15,440	814	6,901	70.2	66.7	5.0	29.8
May-Jul	23,175	16,335	15,490	845	6,840	70.5	66.8	5.2	29.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,195	16,449	15,571	878	6,746	70.9	67.1	5.3	29.1
Jul-Sep	23,213	16,488	15,610	878	6,724	71.0	67.3	5.3	29.0
Aug-Oct	23,230	16,499	15,602	897	6,732	71.0	67.2	5.4	29.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,248	16,464	15,565	899	6,784	70.8	67.0	5.5	29.2
Oct-Dec	23,266	16,459	15,560	900	6,806	70.7	66.9	5.5	29.3
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	23,283	16,425	15,553	872	6,858	70.5	66.8	5.3	29.5
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	23,301	16,427	15,524	903	6,874	70.5	66.6	5.5	29.5
Changes									
Over last 12 months	225	151	84	68	73	0.0	-0.3	0.4	0.0
Per cent	1.0	0.9	0.5	8.1	1.1				
Males aged 16 to 64	YBTG	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC	MGUI		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1994	18,055	15,360	13,591	1,769	2,695	85.1	75.3	11.5	14.9
1995	18,090	15,308	13,752	1,557	2,781	84.6	76.0	10.2	15.4
1996	18,145	15,330	13,841	1,488	2,815	84.5	76.3	9.7	15.5
1997	18,198	15,327	14,077	1,251	2,871	84.2	77.4	8.2	15.8
1998	18,253	15,282	14,233	1,049	2,971	83.7	78.0	6.9	16.3
1999	18,338	15,396	14,351	1,045	2,942	84.0	78.3	6.8	16.0
2000	18,437	15,507	14,557	950	2,930	84.1	79.0	6.1	15.9
2001	18,566	15,514	14,693	822	3,052	83.6	79.1	5.3	16.4
2002	18,688	15,589	14,702	888	3,099	83.4	78.7	5.7	16.6
2003	18,808	15,733	14,862	872	3,075	83.6	79.0	5.5	16.4
2004	18,944	15,758	14,965	793	3,186	83.2	79.0	5.0	16.8
2005	19,117	15,846	15,038	808	3,271	82.9	78.7	5.1	17.1
3-month averages									
Dec 2003-Feb 2004 (Win)	18,909	15,803	14,963	839	3,106	83.6	79.1	5.3	16.4
Jan-Mar 2004	18,920	15,786	14,945	841	3,135	83.4	79.0	5.3	16.6
Feb-Apr	18,932	15,773	14,936	837	3,159	83.3	78.9	5.3	16.7
Mar-May (Spr)	18,944	15,758	14,965	793	3,186	83.2	79.0	5.0	16.8
Apr-Jun	18,955	15,782	14,970	812	3,173	83.3	79.0	5.1	16.7
May-Jul	18,967	15,846	15,016	830	3,121	83.5	79.2	5.2	16.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,978	15,948	15,097	851	3,030	84.0	79.5	5.3	16.0
Jul-Sep	18,994	15,978	15,143	835	3,016	84.1	79.7	5.2	15.9
Aug-Oct	19,009	15,938	15,132	806	3,071	83.8	79.6	5.1	16.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,025	15,941	15,130	811	3,084	83.8	79.5	5.1	16.2
Oct-Dec	19,040	15,938	15,138	800	3,102	83.7	79.5	5.0	16.3
Nov 2004-Jan 2005	19,055	15,932	15,121	811	3,123	83.6	79.4	5.1	16.4
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	19,071	15,915	15,090	825	3,156	83.5	79.1	5.2	16.5
Jan-Mar 2005	19,086	15,894	15,065	829	3,192	83.3	78.9	5.2	16.7
Feb-Apr	19,101	15,868	15,045	823	3,234	83.1	78.8	5.2	16.9
Mar-May (Spr)	19,117	15,846	15,038	808	3,271	82.9	78.7	5.1	17.1
Apr-Jun	19,132	15,889	15,082	807	3,243	83.1	78.8	5.1	16.9
May-Jul	19,147	15,969	15,132	836	3,179	83.4	79.0	5.2	16.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,163	16,082	15,213	869	3,081	83.9	79.4	5.4	16.1
Jul-Sep	19,177	16,120	15,251	869	3,057	84.1	79.5	5.4	15.9
Aug-Oct	19,191	16,114	15,226	888	3,077	84.0	79.3	5.5	16.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,205	16,071	15,185	887	3,134	83.7	79.1	5.5	16.3
Oct-Dec	19,219	16,063	15,176	887	3,156	83.6	79.0	5.5	16.4
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	19,233	16,032	15,173	860	3,201	83.4	78.9	5.4	16.6
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	19,248	16,034	15,141	893	3,214	83.3	78.7	5.6	16.7
Changes									
Over last 12 months	177	119	51	68	58	-0.1	-0.5	0.4	0.1
Per cent	0.9	0.7	0.3	8.2	1.8				

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

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									
	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	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1994	23,425	12,449	11,537	912	10,977	53.1	49.2	7.3	46.9
1995	23,479	12,470	11,621	849	11,009	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,547	12,600	11,809	791	10,947	53.5	50.2	6.3	46.5
1997	23,621	12,740	12,007	733	10,880	53.9	50.8	5.8	46.1
1998	23,700	12,780	12,103	677	10,920	53.9	51.1	5.3	46.1
1999	23,791	12,966	12,309	657	10,825	54.5	51.7	5.1	45.5
2000	23,905	13,122	12,492	630	10,783	54.9	52.3	4.8	45.1
2001	24,036	13,193	12,645	548	10,844	54.9	52.6	4.2	45.1
2002	24,154	13,378	12,790	587	10,776	55.4	53.0	4.4	44.6
2003	24,272	13,436	12,886	549	10,837	55.4	53.1	4.1	44.6
2004	24,414	13,601	13,025	576	10,814	55.7	53.3	4.2	44.3
2005	24,591	13,757	13,194	563	10,834	55.9	53.7	4.1	44.1
3-month averages									
Dec 2003-Feb 2004 (Win)	24,377	13,593	13,040	553	10,784	55.8	53.5	4.1	44.2
Jan-Mar 2004	24,390	13,616	13,037	579	10,774	55.8	53.5	4.2	44.2
Feb-Apr	24,402	13,616	13,038	578	10,786	55.8	53.4	4.2	44.2
Mar-May (Spr)	24,414	13,601	13,025	576	10,814	55.7	53.3	4.2	44.3
Apr-Jun	24,427	13,605	13,036	569	10,822	55.7	53.4	4.2	44.3
May-Jul	24,439	13,629	13,039	590	10,810	55.8	53.4	4.3	44.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,452	13,660	13,056	604	10,791	55.9	53.4	4.4	44.1
Jul-Sep	24,467	13,708	13,084	624	10,759	56.0	53.5	4.6	44.0
Aug-Oct	24,483	13,718	13,087	631	10,765	56.0	53.5	4.6	44.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,498	13,720	13,120	600	10,778	56.0	53.6	4.4	44.0
Oct-Dec	24,514	13,730	13,159	571	10,783	56.0	53.7	4.2	44.0
Nov 2004-Jan 2005	24,529	13,727	13,176	550	10,802	56.0	53.7	4.0	44.0
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	24,545	13,784	13,214	571	10,760	56.2	53.8	4.1	43.8
Jan-Mar 2005	24,560	13,748	13,183	565	10,812	56.0	53.7	4.1	44.0
Feb-Apr	24,576	13,738	13,174	565	10,837	55.9	53.6	4.1	44.1
Mar-May (Spr)	24,591	13,757	13,194	563	10,834	55.9	53.7	4.1	44.1
Apr-Jun	24,606	13,771	13,193	578	10,835	56.0	53.6	4.2	44.0
May-Jul	24,622	13,836	13,247	588	10,786	56.2	53.8	4.3	43.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,637	13,898	13,293	605	10,740	56.4	54.0	4.4	43.6
Jul-Sep	24,651	13,941	13,310	631	10,710	56.6	54.0	4.5	43.4
Aug-Oct	24,664	13,928	13,272	655	10,736	56.5	53.8	4.7	43.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,678	13,887	13,230	657	10,791	56.3	53.6	4.7	43.7
Oct-Dec	24,691	13,872	13,247	625	10,819	56.2	53.7	4.5	43.8
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	24,705	13,887	13,265	622	10,818	56.2	53.7	4.5	43.8
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	24,718	13,924	13,288	636	10,794	56.3	53.8	4.6	43.7
Changes									
Over last 12 months	173	140	74	66	34	0.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.2
Per cent	0.7	1.0	0.6	11.5	0.3				
Females aged 16 to 59	YBTH	YBSY	YBSS	YBSV	YBTB	MGUD	MGUJ		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1994	16,868	11,914	11,018	896	4,954	70.6	65.3	7.5	29.4
1995	16,928	11,951	11,112	839	4,977	70.6	65.6	7.0	29.4
1996	17,001	12,085	11,301	783	4,916	71.1	66.5	6.5	28.9
1997	17,076	12,192	11,470	722	4,884	71.4	67.2	5.9	28.6
1998	17,144	12,265	11,599	667	4,878	71.5	67.7	5.4	28.5
1999	17,226	12,425	11,778	647	4,801	72.1	68.4	5.2	27.9
2000	17,328	12,568	11,948	620	4,761	72.5	68.9	4.9	27.5
2001	17,450	12,633	12,093	541	4,817	72.4	69.3	4.3	27.6
2002	17,555	12,772	12,196	576	4,784	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2
2003	17,641	12,834	12,294	540	4,807	72.7	69.7	4.2	27.3
2004	17,731	12,936	12,368	568	4,795	73.0	69.8	4.4	27.0
2005	17,845	13,045	12,491	554	4,799	73.1	70.0	4.2	26.9
3-month averages									
Dec 2003-Feb 2004 (Win)	17,708	12,936	12,392	544	4,772	73.1	70.0	4.2	26.9
Jan-Mar 2004	17,716	12,952	12,382	570	4,764	73.1	69.9	4.4	26.9
Feb-Apr	17,723	12,952	12,382	570	4,771	73.1	69.9	4.4	26.9
Mar-May (Spr)	17,731	12,936	12,368	568	4,795	73.0	69.8	4.4	27.0
Apr-Jun	17,739	12,927	12,367	561	4,812	72.9	69.7	4.3	27.1
May-Jul	17,747	12,959	12,379	580	4,787	73.0	69.8	4.5	27.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,754	12,995	12,402	594	4,759	73.2	69.9	4.6	26.8
Jul-Sep	17,764	13,047	12,431	616	4,717	73.4	70.0	4.7	26.6
Aug-Oct	17,775	13,059	12,436	623	4,716	73.5	70.0	4.8	26.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,785	13,060	12,468	592	4,725	73.4	70.1	4.5	26.6
Oct-Dec	17,795	13,061	12,499	562	4,734	73.4	70.2	4.3	26.6
Nov 2004-Jan 2005	17,805	13,043	12,501	542	4,762	73.3	70.2	4.2	26.7
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	17,815	13,081	12,518	563	4,733	73.4	70.3	4.3	26.6
Jan-Mar 2005	17,825	13,042	12,486	556	4,783	73.2	70.0	4.3	26.8
Feb-Apr	17,835	13,037	12,482	555	4,798	73.1	70.0	4.3	26.9
Mar-May (Spr)	17,845	13,045	12,491	554	4,799	73.1	70.0	4.2	26.9
Apr-Jun	17,855	13,058	12,489	569	4,796	73.1	69.9	4.4	26.9
May-Jul	17,865	13,116	12,537	579	4,748	73.4	70.2	4.4	26.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,875	13,182	12,588	594	4,693	73.7	70.4	4.5	26.3
Jul-Sep	17,882	13,222	12,605	617	4,660	73.9	70.5	4.7	26.1
Aug-Oct	17,889	13,200	12,558	642	4,689	73.8	70.2	4.9	26.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,897	13,151	12,509	642	4,746	73.5	69.9	4.9	26.5
Oct-Dec	17,904	13,130	12,517	614	4,774	73.3	69.9	4.7	26.7
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	17,912	13,131	12,523	608	4,781	73.3	69.9	4.6	26.7
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	17,919	13,155	12,534	621	4,764	73.4	69.9	4.7	26.6
Changes									
Over last 12 months	105	74	16	58	31	0.0	-0.3	0.4	0.0
Per cent	0.6	0.6	0.1	10.3	0.7				

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

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

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1.
Data are revised in line with the latest interim reweighted LFS estimates.

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 Dec 2005-Feb 2006 in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases (www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/guide_to_lms_fr1.pdf).

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level	Sampling variability	Change on quarter	Sampling variability	Change on year	Sampling variability
Employment (000s)	28,840	±134	76	±97	147	±170
Employment rate	74.5%	±0.3%	0.0%	±0.3%	-0.4%	±0.4%
Average weekly hours worked - all workers	32.2	±0.2	0.1	±0.2%	-0.1	±0.2%
Unemployment (000s)	1,559	±59	30	±60	120	±77
Unemployment rate	5.1%	±0.2%	0.1%	±0.2%	0.4%	±0.3%
Economically active (000s)	30,399	±126	107	±91	266	±161
Economic activity rate	78.7%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.4%
Economically inactive (000s)	7,926	±119	-13	±84	108	±151
Economic inactivity rate	21.3%	±0.3%	-0.1%	±0.2%	0.1%	±0.4%
Inactive, not wanting a job (000s)	5,871	±58	-27	±41	17	±73
Inactive, wanting a job (000s)	2,056	±58	13	±41	90	±74
Redundancies (000s)	141	±18	1	±25	6	±24

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Other headline indicators

A.3

Thousands, seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs			Public and private sector employment (nsa)				
		Levels							
		All	Male	Female					
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB					
2003	December	30,489	16,269	14,220	2003	December	5,736	22,615	
2004	March	30,524	16,222	14,302	2004	March	5,756	22,552	
	June	30,572	16,295	14,277		June	5,756	22,646	
	September	30,558	16,300	14,258		September	5,755	22,798	
	December	30,747	16,389	14,358		December	5,820	22,821	
2005	March	30,832	16,425	14,407	2005	March	5,835	22,746	
	June	30,810	16,404	14,406		June	5,850	22,888	
	September	30,827	16,447	14,380		September	5,825	23,049	
	December	30,919	16,477	14,442		December	5,882	22,936	
Change on quarter		92	30	62					
Change percent		0.3	0.2	0.4					
Change on year		171	88	84	Change on year		62	115	
Change percent		0.6	0.5	0.6	Change percent		1.1	0.5	
UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^b							
		Levels			Rates (%) ^c				
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female		
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI		
2005	March R	831.4	617.0	214.4	2.6	3.6	1.5		
	April ^d R	839.2	622.7	216.5	2.7	3.7	1.5		
	May R	854.2	635.2	219.0	2.7	3.7	1.5		
	June R	863.3	641.9	221.4	2.7	3.8	1.5		
	July ^d R	866.1	643.9	222.2	2.7	3.8	1.5		
	August R	869.3	646.1	223.2	2.7	3.8	1.5		
	September R	879.3	653.3	226.0	2.8	3.8	1.5		
	October ^d R	891.2	661.5	229.7	2.8	3.9	1.6		
	November R	901.3	668.6	232.7	2.8	3.9	1.6		
	December R	907.9	673.3	234.6	2.9	4.0	1.6		
2006	January ^d R	905.1	669.9	235.2	2.9	3.9	1.6		
	February R	925.0	685.2	239.8	2.9	4.0	1.6		
	March P	937.6	694.6	243.0	3.0	4.1	1.7		
Change on month		12.6	9.4	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.0		
Change percent		1.4	1.4	1.3					
Change on year		106.2	77.6	28.6	0.3	0.5	0.2		
Change percent		12.8	12.6	13.3					
GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings ^e		UNITED KINGDOM		Vacancies			
		Average Earnings Index (including bonuses)	Average Earnings Index (excluding bonuses)						
				Average 3 months ending (level)	Change on quarter				
					Level	Per cent			
		LNNC	JQDY				AP2Y	AP3K	AP3L
2005	February R	4.7	4.3	2005	March R	636.5	-10.4	-1.6	
	March	4.7 R	4.1		April R	628.8	-18.9	-2.9	
	April	4.5 R	4.1		May R	634.3	-8.9	-1.4	
	May	4.1	4.0		June R	634.3	-2.2	-0.3	
	June	4.1	4.0		July R	628.2	-0.6	-0.1	
	July	4.2	4.0		August R	618.0	-16.3	-2.6	
	August	4.2	4.0		September R	611.3	-23.0	-3.6	
	September	4.1	4.0		October R	595.6	-32.6	-5.2	
	October	3.6	3.9		November R	591.6	-26.4	-4.3	
	November	3.4	3.8		December R	596.5	-14.8	-2.4	
	December R	3.6	3.7						
2006	January R	3.6	3.8	2006	January R	603.5	7.9	1.3	
	February P	4.2	3.8		February R	604.1	12.5	2.1	
					March P	593.2	-3.3	-0.6	

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

^a See footnotes, Table B.4

^b The number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance.

^c Denominator = claimant count + workforce jobs.

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

^e 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.

R Revised
P Provisional

A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey ^a (December 2005 to February 2006)																	
Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				Employment					Unemployment					
	All		All		Male	Female	All		Male		Female	All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^c	Level	Rate(%) ^c	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North East	2,056	1,226	75.6	649	577	1,141	70.3	600	72.6	541	67.8	85	7.0	49	7.6	36	6.3
North West	5,454	3,342	76.8	1,778	1,564	3,182	73.0	1,690	76.0	1,492	69.8	161	4.8	88	5.0	72	4.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	4,035	2,532	78.8	1,369	1,163	2,401	74.7	1,294	78.9	1,107	70.1	131	5.2	76	5.5	56	4.8
East Midlands	3,442	2,237	81.2	1,214	1,024	2,133	77.4	1,149	81.1	984	73.4	104	4.7	65	5.3	40	3.9
West Midlands	4,256	2,635	77.4	1,450	1,185	2,497	73.1	1,370	78.2	1,127	67.7	138	5.2	80	5.5	58	4.9
East	4,398	2,852	81.3	1,552	1,300	2,722	77.5	1,482	82.5	1,240	72.0	131	4.6	70	4.5	60	4.6
London	6,020	3,911	75.3	2,176	1,735	3,616	69.6	2,005	75.8	1,612	62.9	294	7.5	171	7.8	124	7.1
South East	6,482	4,292	82.3	2,318	1,974	4,111	78.8	2,217	83.5	1,894	73.7	181	4.2	101	4.4	80	4.0
South West	4,064	2,560	81.1	1,374	1,185	2,467	78.0	1,324	81.6	1,143	74.1	92	3.6	50	3.6	42	3.6
England	40,206	25,589	78.9	13,880	11,708	24,270	74.8	13,130	79.2	11,140	70.0	1,319	5.2	750	5.4	568	4.9
Wales	2,373	1,391	75.2	750	641	1,322	71.3	705	74.7	616	67.8	69	5.0	45	5.9	25	3.8
Scotland	4,114	2,608	79.8	1,380	1,229	2,467	75.4	1,296	78.4	1,171	72.2	142	5.4	83	6.0	58	4.7
Great Britain	46,693	29,588	78.8	16,010	13,578	28,058	74.6	15,131	78.9	12,927	70.1	1,529	5.2	878	5.5	651	4.8
Northern Ireland	1,325	795	72.8	439	356	763	69.8	416	74.8	346	64.4	32	4.1	22	5.1	10	2.8
United Kingdom	48,019	30,399	78.7	16,457	13,941	28,840	74.5	15,557	78.8	13,282	69.9	1,559	5.1	900	5.5	659	4.7

Change on quarter^d

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				Employment						Unemployment					
	All	All		Male	Female	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		
	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^c	Level	Rate(%) ^c	Level	Rate(%) ^c	
North East	4	23	1.1	2	21	12	0.3	2	-0.2	10	0.9	11	0.8	0	0.0	11	1.8	
North West	11	-7	-0.3	3	-10	-11	-0.4	2	-0.2	-14	-0.6	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.3	
Yorkshire and the Humber	8	30	0.7	13	17	31	0.7	14	0.6	17	0.9	-1	-0.1	-1	-0.1	1	0.0	
East Midlands	7	12	0.2	11	1	4	0.0	5	0.0	0	-0.1	8	0.3	7	0.5	1	0.1	
West Midlands	9	-12	-0.4	-9	-3	-19	-0.7	-11	-0.7	-8	-0.6	7	0.3	2	0.2	5	0.4	
East	9	0	-0.3	-13	13	-3	-0.4	-15	-1.0	11	0.3	3	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1	
London	11	42	0.5	21	21	39	0.5	25	0.7	14	0.3	3	0.0	-4	-0.3	7	0.3	
South East	13	12	0.0	6	6	9	0.0	3	0.1	6	-0.2	4	0.1	3	0.1	0	0.0	
South West	8	2	-0.2	-6	7	13	0.1	4	-0.1	9	0.4	-11	-0.4	-10	-0.7	-2	-0.2	
England	80	102	0.1	28	74	73	0.0	29	-0.1	45	0.1	29	0.1	-1	0.0	29	0.2	
Wales	4	-3	-0.3	2	-5	-7	-0.4	1	0.1	-8	-1.0	3	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.4	
Scotland	5	1	-0.1	-8	9	-2	-0.1	-8	-0.4	6	0.1	3	0.1	0	0.1	3	0.2	
Great Britain	90	100	0.1	22	78	65	0.0	22	-0.1	43	0.0	35	0.1	1	0.0	34	0.2	
Northern Ireland	3	5	0.2	2	2	9	0.6	4	0.7	5	0.6	-4	-0.5	-1	-0.3	-3	-0.8	
United Kingdom	93	107	0.1	28	79	76	0.0	28	0.0	48	0.0	30	0.1	0	0.0	31	0.2	

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				Employment						Unemployment					
	All		All		Male	Female	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^c	Level	Rate(%) ^c	Level	Rate(%) ^c
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
North East	16	30	0.8	11	19	9	-0.5	1	-0.9	8	-0.1	21	1.5	10	1.4	11	1.7	
North West	43	-7	-0.5	-8	1	-8	-0.6	-6	-1.0	-2	-0.1	2	0.1	-2	-0.1	4	0.2	
Yorkshire and the Humber	35	42	0.3	33	9	14	-0.5	18	-0.1	-4	-0.9	28	1.0	15	1.0	13	1.1	
East Midlands	29	56	1.1	21	35	50	0.9	14	0.0	36	2.0	6	0.2	7	0.5	-1	-0.2	
West Midlands	36	-9	-1.3	2	-11	-22	-1.7	-4	-1.4	-18	-2.1	14	0.5	6	0.4	8	0.7	
East	37	4	-0.8	-5	8	-12	-1.2	-10	-1.3	-2	-1.2	16	0.5	6	0.4	10	0.7	
London	63	64	0.1	49	15	44	-0.2	34	0.1	10	-0.6	20	0.4	16	0.6	5	0.2	
South East	54	59	0.2	22	37	46	0.0	14	-0.2	32	0.3	14	0.3	8	0.3	5	0.2	
South West	32	4	-0.8	-6	10	2	-0.8	-3	-1.3	5	-0.3	2	0.1	-3	-0.2	5	0.4	
England	344	244	-0.2	119	124	122	-0.5	57	-0.6	65	-0.4	121	0.4	63	0.4	59	0.5	
Wales	17	-4	-0.5	10	-14	-12	-0.9	3	0.0	-15	-1.9	8	0.6	7	0.8	2	0.3	
Scotland	22	4	-0.1	2	3	8	0.1	4	0.0	4	0.2	-4	-0.2	-3	-0.2	-1	-0.1	
Great Britain	384	244	-0.2	131	113	118	-0.5	64	-0.5	54	-0.4	126	0.4	67	0.4	59	0.4	
Northern Ireland	14	18	0.7	10	8	23	1.2	13	1.2	10	1.2	-5	-0.7	-3	-0.8	-2	-0.6	
United Kingdom	398	266	-0.1	144	122	147	-0.4	80	-0.5	66	-0.3	120	0.4	64	0.3	56	0.4	

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 Labour Force Survey is tabulated by region of residence.^b Denominator = all persons of working age.^c Denominator = total economically active.^d 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.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

A.11

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Jobcentre Plus administrative system					
	Civilian workforce jobs ^e (December 2005); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count ^{e,f} (March 2006)					
	All	Male	Female	All		Male		Female	
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate ^g	Level	Rate ^g	Level	Rate ^g
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
North East	1,140	611	529	49.2	4.2	37.7	5.9	11.5	2.1
North West	3,451	1,857	1,594	113.7	3.2	86.3	4.6	27.4	1.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,554	1,351	1,202	86.4	3.3	65.1	4.6	21.3	1.7
East Midlands	2,099	1,122	977	60.8	2.8	44.3	3.8	16.5	1.7
West Midlands	2,644	1,424	1,219	107.4	3.9	81.0	5.4	26.4	2.1
East	2,709	1,456	1,253	64.2	2.3	46.4	3.1	17.8	1.4
London	4,622	2,517	2,105	167.1	3.5	118.4	4.6	48.7	2.3
South East	4,289	2,262	2,028	81.8	1.9	60.0	2.6	21.8	1.1
South West	2,552	1,321	1,232	45.9	1.7	33.5	2.4	12.4	1.0
England	26,062	13,923	12,139	776.5	2.9	572.7	4.0	203.8	1.7
Wales	1,355	697	658	45.1	3.2	34.2	4.7	10.9	1.6
Scotland	2,615	1,342	1,273	87.6	3.3	66.4	4.8	21.2	1.6
Great Britain	30,032	15,962	14,070	909.2	3.0	673.3	4.1	235.9	1.7
Northern Ireland	817	436	381	28.4	3.3	21.3	4.5	7.1	1.8
United Kingdom	30,849	16,398	14,451	937.6	3.0	694.6	4.1	243.0	1.7

Changes on period (period specified below)

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Jobcentre Plus administrative system					
	Civilian workforce jobs (change on December 2004); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (change on February 2006)					
	All	Male	Female	All		Male		Female	
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate ^g	Level	Rate ^g	Level	Rate ^g
North East	13	13	0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
North West	6	31	-25	1.8	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	10	-1	11	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.0
East Midlands	11	3	8	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0
West Midlands	-17	-12	-5	2.4	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.7	0.1
East	16	0	17	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0
London	123	83	40	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0
South East	7	-12	19	1.9	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.0
South West	-10	-20	10	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0
England	160	85	75	10.2	0.0	7.6	0.1	2.6	0.0
Wales	5	-4	9	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0
Scotland	29	19	10	1.6	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.0
Great Britain	194	100	94	12.5	0.0	9.3	0.1	3.2	0.0
Northern Ireland	6	4	2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
United Kingdom	200	104	96	12.6	0.0	9.4	0.1	3.2	0.0

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

^e Workforce jobs is tabulated by region of workplace. Claimant count is tabulated by region of claimant's residence.^f Count of claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance.^g Denominator=claimant count+workforce jobs.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

TECHNICAL NOTE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLING VARIABILITY: December 2005 to February 2006

Government Office Regions	Employment level (000s)	Unemployment level (000s)	Economically active level (000s)	Working age economically inactive level (000s)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
North East	± 35	± 12	± 35	± 35	± 1.9	± 1.0
North West	± 62	± 18	± 61	± 61	± 1.2	± 0.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	± 50	± 16	± 49	± 48	± 1.3	± 0.6
East Midlands	± 40	± 13	± 40	± 42	± 1.3	± 0.7
West Midlands	± 51	± 16	± 51	± 50	± 1.3	± 0.6
East	± 51	± 17	± 51	± 48	± 1.2	± 0.6
London	± 66	± 26	± 64	± 64	± 1.2	± 0.7
South East	± 61	± 18	± 60	± 56	± 0.9	± 0.4
South West	± 51	± 13	± 51	± 48	± 1.3	± 0.5
Wales	± 40	± 12	± 39	± 40	± 1.8	± 0.9
Scotland	± 50	± 16	± 49	± 47	± 1.3	± 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 (www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/guide_to_lms_fr1.pdf).

A.12 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Local labour market indicators by Unitary and Local Authority

Not seasonally adjusted

	Population ^a		Labour supply				Working age benefit			Labour demand ^b	
	16-59/64 (000's)	Employment ^c		Unemployment ^c		Economic inactivity ^c		Claimant count ^d		Jobs ^e	
		Total 16-59/64 (000's)	16-59/64 Rate (%)	Total 16+ (000's)	Rate ^f (%)	Total 16-59/64 (000's)	16-59/64 Rate (%)	Level	Proportion ^g (%)	Total (000's)	Jobs Density 16-59/64 (ratio)
		1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11
UNITED KINGDOM	37,064	26,951	74.2	1,394	4.7	7,988	22.0	866,144	2.3	30,567	0.83
NORTH EAST	1,570	1,067	70.0	68	5.8	390	25.6	47,093	3.0	1,113	0.71
Darlington UA	60	45	76.6	1	2.6	12	21.3	1,718	2.9	53	0.89
Hartlepool UA	54	35	65.0	3	8.3	15	29.0	2,266	4.2	37	0.69
Middlesbrough UA	85	52	64.4	5	9.3	23	28.9	4,029	4.7	70	0.82
Redcar and Cleveland UA	83	60	72.0	3	5.2	20	24.0	2,901	3.5	46	0.55
Stockton-on-Tees UA	116	80	72.4	5	6.0	25	22.9	3,755	3.2	86	0.74
Durham	308	207	69.2	11	4.9	81	27.2	6,280	2.0	182	0.60
Chester-le-Street	33	26	76.2	1	5.2	7	19.5	556	1.7	12	0.36
Derwentside	52	36	70.0	2	6.3	13	25.3	1,033	2.0	27	0.52
Durham	61	37	67.7	3	6.2	15	27.7	953	1.6	47	0.78
Easington	56	36	64.8	2	4.2	18	32.2	1,167	2.1	29	0.53
Sedgefield	54	36	68.2	1	3.1	16	29.6	1,328	2.5	33	0.63
Teesdale	15	10	73.2	-	3.4	3	24.1	202	1.4	10	0.69
Wear Valley	37	26	69.9	1	5.1	10	26.2	1,041	2.8	24	0.64
Northumberland	189	136	73.1	7	4.4	43	23.4	4,456	2.4	121	0.64
Alnwick	19	14	75.7	1	4.7	4	20.5	376	2.0	14	0.75
Berwick-upon-Tweed	15	11	74.7	1	4.7	3	21.4	363	2.4	13	0.90
Blyth Valley	51	38	73.8	2	4.3	12	23.0	1,391	2.7	25	0.48
Castle Morpeth	30	21	73.6	1	3.5	7	23.6	524	1.8	25	0.83
Tynedale	36	26	74.0	1	2.5	8	24.0	524	1.5	27	0.75
Wansbeck	38	26	69.2	2	7.0	9	25.4	1,278	3.4	18	0.47
Gateshead	117	84	72.5	5	5.1	27	23.6	3,308	2.8	102	0.88
Newcastle upon Tyne	174	108	66.3	9	7.6	46	28.1	5,372	3.1	181	1.06
North Tyneside	116	86	74.6	4	4.8	25	21.6	3,537	3.0	70	0.60
South Tyneside	91	59	65.3	5	8.3	26	28.7	4,078	4.5	45	0.49
Sunderland	177	116	68.3	8	6.5	45	26.8	5,394	3.0	120	0.68
NORTH WEST	4,198	2,972	72.6	148	4.6	973	23.8	100,857	2.4	3,372	0.81
Blackburn with Darwen UA	84	58	69.9	3	5.1	22	26.3	2,205	2.6	69	0.82
Blackpool UA	85	59	71.6	3	5.3	20	24.2	2,415	2.9	63	0.75
Halton UA	75	48	66.1	4	8.1	20	27.9	2,137	2.8	56	0.76
Warrington UA	121	95	79.7	3	3.1	21	17.8	1,832	1.5	119	0.98
Cheshire	413	319	77.8	8	2.4	83	20.2	5,269	1.3	355	0.86
Chester	73	54	78.0	2	2.8	14	19.9	983	1.3	80	1.09
Congleton	56	46	81.1	1	1.4	10	17.7	554	1.0	34	0.60
Crewe and Nantwich	69	53	75.8	1	1.8	16	22.7	994	1.5	58	0.84
Ellesmere Port and Neston	48	36	74.7	1	3.0	11	22.9	790	1.6	38	0.79
Macclesfield	90	71	79.4	2	2.7	16	18.3	872	1.0	94	1.04
Vale Royal	76	59	77.3	2	2.6	16	20.6	1,077	1.4	51	0.67
Cumbria	297	219	75.7	8	3.6	62	21.4	5,584	1.9	254	0.87
Allerdale	57	40	72.1	2	4.4	14	24.5	1,204	2.1	42	0.74
Barrow-in-Furness	42	31	71.4	1	4.3	11	25.5	1,201	2.9	29	0.69
Carlisle	63	46	76.3	1	2.7	13	21.5	1,180	1.9	60	0.98
Copeland	43	30	72.2	2	5.5	10	23.5	1,258	2.9	36	0.84
Eden	31	25	81.3	1	2.0	5	16.9	207	0.7	30	0.98
South Lakeland	59	48	81.0	1	2.8	10	16.5	533	0.9	57	0.97
Bolton	163	121	75.7	5	3.8	34	21.4	3,530	2.2	122	0.76
Bury	112	87	77.0	4	4.2	22	19.5	1,863	1.7	73	0.65
Manchester	292	150	59.5	15	8.7	87	34.7	11,274	3.9	333	1.16
Oldham	132	95	71.7	5	4.9	32	24.4	3,168	2.4	90	0.68
Rochdale	127	90	71.4	4	4.4	32	25.3	3,258	2.6	92	0.73
Salford	135	89	68.6	4	4.5	37	28.2	3,452	2.6	122	0.91
Stockport	171	141	81.9	3	2.3	28	16.1	2,522	1.5	134	0.78
Tameside	132	100	75.5	5	4.5	28	20.9	2,925	2.2	81	0.62
Trafford	131	96	74.8	4	4.1	28	21.9	2,188	1.7	140	1.08
Wigan	192	143	75.8	6	4.0	39	20.9	4,123	2.2	113	0.59
Lancashire	701	508	73.8	25	4.5	156	22.7	12,037	1.7	550	0.79
Burnley	53	38	70.7	2	4.8	14	25.6	996	1.9	40	0.75
Chorley	66	49	78.2	1	2.2	12	20.0	819	1.2	44	0.68
Fylde	44	33	76.9	1	3.7	9	20.3	414	0.9	46	1.06
Hyndburn	49	35	71.7	2	5.1	12	24.5	925	1.9	34	0.69
Lancaster	84	53	64.0	5	8.0	25	30.4	1,822	2.2	61	0.73
Pendle	54	38	70.1	2	4.0	15	27.0	948	1.8	38	0.70
Preston	83	57	70.7	4	6.3	20	24.4	2,118	2.5	96	1.17
Ribble Valley	34	25	77.6	1	2.5	7	20.2	190	0.6	31	0.92
Rossendale	41	31	76.9	1	3.9	8	19.9	602	1.5	25	0.60
South Ribble	65	52	81.4	2	3.1	10	15.8	728	1.1	49	0.76
West Lancashire	66	49	74.6	3	5.2	14	21.2	1,583	2.4	46	0.69
Wyre	62	48	79.4	2	3.0	11	18.1	893	1.4	41	0.67

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

* Sample size zero or disclosive (less than three).

- Less than 500.

a Official mid-2004 estimate of the resident population.

b Labour demand is jobs plus vacancies. Suitable comprehensive estimates of job vacancies are not available at local level.

c Annual Population Survey (APS) data relate to the period January 2004 to December 2004. The APS is a survey of the population of private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation. The APS data in this table are consistent with population estimates released in February 2003, not the latest revised population estimates.

d Count of claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance. Average for January 2004 to December 2004.

e Jobs data are for 2003, and are mainly employees from the Annual Business Inquiry which refers to December of each year; they also include self-employed, HM Forces and government-supported trainees. Jobs densities are calculated as the number of jobs per resident of working age (16-59/64).

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Local labour market indicators by Unitary and Local Authority

A.12

Not seasonally adjusted

	Population ^a		Labour supply				Working age benefit		Labour demand ^b		Not seasonally adjusted
	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
Knowsley	91	59	66.2	4	6.6	26	29.1	3,649	4.0	58	0.64
Liverpool	287	165	60.8	15	8.0	92	33.8	14,256	5.0	239	0.85
St. Helens	108	76	71.5	4	4.4	27	25.3	2,922	2.7	70	0.65
Sefton	165	119	73.9	7	5.4	35	21.9	4,560	2.8	120	0.73
Wirral	185	134	73.4	7	5.0	41	22.7	5,691	3.1	116	0.63
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	3,102	2,245	73.9	108	4.5	685	22.5	74,512	2.4	2,485	0.81
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	194	143	75.1	5	3.1	43	22.4	3,776	1.9	135	0.71
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	156	103	69.7	8	7.2	37	24.9	7,557	4.8	132	0.85
North East Lincolnshire UA	94	67	73.1	5	6.4	20	21.9	3,408	3.6	75	0.80
North Lincolnshire UA	94	69	75.5	3	3.8	20	21.4	2,040	2.2	76	0.82
York UA	118	90	79.4	3	2.6	21	18.4	1,706	1.4	113	0.97
North Yorkshire	346	268	79.6	7	2.6	61	18.2	4,655	1.3	307	0.89
Craven	31	25	81.7	1	2.0	5	16.6	263	0.8	32	1.03
Hambleton	51	42	82.8	1	1.6	8	15.8	517	1.0	51	1.00
Harrogate	94	76	83.6	2	2.0	13	14.7	902	1.0	85	0.91
Richmondshire	32	22	77.8	1	4.7	5	18.2	358	1.1	29	0.92
Ryedale	30	24	82.1	-	1.6	5	16.5	333	1.1	29	0.99
Scarborough	61	44	72.2	2	3.9	15	24.7	1,590	2.6	48	0.79
Selby	48	37	76.4	1	3.1	10	21.0	692	1.5	34	0.71
Barnsley	136	96	72.3	5	5.0	32	23.8	2,697	2.0	85	0.63
Doncaster	175	122	71.1	6	4.9	43	25.1	4,596	2.6	120	0.69
Rotherham	154	113	75.0	5	3.8	33	22.0	3,637	2.4	105	0.68
Sheffield	325	219	68.6	16	6.8	84	26.4	9,168	2.8	272	0.85
Bradford	293	198	69.4	11	5.1	76	26.8	8,683	3.0	222	0.77
Calderdale	119	87	73.9	4	4.6	27	22.6	2,572	2.2	89	0.76
Kirklees	242	179	74.9	9	4.4	51	21.5	4,807	2.0	174	0.72
Leeds	457	339	75.0	16	4.5	97	21.4	11,298	2.5	434	0.96
Wakefield	199	150	77.1	5	3.1	40	20.3	3,913	2.0	144	0.73
EAST MIDLANDS	2,642	1,946	75.4	90	4.3	548	21.2	53,290	2.0	2,044	0.78
Derby UA	144	96	70.9	8	7.1	32	23.7	4,190	2.9	124	0.87
Leicester UA	183	114	65.1	10	8.0	51	29.1	8,597	4.7	175	0.97
Nottingham UA	183	108	63.2	11	9.1	52	30.3	6,540	3.6	197	1.09
Rutland UA	22	17	78.9	-	2.0	4	19.6	97	0.4	17	0.82
Derbyshire	455	348	76.7	13	3.4	94	20.6	8,374	1.8	317	0.70
Amber Valley	72	56	78.0	2	3.3	14	19.6	1,172	1.6	54	0.75
Bolsover	44	29	67.8	2	5.3	12	28.3	1,077	2.4	23	0.53
Chesterfield	61	44	71.7	2	4.2	15	25.1	1,820	3.0	56	0.93
Derbyshire Dales	41	31	77.7	1	1.8	8	20.7	436	1.1	38	0.92
Erewash	68	55	81.8	2	3.3	10	15.4	1,267	1.9	44	0.65
High Peak	56	44	77.9	2	4.7	10	18.3	828	1.5	37	0.66
North East Derbyshire	59	44	75.1	2	3.7	13	21.9	1,184	2.0	32	0.55
South Derbyshire	54	44	80.9	1	1.4	10	18.0	590	1.1	32	0.60
Leicestershire	387	307	80.3	9	2.8	66	17.3	4,951	1.3	281	0.73
Blaby	56	46	82.4	1	1.2	9	16.6	656	1.2	42	0.74
Charnwood	101	76	76.5	3	4.0	20	20.1	1,567	1.5	68	0.69
Harborough	49	40	83.7	1	1.4	7	15.1	381	0.8	37	0.76
Hinckley and Bosworth	63	51	82.2	2	2.8	10	15.7	835	1.3	46	0.73
Melton	30	25	83.9	1	3.2	4	13.1	286	1.0	22	0.74
North West Leicestershire	54	43	80.2	2	3.5	9	16.8	676	1.2	49	0.90
Oadby and Wigston	34	26	76.7	1	3.0	7	20.9	551	1.6	18	0.55
Lincolnshire	398	291	75.3	13	3.9	83	21.5	6,151	1.5	305	0.78
Boston	34	25	76.2	1	4.2	7	20.5	417	1.2	28	0.84
East Lindsey	77	52	70.9	3	4.8	19	25.6	1,425	1.9	54	0.71
Lincoln	56	37	70.3	2	6.0	13	25.0	1,386	2.5	56	1.03
North Kesteven	59	45	79.4	2	3.3	10	17.8	585	1.0	39	0.67
South Holland	46	36	77.7	1	3.5	9	19.3	567	1.2	38	0.84
South Kesteven	77	61	78.8	2	2.4	15	19.2	836	1.1	59	0.77
West Lindsey	50	35	74.3	2	4.0	11	22.4	935	1.9	31	0.63
Northamptonshire	404	319	80.2	10	3.0	69	17.3	6,797	1.7	335	0.83
Corby	33	26	80.2	1	3.6	5	16.7	976	3.0	30	0.92
Daventry	47	36	78.4	1	3.3	9	18.8	581	1.2	35	0.76
East Northamptonshire	49	40	81.7	1	2.8	8	16.1	664	1.3	28	0.57
Kettering	53	40	78.3	1	2.6	10	19.5	857	1.6	40	0.77
Northampton	125	96	78.3	3	3.1	23	19.1	2,573	2.1	130	1.04
South Northamptonshire	52	45	85.9	1	1.9	7	12.5	372	0.7	34	0.66
Wellingborough	45	36	80.8	1	3.7	7	16.0	775	1.7	37	0.83
Nottinghamshire	467	345	75.4	16	4.2	97	21.2	7,593	1.6	292	0.63
Ashfield	70	53	75.6	3	4.6	14	20.7	1,391	2.0	45	0.65
Bassetlaw	68	49	76.3	3	4.9	13	19.6	1,269	1.9	47	0.70
Broxtowe	68	48	71.7	2	3.9	17	25.3	1,015	1.5	36	0.53
Gedling	68	51	76.5	3	4.8	13	19.5	1,043	1.5	35	0.51
Mansfield	60	42	71.3	2	4.0	15	25.6	1,310	2.2	41	0.68
Newark and Sherwood	66	50	78.2	1	2.5	13	19.8	944	1.4	46	0.71
Rushcliffe	66	52	78.1	3	4.8	12	17.9	622	0.9	42	0.64

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

* Sample size zero or disclosive (less than three).

- Less than 500.

a Official mid-2004 estimate of the resident population.

b Labour demand is jobs plus vacancies. Suitable comprehensive estimates of job vacancies are not available at local level.

c Annual Population Survey (APS) data relate to the period January 2004 to December 2004. The APS is a survey of the population of private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

The APS data in this table are consistent with population estimates released in February 2003, not the latest revised population estimates.

d Count of claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance. Average for January 2004 to December 2004.

e Jobs data are for 2003, and are mainly employees from the Annual Business Inquiry which refers to December of each year; they also include self-employed, HM Forces and government-supported trainees. Jobs densities are calculated as the number of jobs per resident of working age (16-59/64).

