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Labour market analysis and summary

July 2006 assessment

By **Craig Lindsay**, 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

While remaining strong by historical standards, there were signs that the UK labour market had been softening at the start of 2006.

However, over the last few months the picture has become more mixed. On the one hand, both working-age unemployment and the claimant count (the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance) have continued to rise. However, the employment rate has levelled off and there has been a noticeable fall in working-age inactivity, which suggests that part of the reason for the ongoing rise in unemployment is an increase in labour market participation, as opposed to a slowdown in the labour market.

For the moment earnings growth remains subdued; the excluding bonus series rose slightly in the three months to May compared with the three months to April, while the including bonus series showed a slight decrease, driven by weaker growth in the private services sector.

Employment

The latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) employment figures show that the working-age employment rate in March-May 2006 stood at 74.6 per cent, unchanged on the quarter (see **Figure 1**). Breaking this down by sex, the employment rate for men was 78.7 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point, while the employment rate for women was 70.1 per cent, up 0.2 percentage

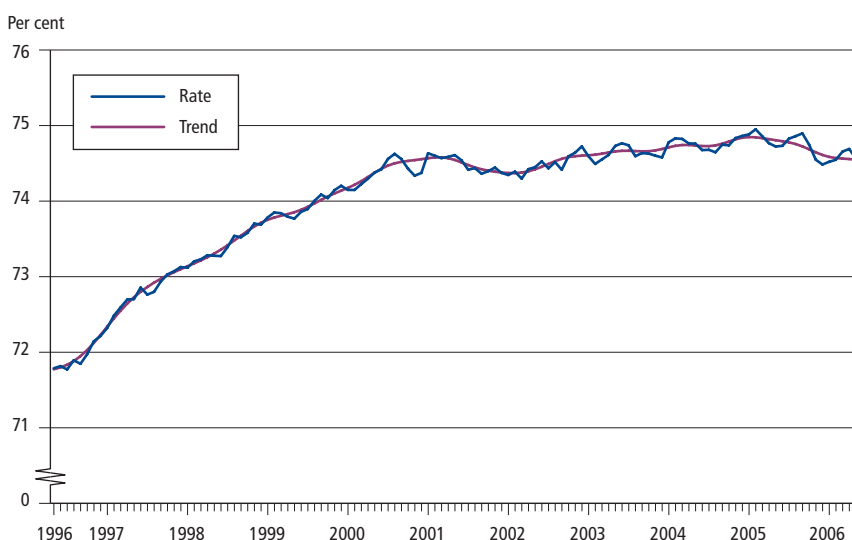
points from the previous quarter.

The overall trend in the working-age employment rate, which was falling, has now levelled off.

The number of people aged 16 and over in employment increased by 59,000 over the latest quarter. The total number of people in employment in the three months to May stood at 28.899 million. Looking at the split by sex, the latest increase has been reflected in rises in

Figure 1

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



Source: Labour Force Survey

both male and female employment, though the rise was greater among women. The employment level for men stood at 15.570 million (up 13,000 over the quarter), while the employment level for women stood at 13.329 million (up 46,000 over the quarter).

Looking at employment categories by type, there was a quarterly increase in the number of employees, though the number of self-employed fell by 20,000. Looking at the self-employed in more detail, in the three months to May, there were 3.712 million self-employed people in the UK. Of these, 2.707 million were men and 1.005 million were women.

The quarterly rise in employment in March-May 2006 reflected an increase in the number of people working on a full-time basis – the number of part-timers declined. In detail, the number of people working full-time increased by 83,000 over the quarter to stand at 21.602 million, while the number of people working part-time decreased by 24,000 over the same period to stand at 7.297 million. Of those working part-time, 8.4 per cent attributed their working pattern to their inability to find a full-time job.

Looking at hours worked, total actual weekly hours of work decreased by 2.2 million over the quarter, to stand at 923.9 million in March-May 2006 (see **Figure 2**). There was actually an increase in hours worked by women, but this was offset by a fall in the number of hours worked by men: total actual weekly hours of work stood at 569.5 million for men (down by 3.5 million over the quarter), while for women, they were 354.4 million (up by 1.4 million over the quarter). The decrease in total actual weekly

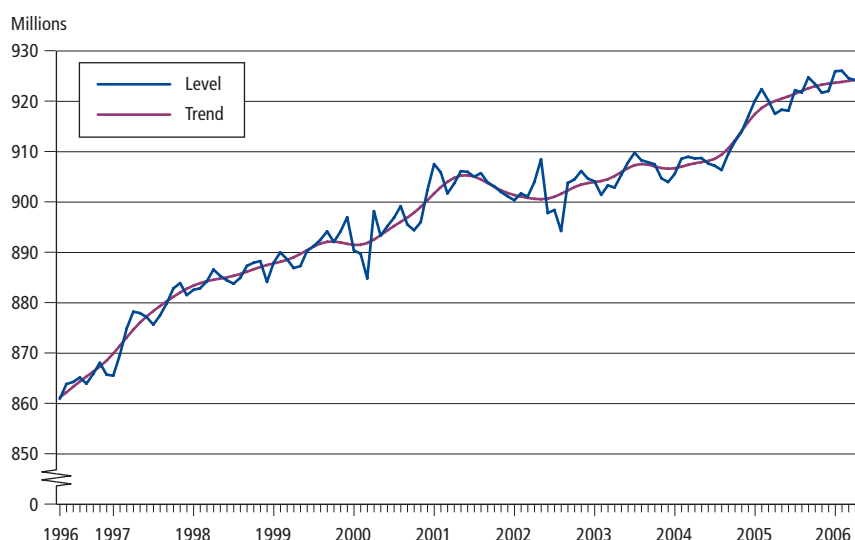
hours of work was driven by a fall in average hours of work, which were down 0.1 over the quarter. Despite the quarterly fall, the trend in total actual weekly hours worked remains positive.

Unemployment

The latest unemployment figures for March-May 2006 suggest that the trend in the unemployment rate is increasing. The unemployment rate for people aged 16 and over was up

Figure 2

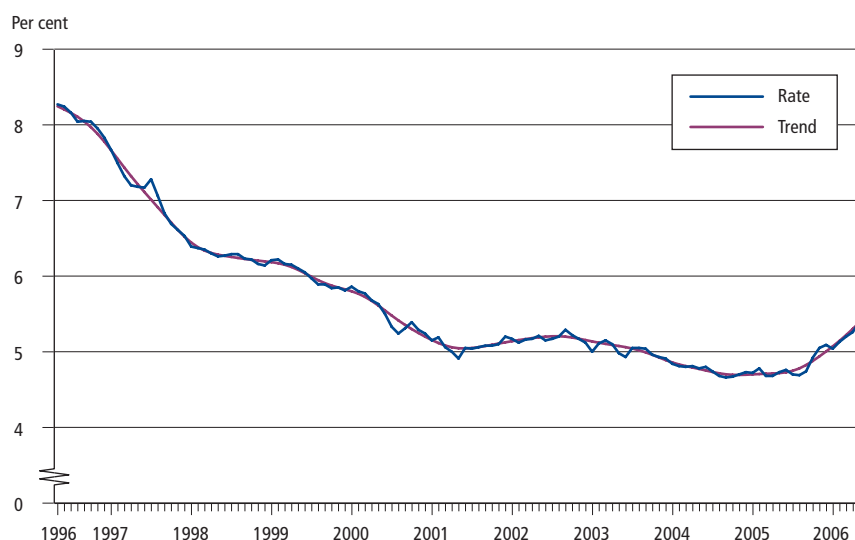
Total actual weekly hours worked; United Kingdom; May 1996 to May 2006



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 3

Unemployment rate; United Kingdom; May 1996 to May 2006



Source: Labour Force Survey

0.3 percentage points over the quarter, to stand at 5.4 per cent (see **Figure 3**). Breaking this down by sex, the unemployment rate for men was up 0.4 percentage points over the quarter, standing at 5.9 per cent, while the unemployment rate for women saw an increase of 0.1 percentage point, standing at 4.8 per cent. The last time the male unemployment rate was as high was July-September 2002.

Alongside this, the latest estimate of the unemployment level is 1.648 million, up 90,000 over the quarter and 224,000 over the year. The quarterly increase in the unemployment level was driven mainly by men, with the number of unemployed men rising by 71,000 over the quarter to stand at 971,000. By comparison, the number of unemployed women rose 19,000 to 678,000.

Looking at unemployment by age, the rise in the latest figures was across the board, with the only fall coming among those aged 16 and 17. Unemployment among this group fell by 6,000 over the quarter; by comparison, the biggest rise was among those aged 18 to 24 (up 48,000 or 10.6 per cent) while the unemployment rate for those aged 25 to 34 rose from 4.5 to 4.8 per cent on the quarter.