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

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

A.12 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

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	Proportions ^g (%)	Total (000's)	Jobs Density 16-59/64 (ratio)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
WEST MIDLANDS	3,254	2,349	73.5	131	5.1	718	22.5	89,252	2.7	2,637	0.81	
Herefordshire, County of UA	104	84	80.9	3	2.9	17	16.5	1,565	1.5	88	0.85	
Stoke-on-Trent UA	147	103	70.0	5	4.8	39	26.5	3,847	2.6	120	0.81	
Telford and Wrekin UA	101	77	75.6	3	3.9	22	21.4	1,800	1.8	84	0.83	
Shropshire	171	131	78.8	4	3.0	31	18.7	2,103	1.2	136	0.80	
Bridgnorth	33	23	75.9	1	3.2	6	21.4	324	1.0	22	0.67	
North Shropshire	35	26	78.8	1	2.0	6	19.5	400	1.1	24	0.69	
Oswestry	23	18	80.2	1	3.7	4	16.6	369	1.6	17	0.75	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	57	45	79.9	2	3.1	10	17.6	765	1.3	55	0.96	
South Shropshire	23	19	78.7	1	3.2	4	18.7	245	1.0	18	0.79	
Staffordshire	500	387	77.9	14	3.4	95	19.2	7,748	1.5	366	0.73	
Cannock Chase	58	46	76.9	3	6.4	11	17.7	1,100	1.9	40	0.68	
East Staffordshire	64	48	75.0	1	2.8	14	22.7	993	1.5	64	1.00	
Lichfield	58	46	80.2	2	3.4	10	16.9	831	1.4	46	0.80	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	76	53	74.1	2	3.3	17	23.3	1,093	1.4	50	0.66	
South Staffordshire	64	51	79.4	1	2.5	12	18.4	997	1.6	35	0.55	
Stafford	76	59	79.8	2	3.2	13	17.5	1,188	1.6	63	0.84	
Staffordshire Moorlands	57	46	80.5	1	2.2	10	17.6	687	1.2	34	0.59	
Tamworth	47	38	77.9	2	3.9	9	18.9	860	1.8	34	0.72	
Warwickshire	326	245	77.5	7	2.7	64	20.2	4,690	1.4	257	0.80	
North Warwickshire	39	31	77.1	1	2.7	8	20.7	523	1.4	31	0.80	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	74	55	74.8	3	4.5	16	21.6	1,481	2.0	41	0.55	
Rugby	55	44	81.7	1	1.6	9	16.9	882	1.6	47	0.85	
Stratford-on-Avon	70	56	80.7	1	2.2	12	17.3	714	1.0	60	0.87	
Warwick	88	60	74.5	2	2.4	19	23.5	1,091	1.2	78	0.92	
Birmingham	608	392	66.2	37	8.5	163	27.5	30,426	5.0	540	0.89	
Coventry	190	132	71.2	8	5.5	46	24.5	5,902	3.1	159	0.83	
Dudley	184	140	76.2	9	5.9	35	18.9	5,314	2.9	139	0.75	
Sandwell	172	111	66.1	12	9.4	46	27.0	7,210	4.2	135	0.79	
Solihull	119	92	77.3	5	4.5	23	18.9	2,260	1.9	118	0.98	
Walsall	149	105	70.7	7	5.9	37	24.8	5,029	3.4	112	0.75	
Wolverhampton	145	93	66.9	7	6.8	39	28.0	6,114	4.2	115	0.80	
Worcestershire	337	257	77.9	9	3.3	64	19.3	5,244	1.6	270	0.80	
Bromsgrove	55	42	80.1	2	4.1	9	16.3	872	1.6	36	0.67	
Malvern Hills	43	32	78.1	1	3.5	8	19.0	413	1.0	34	0.81	
Redditch	51	40	79.0	2	4.0	9	17.6	1,050	2.1	45	0.89	
Worcester	59	46	78.0	2	3.2	11	19.3	1,073	1.8	61	1.04	
Wychavon	70	54	78.9	1	1.0	14	20.3	816	1.2	53	0.77	
Wyre Forest	60	44	73.8	2	4.7	13	22.4	1,020	1.7	40	0.66	
EAST	3,346	2,602	78.6	104	3.7	607	18.3	56,273	1.7	2,751	0.83	
Luton UA	116	82	71.5	6	6.4	27	23.6	3,356	2.9	90	0.77	
Peterborough UA	99	75	77.4	4	4.4	18	18.9	2,313	2.3	100	1.01	
Southend-on-Sea UA	94	75	76.8	4	5.2	18	18.8	2,510	2.7	98	1.04	
Thurrock UA	92	73	78.5	2	3.2	18	18.9	1,949	2.1	65	0.70	
Bedfordshire	245	199	81.3	7	3.3	39	15.9	3,981	1.6	179	0.74	
Bedford	94	74	79.9	3	3.8	16	17.1	2,100	2.2	80	0.86	
Mid Bedfordshire	80	66	83.2	2	2.5	12	14.5	843	1.0	50	0.63	
South Bedfordshire	71	58	81.0	2	3.6	11	15.9	1,038	1.5	49	0.69	
Cambridgeshire	369	288	80.7	12	3.7	57	16.1	4,366	1.2	309	0.85	
Cambridge	86	56	75.1	3	5.2	15	20.7	1,160	1.4	98	1.19	
East Cambridgeshire	47	39	82.0	1	2.5	7	15.8	532	1.1	30	0.63	
Fenland	50	39	78.7	2	4.6	9	17.4	917	1.8	35	0.71	
Huntingdonshire	101	83	82.0	3	3.6	15	14.9	1,069	1.1	74	0.74	
South Cambridgeshire	84	70	84.7	2	2.9	11	12.7	689	0.8	71	0.85	
Essex	804	624	78.1	25	3.7	150	18.7	11,814	1.5	614	0.77	
Basildon	102	76	74.8	4	5.1	21	21.1	1,920	1.9	81	0.80	
Braintree	84	66	77.6	2	3.1	17	19.8	1,200	1.4	61	0.73	
Brentwood	42	33	79.4	1	2.2	8	18.7	396	0.9	38	0.92	
Castle Point	51	42	80.7	1	2.4	9	17.2	715	1.4	23	0.45	
Chelmsford	100	79	80.7	3	3.9	16	16.1	1,247	1.2	90	0.91	
Colchester	102	77	78.8	3	4.2	17	17.6	1,326	1.3	87	0.87	
Epping Forest	74	57	76.5	3	4.1	15	20.1	1,092	1.5	50	0.68	
Harlow	48	37	78.9	2	3.9	8	17.8	1,035	2.2	44	0.92	
Maldon	37	29	80.5	1	2.7	6	17.2	439	1.2	22	0.61	
Rochford	47	36	77.7	2	5.0	8	18.0	515	1.1	27	0.59	
Tendring	75	58	76.4	2	3.5	16	20.8	1,594	2.1	48	0.64	
Uttlesford	43	34	78.9	1	2.7	8	18.9	334	0.8	41	0.96	
Hertfordshire	643	515	80.4	18	3.2	108	16.8	8,690	1.4	578	0.90	
Broxbourne	53	42	77.6	2	4.2	10	18.8	904	1.7	42	0.79	
Dacorum	85	73	85.4	3	3.5	10	11.4	1,363	1.6	75	0.88	
East Hertfordshire	82	68	82.2	2	2.5	13	15.6	650	0.8	69	0.84	
Hertsmere	57	44	76.6	1	2.2	12	21.6	876	1.5	54	0.95	
North Hertfordshire	73	61	83.2	2	3.7	10	13.4	986	1.3	59	0.82	
St. Albans	82	65	81.4	1	2.0	14	17.1	707	0.9	68	0.83	
Stevenage	49	41	83.0	1	2.9	7	14.4	874	1.8	49	1.00	
Three Rivers	51	39	77.8	1	3.4	10	19.3	562	1.1	38	0.75	
Watford	51	40	78.4	1	2.7	10	19.4	918	1.8	57	1.12	
Welwyn Hatfield	60	42	73.9	3	5.7	12	21.5	851	1.4	65	1.09	

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

* Sample size zero or disclosive (less than three).

- Less than 500.

a Official mid-2004 estimate of the resident population.

b Labour demand is jobs plus vacancies. Suitable comprehensive estimates of job vacancies are not available at local level.

c Annual Population Survey (APS) data relate to the period January 2004 to December 2004. The APS is a survey of the population of private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

The APS data in this table are consistent with population estimates released in February 2003, not the latest revised population estimates.

d Count of claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance. Average for January 2004 to December 2004.

e Jobs data are for 2003, and are mainly employees from the Annual Business Inquiry which refers to December of each year; they also include self-employed, HM Forces and government-supported trainees. Jobs densities are calculated as the number of jobs per resident of working age (16-59/64).

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Local labour market indicators by Unitary and Local Authority

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	
Norfolk	481	360	76.2	18	4.7	95	20.1	9,786	2.0	386	0.81	
Breckland	74	58	80.1	4	5.8	11	15.2	948	1.3	49	0.67	
Broadland	71	55	76.6	3	4.1	14	20.0	742	1.0	49	0.69	
Great Yarmouth	54	37	70.7	2	5.9	13	24.6	2,571	4.8	42	0.78	
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	79	60	77.5	3	4.9	14	18.6	1,425	1.8	60	0.76	
North Norfolk	54	41	75.8	2	3.6	12	21.3	890	1.6	42	0.77	
Norwich	82	55	72.0	4	6.0	18	23.3	2,512	3.1	97	1.20	
South Norfolk	67	53	79.2	1	2.2	13	19.0	698	1.0	47	0.71	
Suffolk	404	311	78.6	7	2.2	78	19.6	7,508	1.9	333	0.83	
Babergh	49	39	77.3	1	2.7	10	20.7	616	1.2	38	0.77	
Forest Heath	38	26	80.4	1	2.1	6	17.8	344	0.9	30	0.80	
Ipswich	71	56	79.8	2	3.3	12	17.3	2,294	3.2	73	1.03	
Mid Suffolk	53	42	80.5	1	1.7	9	18.1	586	1.1	40	0.77	
St. Edmundsbury	61	47	80.0	*	*	12	19.6	715	1.2	57	0.93	
Suffolk Coastal	67	53	77.9	2	2.7	14	19.8	841	1.3	51	0.78	
Waveney	64	47	74.9	1	2.2	15	23.3	2,113	3.3	43	0.67	
LONDON	4,953	3,302	69.1	262	7.1	1,216	25.5	164,185	3.3	4,532	0.92	
Inner London												
Camden	157	93	65.7	8	7.3	41	29.1	5,697	3.6	278	1.84	
City of London	7	3	100.0	*	*	*	*	97	1.4	344	55.74	
Hackney	138	78	56.2	11	11.9	50	36.1	7,865	5.7	97	0.70	
Hammersmith and Fulham	128	86	69.4	9	9.4	29	23.3	4,255	3.3	122	0.97	
Haringey	155	86	58.1	11	11.3	51	34.2	7,816	5.0	75	0.48	
Islington	129	78	63.6	8	8.9	37	30.0	6,342	4.9	177	1.38	
Kensington and Chelsea	131	75	63.7	5	5.9	38	32.1	2,723	2.1	134	1.08	
Lambeth	190	118	66.7	15	11.4	43	24.6	9,925	5.2	139	0.73	
Lewisham	167	116	69.8	12	9.4	38	22.7	7,800	4.7	80	0.48	
Newham	163	87	55.7	9	9.1	60	38.6	7,316	4.5	77	0.47	
Southwark	175	104	64.5	14	11.4	44	27.0	9,289	5.3	177	1.02	
Tower Hamlets	144	73	53.7	11	12.6	52	38.5	8,115	5.6	164	1.16	
Wandsworth	202	141	75.7	8	5.0	38	20.2	5,313	2.6	127	0.63	
Westminster	170	88	64.5	7	7.2	41	30.4	4,021	2.4	597	3.65	
Outer London												
Barking and Dagenham	101	63	64.4	7	9.2	29	29.0	3,502	3.5	55	0.54	
Barnet	210	153	71.4	11	6.6	50	23.6	5,307	2.5	138	0.66	
Bexley	134	105	77.9	4	3.3	26	19.4	2,759	2.1	77	0.57	
Brent	180	113	65.6	10	8.0	50	28.8	8,133	4.5	119	0.66	
Bromley	182	145	79.3	7	4.7	30	16.7	3,778	2.1	125	0.69	
Croydon	219	164	75.9	10	5.6	42	19.6	5,883	2.7	151	0.70	
Ealing	205	147	71.6	9	5.8	49	24.1	5,868	2.9	136	0.66	
Enfield	178	123	70.1	6	4.7	47	26.6	6,070	3.4	110	0.62	
Greenwich	148	94	68.2	8	7.7	36	25.8	5,886	4.0	75	0.52	
Harrow	135	98	71.3	9	8.4	30	21.9	3,082	2.3	83	0.62	
Havering	135	104	77.1	3	2.6	28	20.7	2,342	1.7	92	0.69	
Hillingdon	159	122	76.7	5	4.1	32	20.0	3,541	2.2	182	1.16	
Hounslow	142	97	69.5	10	8.8	33	23.5	3,197	2.2	134	0.94	
Kingston upon Thames	102	76	75.4	3	4.2	22	21.3	1,630	1.6	79	0.78	
Merton	129	97	75.8	8	7.0	24	18.4	2,857	2.2	77	0.60	
Redbridge	157	116	75.1	5	4.1	33	21.6	3,974	2.5	84	0.54	
Richmond upon Thames	122	85	71.2	5	5.0	30	24.9	1,782	1.5	83	0.70	
Sutton	111	87	75.8	5	5.2	23	19.8	1,920	1.7	72	0.64	
Waltham Forest	146	88	63.5	8	8.3	42	30.6	6,101	4.2	70	0.48	
SOUTH EAST	4,976	3,888	78.9	157	3.7	887	18.0	71,664	1.4	4,322	0.87	
Bracknell Forest UA	72	60	82.6	2	3.0	11	14.8	813	1.1	73	1.02	
Brighton and Hove UA	167	125	76.1	8	6.1	31	18.7	5,083	3.0	133	0.80	
Isle of Wight UA	79	56	76.3	2	3.0	16	21.4	1,789	2.3	60	0.77	
Medway UA	158	117	74.5	8	6.1	32	20.5	3,688	2.3	101	0.64	
Milton Keynes UA	142	112	80.1	5	4.3	23	16.2	2,590	1.8	145	1.02	
Portsmouth UA	123	87	72.3	6	6.5	27	22.6	2,276	1.9	122	1.00	
Reading UA	97	73	76.9	4	5.2	18	18.8	1,969	2.0	111	1.14	
Slough UA	77	58	74.6	3	5.2	16	21.2	2,234	2.9	81	1.05	
Southampton UA	148	106	75.1	5	4.7	30	21.2	2,975	2.0	125	0.85	
West Berkshire UA	91	76	81.6	2	2.7	15	16.1	787	0.9	91	1.00	
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	85	67	79.2	3	3.7	15	17.7	1,193	1.4	86	1.02	
Wokingham UA	98	79	80.8	2	2.5	17	17.1	802	0.8	74	0.76	
Buckinghamshire	293	240	80.8	9	3.4	48	16.2	3,722	1.3	256	0.87	
Aylesbury Vale	105	86	82.0	3	3.5	16	14.8	1,040	1.0	78	0.74	
Chiltern	52	42	79.3	2	3.5	9	17.7	565	1.1	43	0.82	
South Bucks	37	30	82.0	1	2.8	6	15.5	390	1.0	34	0.93	
Wycombe	99	81	79.9	3	3.3	17	17.2	1,727	1.7	100	1.01	
East Sussex	276	217	77.7	9	3.9	53	19.0	5,143	1.9	205	0.74	
Eastbourne	51	39	75.2	2	5.3	11	20.3	1,223	2.4	44	0.87	
Hastings	50	36	72.0	2	6.0	12	23.4	1,752	3.5	35	0.69	
Lewes	52	41	79.1	1	3.3	9	18.0	774	1.5	39	0.76	
Rother	44	36	80.5	2	3.7	7	16.1	694	1.6	32	0.73	
Wealden	79	65	80.2	2	2.3	14	17.8	700	0.9	55	0.69	

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

* Sample size zero or disclosive (less than three).

- Less than 500.

a Official mid-2004 estimate of the resident population.

b Labour demand is jobs plus vacancies. Suitable comprehensive estimates of job vacancies are not available at local level.

c Annual Population Survey (APS) data relate to the period January 2004 to December 2004. The APS is a survey of the population of private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation. The APS data in this table are consistent with population estimates released in February 2003, not the latest revised population estimates.

d Count of claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance. Average for January 2004 to December 2004.

e Jobs data are for 2003, and are mainly employees from the Annual Business Inquiry which refers to December of each year; they also include self-employed, HM Forces and government-supported trainees. Jobs densities are calculated as the number of jobs per resident of working age (16-59/64).

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

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

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)								
1997	26,448	25,645	696	3,232	6,998	9,561	5,158	803
1998	26,713	25,938	694	3,199	6,972	9,675	5,398	776
1999	27,052	26,235	675	3,205	6,942	9,827	5,585	818
2000	27,434	26,602	670	3,265	6,887	10,044	5,737	832
2001	27,691	26,872	670	3,292	6,752	10,222	5,935	820
2002	27,866	26,983	653	3,385	6,553	10,388	6,003	883
2003	28,167	27,239	660	3,389	6,389	10,572	6,229	928
2004	28,409	27,418	647	3,525	6,293	10,675	6,278	991
2005	28,676	27,618	635	3,483	6,291	10,845	6,364	1,057
3-month averages								
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	28,693	27,645	641	3,522	6,325	10,799	6,359	1,048
Jan-Mar 2005	28,679	27,630	636	3,521	6,308	10,808	6,359	1,048
Feb-Apr	28,665	27,615	632	3,511	6,298	10,827	6,348	1,049
Mar-May (Spr)	28,676	27,618	635	3,483	6,291	10,845	6,364	1,057
Apr-Jun	28,698	27,641	634	3,503	6,285	10,853	6,366	1,057
May-Jul	28,755	27,695	631	3,530	6,282	10,885	6,367	1,060
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,786	27,726	610	3,519	6,298	10,920	6,379	1,060
Jul-Sep	28,825	27,756	609	3,512	6,286	10,939	6,410	1,069
Aug-Oct	28,813	27,717	580	3,504	6,298	10,929	6,405	1,086
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,764	27,659	570	3,499	6,275	10,914	6,400	1,105
Oct-Dec	28,769	27,651	557	3,489	6,292	10,907	6,406	1,117
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	28,806	27,681	557	3,501	6,301	10,904	6,418	1,125
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	28,840	27,707	558	3,534	6,282	10,917	6,416	1,133
Changes								
Over last 3 months	76	48	-13	35	8	3	15	28
Percent	0.3	0.2	-2.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.6
Over last 12 months	147	61	-83	12	-42	118	57	85
Percent	0.5	0.2	-13.0	0.3	-0.7	1.1	0.9	8.1
Male	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1997	14,405	14,137	339	1,696	3,852	5,123	3,127	268
1998	14,571	14,298	344	1,677	3,848	5,187	3,243	273
1999	14,704	14,418	332	1,679	3,799	5,257	3,350	286
2000	14,908	14,623	333	1,715	3,774	5,387	3,415	285
2001	15,020	14,755	335	1,727	3,702	5,457	3,534	264
2002	15,062	14,764	321	1,769	3,587	5,536	3,650	288
2003	15,259	14,924	323	1,781	3,496	5,641	3,683	335
2004	15,363	15,029	312	1,864	3,425	5,714	3,714	334
2005	15,460	15,104	311	1,836	3,414	5,768	3,774	356
3-month averages								
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	15,477	15,124	317	1,847	3,428	5,763	3,769	353
Jan-Mar 2005	15,488	15,132	315	1,856	3,427	5,762	3,773	356
Feb-Apr	15,481	15,122	310	1,850	3,425	5,761	3,775	359
Mar-May (Spr)	15,460	15,104	311	1,836	3,414	5,768	3,774	356
Apr-Jun	15,481	15,127	309	1,849	3,420	5,775	3,774	354
May-Jul	15,495	15,142	308	1,862	3,414	5,783	3,774	353
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,507	15,151	289	1,861	3,435	5,784	3,782	356
Jul-Sep	15,526	15,164	291	1,857	3,429	5,786	3,800	363
Aug-Oct	15,535	15,158	270	1,857	3,435	5,793	3,803	377
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,530	15,148	274	1,854	3,435	5,781	3,805	381
Oct-Dec	15,531	15,148	264	1,850	3,444	5,774	3,815	383
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	15,556	15,173	261	1,856	3,453	5,787	3,817	384
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	15,557	15,173	259	1,873	3,439	5,798	3,803	384
Changes								
Over last 3 months	28	25	-15	19	4	17	-1	3
Percent	0.2	0.2	-5.3	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.8
Over last 12 months	80	49	-57	26	11	35	34	31
Percent	0.5	0.3	-18.1	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.9	8.8
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1997	12,043	11,508	357	1,536	3,146	4,438	2,031	535
1998	12,143	11,640	351	1,522	3,124	4,488	2,155	503
1999	12,348	11,817	343	1,527	3,143	4,570	2,234	532
2000	12,526	11,979	337	1,550	3,113	4,657	2,322	547
2001	12,672	12,116	336	1,565	3,049	4,765	2,401	556
2002	12,815	12,219	332	1,616	2,966	4,852	2,453	595
2003	12,908	12,315	338	1,608	2,892	4,931	2,546	592
2004	13,046	12,389	335	1,661	2,869	4,961	2,564	656
2005	13,216	12,515	325	1,647	2,877	5,077	2,590	701
3-month averages								
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	13,216	12,521	325	1,674	2,896	5,036	2,590	695
Jan-Mar 2005	13,191	12,498	321	1,665	2,881	5,046	2,586	692
Feb-Apr	13,184	12,494	323	1,661	2,872	5,066	2,572	690
Mar-May (Spr)	13,216	12,515	325	1,647	2,877	5,077	2,590	701
Apr-Jun	13,216	12,513	325	1,654	2,865	5,078	2,592	703
May-Jul	13,260	12,553	323	1,667	2,868	5,102	2,593	707
Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,279	12,575	321	1,658	2,863	5,136	2,597	704
Jul-Sep	13,299	12,592	318	1,655	2,856	5,153	2,610	707
Aug-Oct	13,278	12,569	311	1,647	2,863	5,136	2,603	719
Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,234	12,510	297	1,645	2,839	5,134	2,596	724
Oct-Dec	13,238	12,503	293	1,639	2,848	5,133	2,591	734
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	13,250	12,508	296	1,645	2,848	5,117	2,602	742
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	13,282	12,533	298	1,660	2,843	5,119	2,613	749
Changes								
Over last 3 months	48	23	2	15	4	-15	17	25
Percent	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.1	-0.3	0.6	3.5
Over last 12 months	66	12	-26	-14	-53	83	22	54
Percent	0.5	0.1	-8.1	-0.8	-1.8	1.7	0.9	7.8

a Denominator = all people in the relevant age group.

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+8; 2=3+4+5+6+7.
Data are revised in line with the latest interim reweighted LFS estimates.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment rates^a by age

B.2

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)								
1997	58.1	72.7	47.9	66.5	77.7	79.9	64.5	7.9
1998	58.5	73.3	47.9	66.6	78.4	80.6	65.4	7.6
1999	59.0	73.8	47.0	66.6	79.3	81.1	66.1	7.9
2000	59.5	74.4	46.7	67.6	80.1	81.7	66.7	8.0
2001	59.7	74.6	45.6	67.4	80.0	81.9	67.9	7.9
2002	59.7	74.4	43.4	68.1	79.6	81.9	67.8	8.4
2003	59.9	74.7	43.3	66.5	79.5	82.2	69.8	8.8
2004	60.0	74.8	41.6	67.5	79.7	82.0	69.9	9.3
2005	60.1	74.7	40.5	65.3	80.3	82.3	70.4	9.8
3-month averages								
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	60.3	75.0	40.9	66.4	80.6	82.2	70.4	9.8
Jan-Mar 2005	60.2	74.9	40.6	66.3	80.4	82.2	70.4	9.8
Feb-Apr	60.1	74.8	40.3	66.0	80.3	82.2	70.2	9.8
Mar-May (Spr)	60.1	74.7	40.5	65.3	80.3	82.3	70.4	9.8
Apr-Jun	60.1	74.7	40.4	65.6	80.2	82.3	70.3	9.8
May-Jul	60.2	74.8	40.2	66.0	80.2	82.4	70.3	9.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	60.2	74.9	38.9	65.7	80.4	82.6	70.4	9.8
Jul-Sep	60.2	74.9	38.8	65.4	80.3	82.7	70.7	9.9
Aug-Oct	60.2	74.7	37.0	65.2	80.5	82.5	70.6	10.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	60.0	74.5	36.4	65.0	80.2	82.4	70.5	10.2
Oct-Dec	60.0	74.5	35.6	64.7	80.5	82.2	70.5	10.3
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	60.0	74.5	35.6	64.8	80.7	82.1	70.6	10.4
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	60.1	74.5	35.6	65.3	80.5	82.2	70.5	10.4
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-0.8	0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.2
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.4	-5.3	-1.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7
Male	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1997	65.8	77.7	45.9	69.8	86.4	86.4	67.3	7.3
1998	66.3	78.3	46.7	69.9	87.5	87.3	67.9	7.4
1999	66.6	78.6	45.5	70.0	87.8	87.6	68.6	7.7
2000	67.1	79.3	45.5	71.3	88.8	88.6	68.7	7.6
2001	67.1	79.5	44.5	71.0	88.7	88.4	70.2	6.9
2002	66.7	79.0	41.7	71.1	88.0	88.3	69.8	7.5
2003	67.2	79.3	41.3	69.6	87.8	88.7	71.8	8.6
2004	67.1	79.3	39.2	71.0	87.5	88.8	71.8	8.4
2005	66.8	79.0	38.7	68.3	87.8	88.6	72.3	8.9
3-month averages								
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	67.1	79.3	39.5	69.1	88.1	88.8	72.4	8.8
Jan-Mar 2005	67.1	79.3	39.2	69.3	88.1	88.6	72.4	8.9
Feb-Apr	67.0	79.2	38.5	68.9	88.0	88.6	72.4	8.9
Mar-May (Spr)	66.8	79.0	38.7	68.3	87.8	88.6	72.3	8.9
Apr-Jun	66.9	79.1	38.4	68.6	87.9	88.6	72.2	8.8
May-Jul	66.9	79.1	38.3	69.0	87.8	88.6	72.2	8.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	66.9	79.1	35.9	68.8	88.3	88.6	72.3	8.8
Jul-Sep	66.9	79.1	36.2	68.5	88.3	88.5	72.5	9.0
Aug-Oct	66.9	79.0	33.5	68.4	88.4	88.5	72.5	9.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	66.8	78.9	34.1	68.2	88.5	88.3	72.5	9.4
Oct-Dec	66.8	78.8	32.9	67.9	88.8	88.1	72.6	9.5
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	66.8	78.9	32.5	68.0	89.0	88.2	72.5	9.5
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	66.8	78.8	32.3	68.5	88.7	88.3	72.2	9.5
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-1.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0
Over last 12 months	-0.3	-0.5	-7.1	-0.6	0.6	-0.4	-0.2	0.7
Female	MGST	MGSW	YBUC	YBUF	YBUI	YBUL	YBUO	YBUR
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1997	51.0	67.4	49.9	63.2	69.2	73.6	60.6	8.2
1998	51.2	67.9	49.1	63.2	69.5	74.1	62.1	7.7
1999	51.9	68.6	48.6	63.3	71.0	74.6	62.8	8.1
2000	52.4	69.1	47.9	64.0	71.6	74.9	63.8	8.3
2001	52.7	69.4	46.8	63.9	71.6	75.5	64.7	8.4
2002	53.1	69.6	45.2	65.0	71.4	75.7	65.1	9.0
2003	53.2	69.8	45.4	63.3	71.3	75.8	67.1	8.9
2004	53.4	69.9	44.2	64.1	72.1	75.3	67.2	9.8
2005	53.7	70.1	42.5	62.3	72.9	76.1	67.7	10.4
3-month averages								
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	53.8	70.3	42.5	63.7	73.3	75.8	67.8	10.3
Jan-Mar 2005	53.7	70.1	42.0	63.2	72.9	75.8	67.7	10.3
Feb-Apr	53.6	70.1	42.2	63.0	72.7	76.1	67.3	10.2
Mar-May (Spr)	53.7	70.1	42.5	62.3	72.9	76.1	67.7	10.4
Apr-Jun	53.7	70.1	42.6	62.5	72.6	76.1	67.8	10.4
May-Jul	53.9	70.3	42.3	62.9	72.7	76.4	67.8	10.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	53.9	70.4	41.9	62.5	72.6	76.8	67.9	10.4
Jul-Sep	53.9	70.4	41.6	62.3	72.5	77.0	68.2	10.4
Aug-Oct	53.8	70.2	40.7	61.9	72.7	76.7	68.0	10.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	53.6	69.9	38.8	61.8	72.1	76.6	67.8	10.7
Oct-Dec	53.6	69.8	38.4	61.4	72.4	76.5	67.7	10.8
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	53.6	69.8	38.8	61.6	72.4	76.2	67.9	10.9
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	53.7	69.9	39.1	62.1	72.3	76.2	68.2	11.0
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.4	0.4	0.3
Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.3	-3.4	-1.6	-0.9	0.4	0.4	0.7

a Denominator = all people in the relevant age group.

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+8; 2=3+4+5+6+7.
Data are revised in line with the latest interim reweighted LFS estimates.Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

B.3 EMPLOYMENT

Employment by occupation

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment ^{a,b,c} (000's)	Managers and senior officials (%)	Professional occupations (%)	Associate professional and technical (%)	Administrative and secretarial (%)	Skilled trades (%)	Personal services (%)	Sales and customer services (%)	Process plant and machine operatives (%)	Elementary occupations (%)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All										
Winter 2004/05	28,654	14.9	12.4	13.9	12.7	11.5	7.7	8.0	7.4	11.5
Spring 2005	28,593	14.8	12.6	13.9	12.6	11.4	7.8	7.9	7.5	11.5
Summer 2005	28,864	14.7	12.4	14.0	12.7	11.3	7.8	8.0	7.6	11.5
Autumn 2005	28,795	14.9	12.7	14.3	12.4	11.3	7.8	7.8	7.6	11.3
Winter 2005/06	28,812	15.1	12.8	14.4	12.2	11.1	7.9	7.8	7.5	11.2
Changes										
Win 2004/05-Win 2005/06	158	0.2	0.4	0.5	-0.5	-0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.3
Percent	0.6									
Male										
Winter 2004/05	15,441	18.4	13.5	13.2	4.6	19.8	2.3	4.6	11.9	11.8
Spring 2005	15,400	18.2	13.6	13.1	4.5	19.6	2.3	4.7	12.2	11.8
Summer 2005	15,571	18.0	13.3	13.4	4.7	19.6	2.3	4.8	12.3	11.7
Autumn 2005	15,565	18.2	13.5	13.5	4.7	19.5	2.2	4.6	12.3	11.5
Winter 2005/06	15,524	18.4	13.7	13.4	4.8	19.2	2.2	4.5	12.2	11.5
Changes										
Win 2004/05-Win 2005/06	83	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.3
Percent	0.5									
Female										
Winter 2004/05	13,214	10.9	11.3	14.7	21.9	2.0	14.0	11.9	2.2	11.1
Spring 2005	13,194	10.9	11.4	14.9	21.9	2.0	14.0	11.7	2.1	11.1
Summer 2005	13,293	11.0	11.4	14.7	21.9	1.7	14.2	11.8	2.1	11.2
Autumn 2005	13,230	11.1	11.6	15.3	21.3	1.9	14.2	11.6	2.1	11.0
Winter 2005/06	13,288	11.2	11.7	15.5	20.7	1.9	14.4	11.5	2.1	11.0
Changes										
Win 2004/05-Win 2005/06	74	0.3	0.4	0.8	-1.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1
Percent	0.6									

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

a Includes people who did not state their occupation.

b Interim reweighted data.

c In October 2005, the Government Actuary's Department published revised population projections for 2005 onwards. These revisions, which cover the period back to Autumn 2004, have been incorporated into this table.

Note: These data use the revised Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 2000). Estimates prior to spring 2001 are not currently available. For further information see pp357-64, Labour Market Trends, July 2001. General information on SOC 2000 can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/ns_sec/soc2000.asp. Division between manual and non-manual is no longer available.

EMPLOYMENT B.4

Public and private sector employment

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Public sector ^{a,b,c}		Private sector ^d		Total employment ^{e,f}
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)
	1	2	3	4	5
	C9KD	DB36	CZG8	DB37	CZG9
All in employment					
1992	5,905	23.1	19,654	76.9	25,559
1993	5,593	22.1	19,716	77.9	25,309
1994	5,430	21.3	20,104	78.7	25,534
1995	5,368	20.8	20,443	79.2	25,811
1996	5,268	20.2	20,758	79.8	26,026
1997	5,174	19.5	21,336	80.5	26,510
1998	5,163	19.3	21,629	80.7	26,792
1999	5,207	19.2	21,914	80.8	27,121
2000	5,288	19.2	22,244	80.8	27,532
2001	5,378	19.4	22,320	80.6	27,698
2002	5,485	19.7	22,397	80.3	27,882
2003	5,641	20.0	22,555	80.0	28,196
2004	5,756	20.3	22,646	79.7	28,402
2005	5,850	20.4	22,888	79.6	28,738
1999 Mar	5,201	19.3	21,736	80.7	26,937
Jun	5,207	19.2	21,914	80.8	27,121
Sep	5,191	19.0	22,107	81.0	27,298
Dec	5,275	19.3	22,016	80.7	27,291
2000 Mar	5,275	19.3	22,029	80.7	27,304
Jun	5,288	19.2	22,244	80.8	27,532
Sep	5,273	19.1	22,335	80.9	27,608
Dec	5,342	19.3	22,279	80.7	27,621
2001 Mar	5,358	19.4	22,209	80.6	27,567
Jun	5,378	19.4	22,320	80.6	27,698
Sep	5,361	19.3	22,453	80.7	27,814
Dec	5,438	19.6	22,314	80.4	27,752
2002 Mar	5,470	19.7	22,280	80.3	27,750
Jun	5,485	19.7	22,397	80.3	27,882
Sep	5,482	19.5	22,591	80.5	28,073
Dec	5,575	19.9	22,471	80.1	28,046
2003 Mar	5,608	20.0	22,419	80.0	28,027
Jun	5,641	20.0	22,555	80.0	28,196
Sep	5,640	19.9	22,677	80.1	28,317
Dec	5,736	20.2	22,615	79.8	28,351
2004 Mar	5,756	20.3	22,552	79.7	28,308
Jun	5,756	20.3	22,646	79.7	28,402
Sep	5,755	20.2	22,798	79.8	28,553
Dec	5,820	20.3	22,821	79.7	28,641
2005 Mar	5,835	20.4	22,746	79.6	28,581
Jun	5,850	20.4	22,888	79.6	28,738
Sep	5,825	20.2	23,049	79.8	28,874
Dec	5,882	20.4	22,936	79.6	28,818
Change on year	62	0.1	115	-0.1	177
Change percent	1.1		0.5		0.6

Relationship between columns: 2 = 1/5*100; 3 = 5-1; 4 = 3/5*100;

Source: Labour Force Survey and returns from public sector organisations
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Estimates derived from public sector organisations.

b Estimates for Northern Ireland included in the UK total are sourced from the Quarterly Employment Survey and are based on jobs rather than employees.

c Estimates from December 2004 are based partly on projections.

d Estimated as the difference between LFS total employment and the data from public sector organisations.

e LFS data refer to May to July for annual data from 1992-2005. LFS data for March refer to February-April, June refers to May-July, September refers to August-October and December refers to November-January.

f Labour Force Survey employment; All aged 16 and over; not seasonally adjusted.

B.11 EMPLOYMENT

Workforce jobs^a

											Thousands	
Employee jobs						Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) ^c	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees ^d	Workforce jobs			
Male		Female		All								
All	Part-time ^b	All	Part-time ^b									
UNITED KINGDOM												
Not seasonally adjusted						BCAE	BCAF	BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DY CZ	DYDA
2002	Mar	13,086	1,943	12,933	6,210	26,019	3,518	215	88	29,840		
	Jun	13,080	1,962	13,005	6,305	26,085	3,588	214	86	29,974		
	Sep	13,116	2,008	13,020	6,298	26,136	3,624	214	91	30,066		
	Dec	13,265	2,025	13,033	6,287	26,297	3,617	216	91	30,222		
2003	Mar	13,120	1,998	12,896	6,202	26,016	3,718	222	93	30,049		
	Jun	13,172	2,047	12,974	6,279	26,146	3,807	223	88	30,264		
	Sep	13,146	2,007	13,040	6,305	26,186	3,900	221	96	30,403		
	Dec	13,315	2,099	13,093	6,359	26,408	3,865	222	102	30,597		
2004	Mar	13,109	2,062	13,123	6,335	26,232	3,863	220	105	30,420		
	Jun	13,195	2,078	13,148	6,382	26,343	3,878	218	104	30,543		
	Sep	13,246	2,066	13,152	6,358	26,398	3,850	215	101	30,565		
	Dec	13,449	2,123	13,252	6,407	26,701	3,845	215	103	30,863		
2005	Mar	13,325	2,091	13,244	6,405	26,569	3,850	213	103	30,735		
	Jun	13,341	2,107	13,267	6,402	26,608	3,866	210	92	30,776		
	Sep	13,399	2,124	13,241	6,371	26,640	3,886	207	95	30,828		
	Dec	13,482	2,190	13,335	6,476	26,818	3,942	206	89	31,056		
UNITED KINGDOM												
Seasonally adjusted						BCHI	BCHJ	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU	DYDC
2002	Mar	13,152	1,956	13,003	6,256	26,154	3,520	214	86	29,974		
	Jun	13,118	1,973	12,990	6,287	26,107	3,573	214	90	29,985		
	Sep	13,109	2,004	12,995	6,280	26,103	3,619	215	91	30,029		
	Dec	13,172	2,006	13,010	6,280	26,182	3,636	216	89	30,122		
2003	Mar	13,183	2,010	12,950	6,241	26,133	3,722	221	91	30,168		
	Jun	13,210	2,057	12,966	6,263	26,175	3,793	223	92	30,283		
	Sep	13,149	2,008	13,023	6,293	26,172	3,893	222	97	30,384		
	Dec	13,214	2,077	13,069	6,351	26,284	3,883	221	101	30,489		
2004	Mar	13,169	2,073	13,165	6,366	26,334	3,869	219	102	30,524		
	Jun	13,234	2,086	13,147	6,370	26,381	3,866	218	108	30,572		
	Sep	13,256	2,072	13,141	6,351	26,396	3,843	217	102	30,558		
	Dec	13,343	2,098	13,226	6,397	26,569	3,863	214	101	30,747		
2005	Mar	13,384	2,101	13,279	6,432	26,663	3,857	212	100	30,832		
	Jun	13,381	2,115	13,269	6,391	26,650	3,855	209	96	30,810		
	Sep	13,408	2,135	13,239	6,374	26,647	3,878	208	94	30,827		
	Dec	13,375	2,162	13,298	6,451	26,674	3,950	206	88	30,919		
GREAT BRITAIN												
Not seasonally adjusted						DYCA	DYCB	DYCM	DYCT	DYCU	DYDE	DYDF
2002	Mar	12,762	1,885	12,596	6,045	25,358	3,423	215	80	29,076		
	Jun	12,756	1,904	12,666	6,139	25,422	3,500	214	79	29,215		
	Sep	12,791	1,950	12,681	6,133	25,472	3,535	214	84	29,306		
	Dec	12,937	1,965	12,686	6,115	25,623	3,528	216	83	29,450		
2003	Mar	12,796	1,938	12,552	6,032	25,348	3,629	222	86	29,285		
	Jun	12,847	1,987	12,630	6,109	25,477	3,708	223	81	29,489		
	Sep	12,819	1,947	12,697	6,137	25,516	3,801	221	87	29,625		
	Dec	12,985	2,036	12,741	6,184	25,726	3,766	222	94	29,808		
2004	Mar	12,780	2,001	12,774	6,161	25,554	3,764	220	97	29,635		
	Jun	12,865	2,018	12,800	6,210	25,665	3,767	218	97	29,748		
	Sep	12,915	2,005	12,803	6,186	25,717	3,740	215	95	29,767		
	Dec	13,113	2,060	12,896	6,231	26,009	3,734	215	94	30,052		
2005	Mar	12,989	2,029	12,888	6,230	25,877	3,739	213	96	29,925		
	Jun	13,006	2,046	12,911	6,227	25,916	3,756	210	86	29,967		
	Sep	13,065	2,065	12,886	6,198	25,951	3,773	207	86	30,018		
	Dec	13,145	2,129	12,976	6,300	26,122	3,830	206	81	30,238		
GREAT BRITAIN												
Seasonally adjusted						DYCF	DYCG	DYCN	DYZO	LOJW	LOJT	DYDH
2002	Mar	12,827	1,898	12,665	6,091	25,492	3,424	214	78	29,209		
	Jun	12,792	1,915	12,650	6,121	25,442	3,484	214	84	29,224		
	Sep	12,784	1,946	12,653	6,115	25,437	3,530	215	84	29,266		
	Dec	12,847	1,946	12,667	6,107	25,513	3,547	216	81	29,357		
2003	Mar	12,858	1,950	12,607	6,071	25,465	3,634	221	84	29,403		
	Jun	12,884	1,997	12,621	6,093	25,504	3,694	223	85	29,506		
	Sep	12,822	1,948	12,677	6,125	25,499	3,794	222	88	29,603		
	Dec	12,886	2,014	12,721	6,176	25,607	3,784	221	92	29,705		
2004	Mar	12,839	2,012	12,815	6,193	25,655	3,770	219	95	29,739		
	Jun	12,904	2,025	12,798	6,198	25,701	3,755	218	101	29,776		
	Sep	12,923	2,011	12,789	6,179	25,713	3,732	217	96	29,757		
	Dec	13,009	2,036	12,873	6,221	25,882	3,753	214	93	29,942		
2005	Mar	13,048	2,039	12,923	6,256	25,971	3,747	212	93	30,022		
	Jun	13,045	2,053	12,912	6,216	25,957	3,744	209	89	30,000		
	Sep	13,073	2,075	12,882	6,201	25,955	3,765	208	85	30,014		
	Dec	13,040	2,100	12,942	6,275	25,982	3,837	206	80	30,106		

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 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).

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

EMPLOYMENT B.12

Employee jobs by industry

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM								
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All industries and services A-O		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
	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
1995 Jun	23,504	23,464	4,072	4,073	4,301	4,310	5,233	5,244
1996 Jun	23,801	23,903	4,119	4,139	4,338	4,359	5,259	5,292
1997 Jun	24,382	24,460	4,176	4,191	4,395	4,411	5,371	5,398
1998 Jun	24,731	24,786	4,196	4,208	4,405	4,418	5,504	5,525
1999 Jun	25,089	25,124	4,051	4,060	4,256	4,265	5,366	5,382
2000 Jun	25,658	25,685	3,954	3,959	4,153	4,160	5,336	5,349
2001 Jun	25,987	26,009	3,802	3,805	4,009	4,014	5,185	5,195
2002 Jun	26,085	26,107	3,597	3,599	3,797	3,800	4,943	4,953
2003 Jun	26,146	26,175	3,410	3,411	3,595	3,598	4,739	4,749
2004 Jun	26,343	26,381	3,253	3,255	3,421	3,424	4,589	4,601
2005 Jun	26,608	26,650	3,131	3,132	3,290	3,293	4,483	4,496
2004 Feb			3,295	3,297	3,469	3,472		
Mar	26,232	26,334	3,283	3,284	3,455	3,458	4,626	4,635
Apr			3,266	3,272	3,438	3,444		
May			3,256	3,263	3,426	3,434		
Jun	26,343	26,381	3,253	3,255	3,421	3,424	4,589	4,601
Jul			3,249	3,246	3,416	3,412		
Aug			3,237	3,232	3,404	3,398		
Sep	26,398	26,396	3,220	3,217	3,386	3,381	4,549	4,544
Oct			3,211	3,205	3,374	3,368		
Nov			3,203	3,194	3,365	3,356		
Dec	26,701	26,569	3,183	3,187	3,343	3,346	4,557	4,545
2005 Jan			3,177	3,182	3,337	3,343		
Feb			3,172	3,174	3,332	3,334		
Mar	26,569	26,663	3,167	3,168	3,326	3,328	4,537	4,545
Apr			3,154	3,160	3,313	3,319		
May			3,139	3,145	3,297	3,304		
Jun	26,608	26,650	3,131	3,132	3,290	3,293	4,483	4,496
Jul			3,121	3,118	3,283	3,279		
Aug			3,114	3,109	3,276	3,270		
Sep	26,640	26,647	3,108	3,106	3,271	3,266	4,505	4,502
Oct			3,097	3,093	3,260	3,256		
Nov			3,094	3,086	3,257	3,249		
Dec	26,818	26,674	3,077	3,080	3,240	3,242	4,472	4,460
2006 Jan P			3,061	3,065	3,223	3,227		
Feb P			3,058	3,058	3,221	3,221		

UNITED KINGDOM			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
			Service industries G-O		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, chemicals products and man-made fibres DG 24
			All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted							
SIC 1992 Section subsection, group		YEJI	YEID	YEHU	YEJJ	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE	
1995	Jun	17,997	17,946	273	237	472	404	84	463	254	
1996	Jun	18,261	18,330	280	220	474	396	85	465	252	
1997	Jun	18,696	18,749	314	220	500	388	88	464	251	
1998	Jun	18,905	18,941	320	210	509	373	86	472	257	
1999	Jun	19,406	19,429	313	205	505	326	84	469	249	
2000	Jun	20,001	20,020	315	200	498	285	83	464	238	
2001	Jun	20,524	20,541	272	208	482	245	81	452	233	
2002	Jun	20,886	20,904	251	201	466	212	83	441	233	
2003	Jun	21,179	21,202	224	187	458	179	82	427	225	
2004	Jun	21,528	21,557	224	169	446	155	83	413	210	
2005	Jun	21,884	21,916	239	160	435	141	81	403	201	
2004	Feb				175	450	162	83	420	214	
	Mar	21,390	21,480	219	174	448	160	83	416	213	
	Apr				172	447	158	83	417	212	
	May				171	445	157	83	415	211	
	Jun	21,528	21,557	224	169	446	155	83	413	210	
	Jul				167	445	153	82	412	209	
	Aug				167	443	152	83	410	207	
	Sep	21,603	21,614	238	164	440	151	82	409	206	
	Oct				163	439	149	81	407	205	
	Nov				162	436	147	82	407	204	
	Dec	21,897	21,770	254	158	437	147	81	407	203	
2005	Jan				160	438	146	82	405	203	
	Feb				160	438	145	82	404	202	
	Mar	21,783	21,866	251	161	437	145	81	405	203	
	Apr				159	437	144	81	404	202	
	May				159	436	143	82	403	202	
	Jun	21,884	21,916	239	160	435	141	81	403	201	
	Jul				161	434	141	81	401	200	
	Aug				161	433	139	80	401	200	
	Sep	21,903	21,922	223	161	434	140	80	399	199	
	Oct				162	433	139	80	400	199	
	Nov				163	432	138	80	400	198	
	Dec	22,121	21,984	230	162	433	137	80	398	198	
2006	Jan P				162	432	136	79	396	198	
	Feb P				163	431	135	79	395	198	

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

R Revised

P Provisional

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

B.12 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by industry

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products DI/DJ	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c. DF, DN	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
		DH 25	26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
		LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM
1995	Jun	234	707	388	475	370	221	935	4,060	1,431
1996	Jun	241	720	394	499	389	221	933	4,165	1,501
1997	Jun	252	720	393	508	389	236	987	4,301	1,531
1998	Jun	254	699	394	519	408	237	1,107	4,349	1,551
1999	Jun	244	674	373	497	399	239	1,117	4,363	1,628
2000	Jun	238	660	358	494	401	242	1,189	4,417	1,664
2001	Jun	228	624	349	480	389	243	1,181	4,526	1,676
2002	Jun	221	587	326	426	372	233	1,153	4,577	1,726
2003	Jun	213	562	300	380	357	228	1,151	4,577	1,769
2004	Jun	211	534	287	351	343	222	1,177	4,599	1,817
2005	Jun	202	514	286	335	326	208	1,203	4,641	1,822
2004										
	Feb	212	538	288	358	347	226			
	Mar	211	536	288	357	346	226	1,177	4,591	1,816
	Apr	211	534	287	355	345	224			
	May	212	533	287	353	344	223			
	Jun	211	534	287	351	343	222	1,177	4,599	1,817
	Jul	210	534	288	350	341	220			
	Aug	211	530	288	349	340	218			
	Sep	210	528	288	347	339	219	1,163	4,601	1,817
	Oct	209	526	289	345	337	217			
	Nov	208	524	290	344	336	216			
	Dec	206	523	290	343	336	214	1,199	4,629	1,829
2005										
	Jan	206	524	290	342	334	214			
	Feb	206	523	288	340	333	213			
	Mar	205	523	288	338	333	211	1,217	4,646	1,824
	Apr	204	520	288	337	333	210			
	May	202	517	287	336	328	208			
	Jun	202	514	286	335	326	208	1,203	4,641	1,822
	Jul	200	513	286	335	322	207			
	Aug	197	512	285	334	321	206			
	Sep	196	513	285	334	320	204	1,235	4,638	1,816
	Oct	194	511	285	331	319	203			
	Nov	194	510	284	331	318	201			
	Dec	193	508	284	331	318	200	1,218	4,625	1,811
2006										
	Jan P	193	505	283	328	315	200			
	Feb P	192	504	282	326	315	201			

UNITED KINGDOM		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		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
		I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L ^a 75	M 80	N 85	O 90-93
		LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC
1995	Jun	920	429	1,041	281	2,710	1,423	1,876	2,689	1,087
1996	Jun	914	441	1,021	275	2,876	1,410	1,898	2,690	1,138
1997	Jun	933	451	1,036	291	3,036	1,386	1,907	2,715	1,162
1998	Jun	954	464	1,044	292	3,152	1,369	1,887	2,712	1,166
1999	Jun	981	482	1,073	312	3,277	1,380	1,953	2,726	1,251
2000	Jun	1,007	520	1,069	350	3,414	1,384	2,073	2,821	1,301
2001	Jun	1,032	559	1,089	363	3,586	1,394	2,080	2,892	1,342
2002	Jun	1,024	559	1,113	369	3,603	1,431	2,130	2,985	1,385
2003	Jun	1,033	555	1,104	382	3,627	1,483	2,215	3,077	1,377
2004	Jun	1,058	509	1,079	406	3,713	1,514	2,294	3,184	1,381
2005	Jun	1,086	498	1,079	427	3,796	1,540	2,328	3,292	1,404
2004										
	Feb									
	Mar	1,055	527	1,080	399	3,671	1,509	2,280	3,174	1,377
	Apr									
	May									
	Jun	1,058	509	1,079	406	3,713	1,514	2,294	3,184	1,381
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep	1,067	497	1,074	413	3,735	1,529	2,301	3,203	1,375
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec	1,080	491	1,079	422	3,759	1,529	2,314	3,256	1,385
2005										
	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar	1,086	494	1,082	424	3,775	1,532	2,327	3,273	1,405
	Apr									
	May									
	Jun	1,086	498	1,079	427	3,796	1,540	2,328	3,292	1,404
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep	1,095	495	1,079	427	3,800	1,541	2,337	3,296	1,393
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec	1,090	493	1,077	433	3,833	1,540	2,348	3,337	1,400
2006										
	Jan P									
	Feb P									

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

a These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded.
R Revised
P Provisional
Note: Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1978 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please see Tables B.13 and B.14.