Looking at the duration of unemployment, increases were observed across the board. In detail, the number of people unemployed for up to 6 months increased by 35,000 over the quarter, the number of people unemployed between 6 and 12 months increased by 34,000 over the quarter and the number of people unemployed for more than 12 months increased by 20,000 over the quarter. Overall, the latest data suggest that the trend in the

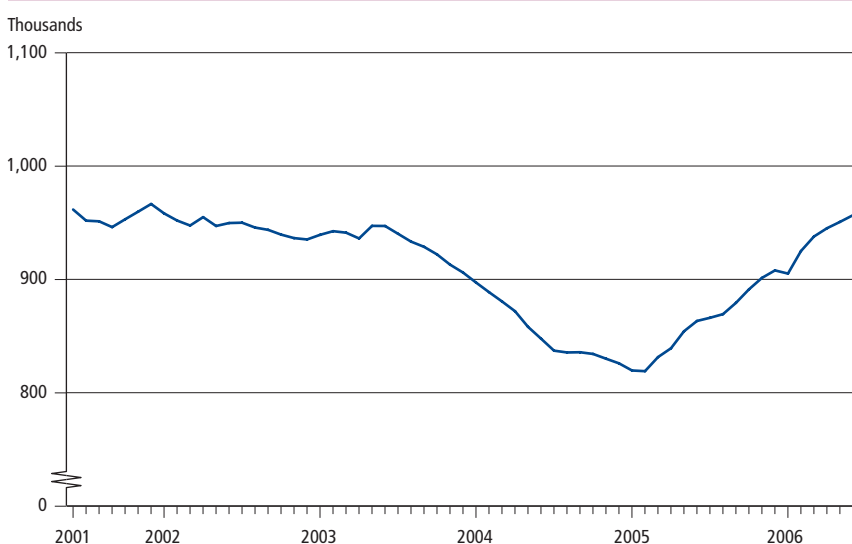
unemployment level is increasing.

The claimant count (the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance) increased by 5,900 in June and currently stands at 956,600 (see **Figure 4**). Over the year, the claimant count increased by 93,300

or 10.8 per cent. The level is the highest since January 2002. Small monthly increases were observed across almost all regions, the highest being a rise of 1,200 in the North West. The only exception was Northern Ireland where there

Figure 4

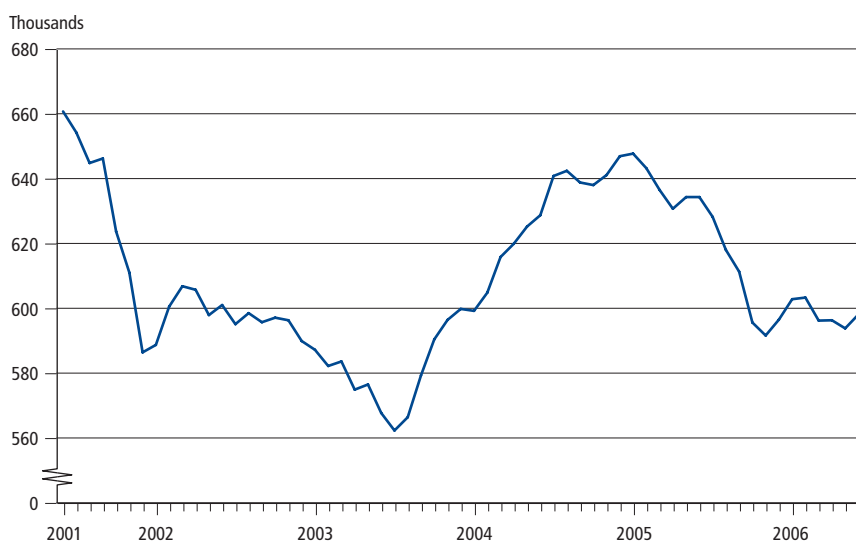
Jobseeker's Allowance claimant count; United Kingdom; June 2001 to June 2006



Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

Figure 5

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



Source: Vacancy Survey

► was a small fall. Looking at flows, there were decreases in both claimant count inflows (down 700) and claimant count outflows (down 3,200).

Vacancies

The number of job vacancies is a leading indicator of the demand for labour. Job vacancies rose by 1,900 in the three months to June 2006 compared with the previous three months but fell by 34,600 compared with the same period last year (see **Figure 5**). The number of vacancies in the three months to June stood at 598,100 and the latest data suggest that the trend in the number of vacancies is broadly flat.

Looking at vacancies by industry, the largest rises were in distribution, hotels and restaurants (up 6,500) and finance and business services (up 5,500). By comparison, the largest falls were in education, health and public administration (down 4,100) and other services (down 3,100).

Economic inactivity

There were 7.848 million economically inactive people of working age in March-May 2006, a decrease of 78,000 over the quarter. This quarterly fall was almost equally split between men and women, with the number of economically inactive women showing a fall of 39,000 over the quarter to stand at 4.703 million and the number of economically inactive men decreasing by 40,000 over the quarter to stand at 3.144 million. Looking at rates, there was a 0.2 percentage points fall in the working-age inactivity rate for people to stand at 21.1 per cent (see **Figure 6**). The inactivity rate for men currently stands at 16.3 per cent and for women at 26.2 per cent

(down 0.2 and 0.3 percentage points on the quarter respectively). The latest assessment suggests that the

trend in the economic inactivity rate is falling.

Looking at the reasons for

Figure 6

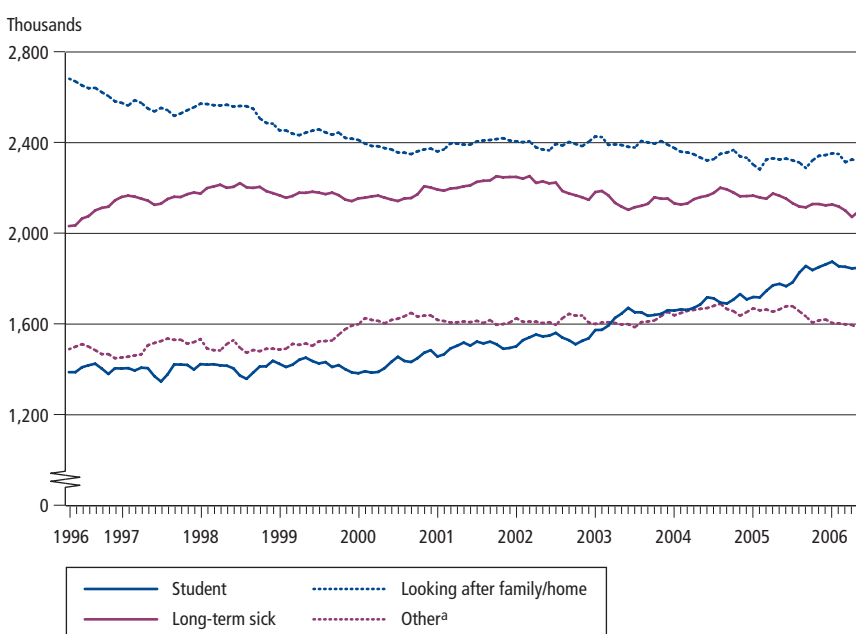
Working-age inactivity rate; United Kingdom; May 1996 to May 2006



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 7

Working-age inactivity by reason; United Kingdom; May 1996 to May 2006



Source: Labour Force Survey

a Other = no reason given, other reason, and not started looking.

economic inactivity, the largest decreases over the quarter were observed in those looking after family and home (down 29,000) and the long-term sick (down 21,000) (see **Figure 7**).

Redundancies

The LFS redundancy rate in the three months to May stood at 5.9 per thousand employees, up 0.2 per thousand from the previous quarter and 0.7 per thousand over the year (**Figure 8**). The rate has picked up since the record low of 5.2 per thousand recorded in early 2005, but remains below the average redundancy rate recorded throughout the period that the series has been available (since 1995). The redundancy level increased by 6,000 over the quarter, standing at 147,000 and the trend appears to be picking up.

Earnings

Turning to the latest earnings numbers, the whole economy

including bonuses annual growth rate in earnings stood at 4.1 per cent in the three months to May – down from 4.4 per cent in the three months to April. This slight slowdown was largely driven by weaker earnings growth in private sector services in May compared with February.

Looking at growth as measured by the whole economy excluding bonuses series, annual growth in the three months to May was at 3.8 per cent, up from 3.7 per cent in the three months to April (see **Figure 9**). Earnings growth excluding bonuses has been remarkably stable of late, staying within 0.1 percentage point of 3.8 per cent for the last 8 months. The overall picture is of steady earnings growth, though any underlying wage pressures in the economy remain subdued.

Economic overview

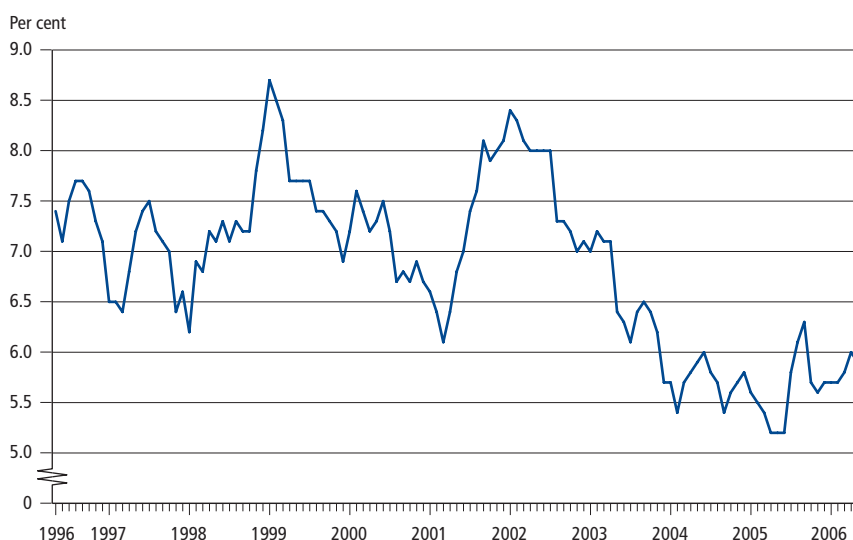
The latest GDP estimate showed output growth of 0.7 per cent in the first quarter of 2006; this is

unchanged from the fourth quarter of 2005, but suggests that growth has strengthened of late compared with the weaker growth seen at the start of 2005. As a result, annual growth has picked up to 2.3 per cent. Other economic indicators are also generally positive. Looking at the more up-to-date index of production, this showed that in the three months to May output of the production industries increased by 0.2 per cent compared with the previous three months, while the experimental index of services showed a 0.5 per cent increase in services industries' output in the three months to April compared with the previous three months. Looking at retail sales, in the three months to May the volume of retail sales was 1.0 per cent higher than the previous three months. The inflation rate, as measured by the Consumer Prices Index (CPI), stood at 2.2 per cent in the year to May, up from 2.0 per cent in the year to April. Looking at external indicators, the Chartered Institute of Purchasing and Supply reported strong growth in the manufacturing sector in April, with the PMI index at its highest since July 2004. Similarly, though CIPS reported that activity in the UK service sector slowed slightly, it still recorded strong growth over the period.