EMPLOYMENT B.13

Employee jobs by production industry

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	December 2004			December 2005			2005			2006		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan P	Feb P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,497.6	845.1	3,342.7	2,421.2	819.2	3,240.4	3,270.8	3,260.0	3,257.2	3,240.4	3,223.2	3,220.6
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	49.3	7.8	57.1	49.6	8.4	58.0	58.5	58.6	58.4	58.0	57.0	57.3
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	29.6	4.9	34.5	30.1	5.2	35.3	35.5	35.7	35.6	35.3	35.0	35.3
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	19.8	2.9	22.7	19.5	3.2	22.7	22.9	22.9	22.7	22.7	21.9	21.9
MANUFACTURING	D	2,370.3	812.6	3,182.9	2,299.3	778.1	3,077.4	3,108.2	3,097.0	3,094.4	3,077.4	3,061.3	3,058.3
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	293.1	146.2	439.3	288.1	147.3	435.5	436.3	437.3	437.7	435.5	429.7	428.1
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	77.8	57.7	135.5	75.0	51.9	127.0	129.2	128.2	128.1	127.0	125.6	125.5
of textiles	17	55.9	35.8	91.7	54.8	32.1	86.9	88.0	87.3	87.3	86.9	86.0	85.9
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	21.9	21.8	43.8	20.2	19.8	40.0	41.2	40.9	40.8	40.0	39.7	39.5
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	6.8	4.5	11.3	6.2	4.4	10.6	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.5
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	59.7	20.9	80.6	59.5	19.9	79.4	80.4	79.7	79.3	79.4	78.3	78.6
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	258.1	148.2	406.3	256.5	140.9	397.4	399.4	400.8	401.7	397.4	395.6	394.9
	21	59.4	20.4	79.9	56.6	20.2	76.9	78.1	78.0	77.7	76.9	76.2	75.9
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	198.7	127.8	326.5	199.8	120.7	320.5	321.3	322.7	324.0	320.5	319.4	318.9
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	20.5	3.7	24.2	19.1	4.4	23.5	23.6	23.5	23.6	23.5	23.4	23.4
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	139.6	63.4	203.0	137.1	60.3	197.4	199.1	198.8	198.1	197.4	197.8	197.6
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	164.4	41.8	206.1	150.4	41.8	192.2	196.0	194.0	193.7	192.2	192.2	192.0
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	94.6	21.3	115.9	91.9	20.1	112.0	113.6	113.3	112.7	112.0	111.8	111.8
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	338.4	67.0	405.4	330.9	63.8	394.6	400.8	397.5	396.4	394.6	391.7	393.0
	27	67.0	8.2	75.2	66.5	8.0	74.5	75.4	75.3	75.1	74.5	74.5	74.5
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	271.4	58.8	330.2	264.4	55.8	320.2	325.4	322.3	321.3	320.2	317.2	318.5
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	236.6	52.5	289.2	235.0	49.0	284.0	285.4	284.6	284.8	284.0	283.6	282.7
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	DL	249.6	91.9	341.5	241.5	88.3	329.8	333.6	331.2	331.6	329.8	328.4	326.8
	30	22.6	8.4	31.0	22.7	8.3	31.0	31.5	31.3	31.2	31.0	30.7	30.7
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	31	92.0	32.7	124.6	89.9	30.9	120.8	121.7	121.6	121.8	120.8	119.7	119.5
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	32	51.1	19.9	70.9	45.4	19.2	64.6	66.4	64.7	64.8	64.6	63.7	62.7
	33	83.9	31.0	114.9	83.5	29.9	113.4	114.0	113.6	113.8	113.4	114.3	113.9
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM	295.9	38.5	334.4	280.1	36.8	316.9	319.3	318.5	317.6	316.9	316.0	316.5
	34	166.0	23.4	189.4	153.3	22.4	175.7	177.8	176.9	176.2	175.7	174.8	175.0
	35	129.9	15.1	145.1	126.8	14.4	141.2	141.5	141.6	141.4	141.2	141.2	141.5
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	135.2	54.9	190.1	128.1	49.0	177.1	180.5	178.8	178.4	177.1	176.5	177.3
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	78.0	24.7	102.6	72.3	32.6	104.9	104.1	104.4	104.4	104.9	104.9	105.1

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

P Provisional

EMPLOYMENT B.21

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Total weekly hours (millions) ^a	Average actual weekly hours of work			
		All workers ^a	Full-time workers ^b	Part-time workers ^b	Second jobs
All	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1997	878.0	33.3	38.7	15.2	9.4
1998	885.4	33.2	38.7	15.2	9.1
1999	887.3	32.9	38.2	15.3	9.0
2000	893.3	32.6	37.9	15.4	8.9
2001	906.1	32.8	38.0	15.7	9.4
2002	908.5	32.6	37.9	15.6	9.4
2003	905.4	32.2	37.4	15.6	9.4
2004	908.8	32.0	37.3	15.7	9.1
2005	918.3	32.1	37.2	15.7	9.6
3-month averages					
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	922.4	32.2	37.4	15.6	9.7
Jan-Mar 2005	920.2	32.1	37.3	15.7	9.6
Feb-Apr	917.5	32.1	37.2	15.7	9.8
Mar-May (Spr)	918.3	32.1	37.2	15.7	9.6
Apr-Jun	918.1	32.0	37.2	15.7	9.6
May-Jul	922.2	32.1	37.3	15.7	9.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	921.8	32.1	37.2	15.7	9.4
Jul-Sep	924.8	32.1	37.3	15.6	9.4
Aug-Oct	923.4	32.1	37.2	15.6	9.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	921.7	32.1	37.2	15.7	9.4
Oct-Dec	922.0	32.1	37.2	15.8	9.4
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	926.0	32.2	37.3	15.7	9.4
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	926.1	32.2	37.3	15.7	9.4
Changes					
Over last 3 months	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Percent	0.5	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.4
Over last 12 months	3.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.3
Percent	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.6	-3.0
Male	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1997	558.7	38.9	40.7	14.9	10.7
1998	564.0	38.8	40.7	15.0	9.8
1999	560.4	38.2	40.1	15.0	9.7
2000	564.2	37.9	39.8	15.1	9.4
2001	569.6	38.0	39.9	15.6	10.2
2002	567.0	37.7	39.8	15.0	10.3
2003	564.4	37.0	39.2	15.4	10.5
2004	567.0	37.0	39.1	15.7	10.0
2005	569.4	36.9	39.1	15.6	10.7
3-month averages					
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	572.5	37.1	39.2	15.6	10.6
Jan-Mar 2005	570.8	36.9	39.1	15.7	10.5
Feb-Apr	569.5	36.9	39.0	15.8	10.9
Mar-May (Spr)	569.4	36.9	39.1	15.6	10.7
Apr-Jun	569.6	36.8	39.0	15.6	10.6
May-Jul	569.9	36.8	39.0	15.6	10.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	570.5	36.8	39.0	15.6	10.0
Jul-Sep	572.2	36.9	39.1	15.4	10.0
Aug-Oct	571.4	36.8	39.1	15.4	10.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	569.8	36.7	39.0	15.6	10.2
Oct-Dec	570.2	36.8	39.0	15.6	10.1
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	573.3	36.9	39.1	15.5	10.1
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	573.0	36.9	39.1	15.6	10.0
Changes					
Over last 3 months	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1
Percent	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	-1.4
Over last 12 months	0.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.5
Percent	0.1	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-5.2
Female	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1997	319.2	26.6	34.7	15.3	8.4
1998	321.3	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.6
1999	326.9	26.5	34.5	15.3	8.5
2000	329.2	26.3	34.1	15.4	8.6
2001	336.5	26.6	34.4	15.7	8.8
2002	341.5	26.7	34.4	15.7	8.8
2003	341.0	26.5	34.1	15.6	8.6
2004	341.8	26.2	33.9	15.7	8.4
2005	348.9	26.4	33.7	15.7	8.7
3-month averages					
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	349.9	26.5	34.0	15.6	9.0
Jan-Mar 2005	349.4	26.5	33.9	15.7	8.9
Feb-Apr	348.0	26.4	33.8	15.6	8.9
Mar-May (Spr)	348.9	26.4	33.7	15.7	8.7
Apr-Jun	348.6	26.4	33.8	15.7	8.8
May-Jul	352.3	26.6	34.1	15.8	8.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	351.3	26.5	33.9	15.7	9.0
Jul-Sep	352.6	26.5	33.9	15.7	9.0
Aug-Oct	352.1	26.5	33.9	15.7	9.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	351.9	26.6	34.0	15.8	8.9
Oct-Dec	351.8	26.6	33.9	15.8	8.9
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	352.7	26.7	34.0	15.8	8.8
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	353.1	26.6	34.0	15.7	8.9
Changes					
Over last 3 months	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Percent	0.3	-0.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.2
Over last 12 months	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Percent	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.8	-1.4

a Main and second jobs.

b Main job only.

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

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

B.22 EMPLOYMENT

Usual weekly hours of work^a

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours	
		Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
All		YCDM	LUAA	YCDP	LWYX	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)											
1997		502	1.9	2,159	8.2	4,034	15.3	12,864	48.6	6,890	26.1
1998		501	1.9	2,141	8.0	4,134	15.5	13,079	49.0	6,860	25.7
1999		492	1.8	2,131	7.9	4,273	15.8	13,582	50.2	6,575	24.3
2000		476	1.7	2,135	7.8	4,397	16.0	13,766	50.2	6,660	24.3
2001		428	1.5	2,050	7.4	4,524	16.3	14,037	50.7	6,653	24.0
2002		414	1.5	2,033	7.3	4,686	16.8	14,278	51.2	6,456	23.2
2003		432	1.5	2,120	7.5	4,874	17.3	14,445	51.3	6,296	22.4
2004		418	1.5	2,117	7.5	4,989	17.6	14,767	52.0	6,118	21.5
2005		429	1.5	2,041	7.1	5,051	17.6	15,079	52.6	6,076	21.2
3-month averages											
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)		411	1.4	2,039	7.1	5,008	17.5	15,142	52.8	6,093	21.2
Jan-Mar 2005		410	1.4	2,018	7.0	5,015	17.5	15,141	52.8	6,094	21.2
Feb-Apr		417	1.5	2,025	7.1	5,042	17.6	15,093	52.7	6,088	21.2
Mar-May (Spr)		429	1.5	2,041	7.1	5,051	17.6	15,079	52.6	6,076	21.2
Apr-Jun		419	1.5	2,036	7.1	5,076	17.7	15,107	52.6	6,059	21.1
May-Jul		413	1.4	2,040	7.1	5,097	17.7	15,134	52.6	6,071	21.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)		399	1.4	2,027	7.0	5,093	17.7	15,179	52.7	6,089	21.2
Jul-Sep		402	1.4	2,043	7.1	5,078	17.6	15,264	53.0	6,038	20.9
Aug-Oct		399	1.4	2,008	7.0	5,084	17.6	15,354	53.3	5,968	20.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)		401	1.4	2,009	7.0	5,083	17.7	15,319	53.3	5,952	20.7
Oct-Dec		401	1.4	2,008	7.0	5,084	17.7	15,330	53.3	5,946	20.7
Nov 2005-Jan 2006		411	1.4	2,015	7.0	5,080	17.6	15,331	53.2	5,970	20.7
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)		426	1.5	2,027	7.0	5,057	17.5	15,345	53.2	5,984	20.8
Changes											
Over last 3 months		25		18		-25		27		32	
Per cent		6.3		0.9		-0.5		0.2		0.5	
Over last 12 months		16		-12		49		203		-109	
Per cent		3.8		-0.6		1.0		1.3		-1.8	
Male		YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)											
1997		128	0.9	449	3.1	783	5.4	7,420	51.5	5,625	39.1
1998		115	0.8	454	3.1	796	5.5	7,590	52.1	5,616	38.5
1999		128	0.9	454	3.1	878	6.0	7,940	54.0	5,304	36.1
2000		116	0.8	482	3.2	868	5.8	8,022	53.8	5,419	36.3
2001		92	0.6	461	3.1	899	6.0	8,203	54.6	5,364	35.7
2002		101	0.7	503	3.3	930	6.2	8,375	55.6	5,142	34.2
2003		123	0.8	506	3.3	1,101	7.2	8,475	55.5	5,054	33.1
2004		108	0.7	509	3.3	1,119	7.3	8,746	56.9	4,882	31.8
2005		113	0.7	515	3.3	1,153	7.5	8,889	57.5	4,789	31.0
3-month averages											
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)		110	0.7	505	3.3	1,142	7.4	8,907	57.6	4,812	31.1
Jan-Mar 2005		111	0.7	498	3.2	1,149	7.4	8,925	57.6	4,805	31.0
Feb-Apr		109	0.7	502	3.2	1,159	7.5	8,901	57.5	4,810	31.1
Mar-May (Spr)		113	0.7	515	3.3	1,153	7.5	8,889	57.5	4,789	31.0
Apr-Jun		113	0.7	508	3.3	1,150	7.4	8,922	57.6	4,789	30.9
May-Jul		115	0.7	513	3.3	1,151	7.4	8,937	57.7	4,779	30.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)		112	0.7	511	3.3	1,138	7.3	8,951	57.7	4,796	30.9
Jul-Sep		115	0.7	517	3.3	1,143	7.4	8,996	57.9	4,756	30.6
Aug-Oct		114	0.7	515	3.3	1,145	7.4	9,038	58.2	4,723	30.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)		111	0.7	524	3.4	1,163	7.5	9,032	58.2	4,699	30.3
Oct-Dec		113	0.7	513	3.3	1,170	7.5	9,048	58.3	4,688	30.2
Nov 2005-Jan 2006		108	0.7	520	3.3	1,167	7.5	9,054	58.2	4,707	30.3
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)		108	0.7	520	3.3	1,173	7.5	9,035	58.1	4,721	30.3
Changes											
Over last 3 months		-3		-4		10		3		22	
Per cent		-2.5		-0.7		0.8		0.0		0.5	
Over last 12 months		-2		15		31		127		-91	
Per cent		-1.6		2.9		2.7		1.4		-1.9	
Female		YCDO	LWYW	YCDR	LWYZ	YCDU	LWZC	YCDX	LWZF	YCEA	LWZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)											
1997		374	3.1	1,710	14.2	3,251	27.0	5,444	45.2	1,264	10.5
1998		386	3.2	1,686	13.9	3,338	27.5	5,489	45.2	1,244	10.2
1999		364	3.0	1,677	13.6	3,395	27.5	5,642	45.7	1,270	10.3
2000		359	2.9	1,653	13.2	3,529	28.2	5,744	45.9	1,242	9.9
2001		335	2.6	1,589	12.5	3,625	28.6	5,834	46.0	1,289	10.2
2002		313	2.4	1,529	11.9	3,756	29.3	5,902	46.1	1,315	10.3
2003		309	2.4	1,615	12.5	3,772	29.2	5,970	46.3	1,242	9.6
2004		310	2.4	1,608	12.3	3,870	29.7	6,021	46.2	1,236	9.5
2005		316	2.4	1,526	11.5	3,898	29.5	6,190	46.8	1,287	9.7
3-month averages											
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)		301	2.3	1,533	11.6	3,866	29.3	6,235	47.2	1,281	9.7
Jan-Mar 2005		300	2.3	1,520	11.5	3,866	29.3	6,216	47.1	1,289	9.8
Feb-Apr		307	2.3	1,523	11.6	3,884	29.5	6,191	47.0	1,278	9.7
Mar-May (Spr)		316	2.4	1,526	11.5	3,898	29.5	6,190	46.8	1,287	9.7
Apr-Jun		307	2.3	1,528	11.6	3,927	29.7	6,185	46.8	1,270	9.6
May-Jul		298	2.2	1,527	11.5	3,946	29.8	6,197	46.7	1,292	9.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)		287	2.2	1,516	11.4	3,955	29.8	6,229	46.9	1,293	9.7
Jul-Sep		287	2.2	1,527	11.5	3,936	29.6	6,268	47.1	1,282	9.6
Aug-Oct		285	2.1	1,493	11.2	3,939	29.7	6,316	47.6	1,245	9.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)		290	2.2	1,485	11.2	3,919	29.6	6,286	47.5	1,253	9.5
Oct-Dec		288	2.2	1,495	11.3	3,914	29.6	6,282	47.5	1,258	9.5
Nov 2005-Jan 2006		303	2.3	1,495	11.3	3,913	29.5	6,277	47.4	1,263	9.5
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)		318	2.4	1,507	11.3	3,884	29.2	6,310	47.5	1,263	9.5
Changes											
Over last 3 months		28		21		-35		24		10	
Per cent		9.7		1.4		-0.9		0.4		0.8	
Over last 12 months		17		-27		18		75		-18	
Per cent		5.8		-1.7		0.5		1.2		-1.4	

^a Main job only.
 Note: Data are revised in line with the latest interim reweighted LFS estimates.

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

PRODUCTIVITY

Key productivity measures

B.32

Seasonally adjusted (2002=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		A-Q	C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM
Output											
1996		84.3	98.7	98.9	98.3	148.0	97.3	83.0	111.6	90.5	97.4
1997		86.9	100.0	100.7	100.2	145.8	98.1	85.5	110.8	93.1	101.8
1998		89.9	101.1	101.3	99.0	134.7	98.9	86.3	110.5	97.9	106.6
1999		92.7	102.3	102.1	98.9	125.3	99.1	89.4	103.9	108.4	109.4
2000		96.4	104.2	104.6	98.2	121.1	99.5	94.2	103.8	124.5	105.9
2001		98.3	102.6	103.2	99.0	108.1	99.9	100.0	105.9	115.2	103.4
2002		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2003		102.5	99.5	100.1	99.9	98.1	98.5	100.9	101.7	96.5	105.6
2004		105.5	100.1	101.8	101.5	87.5	97.5	104.2	107.4	97.6	111.1
2005		107.4	98.2	100.7	102.1	85.6	92.5	105.2	110.6	93.1	110.5
2001	Q1	97.9	104.5	105.5	99.0	111.3	100.6	98.8	109.5	126.8	105.7
	Q2	98.2	102.9	103.2	98.8	108.8	99.9	100.0	106.2	117.2	101.6
	Q3	98.4	102.4	103.0	99.3	106.0	99.8	101.1	105.9	110.2	106.0
	Q4	98.8	100.4	100.9	98.9	106.1	99.2	99.9	101.9	106.6	100.5
2002	Q1	99.3	100.0	100.2	99.8	103.6	100.3	100.1	100.9	99.6	97.3
	Q2	99.7	100.3	99.7	100.2	102.6	99.5	100.0	100.5	100.5	98.1
	Q3	100.3	100.1	100.7	100.6	99.2	100.5	101.0	100.9	100.2	103.8
	Q4	100.7	99.6	99.3	99.4	94.6	99.7	98.9	97.7	99.8	100.8
2003	Q1	101.3	99.4	99.4	99.9	97.4	98.8	99.2	98.2	97.1	104.2
	Q2	101.8	99.1	99.5	99.3	97.9	98.2	100.5	101.7	96.2	104.8
	Q3	102.9	99.5	100.2	100.0	99.8	98.4	100.8	102.3	96.7	104.9
	Q4	103.9	100.1	101.1	100.3	97.4	98.8	103.3	104.4	96.2	108.3
2004	Q1	104.7	100.2	101.4	100.1	90.9	99.3	105.4	101.7	96.2	112.1
	Q2	105.4	100.7	102.2	102.7	87.4	97.4	104.7	109.9	98.7	108.8
	Q3	105.7	99.7	101.4	101.3	86.6	96.3	103.0	108.3	98.2	110.4
	Q4	106.3	100.0	102.1	102.2	85.2	97.0	103.7	109.8	97.4	112.9
2005	Q1	106.6	98.9	101.1	102.0	83.4	94.8	104.6	110.9	93.2	109.0
	Q2	107.1	98.7	100.7	103.0	86.4	92.6	103.9	110.6	93.2	110.4
	Q3	107.6	98.0	101.0	102.0	86.3	92.1	105.9	109.7	94.4	113.9
	Q4 P	108.2	97.2	99.8	101.3	86.2	90.5	106.3	111.1	91.7	108.8
Productivity jobs^a											
1996		94.1	118.0	118.4	108.1	176.1	113.4	108.4	125.1	125.1	111.7
1997		95.5	118.5	118.7	110.4	173.6	111.9	108.9	124.6	125.6	114.1
1998		96.4	117.8	118.1	108.4	166.5	113.1	109.9	121.6	125.2	114.8
1999		97.7	113.4	113.9	107.3	150.8	108.5	108.6	113.0	120.6	110.3
2000		98.6	109.5	109.9	105.8	133.1	104.9	103.3	109.2	119.1	106.4
2001		99.3	104.7	104.7	102.6	112.6	101.2	99.4	105.5	112.3	105.1
2002		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2003		100.9	95.8	95.8	97.6	86.1	100.3	97.4	92.5	90.3	97.0
2004		101.6	91.9	91.8	97.1	77.3	95.8	93.7	89.9	83.4	92.9
2005		102.6	88.8	88.6	94.4	72.1	93.1	89.8	90.3	81.6	90.4
2001	Q1	99.0	106.5	106.6	104.0	119.5	101.0	100.3	107.5	116.8	106.3
	Q2	99.3	105.5	105.6	103.0	113.9	101.1	99.5	106.2	114.6	106.1
	Q3	99.3	104.0	104.1	102.0	109.8	101.3	98.8	104.7	110.8	104.7
	Q4	99.4	102.8	102.7	101.4	107.2	101.2	99.2	103.7	106.8	103.1
2002	Q1	99.6	101.6	101.6	100.9	104.0	100.5	99.4	102.8	103.6	101.5
	Q2	99.9	100.8	100.8	100.8	102.8	100.9	99.5	101.4	101.4	100.0
	Q3	100.1	99.3	99.3	99.5	98.9	99.3	100.3	98.8	98.7	99.2
	Q4	100.5	98.4	98.4	98.8	94.2	99.4	100.7	97.0	96.2	99.3
2003	Q1	100.6	97.7	98.0	98.6	91.3	100.4	99.8	95.2	93.2	99.3
	Q2	100.8	96.5	96.3	97.9	88.3	100.6	97.3	93.1	90.8	97.9
	Q3	101.0	95.1	95.0	97.0	84.3	100.7	96.3	91.8	89.2	96.5
	Q4	101.1	93.8	93.8	96.9	80.5	99.6	96.2	89.9	88.0	94.3
2004	Q1	101.4	92.9	92.8	97.6	80.2	97.6	94.7	88.8	86.6	93.1
	Q2	101.6	92.4	92.3	97.5	78.0	97.0	94.4	90.0	83.8	93.4
	Q3	101.6	91.5	91.5	96.8	75.9	95.1	93.4	90.3	81.8	92.9
	Q4	101.9	90.7	90.5	96.3	75.1	93.4	92.3	90.5	81.5	92.3
2005	Q1	102.3	89.9	89.8	95.3	75.7	92.9	91.2	91.0	81.6	91.9
	Q2	102.5	89.0	88.8	94.0	73.0	93.6	90.2	90.4	81.2	91.3
	Q3	102.8	88.5	88.1	94.2	70.6	92.8	89.5	89.9	81.9	89.9
	Q4 P	102.7	87.8	87.7	94.2	69.0	92.9	88.2	90.1	81.6	88.5
Output per filled job^b											
1996		89.6	83.6	83.5	91.0	84.0	85.8	76.6	89.2	72.3	87.2
1997		91.0	84.4	84.8	90.8	84.0	87.7	78.5	88.9	74.1	89.2
1998		93.3	85.8	85.8	91.3	80.9	87.5	78.5	90.8	78.1	92.8
1999		94.8	90.2	89.6	92.1	83.1	91.4	82.4	92.0	89.8	99.1
2000		97.8	95.1	95.2	92.8	91.1	94.9	91.2	95.1	104.5	99.5
2001		99.1	97.9	98.5	96.5	96.1	98.8	100.5	100.3	102.4	98.4
2002		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2003		101.6	103.9	104.5	102.3	114.2	98.2	103.6	110.0	106.8	108.9
2004		103.8	109.0	110.9	104.6	113.2	101.8	111.2	119.4	117.0	119.5
2005		104.7	110.6	113.6	108.1	118.9	99.4	117.2	122.4	114.1	122.2
2001	Q1	98.9	98.1	99.0	95.2	93.1	99.6	98.5	101.9	108.5	99.4
	Q2	98.9	97.5	97.7	95.9	95.6	98.9	100.5	99.9	102.2	95.7
	Q3	99.1	98.5	99.0	97.4	96.5	98.6	102.4	101.1	99.4	101.2
	Q4	99.4	97.7	98.2	97.5	99.0	98.0	100.7	98.3	99.7	97.5
2002	Q1	99.7	98.5	98.7	98.9	99.6	99.8	100.7	98.1	96.1	95.8
	Q2	99.8	99.5	99.9	99.4	99.7	98.6	100.5	99.1	99.0	98.1
	Q3	100.2	100.8	101.4	101.1	100.3	101.2	100.6	102.1	101.4	104.6
	Q4	100.2	101.2	101.0	100.6	100.4	100.3	98.2	100.7	103.6	101.4
2003	Q1	100.8	101.7	101.3	101.3	106.7	98.4	99.4	103.1	104.1	104.9
	Q2	101.0	102.7	103.3	101.5	110.9	97.6	103.2	109.2	105.8	107.1
	Q3	101.8	104.6	105.5	103.1	118.4	97.7	104.6	111.4	108.4	108.7
	Q4	102.8	106.7	107.8	103.5	120.9	99.1	107.3	116.2	109.2	114.8
2004	Q1	103.2	107.8	109.2	102.5	113.4	101.7	111.3	114.5	111.0	120.4
	Q2	103.8	109.0	110.7	105.3	112.1	100.4	110.9	122.1	117.7	116.4
	Q3	104.0	108.9	110.8	104.6	114.1	101.2	110.3	119.9	120.0	118.8
	Q4	104.3	110.2	112.8	106.1	113.4	103.8	112.3	121.3	119.4	122.4
2005	Q1	104.2	109.9	112.6	107.0	110.2	102.0	114.7	121.9	114.2	118.5
	Q2	104.5	110.9	113.4	109.6	115.4	98.9	115.2	122.3	114.7	120.8
	Q3	104.6	110.8	114.6	108.3	122.1	99.2	118.4	122.0	115.2	126.7
	Q4 P	105.3	110.6	113.9	107.6	124.9	97.4	120.5	123.3	112.3	123.0

B.32 PRODUCTIVITY

Key productivity measures

Seasonally adjusted (2002=100)

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		A-Q	C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM
Output per hour worked ^c											
1996		88.0	82.7	82.6	95.6	88.2	86.0	74.4	86.2	70.8	83.2
1997		89.3	83.4	83.7	95.4	87.2	86.2	75.7	86.6	71.8	86.4
1998		91.6	84.9	84.9	91.8	84.6	86.1	76.6	89.9	77.1	89.7
1999		93.6	89.6	89.0	90.6	86.9	88.2	79.9	93.7	89.3	96.8
2000		97.2	94.8	94.7	91.6	94.5	93.7	89.8	95.6	102.8	98.0
2001		98.2	97.3	97.8	96.7	96.7	96.4	98.8	100.4	101.5	97.8
2002		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2003		102.0	103.5	104.1	101.5	114.8	96.7	103.9	112.7	105.5	108.6
2004		104.5	107.9	109.7	101.5	117.1	100.6	108.7	122.3	115.1	116.1
2005		105.1	109.4	112.4	105.1	124.9	97.2	115.5	123.6	112.7	118.9
2001	Q1	97.9	98.0	98.7	97.9	95.6	97.7	94.7	100.7	107.1	99.8
	Q2	97.8	96.7	96.8	95.6	97.1	96.2	99.6	99.4	99.4	94.6
	Q3	98.2	97.6	98.0	96.4	94.6	95.9	99.7	101.1	100.8	101.1
	Q4	98.9	97.1	97.5	96.8	99.7	95.8	101.0	100.4	98.8	95.6
2002	Q1	99.3	97.8	98.0	98.0	96.1	96.9	102.3	98.8	96.3	95.8
	Q2	100.1	100.3	99.8	100.1	100.8	100.6	101.0	100.1	100.2	98.6
	Q3	100.1	101.5	102.1	103.5	102.1	101.0	100.2	100.3	102.2	104.6
	Q4	100.4	100.4	100.2	98.5	101.0	101.5	96.5	100.8	101.2	101.0
2003	Q1	101.2	100.8	100.8	100.8	106.6	95.9	99.0	105.4	101.7	105.7
	Q2	101.1	102.5	103.0	101.1	113.7	95.4	101.5	112.6	105.4	107.6
	Q3	102.2	103.8	104.7	101.1	118.2	97.0	106.3	113.2	105.8	107.7
	Q4	103.7	106.8	107.8	103.0	120.7	98.4	108.8	119.7	109.0	113.3
2004	Q1	103.9	107.4	108.6	100.5	119.9	101.0	110.1	115.9	110.4	116.1
	Q2	104.7	108.2	109.7	102.2	114.5	101.0	110.1	125.4	115.1	113.4
	Q3	104.8	107.4	109.1	101.8	116.1	99.3	104.8	125.1	115.5	115.9
	Q4	104.5	108.8	111.4	101.4	117.9	101.1	109.7	122.9	119.6	119.0
2005	Q1	104.5	108.1	110.9	102.3	115.8	100.3	112.1	124.7	111.3	115.1
	Q2	105.2	109.9	112.5	109.4	121.3	96.5	114.0	123.7	112.9	117.3
	Q3	104.9	109.4	113.1	103.5	128.2	96.3	117.3	122.3	114.4	123.1
	Q4 P	105.8	110.3	113.3	105.1	134.3	95.9	118.6	123.6	112.0	120.0

Output per worker^d

	Whole Economy		
	Output	Workers	Output per worker
1996	84.3	93.3	90.3
1997	86.9	95.0	91.5
1998	89.9	96.0	93.6
1999	92.7	97.3	95.3
2000	96.4	98.4	98.0
2001	98.3	99.2	99.1
2002	100.0	100.0	100.0
2003	102.5	101.0	101.5
2004	105.5	101.3	103.5
2005	107.4	101.4	104.3
2001	Q1	97.9	99.0
	Q2	98.2	99.2
	Q3	98.4	99.2
	Q4	98.8	99.5
2002	Q1	99.3	99.5
	Q2	99.7	100.0
	Q3	100.3	100.0
	Q4	100.7	100.6
2003	Q1	101.3	100.5
	Q2	101.8	101.0
	Q3	102.9	101.1
	Q4	103.9	101.2
2004	Q1	104.7	101.7
	Q2	105.4	101.8
	Q3	105.7	102.0
	Q4	106.3	102.4
2005	Q1	106.6	102.7
	Q2	107.1	102.8
	Q3	107.6	103.3
	Q4 P	108.2	103.1

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

- a Productivity jobs are constrained to equal LFS jobs for the whole economy.
b Output per filled job is the ratio of gross value added at basic prices and productivity jobs.
c Output per hour worked is the ratio of gross value added at basic prices and productivity hours.
d Output per worker is the ratio of gross value added at basic prices and Labour Force Survey (LFS) total employment.

P Provisional

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

EMPLOYMENT B.34

Total workforce hours worked per week by region and industry group

Millions

Government Office Regions				SIC 92				
				Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Production industries	Construction	Other services	Education, health and public admin
Not seasonally adjusted								
	Male	Female	All	A/B	C-E	F	G-K/O-Q	L-N ^a
North East								
2005 Mar	19.6	12.8	32.4	0.4	5.3	2.9	14.9	8.9
Jun	20.6	12.7	33.3	0.5	5.6	3.4	14.8	9.1
Sep	20.7	12.3	33.0	0.3	5.4	3.3	15.5	8.5
Dec	21.0	13.2	34.2	0.4	5.5	3.4	15.4	9.5
North West								
2005 Mar	62.1	38.8	100.9	0.9	15.5	8.5	53.4	22.6
Jun	63.9	39.7	103.6	0.8	16.2	9.0	54.3	23.4
Sep	62.6	38.1	100.7	0.7	15.7	9.0	53.8	21.7
Dec	67.5	40.5	108.0	0.7	16.7	9.6	56.5	24.6
Yorkshire and the Humber								
2005 Mar	46.1	28.4	74.6	1.2	12.5	6.2	37.2	17.4
Jun	47.8	28.8	76.7	1.1	13.1	6.8	37.9	17.7
Sep	47.0	27.4	74.4	1.2	12.4	6.9	38.1	15.9
Dec	49.0	29.1	78.2	1.5	12.9	7.4	38.5	17.8
East Midlands								
2005 Mar	39.7	22.6	62.3	1.4	12.4	5.3	30.5	12.6
Jun	41.3	23.6	64.9	1.5	13.1	5.6	31.4	13.2
Sep	40.3	22.4	62.7	1.5	12.7	5.6	30.9	12.0
Dec	41.6	23.3	64.9	1.2	12.8	6.0	31.9	13.0
West Midlands								
2005 Mar	49.6	29.4	79.0	1.2	14.4	6.2	40.5	16.8
Jun	51.4	29.5	80.9	1.2	15.1	6.8	40.6	17.2
Sep	50.1	28.0	78.1	1.2	14.5	6.9	40.1	15.4
Dec	51.9	30.5	82.5	0.9	15.2	6.6	41.9	17.9
East								
2005 Mar	50.2	27.6	77.7	1.4	11.1	7.7	43.6	13.9
Jun	51.7	29.0	80.7	2.1	11.3	7.8	44.8	14.8
Sep	51.0	27.9	78.9	2.4	10.8	8.0	44.0	13.6
Dec	53.3	29.8	83.1	1.6	11.3	8.2	46.1	15.9
London								
2005 Mar	84.7	57.1	141.9	0.1	9.1	7.8	98.0	26.8
Jun	87.4	59.1	146.6	0.1	9.4	8.3	101.2	27.6
Sep	85.6	59.8	145.3	0.2	8.7	8.2	101.1	27.1
Dec	89.9	62.9	152.8	0.3	9.5	8.2	105.7	29.2
South East								
2005 Mar	74.6	48.9	123.5	2.0	13.8	9.4	73.2	25.1
Jun	77.2	49.4	126.6	2.2	14.3	10.0	74.9	25.1
Sep	76.7	48.2	124.9	2.1	14.0	10.3	75.0	23.5
Dec	79.3	51.5	130.8	3.1	14.1	10.5	76.9	26.3
South West								
2005 Mar	43.8	28.6	72.4	1.7	10.1	6.7	38.1	15.7
Jun	45.8	29.2	75.0	2.5	10.5	6.6	39.5	15.9
Sep	44.2	28.7	72.9	2.3	9.8	6.6	39.5	14.8
Dec	47.3	30.1	77.4	2.5	10.5	7.2	40.5	16.6
Wales								
2005 Mar	23.1	15.7	38.8	1.9	6.4	3.0	17.4	10.1
Jun	24.3	16.4	40.7	1.8	6.8	3.1	18.6	10.4
Sep	23.9	15.8	39.7	1.3	6.7	3.2	18.5	10.1
Dec	24.1	16.6	40.7	1.6	6.7	3.0	18.3	11.1
Scotland								
2005 Mar	43.3	30.5	73.8	2.7	9.3	5.9	37.4	18.5
Jun	46.1	31.3	77.4	2.5	10.2	6.2	39.4	19.0
Sep	45.1	30.2	75.4	2.8	10.0	6.2	38.6	17.7
Dec	47.0	32.6	79.6	2.2	10.5	6.6	40.6	19.7
Great Britain								
2005 Mar	536.9	340.4	877.3	14.9	120.1	69.6	484.2	188.4
Jun	557.6	348.8	906.4	16.3	125.6	73.6	497.4	193.5
Sep	547.2	339.0	886.2	15.9	120.6	74.3	495.2	180.3
Dec	571.9	360.2	932.2	16.1	125.6	76.6	512.2	201.6
Northern Ireland								
2005 Mar	15.9	9.4	25.3	2.0	3.4	2.7	10.4	6.8
Jun	16.3	10.2	26.5	1.9	3.6	2.7	11.0	7.3
Sep	15.8	9.2	25.0	1.8	3.6	2.6	10.7	6.3
Dec	16.5	9.9	26.5	1.8	3.6	3.0	10.9	7.2

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

a The data include both public and private sector.

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.

B.41 EMPLOYMENT

Job-related training received by employees

Percent

UNITED KINGDOM		All who received job-related training in the last four weeks						
		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 1995	100	2.3	19.3	21.6	32.2	35.9	10.3	
Spring 1996	100	3.2	20.1	23.3	31.7	35.5	9.5	
Spring 1997	100	4.0	20.2	24.1	30.9	34.5	10.4	
Spring 1998	100	3.6	19.6	23.2	30.4	34.9	11.5	
Spring 1999	100	3.5	19.6	23.1	29.0	35.4	12.5	
Spring 2000	100	3.6	20.0	23.6	28.0	35.6	12.8	
Spring 2001	100	3.1	19.4	22.5	27.9	36.4	13.3	
Spring 2002	100	3.1	20.3	23.5	26.9	36.4	13.2	
Spring 2003	100	3.4	19.1	22.4	25.8	37.6	14.1	
Spring 2004	100	3.1	18.0	21.1	25.3	37.7	15.8	
Winter 2004/05	100	3.7	18.5	22.2	25.7	37.0	15.2	
Spring 2005	100	3.2	18.1	21.3	25.0	37.5	16.2	
Summer 2005	100	2.7	17.9	20.6	25.1	37.6	16.7	
Autumn 2005	100	3.4	18.2	21.6	25.7	37.0	15.6	
Winter 2005/06	100	3.5	19.6	23.1	24.1	36.4	16.4	
Male								
Spring 1995	100	2.1	19.5	21.7	33.9	34.0	10.4	
Spring 1996	100	3.5	20.8	24.3	33.7	32.7	9.3	
Spring 1997	100	3.9	20.5	24.4	32.0	32.5	11.0	
Spring 1998	100	3.6	20.5	24.1	31.4	33.5	11.0	
Spring 1999	100	3.7	20.6	24.4	30.1	33.3	12.2	
Spring 2000	100	3.8	20.9	24.7	29.0	34.1	12.2	
Spring 2001	100	3.2	20.8	24.0	29.3	33.8	12.9	
Spring 2002	100	3.7	22.1	25.8	27.4	34.2	12.6	
Spring 2003	100	3.8	20.1	23.9	26.8	35.7	13.6	
Spring 2004	100	3.5	19.3	22.9	26.3	34.8	16.0	
Winter 2004/05	100	4.0	19.8	23.9	26.6	35.2	14.4	
Spring 2005	100	3.6	19.3	22.9	25.6	35.2	16.3	
Summer 2005	100	2.8	18.4	21.2	26.9	35.2	16.7	
Autumn 2005	100	3.9	19.5	23.4	26.9	35.2	14.5	
Winter 2005/06	100	3.9	21.6	25.5	24.7	33.8	16.0	
Female								
Spring 1995	100	2.4	19.1	21.5	30.5	37.7	10.2	
Spring 1996	100	2.9	19.4	22.3	29.7	38.2	9.8	
Spring 1997	100	4.0	19.8	23.8	30.0	36.3	9.9	
Spring 1998	100	3.5	18.7	22.2	29.5	36.2	12.0	
Spring 1999	100	3.3	18.6	21.9	28.0	37.3	12.8	
Spring 2000	100	3.3	19.3	22.6	27.0	37.0	13.4	
Spring 2001	100	3.0	18.2	21.2	26.7	38.5	13.6	
Spring 2002	100	2.6	18.9	21.5	26.4	38.3	13.8	
Spring 2003	100	3.0	18.2	21.2	25.1	39.3	14.5	
Spring 2004	100	2.7	16.9	19.7	24.5	40.1	15.7	
Winter 2004/05	100	3.4	17.5	20.8	24.9	38.5	15.8	
Spring 2005	100	2.8	17.1	20.0	24.5	39.4	16.2	
Summer 2005	100	2.6	17.5	20.1	23.5	39.6	16.8	
Autumn 2005	100	3.0	17.1	20.2	24.8	38.6	16.5	
Winter 2005/06	100	3.2	17.9	21.1	23.7	38.6	16.6	

Per cent of all employees

Not seasonally adjusted

		Age groups ^b						
		All of working age ^a	16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
All								
Spring 1995	14.3	15.0	19.6	19.0	16.2	13.8	8.2	
Spring 1996	14.8	19.0	21.7	21.3	16.7	14.2	7.7	
Spring 1997	15.5	23.6	23.2	23.3	16.9	14.5	8.6	
Spring 1998	15.7	21.4	23.4	23.1	17.1	14.8	9.3	
Spring 1999	15.9	22.6	23.9	23.7	17.0	15.2	9.9	
Spring 2000	16.1	23.2	24.6	24.4	16.9	15.4	10.1	
Spring 2001	16.4	20.5	24.2	23.6	17.7	15.8	10.5	
Spring 2002	16.6	20.7	25.2	24.5	17.9	15.9	10.5	
Spring 2003	15.7	21.0	22.5	22.3	16.7	15.4	10.1	
Spring 2004	16.1	20.6	21.4	21.3	17.3	15.8	11.7	
Winter 2004/05	15.6	22.5	21.5	21.6	17.0	14.9	10.8	
Spring 2005	16.2	21.5	22.2	22.1	17.2	15.6	11.9	
Summer 2005	14.0	16.0	18.2	17.8	15.1	13.6	10.6	
Autumn 2005	15.9	23.3	21.5	21.8	17.5	15.2	11.2	
Winter 2005/06	15.2	24.1	22.1	22.4	15.8	14.3	11.2	
Male								
Spring 1995	13.6	14.7	19.5	18.9	16.0	12.8	7.3	
Spring 1996	14.0	20.9	22.3	22.1	16.5	12.8	6.6	
Spring 1997	14.2	24.4	22.3	22.6	15.9	13.0	7.8	
Spring 1998	14.7	22.4	23.4	23.2	16.4	13.7	7.7	
Spring 1999	14.7	24.1	23.7	23.8	16.2	13.6	8.2	
Spring 2000	14.6	24.5	23.7	23.8	15.8	13.8	8.2	
Spring 2001	14.4	20.0	23.3	22.8	16.2	13.4	8.4	
Spring 2002	14.9	23.7	24.8	24.6	16.3	13.7	8.4	
Spring 2003	13.9	22.4	21.4	21.5	15.3	13.3	8.2	
Spring 2004	14.0	22.6	20.1	20.5	15.6	12.9	9.7	
Winter 2004/05	13.7	23.6	20.8	21.2	15.6	12.8	8.4	
Spring 2005	14.2	22.8	21.1	21.3	15.4	13.3	9.7	
Summer 2005	12.5	16.7	16.8	16.8	14.5	11.7	8.8	
Autumn 2005	13.9	25.6	20.5	21.2	15.9	13.1	8.5	
Winter 2005/06	13.5	27.7	22.0	22.7	14.2	12.2	9.0	
Female								
Spring 1995	15.1	15.3	19.6	19.0	16.5	14.9	9.2	
Spring 1996	15.7	17.2	21.2	20.6	16.9	15.6	9.2	
Spring 1997	16.8	23.0	24.1	23.9	18.0	16.0	9.6	
Spring 1998	16.8	20.5	23.4	22.9	18.0	15.9	11.2	
Spring 1999	17.4	21.2	24.1	23.6	17.9	16.9	12.0	
Spring 2000	17.8	22.1	25.7	25.1	18.1	17.1	12.5	
Spring 2001	18.6	20.9	25.2	24.5	19.4	18.4	13.0	
Spring 2002	18.5	18.0	25.5	24.3	19.7	18.0	12.9	
Spring 2003	17.6	19.6	23.8	23.1	18.3	17.5	12.5	
Spring 2004	18.4	18.9	22.6	22.0	19.1	18.7	14.2	
Winter 2004/05	17.5	21.5	22.1	22.0	18.5	17.0	13.7	
Spring 2005	18.3	20.3	23.3	22.8	19.0	18.0	14.5	
Summer 2005	15.6	15.4	19.6	18.9	15.8	15.5	12.9	
Autumn 2005	18.0	21.2	22.6	22.4	19.3	17.3	14.6	
Winter 2005/06	17.1	21.3	22.2	22.1	17.5	16.5	13.9	

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

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

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

Note: This table is based on the microdata and therefore is not seasonally adjusted or interim reweighted.

C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
All		MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	1997	7.2	7.3	19.4	13.1	6.9	5.3	5.8	2.9
	1998	6.3	6.4	18.7	12.0	6.3	4.3	4.7	2.6
	1999	6.1	6.2	20.0	11.7	5.7	4.4	4.6	2.3
	2000	5.6	5.7	20.9	11.0	5.1	3.9	4.3	2.0
	2001	4.9	5.0	17.9	10.2	4.6	3.6	3.1	1.7
	2002	5.2	5.3	20.0	10.4	5.1	3.6	3.5	2.4
	2003	5.0	5.1	21.1	10.6	4.7	3.3	3.3	1.8
	2004	4.8	4.9	21.3	10.0	4.4	3.2	3.1	1.8
	2005	4.7	4.9	21.4	11.0	4.4	3.0	2.8	1.5
3-month averages Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)		4.8	4.9	21.5	10.7	4.4	3.0	3.0	1.7
	Jan-Mar 2005	4.7	4.8	21.8	10.1	4.4	3.0	3.0	1.7
	Feb-Apr	4.7	4.8	21.5	10.3	4.4	3.0	2.9	1.8
	Mar-May (Spr)	4.7	4.9	21.4	11.0	4.4	3.0	2.8	1.5
	Apr-Jun	4.8	4.9	21.6	11.1	4.3	3.0	2.9	1.6
	May-Jul	4.7	4.8	21.6	10.6	4.3	3.0	2.9	1.8
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	4.7	4.8	22.3	10.8	4.2	2.9	3.0	2.0
	Jul-Sep	4.7	4.8	22.4	10.9	4.3	2.9	3.0	2.2
	Aug-Oct	4.9	5.0	23.9	11.9	4.3	3.0	3.0	2.0
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.0	5.2	24.0	11.8	4.4	3.2	3.1	2.2
	Oct-Dec	5.1	5.2	25.0	11.8	4.3	3.4	3.1	1.9
	Nov 2005-Jan 2006	5.0	5.2	24.9	11.5	4.3	3.4	3.0	2.1
	Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	5.1	5.2	25.0	11.4	4.5	3.6	3.0	2.2
Changes Over last 3 months		0.1	0.1	1.0	-0.5	0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.0
Over last 12 months		0.4	0.4	3.5	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4
Male		MGSY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR	YCGQ	YCGW	MGXF	MGXI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	1997	8.2	8.2	20.9	15.2	7.7	6.1	6.7	4.2
	1998	6.9	6.9	19.8	13.5	6.7	4.6	5.6	*
	1999	6.8	6.9	23.3	13.0	6.0	5.0	5.4	*
	2000	6.1	6.2	22.3	12.2	5.4	4.2	5.1	*
	2001	5.3	5.4	20.3	11.4	4.8	3.7	3.8	*
	2002	5.8	5.8	22.1	12.2	5.2	3.9	4.0	3.3
	2003	5.6	5.7	23.8	12.2	5.1	3.6	3.9	2.9
	2004	5.1	5.2	24.8	10.4	4.8	3.2	3.5	2.9
	2005	5.2	5.2	23.3	12.6	4.7	3.1	3.2	*
3-month averages Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)		5.1	5.2	23.0	12.2	4.6	3.0	3.4	2.9
	Jan-Mar 2005	5.1	5.1	23.6	11.6	4.6	3.0	3.4	*
	Feb-Apr	5.1	5.1	23.8	11.7	4.6	3.1	3.3	*
	Mar-May (Spr)	5.2	5.2	23.3	12.6	4.7	3.1	3.2	*
	Apr-Jun	5.1	5.2	24.4	12.4	4.5	3.0	3.2	*
	May-Jul	5.1	5.2	24.2	12.3	4.5	3.1	3.2	2.7
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.2	5.2	25.6	12.3	4.4	3.0	3.5	2.8
	Jul-Sep	5.2	5.2	25.9	12.6	4.4	3.0	3.4	2.7
	Aug-Oct	5.4	5.4	28.4	13.6	4.4	3.1	3.4	2.7
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.5	5.5	27.1	13.5	4.4	3.4	3.5	2.8
	Oct-Dec	5.5	5.6	27.7	13.6	4.2	3.6	3.5	2.8
	Nov 2005-Jan 2006	5.3	5.4	28.1	12.6	4.1	3.6	3.4	2.8
	Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	5.5	5.5	29.5	12.7	4.4	3.7	3.3	2.5
Changes Over last 3 months		0.0	0.0	2.3	-0.9	0.0	0.3	-0.2	-0.3
Over last 12 months		0.3	0.4	6.4	0.5	-0.2	0.7	0.0	-0.3
Female		MGSZ	YBTK	YBVM	YBVS	YCGR	YCGX	MGXG	MGXJ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	1997	6.0	6.1	18.0	10.7	5.8	4.3	4.3	2.2
	1998	5.5	5.6	17.5	10.3	5.8	3.9	3.4	2.2
	1999	5.3	5.4	16.6	10.2	5.4	3.8	3.1	2.0
	2000	5.0	5.2	19.4	9.5	4.8	3.7	3.2	1.8
	2001	4.4	4.5	15.4	8.9	4.4	3.5	2.1	*
	2002	4.6	4.7	17.8	8.3	4.9	3.2	2.9	1.9
	2003	4.3	4.4	18.4	8.8	4.2	2.8	2.4	1.6
	2004	4.4	4.5	17.6	9.5	3.8	3.3	2.3	*
	2005	4.2	4.4	19.4	9.1	4.1	2.9	2.2	*
3-month averages Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)		4.4	4.5	19.9	9.1	4.0	3.1	2.4	*
	Jan-Mar 2005	4.2	4.4	19.9	8.3	4.1	3.0	2.3	*
	Feb-Apr	4.2	4.4	19.3	8.7	4.2	2.9	2.2	1.4
	Mar-May (Spr)	4.2	4.4	19.4	9.1	4.1	2.9	2.2	*
	Apr-Jun	4.3	4.5	18.7	9.5	4.2	2.9	2.4	1.3
	May-Jul	4.2	4.4	19.0	8.7	4.1	2.9	2.3	1.3
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	4.2	4.3	19.0	9.0	3.9	2.7	2.4	1.5
	Jul-Sep	4.2	4.3	18.9	9.0	4.1	2.8	2.4	1.9
	Aug-Oct	4.4	4.5	19.5	9.9	4.1	2.8	2.5	1.7
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	4.5	4.7	20.8	9.8	4.5	3.0	2.4	1.8
	Oct-Dec	4.6	4.7	22.3	9.8	4.4	3.1	2.5	1.4
	Nov 2005-Jan 2006	4.7	4.8	21.8	10.1	4.4	3.2	2.5	1.8
	Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	4.7	4.9	20.6	9.8	4.7	3.4	2.4	2.0
Changes Over last 3 months		0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1
Over last 12 months		0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.0	*

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.4

Unemployment rates^a by previous occupation

Per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All unemployed ^{b,c,d}	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										
Winter 2004/05	4.7	1.9	1.3	2.1	3.1	3.7	3.0	5.8	5.1	7.5
Spring 2005	4.6	2.0	1.5	2.0	3.0	3.3	2.9	5.6	5.2	7.4
Summer 2005	4.9	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.8	3.5	2.9	5.8	5.0	7.6
Autumn 2005	5.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.9	3.5	3.6	6.1	4.9	7.9
Winter 2005/06	5.1	2.1	1.4	1.9	3.2	3.8	3.0	6.8	5.4	8.1
Male										
Winter 2004/05	5.1	2.0	1.4	2.3	4.5	3.8	3.7	7.6	4.9	8.9
Spring 2005	5.0	2.0	1.5	2.3	5.1	3.3	3.7	6.0	4.9	9.1
Summer 2005	5.3	1.8	1.6	2.3	5.3	3.4	3.7	6.5	4.5	9.2
Autumn 2005	5.5	2.2	1.9	2.3	4.0	3.4	4.6	7.2	4.4	9.1
Winter 2005/06	5.5	2.2	1.4	2.5	4.5	3.8	3.8	7.5	5.1	9.3
Female										
Winter 2004/05	4.1	1.6	1.1	1.8	2.8	*	2.8	4.9	6.2	5.8
Spring 2005	4.1	2.0	1.4	1.6	2.5	*	2.8	5.4	6.8	5.3
Summer 2005	4.4	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.2	4.2	2.8	5.4	7.8	5.6
Autumn 2005	4.7	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.6	5.0	3.4	5.7	8.2	6.5
Winter 2005/06	4.6	1.9	1.4	1.4	2.8	*	2.9	6.4	7.2	6.7

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.

c Interim reweighted data.

d In October 2005, the Government Actuary's Department published revised population projections for 2005 onwards. These revisions, which cover the period back to Autumn 2004, have been incorporated into this table.

* Figures are not shown as they are based on small sample sizes and therefore subject to a margin of uncertainty.

Note: These data use the revised Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 2000). Estimates prior to spring 2001 are not currently available. 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.

C.5 UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rates: international comparisons

Seasonally adjusted

		Austria	Belgium	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France
		ZXDS	ZXDI	A4AN	A4AO	ZXDJ	A4AP	ZXDU	ZXDN
1995		3.9	9.7	..	..	6.8	..	152	11.2
1996		4.3	9.6	..	..	6.3	..	146	11.6
1997		4.4	9.2	..	..	5.3	9.6	127	11.5
1998		4.5	9.3	..	6.4	4.9	9.2	11.4	11.1
1999		3.9	8.5	..	8.6	5.1	11.3	102	10.5
2000		3.6	6.9	4.8	8.7	4.3	12.7	9.8	9.1
2001		3.6	6.6	3.9	8.0	4.5	12.3	9.1	8.4
2002		4.2	7.5	3.6	7.3	4.6	10.3	9.1	8.9
2003		4.3	8.2	4.1	7.8	5.4	10.0	9.0	9.5
2004		4.8	8.4	4.7	8.3	5.5	9.7	8.9	9.6
2005		5.2	8.4	5.2	7.9	4.9	7.8	8.3	9.5
2004	Feb	4.6	8.3	4.4	8.4	5.8	9.8	9.0	9.6
	Mar	4.8	8.4	4.3	8.4	5.8	9.7	9.0	9.6
	Apr	4.8	7.9	4.5	8.4	5.5	10.1	9.1	9.6
	May	4.8	7.9	4.5	8.4	5.5	9.9	9.1	9.5
	Jun	4.9	8.0	4.7	8.3	5.4	9.9	9.1	9.5
	Jul	5.0	8.8	4.7	8.3	5.4	10.4	9.0	9.5
	Aug	5.0	8.8	4.7	8.3	5.5	10.2	8.9	9.5
	Sep	5.0	8.8	4.8	8.2	5.5	9.9	8.8	9.5
	Oct	5.0	8.4	4.7	8.3	5.3	8.8	8.8	9.5
	Nov	5.0	8.5	5.1	8.2	5.3	8.8	8.7	9.6
	Dec	5.0	8.5	5.2	8.3	5.2	8.6	8.7	9.6
	2005	5.0	8.4	5.2	8.1	5.5	8.9	8.6	9.6
2005	Jan	5.1	8.4	5.3	8.0	5.3	8.8	8.5	9.7
	Feb	5.1	8.4	5.1	8.0	5.4	8.7	8.5	9.7
	Mar	5.1	8.5	5.3	8.0	5.1	8.3	8.4	9.7
	Apr	5.2	8.5	5.5	8.0	5.2	8.2	8.3	9.6
	May	5.2	8.5	5.6	7.9	5.1	8.1	8.3	9.6
	Jun	5.2	8.4	5.2	7.8	4.7	7.7	8.2	9.5
	Jul	5.2	8.4	5.3	7.8	4.7	7.5	8.3	9.5
	Aug	5.2	8.4	5.2	7.8	4.5	7.2	8.3	9.4
	Sep	5.2	8.4	5.1	7.8	4.2	7.3	8.3	9.3
	Oct	5.2	8.4	5.0	7.7	4.1	7.0	8.3	9.3
	Nov	5.2	8.4	4.9	7.7	4.0	6.7	8.3	9.2
	Dec	5.2	8.4	5.3	7.7	4.4	6.3	8.2	9.2
2006	Jan	5.2	8.2	5.3	7.7	4.4	6.3	8.2	9.2
	Feb	5.1	8.2	5.2	7.7	4.4	5.9	8.1	9.1

		Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg
		ZXDK	ZXDL	A4AQ	ZXDO	ZXDP	A4AR	A4AS	ZXDQ
1995		8.0	..	..	12.3	11.2	..	..	2.9
1996		8.6	..	9.6	11.7	11.2	..	..	2.9
1997		9.2	..	9.0	9.9	11.2	..	..	2.7
1998		8.8	..	8.4	7.5	11.3	14.3	13.2	2.7
1999		7.9	12.0	6.9	5.7	10.9	14.0	13.7	2.4
2000		7.2	11.3	6.4	4.3	10.1	13.7	16.3	2.3
2001		7.4	10.8	5.7	4.0	9.1	12.8	16.5	2.1
2002		8.2	10.3	5.8	4.5	8.6	12.2	13.5	2.8
2003		9.1	9.7	5.9	4.7	8.4	10.6	12.5	3.7
2004		9.5	10.5	6.1	4.5	8.1	10.4	11.4	4.8
2005		9.5	..	7.1	4.3	..	9.0	8.2	5.3
2004	Feb	9.4	10.8	5.8	4.6	8.2	11.0	11.9	4.6
	Mar	9.4	10.8	5.9	4.7	8.2	11.0	11.7	4.6
	Apr	9.3	10.5	5.8	4.6	8.1	9.9	11.7	4.8
	May	9.6	10.5	5.9	4.6	8.1	9.9	11.6	4.8
	Jun	9.5	10.5	5.9	4.5	8.1	9.8	11.6	4.8
	Jul	9.6	10.5	6.1	4.4	7.9	10.8	11.9	4.8
	Aug	9.8	10.5	6.2	4.4	7.9	10.6	11.3	4.9
	Sep	9.6	10.5	6.2	4.6	7.9	10.5	11.0	4.9
	Oct	9.8	10.2	6.4	4.5	7.9	10.3	10.9	4.9
	Nov	9.5	10.2	6.5	4.5	7.9	10.1	10.5	4.9
	Dec	9.6	10.2	6.6	4.4	7.9	10.0	10.2	5.0
	2005	9.7	9.9	6.7	4.3	7.8	9.6	9.6	4.9
2005	Jan	9.7	9.9	6.7	4.3	7.8	9.4	9.5	5.0
	Feb	9.8	9.9	6.8	4.5	7.8	9.1	9.3	5.0
	Mar	9.9	9.9	7.2	4.3	7.7	9.5	9.1	5.2
	Apr	9.5	9.9	7.1	4.4	7.7	9.3	8.6	5.4
	May	9.5	9.9	7.1	4.2	7.7	9.2	8.3	5.4
	Jun	9.3	10.1	7.3	4.3	7.6	9.3	8.1	5.4
	Jul	9.8	10.1	7.3	4.3	7.6	9.1	7.8	5.5
	Aug	8.6	10.1	7.4	4.2	7.6	8.9	7.4	5.6
	Sep	9.1	9.6	7.5	4.2	7.7	8.5	7.0	5.6
	Oct	9.3	9.6	7.5	4.3	7.7	8.3	6.8	5.5
	Nov	9.5	9.6	7.5	4.3	7.7	8.1	6.8	5.6
	Dec	9.1	..	7.6	4.3	..	8.2	6.9	5.5
2006	Jan	8.9	..	7.6	4.3	..	8.0	6.6	5.4
	Feb	8.9	..	7.6	4.3	..	8.0	6.6	5.4

a The unemployment rate for the UK published by EUROSTAT is based on the population aged 16-74. It is different from the unemployment rate for the UK published by the Office for National Statistics which is based on those aged 16 and over.

b The unemployment rates for Canada and Japan are based on those aged 15 and over.

c The unemployment rate for the US is based on those aged 16 and over.

Note: Unemployment rates are as published by EUROSTAT unless otherwise stated. A standard population basis (15-74) is used by EUROSTAT except for Spain and the UK (16-74).

UNEMPLOYMENT C.5

Unemployment rates: international comparisons

Seasonally adjusted

		Malta	Netherlands	Poland	Portugal	Slovak Republic	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden
		A4AT	ZXDR	A4AU	ZXDT	A4AV	A4AW	ZXDM	ZXDV
1995		..	6.6	..	7.3	..	..	18.8	8.8
1996		..	6.0	..	7.3	..	6.9	18.2	9.6
1997		..	5.0	10.9	6.8	..	6.9	17.0	9.9
1998		..	3.8	10.2	5.1	12.6	7.4	15.3	8.2
1999		..	3.2	13.4	4.5	16.3	7.3	12.9	6.7
2000		6.7	2.8	16.1	4.0	18.8	6.7	11.5	5.6
2001		7.6	2.2	18.2	4.0	19.3	6.2	10.8	4.9
2002		7.5	2.8	19.9	5.0	18.7	6.3	11.4	4.9
2003		7.6	3.7	19.6	6.2	17.6	6.7	11.5	5.6
2004		7.3	4.6	19.0	6.7	18.2	6.3	10.9	6.3
2005		7.2	4.7	17.8	7.6	16.4	6.3	9.2	..
2004	Feb	7.5	4.4	19.7	6.2	18.7	6.4	10.9	6.3
	Mar	7.3	4.5	19.7	6.4	18.6	6.4	10.8	6.3
	Apr	7.3	4.7	19.1	6.5	18.9	6.4	10.9	6.3
	May	7.3	4.7	19.1	6.6	18.7	6.4	10.8	6.6
	Jun	7.4	4.6	19.1	6.7	18.3	6.3	10.8	6.4
	Jul	7.1	4.5	18.7	6.9	18.1	6.0	10.5	6.3
	Aug	7.0	4.4	18.6	6.9	17.9	6.1	10.5	6.2
	Sep	7.2	4.5	18.5	6.9	18.0	6.0	10.5	6.6
	Oct	7.2	4.6	18.6	7.0	17.8	6.5	10.2	6.2
	Nov	7.1	4.7	18.4	7.0	17.6	6.3	10.2	6.4
	Dec	7.2	4.8	18.3	7.1	17.4	6.3	10.1	6.4
2005	Jan	7.1	4.9	18.1	7.2	16.9	6.4	10.0	6.2
	Feb	7.1	4.9	18.0	7.3	16.7	6.4	9.9	6.5
	Mar	7.2	4.9	18.0	7.4	16.7	6.4	9.9	6.3
	Apr	7.5	4.8	18.1	7.4	16.5	6.1	9.5	..
	May	7.4	4.8	18.0	7.4	16.5	6.1	9.4	..
	Jun	7.3	4.7	17.9	7.4	16.3	6.0	9.4	..
	Jul	7.2	4.6	17.8	7.6	16.0	6.4	8.5	..
	Aug	7.2	4.6	17.7	7.7	16.0	6.3	8.6	..
	Sep	7.3	4.6	17.6	7.8	16.5	6.4	8.6	..
	Oct	7.3	4.7	17.4	7.9	16.5	6.4	8.7	..
	Nov	7.3	4.7	17.3	7.9	16.3	6.5	8.7	..
	Dec	7.6	4.6	17.2	7.8	16.1	6.4	8.7	..
2006	Jan	7.9	4.5	17.2	7.7	15.9	6.3	8.7	..
	Feb	8.0	4.4	17.0	7.7	15.8	..	8.7	..
		United Kingdom ^a	EU 25	EU 15	Eurozone	National Statistical Offices unemployment rates			
						Canada ^b	Japan ^b	United Kingdom ^a	United States ^c
		ZXDW	A4AM	ZXDG	ZXDH	ZXDZ	ZXDY	MGSX	ZDX
1995		8.5	..	10.1	10.6	9.5	3.1	8.8	5.6
1996		7.9	..	10.2	10.7	9.6	3.4	8.3	5.4
1997		6.8	..	9.9	10.6	9.1	3.4	7.2	5.0
1998		6.1	9.4	9.3	10.0	8.3	4.1	6.3	4.5
1999		5.9	9.1	8.6	9.1	7.6	4.7	6.1	4.2
2000		5.4	8.6	7.7	8.1	6.8	4.7	5.6	4.0
2001		5.0	8.4	7.3	7.9	7.2	5.0	4.9	4.8
2002		5.1	8.8	7.6	8.3	7.6	5.4	5.2	5.8
2003		5.0	9.0	8.0	8.7	7.6	5.3	5.0	6.0
2004		4.7	9.1	8.1	8.9	7.2	4.7	4.8	5.5
2005		..	8.7	7.8	8.6	6.8	4.4	4.7	5.1
2004	Feb	4.7	9.2	8.1	8.9	7.3	5.0	4.8	5.6
	Mar	4.7	9.2	8.2	8.9	7.4	4.7	4.8	5.7
	Apr	4.7	9.1	8.1	8.9	7.2	4.7	4.8	5.5
	May	4.7	9.1	8.1	8.9	7.2	4.6	4.8	5.6
	Jun	4.7	9.1	8.1	8.9	7.2	4.6	4.7	5.6
	Jul	4.6	9.1	8.1	8.9	7.1	4.9	4.7	5.6
	Aug	4.6	9.1	8.1	8.9	7.1	4.8	4.7	5.4
	Sep	4.6	9.0	8.1	8.9	7.0	4.6	4.7	5.4
	Oct	4.6	9.0	8.1	8.8	7.1	4.7	4.7	5.5
	Nov	4.6	9.0	8.1	8.8	7.2	4.5	4.7	5.4
	Dec	4.6	9.0	8.0	8.8	7.1	4.4	4.7	5.4
2005	Jan	4.7	8.9	8.0	8.8	7.0	4.5	4.8	5.2
	Feb	4.6	8.9	8.0	8.8	7.0	4.6	4.7	5.4
	Mar	4.6	8.9	8.0	8.8	6.9	4.5	4.7	5.1
	Apr	4.6	8.9	8.0	8.7	6.8	4.4	4.7	5.1
	May	4.7	8.8	7.9	8.7	6.9	4.4	4.8	5.1
	Jun	4.6	8.8	7.9	8.6	6.8	4.2	4.7	5.0
	Jul	4.6	8.7	7.8	8.5	6.8	4.4	4.7	5.0
	Aug	4.6	8.7	7.8	8.5	6.8	4.3	4.7	4.9
	Sep	4.8	8.6	7.7	8.4	6.7	4.2	4.9	5.1
	Oct	4.9	8.6	7.7	8.3	6.6	4.5	5.0	5.0
	Nov	5.0	8.6	7.7	8.4	6.4	4.6	5.1	5.0
	Dec	4.9	8.6	7.7	8.3	6.5	4.4	5.0	4.9
2006	Jan	..	8.5	7.7	8.3	6.6	4.5	5.1	4.7
	Feb	..	8.5	7.7	8.2	6.4	4.1	..	4.8

Enquiries: 020 7533 6094

a The unemployment rate for the UK published by EUROSTAT is based on the population aged 16-74. It is different from the unemployment rate for the UK published by the Office for National Statistics which is based on those aged 16 and over.

b The unemployment rates for Canada and Japan are based on those aged 15 and over.

c The unemployment rate for the US is based on those aged 16 and over.

Note: Unemployment rates are as published by EUROSTAT unless otherwise stated. A standard population basis (15-74) is used by EUROSTAT except for Spain and the UK (16-74).

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)								
1997	28,492	27,666	864	3,721	7,513	10,093	5,475	826
1998	28,497	27,700	854	3,636	7,437	10,107	5,666	796
1999	28,811	27,974	844	3,629	7,366	10,283	5,852	837
2000	29,071	28,223	846	3,668	7,259	10,455	5,995	848
2001	29,122	28,288	817	3,667	7,078	10,602	6,124	834
2002	29,399	28,494	816	3,778	6,904	10,775	6,222	905
2003	29,643	28,697	837	3,792	6,701	10,928	6,440	945
2004	29,835	28,827	821	3,915	6,581	11,034	6,475	1,008
2005	30,101	29,027	808	3,912	6,581	11,177	6,548	1,074
3-month averages								
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	30,132	29,066	816	3,945	6,612	11,138	6,554	1,066
Jan-Mar 2005	30,087	29,021	812	3,916	6,596	11,145	6,552	1,067
Feb-Apr	30,071	29,003	806	3,915	6,586	11,159	6,537	1,068
Mar-May (Spr)	30,101	29,027	808	3,912	6,581	11,177	6,548	1,074
Apr-Jun	30,132	29,068	809	3,939	6,570	11,188	6,553	1,074
May-Jul	30,173	29,094	806	3,950	6,564	11,219	6,555	1,079
Jun-Aug (Sum)	30,203	29,122	785	3,944	6,572	11,244	6,577	1,081
Jul-Sep	30,259	29,166	785	3,943	6,566	11,265	6,606	1,093
Aug-Oct	30,304	29,185	763	3,977	6,578	11,264	6,604	1,119
Sep-Nov (Aut)	30,292	29,162	750	3,969	6,566	11,274	6,603	1,130
Oct-Dec	30,310	29,171	743	3,957	6,576	11,287	6,608	1,139
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	30,334	29,185	741	3,954	6,580	11,290	6,620	1,150
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	30,399	29,241	743	3,986	6,578	11,321	6,612	1,158
Changes								
Over last 3 months	107	78	-7	18	12	47	9	29
Percent	0.4	0.3	-0.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	2.5
Over last 12 months	266	174	-73	41	-34	182	58	92
Percent	0.9	0.6	-9.0	1.0	-0.5	1.6	0.9	8.6
Male	MGSF	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1997	15,687	15,408	429	2,000	4,172	5,453	3,354	279
1998	15,647	15,365	429	1,939	4,122	5,438	3,436	282
1999	15,774	15,480	433	1,929	4,042	5,533	3,544	295
2000	15,882	15,590	428	1,954	3,988	5,621	3,599	292
2001	15,867	15,596	420	1,949	3,890	5,665	3,673	271
2002	15,971	15,673	413	2,015	3,785	5,764	3,697	298
2003	16,162	15,819	423	2,027	3,684	5,853	3,832	343
2004	16,192	15,847	415	2,081	3,599	5,903	3,850	344
2005	16,301	15,937	405	2,101	3,582	5,950	3,900	363
3-month averages								
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	16,314	15,950	411	2,103	3,594	5,941	3,900	364
Jan-Mar 2005	16,318	15,953	412	2,100	3,592	5,943	3,906	365
Feb-Apr	16,309	15,941	406	2,096	3,589	5,944	3,906	368
Mar-May (Spr)	16,301	15,937	405	2,101	3,582	5,950	3,900	363
Apr-Jun	16,316	15,954	409	2,111	3,580	5,957	3,897	362
May-Jul	16,331	15,969	407	2,123	3,573	5,965	3,901	363
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,349	15,983	389	2,123	3,591	5,963	3,917	366
Jul-Sep	16,376	16,003	393	2,125	3,586	5,965	3,934	373
Aug-Oct	16,419	16,031	377	2,149	3,591	5,978	3,936	388
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,430	16,037	376	2,144	3,593	5,981	3,943	392
Oct-Dec	16,441	16,047	366	2,141	3,597	5,991	3,952	394
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	16,435	16,041	363	2,124	3,597	6,002	3,952	394
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	16,457	16,063	368	2,145	3,596	6,019	3,935	394
Changes								
Over last 3 months	28	26	-8	1	3	38	-8	2
Percent	0.2	0.2	-2.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	-0.2	0.5
Over last 12 months	144	113	-44	42	2	78	35	31
Percent	0.9	0.7	-10.6	2.0	0.1	1.3	0.9	8.4
Female	MGSF	YBSM	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1997	12,805	12,258	436	1,721	3,341	4,640	2,121	547
1998	12,850	12,336	425	1,697	3,315	4,670	2,230	514
1999	13,037	12,494	411	1,700	3,324	4,751	2,309	543
2000	13,189	12,633	418	1,714	3,271	4,834	2,396	557
2001	13,255	12,692	397	1,718	3,189	4,936	2,452	563
2002	13,428	12,821	404	1,763	3,118	5,011	2,525	607
2003	13,481	12,879	414	1,764	3,018	5,075	2,608	602
2004	13,643	12,979	407	1,834	2,982	5,131	2,625	664
2005	13,800	13,090	403	1,811	3,000	5,227	2,649	711
3-month averages								
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	13,819	13,116	405	1,842	3,018	5,197	2,654	703
Jan-Mar 2005	13,769	13,068	401	1,816	3,003	5,202	2,646	702
Feb-Apr	13,762	13,062	399	1,819	2,997	5,216	2,631	700
Mar-May (Spr)	13,800	13,090	403	1,811	3,000	5,227	2,649	711
Apr-Jun	13,817	13,104	400	1,828	2,990	5,231	2,656	712
May-Jul	13,842	13,126	399	1,827	2,991	5,254	2,654	716
Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,854	13,139	396	1,822	2,981	5,261	2,660	715
Jul-Sep	13,883	13,163	392	1,818	2,980	5,300	2,673	720
Aug-Oct	13,885	13,154	386	1,827	2,986	5,286	2,669	731
Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,862	13,125	375	1,825	2,973	5,292	2,661	737
Oct-Dec	13,869	13,125	377	1,816	2,979	5,295	2,657	745
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	13,899	13,144	379	1,830	2,980	5,288	2,668	755
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	13,941	13,177	376	1,841	2,982	5,302	2,677	764
Changes								
Over last 3 months	79	52	1	16	9	9	16	27
Percent	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.6	3.6
Over last 12 months	122	61	-30	-1	-36	104	23	61
Percent	0.9	0.5	-7.3	0.0	-1.2	2.0	0.9	8.7

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+8; 2=3+4+5+6+7.
Data are revised in line with the latest interim reweighted LFS estimates.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity rates^a by age

D.1

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All		MGWG	MGSO	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1997	62.6	78.4	59.4	76.5	83.5	84.4	68.5	8.1
	1998	62.4	78.3	58.9	75.6	83.6	84.2	68.7	7.8
	1999	62.8	78.7	58.8	75.4	84.2	84.8	69.3	8.1
	2000	63.1	78.9	59.0	76.0	84.4	85.0	69.7	8.2
	2001	62.7	78.5	55.6	75.1	83.9	84.9	70.0	8.0
	2002	62.9	78.6	54.2	76.0	83.9	85.0	70.3	8.6
	2003	63.1	78.7	54.9	74.4	83.4	84.9	72.1	9.0
	2004	63.0	78.6	52.9	75.0	83.4	84.7	72.1	9.5
	2005	63.1	78.5	51.6	73.4	84.0	84.8	72.4	10.0
	3-month averages								
	Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	63.3	78.8	52.1	74.4	84.3	84.8	72.6	9.9
	Jan-Mar 2005	63.1	78.6	51.9	73.7	84.1	84.7	72.5	9.9
	Feb-Apr	63.1	78.5	51.4	73.6	84.0	84.8	72.3	9.9
	Mar-May (Spr)	63.1	78.5	51.6	73.4	84.0	84.8	72.4	10.0
	Apr-Jun	63.1	78.6	51.6	73.7	83.8	84.8	72.4	10.0
	May-Jul	63.1	78.6	51.4	73.8	83.8	85.0	72.4	10.0
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.1	78.6	50.0	73.6	83.9	85.1	72.6	10.0
	Jul-Sep	63.2	78.7	50.0	73.5	83.9	85.1	72.9	10.1
	Aug-Oct	63.3	78.7	48.6	74.0	84.1	85.1	72.8	10.3
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.2	78.6	47.9	73.7	84.0	85.1	72.7	10.4
	Oct-Dec	63.2	78.6	47.4	73.4	84.1	85.1	72.7	10.5
	Nov 2005-Jan 2006	63.2	78.6	47.3	73.2	84.2	85.0	72.8	10.6
	Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	63.3	78.7	47.5	73.7	84.3	85.2	72.7	10.7
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.2
	Over last 12 months	0.0	-0.1	-4.6	-0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.7
Male		MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1997	71.7	84.7	58.0	82.4	93.6	92.0	72.2	7.6
	1998	71.2	84.2	58.3	80.9	93.7	91.5	71.9	7.6
	1999	71.5	84.4	59.3	80.5	93.4	92.2	72.5	7.9
	2000	71.5	84.6	58.6	81.2	93.8	92.4	72.4	7.7
	2001	70.9	84.0	55.9	80.1	91.8	92.9	73.2	7.1
	2002	70.8	83.9	53.5	81.0	92.9	91.9	72.7	7.7
	2003	71.1	84.1	54.2	79.3	92.5	92.0	74.7	8.8
	2004	70.7	83.7	52.1	79.2	92.0	91.7	74.4	8.7
	2005	70.5	83.4	50.4	78.1	92.1	91.4	74.7	9.0
	3-month averages								
	Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	70.7	83.6	51.2	78.6	92.3	91.5	74.9	9.1
	Jan-Mar 2005	70.7	83.6	51.3	78.4	92.3	91.4	74.9	9.1
	Feb-Apr	70.6	83.5	50.6	78.1	92.3	91.4	74.9	9.2
	Mar-May (Spr)	70.5	83.4	50.4	78.1	92.1	91.4	74.7	9.0
	Apr-Jun	70.5	83.4	50.8	78.3	92.1	91.4	74.6	9.0
	May-Jul	70.5	83.4	50.6	78.6	91.9	91.4	74.6	9.0
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	70.5	83.4	48.3	78.5	92.4	91.3	74.9	9.1
	Jul-Sep	70.5	83.4	48.9	78.4	92.3	91.2	75.1	9.2
	Aug-Oct	70.7	83.5	46.8	79.2	92.5	91.4	75.0	9.6
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	70.7	83.5	46.8	78.8	92.6	91.3	75.1	9.7
	Oct-Dec	70.7	83.5	45.5	78.6	92.7	91.4	75.2	9.7
	Nov 2005-Jan 2006	70.6	83.4	45.1	77.8	92.8	91.5	75.1	9.7
	Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	70.6	83.5	45.8	78.4	92.8	91.7	74.7	9.7
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-1.0	-0.4	0.2	0.3	-0.4	0.0
	Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.2	-5.4	-0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.6
Female		MGWI	MGSQ	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	MGWR	MGWU
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1997	54.2	71.8	60.8	70.7	73.5	76.9	63.3	8.4
	1998	54.2	72.0	59.6	70.4	73.7	77.1	64.3	7.8
	1999	54.8	72.5	58.3	70.4	75.1	77.6	64.9	8.3
	2000	55.2	72.9	59.5	70.8	75.2	77.8	65.9	8.5
	2001	55.1	72.7	55.3	70.1	74.8	78.2	66.1	8.5
	2002	55.6	73.0	55.0	70.9	75.0	78.1	67.0	9.2
	2003	55.5	73.0	55.7	69.4	74.4	78.0	68.7	9.1
	2004	55.9	73.2	53.6	70.8	74.9	77.9	68.9	9.9
	2005	56.1	73.4	52.7	68.6	76.0	78.4	69.3	10.5
	3-month averages								
	Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	56.3	73.6	53.1	70.1	76.4	78.2	69.4	10.4
	Jan-Mar 2005	56.1	73.3	52.5	69.0	76.0	78.2	69.2	10.4
	Feb-Apr	56.0	73.2	52.3	69.0	75.9	78.3	68.8	10.4
	Mar-May (Spr)	56.1	73.4	52.7	68.6	76.0	78.4	69.3	10.5
	Apr-Jun	56.2	73.4	52.4	69.1	75.7	78.4	69.4	10.6
	May-Jul	56.2	73.5	52.2	69.0	75.8	78.7	69.4	10.6
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	56.2	73.5	51.8	68.6	75.6	79.0	69.5	10.6
	Jul-Sep	56.3	73.6	51.2	68.4	75.6	79.2	69.8	10.6
	Aug-Oct	56.3	73.5	50.5	68.7	75.8	78.9	69.7	10.8
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	56.2	73.3	49.1	68.5	75.5	78.9	69.5	10.9
	Oct-Dec	56.2	73.3	49.4	68.1	75.7	78.9	69.4	11.0
	Nov 2005-Jan 2006	56.3	73.4	49.7	68.5	75.8	78.7	69.7	11.1
	Dec 2005-Feb 2006	56.4	73.5	49.3	68.8	75.9	78.9	69.9	11.2
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.4	0.4
	Over last 12 months	0.1	-0.1	-3.8	-1.2	-0.5	0.7	0.4	0.8

^a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

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

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by reason

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Aged 16-59(F)/64(M)								
	Economically inactive by reason									
	Total	Student	Looking after family/home	Temporary sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged workers	Retired	Other	Does not want a job	Wants a job
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All	YBSN	BEDZ	BEEC	BEBK	BEBN	YCFO	BEEI	BEEL	YBVZ	YBWC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1997	7,608	1,406	2,551	216	2,144	88	479	724	5,242	2,365
1998	7,697	1,416	2,567	205	2,201	72	506	729	5,323	2,374
1999	7,589	1,452	2,444	178	2,179	67	524	746	5,285	2,305
2000	7,542	1,406	2,376	184	2,157	63	545	812	5,233	2,309
2001	7,729	1,518	2,391	189	2,207	34	589	799	5,529	2,200
2002	7,749	1,546	2,370	177	2,229	34	591	803	5,488	2,261
2003	7,752	1,646	2,390	193	2,118	35	570	801	5,616	2,136
2004	7,848	1,687	2,333	196	2,160	32	598	841	5,827	2,021
2005	7,934	1,777	2,326	185	2,166	36	606	838	5,864	2,070
3-month averages										
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	7,819	1,718	2,282	177	2,158	37	593	854	5,853	1,965
Jan-Mar 2005	7,890	1,747	2,326	179	2,153	38	587	860	5,913	1,977
Feb-Apr	7,932	1,771	2,331	181	2,176	33	590	850	5,904	2,028
Mar-May (Spr)	7,934	1,777	2,326	185	2,166	36	606	838	5,864	2,070
Apr-Jun	7,928	1,767	2,330	189	2,153	33	627	830	5,845	2,084
May-Jul	7,918	1,784	2,322	187	2,133	33	626	833	5,830	2,087
Jun-Aug (Sum)	7,915	1,827	2,313	188	2,118	30	620	818	5,833	2,081
Jul-Sep	7,893	1,856	2,288	187	2,115	28	614	806	5,843	2,050
Aug-Oct	7,895	1,838	2,322	198	2,129	25	612	771	5,848	2,047
Sep-Nov (Aut)	7,940	1,852	2,342	204	2,129	30	591	792	5,897	2,042
Oct-Dec	7,952	1,863	2,345	197	2,124	28	588	807	5,905	2,047
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	7,961	1,875	2,353	196	2,128	28	587	794	5,899	2,062
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	7,926	1,855	2,350	199	2,118	23	594	788	5,871	2,056
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-13	4	8	-5	-11	-7	3	-4	-27	13
Percent	-0.2	0.2	0.3	-2.4	-0.5	-24.0	0.5	-0.5	-0.5	0.7
Over last 12 months	108	137	68	22	-40	-15	1	-66	17	90
Percent	1.4	8.0	3.0	12.6	-1.8	-39.2	0.2	-7.7	0.3	4.6
Male	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1997	2,790	697	155	106	1,201	50	327	253	1,874	916
1998	2,889	701	177	94	1,258	44	344	270	1,928	961
1999	2,858	706	171	76	1,235	40	353	278	1,936	922
2000	2,847	681	163	87	1,205	34	377	300	1,923	924
2001	2,970	733	176	90	1,237	23	396	315	2,061	909
2002	3,015	744	182	89	1,246	21	397	337	2,067	949
2003	2,990	813	179	89	1,169	20	392	328	2,093	896
2004	3,096	848	192	95	1,178	21	414	347	2,241	855
2005	3,179	881	190	94	1,210	21	417	366	2,330	849
3-month averages										
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	3,121	861	187	87	1,187	22	412	365	2,312	808
Jan-Mar 2005	3,133	866	191	86	1,189	20	408	372	2,317	816
Feb-Apr	3,160	877	192	87	1,210	18	407	369	2,322	838
Mar-May (Spr)	3,179	881	190	94	1,210	21	417	366	2,330	849
Apr-Jun	3,178	878	193	100	1,195	22	431	360	2,335	843
May-Jul	3,179	887	193	102	1,186	22	428	360	2,324	855
Jun-Aug (Sum)	3,179	913	189	98	1,177	21	428	353	2,314	865
Jul-Sep	3,174	923	188	98	1,173	15	424	354	2,315	859
Aug-Oct	3,160	909	194	100	1,168	13	426	348	2,308	860
Sep-Nov (Aut)	3,168	909	198	107	1,164	17	419	353	2,320	848
Oct-Dec	3,173	918	198	100	1,164	17	418	359	2,321	852
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	3,193	935	194	100	1,173	16	424	351	2,322	871
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	3,184	922	194	98	1,173	13	433	351	2,311	873
Changes										
Over last 3 months	17	13	-4	-9	9	-4	14	-2	-9	25
Percent	0.5	1.4	-1.9	-8.2	0.8	-25.3	3.3	-0.6	-0.4	3.0
Over last 12 months	64	62	8	11	-14	-9	21	-14	-1	65
Percent	2.0	7.1	4.0	12.7	-1.2	-41.6	5.0	-3.7	0.0	8.0
Female	YBSP	BEBL	BEBO	BEEG	BEEJ	YCFQ	BEEP	BEEES	YBWB	YBWE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1997	4,818	708	2,395	110	943	38	152	471	3,368	1,450
1998	4,808	715	2,390	111	943	28	162	459	3,395	1,413
1999	4,731	746	2,273	102	944	28	171	468	3,348	1,383
2000	4,695	725	2,213	97	952	28	167	512	3,310	1,385
2001	4,758	786	2,215	99	970	11	192	484	3,468	1,290
2002	4,734	801	2,188	88	984	14	193	466	3,421	1,313
2003	4,762	833	2,211	104	949	15	177	472	3,523	1,239
2004	4,752	840	2,141	100	982	11	184	494	3,586	1,166
2005	4,755	896	2,136	91	956	15	189	472	3,533	1,222
3-month averages										
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	4,698	857	2,095	90	971	15	181	489	3,541	1,157
Jan-Mar 2005	4,757	881	2,135	92	964	18	178	489	3,596	1,161
Feb-Apr	4,772	894	2,139	93	966	15	183	481	3,582	1,191
Mar-May (Spr)	4,755	896	2,136	91	956	15	189	472	3,533	1,222
Apr-Jun	4,750	889	2,137	89	959	12	197	469	3,510	1,240
May-Jul	4,739	897	2,129	85	947	11	197	473	3,507	1,232
Jun-Aug (Sum)	4,736	914	2,123	90	941	*	192	466	3,520	1,216
Jul-Sep	4,719	933	2,101	89	942	13	190	452	3,528	1,191
Aug-Oct	4,736	929	2,128	97	961	12	186	423	3,548	1,188
Sep-Nov (Aut)	4,772	942	2,144	97	966	13	172	439	3,578	1,194
Oct-Dec	4,780	945	2,147	98	960	11	170	448	3,584	1,196
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	4,768	940	2,159	95	954	12	164	444	3,577	1,191
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	4,742	933	2,155	101	946	10	161	437	3,560	1,183
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-30	-9	12	4	-20	-3	-11	-2	-18	-12
Percent	-0.6	-1.0	0.5	4.1	-2.1	-22.2	-6.4	-0.5	-0.5	-1.0
Over last 12 months	44	76	60	11	-26	-6	-20	-53	18	25
Percent	0.9	8.8	2.9	12.5	-2.6	-35.9	-10.9	-10.7	0.5	2.2

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5+6+7+8; 1=9+10

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

* Figures are not shown as they are based on small sample sizes and therefore subject to a margin of uncertainty.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by reason

D.2

Percent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED
KINGDOM

Aged 16-59(F)/64(M)

	Economically inactive by reason									
	Total	Student	Looking after family/home	Temporary sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged workers	Retired	Other	Does not want a job	Wants a job
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All	BEAR	BEDJ	BEDM	BEDP	BEDS	BEDV	BEDY	BEEB	BEEE	BEEM
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1997	100	18.5	33.5	2.8	28.2	1.2	6.3	9.5	68.9	31.1
1998	100	18.4	33.4	2.7	28.6	0.9	6.6	9.5	69.2	30.8
1999	100	19.1	32.2	2.3	28.7	0.9	6.9	9.8	69.6	30.4
2000	100	18.6	31.5	2.4	28.6	0.8	7.2	10.8	69.4	30.6
2001	100	19.6	30.9	2.5	28.6	0.4	7.6	10.3	71.5	28.5
2002	100	19.9	30.6	2.3	28.8	0.4	7.6	10.4	70.8	29.2
2003	100	21.2	30.8	2.5	27.3	0.5	7.3	10.3	72.5	27.5
2004	100	21.5	29.7	2.5	27.5	0.4	7.6	10.7	74.2	25.8
2005	100	22.4	29.3	2.3	27.3	0.5	7.6	10.6	73.9	26.1
3-month averages										
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	100	22.0	29.2	2.3	27.6	0.5	7.6	10.9	74.9	25.1
Jan-Mar 2005	100	22.1	29.5	2.3	27.3	0.5	7.4	10.9	74.9	25.1
Feb-Apr	100	22.3	29.4	2.3	27.4	0.4	7.4	10.7	74.4	25.6
Mar-May (Spr)	100	22.4	29.3	2.3	27.3	0.5	7.6	10.6	73.9	26.1
Apr-Jun	100	22.3	29.4	2.4	27.2	0.4	7.9	10.5	73.7	26.3
May-Jul	100	22.5	29.3	2.4	26.9	0.4	7.9	10.5	73.6	26.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	100	23.1	29.2	2.4	26.8	0.4	7.8	10.3	73.7	26.3
Jul-Sep	100	23.5	29.0	2.4	26.8	0.3	7.8	10.2	74.0	26.0
Aug-Oct	100	23.3	29.4	2.5	27.0	0.3	7.8	9.8	74.1	25.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	100	23.3	29.5	2.6	26.8	0.4	7.4	10.0	74.3	25.7
Oct-Dec	100	23.4	29.5	2.5	26.7	0.4	7.4	10.1	74.3	25.7
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	100	23.6	29.6	2.5	26.7	0.3	7.4	10.0	74.1	25.9
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	100	23.4	29.6	2.5	26.7	0.3	7.5	9.9	74.1	25.9
Male	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1997	100	25.0	5.6	3.8	43.0	1.8	11.7	9.1	67.2	32.8
1998	100	24.3	6.1	3.3	43.6	1.5	11.9	9.3	66.7	33.3
1999	100	24.7	6.0	2.6	43.2	1.4	12.3	9.7	67.7	32.3
2000	100	23.9	5.7	3.0	42.3	1.2	13.2	10.5	67.6	32.4
2001	100	24.7	5.9	3.0	41.6	0.8	13.3	10.6	69.4	30.6
2002	100	24.7	6.0	2.9	41.3	0.7	13.2	11.2	68.5	31.5
2003	100	27.2	6.0	3.0	39.1	0.7	13.1	11.0	70.0	30.0
2004	100	27.4	6.2	3.1	38.1	0.7	13.4	11.2	72.4	27.6
2005	100	27.7	6.0	3.0	38.0	0.7	13.1	11.5	73.3	26.7
3-month averages										
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	100	27.6	6.0	2.8	38.0	0.7	13.2	11.7	74.1	25.9
Jan-Mar 2005	100	27.6	6.1	2.8	38.0	0.6	13.0	11.9	74.0	26.0
Feb-Apr	100	27.7	6.1	2.8	38.3	0.6	12.9	11.7	73.5	26.5
Mar-May (Spr)	100	27.7	6.0	3.0	38.0	0.7	13.1	11.5	73.3	26.7
Apr-Jun	100	27.6	6.1	3.1	37.6	0.7	13.6	11.3	73.5	26.5
May-Jul	100	27.9	6.1	3.2	37.3	0.7	13.5	11.3	73.1	26.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	100	28.7	6.0	3.1	37.0	0.7	13.5	11.1	72.8	27.2
Jul-Sep	100	29.1	5.9	3.1	36.9	0.5	13.4	11.1	72.9	27.1
Aug-Oct	100	28.8	6.1	3.2	37.0	0.4	13.5	11.0	72.8	27.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	100	28.7	6.3	3.4	36.7	0.5	13.2	11.2	73.2	26.8
Oct-Dec	100	28.9	6.2	3.1	36.7	0.5	13.2	11.3	73.2	26.8
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	100	29.3	6.1	3.1	36.7	0.5	13.3	11.0	72.7	27.3
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	100	29.0	6.1	3.1	36.8	0.4	13.6	11.0	72.6	27.4
Female	BEGW	BEGZ	BEHC	BEHF	BEHI	BEHL	BEHO	BEBQ	BEHR	BEHU
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1997	100	14.7	49.7	2.3	19.6	0.8	3.2	9.8	69.9	30.1
1998	100	14.9	49.7	2.3	19.6	0.6	3.4	9.6	70.6	29.4
1999	100	15.8	48.0	2.2	19.9	0.6	3.6	9.9	70.8	29.2
2000	100	15.4	47.1	2.1	20.3	0.6	3.6	10.9	70.5	29.5
2001	100	16.5	46.6	2.1	20.4	0.2	4.0	10.2	72.9	27.1
2002	100	16.9	46.2	1.9	20.8	0.3	4.1	9.8	72.3	27.7
2003	100	17.5	46.4	2.2	19.9	0.3	3.7	9.9	74.0	26.0
2004	100	17.7	45.1	2.1	20.7	0.2	3.9	10.4	75.5	24.5
2005	100	18.9	44.9	1.9	20.1	0.3	4.0	9.9	74.3	25.7
3-month averages										
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	100	18.2	44.6	1.9	20.7	0.3	3.8	10.4	75.4	24.6
Jan-Mar 2005	100	18.5	44.9	1.9	20.3	0.4	3.7	10.3	75.6	24.4
Feb-Apr	100	18.7	44.8	2.0	20.2	0.3	3.8	10.1	75.1	24.9
Mar-May (Spr)	100	18.9	44.9	1.9	20.1	0.3	4.0	9.9	74.3	25.7
Apr-Jun	100	18.7	45.0	1.9	20.2	0.2	4.1	9.9	73.9	26.1
May-Jul	100	18.9	44.9	1.8	20.0	0.2	4.2	10.0	74.0	26.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	100	19.3	44.8	1.9	19.9	*	4.1	9.8	74.3	25.7
Jul-Sep	100	19.8	44.5	1.9	20.0	0.3	4.0	9.6	74.8	25.2
Aug-Oct	100	19.6	44.9	2.1	20.3	0.2	3.9	8.9	74.9	25.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	100	19.7	44.9	2.0	20.2	0.3	3.6	9.2	75.0	25.0
Oct-Dec	100	19.8	44.9	2.0	20.1	0.2	3.6	9.4	75.0	25.0
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	100	19.7	45.3	2.0	20.0	0.2	3.4	9.3	75.0	25.0
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	100	19.7	45.5	2.1	19.9	0.2	3.4	9.2	75.1	24.9

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5+6+7+8; 1=9+10

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

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

* Figures are not shown as they are based on small sample sizes and therefore subject to a margin of uncertainty.