Overall, the labour market had appeared to be softening at the start of 2006. This month, there have been further increases in the unemployment rate and the claimant count in the latest data. However, the picture is no longer quite so clear-cut. Labour market activity is actually starting to pick up with employment increasing, growth in vacancies, and strong falls in the numbers of inactive. To some extent, ►

Figure 8

Redundancy rate (per 1,000 employees); United Kingdom; May 1996 to May 2006



Source: Labour Force Survey

- it is the fall in inactivity, and the corresponding increased participation in the labour market, which is leading to the ongoing rises in unemployment.

Further information

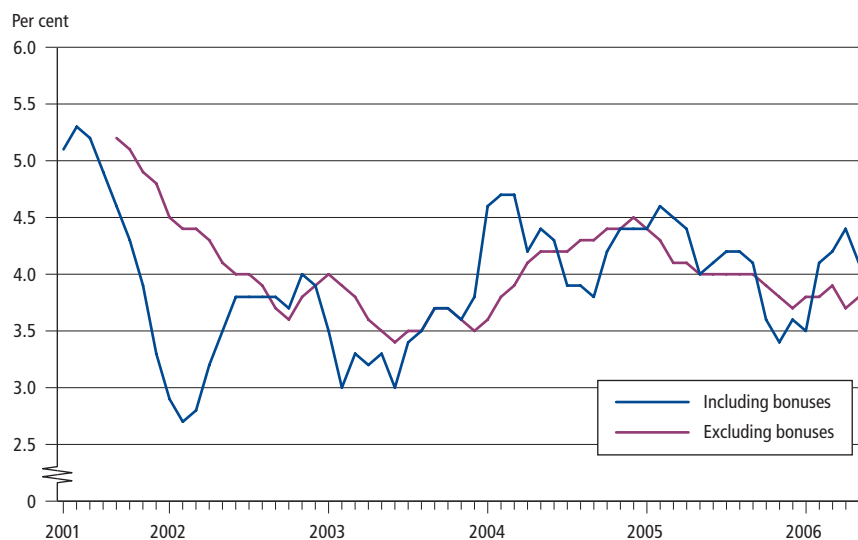
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Figure 9

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



Source: Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey

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	Mar-May 2006	28,899	74.6			59	0.0	223	-0.2	A.1
Men		15,570	78.7			13	-0.1	110	-0.3	A.1
Women		13,329	70.1			46	0.2	113	0.0	A.1
Full-time		21,602				83		245		B.1
Part-time		7,297				-24		-22		B.1
Employees		25,007				79		189		B.1
Self-employed		3,712				-20		71		B.1
Hours worked (millions)	Mar-May 2006	923.9				-2.2		5.6		B.21
Workforce jobs	Mar 2006	30,979				52		146		B.11
Manufacturing industry employee jobs	Mar-May 2006	3,046						-112		B.12
Vacancies^b	Apr-Jun 2006	598.1	2.3			1.9	0.0	-34.6	-0.1	G.1
Unemployment^c	Mar-May 2006	1,648	5.4			90	0.3	224	0.7	C.1
Men		971	5.9			71	0.4	130	0.7	C.1
Women		678	4.8			19	0.1	94	0.6	C.1
Long-term (12 months and over)		347				20		49		C.1
Aged 18-24		500	12.4			48	1.0	72	1.4	C.1
Claimant count^d	June 2006	956.6	3.0	5.9	0.0			93.3	0.3	F.1
Men		707.7	4.2	3.9	0.0			65.8	0.4	F.1
Women		248.9	1.7	2.0	0.0			27.5	0.2	F.1
Long-term (over 12 months)		148.1		1.1				26.9		F.1
Aged 18-24		289.3		1.6				35.5		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	Mar-May 2006	30,547	78.9			149	0.2	447	0.4	D.1
Men		16,541	83.7			83	0.2	240	0.3	D.1
Women		14,006	73.8			65	0.3	206	0.4	D.1
Economically inactive^f	Mar-May 2006	7,848	21.1			-79	-0.2	-87	-0.4	D.3
Men		3,144	16.3			-40	-0.2	-35	-0.3	D.3
Women		4,703	26.2			-39	-0.3	-52	-0.4	D.3
GB average earnings (excluding bonuses)^g	Mar-May 2006		3.8		0.1			-0.2		E.1
Private sector			4.0		0.2			0.2		E.1
Public sector			3.0		-0.5			-1.8		E.1
Manufacturing sector			4.8		0.1			1.6		E.1
Services sector			3.5		0.0			-0.8		E.1
GB average earnings (including bonuses)^g	Mar-May 2006		4.1		-0.3			0.1		E.1
Private sector			4.3		-0.2			0.6		E.1
Public sector			3.7		-0.1			-1.8		E.1
Manufacturing sector			5.5		0.3			2.5		E.1
Services sector			3.9		-0.3			-0.3		E.1
Labour disputes^{e, h}	Year to May 2006	765						456		I.11
Redundanciesⁱ	Mar-May 2006	147	5.9			6	0.2	18	0.7	H.31
Other indicators										
GDP ^j	2006 Q1		0.7				0.0		0.5	
Consumer Price Index ^{e, k}	May 2006		2.2		0.2				0.3	J.11
Retail Prices Index ^k	May 2006		3.0		0.4				0.1	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

Age discrimination in the workplace

The Employment Equality (Age) Regulations 2006 will come into effect on 1 October this year. To help employers prepare for these new regulations, Age Partnership Group (APG) sent out a newsletter to 1.4 million employers in Great Britain, inviting them to order a 'personnel organiser' which included a wide range of information on age-related topics. By the end of 2005 over 100,000 of these organisers had been despatched.

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) commissioned a survey on behalf of APG into a range of age-related issues. These included employers' evaluation of the materials produced by APG,

their current age employment practices, their awareness of forthcoming age legislation and their expectations regarding the impact the new regulations will have in the workplace.

The survey covered 1,650 small, medium and large employers over the whole of Great Britain, with a response rate of around 50 per cent. It found the materials produced by APG were very well received, with 90 per cent rating them as 'good' or better and 85 per cent saying they had learned something new.

Other results showed that employers saw redundancy to be the most challenging area for implementing the age discrimination laws, and retirement the biggest factor in employment practices. A third of organisations planned to

review or change their employment policies before the age discrimination laws are introduced. The larger the organisation, the more likely they were to say they would review their policies, rising to almost three-quarters of the largest companies. Only one in five currently has a compulsory retirement age.

Further information

■ *Age Partnership Group (APG) National Guidance Campaign Products Evaluation*, by Louise Hall, Susie Wreford and Gillian Prior can be downloaded free of charge from the Age Positive website at www.agepositive.gov.uk.

People in low-paid informal work

New research published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation explores the experience of people on low incomes, doing informal paid work. This includes those working cash-in-hand and those undertaking undeclared work while claiming benefits.

The study was carried out by Community Links, a charity running community-based projects in East London, and involved one-to-one interviews with 100 people engaged in informal paid work, together with

follow-up focus groups with a mixture of service practitioners and policy makers.

The report demonstrates how informal work is often a response to poverty and to times of crisis and is driven by need rather than greed. Participants in the study believed that the tax and benefit system created disincentives to returning to formal work.

The study also found that people wanted to work and felt they had a wide range of under-used skills and abilities. They felt they gained from working informally, through

increased confidence, skills and work experience, financial support and improved pathways to formal work. There were also wider social benefits affecting families and communities.

Further information

■ *People in low-paid informal work: 'Need not greed'*, by Dennis Katungi, Emma Neale and Aaron Barbour is published for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation by The Policy Press, price £12.95. It can be downloaded free at www.jrf.org.uk.

Acas' role in the employment tribunal system

A new Acas Policy Discussion Paper states the employment tribunal system has taken its fair share of criticism in recent years. Although the focus of the criticism often varies according from which corner of the employment relations arena it emanates, there are areas where the main parties are united in their criticism.

Many complain about the complexity and costs of the system while others believe employment tribunals are too adversarial. Other key concerns are that the system is subject to a growing compensation culture and that justice for employees is slowly being eroded. The paper

says that, as an added complication, everyone involved with employment tribunals has been adjusting to the biggest change in the way employment tribunals operate since their inception 30 years ago.

The paper goes on to outline the impact that the 2004 Dispute Resolution Regulations and revised tribunal rules have had on the core work of Acas, particularly in the area of individual conciliation.