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity 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	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAV	YCBB	MGWA	MGWD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1997	17,004	7,608	591	1,140	1,488	1,866	2,523	9,396
1998	17,164	7,697	595	1,171	1,457	1,891	2,583	9,468
1999	17,051	7,589	591	1,181	1,384	1,840	2,593	9,462
2000	17,035	7,542	587	1,159	1,340	1,843	2,612	9,493
2001	17,292	7,729	653	1,217	1,356	1,883	2,619	9,563
2002	17,305	7,749	689	1,195	1,325	1,908	2,631	9,555
2003	17,353	7,752	687	1,306	1,336	1,936	2,487	9,601
2004	17,489	7,848	733	1,304	1,311	1,991	2,510	9,641
2005	17,626	7,934	759	1,419	1,257	2,003	2,495	9,692
3-month averages								
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	17,488	7,819	749	1,358	1,233	2,003	2,475	9,670
Jan-Mar 2005	17,569	7,890	754	1,397	1,247	2,009	2,482	9,679
Feb-Apr	17,620	7,932	761	1,407	1,255	2,007	2,502	9,687
Mar-May (Spr)	17,626	7,934	759	1,419	1,257	2,003	2,495	9,692
Apr-Jun	17,629	7,928	760	1,402	1,266	2,005	2,496	9,701
May-Jul	17,624	7,918	763	1,400	1,270	1,986	2,499	9,706
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,629	7,915	785	1,415	1,259	1,974	2,482	9,714
Jul-Sep	17,605	7,893	784	1,424	1,262	1,965	2,459	9,711
Aug-Oct	17,591	7,895	805	1,399	1,246	1,977	2,468	9,695
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,634	7,940	817	1,415	1,253	1,979	2,475	9,694
Oct-Dec	17,647	7,952	824	1,435	1,239	1,977	2,477	9,694
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	17,653	7,961	824	1,447	1,231	1,986	2,473	9,693
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	17,620	7,926	822	1,423	1,229	1,966	2,487	9,694
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-13	-13	5	7	-24	-13	12	0
Percent	-0.1	-0.2	0.6	0.5	-1.9	-0.6	0.5	0.0
Over last 12 months	132	108	72	64	-4	-36	12	24
Percent	0.8	1.4	9.6	4.7	-0.3	-1.8	0.5	0.3
Male	MGSJ	YBSO	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ	YCBC	MGWB	MGWE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1997	6,189	2,790	310	428	283	475	1,294	3,399
1998	6,314	2,889	307	458	277	504	1,342	3,426
1999	6,297	2,858	297	468	283	467	1,342	3,439
2000	6,320	2,847	302	451	262	460	1,371	3,473
2001	6,510	2,970	332	486	284	507	1,362	3,540
2002	6,579	3,015	359	471	288	507	1,389	3,564
2003	6,561	2,990	357	530	296	506	1,296	3,571
2004	6,718	3,093	381	546	313	533	1,323	3,622
2005	6,835	3,179	398	589	308	563	1,321	3,656
3-month averages								
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	6,763	3,121	391	571	298	552	1,308	3,642
Jan-Mar 2005	6,778	3,133	391	580	299	557	1,306	3,645
Feb-Apr	6,807	3,160	397	589	301	562	1,311	3,647
Mar-May (Spr)	6,835	3,179	398	589	308	563	1,321	3,656
Apr-Jun	6,839	3,178	395	584	309	562	1,327	3,661
May-Jul	6,844	3,179	398	577	316	561	1,328	3,665
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,846	3,179	416	583	296	569	1,315	3,666
Jul-Sep	6,837	3,174	411	585	300	573	1,305	3,663
Aug-Oct	6,811	3,160	427	566	293	565	1,309	3,652
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,818	3,168	428	576	289	568	1,307	3,650
Oct-Dec	6,825	3,173	437	584	284	563	1,304	3,652
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	6,848	3,193	441	606	278	558	1,310	3,655
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	6,843	3,184	435	590	280	547	1,332	3,659
Changes								
Over last 3 months	25	17	7	14	-9	-21	25	9
Percent	0.4	0.5	1.7	2.4	-3.0	-3.6	1.9	0.2
Over last 12 months	81	64	44	19	-18	-5	24	17
Percent	1.2	2.0	11.2	3.3	-6.0	-1.0	1.9	0.5
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAV	YCAZ	YCBD	MGWC	MGWF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1997	10,815	4,818	281	712	1,205	1,391	1,229	5,998
1998	10,850	4,908	288	712	1,180	1,387	1,240	6,042
1999	10,754	4,731	294	713	1,100	1,373	1,251	6,023
2000	10,716	4,695	285	708	1,078	1,383	1,241	6,020
2001	10,781	4,758	321	731	1,073	1,376	1,257	6,023
2002	10,726	4,734	330	724	1,037	1,401	1,242	5,992
2003	10,792	4,762	330	776	1,038	1,430	1,189	6,029
2004	10,771	4,752	351	758	997	1,458	1,187	6,019
2005	10,791	4,755	361	830	949	1,440	1,175	6,036
3-month averages								
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	10,726	4,698	358	787	935	1,450	1,167	6,027
Jan-Mar 2005	10,791	4,757	363	817	948	1,452	1,176	6,034
Feb-Apr	10,813	4,772	364	819	953	1,445	1,191	6,041
Mar-May (Spr)	10,791	4,755	361	830	949	1,440	1,175	6,036
Apr-Jun	10,790	4,750	364	818	957	1,443	1,168	6,040
May-Jul	10,780	4,739	365	823	954	1,426	1,171	6,041
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,783	4,736	369	832	963	1,406	1,166	6,048
Jul-Sep	10,768	4,719	373	839	962	1,392	1,154	6,049
Aug-Oct	10,779	4,736	378	833	953	1,412	1,159	6,044
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,816	4,772	389	839	964	1,412	1,168	6,044
Oct-Dec	10,822	4,780	386	851	966	1,414	1,173	6,042
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	10,805	4,768	384	841	953	1,428	1,162	6,037
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	10,777	4,742	386	833	949	1,419	1,154	6,035
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-39	-30	-2	-6	-16	8	-13	-9
Percent	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.8	-1.6	0.6	-1.1	-0.1
Over last 12 months	51	44	28	46	14	-31	-13	7
Percent	0.5	0.9	7.9	5.8	1.5	-2.1	-1.1	0.1

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+8; 2=3+4+5+6+7.
Data are revised in line with the latest interim reweighted LFS estimates.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity rates^a by age

D.3

Percent, 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	LWFJ	LWFM
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1997	37.4	21.6	40.6	23.5	16.5	15.6	31.5	91.9
1998	37.6	21.7	41.1	24.4	16.4	15.8	31.3	92.2
1999	37.2	21.3	41.2	24.6	15.8	15.2	30.7	91.9
2000	36.9	21.1	41.0	24.0	15.6	15.0	30.3	91.8
2001	37.3	21.5	44.4	24.9	16.1	15.1	30.0	92.0
2002	37.1	21.4	45.8	24.0	16.1	15.0	29.7	91.4
2003	36.9	21.3	45.1	25.6	16.6	15.1	27.9	91.0
2004	37.0	21.4	47.1	25.0	16.6	15.3	27.9	90.5
2005	36.9	21.5	48.4	26.6	16.0	15.2	27.6	90.0
3-month averages								
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	36.7	21.2	47.9	25.6	15.7	15.2	27.4	90.1
Jan-Mar 2005	36.9	21.4	48.1	26.3	15.9	15.3	27.5	90.1
Feb-Apr	36.9	21.5	48.6	26.4	16.0	15.2	27.7	90.1
Mar-May (Spr)	36.9	21.5	48.4	26.6	16.0	15.2	27.6	90.0
Apr-Jun	36.9	21.4	48.4	26.3	16.2	15.2	27.6	90.0
May-Jul	36.9	21.4	48.6	26.2	16.2	15.0	27.6	90.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.9	21.4	50.0	26.4	16.1	14.9	27.4	90.0
Jul-Sep	36.8	21.3	50.0	26.5	16.1	14.9	27.1	89.9
Aug-Oct	36.7	21.3	51.4	26.0	15.9	14.9	27.2	89.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.8	21.4	52.1	26.3	16.0	14.9	27.3	89.6
Oct-Dec	36.8	21.4	52.6	26.6	15.9	14.9	27.3	89.5
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	36.8	21.4	52.7	26.8	15.8	15.0	27.2	89.4
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	36.7	21.3	52.5	26.3	15.7	14.8	27.3	89.3
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.2
Over last 12 months	0.0	0.1	4.6	0.7	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.7
Male	YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1997	28.3	15.3	42.0	17.6	6.4	8.0	27.8	92.4
1998	28.8	15.8	41.7	19.1	6.3	8.5	28.1	92.4
1999	28.5	15.6	40.7	19.5	6.6	7.8	27.5	92.1
2000	28.5	15.4	41.4	18.8	6.2	7.6	27.6	92.3
2001	29.1	16.0	44.1	19.9	6.8	8.2	27.1	92.9
2002	29.2	16.1	46.5	19.0	7.1	8.1	27.3	92.3
2003	28.9	15.9	45.8	20.7	7.5	8.0	25.3	91.2
2004	29.3	16.3	47.9	20.8	8.0	8.3	25.6	91.3
2005	29.5	16.6	49.6	21.9	7.9	8.6	25.3	91.0
3-month averages								
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	29.3	16.4	48.8	21.4	7.7	8.5	25.1	90.9
Jan-Mar 2005	29.3	16.4	48.7	21.6	7.7	8.6	25.1	90.9
Feb-Apr	29.4	16.5	49.4	21.9	7.7	8.6	25.1	90.8
Mar-May (Spr)	29.5	16.6	49.6	21.9	7.9	8.6	25.3	91.0
Apr-Jun	29.5	16.6	49.2	21.7	7.9	8.6	25.4	91.0
May-Jul	29.5	16.6	49.4	21.4	8.1	8.6	25.4	91.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	29.5	16.6	51.7	21.5	7.6	8.7	25.1	90.9
Jul-Sep	29.5	16.6	51.1	21.6	7.7	8.8	24.9	90.8
Aug-Oct	29.3	16.5	53.2	20.8	7.5	8.6	25.0	90.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	29.3	16.5	53.2	21.2	7.4	8.7	24.9	90.3
Oct-Dec	29.3	16.5	54.5	21.4	7.3	8.6	24.8	90.3
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	29.4	16.6	54.9	22.2	7.2	8.5	24.9	90.3
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	29.4	16.5	54.2	21.6	7.2	8.3	25.3	90.3
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	0.0
Over last 12 months	0.1	0.2	5.4	0.2	-0.4	-0.2	0.2	-0.6
Female	YBTE	YBTM	LWEZ	LWFC	LWFF	LWFI	LWFL	LWFO
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1997	45.8	28.2	39.2	29.3	26.5	23.1	36.7	91.6
1998	45.8	28.0	40.4	29.6	26.3	22.9	35.7	92.2
1999	45.2	27.5	41.7	29.6	24.9	22.4	35.1	91.7
2000	44.8	27.1	40.5	29.2	24.8	22.2	34.1	91.5
2001	44.9	27.3	44.7	29.9	25.2	21.8	33.9	91.5
2002	44.4	27.0	45.0	29.1	25.0	21.9	33.0	90.8
2003	44.5	27.0	44.3	30.6	25.6	22.0	31.3	90.9
2004	44.1	26.8	46.4	29.2	25.1	22.1	31.1	90.1
2005	43.9	26.6	47.3	31.4	24.0	21.6	30.7	89.5
3-month averages								
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)	43.7	26.4	46.9	29.9	23.6	21.8	30.6	89.6
Jan-Mar 2005	43.9	26.7	47.5	31.0	24.0	21.8	30.8	89.6
Feb-Apr	44.0	26.8	47.7	31.0	24.1	21.7	31.2	89.6
Mar-May (Spr)	43.9	26.6	47.3	31.4	24.0	21.6	30.7	89.5
Apr-Jun	43.8	26.6	47.6	30.9	24.3	21.6	30.6	89.4
May-Jul	43.8	26.5	47.8	31.0	24.2	21.3	30.6	89.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	43.8	26.5	48.2	31.4	24.4	21.0	30.5	89.4
Jul-Sep	43.7	26.4	48.8	31.6	24.4	20.8	30.2	89.4
Aug-Oct	43.7	26.5	49.5	31.3	24.2	21.1	30.3	89.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	43.8	26.7	50.9	31.5	24.5	21.1	30.5	89.1
Oct-Dec	43.8	26.7	50.6	31.9	24.3	21.1	30.6	89.0
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	43.7	26.6	50.3	31.5	24.2	21.3	30.3	88.9
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)	43.6	26.5	50.7	31.2	24.1	21.1	30.1	88.8
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	0.1	-0.4	-0.4
Over last 12 months	-0.1	0.1	3.8	1.2	0.5	-0.7	-0.4	-0.8

^a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

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

D.4 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

December 2005 to February 2006

Thousands and percent, 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	743	283	460	558	190	367	186	92	93	822	110	711
	18-24	3,986	3,305	681	3,534	2,928	606	453	377	75	1,423	619	804
	All under 25	4,730	3,588	1,142	4,091	3,118	973	638	470	168	2,244	729	1,515
Male	16-17	368	179	188	259	118	141	108	61	47	435	63	372
	18-24	2,145	1,809	336	1,873	1,579	295	272	230	42	590	182	408
	All under 25	2,513	1,988	525	2,133	1,697	436	380	291	89	1,025	245	780
Female	16-17	376	104	272	298	72	226	77	31	46	386	47	339
	18-24	1,841	1,496	345	1,660	1,349	311	180	147	33	833	438	395
	All under 25	2,217	1,600	617	1,959	1,421	537	258	179	79	1,219	485	734
RATES(%)^b													
All	16-17	47.5	71.9	39.3	35.6	48.4	31.3	25.0	32.7	20.2	52.5	28.1	60.7
	18-24	73.7	84.2	45.9	65.3	74.6	40.8	11.4	11.4	11.1	26.3	15.8	54.1
	All under 25	67.8	83.1	43.0	58.7	72.2	36.6	13.5	13.1	14.8	32.2	16.9	57.0
Male	16-17	45.8	74.0	33.6	32.3	48.8	25.2	29.5	34.0	25.1	54.2	26.0	66.4
	18-24	78.4	90.9	45.2	68.5	79.3	39.6	12.7	12.7	12.5	21.6	9.1	54.8
	All under 25	71.0	89.0	40.2	60.3	76.0	33.4	15.1	14.7	17.0	29.0	11.0	59.8
Female	16-17	49.3	68.6	44.5	39.1	47.8	37.0	20.6	30.3	16.9	50.7	31.4	55.5
	18-24	68.8	77.4	46.6	62.1	69.8	42.1	9.8	9.8	9.7	31.2	22.6	53.4
	All under 25	64.5	76.7	45.6	57.0	68.2	39.8	11.6	11.2	12.9	35.5	23.3	54.4
CHANGES ON QUARTER													
LEVELS													
All	16-17	-7	2	-9	-13	0	-13	6	2	4	5	-16	21
	18-24	18	9	8	35	18	17	-17	-8	-9	7	23	-16
	All under 25	11	11	-1	22	18	4	-11	-7	-5	12	7	5
Male	16-17	-8	2	-10	-15	2	-16	6	0	7	7	-5	12
	18-24	1	-6	7	19	6	13	-18	-12	-6	14	11	2
	All under 25	-7	-4	-3	5	8	-3	-12	-12	0	21	7	14
Female	16-17	1	0	1	2	-2	3	-1	2	-3	-2	-11	9
	18-24	16	15	1	15	12	4	1	3	-2	-6	12	-18
	All under 25	17	15	2	17	10	7	0	5	-5	-9	1	-9
RATES(%)^b													
All	16-17	-0.4	2.9	-1.2	-0.8	1.7	-1.4	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.4	-2.9	1.2
	18-24	0.0	-0.5	0.8	0.3	-0.2	1.3	-0.5	-0.3	-1.4	0.0	0.5	-0.8
	All under 25	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	16-17	-1.0	1.5	-1.9	-1.8	1.3	-3.0	2.3	-0.4	4.6	1.0	-1.5	1.9
	18-24	-0.4	-0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.3	-0.9	-0.6	-2.2	0.4	0.5	-0.4
	All under 25	-0.5	-0.3	-0.6	-0.1	0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6
Female	16-17	0.2	4.8	-0.6	0.3	2.3	0.0	-0.2	1.7	-1.0	-0.2	-4.8	0.6
	18-24	0.4	-0.3	1.2	0.3	-0.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	-0.7	-0.4	0.3	-1.2
	All under 25	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	-0.1	0.2	-0.8	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4

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: Relationship between columns: 1=2+3; 1=4+7; 4=5+6; 7=8+9; 10=11+12.
Data are revised in line with the latest interim reweighted LFS estimates.

E.1 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index by main industrial sector

Seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)						Public sector					
		Including bonuses			Excluding bonuses			Including bonuses			Excluding bonuses		
		% change year on year			% change year on year			% change year on year			% change year on year		
2000=100		Single month	3-month average ^a		Single month	3-month average ^a		Single month	3-month average ^a		Single month	3-month average ^a	
		LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	JQDW	JQDX	JQDY	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE	JQDZ	JQEA	JQEB
2004	Feb	113.8	3.7	4.7	115.9	3.9	3.8	117.8	4.4	4.3	118.0	4.4	4.2
	Mar	115.7	4.3	4.7	116.5	4.2	3.9	118.3	4.4	4.3	118.5	4.3	4.3
	Apr	115.7	4.6	4.2	116.7	4.3	4.1	118.5	4.1	4.3	118.7	4.2	4.3
	May	116.1	4.2	4.4	117.2	4.2	4.2	118.7	4.5	4.3	119.3	4.6	4.4
	Jun	116.4	4.2	4.3	117.5	4.2	4.2	119.9	4.5	4.4	119.9	4.7	4.5
	Jul	116.4	3.3	3.9	117.9	4.2	4.2	119.9	3.7	4.2	120.3	3.8	4.4
	Aug	117.2	4.1	3.9	118.5	4.4	4.3	120.7	4.5	4.2	120.7	4.3	4.3
	Sep	117.7	4.0	3.8	118.8	4.2	4.3	121.2	4.5	4.2	121.4	4.5	4.2
	Oct	118.6	4.6	4.2	119.3	4.5	4.4	121.7	4.9	4.6	121.9	4.9	4.6
2005	Nov	118.9	4.6	4.4	119.6	4.4	4.4	121.9	4.7	4.7	122.1	4.7	4.7
	Dec R	119.0	4.1	4.4	120.2	4.5	4.5	122.1	4.3	4.6	122.4	4.5	4.7
	Jan R	121.0	4.7	4.5	120.3	4.2	4.4	122.8	4.8	4.6	123.0	4.9	4.7
	Feb R	119.9	5.4	4.7	120.7	4.1	4.3	123.4	4.7	4.6	123.5	4.7	4.7
	Mar	120.3	4.0	4.7	121.0	3.9	4.1	123.3	4.2	4.6	123.7	4.4	4.7
	Apr	120.6	4.2	4.5	121.6	4.1	4.1	124.3	4.9	4.6	124.5	4.9	4.7
	May	120.8	4.1	4.1	121.8	3.9	4.0	127.8	7.7	5.6	125.3	5.1	4.8
	Jun	121.1	4.0	4.1	122.2	3.9	4.0	125.0	4.3	5.6	125.2	4.4	4.8
	Jul	121.6	4.5	4.2	122.8	4.1	4.0	125.2	4.4	5.5	125.3	4.1	4.5
2006	Aug	121.9	4.0	4.2	123.1	3.9	4.0	125.9	4.3	4.3	125.7	4.2	4.3
	Sep	122.1	3.8	4.1	123.5	3.9	4.0	126.1	4.0	4.2	126.1	3.9	4.1
	Oct	122.3	3.1	3.6	123.7	3.7	3.9	126.7	4.0	4.1	126.6	3.8	4.0
	Nov	122.9	3.4	3.4	124.2	3.9	3.8	127.3	4.4	4.1	127.2	4.2	4.0
	Dec R	124.0	4.2	3.6	124.6	3.6	3.7	127.9	4.7	4.4	127.6	4.2	4.1
	Jan R	124.7	3.1	3.6	125.1	4.0	3.8	127.9	4.2	4.4	127.9	4.0	4.1
	Feb P	126.2	5.3	4.2	125.4	3.9	3.8	128.4	4.1	4.3	128.3	3.9	4.0
	Sampling variability ^b		± 2.9 B	± 2.7 B		± 0.7 A	± 0.7 A		± 1.1 A	± 1.2 A		± 1.2 A	± 1.2 A

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Private sector						of which: Private sector services					
		Including bonuses			Excluding bonuses			Including bonuses			Excluding bonuses		
		% change year on year			% change year on year			% change year on year			% change year on year		
2000=100		Single month	3-month average ^a		Single month	3-month average ^a		Single month	3-month average ^a		Single month	3-month average ^a	
		LNKY	LNKZ	LNND	JQEC	JQED	JQEE	JJGH	JJGI	JJGJ	JQEO	JQEP	JQEQ
2004	Feb	113.0	3.6	4.8	115.4	3.7	3.7	111.9	3.3	5.2	115.3	3.7	3.6
	Mar	114.9	4.4	4.6	116.0	4.1	3.9	114.6	4.9	5.2	115.8	4.0	3.8
	Apr	115.1	4.6	4.2	116.2	4.3	4.1	114.6	4.5	4.2	116.2	4.3	4.0
	May	115.5	4.2	4.4	116.7	4.1	4.2	115.0	3.6	4.3	116.7	3.9	4.1
	Jun	115.7	4.1	4.3	117.0	4.0	4.1	115.3	3.9	4.0	117.0	4.0	4.0
	Jul	115.5	3.2	3.8	117.4	4.3	4.1	114.8	2.6	3.4	117.4	4.1	4.0
	Aug	116.4	4.0	3.8	117.9	4.5	4.3	116.1	3.8	3.4	117.9	4.4	4.1
	Sep	116.9	3.8	3.7	118.1	4.2	4.3	116.8	4.0	3.5	118.3	4.4	4.3
	Oct	117.9	4.5	4.1	118.7	4.4	4.3	117.8	4.7	4.2	118.8	4.5	4.4
2005	Nov	118.2	4.5	4.3	119.0	4.3	4.3	117.9	4.6	4.4	119.1	4.5	4.4
	Dec R	118.4	4.0	4.3	119.7	4.5	4.4	118.2	4.2	4.5	119.8	4.7	4.6
	Jan R	120.2	4.5	4.3	119.6	4.0	4.3	120.8	4.7	4.5	119.7	4.1	4.4
	Feb R	119.2	5.5	4.7	120.0	4.0	4.2	119.0	6.3	5.1	120.2	4.3	4.4
	Mar	119.5	4.0	4.7	120.4	3.8	3.9	119.5	4.3	5.1	120.7	4.3	4.2
	Apr	119.7	4.0	4.5	120.8	3.9	3.9	119.6	4.3	5.0	121.1	4.2	4.3
	May	119.3	3.3	3.8	120.9	3.6	3.8	119.4	3.8	4.1	121.1	3.8	4.1
	Jun	120.2	3.9	3.7	121.4	3.8	3.8	120.1	4.2	4.1	121.5	3.9	4.0
	Jul	120.7	4.6	3.9	122.3	4.1	3.8	120.6	5.0	4.4	122.6	4.5	4.1
2006	Aug	121.0	4.0	4.1	122.5	3.8	3.9	120.8	4.0	4.4	122.5	3.9	4.1
	Sep	121.2	3.7	4.1	122.8	4.0	4.0	120.7	3.4	4.1	122.8	3.8	4.0
	Oct	121.3	2.9	3.5	123.0	3.7	3.8	120.7	2.4	3.3	123.0	3.5	3.7
	Nov	121.9	3.1	3.3	123.5	3.8	3.8	121.5	3.0	2.9	123.4	3.6	3.6
	Dec R	123.1	4.0	3.3	123.8	3.5	3.7	122.7	3.8	3.1	123.8	3.4	3.5
	Jan R	123.8	3.0	3.4	124.4	4.0	3.7	123.7	2.4	3.0	124.3	3.8	3.6
	Feb P	125.8	5.5	4.2	124.7	3.9	3.8	125.9	5.8	4.0	124.5	3.5	3.6
	Sampling variability ^b		± 3.6 B	± 3.4 B		± 0.8 A	± 0.8 A		± 4.9 B	± 4.6 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

Average Earnings Index by main industrial sector

Seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Production (Divisions 10-41)						of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)					
		Including bonuses			Excluding bonuses			Including bonuses			Excluding bonuses		
		% change year on year			% change year on year			% change year on year			% change year on year		
		Single month	3-month average ^a		Single month	3-month average ^a		Single month	3-month average ^a		Single month	3-month average ^a	
2000=100		LNMS	LNMW	LNNF	JQEI	JQEJ	JQEK	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG	JQEF	JQEG	JQEH
2004	Feb	114.4	3.8	3.5	114.8	3.5	3.6	114.5	3.5	3.5	115.0	3.4	3.5
	Mar	115.4	3.0	3.4	115.7	4.1	3.8	115.5	3.3	3.5	116.0	4.2	3.8
	Apr	115.3	4.6	3.8	115.6	3.9	3.9	115.4	4.6	3.8	115.9	3.8	3.8
	May	115.7	4.3	4.0	116.3	4.0	4.0	116.0	4.4	4.1	116.5	4.0	4.0
	Jun	115.8	4.0	4.3	116.4	4.1	4.0	116.0	4.1	4.4	116.7	4.0	3.9
	Jul	115.9	3.8	4.0	117.0	4.4	4.1	116.1	3.8	4.1	117.4	4.5	4.2
	Aug	115.8	3.3	3.7	116.9	3.8	4.1	116.0	3.4	3.8	117.3	4.0	4.1
	Sep	116.1	3.1	3.4	116.7	3.3	3.8	116.2	3.0	3.4	117.1	3.4	3.9
	Oct	116.6	3.3	3.2	117.5	3.8	3.7	116.8	3.3	3.2	117.9	3.9	3.8
	Nov	116.9	3.0	3.1	117.9	3.7	3.6	117.1	3.0	3.1	118.3	3.8	3.7
	Dec R	117.4	3.5	3.3	118.4	3.9	3.8	117.8	3.6	3.3	118.9	4.0	3.9
2005	Jan R	117.6	3.1	3.2	118.5	3.4	3.7	117.7	3.0	3.2	118.9	3.6	3.8
	Feb R	118.3	3.4	3.3	118.8	3.5	3.6	118.3	3.4	3.3	119.2	3.7	3.7
	Mar	119.6	3.6	3.4	119.2	3.1	3.3	120.0	3.9	3.4	119.7	3.2	3.5
	Apr	118.7	3.0	3.3	119.4	3.3	3.3	118.9	3.0	3.4	119.8	3.4	3.4
	May	118.1	2.0	2.9	119.7	2.9	3.1	118.2	1.9	3.0	120.0	3.0	3.2
	Jun	119.0	2.8	2.6	120.2	3.3	3.2	119.3	2.9	2.6	120.6	3.4	3.3
	Jul	119.8	3.4	2.7	120.8	3.2	3.1	120.1	3.4	2.8	121.2	3.2	3.2
	Aug	120.6	4.2	3.5	121.5	4.0	3.5	121.0	4.3	3.5	122.0	4.1	3.6
	Sep	121.2	4.5	4.0	122.0	4.6	3.9	121.6	4.6	4.1	122.5	4.6	4.0
	Oct	121.7	4.3	4.3	122.3	4.1	4.2	122.0	4.4	4.4	122.8	4.1	4.3
	Nov	121.9	4.2	4.3	122.7	4.1	4.3	122.2	4.4	4.5	123.2	4.1	4.3
	Dec R	123.0	4.8	4.4	123.1	4.0	4.1	122.9	4.4	4.4	123.5	3.9	4.1
2006	Jan R	123.2	4.8	4.6	123.9	4.6	4.2	123.6	5.0	4.6	124.3	4.5	4.2
	Feb P	123.7	4.5	4.7	124.4	4.7	4.4	124.3	5.0	4.8	124.9	4.7	4.4
Sampling variability ^b			± 1.7 A	± 1.5 A		± 1.1 A	± 1.0 A		± 1.7 A	± 1.5 A		± 1.1 A	± 1.0 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
2004	Feb	113.4	3.5	5.0	116.0	3.9	3.8
	Mar	115.7	4.8	4.8	116.5	4.1	3.9
	Apr	115.6	4.4	4.2	116.9	4.2	4.1
	May	115.8	3.8	4.3	117.3	4.0	4.1
	Jun	116.4	4.1	4.1	117.7	4.2	4.1
	Jul	116.2	2.8	3.6	118.0	4.0	4.1
	Aug	117.3	4.0	3.6	118.7	4.3	4.2
	Sep	117.9	4.1	3.6	119.2	4.4	4.3
	Oct	118.8	4.8	4.3	119.6	4.6	4.4
	Nov	119.0	4.6	4.5	119.9	4.5	4.5
	Dec R	119.3	4.2	4.5	120.4	4.6	4.6
2005	Jan R	121.2	4.8	4.5	120.6	4.3	4.5
	Feb R	120.2	6.0	5.0	121.1	4.4	4.4
	Mar	120.7	4.3	5.0	121.5	4.3	4.3
	Apr	120.8	4.5	4.9	122.0	4.4	4.4
	May	121.2	4.7	4.5	122.2	4.2	4.3
	Jun	121.4	4.3	4.5	122.5	4.0	4.2
	Jul	121.8	4.9	4.6	123.2	4.4	4.2
	Aug	121.9	4.0	4.4	123.4	4.0	4.1
	Sep	122.0	3.5	4.1	123.7	3.8	4.0
	Oct	122.1	2.8	3.4	124.0	3.6	3.8
	Nov	122.9	3.3	3.2	124.5	3.8	3.7
	Dec R	124.0	3.9	3.3	124.8	3.6	3.7
2006	Jan R	124.7	2.9	3.4	125.3	3.9	3.8
	Feb P	126.6	5.4	4.0	125.5	3.6	3.7
Sampling variability ^b			± 3.7 B	± 3.5 B		± 0.8 A	± 0.8 A

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer Helpline: 01633 819024

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

E.2 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index by industry: excluding bonuses^a

Not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engineering and allied industries	Other manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction
2000=100		(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL, DM)	(DD,DE,DF, DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
		JVUZ	JVVA	JVVB	JVVC	JVVD	JVVE	JVVF	JVVG	JVVH	JVVI
2001) Annual		106.0	102.9	104.1	104.2	104.5	104.2	104.9	104.9	102.5	106.3
		112.7	106.8	108.5	108.2	108.3	106.6	109.1	109.4	103.3	110.5
		118.2	112.6	112.4	112.8	112.1	110.5	112.8	112.2	106.4	113.6
		122.7	117.5	117.6	117.1	118.3	115.6	117.1	115.8	110.8	119.8
		125.3	123.1	121.9	119.3	120.0	120.9	121.6	120.2	114.1	124.0
2003 Feb		118.2	108.6	110.3	109.3	109.4	109.8	111.0	111.1	103.7	112.3
		119.9	112.1	110.6	111.2	110.7	109.0	112.2	111.0	106.2	113.4
		116.3	110.5	113.8	111.4	111.3	109.3	112.7	110.9	104.9	112.3
		115.7	112.3	113.5	111.2	111.3	111.2	113.1	111.6	107.0	111.9
		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
		118.1	114.8	112.5	113.6	113.1	109.7	112.3	112.3	108.5	111.0
		120.4	114.4	112.6	114.8	113.5	111.4	112.8	113.1	106.9	114.9
		118.6	112.9	112.8	114.0	113.1	112.3	113.7	113.4	107.4	115.2
		119.2	113.3	113.2	113.6	114.1	112.1	114.6	113.8	108.2	116.2
2004 Oct		122.7	115.1	115.8	115.8	115.0	110.9	114.5	114.3	108.0	117.1
		119.8	114.1	115.1	115.1	113.5	113.4	114.1	114.1	109.4	116.3
		120.7	116.2	114.5	114.3	116.1	113.1	114.2	114.5	108.9	117.5
		119.6	114.5	115.8	116.4	117.1	115.2	115.7	115.5	109.7	119.8
		123.7	115.1	117.2	114.4	117.7	113.2	116.7	115.2	112.1	119.2
2004 Apr		120.1	116.0	118.7	116.1	118.1	115.3	117.2	116.4	111.0	118.7
		123.9	116.2	117.6	117.6	119.5	115.5	117.1	116.0	113.3	119.5
		122.5	116.1	117.8	119.6	119.0	117.3	118.3	116.3	111.4	120.4
		120.5	114.6	118.0	117.2	118.9	116.7	117.5	115.2	110.9	119.7
		123.4	115.9	117.4	118.4	118.1	116.7	117.2	115.9	109.5	120.7
2004 Oct		122.5	127.3	118.1	118.5	120.4	117.6	118.6	116.2	111.3	121.4
		127.2	122.5	119.6	118.5	120.2	117.1	119.0	116.8	110.9	121.9
		128.2	121.3	121.9	119.4	121.2	116.3	119.3	117.2	111.1	122.2
		125.1	120.4	119.4	118.1	120.9	118.5	119.0	116.2	111.2	121.8
		121.5	123.6	118.3	116.1	121.0	119.1	119.5	117.3	111.6	120.4
2005 Jan		124.8	120.4	121.8	118.3	122.0	118.4	120.0	117.5	110.9	121.7
		124.3	123.1	120.7	119.0	118.8	120.9	121.2	118.8	113.4	122.3
		120.9	123.3	121.8	118.1	118.3	120.0	121.3	119.3	113.4	123.1
		125.9	122.4	120.7	121.0	119.4	121.4	121.3	120.4	115.6	124.4
		122.2	122.1	121.2	119.1	118.5	122.2	122.7	120.3	115.3	125.1
2005 Jul		122.5	122.5	122.0	117.0	119.7	122.2	121.7	121.0	115.2	123.3
		131.7	123.5	122.6	118.9	119.2	123.2	122.5	122.1	113.7	125.7
		130.3	125.2	123.1	121.6	119.4	122.9	123.6	122.3	115.2	126.2
		126.8	125.6	125.2	121.9	121.1	122.1	123.1	122.9	116.1	128.1
		127.6	125.1	126.2	122.4	121.3	120.0	123.6	124.2	117.8	126.4
2006 Jan R		129.0	127.4	125.0	122.1	121.3	124.0	123.0	124.1	115.7	126.6
		131.4	126.6	124.2	123.7	122.2	124.5	124.2	124.7	116.3	127.5
Percent change on the year											
		JVVT	JVVU	JVVV	JVVW	JVVX	JVVY	JVVZ	JVWA	JVWB	JVWC
2004 Feb		2.1	7.0	3.7	4.6	6.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	5.0	4.7
		-0.2	2.2	4.7	4.7	5.8	5.7	3.1	4.0	3.3	5.6
		6.4	4.1	2.9	2.6	5.8	3.6	3.5	3.8	6.9	6.1
		3.8	3.3	4.6	4.4	6.1	3.7	3.6	4.3	3.7	6.1
		6.2	4.2	4.9	4.4	5.9	4.3	3.5	3.3	7.5	4.8
2004 Jul		4.6	1.6	5.2	3.1	5.8	5.2	4.4	3.4	3.7	6.0
		2.0	-0.1	4.9	3.2	5.1	6.3	4.6	2.5	2.3	7.8
		2.4	1.3	4.3	3.1	4.1	4.8	3.9	2.5	2.4	5.1
		3.2	12.8	4.7	4.0	6.4	4.7	4.3	2.5	3.7	5.4
		6.7	8.1	5.7	4.4	5.4	4.5	3.8	2.6	2.5	4.9
2005 Oct		4.5	5.4	5.3	3.2	5.4	4.9	4.2	2.5	2.9	4.3
		4.4	5.6	3.8	2.6	6.5	4.5	4.3	1.9	1.6	4.8
		0.7	6.4	3.4	1.6	4.2	5.3	4.6	2.5	2.4	2.5
		4.3	5.2	5.2	1.6	4.2	2.8	3.8	1.7	1.1	1.6
		0.5	7.0	3.0	4.1	0.9	6.8	3.9	3.2	1.2	2.7
2005 Apr		0.6	6.3	2.6	1.7	0.2	4.0	3.6	2.5	2.2	3.7
		1.6	5.4	2.7	2.9	-0.1	5.2	3.6	3.7	2.0	4.1
		-0.2	5.2	2.9	-0.4	-0.4	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.9
		1.6	6.9	3.4	-0.2	0.7	4.7	3.6	5.0	3.9	3.1
		6.8	6.5	4.5	0.4	0.9	5.5	4.5	5.3	3.9	4.1
2005 Oct		6.4	-1.7	4.3	2.6	-0.8	4.5	4.2	5.3	3.5	3.9
		-0.3	2.6	4.7	2.8	0.8	4.3	3.5	5.2	4.7	5.1
		-0.4	3.2	3.5	2.5	0.0	3.2	3.6	6.0	6.0	3.4
		3.1	5.8	4.7	3.3	0.3	4.7	3.4	6.7	4.1	3.9
		8.1	2.4	5.0	6.6	1.1	4.5	3.9	6.4	4.2	5.9
Sampling variability ^b		± 23.1 D	± 8.7 D	± 2.7 B	± 6.2 C	± 3.2 B	± 4.4 B	± 1.6 A	± 2.2 B	± 3.6 B	± 3.1 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 up to April 2002.

^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.

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P Provisional
R Revised

E.2

Average Earnings Index by industry: excluding bonuses^a

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	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		
103.1	102.9	104.5	104.7	105.5	106.0	104.7	105.3	106.2	102.3	2001	Annual averages
105.4	106.7	111.2	108.2	108.4	110.7	109.0	109.5	112.9	105.4	2002	
109.0	111.1	116.2	112.6	111.7	113.3	113.6	115.4	119.3	106.1	2003	
112.9	114.0	122.3	118.7	115.2	117.9	118.8	119.5	126.7	112.4	2004	
117.6	116.4	126.6	123.6	120.6	122.6	124.2	124.1	132.4	117.3	2005	
107.8	108.1	112.9	108.5	111.5	112.6	111.4	112.0	115.0	104.9	2003	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
109.2	110.5	116.9	114.7	112.4	114.5	117.8	116.2	121.1	106.3		Nov
110.7	111.9	121.5	115.5	112.2	114.7	116.1	117.0	121.9	106.8		Dec
110.7	112.9	118.6	116.4	113.9	115.7	115.5	115.4	122.4	111.6	2004	Jan
110.8	111.4	118.1	114.9	113.2	116.5	116.4	116.1	121.5	110.7		Feb
112.2	112.7	119.7	115.9	114.8	117.1	116.4	116.1	122.1	110.0		Mar
112.7	114.6	120.6	117.4	114.9	117.4	117.6	118.8	125.6	110.3		Apr
113.3	114.5	121.1	117.9	115.1	118.7	118.0	119.2	126.1	110.7		May
112.9	114.7	121.9	119.7	115.1	117.5	118.1	119.0	130.2	111.9		Jun
112.8	114.8	123.5	119.1	114.9	118.4	118.2	119.5	128.3	114.1		Jul
113.0	115.4	124.2	119.8	115.2	118.2	119.7	123.2	128.1	114.3		Aug
113.7	115.1	122.7	120.3	115.1	118.2	121.7	123.3	128.6	113.2		Sep
113.5	114.4	124.9	121.5	116.5	118.3	120.7	121.6	128.7	112.8		Oct
114.0	113.2	123.9	120.8	116.7	118.9	122.1	120.6	129.2	115.0		Nov
115.6	114.7	128.4	120.6	117.3	120.1	121.7	121.9	129.2	113.9		Dec
115.6	117.3	122.8	121.4	117.7	120.5	120.5	122.0	129.2	114.7	2005	Jan
115.2	115.5	123.7	120.7	118.3	121.0	121.9	120.8	128.8	114.5		Feb
116.9	115.7	126.8	121.0	121.6	120.7	125.9	120.7	128.9	116.7		Mar
117.3	117.9	125.9	122.4	120.9	122.1	124.3	124.0	132.9	115.3		Apr
117.6	116.3	126.3	123.3	121.3	122.1	123.0	123.5	132.9	116.8		May
117.3	116.0	126.8	125.2	119.2	122.3	123.0	124.0	133.9	119.2		Jun
118.0	117.8	127.1	123.9	121.8	123.5	124.3	124.5	133.0	121.3		Jul
118.1	118.3	127.3	123.4	121.1	123.0	124.7	126.1	132.9	118.8		Aug
118.0	115.8	126.2	125.8	119.5	123.2	125.3	126.8	132.9	118.6		Sep
119.1	116.0	126.7	124.9	121.0	123.7	125.4	126.3	133.2	115.4		Oct
119.1	115.2	127.4	125.2	121.3	124.3	125.7	124.9	135.0	116.8		Nov
119.3	115.4	132.5	126.4	123.3	124.7	126.9	125.4	134.7	119.8		Dec
119.8	117.9	127.2	124.9	123.9	126.3	126.0	124.8	135.3	120.0	2006	Jan R
119.9	115.9	127.6	124.9	123.2	125.9	129.6	124.9	136.0	118.9		Feb P
Per cent change on the year											
JVWD	JVWE	JVWF	JVYJ	JVYK	JVYL	JVYM	JVYN	JVYO	JVYP		
2.7	3.0	4.6	5.9	1.5	3.4	4.5	3.7	5.6	5.6	2004	Feb
3.4	3.5	5.8	4.6	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	5.3	5.6		Mar
3.8	3.9	3.7	5.2	3.0	4.8	4.1	2.9	6.7	3.9		Apr
4.0	1.3	4.2	5.2	2.0	5.0	4.4	3.9	6.8	4.2		May
3.3	2.7	5.1	6.1	2.3	3.8	4.7	2.8	9.3	5.4		Jun
3.3	2.3	5.7	5.4	2.4	4.4	3.6	2.2	5.4	7.0		Jul
3.4	2.2	5.6	5.8	3.8	4.3	4.9	4.6	4.8	6.6		Aug
4.2	1.8	5.3	5.6	3.6	4.3	6.4	4.3	6.6	6.9		Sep
3.6	2.9	7.1	6.2	4.5	3.6	5.6	4.1	6.5	5.8		Oct
4.4	2.5	6.0	5.3	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.8	6.7	8.2		Nov
4.5	2.5	5.7	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.1	5.9	6.7		Dec
4.4	3.9	3.5	4.3	3.3	4.1	4.3	5.8	5.6	2.7	2005	Jan
4.0	3.6	4.7	5.0	4.5	3.8	4.7	4.1	6.0	3.4		Feb
4.2	2.7	5.9	4.3	6.0	3.0	8.1	3.9	5.6	6.1		Mar
4.1	2.9	4.5	4.2	5.2	3.9	5.7	4.4	5.8	4.6		Apr
3.9	1.6	4.3	4.6	5.4	2.9	4.2	3.7	5.4	5.5		May
3.9	1.2	4.0	4.5	3.5	4.1	4.1	4.2	2.9	6.5		Jun
4.6	2.6	2.9	4.0	6.0	4.3	5.1	4.2	3.7	6.4		Jul
4.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	5.1	4.1	4.2	2.4	3.8	4.0		Aug
3.8	0.7	2.9	4.6	3.9	4.2	2.9	2.9	3.4	4.8		Sep
4.9	1.4	1.5	2.8	3.9	4.6	3.9	3.9	3.5	2.3		Oct
4.5	1.7	2.9	3.6	3.9	4.5	3.0	3.5	4.5	1.6		Nov
3.2	0.6	3.2	4.9	5.1	3.8	4.3	2.9	4.3	5.2		Dec
3.7	0.6	3.6	2.9	5.3	4.8	4.6	2.3	4.7	4.6	2006	Jan R
4.1	0.3	3.1	3.5	4.1	4.1	6.3	3.4	5.6	3.9		Feb P
±2.0	±1.9	±4.2	±2.6	±1.9	±2.2	±4.5	±1.0	±1.1	±6.6	Sampling variability ^b	
B	B	B	B	A	B	B	A	A	C		

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer Helpline: 01633 819024

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 up to April 2002.

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;
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P Provisional
 R Revised

E.2 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index by industry: including bonuses^a

Not seasonally adjusted

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
2001)	Annual averages	105.9	105.9	102.9	103.2	104.7	104.7	104.4	104.4	101.0	105.8
	2002)	112.0	112.6	106.2	106.1	108.7	106.7	108.7	108.2	103.1	109.4
	2003)	117.0	118.6	110.4	109.2	114.5	110.4	113.5	110.2	105.4	112.4
	2004)	121.6	121.9	113.9	114.2	120.1	116.5	118.5	112.2	110.6	119.2
	2005)	124.5	127.2	117.3	119.5	120.4	124.2	122.2	116.8	115.5	124.3
2003	Feb	116.9	113.7	109.8	106.4	115.9	109.5	112.2	109.7	101.6	109.8
	Mar	121.4	138.7	119.9	110.7	138.2	111.5	118.6	113.6	113.1	119.3
	Apr	114.8	132.0	110.0	106.6	115.0	110.0	112.4	107.8	101.8	109.8
	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	117.0	114.6	108.1	109.3	110.6	113.7	113.0	110.6	103.9	113.4
	Nov	117.5	115.0	109.5	109.2	112.0	110.8	115.2	111.2	104.0	114.8
	Dec	124.0	118.3	114.3	117.3	120.2	110.4	117.0	114.1	104.2	119.2
2004	Jan	118.0	117.3	111.1	111.7	113.5	114.7	114.2	110.9	105.5	114.6
	Feb	118.9	129.6	112.0	110.8	120.8	114.1	118.1	111.4	109.3	116.5
	Mar	119.6	127.3	120.7	114.2	148.9	114.9	124.4	115.7	119.9	124.6
	Apr	122.7	132.6	115.0	110.7	125.6	116.0	117.6	110.9	110.6	117.1
	May	119.0	115.8	115.2	113.8	116.9	114.2	117.6	113.3	109.3	118.5
	Jun	123.9	116.1	112.4	114.4	117.3	115.1	117.5	112.1	123.1	117.7
	Jul	122.2	114.8	112.9	116.9	117.6	120.5	118.1	112.4	109.1	119.5
	Aug	118.8	114.2	111.2	113.6	115.0	115.4	116.8	109.7	108.8	116.4
	Sep	122.7	118.2	113.4	114.4	113.1	115.4	117.0	110.9	106.5	118.2
	Oct	121.4	127.5	110.5	115.4	116.5	120.2	118.1	111.7	108.6	119.0
	Nov	126.3	123.8	112.0	114.8	117.4	117.4	119.6	112.4	108.1	124.0
	Dec	125.8	125.6	120.5	120.1	121.7	120.5	122.7	115.1	108.4	124.7
2005	Jan	123.4	128.8	112.3	117.0	117.9	122.6	118.7	111.8	110.0	121.3
	Feb	119.5	137.2	114.2	116.7	121.6	122.3	124.4	113.5	117.3	119.8
	Mar	126.0	148.9	129.2	117.2	150.3	125.0	126.2	120.3	112.0	128.8
	Apr	122.0	137.9	116.9	117.1	122.5	126.3	123.4	114.2	113.6	120.5
	May	118.0	119.2	114.6	116.0	115.7	119.9	119.9	115.4	114.6	122.6
	Jun	122.7	120.5	113.3	120.2	116.5	121.5	121.0	115.5	124.9	123.0
	Jul	119.4	117.8	117.8	120.0	115.5	126.9	121.7	116.8	115.0	124.4
	Aug	120.1	120.1	116.6	117.2	115.6	122.8	119.3	115.8	112.7	120.9
	Sep	143.4	125.6	118.0	118.1	115.8	125.2	120.3	116.7	110.2	124.3
	Oct	127.5	121.8	115.3	126.6	115.1	128.8	121.8	118.1	112.7	124.9
	Nov	125.6	123.5	116.2	121.3	116.1	124.9	122.5	119.0	111.4	127.6
	Dec	125.9	124.6	122.9	126.6	122.0	124.5	126.9	124.2	130.8	132.9
2006	Jan R	126.1	130.8	117.0	123.7	117.4	127.8	123.4	120.4	113.7	123.9
	Feb P	128.6	130.6	120.8	124.2	121.3	125.5	131.7	120.7	116.1	125.3
Per cent change on the year											
		JVYQ	JVYR	JVYS	JVYT	JVYU	JVYV	JVYW	JVYX	JVYY	JVYZ
2004	Feb	1.7	14.0	2.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	5.3	1.5	7.6	6.1
	Mar	-1.5	-8.2	0.6	3.2	7.7	3.0	4.9	1.8	6.0	4.4
	Apr	6.9	0.5	4.5	3.8	9.2	5.5	4.6	2.9	8.7	6.6
	May	4.5	0.8	6.4	6.2	6.4	4.0	3.6	4.0	5.0	9.2
	Jun	7.7	1.9	4.4	6.7	6.0	5.2	4.1	2.3	3.7	5.7
	Jul	5.5	-0.5	2.8	5.2	6.1	5.7	4.2	2.1	4.1	6.9
	Aug	2.8	-2.0	2.2	4.5	2.3	6.7	5.0	1.0	4.7	7.7
	Sep	4.0	0.9	2.4	4.4	1.6	6.2	4.7	1.1	3.6	4.7
	Oct	3.7	11.2	2.2	5.6	5.3	5.8	4.4	1.1	4.5	4.9
	Nov	7.5	7.6	2.2	5.1	1.9	5.9	3.8	1.1	3.9	8.0
	Dec	1.4	6.2	5.4	2.4	1.2	9.2	4.8	0.9	4.1	4.7
2005	Jan	4.6	9.8	1.1	4.7	3.8	6.9	3.9	0.8	4.3	5.9
	Feb	0.5	5.9	2.0	5.4	0.7	7.3	5.3	1.9	7.3	2.8
	Mar	5.3	17.0	7.0	2.6	1.0	8.8	1.5	3.9	-6.6	3.3
	Apr	-0.5	4.0	1.7	5.8	-2.4	8.9	4.9	3.0	2.7	3.0
	May	-0.8	3.0	-0.5	2.0	-1.0	5.0	1.9	1.8	4.8	3.5
	Jun	-1.0	3.8	0.8	5.1	-0.6	5.6	3.0	3.1	1.5	4.5
	Jul	-2.3	2.6	4.4	2.6	-1.8	5.3	3.0	4.0	5.4	4.1
	Aug	1.1	5.2	4.8	3.2	0.6	6.5	2.2	5.6	3.6	3.9
	Sep	16.9	6.2	4.1	3.3	2.4	8.5	2.8	5.3	3.5	5.2
	Oct	5.1	-4.5	4.4	9.7	-1.2	7.1	3.1	5.7	3.8	5.0
	Nov	-0.5	-0.2	3.8	5.6	1.8	6.4	2.4	5.8	3.0	2.9
	Dec	0.1	-0.8	2.0	5.4	0.2	3.4	3.5	7.9	20.7	6.5
2006	Jan R	2.2	1.5	4.2	5.7	-0.4	4.2	4.0	7.7	3.4	2.1
	Feb P	7.6	-4.8	5.8	6.4	-0.2	2.5	5.9	6.3	-1.0	4.6
Sampling variability ^b		±27.9 D	±16.5 D	±4.9 C	±7.6 C	±7.1 C	±5.7 C	±2.9 B	±2.8 B	±10.0 D	±5.1 B

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P Provisional
R Revised

E.2

Average Earnings Index by industry: including bonuses^a

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	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		
103.6	102.9	106.4	104.2	105.1	104.4	104.4	105.1	106.1	102.7	2001) Annual averages	
105.8	107.0	114.1	107.6	104.7	107.8	108.4	109.4	113.0	105.9		
111.3	110.9	119.2	111.3	105.2	109.7	113.1	115.2	119.3	108.4		
115.4	113.9	125.7	117.7	109.8	114.3	118.4	119.3	126.6	115.6		
119.3	116.6	131.5	124.6	114.4	118.4	124.1	123.8	132.5	120.3		
108.3	109.0	117.4	106.5	155.2	111.3	110.8	111.8	115.2	107.0	2003	Feb Mar
122.2	111.7	117.2	112.2	143.3	112.9	111.6	112.0	116.2	108.7		
108.7	109.8	118.3	108.5	101.5	106.9	112.3	115.3	117.9	107.5	Apr May Jun	
109.1	111.6	120.0	110.6	93.7	109.1	112.5	114.4	118.1	107.8		
111.6	112.1	118.1	117.8	92.0	110.5	112.2	115.6	119.1	108.2		
110.1	112.1	119.4	111.8	97.6	110.7	113.3	116.8	121.9	109.8	Jul Aug Sep	
107.8	111.7	119.3	110.4	90.4	108.5	114.4	117.4	122.3	108.2		
108.3	112.6	118.5	110.8	90.3	108.1	113.7	117.9	120.6	106.2		
110.4	110.3	118.7	111.3	91.7	109.4	113.8	116.5	120.9	108.9	Oct Nov Dec	
112.7	109.2	120.1	112.1	92.3	108.6	117.1	116.1	121.2	107.6		
118.3	113.8	127.8	115.6	101.7	112.3	115.5	116.9	122.0	110.5	2004	Jan Feb Mar
114.1	111.3	120.7	113.5	164.8	112.1	114.7	115.0	122.3	113.8		
113.7	112.8	123.1	115.1	149.5	113.6	115.6	115.8	121.5	113.2		
122.4	115.4	122.8	116.4	151.6	121.1	115.7	115.9	122.1	113.4		
113.6	114.9	122.6	115.8	99.4	113.7	116.8	118.5	125.7	111.1		
111.1	113.2	125.1	116.5	93.9	115.1	117.4	118.9	126.0	112.4	Apr May Jun	
114.7	115.1	124.0	126.1	93.3	113.4	117.3	118.7	130.1	120.9		
114.1	114.0	126.2	117.0	92.1	114.8	117.5	119.3	128.3	116.4	Jul Aug Sep	
113.2	114.1	126.6	116.8	90.9	112.7	121.2	123.0	128.0	115.3		
113.9	114.6	125.6	117.3	90.5	111.5	121.1	122.9	128.5	115.6		
114.1	113.8	128.5	118.3	96.3	112.5	120.1	121.3	128.7	116.2	Oct Nov Dec	
116.5	112.4	127.8	118.8	93.2	113.4	121.4	120.5	129.2	120.0		
123.7	114.8	135.6	121.0	101.7	117.7	122.3	121.6	129.3	119.1		
117.0	117.0	128.6	118.2	163.7	117.7	119.6	121.7	129.1	119.5	2005	Jan Feb Mar
118.9	117.5	132.0	121.6	173.7	117.3	121.1	120.7	129.2	116.0		
126.3	118.7	134.5	121.7	156.0	124.5	125.3	120.4	129.3	123.7		
120.8	119.0	129.4	122.6	101.0	117.3	123.6	123.9	133.0	118.3	Apr May Jun	
116.6	115.9	131.5	131.6	96.2	116.9	122.3	123.2	132.9	120.2		
118.1	116.9	129.9	133.3	96.9	118.3	122.2	123.6	134.0	127.8	2006	Jan R Feb P
118.7	117.2	130.2	125.5	97.0	120.7	124.2	124.3	133.0	122.2		
115.3	116.9	130.9	121.4	96.1	117.1	126.4	125.9	133.0	120.3		
115.5	114.1	128.5	122.8	94.8	115.3	124.6	126.5	132.8	119.7		
119.9	115.6	129.8	122.0	93.1	116.0	125.2	126.0	133.4	116.3		
121.3	114.3	131.7	123.6	96.4	117.1	125.6	124.5	134.9	117.2	Oct Nov Dec	
123.8	116.1	140.5	130.4	108.1	122.8	129.0	125.1	134.8	122.8		
121.1	118.0	129.9	123.6	168.7	120.9	125.5	124.4	135.2	121.1	2006	Jan R Feb P
121.5	115.5	134.6	124.5	210.0	121.6	129.2	124.8	136.1	121.3		
Per cent change on the year											
JVZA	JVZB	JVZC	JVZD	JVZE	JVZF	JVZG	JVZH	JVZI	JVZJ	2004	Feb Mar
5.0	3.4	4.8	8.1	-3.7	2.1	4.4	3.6	5.5	5.8		
0.2	3.3	4.8	3.8	5.8	7.3	3.7	3.5	5.0	4.3	Apr May Jun	
4.5	4.7	3.6	6.7	-2.0	6.3	4.0	2.8	6.6	3.3		
1.8	1.4	4.3	5.3	0.2	5.5	4.4	3.9	6.7	4.3		
2.8	2.7	5.0	7.1	1.4	2.6	4.6	2.7	9.3	11.8	Jul Aug Sep	
3.6	1.7	5.7	4.7	-5.6	3.7	3.7	2.2	5.3	6.0		
5.1	2.1	6.1	5.8	0.6	3.8	5.9	4.7	4.6	6.6	Oct Nov Dec	
5.2	1.7	6.0	5.9	0.2	3.1	6.5	4.2	6.6	8.8		
3.3	3.2	8.3	6.3	4.9	2.8	5.5	4.1	6.5	6.7	2005	Jan Feb Mar
3.4	2.9	6.4	6.0	1.0	4.4	3.7	3.8	6.6	11.4		
4.6	0.9	6.1	4.7	0.0	4.8	5.8	4.1	6.0	7.8		
2.5	5.1	6.5	4.1	-0.7	4.9	4.3	5.8	5.6	5.0	Apr May Jun	
4.6	4.2	7.3	5.7	16.2	3.2	4.8	4.2	6.4	2.5		
3.2	2.9	9.6	4.5	2.9	2.8	8.3	3.9	5.9	9.1		
6.3	3.5	5.5	5.9	1.6	3.2	5.8	4.5	5.7	6.5	Jul Aug Sep	
5.0	2.4	5.1	13.0	2.4	1.6	4.2	3.6	5.5	6.9		
2.9	1.6	4.8	5.7	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.1	2.9	5.7		
4.0	2.8	3.2	7.3	5.3	5.1	5.6	4.2	3.7	5.0	Oct Nov Dec	
1.8	2.4	3.4	4.0	5.8	3.9	4.3	2.3	3.9	4.3		
1.5	-0.4	2.3	4.6	4.8	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.5		
5.1	1.5	1.0	3.1	-3.3	3.1	4.3	3.9	3.7	0.1	2006	Jan R Feb P
4.1	1.7	3.1	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	4.4	-2.3		
0.1	1.2	3.6	7.7	6.3	4.3	5.5	2.9	4.3	3.1		
3.5	0.9	1.0	4.6	3.1	2.8	4.9	2.3	4.7	1.3	2006	Jan R Feb P
2.2	-1.7	1.9	2.3	20.9	3.7	6.6	3.4	5.3	4.6		
± 7.0 C	± 3.2 B	± 5.0 B	± 4.8 B	± 28.3 D	± 3.7 B	± 4.3 B	± 1.1 A	± 1.2 A	± 8.2 C	Sampling variability ^b	

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer Helpline: 01633 819024

- 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 up to April 2002.
- 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

E.4 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: effect of bonus payments by main industrial sector

Not seasonally adjusted

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
2004	Feb	118.1	115.2	3.8	3.9	116.5	117.0	4.3	4.4
	Mar	122.2	116.1	4.6	4.1	117.0	117.3	4.3	4.2
	Apr	115.0	117.1	4.6	4.3	119.4	119.8	4.1	4.2
	May	114.8	117.7	4.4	4.3	119.9	120.0	4.7	4.8
	Jun	116.1	118.1	4.4	4.4	122.3	121.8	5.7	5.9
	Jul	115.4	118.4	3.2	4.2	121.0	121.2	3.7	3.8
	Aug	114.8	118.8	4.2	4.6	123.0	122.7	5.0	4.7
	Sep	114.9	119.0	4.1	4.5	122.5	123.1	5.6	5.7
	Oct	115.7	119.2	4.4	4.6	121.7	122.3	5.1	5.2
	Nov	116.2	119.4	4.5	4.5	121.9	122.3	4.5	4.6
	Dec	119.5	120.1	4.2	4.5	123.3	122.8	4.7	4.7
2005	Jan	123.3	120.2	4.3	4.3	122.1	122.7	5.2	5.3
	Feb	124.9	120.0	5.7	4.2	122.2	122.8	4.9	5.0
	Mar	127.5	120.8	4.3	4.1	123.0	123.5	5.1	5.3
	Apr	119.9	122.1	4.2	4.2	125.6	126.1	5.2	5.2
	May	119.2	122.1	3.9	3.7	128.9	126.1	7.6	5.0
	Jun	120.4	122.5	3.8	3.7	126.9	126.5	3.7	3.8
	Jul	120.5	123.2	4.4	4.1	125.9	125.8	4.1	3.8
	Aug	119.0	123.1	3.7	3.6	126.8	126.4	3.1	3.0
	Sep	118.8	123.3	3.4	3.7	126.2	126.6	3.0	2.9
	Oct	119.1	123.5	2.9	3.6	126.5	126.7	3.9	3.7
	Nov	119.9	123.8	3.2	3.7	127.0	127.2	4.2	4.0
	Dec	124.6	124.5	4.2	3.7	129.2	128.1	4.8	4.3
2006	Jan R	127.2	124.8	3.1	3.9	126.8	127.2	3.8	3.7
	Feb P	131.8	124.9	5.6	4.1	128.5	128.8	5.1	4.9
Sampling variability ^a				± 2.9 B	± 0.7 A			± 1.1 A	± 1.2 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
2004	Feb	118.5	114.8	3.7	3.8	119.7	114.7	3.3	3.8
	Mar	123.5	115.8	4.7	4.1	123.7	115.6	5.2	4.0
	Apr	114.1	116.5	4.7	4.4	113.1	116.5	4.5	4.4
	May	113.6	117.1	4.3	4.2	112.6	117.2	3.8	4.1
	Jun	114.6	117.2	4.1	4.0	114.0	117.1	3.8	3.9
	Jul	114.2	117.7	3.1	4.3	113.1	117.6	2.6	4.1
	Aug	112.9	117.8	4.0	4.5	112.3	118.1	3.9	4.4
	Sep	113.1	117.9	3.7	4.2	112.2	118.1	3.8	4.3
	Oct	114.4	118.4	4.2	4.4	113.5	118.3	4.3	4.4
	Nov	114.9	118.7	4.5	4.4	113.6	118.5	4.5	4.5
	Dec	118.6	119.4	4.0	4.5	117.6	119.4	4.0	4.7
2005	Jan	123.7	119.5	4.2	4.0	125.9	119.8	4.1	4.0
	Feb	125.6	119.3	5.9	3.9	127.8	119.5	6.7	4.1
	Mar	128.6	120.2	4.2	3.8	129.1	120.4	4.3	4.2
	Apr	118.6	121.1	4.0	3.9	117.9	121.3	4.2	4.2
	May	117.0	121.1	2.9	3.3	116.3	121.3	3.3	3.5
	Jun	119.0	121.5	3.8	3.7	118.7	121.5	4.1	3.8
	Jul	119.3	122.6	4.5	4.1	118.8	122.8	5.0	4.5
	Aug	117.2	122.2	3.8	3.8	116.7	122.6	3.9	3.8
	Sep	117.1	122.5	3.6	3.9	115.7	122.4	3.1	3.6
	Oct	117.4	122.7	2.7	3.6	115.9	122.5	2.2	3.5
	Nov	118.3	123.0	3.0	3.7	116.9	122.6	2.8	3.5
	Dec	123.5	123.6	4.1	3.5	122.1	123.5	3.8	3.4
2006	Jan R	127.4	124.2	3.0	3.9	129.2	124.3	2.6	3.8
	Feb P	132.7	123.9	5.7	3.9	135.4	123.6	6.0	3.5
Sampling variability ^a				± 3.6 B	± 0.8 A			± 4.9 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: effect of bonus payments by main industrial sector

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
2004	Feb	115.1	114.2	4.0	3.6	114.9	114.4	3.6	3.4
	Mar	122.1	115.4	3.4	4.1	122.1	115.8	3.6	4.2
	Apr	115.9	115.7	4.7	3.9	115.6	115.9	4.6	3.7
	May	115.2	116.7	4.4	4.1	115.5	117.0	4.5	4.2
	Jun	115.3	116.7	4.0	4.1	114.9	116.9	4.1	4.0
	Jul	115.7	117.3	3.7	4.3	116.1	117.7	3.8	4.4
	Aug	113.4	116.6	3.3	4.0	113.6	116.9	3.5	4.3
	Sep	113.9	116.6	3.2	3.5	114.2	117.0	3.3	3.6
	Oct	115.4	117.9	3.8	4.3	115.4	117.9	3.5	4.1
	Nov	115.6	118.1	3.2	4.0	115.7	118.3	3.0	3.9
	Dec	119.5	118.6	3.9	4.0	119.8	118.9	3.9	4.0
2005	Jan	116.3	118.1	3.3	3.7	116.3	118.4	3.1	3.7
	Feb	119.6	118.6	4.0	3.8	119.2	118.7	3.7	3.8
	Mar	126.6	119.1	3.6	3.2	126.6	119.5	3.7	3.2
	Apr	120.2	120.0	3.8	3.7	120.0	120.2	3.8	3.7
	May	117.4	120.1	1.9	2.9	117.5	120.3	1.7	2.9
	Jun	118.5	120.7	2.8	3.4	118.2	120.9	2.8	3.4
	Jul	119.6	121.1	3.4	3.2	119.9	121.3	3.3	3.1
	Aug	117.9	121.1	4.0	3.9	118.1	121.3	3.9	3.7
	Sep	118.9	121.8	4.4	4.5	119.2	122.1	4.4	4.4
	Oct	120.1	122.4	4.1	3.8	120.4	122.7	4.4	4.0
	Nov	120.1	122.8	3.9	3.9	120.5	123.0	4.2	4.0
	Dec	125.3	123.3	4.9	4.0	125.1	123.5	4.4	3.9
2006	Jan R	121.7	123.3	4.6	4.4	121.9	123.6	4.8	4.4
	Feb P	125.0	124.0	4.5	4.6	125.3	124.3	5.1	4.7
Sampling variability ^a				± 1.7 A	± 1.1 A	± 1.7 A ± 1.1 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
2004	Feb	119.0	115.3	3.5	3.9
	Mar	122.0	116.0	5.0	4.1
	Apr	114.7	117.4	4.4	4.3
	May	114.4	117.9	4.0	4.3
	Jun	116.1	118.3	4.3	4.4
	Jul	115.1	118.5	2.8	4.0
	Aug	115.0	119.3	4.2	4.5
	Sep	114.8	119.4	4.2	4.7
	Oct	115.6	119.4	4.5	4.6
	Nov	115.7	119.5	4.5	4.5
	Dec	119.1	120.3	4.2	4.6
2005	Jan	125.0	120.5	4.4	4.4
	Feb	126.4	120.4	6.3	4.4
	Mar	127.6	121.2	4.6	4.5
	Apr	119.8	122.6	4.5	4.5
	May	119.4	122.5	4.4	3.9
	Jun	120.7	122.8	4.0	3.8
	Jul	120.5	123.6	4.7	4.3
	Aug	119.2	123.6	3.6	3.6
	Sep	118.3	123.5	3.0	3.4
	Oct	118.5	123.6	2.6	3.6
	Nov	119.4	123.9	3.1	3.6
	Dec	123.8	124.7	4.0	3.7
2006	Jan R	128.6	125.1	2.8	3.7
	Feb P	133.7	125.0	5.7	3.9
Sampling variability ^a				± 3.7 B	± 0.8 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.

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS

Customer Helpline: 01633 819024

R Revised
P Provisional

E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS^a

Index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 2002=100			Per cent change from a year earlier		Per cent change from a year earlier
		LNNQ	LOJF	LNNK	LOJE
	1995	89.7	5.8	83.2	1.5
	1996	93.5	4.2	83.8	0.8
	1997	95.9	2.7	86.1	2.7
	1998	99.1	3.3	89.3	3.7
	1999	98.8	-0.4	91.8	2.8
	2000	97.3	-1.5	94.2	2.7
	2001	98.1	0.8	97.8	3.8
	2002	100.0	2.0	100.0	2.2
	2003	99.1	-0.9	101.7	1.7
	2004	96.8	-2.4	103.6	1.8
	2005 P	97.9	1.2	106.5	2.9
	2003 Q1	101.3	1.9	100.9	1.9
	Q2	99.4	-1.4	101.7	1.7
	Q3	98.5	-0.7	102.4	2.1
	Q4	97.4	-3.2	101.9	1.0
	2004 Q1	97.2	-4.0	102.6	1.7
	Q2	96.8	-2.6	103.1	1.4
	Q3	97.0	-1.6	103.7	1.3
	Q4	96.2	-1.3	104.9	3.0
	2005 Q1	97.6	0.4	106.0	3.4
	Q2	97.0	0.2	106.3	3.0
	Q3	97.6	0.7	106.7	2.9
	Q4 P	99.5	3.4	107.2	2.2
	2004 Feb	97.5	-3.4		
	Mar	97.1	-4.1		
	Apr	96.5	-2.5		
	May	96.9	-3.1		
	Jun	96.9	-2.2		
	Jul	97.8	-0.4		
	Aug	97.1	-2.0		
	Sep	96.1	-2.4		
	Oct	96.9	-0.3		
	Nov	95.6	-2.6		
	Dec	96.0	-0.9		
	2005 Jan	96.4	-0.7		
	Feb	96.8	-0.7		
	Mar	99.6	2.6		
	Apr	97.8	1.3		
	May	96.6	-0.4		
	Jun	96.7	-0.3		
	Jul	96.8	-1.0		
	Aug	97.5	0.5		
	Sep	98.6	2.6		
	Oct	99.6	2.8		
	Nov	99.4	3.9		
	Dec	99.3	3.5		
	2006 Jan	99.1	2.9		
	Feb P	99.6	2.8		
Three months ending	2004 Jan	97.4	-3.6		
	Feb	97.1	-3.9		
	Mar	97.2	-4.0		
	Apr	97.0	-3.3		
	May	96.8	-3.2		
	Jun	96.8	-2.6		
	Jul	97.2	-1.9		
	Aug	97.2	-1.5		
	Sep	97.0	-1.6		
	Oct	96.7	-1.5		
	Nov	96.2	-1.7		
	Dec	96.2	-1.3		
	2005 Jan	96.0	-1.4		
	Feb	96.4	-0.8		
	Mar	97.6	0.4		
	Apr	98.0	1.0		
	May	98.0	1.2		
	Jun	97.0	0.2		
	Jul	96.7	-0.6		
	Aug	97.0	-0.3		
	Sep	97.6	0.7		
	Oct	98.6	2.0		
	Nov	99.2	3.1		
	Dec	99.5	3.4		
2006 Jan	99.3	3.4			
	Feb P	99.3	3.1		

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. Revisions have been made to the manufacturing series following benchmarking to revised 2003 and newly published 2004 Annual Business Inquiry datasets.

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.

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	
Wales	BCKI			DPAT			DPBE			ZMQC	ZMQE	DPBP	ZMQD	ZMQF	
2000) Annual	57.9	44.7	13.1	4.4	6.6	2.1	57.3	..	..	44.4	12.9	4.4	6.5	2.0
2001) averages	51.8	39.9	11.9	4.0	5.6	2.0	51.2	..	..	39.6	11.7	3.9	5.6	1.9
2002)	47.6	36.6	11.0	3.6	5.3	1.7	47.1	..	..	36.3	10.7	3.6	5.2	1.7
2003)	45.1	34.3	10.8	3.3	4.9	1.7	44.6	..	..	34.1	10.6	3.3	4.8	1.6
2004)	40.7	30.7	10.0	3.0	4.4	1.5	40.2	..	..	30.4	9.8	3.0	4.3	1.5
2005)	41.7	31.6	10.1	3.0	4.3	1.5	41.2	..	..	31.3	9.9	3.0	4.3	1.5
2005 Mar 10	42.2	32.1	10.1	3.0	4.4	1.5	39.2	0.4	0.1	29.7	9.5	2.8	4.1	1.4	
Apr 14	41.1	31.2	9.9	3.0	4.3	1.5	39.8	0.6	0.4	30.2	9.6	2.9	4.1	1.5	
May 12	40.6	30.9	9.7	2.9	4.2	1.5	40.6	0.8	0.6	30.9	9.7	2.9	4.2	1.5	
Jun 9	39.8	30.4	9.4	2.9	4.2	1.4	41.5	0.9	0.8	31.6	9.9	3.0	4.3	1.5	
Jul 14	41.2	31.0	10.2	3.0	4.2	1.5	41.6	0.1	0.6	31.7	9.9	3.0	4.3	1.5	
Aug 11	41.9	31.2	10.7	3.0	4.3	1.6	41.6	0.0	0.3	31.8	9.8	3.0	4.4	1.5	
Sep 8	41.2	30.8	10.4	3.0	4.2	1.6	42.1	0.5	0.2	32.0	10.1	3.0	4.4	1.5	
Oct 13	40.9	30.8	10.1	2.9	4.2	1.5	43.0	0.9	0.5	32.7	10.3	3.1	4.5	1.6	
Nov 10	42.3	32.0	10.3	3.0	4.4	1.6	43.7	0.7	0.7	33.2	10.5	3.1	4.5	1.6	
Dec 8	43.7	33.4	10.3	3.1	4.6	1.6	43.9	0.2	0.6	33.4	10.5	3.2	4.6	1.6	
2006 Jan 12	47.2	35.9	11.3	3.4	4.9	1.7	43.4	-0.5	0.1	32.8	10.6	3.1	4.5	1.6	
Feb 9	48.3	36.7	11.6	3.5	5.0	1.8	44.4	1.0	0.2	33.7	10.7	3.2	4.6	1.6	
Mar 9 P	47.9	36.4	11.5	3.4	5.0	1.7	45.1	0.7	0.4	34.2	10.9	3.2	4.7	1.6	
Scotland	BCKJ			DPAU			DPBF			ZMQG	ZMQI	DPBQ	ZMQH	ZMQJ	
2000) Annual	119.4	92.1	27.3	4.6	6.6	2.3	116.3	..	..	90.3	26.0	4.5	6.4	2.2
2001) averages	108.0	83.6	24.4	4.0	5.9	1.9	105.2	..	..	82.0	23.2	3.9	5.8	1.8
2002)	104.5	80.7	23.8	3.9	5.9	1.9	102.0	..	..	79.3	22.6	3.8	5.8	1.8
2003)	102.3	78.4	23.9	3.8	5.6	1.9	99.5	..	..	76.9	22.6	3.7	5.5	1.8
2004)	94.8	72.2	22.6	3.6	5.2	1.8	92.0	..	..	70.7	21.3	3.5	5.1	1.7
2005)	88.5	66.7	21.7	3.3	4.8	1.7	85.9	..	..	65.3	20.6	3.2	4.7	1.6
2005 Mar 10	93.6	71.0	22.5	3.5	5.1	1.8	86.1	0.2	-0.6	65.5	20.6	3.2	4.7	1.6	
Apr 14	90.4	68.7	21.7	3.4	4.9	1.7	86.1	0.0	-0.2	65.5	20.6	3.2	4.7	1.6	
May 12	88.5	67.2	21.3	3.3	4.8	1.7	86.6	0.5	0.2	65.9	20.7	3.2	4.7	1.6	
Jun 9	87.0	65.7	21.4	3.3	4.7	1.7	86.3	-0.3	0.1	65.6	20.7	3.2	4.7	1.6	
Jul 14	88.5	65.7	22.8	3.3	4.7	1.8	84.9	-1.4	-0.4	64.8	20.1	3.2	4.7	1.6	
Aug 11	89.4	66.1	23.3	3.3	4.8	1.8	85.5	0.6	-0.4	65.0	20.5	3.2	4.7	1.6	
Sep 8	83.8	62.6	21.2	3.1	4.5	1.6	86.0	0.5	-0.1	65.4	20.6	3.2	4.7	1.6	
Oct 13	82.0	61.7	20.3	3.1	4.4	1.6	85.8	-0.2	0.3	65.2	20.6	3.2	4.7	1.6	
Nov 10	82.8	62.7	20.1	3.1	4.5	1.6	85.7	-0.1	0.1	65.1	20.6	3.2	4.7	1.6	
Dec 8	83.6	63.8	19.9	3.1	4.6	1.5	85.4	-0.3	-0.2	64.8	20.6	3.2	4.7	1.6	
2006 Jan 12	92.6	70.4	22.2	3.5	5.1	1.7	84.1	-1.3	-0.6	63.6	20.5	3.1	4.6	1.6	
Feb 9	95.2	72.0	23.2	3.6	5.2	1.8	86.0	1.9	0.1	65.2	20.8	3.2	4.7	1.6	
Mar 9 P	95.4	72.0	23.3	3.6	5.2	1.8	87.6	1.6	0.7	66.4	21.2	3.3	4.8	1.6	
Northern Ireland	BCKK			DPAV			DPBG			ZMQO	ZMQQ	DPBR	ZMQP	ZMQR	
2000) Annual	42.1	32.1	10.1	5.3	7.2	2.8	42.1	..	..	32.0	10.1	5.3	7.2	2.8
2001) averages	39.6	30.0	9.6	4.9	6.6	2.7	39.5	..	..	30.0	9.5	4.9	6.6	2.7
2002)	36.5	27.9	8.7	4.4	6.1	2.3	36.4	..	..	27.8	8.6	4.4	6.1	2.3
2003)	34.7	26.5	8.2	4.2	5.8	2.2	34.6	..	..	26.4	8.2	4.1	5.8	2.2
2004)	31.0	23.5	7.4	3.7	5.1	2.0	30.8	..	..	23.5	7.4	3.6	5.0	1.9
2005)	28.7	21.8	7.0	3.3	4.6	1.8	28.6	..	..	21.7	6.9	3.3	4.6	1.8
2005 Mar 10	29.2	22.6	6.6	3.4	4.7	1.7	28.9	-0.2	-0.1	22.0	6.9	3.4	4.6	1.8	
Apr 14	28.6	22.1	6.5	3.3	4.7	1.7	28.8	-0.1	-0.1	21.9	6.9	3.3	4.6	1.8	
May 12	28.0	21.7	6.3	3.2	4.6	1.6	28.7	-0.1	-0.1	21.8	6.9	3.3	4.6	1.8	
Jun 9	28.2	21.4	6.7	3.3	4.5	1.7	28.7	0.0	-0.1	21.8	6.9	3.3	4.6	1.8	
Jul 14	29.6	21.7	7.9	3.4	4.6	2.0	28.2	-0.5	-0.2	21.5	6.7	3.3	4.5	1.7	
Aug 11	30.3	21.9	8.4	3.5	4.6	2.2	28.2	0.0	-0.2	21.4	6.8	3.3	4.5	1.8	
Sep 8	29.1	21.4	7.7	3.4	4.5	2.0	28.1	-0.1	-0.2	21.3	6.8	3.3	4.5	1.8	
Oct 13	27.7	20.8	6.9	3.2	4.4	1.8	28.2	0.1	0.0	21.3	6.9	3.3	4.5	1.8	
Nov 10	27.5	20.9	6.6	3.2	4.4	1.7	28.6	0.4	0.1	21.5	7.1	3.3	4.5	1.8	
Dec 8	27.2	20.9	6.3	3.2	4.4	1.6	28.4	-0.2	0.1	21.4	7.0	3.3	4.5	1.8	
2006 Jan 12	28.7	22.0	6.8	3.3	4.6	1.7	28.2	-0.2	0.0	21.2	7.0	3.3	4.5	1.8	
Feb 9	29.0	22.1	6.9	3.4	4.6	1.8	28.3	0.1	-0.1	21.2	7.1	3.3	4.5	1.8	
Mar 9 P	28.6	21.8	6.8	3.3	4.6	1.8	28.4	0.1	0.0	21.3	7.1	3.3	4.5	1.8	

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. All the seasonally adjusted claimant count series have been revised back to January 2003 following the latest annual review. For further details see pp157-9.

b The national and regional rates are calculated using denominator = claimant count + workforce jobs. These rates are not consistent with the sub regional percentages in Tables F.12 and F.13 which reflect the claimant count series as proportions of the resident working age population.

P Seasonally adjusted figures are provisional.

Note: 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 sought and usual occupation

At March 9 2006

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		SOC 2000 Sub- major groups		Sought Occupations						Usual Occupations					
				Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All	
Description				(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
Corporate managers	11	24.8	3.4	7.5	3.0	32.3	3.3	24.6	3.4	7.5	3.0	32.2	3.3		
Managers and proprietors in agriculture and services	12	6.5	0.9	2.4	1.0	9.0	0.9	6.6	0.9	2.5	1.0	9.1	0.9		
Science and technology professionals	21	13.0	1.8	1.2	0.5	14.2	1.4	12.4	1.7	1.1	0.4	13.6	1.4		
Health professionals	22	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1		
Teaching and research professionals	23	4.9	0.7	4.0	1.6	8.9	0.9	4.8	0.7	3.9	1.5	8.6	0.9		
Business and public service professionals	24	4.0	0.6	1.9	0.8	6.0	0.6	3.8	0.5	1.9	0.7	5.7	0.6		
Science and technology associate professionals	31	11.6	1.6	1.0	0.4	12.6	1.3	11.3	1.5	1.1	0.4	12.3	1.3		
Health and social welfare associate professionals	32	3.6	0.5	3.1	1.2	6.6	0.7	3.4	0.5	3.0	1.2	6.4	0.6		
Protective service occupations	33	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.1		
Culture media and sports occupations	34	17.7	2.4	5.4	2.1	23.1	2.4	16.4	2.3	5.0	2.0	21.4	2.2		
Business and public service associate professionals	35	10.5	1.4	3.6	1.4	14.2	1.4	10.3	1.4	3.6	1.4	13.9	1.4		
Administrative occupations	41	45.4	6.2	43.0	17.0	88.4	9.0	44.3	6.1	41.3	16.3	85.6	8.7		
Secretarial and related occupations	42	0.8	0.1	9.5	3.8	10.4	1.1	1.0	0.1	10.1	4.0	11.1	1.1		
Skilled agricultural trades	51	16.5	2.3	0.9	0.3	17.3	1.8	16.0	2.2	0.8	0.3	16.8	1.7		
Skilled metal and electrical trades	52	34.0	4.7	0.5	0.2	34.5	3.5	31.9	4.4	0.4	0.2	32.3	3.3		
Skilled constructions and building trades	53	48.9	6.7	0.5	0.2	49.4	5.0	45.6	6.2	0.4	0.2	46.0	4.7		
Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	54	15.2	2.1	2.3	0.9	17.5	1.8	14.0	1.9	2.3	0.9	16.3	1.7		
Caring personal service occupations	61	7.4	1.0	28.1	11.1	35.5	3.6	6.9	0.9	26.4	10.4	33.2	3.4		
Leisure and other personal service occupations	62	6.3	0.9	7.4	2.9	13.7	1.4	6.3	0.9	7.0	2.8	13.3	1.4		
Sales occupations	71	66.0	9.0	64.1	25.3	130.1	13.2	66.2	9.1	63.0	24.9	129.2	13.1		
Customer service occupations	72	8.9	1.2	6.0	2.4	14.9	1.5	9.8	1.3	6.5	2.6	16.3	1.7		
Process, plant and machine operatives	81	38.0	5.2	6.4	2.5	44.4	4.5	38.8	5.3	6.8	2.7	45.6	4.6		
Transport & mobile machine drivers and operatives	82	60.5	8.3	1.8	0.7	62.3	6.3	56.4	7.7	1.7	0.7	58.1	5.9		
Elementary trades, plant and storage related occupations	91	225.0	30.8	21.1	8.3	246.1	25.0	236.6	32.4	23.9	9.4	260.5	26.5		
Elementary administration and service occupations	92	57.1	7.8	29.7	11.7	86.8	8.8	59.4	8.1	31.2	12.3	90.6	9.2		
Unknown occupations		2.2	0.3	1.4	0.5	3.6	0.4	2.2	0.3	1.4	0.5	3.6	0.4		
Total		730.3	100.0	253.2	100.0	983.5	100.0	730.3	100.0	253.2	100.0	983.5	100.0		

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

Note: Only computerised claims are analysed by occupation. These figures differ in total from those given in tables F1, F12 and F13. The latter include clerically processed claims which currently amount to around 1 per cent of the total claimant count.