The report concludes that Britain's employment tribunal system is still a much preferred model to the fully legalised systems that exist in other countries and that the original aim – a speedy, flexible and cost-effective option for settling individual employment rights cases – is as valid today as it has ever been.

It acknowledges that the tribunal system is characterised by a tendency towards legal dependency and suggests the only way in which the current culture can be countered is by focussing on employment relations solutions within the workplace.

Further information

■ *New rules, new challenges: Acas' role in the employment tribunal system*, by Rachel Suff, is available from Acas, Brandon House, 180 Borough High Street, London SE1 1LW, or email strategy@acas.org.uk.

New qualifications in the management of volunteers

The United Kingdom's first suite of management qualifications for the voluntary sector has been launched by the Institute of Leadership & Management (ILM). Designed specifically for individuals who manage volunteers, the new qualifications will equip managers to plan, organise and monitor voluntary workers effectively. Other key elements include providing guidance on evaluating volunteers' contributions to organisational goals and good practice on inspiring

workers who are not motivated by pay cheques.

The recent study *Improving Our Skills* by the Voluntary Sector National Training Organisation (VSNTO) found a sector-specific skills shortage in management training for those managing volunteers and deemed the area a priority in terms of development needs. ILM is the first awarding body to meet the leadership and management needs of the voluntary sector directly.

With 59 per cent of the voluntary sector earning an income of less than £10,000 per year, managers can struggle to maintain productive

working environments in which their teams feel valued, happy and motivated. ILM's new NVQs have been created with input from across the voluntary sector to equip the managers with the core competences needed to address issues like these.

Further information

■ Further information is available from the Institute of Leadership and Management, at www.i-l-m.com, or telephone 020 7294 3054.

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 May – July 2006

LFS for calendar quarters

The Review of the Framework for Labour Market Statistics recommended that the Labour Force Survey (LFS) moves 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 time 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 was published in May 2006, together with selected previous quarters, but a complete back series of microdata products will take longer to produce.

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Occupational analysis of claimant count

The analyses of data of those claiming Jobseeker's Allowance, according to their previous occupation and to the occupation they are seeking, published on Nomis® (www.nomisweb.co.uk), have now been enhanced. The new analyses, released in July, now include the explanations for why people left the count. These analyses are available back to January 2005. An article describing the full range of analyses by occupation of Jobseeker's Allowance claimants, which were reinstated in October 2005, was published in the September 2005 edition of *Labour Market Trends* (pp397-403) and is available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/about/platforms/lmt/.

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Public/private sector split for labour disputes

Following the Trade Union Membership and Labour Disputes Quality Review and the Labour Disputes Triennial Review, a user need has been identified for a public/private sector breakdown of labour disputes statistics. As a result, monthly public/private sector labour disputes statistics were published for the first time on 5 June 2006 on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/pdudir/ppsd0606.pdf. They will now be published monthly on the National Statistics website.

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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 (WFJ) estimates of total UK jobs will now be published each quarter, in an annex to the Labour Market Overview briefing

that accompanies the Labour Market Statistics First Release. The second of these comparisons was published on 12 July 2006 (at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=9539). The first summary comparison, for December 2005, was published on 12 April 2006. A series of more in-

depth articles is also planned and these will be published on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=14358.

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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 were officially launched in the web-based publication of the local area labour market statistical indicators on 28 July 2006 (see www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=14160). Work is

continuing to extend the methodology to develop a multivariate model estimating two of the three economic activity statuses and to extend the current model for parliamentary constituencies.

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Jobseeker's Allowance rates (claimant count rates) by ethnicity

Labour Market Division of ONS, together with the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), are investigating the possibility of publishing claimant count data by ethnicity for Unitary Authorities, Local Authority Districts and Parliamentary Constituencies. Subject to satisfying the necessary disclosure controls, it is hoped this data can be disseminated through both Nomis® (www.nomisweb.co.uk) and the DWP's tabulation tool (www.dwp.gov.uk/iad/statistics.asp). Further details should be available by autumn 2006.

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DWP benefits data

From 27 October 2005, the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) has produced headline benefit statistics derived from all claimants rather than from the 5 per cent samples which are the source of the benefits datasets on Nomis®. Benefits data based on all claimants will be available on Nomis® (www.nomisweb.co.uk) in summer 2006. Statistics from the 100 per cent data are available from the DWP's tabulation tool (www.dwp.gov.uk/iad/statistics.asp). Information on how to use the 5 per cent sample data in combination with the new 100 per cent data is available from the DWP website at www.dwp.gov.uk/asd.

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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. Further information about the timing of this innovation will be made as soon as possible. Currently the aim is to complete this part of ONS's statistical modernisation work by mid-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 of modernised systems 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 Annual Population Survey (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 Labour Force Survey 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 (SIC 2003). 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. When statistics are published on the new basis, a back series will be provided. A timetable has not yet been established for the Labour Force Survey.

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Business Register and Employment Survey

As part of the long-term move to the Business Register and Employment Survey (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

Reflections on fifteen years of change in using the Labour Force Survey

By **Barry Werner**, Director, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- The development of new analytical uses for the Labour Force Survey (LFS) over the 15 years since 1991 has played a major part in the improvement of UK labour market statistics.
- The LFS was first held in the UK in 1973, was redesigned in 1984 as an annual survey, and was redesigned again in 1992 when it became quarterly.
- In 1998, LFS publication became monthly, with unemployment statistics on the standard international definition. This defused concerns about the over-reliance of unemployment statistics on an administrative data source and enhanced public trust.
- Monthly publication of the LFS also led to it becoming a key source for macroeconomic analysis.
- Building on the quarterly LFS, local area sample boosts in England, Wales and Scotland led to the construction of the Local Area LFS (now renamed the Annual Population Survey), which is a powerful source for local area analysis.

Introduction

The last decade or so has been a period of enormous improvement and increase in public confidence in the UK's official labour market statistics generally. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) publication *Labour Market Review 2006* gives an overview of the improved state of labour market statistics in the UK and reflects the wealth of information that is now available from a wide range of sources.

This article concentrates on those improvements to labour market statistics that have stemmed from the remarkable transformation of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) during the past 15 years. In 1991, the LFS was a valuable but obscure annual survey of households, published in isolation from other sources of labour market statistics a year or so after each year's interviews took place. Users saw its value to be that it provided labour market information relating to population subgroups not identifiable from other sources.

In sharp contrast, in 2006 the LFS is in the forefront of media attention each month as the up-to-date source of some of the most essential elements of ONS's integrated monthly presentation of labour market statistics. The media see the LFS as the source of trusted unemployment statistics on the basis of the internationally-agreed definition, and economic analysts see the LFS as one of the principal sources of whole economy macroeconomic indicators.

The biennial and annual LFS – 1973 to 1991

The origins of the UK LFS

Shortly after the foundation of the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1958, the LFS was conceived as being needed to provide consistent, up-to-date information for the formulation of Community social and labour market policy. The original six EEC members held the first LFS in 1960, but no further survey was conducted until 1968. An annual

A message from the author

It has been with great pleasure that I have put this article together from reference to numerous publications and from my own recollections. I took over in May 1991 as Director of the statistical division responsible for the commissioning, publication and analysis of the Labour Force Survey (LFS), and I have been the Divisional Director responsible for LFS labour market outputs ever since then. During this time, I have been employed successively by the Employment Department, the Central Statistical Office and the Office for National Statistics. I cannot thank enough the people in these organisations – Peter Stibbard, Dennis Roberts, John Pullinger, Karen Dunnell and Colin Mowl – who gave me the opportunity for such an intensely stimulating and satisfying period of work. In August 2006, I will be retiring from ONS.

Barry Werner



- LFS was then carried out in most EEC countries in each year from 1968 to 1971.

In 1972, the UK, together with Ireland and Denmark, joined the renamed European Community (EC) and, although it was not required to do so, the UK participated in the conduct of an EC LFS for the first time in 1973.

Subsequently, the UK participated in the conduct of an LFS across all EC member states every two years from 1975 to 1983, and every year from 1984 to 1991. In 1992, as described later, the UK introduced a quarterly LFS. In 1998, a Regulation of the European Union (EU) was introduced requiring all member states to supply quarterly LFS data to Eurostat, the EU's Statistical Office.

In the UK, the Employment Department acted as the policy customer for the survey, but all the LFS design work, as well as the conduct of the survey, was carried out by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS). OPCS also published the results of the UK surveys up to 1991, using HMSO as the publisher. **Table 1** sets out the publication schedule for these LFS reports, and shows that results became available, at the earliest, about one or two years after the reference period of each survey.

Results from the LFS were also published by the Employment Department in the *Employment Gazette* journal. For example, the 1981 and 1983 survey results were set out in articles published in the *Employment Gazette* respectively in May 1982 and in July 1984. The last such article, setting out the results of the 1991 LFS, was published in April 1992.

During the 1970s and early 1980s, the LFS was relatively little used by the Employment Department for further analysis of the UK labour market. But, from the mid-1980s onwards, the survey was increasingly recognised as a valuable source for labour market analysis. In particular, it was valued highly for the information it provided for analysis of the labour market behaviour of groups defined, for example, by sex, age, qualifications and ethnicity.

As a result, in addition to the annual LFS summary articles, a number of further articles drawing upon the LFS were published in the *Employment Gazette* each year. By 1991 (the final year before the survey started to be published quarterly), the number of such published articles had become considerable. In that year, the articles listed in **Table 2** were published, drawing upon the LFS as a principal source.