F.12 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics: counties, unitary and local authorities

At March 9 2006

Not seasonally adjusted

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Sevenoaks	472	230	702	1.1	WALES	36,430	11,492	47,922	2.7
Shepway	1,365	439	1,804	3.1	Blaenau Gwent	1,462	420	1,882	4.6
Swale	1,584	619	2,203	2.9	Bridgend	1,716	576	2,292	2.9
Thanet	2,246	671	2,917	4.1	Caerphilly	2,610	855	3,465	3.3
Tonbridge and Malling	662	254	916	1.4	Cardiff	4,311	1,143	5,454	2.7
Tunbridge Wells	585	211	796	1.3	Carmarthenshire	1,640	547	2,187	2.1
Oxfordshire	3,572	1,260	4,832	1.2	Ceredigion	494	199	693	1.4
Cherwell	822	341	1,163	1.4	Conwy	1,275	391	1,666	2.7
Oxford	1,413	407	1,820	1.8	Denbighshire	1,027	332	1,359	2.5
South Oxfordshire	559	216	775	1.0	Flintshire	1,441	508	1,949	2.1
Vale of White Horse	436	176	612	0.9	Gwynedd	1,466	479	1,945	2.8
West Oxfordshire	342	120	462	0.8	Isle of Anglesey	1,082	354	1,436	3.6
Surrey	4,767	1,861	6,628	1.0	Merthyr Tydfil	1,065	303	1,368	4.1
Elmbridge	507	229	736	0.9	Monmouthshire	594	237	831	1.6
Epsom and Ewell	298	124	422	1.0	Neath Port Talbot	1,863	558	2,421	3.0
Guildford	621	233	854	1.0	Newport	2,131	647	2,778	3.3
Mole Valley	244	98	342	0.7	Pembrokeshire	1,169	442	1,611	2.4
Reigate and Banstead	497	236	733	0.9	Powys	1,005	408	1,413	1.9
Runnymede	434	123	557	1.1	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	3,216	1,049	4,265	3.0
Spelthorne	613	220	833	1.5	Swansea	2,949	862	3,811	2.8
Surrey Heath	331	148	479	0.9	Torfaen	1,136	328	1,464	2.7
Tandridge	287	110	397	0.8	Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,444	427	1,871	2.6
Waverley	421	151	572	0.8	Wrexham	1,334	427	1,761	2.2
Woking	514	189	703	1.2					
West Sussex	4,782	1,723	6,505	1.5	SCOTLAND	72,029	23,332	95,361	3.0
Adur	416	177	593	1.8	Aberdeen City	1,799	510	2,309	1.7
Arun	1,099	354	1,453	1.9	Aberdeenshire	1,143	473	1,616	1.1
Chichester	629	254	883	1.4	Angus	1,368	496	1,864	2.9
Crawley	753	298	1,051	1.7	Argyll and Bute	1,098	422	1,520	2.8
Horsham	643	231	874	1.2	Clackmannanshire	782	236	1,018	3.4
Mid Sussex	527	182	709	0.9	Dumfries and Galloway	1,729	694	2,423	2.8
Worthing	715	227	942	1.7	Dundee City	3,032	869	3,901	4.4
SOUTH WEST	36,560	13,580	50,140	1.7	East Ayrshire	2,354	838	3,192	4.3
Bath and North East Somerset UA	944	292	1,236	1.2	East Dunbartonshire	881	268	1,149	1.8
Bournemouth UA	1,503	480	1,983	2.0	East Lothian	649	203	852	1.6
Bristol, City of UA	4,688	1,583	6,271	2.4	East Renfrewshire	598	213	811	1.5
North Somerset UA	1,042	334	1,376	1.2	Edinburgh, City of	5,474	1,792	7,266	2.4
Plymouth UA	2,840	1,055	3,895	2.5	Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	437	114	551	3.6
Poole UA	701	276	977	1.2	Falkirk	1,997	656	2,653	2.9
South Gloucestershire UA	1,227	464	1,691	1.1	Fife	6,330	2,088	8,418	3.8
Swindon UA	1,686	712	2,398	2.1	Glasgow City	12,772	3,593	16,365	4.3
Torbay UA	1,579	520	2,099	2.8	Highland	2,351	908	3,259	2.5
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	4,481	1,918	6,399	2.1	Inverclyde	1,920	459	2,379	4.7
Caradon	497	226	723	1.5	Midlothian	863	310	1,173	2.4
Carrick	781	267	1,048	2.0	Moray	942	403	1,345	2.5
Kerrier	771	330	1,101	2.0	North Ayrshire	3,060	1,043	4,103	5.0
North Cornwall	665	331	996	2.1	North Lanarkshire	4,986	1,658	6,644	3.3
Penwith	691	320	1,011	2.7	Orkney Islands	136	57	193	1.6
Restormel	1,068	439	1,507	2.6	Perth and Kinross	1,231	431	1,662	2.0
Isles of Scilly	8	5	13	1.0	Renfrewshire	2,423	798	3,221	3.0
Devon	4,398	1,798	6,196	1.5	Scottish Borders	990	313	1,243	1.9
East Devon	523	217	740	1.1	Shetland Islands	189	81	270	2.0
Exeter	874	313	1,187	1.6	South Ayrshire	1,814	559	2,373	3.6
Mid Devon	423	164	587	1.4	South Lanarkshire	3,809	1,200	5,009	2.6
North Devon	786	303	1,089	2.1	Stirling	871	302	1,173	2.2
South Hams	322	160	482	1.0	West Dunbartonshire	2,063	661	2,724	4.7
Teignbridge	714	262	976	1.4	West Lothian	1,998	684	2,682	2.6
Torridge	536	275	811	2.3					
West Devon	220	104	324	1.1	NORTHERN IRELAND	21,838	6,811	28,649	2.7
Dorset	1,983	749	2,732	1.2	Antrim	443	164	607	1.9
Christchurch	215	91	306	1.3	Ards	736	253	989	2.1
East Dorset	293	84	377	0.8	Armagh	431	129	560	1.7
North Dorset	200	98	298	0.8	Ballymena	580	220	800	2.2
Purbeck	148	80	228	0.9	Ballymoney	280	122	402	2.3
West Dorset	391	165	556	1.1	Banbridge	265	99	364	1.3
Weymouth and Portland	736	231	967	2.5	Belfast	5,521	1,380	6,901	4.2
Gloucestershire	4,578	1,553	6,131	1.8	Carrickfergus	422	122	544	2.3
Cheltenham	1,222	349	1,571	2.3	Castlereagh	461	103	564	1.4
Cotswold	357	147	504	1.0	Coleraine	779	253	1,032	3.0
Forest of Dean	596	255	851	1.8	Cookstown	268	117	385	1.9
Gloucester	1,262	391	1,653	2.4	Craigavon	857	255	1,112	2.2
Stroud	683	244	927	1.4	Derry	2,778	772	3,550	5.3
Tewkesbury	458	167	625	1.3	Down	702	243	945	2.3
Somerset	2,973	1,087	4,060	1.4	Dungannon	338	177	515	1.7
Mendip	636	231	867	1.4	Fermanagh	724	231	955	2.6
Sedgemoor	714	269	983	1.5	Lame	300	109	409	2.2
South Somerset	796	298	1,094	1.2	Limavady	440	200	640	3.0
Taunton Deane	568	202	770	1.2	Lisburn	1,184	296	1,480	2.2
West Somerset	259	87	346	1.8	Magherafelt	240	130	370	1.5
Wiltshire	1,937	759	2,696	1.0	Moyle	239	105	344	3.5
Kennet	283	99	382	0.8	Newry and Mourne	971	328	1,299	2.4
North Wiltshire	539	237	776	1.0	Newtownabbey	827	237	1,064	2.2
Salisbury	411	132	543	0.8	North Down	660	243	903	1.9
West Wiltshire	704	291	995	1.4	Omagh	522	237	759	2.4
					Strabane	870	286	1,156	4.9

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

^a Percentage of working-age population of area. The denominator used to calculate these percentages for local authorities has now been updated to use mid-2004 population estimates. These proportions are different from the national and regional claimant count rates shown in Tables F.1 and A.3. For further details see p55, Labour Market Trends, February 2003.

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics: United Kingdom parliamentary constituencies

F.13

At March 9 2006

Not seasonally adjusted

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
LONDON	121,052	49,204	170,256	3.4	EastSussex				
Greater London					Bexhill and Battle	637	221	858	1.9
Barking	1,413	502	1,915	3.8	Brighton Kemptown	1,465	513	1,978	3.7
Battersea	1,453	611	2,064	3.0	Brighton Pavilion	1,463	573	2,036	3.3
Beckenham	1,068	437	1,505	2.4	Eastbourne	1,225	426	1,651	3.1
Bethnal Green and Bow	3,637	1,261	4,898	6.3	Hastings and Rye	1,593	546	2,139	3.7
Bexleyheath and Crayford	757	335	1,092	2.2	Hove	1,192	454	1,646	2.8
Brent East	2,158	828	2,986	4.5	Lewes	607	223	830	1.8
Brent North	1,043	437	1,480	2.5	Wealden	493	175	668	1.1
Brent South	2,509	966	3,475	6.1	Hampshire				
Brentford and Isleworth	1,174	570	1,744	2.2	Aldershot	716	266	982	1.3
Bromley and Chislehurst	774	351	1,125	2.0	Basingstoke	703	294	997	1.5
Camberwell and Peckham	2,636	990	3,626	6.7	East Hampshire	534	202	736	1.2
Carshalton and Wallington	982	434	1,416	2.4	Eastleigh	622	235	857	1.4
Chingford and Woodford Green	878	385	1,263	2.5	Fareham	536	179	715	1.3
Chipping Barnet	939	434	1,373	2.2	Gosport	646	237	883	1.6
Cities of London and Westminster	1,403	664	2,067	2.2	Havant	987	335	1,322	2.6
Croydon Central	1,519	641	2,160	3.0	New Forest East	407	172	579	1.1
Croydon North	2,224	896	3,120	4.0	New Forest West	285	101	386	0.9
Croydon South	772	329	1,101	1.8	North East Hampshire	344	153	497	0.8
Dagenham	1,442	608	2,050	4.1	North West Hampshire	429	193	622	1.0
Dulwich and West Norwood	2,054	841	2,895	4.1	Portsmouth North	882	304	1,186	2.2
Ealing North	1,454	619	2,073	2.7	Portsmouth South	1,401	491	1,892	2.9
Ealing Southall	1,866	821	2,687	3.2	Romsey	354	126	480	0.9
Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,107	779	2,886	3.6	Southampton Itchen	1,553	431	1,984	3.0
East Ham	2,596	976	3,572	4.8	Southampton Test	1,188	368	1,556	2.3
Edmonton	2,110	879	2,989	5.1	Winchester	498	169	667	1.0
Eltham	1,244	516	1,760	3.5	Kent				
Enfield North	1,503	631	2,134	3.5	Ashford	809	295	1,104	1.8
Enfield, Southgate	1,132	477	1,609	2.8	Canterbury	899	304	1,203	2.0
Erith and Thamesmead	2,098	803	2,901	4.8	Chatham and Aylesford	1,243	423	1,666	2.8
Feltham and Heston	1,341	594	1,935	2.9	Dartford	858	373	1,231	2.1
Finchley and Golders Green	1,242	592	1,834	2.5	Dover	1,327	444	1,771	3.3
Greenwich and Woolwich	2,006	828	2,834	4.8	Faversham and Mid Kent	637	292	929	1.7
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	2,599	1,016	3,615	5.3	Folkestone and Hythe	1,365	439	1,804	3.3
Hackney South and Shoreditch	3,178	1,191	4,369	6.2	Gillingham	1,033	410	1,443	2.3
Hammersmith and Fulham	1,729	727	2,456	2.7	Gravesham	1,337	546	1,883	3.2
Hampstead and Highgate	1,608	702	2,310	3.1	Maidstone and The Weald	700	255	955	1.6
Harrow East	1,258	588	1,846	2.7	Medway	1,363	483	1,846	3.3
Harrow West	909	431	1,340	2.1	North Thanet	1,582	494	2,076	4.0
Hayes and Harlington	1,301	557	1,858	3.5	Sevenoaks	375	186	561	1.1
Hendon	1,548	643	2,191	3.2	Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,331	512	1,843	3.3
Holborn and St Pancras	2,387	917	3,304	4.6	South Thanet	1,141	341	1,482	3.2
Hornchurch	614	282	896	1.9	Tonbridge and Malling	491	193	684	1.3
Hornsey and Wood Green	2,046	863	2,909	3.8	Tunbridge Wells	521	192	713	1.3
Ilford North	956	433	1,389	2.4	Oxfordshire				
Ilford South	2,023	859	2,882	4.2	Banbury	718	309	1,027	1.4
Islington North	2,399	1,092	3,491	5.3	Henley	328	103	431	0.8
Islington South and Finsbury	1,945	874	2,819	4.7	Oxford East	1,254	343	1,597	2.4
Kensington and Chelsea	897	531	1,428	1.6	Oxford West and Abingdon	466	174	640	0.9
Kingston and Surbiton	835	335	1,170	1.6	Wantage	447	205	652	1.1
Lewisham East	1,591	554	2,145	4.2	Witney	359	126	485	0.8
Lewisham West	1,956	695	2,651	4.6	Surrey				
Lewisham, Deptford	2,211	848	3,059	5.0	East Surrey	383	140	523	0.8
Leyton and Wanstead	1,790	670	2,460	4.1	Epsom and Ewell	397	185	582	1.0
Mitcham and Morden	1,583	583	2,166	3.5	Esher and Walton	427	197	624	1.0
North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,690	1,106	3,796	4.6	Guildford	534	186	720	1.1
Old Bexley and Sidcup	562	243	805	1.6	Mole Valley	265	106	371	0.7
Orpington	895	366	1,261	2.1	Reigate	339	159	498	0.9
Poplar and Canning Town	3,708	1,228	4,936	6.2	Runnymede and Weybridge	514	155	669	1.1
Putney	909	406	1,315	2.2	South West Surrey	348	127	475	0.8
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,355	1,038	3,393	3.9	Surrey Heath	416	187	603	0.9
Richmond Park	698	333	1,031	1.5	Woking	531	199	730	1.2
Romford	629	281	910	2.0	WestSussex				
Ruislip - Northwood	553	252	805	1.6	Arundel and South Downs	392	137	529	1.0
Streatham	2,578	1,044	3,622	4.5	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	864	280	1,144	2.3
Sutton and Cheam	664	251	915	1.7	Chichester	611	240	851	1.5
Tooting	1,343	538	1,881	2.7	Crawley	753	298	1,051	1.7
Tottenham	3,914	1,479	5,393	7.2	East Worthing and Shoreham	630	250	880	1.7
Twickenham	633	301	934	1.3	Horsham	554	196	750	1.2
Upminster	642	296	938	2.3	Mid Sussex	391	146	537	0.9
Uxbridge	797	333	1,130	2.2	Worthing West	587	176	763	1.6
Vauxhall	3,131	1,219	4,350	5.4	Wight, Isle of				
Walthamstow	2,383	824	3,207	5.2	Isle of Wight	1,740	598	2,338	3.1
West Ham	2,483	929	3,412	5.4	SOUTH WEST	36,560	13,580	50,140	1.7
Wimbledon	588	311	899	1.4	Avon (former county)				
SOUTH EAST	64,128	23,260	87,388	1.8	Bath	631	189	820	1.4
Berkshire (former county)					Bristol East	1,495	515	2,010	3.4
Bracknell	645	239	884	1.2	Bristol North West	969	293	1,262	1.9
Maidenhead	566	192	758	1.4	Bristol South	1,181	422	1,603	2.7
Newbury	559	219	778	1.2	Bristol West	1,032	342	1,374	1.7
Reading East	994	316	1,310	1.9	Kingswood	778	307	1,085	1.7
Reading West	985	390	1,375	2.2	Northavon	407	145	552	0.9
Slough	1,296	469	1,765	2.5	Wansdyke	366	126	492	0.9
Spelthorne	630	229	859	1.5	Weston-Super-Mare	752	250	1,002	1.8
Windsor	472	180	652	1.1	Woodspring	290	84	374	0.7
Wokingham	382	177	559	0.9					
Buckinghamshire									
Aylesbury	723	253	976	1.4					
Beaconsfield	426	194	620	1.2					
Buckingham	319	127	446	0.8					
Chesham and Amersham	518	166	684	1.3					
Milton Keynes South West	1,481	543	2,024	2.9					
North East Milton Keynes	1,095	394	1,489	2.2					
Wycombe	1,017	381	1,398	2.2					

^a Percentage of working-age population of area. The denominators used to calculate these percentages for constituencies relate to mid-2001, except for Northern Ireland which now use mid-2004 population estimates. These proportions are different from the national and regional claimant count rates shown in Tables F.1 and A.3. For further details see p55, Labour Market Trends, February 2003.

F.13 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics: United Kingdom parliamentary constituencies

At March 9 2006

Not seasonally adjusted

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly					SCOTLAND	72,029	23,332	95,361	3.0
Falmouth and Camborne	909	338	1,247	2.2	Aberdeen North	1,086	255	1,341	2.2
North Cornwall	1,085	517	1,602	2.5	Aberdeen South	613	207	820	1.4
South East Cornwall	658	297	955	1.6	Airdrie and Shotts	1,344	502	1,846	3.5
St Ives	912	436	1,348	2.4	Angus	1,178	422	1,600	3.3
Truro and St Austell	917	330	1,247	2.1	Argyll and Bute	1,100	424	1,524	2.8
Devon					Ayr, Carrick and Cumnock	1,815	595	2,410	4.3
East Devon	366	153	519	1.1	Banff and Buchan	626	278	904	1.7
Exeter	874	313	1,187	1.7	Berwickshire, Roxburgh and Selkirk	829	282	1,111	2.1
North Devon	806	314	1,120	2.1	Caitness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	855	330	1,185	3.3
Plymouth, Devonport	1,114	440	1,554	2.6	Central Ayrshire	1,598	580	2,178	4.0
Plymouth, Sutton	1,512	517	2,029	3.5	Coatbridge, Chryston and Bellshill	1,321	420	1,741	3.1
South West Devon	330	165	495	0.9	Cumbernauld, Kilsyth and Kirkintilloch East	1,149	361	1,510	2.7
Teignbridge	655	238	893	1.5	Dumfries and Galloway	1,233	490	1,723	3.1
Tiverton and Honiton	560	217	777	1.3	Dumfriesshire, Clydesdale and Tweeddale	734	283	1,017	2.1
Torbay	1,270	410	1,680	3.0	Dundee East	1,388	403	1,791	3.6
Torridge and West Devon	742	372	1,114	1.8	Dundee West	1,847	544	2,391	4.3
Totnes	588	234	822	1.6	Dunfermline and West Fife	1,545	500	2,045	3.7
Dorset					Dunbartonshire	523	166	689	1.3
Bournemouth East	755	222	977	2.0	East Kilbride, Strathaven and Lesmahagow	996	333	1,329	2.2
Bournemouth West	748	258	1,006	2.1	East Lothian	649	203	852	1.6
Christchurch	359	137	496	1.1	East Renfrewshire	617	216	833	1.5
Mid Dorset and North Poole	327	146	473	0.9	Edinburgh East	1,375	398	1,773	2.9
North Dorset	317	129	446	0.8	Edinburgh North and Leith	1,468	486	1,954	3.1
Poole	482	176	658	1.4	Edinburgh South	643	245	888	1.6
South Dorset	816	274	1,090	2.1	Edinburgh South West	1,161	391	1,552	2.4
West Dorset	383	163	546	1.1	Edinburgh West	823	269	1,092	2.1
Gloucestershire					Falkirk	1,320	442	1,762	2.8
Cheltenham	1,124	313	1,437	2.5	Glasgow Central	1,913	477	2,390	4.4
Cotswold	383	160	543	1.1	Glasgow East	2,074	610	2,684	5.0
Forest of Dean	617	260	877	1.7	Glasgow North	1,264	387	1,651	3.3
Gloucester	1,262	391	1,653	2.5	Glasgow North East	2,427	664	3,091	5.7
Stroud	657	231	888	1.5	Glasgow North West	1,712	459	2,171	4.4
Tewkesbury	535	198	733	1.4	Glasgow South	1,374	411	1,785	3.2
Somerset					Glasgow South West	1,925	566	2,491	5.0
Bridgwater	759	280	1,039	1.9	Glenrothes	2,009	633	2,642	4.9
Somerton and Frome	464	187	651	1.1	Gordon	324	132	456	0.8
Taunton	592	209	801	1.3	Inverclyde	1,920	459	2,379	4.6
Wells	543	205	748	1.3	Inverness, Nairn, Badenoch and Strathspey	853	295	1,148	2.1
Yeovil	615	206	821	1.5	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,790	615	2,405	4.2
Wiltshire					Kirkcaldy and Cowdenbeath	2,093	712	2,805	5.0
Devizes	468	187	655	1.0	Lanark and Hamilton East	1,168	385	1,553	2.6
North Swindon	697	333	1,030	1.8	Linlithgow and East Falkirk	1,380	443	1,823	2.9
North Wiltshire	433	177	610	1.0	Livingston	1,295	455	1,750	2.6
Salisbury	393	121	514	0.8	Midlothian	867	313	1,180	2.4
South Swindon	1,010	389	1,399	2.3	Moray	942	403	1,345	2.5
Westbury	622	264	886	1.4	Motherwell and Wishaw	1,527	477	2,004	3.8
WALES	36,430	11,492	47,922	2.7	Na h-Eileanan an Iar	437	114	551	3.6
Aberavon	858	260	1,118	3.0	North Ayrshire and Arran	2,025	650	2,675	4.8
Alyn and Deeside	773	255	1,028	2.1	North East Fife	683	243	926	1.9
Blaenau Gwent	1,462	420	1,882	4.5	Ochil and South Perthshire	1,044	331	1,375	2.4
Brecon and Radnorshire	565	215	780	2.0	Orkney and Shetland	325	138	463	1.8
Bridgend	948	342	1,290	2.8	Paisley and Renfrewshire North	1,005	358	1,363	2.5
Caernarfon	684	223	907	2.6	Paisley and Renfrewshire South	1,417	440	1,857	3.5
Caerphilly	1,396	433	1,829	3.4	Perth and North Perthshire	956	333	1,289	2.4
Cardiff Central	1,148	296	1,444	2.7	Ross, Skye and Lochaber	643	283	926	2.5
Cardiff North	583	190	773	1.5	Rutherglen and Hamilton West	1,576	450	2,026	3.4
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,492	390	1,882	3.6	Stirling	871	302	1,173	2.2
Cardiff West	1,267	303	1,570	3.3	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	293	110	403	0.8
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	494	210	704	1.8	West Dunbartonshire	2,061	659	2,720	4.7
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	676	218	894	2.1	NORTHERN IRELAND	21,838	6,811	28,649	2.7
Ceredigion	494	199	693	1.5	Belfast East	900	197	1,097	2.4
Clwyd South	646	235	881	2.0	Belfast North	1,785	426	2,211	4.6
Clwyd West	743	223	966	2.5	Belfast South	1,094	337	1,431	2.3
Conwy	951	275	1,226	3.0	Belfast West	2,529	593	3,122	6.1
Cynon Valley	956	313	1,269	3.4	East Antrim	1,144	330	1,474	2.8
Delyn	668	253	921	2.2	East Londonderry	1,219	453	1,672	3.0
Gower	681	210	891	2.0	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	972	368	1,340	2.3
Islwyn	903	321	1,224	3.1	Foyle	2,778	772	3,550	5.3
Llanelli	928	270	1,198	2.7	Lagan Valley	756	212	968	1.5
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	415	164	579	2.5	Mid Ulster	598	287	885	1.6
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,376	404	1,780	4.1	Newry and Armagh	1,087	350	1,437	2.3
Monmouth	541	211	752	1.7	North Antrim	1,099	447	1,546	2.4
Montgomeryshire	432	190	622	1.9	North Down	771	274	1,045	2.0
Neath	1,005	298	1,303	3.1	South Antrim	848	302	1,150	1.8
Newport East	1,024	307	1,331	3.0	South Down	984	331	1,315	2.0
Newport West	1,236	376	1,612	3.4	Strangford	866	298	1,164	1.9
Ogmore	961	304	1,265	3.0	Upper Bann	1,016	311	1,327	2.0
Pontypridd	901	305	1,206	2.1	West Tyrone	1,392	523	1,915	3.5
Preseli Pembrokeshire	711	291	1,002	2.5					
Rhondda	1,211	380	1,591	3.8					
Swansea East	1,144	325	1,469	3.2					
Swansea West	1,124	327	1,451	3.2					
Torfaen	1,060	318	1,378	2.8					
Vale of Clwyd	901	280	1,181	3.0					
Vale of Glamorgan	1,220	372	1,592	2.9					
Wrexham	770	232	1,002	2.4					
Ynys Mon	1,082	354	1,436	3.6					

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

^a Percentage of working-age population of area. The denominators used to calculate these percentages for constituencies relate to mid-2001, except for Northern Ireland which now use mid-2004 population estimates. These proportions are different from the national and regional claimant count rates shown in Tables F.1 and A.3. For further details see p55, Labour Market Trends, February 2003.

CLAIMANT COUNT F.14

Claimant count area statistics: Constituencies of the Scottish Parliament

At March 9 2006

Not seasonally adjusted

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
SCOTLAND	72,029	23,332	95,361	3.0
Aberdeen Central	817	184	1,001	2.1
Aberdeen North	461	135	596	1.3
Aberdeen South	521	191	712	1.5
Airdrie and Shotts	1,265	484	1,749	3.6
Angus	1,008	355	1,363	2.9
Argyll and Bute	827	333	1,160	3.2
Ayr	1,195	360	1,555	3.8
Banff and Buchan	577	245	822	1.8
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	739	295	1,034	3.4
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,466	503	1,969	3.9
Central Fife	1,595	519	2,114	4.6
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,089	311	1,400	3.5
Clydesdale	1,006	335	1,341	2.6
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,016	308	1,324	3.1
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	800	264	1,064	2.5
Cunninghame North	1,433	462	1,895	4.6
Cunninghame South	1,627	581	2,208	5.3
Dumbarton	1,354	477	1,831	3.8
Dumfries	936	355	1,291	2.7
Dundee East	1,698	474	2,172	5.0
Dundee West	1,334	395	1,729	3.8
Dunfermline East	1,369	416	1,785	4.3
Dunfermline West	1,122	382	1,504	3.5
East Kilbride	855	281	1,136	2.1
East Lothian	556	179	735	1.7
Eastwood	598	213	811	1.5
Edinburgh Central	1,041	313	1,354	2.4
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	978	297	1,275	2.8
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,428	471	1,899	3.6
Edinburgh Pentlands	715	258	973	2.0
Edinburgh South	621	234	855	1.6
Edinburgh West	784	243	1,027	2.2
Falkirk East	959	319	1,278	2.7
Falkirk West	1,038	337	1,375	3.2
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	793	339	1,132	3.0
Glasgow Anniesland	1,293	360	1,653	4.4
Glasgow Baillieston	1,319	402	1,721	4.5
Glasgow Cathcart	972	283	1,255	3.2
Glasgow Govan	1,450	435	1,885	4.7
Glasgow Kelvin	1,340	334	1,674	3.4
Glasgow Maryhill	1,744	482	2,226	5.5
Glasgow Pollok	1,338	387	1,725	4.6
Glasgow Rutherglen	933	283	1,216	3.1
Glasgow Shettleston	1,448	388	1,836	5.1
Glasgow Springburn	1,643	458	2,101	5.0
Gordon	343	153	496	1.0
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,408	337	1,745	4.6
Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,154	374	1,528	3.5
Hamilton South	945	270	1,215	3.2
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	775	296	1,071	2.0
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,507	534	2,041	4.2
Kirkcaldy	1,642	561	2,203	5.7
Linlithgow	965	321	1,286	2.9
Livingston	1,033	363	1,396	2.4
Midlothian	723	271	994	2.6
Moray	867	364	1,231	2.5
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,071	334	1,405	3.4
North East Fife	602	210	812	1.8
North Tayside	736	278	1,014	2.2
Ochil	1,036	324	1,360	2.9
Orkney and Shetland	325	138	463	1.8
Paisley North	1,019	348	1,367	3.6
Paisley South	1,133	355	1,488	3.6
Perth	770	267	1,037	2.2
Ross, Skye and Inverness West	837	317	1,154	2.6
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	521	201	722	2.1
Stirling	702	241	943	2.2
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	747	219	966	1.9
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	549	151	700	1.8
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	298	114	412	0.8
West Renfrewshire	783	217	1,000	2.3
Western Isles	437	114	551	3.6

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

^a Percentages of working age population of the area. Denominators for constituencies relate to mid-2001. These proportions are different from the national regional claimant count rates shown in Tables F.1 and A.3. For further details see p55, Labour Market Trends, February 2003.

F.21 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count flows^a

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^b			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2005	Mar10	211.3	152.3	59.0	203.9	2.9	145.8	58.1
	Apr 14	197.8	141.0	56.9	203.7	-0.2	145.3	58.4
	May12	202.3	146.5	55.9	210.8	7.1	151.1	59.7
	Jun 9	198.9	141.6	57.3	204.9	-5.9	146.1	58.8
	Jul 14	216.6	149.6	67.0	201.6	-3.3	143.9	57.7
	Aug 11	213.1	145.6	67.5	203.5	1.9	144.9	58.6
	Sep 8	199.1	137.5	61.6	198.5	-5.0	141.5	57.0
	Oct 13	214.8	149.7	65.2	205.1	6.6	145.3	59.8
	Nov10	219.4	156.4	63.0	210.4	5.3	149.3	61.1
	Dec 8	204.4	149.7	54.6	206.1	-4.3	146.1	60.0
2006	Jan 12	199.2	142.4	56.8	202.3	-3.8	143.0	59.3
	Feb 9	238.8	168.8	70.0	209.6	7.3	148.2	61.4
	Mar 9 P	226.0	161.1	64.9	214.2	4.6	151.4	62.8

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^b			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2005	Mar10	214.2	154.1	60.1	193.7	-7.4	138.2	55.5
	Apr 14	207.0	148.7	58.2	197.3	3.6	141.7	55.6
	May12	206.9	148.1	58.8	199.1	1.8	140.2	58.9
	Jun 9	209.1	150.5	58.6	198.3	-0.8	141.4	56.9
	Jul 14	205.5	147.7	57.8	198.7	0.4	141.6	57.1
	Aug 11	202.5	143.5	59.0	199.6	0.9	142.5	57.1
	Sep 8	209.1	143.1	65.9	190.4	-9.2	135.4	55.0
	Oct 13	220.6	151.0	69.6	194.2	3.8	137.6	56.6
	Nov10	208.0	143.7	64.3	199.4	5.2	141.0	58.4
	Dec 8	185.5	129.7	55.8	198.0	-1.4	140.0	58.0
2006	Jan 12	144.9	102.0	42.9	204.4	6.4	145.6	58.8
	Feb 9	207.0	147.9	59.1	193.3	-11.1	136.4	56.9
	Mar 9 P	221.2	157.6	63.6	199.1	5.8	140.8	58.3

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

- a Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ -week month.
b All the seasonally adjusted claimant count series have been revised back to January 2003 following the latest annual review. For further details see pp157-9.
P Seasonally adjusted figures are provisional.

CLAIMANT COUNT

Number of previous claims

F.22

Quarter ending January 2006

	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS						
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
Thousands							
Region							
North East	6.8	5.1	3.4	2.7	2.5	12.0	32.4
North West	17.4	12.3	8.6	6.9	5.8	22.8	73.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	13.7	8.5	6.7	4.8	4.2	18.6	56.6
East Midlands	10.5	6.7	4.1	3.3	2.7	10.5	37.8
West Midlands	15.3	10.4	6.9	5.5	4.0	16.1	58.3
East	12.3	7.4	5.0	4.0	2.7	11.0	42.4
London	19.7	15.1	10.8	8.3	5.8	18.3	78.1
South East	18.2	9.7	6.8	4.6	3.4	12.9	55.7
South West	9.9	6.4	4.4	3.1	2.4	9.9	36.1
Wales	8.0	5.3	3.6	3.2	2.2	9.6	31.9
Scotland	12.1	8.5	6.8	5.2	4.3	22.3	59.2
Great Britain	144.1	95.3	67.4	51.5	39.9	164.1	562.2
Sex							
Male	85.8	60.9	46.9	38.2	30.7	140.6	403.1
Female	58.3	34.4	20.4	13.4	9.1	23.5	159.1
Percent							
Region							
North East	21	16	11	8	8	37	100
North West	24	17	12	9	8	31	100
Yorkshire and the Humber	24	15	12	8	7	33	100
East Midlands	28	18	11	9	7	28	100
West Midlands	26	18	12	10	7	28	100
East	29	17	12	9	6	26	100
London	25	19	14	11	7	23	100
South East	33	17	12	8	6	23	100
South West	27	18	12	9	7	28	100
Wales	25	17	11	10	7	30	100
Scotland	21	14	12	9	7	38	100
Great Britain	26	17	12	9	7	29	100
Sex							
Male	21	15	12	9	8	35	100
Female	37	22	13	8	6	15	100

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

Note: This analysis has been obtained from the claimant count cohort, a 5 per cent sample of computerised claims.
Onflows in this table started between 13 October 2005 and 11 January 2006 inclusive.
Previous claims in this table started between 12 October 1995 and 11 January 2005.
The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the regional percentages is ± 2.3 percentage points (Wales).
The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the male/female percentages is ± 1.1 percentage points.
Onflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

F.24 CLAIMANT COUNT

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration

Leavers between 9 February and 8 March 2006

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	51.5	18.1	8.9	2.7	0.4	81.7
Works on average 16+ hours per week	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8
Gone abroad	3.1	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	5.6
Claimed Income Support	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.1	4.2
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	2.9	2.1	1.6	0.8	0.2	7.6
Claimed another benefit	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	2.8
Full-time education	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Approved training	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Government-supported training	3.7	1.6	3.7	2.1	0.6	11.7
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
Automatic credits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gone to prison	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.5
Attending court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Ceased claiming	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.0	3.5
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	8.9	3.2	2.2	0.7	0.2	15.2
Failed to sign	37.7	14.0	7.6	2.0	0.4	61.8
New claim review	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3
Total	117.8	44.6	27.7	9.8	2.4	202.4
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	72.3	66.1	49.6	38.7	24.3	65.1
Works on average 16+ hours per week	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.5
Gone abroad	4.3	5.3	4.0	3.6	2.7	4.4
Claimed Income Support	2.2	4.5	4.9	5.7	6.3	3.3
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.1	7.6	8.9	11.3	13.4	6.1
Claimed another benefit	1.3	2.9	3.3	4.4	10.6	2.3
Full-time education	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6
Approved training	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Government-supported training	5.2	5.8	20.8	30.3	33.7	9.4
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	2.8	0.3
Automatic credits	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1
Gone to prison	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.2
Attending court	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Defective claim	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4
Ceased claiming	2.3	3.1	4.3	2.9	2.6	2.8
Deceased	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
New claim review	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Computerised claims only.

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

VACANCIES

Vacancies^a G.1

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Monthly estimates	Average for 3 months ending in month shown ^b			
	Level	Level	Change on 3 months	Percentage change	Vacancy ratio ^c
	AP2X	AP2Y	AP3K	AP3L	AP2Z
2002 Mar	603.6	606.8	20.4	3.5	2.4
Apr	601.1	605.7	17.0	2.9	2.4
May	589.4	597.9	-2.6	-0.4	2.3
Jun	609.5	601.0	-5.8	-1.0	2.3
Jul	582.4	595.1	-10.6	-1.8	2.3
Aug	599.7	598.5	0.6	0.1	2.3
Sep	601.0	595.7	-5.3	-0.9	2.3
Oct	599.4	597.1	2.0	0.3	2.3
Nov	597.7	596.3	-2.2	-0.4	2.3
Dec	583.2	589.9	-5.8	-1.0	2.3
2003 Jan	579.7	587.2	-9.9	-1.7	2.3
Feb	576.8	582.2	-14.1	-2.4	2.2
Mar	582.8	583.6	-6.3	-1.1	2.3
Apr	569.8	574.9	-12.3	-2.1	2.2
May	577.2	576.5	-5.7	-1.0	2.2
Jun	553.1	567.7	-15.9	-2.7	2.2
Jul	552.6	562.3	-12.6	-2.2	2.2
Aug	589.5	566.4	-10.1	-1.8	2.2
Sep	591.8	579.3	11.6	2.0	2.2
Oct	598.6	590.4	28.1	5.0	2.3
Nov	607.9	596.4	30.0	5.3	2.3
Dec	603.5	599.8	20.5	3.5	2.3
2004 Jan	585.1	599.2	8.8	1.5	2.3
Feb	619.1	604.8	8.4	1.4	2.3
Mar	631.7	615.8	16.0	2.7	2.4
Apr	613.7	619.9	20.7	3.5	2.4
May	630.6	625.2	20.4	3.4	2.4
Jun	638.6	628.7	12.9	2.1	2.4
Jul	649.3	640.8	20.9	3.4	2.5
Aug	635.3	642.4	17.2	2.8	2.5
Sep	627.9	638.8	10.1	1.6	2.5
Oct	659.4	638.0	-2.8	-0.4	2.4
Nov	645.2	641.1	-1.3	-0.2	2.5
Dec	646.8	646.9	8.1	1.3	2.5
2005 Jan	650.0	647.7	9.7	1.5	2.5
Feb	626.1	643.2	2.1	0.3	2.5
Mar	622.0	636.5	-10.4	-1.6	2.4
Apr	643.0	628.8	-18.9	-2.9	2.4
May	638.2	634.3	-8.9	-1.4	2.4
Jun	618.5	634.3	-2.2	-0.3	2.4
Jul	623.8	628.2	-0.6	-0.1	2.4
Aug	607.9	618.0	-16.3	-2.6	2.4
Sep	598.3	611.3	-23.0	-3.6	2.3
Oct	589.4	595.6	-32.6	-5.2	2.3
Nov	596.3	591.6	-26.4	-4.3	2.3
Dec	614.4	596.5	-14.8	-2.4	2.3
2006 Jan	598.8	603.5	7.9	1.3	2.3
Feb	592.4	604.1	12.5	2.1	2.3
Mar P	577.1	593.2	-3.3	-0.6	2.3

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

a Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

b The three-month averages shown often differ slightly from the corresponding averages of individual monthly estimates. This is because the two series have been seasonally adjusted independently.

c Ratio of vacancies per 100 employee jobs.

Note: There are revisions to all the Vacancy Survey series back to April 2001, reflecting routine review of the quality of the data received from businesses and updating of the seasonal adjustment.
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. Estimates of sampling variability of changes on three months ago are not currently available, but are expected to be rather less than those indicated for changes on the year.

	Level	Sampling variability	Change on year	Sampling variability
January to March 2006 average total vacancies				
Levels (000s)	593.2	± 22	-43.3	± 18
Vacancy ratio (per 100 employee jobs)	2.3	± 0.1	-0.1	± 0.1
March 2006 single month estimate				
Level (000s)	577.1	± 38	-44.9	± 30

G.2 VACANCIES

Vacancies by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM												
Average level for 3 months ending		All vacancies ^a	Energy and water (nsa) ^b	Manu- facturing	Construc- tion	Distribu- tion, hotels and restau- rants	Transport and communi- cations	Finance and business services	Education, health and public admin ^c	Other services (nsa) ^b	Total services	
SIC 1992 SECTIONS		(C-O)	(C, E)	(D)	(F)	(G-H)	(I)	(J-K)	(L-N)	(O)	(G-O)	
Levels (thousands)		AP2Y	AP32	AP33	AP34	AP35	AP36	AP37	AP38	AP39	AP3A	
2004	Mar	615.8	2.2	56.6	23.5	188.1	45.9	124.7	142.0	32.6	533.3	
	Apr	619.9	2.3	58.5	22.7	185.4	44.9	127.4	142.4	36.4	536.5	
	May	625.2	2.5	60.1	22.0	189.7	45.4	123.8	141.3	40.4	540.6	
	Jun	628.7	2.6	63.2	20.0	187.2	43.9	131.1	144.3	36.3	542.8	
	Jul	640.8	2.7	63.6	21.5	190.7	44.0	135.5	146.5	36.2	552.9	
	Aug	642.4	2.8	65.0	23.1	190.2	43.1	137.6	147.2	33.6	551.7	
	Sep	638.8	2.9	61.7	23.8	189.3	41.4	138.5	146.3	34.9	550.4	
	Oct	638.0	3.0	60.6	23.7	189.6	41.4	138.6	146.0	35.1	550.7	
	Nov	641.1	2.9	59.2	22.4	192.2	42.1	142.9	144.8	34.4	556.4	
	Dec	646.9	2.9	60.8	22.5	196.3	44.2	142.7	144.1	33.4	560.7	
	2005	Jan	647.7	2.8	61.0	21.6	196.1	45.1	144.2	146.1	30.8	562.3
		Feb	643.2	2.8	59.2	21.8	194.5	45.1	141.8	147.5	30.5	559.4
Mar		636.5	2.9	58.8	22.5	191.9	43.4	137.1	149.8	30.1	552.3	
Apr		628.8	2.9	56.4	22.7	187.8	42.5	138.0	149.1	29.5	546.9	
May		634.3	3.0	54.7	23.2	187.7	42.9	139.2	153.5	30.1	553.4	
Jun		634.3	2.8	52.9	21.4	187.4	43.8	141.6	154.1	30.2	557.1	
Jul		628.2	2.7	51.5	17.6	186.2	42.5	143.4	152.4	31.8	556.3	
Aug		618.0	2.5	50.1	19.2	184.9	40.7	139.0	150.0	31.7	546.3	
Sep		611.3	2.6	49.1	19.4	184.3	39.6	139.3	147.9	29.1	540.2	
Oct		595.6	2.7	48.1	21.2	178.2	37.3	134.4	144.4	29.4	523.7	
Nov		591.6	3.0	48.9	22.5	173.7	38.2	137.1	141.1	27.0	517.1	
Dec		596.5	2.9	49.6	23.4	173.2	36.5	139.7	141.6	29.5	520.5	
2006	Jan	603.5	3.3	51.3	24.2	172.7	38.6	143.8	140.6	28.9	524.6	
	Feb	604.1	3.4	51.9	23.5	169.7	38.4	148.1	138.9	30.1	525.2	
	Mar P	593.2	3.7	50.7	19.5	165.2	39.6	150.1	135.1	29.3	519.3	
Ratio per 100 employee jobs		AP2Z	AP3B	AP3C	AP3D	AP3E	AP3F	AP3G	AP3H	AP3I	AP3J	
2004	Mar	2.4	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.5	
	Apr	2.4	1.3	1.8	1.8	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.7	2.5	
	May	2.4	1.4	1.8	1.7	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.9	2.5	
	Jun	2.4	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.5	
	Jul	2.5	1.5	1.9	1.7	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.6	
	Aug	2.5	1.6	2.0	1.8	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.6	
	Sep	2.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.6	
	Oct	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.6	
	Nov	2.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.6	
	Dec	2.5	1.6	1.9	1.8	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.6	
	2005	Jan	2.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.6
		Feb	2.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.6
Mar		2.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.6	
Apr		2.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.6	
May		2.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.6	
Jun		2.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.6	
Jul		2.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.6	
Aug		2.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.6	
Sep		2.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.5	
Oct		2.3	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.5	
Nov		2.3	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.4	
Dec		2.3	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.4	
2006	Jan	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.5	
	Feb	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.2	2.5	
	Mar P	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.5	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.1	2.4	

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

a Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.
b Not seasonally adjusted. Energy and water and Other services do not display seasonality. Therefore the unadjusted series is the best estimate of a seasonally adjusted series.
c Includes both public and private sectors.

Note: There are revisions to all the Vacancy Survey series back to April 2001, reflecting routine review of the quality of the data received from businesses and updating of the seasonal adjustment.
P Provisional

VACANCIES

Vacancies by size of enterprise

G.3

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

		Thousands, seasonally adjusted					
UNITED KINGDOM	Averages for 3 months ending	Size of enterprise					
		All vacancies ^a	1-9 employed	10-49 employed	50-249 employed	250-2,499 employed	2,500 and over employed
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
2004 Mar		615.8	92.7	94.6	87.5	171.0	169.9
Apr		619.9	92.1	94.6	87.1	175.6	170.6
May		625.2	88.0	94.5	88.7	179.9	174.1
Jun		628.7	89.4	95.6	88.3	179.7	175.6
Jul		640.8	94.6	98.1	90.5	179.6	178.0
Aug		642.4	96.7	97.3	91.4	178.6	178.3
Sep		638.8	93.4	96.3	94.2	177.4	177.6
Oct		638.0	94.2	94.8	94.9	176.8	177.3
Nov		641.1	97.9	93.5	95.8	178.3	175.5
Dec		646.9	96.1	95.0	95.2	182.6	178.0
2005 Jan		647.7	91.6	98.3	94.9	182.1	180.8
Feb		643.2	84.9	97.5	92.0	181.7	187.1
Mar		636.5	86.5	98.3	87.2	178.2	186.3
Apr		628.8	87.4	97.2	87.4	173.2	183.5
May		634.3	92.7	99.3	88.5	173.6	180.2
Jun		634.3	91.1	97.9	89.2	177.0	179.1
Jul		628.2	92.6	96.8	84.6	174.6	179.7
Aug		618.0	94.2	92.3	80.3	172.8	178.5
Sep		611.3	94.6	88.9	79.2	171.7	176.9
Oct		595.6	91.4	83.4	77.0	170.9	172.9
Nov		591.6	90.2	85.4	77.6	166.9	171.5
Dec		596.5	88.6	86.9	79.4	165.7	175.8
2006 Jan		603.5	83.6	94.9	81.1	168.1	175.8
Feb		604.1	83.1	92.7	82.4	168.2	177.7
Mar P		593.2	79.0	91.1	80.7	167.4	175.0

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

a Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Note: There are revisions to all the Vacancy Survey series back to April 2001, reflecting routine review of the quality of the data received from businesses and updating of the seasonal adjustment.