The 1984 LFS design – including a quarterly component

The issue of measuring unemployment in the UK became more prominent during the 1980s at a time when the restructuring and modernisation of the economy, stimulated by the policies of the Government of the day, contributed to a rise in unemployment to levels not seen since the 1930s. This naturally created a sharp focus of public and media attention on the published unemployment statistics. As **Table 1** shows, annual LFS results about unemployment were available far too late to be useful for such public information purposes, and the only timely unemployment measure then available was based on a monthly administrative count of numbers of people registered for, or claiming, unemployment-related benefits.

This administrative measure – the claimant count – suffered from a considerable statistical disadvantage as an economic indicator. An indicator of unemployment should properly be affected as a result of individuals' indirect behavioural responses to administrative changes in the benefits system. But the claimant count was also affected directly by changes in benefit

Table 1**Publication of Labour Force Survey reports by OPCS^a; 1973 to 1991**

Labour Force Survey results for year:	Publication date
1973, 1975 and 1977	1980
1979	1982
1981	1983
1983 and 1984	1986
1985	1987
1986	1988
1987	1989
1988 and 1989	1991
1990 and 1991	1992

^a Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

Table 2**LFS-based articles published in *Employment Gazette* during 1991**

Article title	Publication date
Ethnic origins and the labour market	Feb 1991
Self-employment: a decade of growth in enterprise	Mar 1991
Characteristics of the unemployed	May 1991
Membership of trade unions in 1989	Jun 1991
Labour mobility: evidence from the LFS	Aug 1991
Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS	Nov 1991
Education and labour market status of young people in Great Britain	Dec 1991

eligibility criteria. As a measure of unemployment, it therefore was much criticised because such direct effects arose from several of the changes the Government made during the 1980s to the administrative arrangements relating to unemployment benefits. The Unemployment Unit pressure group, for example, frequently claimed that the Government's changes to the eligibility criteria for receipt of unemployment-related benefit payments were deliberately planned to reduce the published claimant count.

In order that changes in claimant unemployment over time could be monitored on a like-for-like basis, government statisticians sought to maintain a consistent historical claimant count series, adjusted to be in line with the latest definitional basis. But despite these efforts, constant criticism of unemployment statistics in the media seriously corroded public confidence in them.

Looking towards the USA and Canada, which for many years had published monthly unemployment statistics based on a survey source, UK government statisticians

therefore conceived the idea of building on the EC LFS to produce a timely domestic source of unemployment statistics, defined on an internationally-recognised basis, that was independent of the system used for administering unemployment benefits. In 1984, therefore, when the EC required member states to increase the frequency of the LFS to annual, the UK took the opportunity to introduce a new LFS survey design which had the potential to produce quarterly statistics. The aim was that the newly-designed LFS might be used to produce timely quarterly unemployment estimates on the internationally-agreed definition, which had been established by guidelines issued by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 1983.

The two elements of the LFS design introduced by OPCS in 1984 comprised:

- i) a quarterly survey conducted in Great Britain throughout the year, calling at each sampled address a total of five times at quarterly intervals and interviewing some 15,000 households each quarter;
- ii) an annual boost survey in the quarter from March to May, which obtained interviews at over 42,000 households in Great Britain and at over 4,000 households in Northern Ireland.

Full details of the sample design for the 1984 survey are available from the 1986 OPCS publication *Labour Force Survey 1983 and 1984*.

Unfortunately, the sample size of the quarterly element of the LFS was too small to produce a sufficiently robust quarterly time series of unemployment statistics to meet publication standards. So the results from it only appeared in aggregate as ►

- ▶ part of the annual LFS results published for surveys held between 1984 and 1991.

Nevertheless, the 1984 to 1991 quarterly LFS element did prove most valuable when the full-scale quarterly LFS was started in 1992. An article, published in the April 1993 *Employment Gazette* 'A guide to "seasonal adjustment" and its application to labour market statistics', shows how results from it were used to estimate seasonal factors for a number of key quarterly LFS series. **Figure 1**, for example, reproduced from the April 1993 article, illustrates the seasonality of quarterly estimates of male full-time employees from 1984 to 1991.

The availability of this information about seasonality meant that seasonally adjusted quarterly LFS time series could be published from the start of quarterly LFS publication in September 1992. Without the information provided by the quarterly element of the LFS from 1984, insufficient data points would have been available until 1996 or 1997 reliably to estimate quarterly seasonal factors. Had this been the case, the quarterly LFS introduced in 1992 would have been of limited value for measuring short-term changes in unemployment until four or five years after its introduction.

The 1984 to 1991 quarterly LFS was of great value for much besides its role as a source of information for calculating seasonal factors. Its whole design provided a model for the full-size quarterly LFS which was launched in 1992.

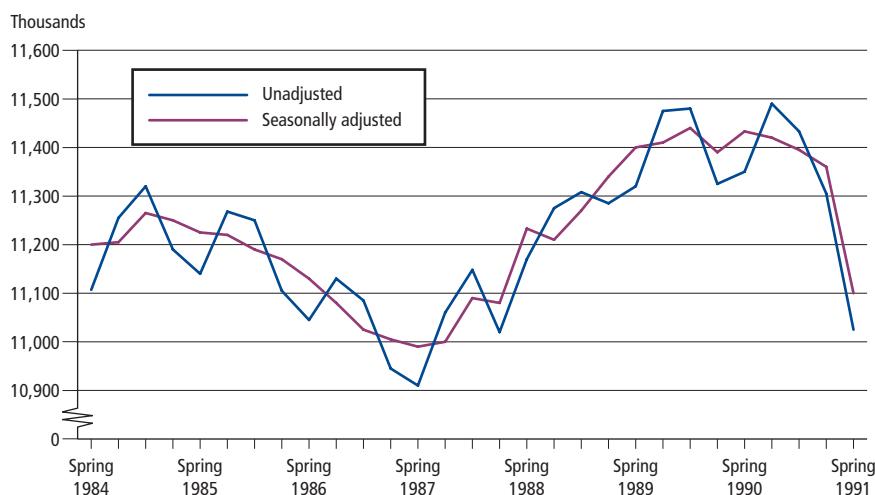
Publishing the LFS quarterly – 1992 to 1998

The introduction of the quarterly LFS in 1992

Public criticism of the UK's unemployment statistics continued

Figure 1

Male full-time employees; Great Britain; spring 1984 to spring 1991



Source: Quarterly component of 1984 to 1991 Labour Force Survey

throughout the 1980s, and the need for survey-based unemployment statistics had become even more pressing by the end of that decade. In July 1990, the Royal Statistical Society published a report 'Official Statistics: Counting with Confidence' which voiced concerns about the need for government statisticians to rely on administrative systems for statistics of central public interest, such as unemployment. The report welcomed the announcement, which had been made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in May 1990, of the forthcoming introduction of quarterly publication of unemployment figures on the basis of the standard ILO definition.

The source of these new quarterly unemployment estimates was, of course, to be a new quarterly LFS. As noted above, the design of the survey introduced by OPCS was based on the much smaller quarterly element of the LFS that had been conducted since 1984. But now the whole survey was to be quarterly, with an expanded sample size of 60,000

households across Great Britain each quarter from which robust statistics could be published on a quarterly basis.

The quarterly LFS had a five-wave design, with respondents being re-interviewed 3, 6, 9 and 12 months after their initial LFS interview. This allowed accurate measures of quarterly change to be estimated, since there was an 80 per cent overlap between the samples for successive quarters. Each quarter's LFS was thereby built up from a set of five sample waves each comprising around 12,000 households. In any given quarter, households in wave 1 are being interviewed for the first time, those in wave 2 for the second time and those in wave 5 for the fifth time.

To reduce fieldwork costs and to increase data quality, OPCS made a major technical innovation for the new quarterly LFS. Computer-assisted interviewing and telephone interviewing were used for the first time for a major government survey. Instead of filling in paper

questionnaires, LFS interviewers in the field were issued with laptop computers on which to enter respondent information directly. Wave 1 interviews were carried out face-to-face in respondents' homes, and wave 2 to 5 interviews were carried out by telephone from a central OPCS interviewing unit.

The initial aims for the quarterly LFS were fulfilled when the first results (of the March to May 1992 survey) were published by the Employment Department on 17 September 1992. This was around three and a half months after the survey reference period, much faster than the lag of a year or more between the reference periods of previous annual LFSs and the publication of results.

An article in the October 1992 issue of the *Employment Gazette* 'The Quarterly Labour Force Survey – a new dimension to labour market statistics' described the nature of the new survey and how it was to be published. Regular publication of the survey results was through the medium of a new Employment Department publication entitled the *LFS Quarterly Bulletin*. This included seasonally adjusted time series for a range of key variables, including employment, unemployment and inactivity.

To provide a valuable source for research analysis, anonymised electronic records of the individual LFS interview responses to each quarter's survey were made available publicly through both the national Data Archive at Essex University and the Quantime Ltd commercial data bureau. In addition, as in previous years, articles based on the (now more timely) LFS data continued to be published in the *Employment Gazette*. More recently, a considerable amount of information

from the LFS, both as key indicators and as cross-tabulations, has been disseminated through ONS's electronic publication service Nomis*.

Quarterly LFS publications emphasised that the measure of unemployment produced by the survey followed the ILO internationally-standard definition of unemployment. Thus, in the LFS statistics, people are classified as unemployed if:

- a) they were without a paid job in the survey reference week;
- b) they were available to start work in the next two weeks; and
- c) they had either looked for work sometime in the last four weeks or were waiting to start a job already obtained.