P Provisional

G.4 VACANCIES

Vacancies by industry: not seasonally adjusted

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All vacancies ^a	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engineering and allied industries	Other manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction
Average level for 3 months ending											
SIC 1992 SECTIONS		(C-O)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL,DM)	(DD,DE,DF,DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
Levels (thousands)		YXVW	YXWU	YXWV	YXWW	YXWX	YXWY	YXWZ	YXXA	YXXB	YXWD
2003 Mar		553.1	0.9	12.6	2.7	4.3	4.0	13.8	15.1	1.7	20.7
Apr		567.6	0.9	12.9	2.3	4.3	3.8	13.7	15.8	1.8	21.4
May		575.0	0.9	12.7	2.6	4.1	3.9	13.9	15.8	1.7	24.0
Jun		573.8	0.9	12.7	2.8	3.9	3.5	13.2	16.2	1.7	25.1
Jul		575.1	0.9	12.9	2.6	3.7	4.1	12.7	16.5	1.6	27.2
Aug		576.6	1.0	12.3	2.8	3.6	5.7	12.8	16.7	1.6	25.8
Sep		597.2	1.0	13.3	1.7	3.6	6.4	13.8	17.5	1.7	25.2
Oct		624.8	1.1	14.0	2.0	3.6	6.7	14.8	18.6	1.7	24.4
Nov		629.7	1.1	15.6	2.0	3.6	5.6	14.9	18.1	1.7	24.5
Dec		603.7	0.9	12.3	1.8	3.7	5.4	15.6	17.9	1.7	23.2
2004 Jan		562.1	0.8	10.7	1.9	3.1	5.1	14.5	15.2	1.5	21.1
Feb		562.5	0.8	9.2	1.9	3.4	5.8	15.1	15.3	1.4	20.0
Mar		585.3	0.9	10.7	2.0	3.6	5.3	15.3	15.5	1.3	22.5
Apr		612.6	0.9	11.3	1.9	4.1	5.9	16.9	17.8	1.4	23.2
May		623.7	1.0	12.6	2.1	4.2	4.6	17.1	18.5	1.5	23.2
Jun		634.8	1.0	13.5	2.5	3.9	6.6	17.2	20.5	1.6	22.0
Jul		653.6	1.1	14.6	2.8	4.4	6.4	17.2	20.3	1.6	24.3
Aug		652.6	1.1	14.2	3.2	4.2	7.3	18.3	20.4	1.7	23.8
Sep		656.7	1.1	13.1	2.9	4.4	6.1	18.5	19.4	1.8	24.7
Oct		672.4	1.1	12.6	2.9	4.3	6.3	19.0	20.3	1.9	24.4
Nov		674.4	0.9	12.5	2.1	4.1	7.5	17.4	20.0	2.0	22.7
Dec		650.8	0.9	11.8	2.3	3.9	6.8	16.9	19.4	2.0	20.7
2005 Jan		610.6	0.8	9.7	1.8	3.5	6.2	15.6	18.2	2.0	18.4
Feb		600.9	0.9	8.8	1.8	4.0	4.3	16.3	17.9	1.9	18.8
Mar		606.0	1.1	9.3	1.4	4.0	5.4	16.7	17.8	1.8	21.5
Apr		621.5	1.2	9.3	1.4	3.7	5.8	17.8	17.8	1.7	23.2
May		632.8	1.3	8.6	1.5	3.4	6.2	17.1	16.9	1.7	24.4
Jun		640.4	1.2	8.2	1.7	3.6	5.8	16.7	17.9	1.6	23.4
Jul		641.0	1.3	8.3	1.7	4.5	5.8	16.3	17.0	1.4	20.4
Aug		628.2	1.2	8.1	1.3	4.5	5.5	16.2	17.1	1.3	19.9
Sep		629.2	1.2	7.5	1.1	5.3	5.2	14.8	18.0	1.4	20.3
Oct		630.0	1.2	6.7	1.3	5.0	4.9	15.1	19.8	1.5	21.9
Nov		624.9	1.5	6.3	1.4	5.2	5.3	14.7	20.4	1.5	22.8
Dec		600.4	1.5	6.0	1.5	4.4	5.0	14.2	18.8	1.4	21.6
2006 Jan		566.4	1.8	5.4	1.1	4.6	5.2	13.0	16.1	1.5	21.0
Feb		561.8	2.0	5.1	0.9	4.8	5.4	13.8	15.8	1.4	20.5
Mar P		562.7	2.2	5.6	0.7	4.9	5.8	14.6	14.9	1.5	18.5
Change on year		-43.3	1.1	-3.7	-0.7	0.9	0.4	-2.1	-2.9	-0.3	-3.0
Percent		-7.1	100.0	-39.8	-50.0	22.5	7.4	-12.6	-16.3	-16.7	-14.0
Ratio per 100 employee jobs		YXVZ	YXXK	YXXL	YXXM	YXXN	YXXO	YXXP	YXXQ	YXXR	YXWN
2003 Mar		2.1	1.4	2.8	1.5	1.9	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.8
Apr		2.2	1.5	2.8	1.3	1.9	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.9
May		2.2	1.4	2.8	1.5	1.8	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.1
Jun		2.2	1.5	2.8	1.6	1.7	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.4	2.2
Jul		2.2	1.5	2.8	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.3	2.4
Aug		2.2	1.6	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.3	2.2
Sep		2.3	1.7	2.9	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	2.2
Oct		2.4	1.8	3.1	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	2.1
Nov		2.4	1.7	3.4	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.4	2.1
Dec		2.3	1.5	2.7	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.0
2004 Jan		2.2	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.8
Feb		2.1	1.3	2.1	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7
Mar		2.2	1.5	2.4	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.9
Apr		2.3	1.6	2.6	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.3	2.0
May		2.4	1.8	2.8	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.0
Jun		2.4	1.7	3.1	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.9
Jul		2.5	1.9	3.3	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.1
Aug		2.5	1.9	3.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.0
Sep		2.5	1.9	3.0	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.1
Oct		2.6	1.9	2.9	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.1
Nov		2.6	1.5	2.8	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9
Dec		2.5	1.5	2.7	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8
2005 Jan		2.3	1.4	2.2	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6
Feb		2.3	1.6	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5
Mar		2.3	2.0	2.1	1.0	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
Apr		2.4	2.1	2.1	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9
May		2.4	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0
Jun		2.4	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.9
Jul		2.4	2.2	1.9	1.2	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.7
Aug		2.4	2.1	1.9	0.9	2.2	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.6
Sep		2.4	2.1	1.7	0.8	2.7	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.7
Oct		2.4	2.1	1.5	0.9	2.5	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.8
Nov		2.4	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.6	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.9
Dec		2.3	2.7	1.4	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.8
2006 Jan		2.1	3.2	1.2	0.8	2.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.7
Feb		2.1	3.6	1.2	0.6	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7
Mar P		2.1	3.8	1.3	0.5	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5
Change on year		-0.2	1.8	-0.8	-0.5	0.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3

a Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

b Includes both public and private sectors

Note: There are revisions to all the Vacancy Survey series back to April 2001, reflecting routine review of the quality of the data received from businesses and updating of the seasonal adjustment.

P Provisional

VACANCIES G.4

Vacancies by industry: not seasonally adjusted

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
										Average level for 3 months ending
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	SIC 1992 SECTIONS
YXXC	YXXD	YXXE	YXWF	YXXF	YXXG	YXXH	YXXI	YXXJ	YXWI	Levels (thousands)
24.8	79.5	47.5	45.4	23.4	84.1	17.0	36.9	81.8	37.0	2003 Mar
24.0	81.5	54.1	46.0	23.8	83.5	18.1	39.9	84.0	35.6	Apr
21.5	83.0	59.4	44.2	25.2	83.9	18.5	41.6	83.3	34.8	May
21.3	84.7	62.5	43.4	25.0	79.9	19.1	44.1	83.4	30.5	Jun
22.2	86.4	62.8	41.5	25.3	80.5	19.6	44.0	80.9	29.6	Jul
25.8	90.3	57.3	43.8	28.0	80.4	18.9	42.8	80.5	28.6	Aug
25.8	98.4	57.7	46.7	26.3	83.9	19.1	41.8	82.6	30.5	Sep
27.4	109.5	58.0	48.8	27.4	87.3	19.6	42.2	84.4	33.3	Oct
25.2	115.7	58.2	47.6	27.7	85.0	20.1	41.7	85.7	35.8	Nov
25.2	109.1	51.9	47.0	27.6	85.3	18.6	40.2	81.3	35.0	Dec
24.1	99.3	48.6	44.1	27.2	83.5	17.1	36.8	76.9	30.4	2004 Jan
27.3	89.2	49.4	44.2	30.4	86.5	16.9	37.3	79.4	29.3	Feb
27.6	89.7	54.9	43.6	32.0	91.1	17.2	37.8	81.7	32.6	Mar
27.4	90.8	58.7	44.6	33.9	94.5	17.6	40.1	85.2	36.4	Apr
26.3	97.2	58.9	45.5	33.2	94.2	18.8	41.2	83.3	40.4	May
26.4	100.7	55.7	44.3	33.5	100.5	19.7	43.4	85.6	36.3	Jun
27.9	105.3	56.7	44.5	32.8	106.1	20.0	45.7	85.7	36.2	Jul
28.6	106.6	56.6	43.1	32.1	107.5	19.5	44.8	86.0	33.6	Aug
27.4	112.1	59.5	42.6	32.4	107.2	18.7	43.3	86.4	34.9	Sep
29.2	121.5	58.9	43.7	33.2	108.6	19.3	43.6	86.5	35.1	Oct
29.9	127.4	58.4	43.7	32.1	113.0	19.7	43.4	83.2	34.4	Nov
29.3	122.4	54.1	45.0	31.5	107.9	20.0	43.3	79.3	33.4	Dec
27.3	109.1	49.9	43.0	30.7	105.3	19.0	40.4	78.7	30.8	2005 Jan
25.9	102.4	48.6	43.0	32.4	103.1	18.2	41.6	80.6	30.5	Feb
27.7	99.8	48.4	41.1	33.0	102.4	18.6	41.8	84.0	30.1	Mar
27.4	98.4	53.5	42.2	34.0	105.0	20.2	45.0	84.4	29.5	Apr
26.7	98.6	55.0	42.9	34.4	108.3	20.7	47.2	87.5	30.1	May
27.7	99.3	55.9	44.2	36.1	108.4	21.0	49.3	88.2	30.2	Jun
26.7	105.3	53.4	43.0	37.1	109.6	20.2	48.9	88.2	31.8	Jul
25.6	107.3	53.6	40.7	35.9	105.2	19.7	47.1	86.4	31.7	Aug
23.1	114.2	56.7	40.8	35.1	105.3	19.6	44.2	86.3	29.1	Sep
22.8	116.6	58.9	39.6	34.3	103.3	20.5	45.9	81.4	29.4	Oct
23.0	117.5	56.7	39.8	33.6	105.8	21.0	44.9	76.7	27.0	Nov
22.3	108.9	51.5	37.3	33.4	103.0	20.7	46.3	73.1	29.5	Dec
21.4	96.0	45.7	36.6	33.7	101.9	19.3	41.6	71.7	28.9	2006 Jan
20.3	87.1	44.8	36.3	35.3	106.5	19.1	43.5	69.2	30.1	Feb
19.4	83.5	46.4	37.3	36.7	111.8	19.0	43.3	67.5	29.3	Mar P
-8.3	-16.3	-2.0	-3.8	3.7	9.4	0.4	1.5	-16.5	-0.8	Change on year
-30.0	-16.3	-4.1	-9.2	11.2	9.2	2.2	3.6	-19.6	-2.7	Per cent
YXXS	YXXT	YXXU	YXWP	YXXV	YXXW	YXXX	YXXY	YXXZ	YXWS	Ratio per 100 employee jobs
2.2	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.7	2.6	2.7	2003 Mar
2.1	2.4	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.7	2.6	Apr
1.9	2.4	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.9	2.7	2.5	May
1.9	2.5	3.5	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.3	2.0	2.7	2.2	Jun
2.0	2.5	3.5	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.3	2.0	2.6	2.1	Jul
2.3	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.0	1.3	1.9	2.6	2.1	Aug
2.3	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.1	1.3	1.9	2.7	2.2	Sep
2.4	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.9	2.7	2.4	Oct
2.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.4	1.9	2.8	2.6	Nov
2.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.3	1.8	2.6	2.5	Dec
2.1	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.1	1.7	2.5	2.2	2004 Jan
2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.1	1.1	1.6	2.5	2.1	Feb
2.5	2.6	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.2	1.1	1.6	2.5	2.4	Mar
2.4	2.6	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.3	1.2	1.7	2.7	2.6	Apr
2.3	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.3	1.2	1.8	2.6	2.9	May
2.4	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.4	1.3	1.9	2.7	2.6	Jun
2.5	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.6	1.3	2.0	2.7	2.6	Jul
2.6	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.6	1.3	2.0	2.7	2.4	Aug
2.4	3.2	3.3	2.7	3.0	2.6	1.2	1.9	2.7	2.5	Sep
2.6	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.6	1.3	1.9	2.7	2.5	Oct
2.7	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.7	1.3	1.9	2.6	2.5	Nov
2.6	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6	1.3	1.9	2.5	2.4	Dec
2.4	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.5	1.3	1.8	2.5	2.2	2005 Jan
2.3	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.4	1.2	1.8	2.4	2.2	Feb
2.4	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.4	1.2	1.8	2.5	2.2	Mar
2.4	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.5	1.3	1.9	2.6	2.1	Apr
2.3	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.2	2.6	1.3	2.0	2.6	2.2	May
2.4	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.6	1.4	2.1	2.7	2.2	Jun
2.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.4	2.6	1.3	2.1	2.7	2.3	Jul
2.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.3	2.5	1.3	2.0	2.6	2.3	Aug
2.0	3.3	3.1	2.6	3.3	2.5	1.3	1.9	2.6	2.1	Sep
2.0	3.3	3.2	2.5	3.2	2.4	1.3	2.0	2.5	2.1	Oct
2.0	3.4	3.1	2.5	3.1	2.5	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.9	Nov
2.0	3.1	2.8	2.4	3.1	2.4	1.3	2.0	2.2	2.1	Dec
1.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	3.1	2.4	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.1	2006 Jan
1.8	2.5	2.5	2.3	3.3	2.5	1.2	1.9	2.1	2.2	Feb
1.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.4	2.6	1.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	Mar P
-0.7	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.5	-0.1	Change on year

a Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

b Includes both public and private sectors

Note: There are revisions to all the Vacancy Survey series back to April 2001, reflecting routine review of the quality of the data received from businesses and updating of the seasonal adjustment.

P Provisional

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

H.31 REDUNDANCIES

Redundancies: levels and rates^a

Percent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All		Male		Female	
		Level (000s)	Rate ^a	Level (000s)	Rate ^a	Level (000s)	Rate ^a
		BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
All							
Spring quarters							
(Mar-May)							
1996		163	7.4	112	9.8	51	4.8
1997		161	7.2	107	9.2	55	5.0
1998		163	7.1	99	8.3	63	5.7
1999		180	7.7	120	9.9	59	5.2
2000		174	7.3	110	8.9	64	5.6
2001		164	6.8	106	8.5	58	5.0
2002		195	8.0	128	10.2	67	5.7
2003		157	6.4	104	8.3	53	4.5
2004		146	5.9	93	7.4	52	4.4
2005		129	5.2	78	6.2	50	4.2
3-months averages							
Dec 2003-Feb 2004 (Win)		131	5.4	80	6.4	51	4.2
Jan-Mar 2004		139	5.7	90	7.2	49	4.1
Feb-Apr		141	5.8	92	7.4	49	4.1
Mar-May (Spr)		146	5.9	93	7.4	52	4.4
Apr-Jun		147	6.0	90	7.1	57	4.7
May-Jul		141	5.8	82	6.5	59	5.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)		139	5.7	83	6.6	56	4.6
Jul-Sep		133	5.4	80	6.4	54	4.5
Aug-Oct		137	5.6	84	6.7	52	4.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)		141	5.7	92	7.3	49	4.1
Oct-Dec		144	5.8	93	7.3	52	4.3
Nov 2004-Jan 2005		138	5.6	88	6.9	50	4.2
Dec 2004-Feb 2005 (Win)		135	5.5	82	6.5	53	4.4
Jan-Mar 2005		134	5.4	80	6.3	54	4.5
Feb-Apr		129	5.2	79	6.2	50	4.1
Mar-May (Spr)		129	5.2	78	6.2	50	4.2
Apr-Jun		128	5.2	82	6.5	46	3.8
May-Jul		144	5.8	93	7.3	51	4.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)		151	6.1	101	8.0	51	4.2
Jul-Sep		157	6.3	101	7.9	56	4.6
Aug-Oct		142	5.7	89	7.0	53	4.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)		140	5.6	89	7.0	51	4.1
Oct-Dec		143	5.7	96	7.5	47	3.8
Nov 2005-Jan 2006		142	5.7	98	7.7	44	3.6
Dec 2005-Feb 2006 (Win)		141	5.7	95	7.5	46	3.8
Changes							
Over last 3 months		1	0.1	6	0.5	-5	-0.4
Percent		0.8		6.7		-9.6	
Over last 12 months		6	0.2	14	1.0	-8	-0.7
Percent		4.5		16.9		-14.3	

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.

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

H.32 REDUNDANCIES

Redundancies by industry^a

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM									
SIC 1992	All redundancies ^b	Agriculture, fishing, energy and water (A-C, E)	Manu- facturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels and restaurants (G, H)	Transport and communication (I)	Banking finance and insurance (J-K)	Education health and public admin ^c (L-N)	Total services (G-Q)
All	BEYV	BEAJ	BEAK	BEAL	BEBJ	BEBV	BEBW	BEAP	BEBU
Spring 1997	165	*	50	20	35	13	21	17	90
Spring 1998	166	*	56	11	33	14	24	11	93
Spring 1999	183	*	74	23	27	13	25	10	80
Spring 2000	176	*	71	14	36	13	25	*	84
Spring 2001	166	*	56	15	34	12	27	*	90
Spring 2002	196	*	70	13	29	25	35	11	108
Spring 2003	157	*	54	16	29	11	28	*	82
Spring 2004	144	*	44	13	25	14	26	*	82
Winter 2004/2005	142	*	44	13	25	15	29	*	82
Spring 2005	127	*	30	14	31	12	23	*	77
Summer 2005	151	*	55	11	30	*	25	15	83
Autumn 2005	138	*	35	13	30	10	21	17	84
Winter 2005/2006	148	*	38	19	29	13	26	10	87

^a Further redundancy data are available at www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Products.asp?vink=9474^b The level for each industry may not sum to the total as all redundancies includes those people who did not state their industry.^c Includes both public and private sectors.Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094Note: Other services (O-Q) are not shown separately in this table as the sample size is too small to provide reliable redundancy estimates.
Data are revised in line with the latest interim reweighted LFS estimates.

* Figures are not shown as they are based on small sample sizes and therefore subject to a margin of uncertainty.

REDUNDANCIES

Re-employment rates^a

H.33

Percent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All	Male	Female
Spring 1995	46.0	47.5	43.7
Spring 1996	41.4	43.0	37.9
Spring 1997	41.2	39.7	44.4
Spring 1998	40.5	42.4	37.4
Spring 1999	48.0	47.1	49.9
Spring 2000	46.1	45.0	48.1
Spring 2001	49.7	47.0	54.7
Spring 2002	42.2	42.6	41.5
Spring 2003	41.1	41.9	39.5
Spring 2004	45.9	48.0	42.4
Winter 2004/05	42.6	42.6	42.5
Spring 2005	41.6	42.6	40.0
Summer 2005	45.4	43.4	49.3
Autumn 2005	42.4	38.6	48.9
Winter 2005/06	36.6	37.6	34.5

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

^a The percentage of those made redundant who were in employment during the reference week.

Note: This table is based on the microdata and therefore is not seasonally adjusted or interim reweighted.

REDUNDANCIES

Redundancies by Government Office Region

H.34

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 (per cent)															
Winter 2004/05	100	98.0	82.6	*	7.9	10.1	7.5	10.1	9.0	14.0	13.2	7.1	*	8.7	*
Spring 2005	100	97.8	81.4	*	10.4	8.8	*	9.0	9.9	10.3	17.1	*	7.9	8.6	*
Summer 2005	100	98.5	89.0	7.6	13.8	9.5	7.3	11.4	10.9	8.1	15.2	*	*	*	*
Autumn 2005	100	98.4	83.9	*	13.4	9.1	7.6	7.2	10.1	10.4	14.4	7.4	7.2	7.4	*
Winter 2005/06	100	99.8	84.9	*	12.4	9.2	9.9	8.4	10.2	11.6	13.0	7.5	8.2	6.7	*
Redundancy rates* (redundancies per 1,000 employees)															
Winter 2004/05	5.7	5.8	5.7	*	4.0	6.8	5.9	6.5	5.4	6.8	5.4	4.9	*	5.6	*
Spring 2005	5.1	5.1	5.0	*	4.7	5.3	*	5.2	5.3	4.4	6.2	*	8.7	4.9	*
Summer 2005	6.1	6.2	6.5	11.4	7.5	6.9	6.2	7.8	6.9	4.2	6.6	*	*	*	*
Autumn 2005	5.5	5.6	5.5	*	6.5	6.0	5.7	4.5	5.9	4.9	5.5	4.8	8.5	4.6	*
Winter 2005/06	6.0	6.1	6.0	*	6.6	6.6	7.9	5.6	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.3	10.4	4.5	*

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.

* Figures are not shown as they are based on small sample sizes and therefore subject to a margin of uncertainty.

Note: This table is based on the microdata and therefore is not seasonally adjusted or interim reweighted.

REDUNDANCIES

Redundancy rates by industry

H.35

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Total	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport	Banking, finance and insurance	Education, health and public admin	Other services
SIC 1992		(A,B)	(C,E)	(D)	(F)	(G,H)	(I)	(J,K)	(L,M,N)	(O,P,Q)
Redundancy rates* (redundancies per 1,000 employees)										
Winter 2004/05	5.7	*	*	12.1	9.1	5.0	8.7	7.9	*	*
Spring 2005	5.1	*	*	8.4	10.3	6.3	7.3	6.1	*	*
Summer 2005	6.1	*	*	15.5	8.1	6.0	*	6.9	1.9	*
Autumn 2005	5.5	*	*	9.9	9.2	5.9	5.8	5.6	2.2	*
Winter 2005/06	6.0	*	*	11.0	13.2	5.9	7.3	7.0	1.3	*

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.

* Figures are not shown as they are based on small sample sizes and therefore subject to a margin of uncertainty.

Note: This table is based on the microdata and therefore is not seasonally adjusted or interim reweighted.

1.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes^a: summary

Not seasonally adjusted

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
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	1,323	21
2003	131	133	123	151	499	63
2004	125	130	272	293	905	31
2005	116	116	92	93	157	16
2003 Feb	11	13	9.8	10.3	13.4	8.1
Mar	8	11	4.5	5.2	14.0	1.9
Apr	8	11	3.4	6.1	9.8	1.8
May	8	16	5.9	9.5	25.8	1.5
Jun	12	19	4.9	11.7	33.4	1.8
Jul	12	17	6.5	10.7	47.3	1.4
Aug	7	10	1.1	2.9	11.7	1.6
Sep	11	16	7.4	12.5	23.9	5.0
Oct	20	24	52.2	58.6	130.9	3.1
Nov	14	21	7.8	16.7	61.6	35.1
Dec	11	16	17.0	23.2	35.7	0.4
2004 Jan	11	16	18.6	23.0	32.0	8.8
Feb	16	23	91.5	118.7	219.9	102
Mar	8	19	4.8	12.7	132.3	2.2
Apr	12	18	6.8	51.8	199.6	1.3
May	11	17	5.3	10.9	62.2	1.0
Jun	13	20	4.7	7.2	18.8	0.9
Jul	9	15	2.7	40.4	93.5	1.6
Aug	7	10	1.1	3.3	15.5	0.4
Sep	12	16	1.8	2.8	7.0	0.3
Oct	10	16	1.3	2.2	6.7	0.5
Nov	11	16	132.2	132.7	114.5	3.1
Dec	5	8	2.2	3.2	2.8	0.2
2005 Jan	7	7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.1
Feb	5	8	6.6	6.9	7.6	-
Mar	6	7	3.2	3.2	4.1	0.2
Apr	13	16	3.3	3.7	5.6	0.3
May	16	19	26.2	26.5	32.0	2.0
Jun	9	15	2.2	2.7	5.3	1.5
Jul	11	16	5.2	5.7	14.9	4.3
Aug	12	15	5.0	5.4	17.4	1.2
Sep	12	21	4.4	6.8	28.6	6.1
Oct	9	15	3.6	4.7	7.1	0.3
Nov	6	12	18.7	19.4	19.2	0.1
Dec	10	13	12.9	14.1	14.9	-
2006 Jan P	11	14 R	45.0	47.0	77.2	0.5
Feb P	8	13	1.2	3.4	13.2	0.0

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

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

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
SIC1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
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
2003	-	-	63	14	1	126	-	138	131	15	10
2004	-	5	31	-	1	44	-	437	379	4	4
2005	-	6	16	2	21	33	8	23	43	-	6
2003 Feb	-	-	8.1	-	-	0.9	-	0.8	3.3	-	0.3
Mar	-	-	1.9	-	-	4.5	0.1	0.1	6.3	-	1.1
Apr	-	-	1.8	-	-	2.7	-	-	0.4	4.9	-
May	-	-	1.5	-	-	0.2	-	2.1	16.9	4.5	0.6
Jun	-	-	1.8	4.2	-	5.4	-	0.5	16.5	4.2	0.9
Jul	-	-	1.4	4.2	-	12.9	-	8.9	16.8	1.5	1.7
Aug	-	-	1.6	-	-	0.9	-	8.2	0.8	0.2	-
Sep	-	0.4	5.0	-	-	3.5	0.4	0.7	13.9	-	-
Oct	-	-	3.1	2.0	-	82.2	-	10.5	30.8	-	2.4
Nov	-	-	35.1	3.2	-	8.1	-	4.4	8.6	-	2.3
Dec	-	-	0.4	0.3	0.8	2.8	-	16.1	14.8	-	0.6
2004 Jan	-	-	8.8	-	-	1.1	-	16.5	5.0	-	0.6
Feb	-	0.1	10.2	-	-	1.2	0.1	111.8	95.6	0.3	0.6
Mar	-	1.9	2.2	-	-	1.7	-	8.9	117.2	0.4	-
Apr	-	1.3	1.3	-	-	3.7	-	88.9	103.5	-	1.0
May	-	1.4	1.0	-	-	-	-	9.9	49.9	-	0.1
Jun	-	0.5	0.9	-	-	2.9	-	9.4	4.8	-	0.2
Jul	-	-	1.6	0.1	-	13.1	-	78.5	0.1	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	0.4	-	-	9.7	-	5.1	-	0.3	0.1
Sep	-	-	0.3	-	0.7	2.2	-	3.3	-	0.4	0.1
Oct	-	-	0.5	-	0.2	3.8	-	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6
Nov	-	-	3.1	-	-	3.7	-	105.8	1.1	0.6	0.2
Dec	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.8	-	-	1.2	0.6	-
2005 Jan	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.4	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Feb	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	2.8	4.4	-	-
Mar	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.3	0.4	0.1	3.1	-	-
Apr	-	-	0.3 R	-	2.7	-	-	1.4	-	1.2	-
May	-	-	2.0 R	0.1	-	1.9	1.3	5.4	16.7	-	4.6
Jun	-	-	1.5	0.1	-	1.0	2.4 R	-	0.1	-	0.1
Jul	-	-	4.3	-	-	10.4	0.1	-	-	-	-
Aug	-	-	1.2	-	9.7	3.1	0.3	3.0	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	6.1 R	-	11.4	7.5	2.1	1.3	0.2	-	-
Oct	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	2.7	-	2.3	1.4	0.3	-
Nov	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.4	0.9	2.6	15.2	-	-
Dec	-	5.5	-	1.4	-	1.7	0.7	5.2	0.5	-	-
2006 Jan P	-	-	0.5	-	2.3	-	4.5	0.2	69.5	0.2	-
Feb P	-	0.5	-	-	1.6	-	10.2	-	0.8	0.2	-

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

a See 'Definitions' on pS4 for notes of coverage.
R Revised
P Provisional

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes^a: stoppages in progress

1.12

Stoppages in progress: industry

Not seasonally adjusted

SIC 1992	12 months to February 2005			12 months to February 2006 P		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	1	500	4,900	1	100	100
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	5	1,000	2,600	3	400	1,300
textiles and textile products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	6	400	1,000	2	100	1,600
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	-	-	-	1	1,400	4,900
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	1	+	100	1	100	200
rubber and plastics;	2	100	200	-	-	-
other non-metallic mineral products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	1	100	600	4	200	700
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	2	500	1,500	2	300	1,700
electrical and optical equipment;	2	300	500	-	-	-
transport equipment;	7	3,200	5,000	5	1,000	6,100
manufacturing n.e.c.	1	100	100	1	100	100
Electricity, gas and water supply	2	300	300	2	5,500	6,000
Construction	1	+	100	3	1,000	5,600
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	100	900	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	-	1	700	21,100
Transport, storage and communication	42	11,200	42,500	43	14,800	46,400
Financial intermediation	1	+	++	2	2,300	3,000
Real estate, renting and business activities	1	500	400	7	1,900	5,400
Public administration and defence	18	175,500	311,200	14	58,000	90,000
Education	17	19,900	283,200	28	38,900	39,000
Health and social work	4	1,000	3,600	1	400	300
Other community, social and personal service activities	11	2,600	2,700	4	6,000	6,000
All industries and services	121^b	217,300	661,400	124^b	133,100	239,500

a See 'Definitions' on pS4 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.

P Provisional

Not seasonally adjusted

Stoppages: February 2006 P

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	13	3,400	13,200
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	8	1,200 ^c	1,700
Continuing from earlier months	5	2,200	11,500

c Including 1,200 directly involved.

P Provisional

Stoppages in progress: cause

Not seasonally adjusted

United Kingdom	12 months to February 2006 P		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	72	53,100	83,700
Extra wage and fringe benefits	8	7,700	15,100
Duration and pattern of hours worked	16	4,300	6,700
Redundancy questions	13	61,200	87,900
Trade union matters	4	1,200	6,100
Working conditions and supervision	3	3,000	17,100
Manning and work allocation	3	1,100	21,500
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	5	1,400	1,400
All causes	124	133,100	239,500

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

P Provisional

J.11 CONSUMER PRICES

CPI, RPI and other selected indices

		Consumer prices index (CPI) ^a		All items retail prices index (RPI)		All items retail prices index (RPI) excluding			
		Index (2005=100)	Percentage change over 12 months	Index (Jan 13, 1987=100)	Percentage change over 12 months	Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY) ^b	
						Index (Jan 13, 1987=100)	Percentage change over 12 months	Index (Jan 13 1987=100)	Percentage change over 12 months
		D7BT	D7G7	CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX
2004	Feb	97.2	1.3	183.8	2.5	182.0	2.3	173.9	1.9
	Mar	97.4	1.1	184.6	2.6	182.5	2.1	174.3	1.7
	Apr	97.8	1.1	185.7	2.5	183.6	2.0	174.9	1.8
	May	98.1	1.5	186.5	2.8	184.3	2.3	175.6	2.2
	Jun	98.1	1.6	186.8	3.0	184.2	2.3	175.6	2.3
	Jul	97.8	1.4	186.8	3.0	183.8	2.2	175.1	2.0
	Aug	98.1	1.3	187.4	3.2	184.3	2.2	175.7	2.0
	Sep	98.2	1.1	188.1	3.1	184.7	1.9	176.1	1.7
	Oct	98.4	1.2	188.6	3.3	185.1	2.1	176.6	2.0
	Nov	98.6	1.5	189.0	3.4	185.4	2.2	176.9	2.2
	Dec	99.1	1.7	189.9	3.5	186.4	2.5	177.9	2.5
2005	Jan	98.6	1.6	188.9	3.2	185.2	2.1	176.7	2.0
	Feb	98.8	1.7	189.6	3.2	185.9	2.1	177.4	2.0
	Mar	99.3	1.9	190.5	3.2	186.8	2.4	178.3	2.3
	Apr	99.7	1.9	191.6	3.2	187.8	2.3	179.0	2.3
	May	100.0	1.9	192.0	2.9	188.2	2.1	179.4	2.2
	Jun	100.0	2.0	192.2	2.9	188.3	2.2	179.5	2.2
	Jul	100.1	2.3	192.2	2.9	188.3	2.4	179.5	2.5
	Aug	100.4	2.4	192.6	2.8	188.6	2.3	179.8	2.3
	Sep	100.6	2.5	193.1	2.7	189.3	2.5	180.5	2.5
	Oct	100.7	2.3	193.3	2.5	189.5	2.4	180.7	2.3
	Nov	100.7	2.1	193.6	2.4	189.7	2.3	180.9	2.3
	Dec	101.0	1.9	194.1	2.2	190.2	2.0	181.5	2.0
2006	Jan	100.5	1.9	193.4	2.4	189.4	2.3	180.7	2.3
	Feb	100.9	2.0	194.2	2.4	190.1	2.3	181.4	2.3

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, VAT, duties, vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and air passenger duty.

Source: ONS
Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

Note: All published Consumer Prices Index (CPI) levels were rebased to 2005=100 from 14 February 2006.

Data in this table are the latest available at the time of publication.

J.12 CONSUMER PRICES

Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^{a,b}: EU comparisons

		United Kingdom		European Union ^c		Monetary Union Area average	
		Index 2005=100	Percentage change over 12 months	EU 25 Index 2005=100	EU 25 Percentage change over 12 months	Index 2005=100	Percentage change over 12 months
		D7BT	D7G7	D7RN	D7RY	D7SJ	D7SR
2004	Feb	97.2	1.3	96.69	1.5	96.62	1.6
	Mar	97.4	1.1	97.28	1.5	97.29	1.7
	Apr	97.8	1.1	97.69	1.8	97.72	2.0
	May	98.1	1.5	98.08	2.3	98.05	2.5
	Jun	98.1	1.6	98.09	2.3	98.05	2.4
	Jul	97.8	1.4	97.92	2.2	97.88	2.3
	Aug	98.1	1.3	98.06	2.1	98.05	2.3
	Sep	98.2	1.1	98.23	2.0	98.22	2.1
	Oct	98.4	1.2	98.57	2.2	98.56	2.4
	Nov	98.6	1.5	98.53	2.1	98.48	2.2
	Dec	99.1	1.7	98.92	2.2	98.90	2.4
2005	Jan	98.6	1.6	98.42P	2.0 P	98.31 P	1.9 P
	Feb	98.8	1.7	98.73P	2.1 P	98.65P	2.1 P
	Mar	99.3	1.9	99.32P	2.1 P	99.32P	2.1 P
	Apr	99.7	1.9	99.73P	2.1 P	99.75P	2.1 P
	May	100.0	1.9	100.00P	2.0 P	100.00P	2.0 P
	Jun	100.0	2.0	100.08P	2.0 P	100.08P	2.1 P
	Jul	100.1	2.3	100.02P	2.1 P	100.00P	2.2 P
	Aug	100.4	2.4	100.26P	2.2 P	100.25P	2.2 P
	Sep	100.6	2.5	100.71 P	2.5 P	100.76P	2.6 P
	Oct	100.7	2.3	100.95P	2.4 P	101.02P	2.5 P
	Nov	100.7	2.1	100.75P	2.3 P	100.76P	2.3 P
	Dec	101.0	1.9	100.03P	2.1 P	101.10P	2.2 P
2006	Jan	100.5	1.9	100.63P	2.2 P	100.65P	2.4 P
	Feb	100.9	2.0	100.92P	2.2 P	100.94P	2.3 P

Source: ONS/Eurostat
Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

a Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each member state of the European Union for the purpose of international comparisons. This is in the context of one of the convergence criteria for monetary union as required by the Maastricht Treaty. The rules underlying the construction of the HICPs for EU member states were published in a Commission Regulation of 9 September 1996. The HICPs replace the Interim Indices of Consumer Prices which were published by Eurostat in a monthly news release.

b Published as the consumer prices index (CPI) in the UK.
c EU average extended from 15 to 25 countries on 1 May 2004.

P Provisional
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.
All published Consumer Prices Index (CPI) levels were rebased to 2005=100 from 14 February 2006.

Data in this table are the latest available at the time of publication.

K.1 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Learners on LSC^a funded Work-Based Learning for Young People provision

Thousands

ENGLAND	Advanced Apprenticeships ^b	Apprenticeships at level 2 ^c	NVQ Learning	Entry to Employment ^d	Work-based learning Total
Learners - old method					
2000/2001					
29 Oct	133.3	89.4	57.0	6.8	286.7
28 Jan	131.7	90.7	50.9	7.4	280.6
29 Apr	118.4	79.6	42.5	6.4	246.9
29 Jul	115.0	87.0	43.1	8.0	253.1
Year average	125.7	86.6	49.3	7.0	268.8
2001/2002					
28 Oct	117.6	101.2	47.2	7.8	273.8
27 Jan	113.7	102.7	49.1	7.8	273.3
28 Apr	108.7	103.2	50.8	7.8	270.5
28 Jul	102.7	106.1	54.7	10.1	273.6
Year average	111.8	101.7	49.3	8.0	270.8
2002/2003					
27 Oct	114.0	116.2	38.9	10.0	279.2
26 Jan	111.5	118.2	38.4	10.7	278.7
27 Apr	106.8	120.1	37.2	11.3	275.3
27 Jul	99.5	119.1	34.6	12.8	266.0
Year average	108.2	116.1	37.5	10.8	272.5
Learners - new method^e					
2002/2003					
Oct	114.5	122.1	41.1	11.3	289.0
Jan	112.3	122.8	40.1	11.2	286.4
Apr	108.6	124.4	39.8	11.6	284.3
Jul	106.4	130.0	41.2	14.5	292.1
Year average	108.2	116.1	37.5	10.8	272.5
2003/2004					
Oct	109.5	146.5	31.0	29.9	316.8
Jan	106.7	146.2	28.5	31.7	313.2
Apr	103.1	144.1	26.4	31.8	305.5
Jul	100.3	144.4	24.7	32.8	302.2
Year average	104.8	143.1	27.9	30.6	306.5
2004/2005					
Oct	105.5	160.0	21.1	26.9	313.5
Jan	104.0	158.5	18.0	26.9	307.3
Apr	100.3	152.1	14.8	24.2	291.4
Jul	99.1	153.2	12.0	25.6	289.8
Year average	101.8	154.0	17.4	26.3	299.5
2005/2006					
Oct	103.5	164.1	9.1	25.9	302.6

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

a Learning and Skills Council.

b Previously Advanced Modern Apprenticeships.

c Previously Foundation Modern Apprenticeships.

d Entry to Employment was previously referred to as Life Skills and includes Work Based Learning below Level 2.

e The table shows the numbers in learning over a five year time period. The definition of in-learning changed in 2003/04. Figures for 2002/03 are presented on both the new and the old basis to show a true picture of the year-on-year change.

Data in Tables K.1 - K.2 will no longer appear in Labour Market Trends. The data can be found on the DFES website at www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/index.shtml

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers of starts on LSC^a funded Work-Based Learning for Young People provision

K.2

Thousands

ENGLAND	Advanced Apprenticeships ^b	Apprenticeships at level 2 ^c	NVQ Learning	Entry to Employment ^d	Work-based learning Total	FE Programme Led Pathway Apprenticeships ^e
Starts						
2000/2001						
31 Jul-29 Oct	28.2	33.5	18.5	6.9	87.2	
30 Oct-28 Jan	16.1	20.2	9.6	6.0	51.9	
29 Jan-29 Apr	14.2	23.9	10.4	6.4	54.9	
30 Apr-29 Jul	13.8	26.5	11.7	7.1	59.0	
Total	72.4	104.1	50.1	26.3	252.9	
2001/2002						
30 Jul-28 Oct	23.7	38.3	14.5	9.0	85.5	
29 Oct-27 Jan	11.2	21.6	10.2	6.7	49.7	
28 Jan-28 Apr	9.8	22.8	13.1	7.2	52.8	
29 Apr-28 Jul	9.4	25.6	16.3	8.3	59.6	
Total	54.0	108.3	54.1	31.1	247.6	
2002/2003						
29 Jul-27 Oct	24.3	47.4	13.1	9.4	94.2	
28 Oct-26 Jan	9.8	23.3	8.8	7.6	49.5	
27 Jan-27 Apr	8.3	24.5	9.4	8.4	50.6	
28 Apr-27 Jul	7.9	27.1	10.5	11.1	56.6	
Total	50.4	122.2	41.7	36.5	250.8	
2003/2004						
1 Aug-31 Oct	26.0	54.4	9.8	22.3	112.5	
1 Nov-31 Jan	11.1	26.6	5.9	12.5	56.1	
1 Feb-30 Apr	10.1	27.8	6.0	12.4	56.3	
1 May-31 Jul	9.7	27.9	5.0	13.9	56.6	
Total	57.0	136.6	26.8	61.1	281.5	
2004/2005						
1 Aug-31 Oct	24.6	56.9	4.9	15.7	102.1	
1 Nov-31 Jan	10.0	25.6	2.0	11.9	49.5	
1 Feb-30 Apr	8.4	21.4	1.2	10.2	41.1	
1 May-31 Jul	10.9	30.6	0.8	14.1	56.5	
Total	53.9	134.5	8.9	51.8	249.1	31.7
2005/2006						
1 Aug-31 Oct	22.2	51.0	1.3	18.0	92.5	1.2

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

- a Learning and Skills Council
b Previously Advanced Modern Apprenticeships.
c Previously Foundation Modern Apprenticeships
d Entry to Employment was previously referred to as Life Skills and includes Work Based Learning below Level 2.
e In 2004/05 the LSC introduced Programme-Led Pathways of Apprenticeships funded through colleges of further education.

This table will no longer appear in Labour Market Trends. For further information see page S98.

Enquiry points

Labour Market Statistics Helpline <i>labour.market@ons.gov.uk</i>	020 7533 6094
Earnings Customer Helpline <i>earnings@ons.gov.uk</i>	01633 819024
National Statistics Enquiry Service <i>info@statistics.gov.uk</i>	0845 601 3034
Skills and Education Network <i>senet@lsc.gov.uk</i>	024 7682 3439
DfES Public Enquiry Unit	0870 000 2288

For statistical information on:

Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01633 819024
Claimant count	020 7533 6094
Consumer Prices Index	020 7533 5874
Earnings	
Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (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
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	01633 819008
Low-paid workers <i>lowpay@ons.gov.uk</i>	01633 819024
Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region <i>labour.market@ons.gov.uk</i>	020 7533 6094
Economic activity and inactivity	020 7533 6094
Employment	
Labour Force Survey: full-time 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
Employee jobs by industry	01633 812318
Total workforce hours worked per week <i>productivity@ons.gov.uk</i>	01633 812766

Workforce jobs series – short-term estimates <i>workforce.jobs@ons.gov.uk</i>	01633 812318
Labour costs	01633 819024
Labour disputes	01633 819205
Labour Force Survey	020 7533 6094
Labour Force Survey Data Service <i>lfs.dataservice@ons.gov.uk</i>	01633 812256
New Deal (DWP)	0114 209 8228
Productivity and unit wage costs	01633 812766
Public sector employment	
General enquiries	020 7533 6178
Source and methodology enquiries	01633 812362
Qualifications (DfES)	0870 000 2288
Redundancy statistics	020 7533 6094
Retail Prices Index	020 7533 5874
Recorded announcement of latest RPI <i>rpi@ons.gov.uk</i>	020 7533 5866
Skills (DfES)	0114 259 4407
Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages	
Small firms (DTI)	0114 279 4439
Small Business Service (SBS)	
Subregional estimates	01633 812038
Annual employment statistics <i>annual.employment.figures@ons.gov.uk</i>	
Annual Population Survey, local area statistics	020 7533 6130
Trade unions (DTI)	020 7215 5934
Employment relations	
Training	
Adult learning – work-based training (DWP)	0114 209 8236
Employer-provided training (DfES)	0114 259 4407
Travel-to-Work Areas	
Composition and review	020 7533 6114
Unemployment	020 7533 6094
Vacancies	020 7533 6162
Vacancy Survey: total stocks of vacancies	
Youth Cohort Study (DfES)	0114 259 3639

Online

The main labour market statistics can be accessed on the National Statistics website.

Labour Market Trends	www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=550
Labour market statistics First Release Historical Supplement	www.statistics.gov.uk/onlineproducts/lms_fr_hs.asp
National Statistics Time Series Data Service	www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/tsintro.asp
Labour market statistics national and regional First Releases	www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=1944
Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=13101
LFS Historical Quarterly Supplement	www.statistics.gov.uk/onlineproducts/lms_hqs.asp
Nomis® (online labour market statistics database)	www.nomisweb.co.uk

Articles appearing in previous issues of Labour Market Trends

May 2005

Disabled people in public sector employment, 1998 to 2004,
Michael Hirst and Patricia Thornton, University of York
Using the LFS to map the care workforce,
Antonia Simon and Charlie Owen, Institute of Education
Seasonal adjustment review of the claimant count series,
Nimmy Vijayakumar, ONS

June 2005

Job separations in the UK,
Daniel Heap, ONS
Labour disputes in 2004,
Joanne Monger, ONS
Publication of Jobcentre Plus vacancy statistics,
Russ Bentley, Department for Work and Pensions

July 2005

Families and work,
Annette Walling, ONS
The labour market participation of older people,
Elizabeth Whiting, ONS
Results of the Second Flexible Working Employee Survey,
Heidi Grainger and Heather Holt, DTI
Producing ONS redundancy statistics,
Lester Browne, ONS

August 2005

Developments in ONS earnings statistics: an overview,
Polly Hopwood, ONS
The new experimental measure of Average Weekly Earnings,
David Freeman and Polly Hopwood, ONS
The new experimental Index of Labour Costs per Hour,
Polly Hopwood, ONS

September 2005

The effect of bonuses on earnings growth in 2005,
David Freeman, ONS
Offshoring and the labour market,
Gawain Heckley, ONS
Patterns of pay,
Clive Dobbs, ONS
Analysis by occupation of JSA claimant count statistics,
Andrew Machin, ONS

October 2005

Home-based working using communication technologies,
Yolanda Ruiz and Annette Walling, ONS
The hourly earnings distribution before and after the National
Minimum Wage,
Tim Butcher, Low Pay Commission

November 2005

LFS reweighting and seasonal adjustment review 2005,
Alex Murray-Zmijewski and Peter Alstrup, ONS

December 2005

Trends in public sector employment,
Stephen Hicks, ONS
Characteristics of people employed in the public sector,
Daniel Heap, ONS
Occupational segregation by sex and ethnicity in England and Wales,
1991 to 2001,
Louisa Blackwell and Daniel Guinea-Martin, ONS

January 2006

Projections of the UK labour force, 2006 to 2020,
Vassilis Madouros, ONS

February 2006

Patterns of pay,
Clive Dobbs, ONS

March 2006

Do company wage policies persist in the face of minimum wages?
Katherine Lam, Catrin Ormerod, Felix Ritchie
and Prabhat Vaze, ONS
Understanding and improving National Statistics of employment and
jobs,
Vivienne Avery, ONS

April 2006

New reference sources explaining labour market statistics,
Frances Sly and Margaret Shaw, ONS
Scientists, engineers and technologists in Great Britain,
Ben Marriott, DTI
International comparisons of labour disputes in 2004,
Rachel Beardsmore, ONS

In forthcoming issues

- Labour disputes in 2005
- Labour cost framework
- New LFS questions on economic inactivity
- A comparison of ASHE and LFS low pay estimates
- Local area labour markets: statistical indicators
- Analysis of Annual Population Survey data by deciles of indices of deprivation
- Impact of the LFS switch from seasonal to calendar quarters