This ILO internationally-standard definition is applied in the LFS so that people are defined as unemployed purely on the basis of their behaviour in the labour market. Such individual behaviour is, of course, influenced by a number of factors including: the state of the economy and the consequent demand for labour and the numbers of jobs on offer; the pay and conditions attached to the jobs on offer; family and other personal circumstances; and the alternative means available for making a living other than paid work. In this last category must be placed the nature of the rules which at any given time govern an individual's eligibility to claim social security benefits. For example, if it is a condition for receiving benefit payments that an individual must actively seek work, this will clearly affect the behaviour in the labour market of some people.

In this sense, it is true that the LFS measure of unemployment will be indirectly influenced by changes in social security benefit rules, but this

is only to the extent that these changes influence individuals' behaviour. The problem of the administrative claimant count measure – that the basis of the statistics it produces change as a direct consequence of changes in the rules for benefit – is completely avoided by the LFS unemployment measure. This point and the wider issue of the way in which benefit statistics can be useful in complementing LFS statistics about the labour market are addressed more fully in an article in the July 2003 issue of *Labour Market Trends* 'The role of working-age benefit data in understanding labour market supply'.

Moving towards swifter quarterly LFS publication

The introduction of quarterly LFS publication of employment and unemployment on the basis of internationally-standard definitions, to a much faster delivery schedule than from the previous annual LFS, was undoubtedly a step forward in improving the credibility of official statistics. Nevertheless, the LFS statistics for unemployment on the ILO definition were still considerably out-of-date compared with the monthly claimant count of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. In February 1993, for example, when a peak claimant count value for January 1993 of 3.06 million was published, the most recent LFS figure for unemployment, of 2.76 million, had been published in December 1992 and applied to the period June to August 1992.

As a means of remedying to some degree this disparity in the timing of the claimant count and LFS unemployment series, in July 1994 the Employment Department announced that the publication of

► key series from the LFS, including employment and unemployment, would be speeded up by two months. The first statistics to this accelerated timetable, for the period June to August 1994, were published in October 1994 in a new quarterly publication – the *LFS Rapid Release*. The series were labelled as provisional and final figures were published two months later in the *LFS Quarterly Bulletin*, which included the full set of LFS analyses. After an initial bedding-in period, no revisions were needed to the key series published to the earlier timetable and the provisional label was removed from them. The purpose of the *LFS Quarterly Bulletin* then became, not to publish final figures for the key LFS series first published two months earlier in the *LFS Rapid Release*, but to supplement these with a wider range of more detailed time series.

In July 1995, the Employment Department (ED) was abolished in the context of the Prime Minister's appointment of a new Cabinet. The former ED's responsibilities for the compilation and publication of labour market statistics were moved into the Central Statistical Office (CSO), which itself disappeared the following year when it was merged with the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) to form the new Office for National Statistics (ONS).

Following this change, in order to bring the means of publishing labour market statistics into line with normal CSO practices, the *LFS Rapid Release* was replaced by a CSO *Labour Force Survey First Release*. At that time, therefore, the LFS was published quarterly in two instalments: the first, consisting of key series including employment and unemployment in the *LFS First*

Box 1

Principal recommendations of the 1996 report by David Steel on monthly unemployment statistics

- (1) As the favoured option, that a redesigned monthly LFS should be introduced with a sample size of 60,000 households each month and a sample rotation pattern such that households stayed in the sample for six successive months. The report estimated that such a survey would have a cost approximately 2.3 times that of the quarterly LFS introduced in 1992. [Note: this implied an additional survey cost of around £7 million to £8 million per year at 1996 prices.]
- (2) As an alternative option, that three-month rolling average estimates from the existing quarterly LFS should be compiled and published each month in order to provide more up-to-date information than that available from the existing quarterly publication schedule. [Note: the report emphasised that this approach was not recommended as a means of producing estimates for individual months].

Release, six weeks after each quarterly survey reference period, and the second, consisting of a much fuller set of analyses, in the *LFS Quarterly Bulletin*, three and a half months after the survey reference period.

The Steel report on options for monthly LFS publication

In 1995, the Royal Statistical Society (RSS) published the report of its Working Party on the Measurement of Unemployment in the UK. This Working Party had been set up in 1994 by the RSS in response to its perception of continuing public concern about the UK's unemployment statistics. The RSS report recommended that the monthly 'headline' count of unemployment should be based on the LFS using the ILO definition of the unemployed, and that the claimant count should cease to be the monthly headline figure.

It was against this background that the recently-appointed Director of the CSO – Tim Holt – decided to commission Dr David Steel, an expert in labour market statistics

from the University of Wollongong in Australia, to report to him on the options for compiling monthly statistics of unemployment for the UK on the ILO definitional basis. Dr Steel's report was completed in January 1996 and was circulated widely for comment. A version of it under the title '*Producing monthly estimates of unemployment and employment according to the International Labour Office Definition*' was published by the RSS in 1997. **Box 1** sets out the principal recommendations of the Steel report.

Replying to the consultation on the Steel report's recommendations, most respondents welcomed the concept of greater prominence being given to unemployment estimates on the ILO basis through monthly publication. Many, however, pointed out that there were numerous higher priorities for spending an additional sum of £7 million to £8 million per year on official statistics than to introduce a redesigned LFS.

Before the Government had responded to the Steel report, a report was published, in February

Box 2

The 1996 Government's response to the Steel Report

Hansard – 24 October 1996

Question

To ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer what changes to Labour Market Statistics the Director of the Office for National Statistics will introduce following the Steel Report and if he will make a statement.

Answer

The Director of ONS has conducted wide-ranging consultation on the Steel Report both inside and outside government. This showed some support for monthly publication of employment and unemployment estimates from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), but also doubts about whether the additional £7 million to £8 million annual cost of a redesigned and enlarged survey represented value for money. An alternative option, costing an additional sum of around £200,000 a year, was also considered based on monthly publication of three-month rolling average estimates from the existing quarterly survey. The benefits of this in terms of informing macroeconomic debate could, however, be diminished by potential problems of misunderstanding estimates which related not to individual months but to rolling three-month periods.

Accordingly, ONS will retain the current quarterly frequency of publication for the LFS. The Government has, however, accepted the recommendation in the Employment Select Committee's Report on Unemployment and Employment that greater prominence should be given to the results from the existing quarterly LFS. ONS will be developing proposals for enhancing the dissemination strategy used for the survey in order to achieve this aim.

Further details are set out in the Government's response to the Employment Committee's Report sent earlier today to its successor for the Education Employment Committee.

1996, by the Employment Select Committee of the House of Commons '*Unemployment and employment statistics*'. Among its conclusions, the Select Committee report said that greater prominence should be given to the survey measure of unemployment from the LFS. However, while it summarised the evidence that it had considered during its proceedings regarding the Steel review and its recommendations, the Select Committee's published report included no reference in its conclusions or recommendations to the Steel report's proposals for monthly LFS publication.

In the event, the Government of the day rejected both of the options for monthly LFS publication recommended in the Steel report and, on 24 October 1996, a statement was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in response to a written Parliamentary Question (see **Box 2**).

Publishing the LFS monthly – 1998 to 2006

The introduction of monthly LFS publication in 1998

Early in May 1997, following up the Government's response to the Employment Select Committee report, ONS launched a consultation

with users about the future publication of labour market statistics. This consultation was managed through the publication of a special feature in the May 1997 issue of *Labour Market Trends* '*The future presentation and dissemination of labour market statistics*'. The key proposals put forward by ONS were intended to fulfil two aims: (a) to provide more informative and coherent reporting of unemployment and other related labour market statistics; and (b) to give more prominence to the LFS. The means suggested to achieve these aims was to introduce a single monthly ONS *Labour Market Statistics First Release* showing all the available key labour market indicators, including those from the LFS. At the time the consultation was initiated, it was envisaged, in line with the government announcement of the previous October reproduced in **Box 2**, that the frequency of publishing new LFS indicators in the monthly First Release would remain quarterly.

During the process of consultation, however, it became clear that there was overwhelming support from users for updating the LFS figures to be included in the new integrated monthly *First Release* every month, instead of just once every three months. Consequently, ONS decided to implement the alternative option for monthly LFS publication recommended in the Steel report. From April 1998, it would introduce the monthly publication of unemployment and other estimates from the LFS based on three-month rolling averages.

The new arrangements for the publication of labour market statistics were announced on 3 February 1998 in an ONS News Release (see **Box 3**). ►

Box 3

The announcement of monthly LFS publication

ONS News Release – 3 February 1998

A coherent monthly picture of the labour market

A new approach to the presentation of United Kingdom labour market statistics was announced today by Tim Holt, Director of the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

'We are intent on delivering a more rounded assessment of the UK's increasingly complex labour market. Our objective has been two-fold – to meet user needs and to restore public confidence in these statistics,' said Dr Holt.

From April, one news release a month will present a coherent picture of the labour market. It will use all available statistics. The release will focus on people in employment, on unemployed people who are seeking work, and on people who are economically inactive. All three sectors are equally important in understanding the labour market.

There will be no change to any definition of unemployment. But, greater weight than previously will now be given to the Labour Force Survey which uses internationally-agreed definitions as recommended by the International Labour Organisation.

The programme of improvements, which the ONS Director described as 'designed to make labour market statistics both user-relevant and user-friendly', includes:

- an extension of the range of indicators available on a monthly basis;
- LFS information will be released every month as an average of the latest three months' data;
- measures of those who are out of work, are not unemployed, but want a job will be strengthened;
- for the first time, whole-economy employment and ILO unemployment statistics will be published monthly on a consistent basis;
- the publication of Labour Force Survey data on a UK basis;
- the incorporation of Labour Force Survey data in the regional labour market First Releases;
- the publication of new indicators relating to jobs and businesses derived from employer surveys;
- improved earnings data to reduce the number of revisions.

'To help our customers understand the changes, we shall be organising a series of workshops and seminars. These will build on recently published articles explaining how the various statistical measures inter-relate,' said Dr Holt.

Today's announcement follows an extensive period of consultation with data users. Independent academic experts have been consulted about changes to the methodology ONS uses in producing its labour market statistics.

- Further details of the new publication arrangements introduced by ONS in April 1998 are given in two articles in the February 1998 issue of *Labour Market Trends* 'Improved ONS labour market statistics', and 'Monthly publication of up-to-date quarterly data from the Labour Force Survey'.

The impact of monthly LFS publication on unemployment statistics

The introduction in 1998 of the monthly publication of unemployment statistics based on the LFS, and using an internationally-standard definition, had a major impact on the public perception of the quality and integrity of the UK's labour market

statistics generally. This advance effectively defused the previous long-standing concern, voiced (among others) by the Royal Statistical Society in its 1990 report '*Official Statistics: Counting with Confidence*', that government statisticians had to rely too much on the claimant count as a measure of unemployment. In consequence, public trust in the UK's measurement of unemployment was restored.

While, as in almost all areas of National Statistics, there are always pressures for improvements, it is rare nowadays for the validity and integrity of the UK's labour market statistics to be publicly challenged in the way that was done almost routinely in the years up to 1998. In those cases when the figures are questioned now, the

questioning invariably relates to the nature of the internationally-standard definitions on which the figures are compiled. For example, it is sometimes suggested that the international definitional basis of 'unemployment' is too narrow. However, the international guidelines can only be changed through agreement to a formal Resolution discussed at one of the meetings of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians, which are held in Geneva under ILO auspices every five years. Also, considerable advantages result from this ILO system, both for the stability of labour market definitions over time and for the valid comparison of key labour market indicators between countries.

Box 4

Clarification of the basis of the UK's official statistics of unemployment

ONS News Release – 5 August 2002

Review heralds better quality labour data

The Office for National Statistics has today unveiled important improvements that will result from a quality review of its labour market statistics. The announcement follows acceptance by Len Cook, the National Statistician, of all the recommendations in the review report.

The 28 recommendations include:

- Clearer labelling of the official statistics of UK unemployment, which are measured on internationally-standard definitions using the Labour Force Survey.
- Publication of a comprehensive guide to how the UK labour market statistics are compiled.
- Consultation on the development of residence-based claimant count rates to replace the present workplace-based rates, as part of a set of local labour market indicators within the context of the Neighbourhood Statistics project.
- Development of improved statistics on 'labour market attachment', providing greater detail than the basic statistics of employment and unemployment. They will cover such things as part-time or temporary working, under-employment, and reasons for not seeking work.
- Introduction of a wider measure of job vacancies across the economy, drawing on a new enterprise-based survey developed by ONS.
- Inclusion, in ONS's monthly labour market statistics, of more of the information produced by the Department for Work and Pensions about the working-age population receiving benefits.

Welcoming the review, Len Cook said: 'Public confidence in the UK's labour market statistics will be enhanced by this quality review report. I am particularly pleased that the review sets out a clear framework for better understanding of the UK's monthly measures of employment and unemployment, which are obtained from the Labour Force Survey following internationally standard definitions.'

In August 2002, following the publication of a 'Quality Review of the Framework for Labour Market Statistics' (*National Statistics Quality Review Series: Report no. 11*), the progress on rebuilding public confidence in labour market statistics was consolidated by the firm positioning by ONS of the LFS unemployment figures as the UK's only official measure of unemployment. This involved dropping the labelling of LFS estimates in ONS publications as 'ILO unemployment' and replacing it with simply 'unemployment'. The claimant count figures were still published, and are very valuable for helping to assess labour market developments, but they are not a direct measure of unemployment. This was set out in an ONS News Release on 5 August 2002 (see **Box 4**).

The impact of monthly LFS publication on macroeconomic analysis

Apart from taking labour market statistics out of the area of public controversy, monthly LFS publication has led to the statistics from this source becoming part of the key information used in the formulation of macroeconomic policy in both the short term and the longer term. This role of the LFS was recognised in the 2002 report of the 'Quality Review of the Labour Force Survey' (*National Statistics Quality Review Series: Report no. 12*). It was also reinforced by the 2006 report of the 'Quality Review of Employment and Jobs Statistics' (*National Statistics Quality Review Series: Report no. 44*) which put forward the LFS as the preferred source of whole economy levels and changes in employment.

These two relevant Quality Review recommendations are reproduced in **Box 5**.

In April 2002, for example, the Treasury's publication 'Trend growth: recent developments and prospects' explained how the latest assessment (of the neutral rate of trend growth in the economy to be used for economic forecasts for the Budget 2002 projection) had been based upon an analysis which incorporated recently updated demographic projections, and for the first time, used labour force data from a single source – the LFS. Previously the statistics used for the purpose had been obtained by the Treasury from ONS's business survey-based workforce jobs series. But the much greater prominence of the LFS monthly published series, coupled with the difficulty for the Treasury's purposes that the workforce jobs

Box 5

Recommendation from the 2002 Quality Review of the Labour Force Survey (National Statistics Quality Review Series: Report no. 12)**Primary purpose of LFS:**

That the primary purpose of collecting National Statistics relating to the labour market - using the LFS or its Integrated Social Survey successor - should be recognised as being the prompt publication of key aggregate, whole economy indicators, for the integrated assessment of labour market conditions. The criteria for assessing the use of the LFS for purposes other than this, including regulatory obligations to provide LFS data to Eurostat, should be formulated with the primary purpose in mind.

Recommendation from the 2006 Quality Review of Employment and Jobs Statistics (National Statistics Quality Review Series: Report no. 44)**Preferred sources:**

The improvements to the existing statistical sources of employment and jobs statistics should lead, in the future, to improved data consistency and coherence. In the meantime, the following recommendations are made regarding the best source to use for different purposes.

- (a) For whole economy levels and changes in employment and employment rates at national and regional level, the preferred source is the Labour Force Survey (LFS), available monthly on the basis of three-month rolling averages (note, however, that LFS employment estimates as currently constructed exclude employment among people in communal establishments and the employment of temporary foreign workers).

► series were always revised upwards in the December of each year, created the pressure for the switch to the LFS source.

The use of the LFS as a source in the Treasury's trend growth analysis enabled statistics for employment, total hours of work and average hours of work all to be introduced on a consistent basis. This allowed an important improvement to the analysis by making it possible to identify separately the contribution to trend growth arising from changes in the average hours worked per person.

In August 2004, ONS switched from workforce jobs to LFS employment statistics as denominators for whole economy estimates of productivity, in terms of output per worker, that were consistent with the output per hour productivity estimates already in place. The new LFS-based measure reflected international guidance that,

at whole economy level, output per worker is a better productivity measure than output per job (the previous measure based on workforce jobs denominators).

Details of the methodology underlying this change were published in the September 2004 issue of *Economic Trends* 'UK official productivity estimates: review of methodology'.

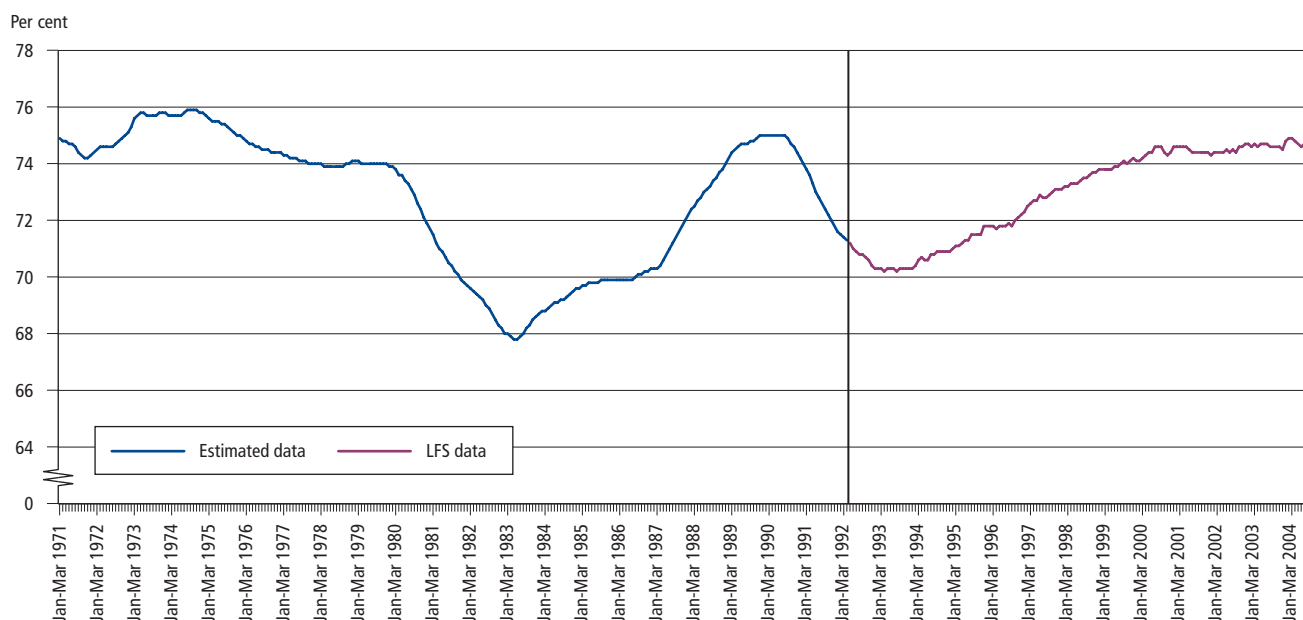
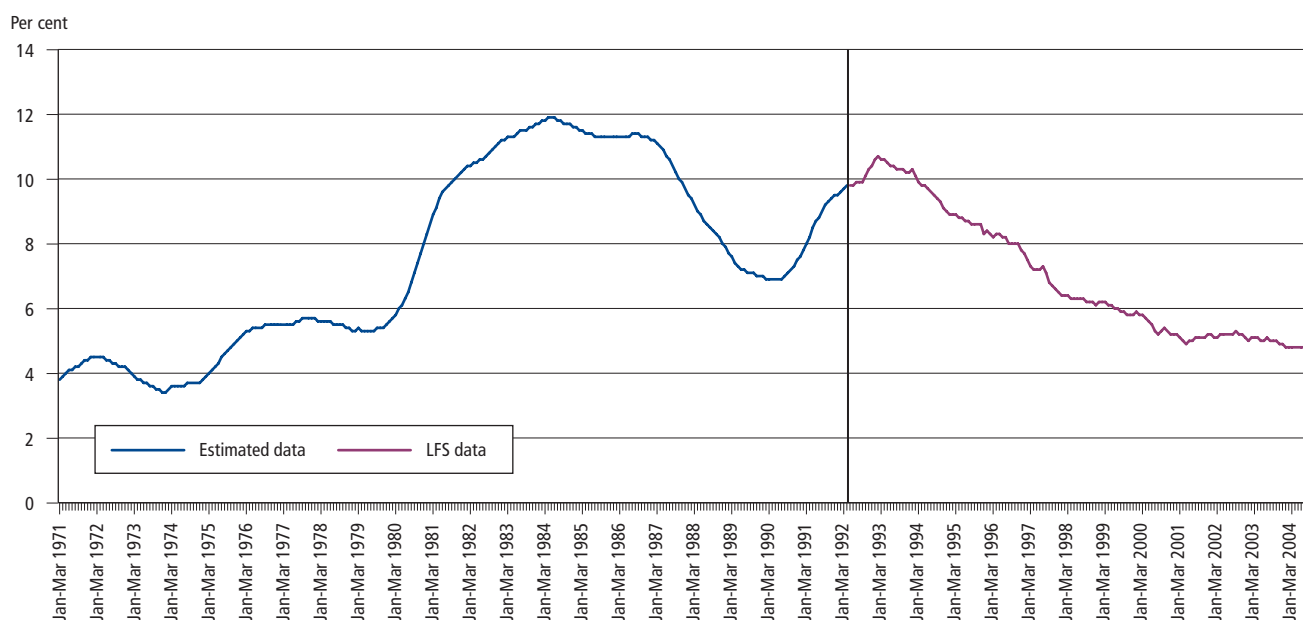
Macroeconomic analysts place great emphasis on the importance for their work of long consistent time-series of key labour market indicators. The increased use of the monthly published LFS series therefore led to pressure from users for extended, consistent historical back series. This demand was met in December 2004 when ONS, using an econometric modelling approach with the post-1992 LFS series as an input, published consistent LFS series back to 1971 of: employment, unemployment, hours of work and

inactivity. An article in the January 2005 issue of *Labour Market Trends* 'Employment and unemployment estimates for 1971 to 1991' described the methodology used for this modelling and the results from it (see **Figures 2a** and **2b**)

Keeping LFS estimates in line with population estimates

The production of LFS estimates depends, as does that for many household surveys, upon the scaling (or grossing) to full population controls of the survey sample. In 1998, LFS estimates were still grossed to annual population projections based on the 1992 mid-year population estimates. Over the period of quarterly LFS publication there had, until then, been no significant pressure to update this basis of sample grossing in line with more recent population mid-year estimates.

However, following the introduction of monthly LFS

Figure 2a**Working-age^a employment rate; United Kingdom; January-March 1971 to July-September 2004****Figure 2b****Unemployment rate for people aged 16 and over; United Kingdom; January-March 1971 to July-September 2004**

Source: 1992 to 2004 Labour Force Survey and ONS modelled estimates for 1971 to 1991

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

► publication in 1998, there was a considerably increased user emphasis on the desirability of bringing LFS estimates into line with the latest population estimates and projections. This need was later reflected in the 2002 Treasury report '*Trend growth: recent developments and prospects*' which emphasised the importance of building the best possible estimates and projections of population into economic forecasts.

In response to this need, ONS published, in the November 1998 issue of *Labour Market Trends*, an article setting out how this goal could best be achieved '*LFS grossing: the management of change*'. Subsequently, in April 2000, regressed LFS estimates and unit record databases were released for all periods from spring 1992 to winter 1999/2000 using the latest estimates for each year's population data. An article in the May 2000 issue of *Labour Market Trends* '*Labour Force Survey: regrossing and seasonal adjustment*' sets out a full description of the way in which this had been done and of the impact of the regrossing on the LFS estimates.

In April 2002, the regrossing exercise was repeated using more up-to-date population estimates. Unlike in April 2000, however, only LFS estimates back to July to September 1998 were affected since population estimates for earlier periods had not been revised.

In September 2002, the first results of the 2001 Census in England and Wales were published showing a mid-2000 population one million lower than the pre-Census estimate. From the outset, it was perceived by ONS to be an urgent matter to reflect this finding as soon as possible in LFS estimates of employment and other key series. This was particularly the case for

macroeconomic users of LFS time series, because the downward revisions to population estimates were much greater in the late 1990s than in the early 1990s, and hence changes in employment over time were significantly affected.

The problem faced by ONS was that to incorporate the revised population estimates to the LFS, by the means used up to that time, had required full regrossing of every monthly three-month rolling average dataset for the affected period. This task, for the April 2000 regrossing, covered the period from 1992 to 2000 and had required new weights to be calculated and carefully checked for all the sample records in many hundreds of LFS microdata files. As a result, the regrossing exercise had taken over a year to complete. Using the same method, the task of incorporating the new population data to the even greater number of LFS files for the longer period 1992 to 2002 would have taken even longer. Since this sort of lengthy timescale was unacceptable, given the macroeconomic user needs for up-to-date LFS time series, a new method, named '*LFS interim reweighting*' was devised in order to speed up the process dramatically. This method is described in an article in *Labour Market Trends* for December 2002 '*Interim LFS estimates consistent with the 2001 Census*'.

Using the new method, ONS was able very swiftly to incorporate the newly-available 2001 Census-based provisional population estimates into the key LFS series included in the monthly *Labour Market Statistics (LMS) First Release*. The back series were published first. On 30 October 2002, all the estimates for the period from spring 1992 to summer 2001 were published. Then, on 8

November 2002, the series for July to September 2001 to June to August 2002 were released. As a result, when the next *LMS First Release* was published on 13 November 2002, all the LFS series in it appeared on a post-2001 Census basis.

Population estimates, originally intended to be final, for the years 1991 to 2000 were published by ONS in February 2003, and equivalent revised estimates for the years 1982 to 1990 were published in March 2003. Using the new LFS interim reweighting method, these new population figures were incorporated into revised LFS time series published in the April 2003 *LMS First Release*.

Subsequently, demographic analysis of the Census results by ONS revealed the need to revise the previously-published 2001 Census-based population estimates for England and Wales. As a result, revised estimates for 1992 to 2001 were published by ONS in September and October 2003, raising the previous estimates upwards (by up to 193,000 for mid-2001). These new population data were incorporated into revised LFS time series in the November 2003 *LMS First Release*.

ONS's demographic studies of the issues affecting the 2001 Census enumeration continued and, in September 2004 when the mid-year population estimates for 2003 were published, further upward revisions to the previous population estimates for the period 1992 to 2002 (up to 58,000 at mid-2001) were announced. Again, the new population figures were incorporated into the LFS time series published in the October 2004 *LMS First Release*.

Over this period, 2002 to 2004, the interim LFS reweighting method

Box 6

Note relating to LFS single-month estimates published in the National Statistics website monthly output *Labour Market Overview*

These single-month LFS analyses have been produced as a tool to assist in understanding movements in the published three-month average LFS estimates. These estimates do not have National Statistics status and as such they are not suitable to be used as labour market indicators in their own right. It must be noted that they are based on only one-third of the usual LFS sample, and so are much more prone to the effects of sampling error.

which ONS had developed proved to be a powerful innovation enabling key high level LFS series to be kept relevant in the face of a number of substantial post-2001 Census revisions to population estimates. Had interim reweighting not been developed and implemented so swiftly following the announcement of the 2001 Census results, the key LFS time series of employment and hours of work would, almost certainly, have become unfit as inputs to the means of assessment, described earlier, which the Treasury had adopted in 2002 for assessing the state of the economy.

However, the method had not enabled the LFS databases of unit records to be reweighted to reflect the post-2001 population figures, and such microdata were needed by users for many in-depth analyses of the LFS. In March 2004, therefore, ONS released revised quarterly LFS microdata for the years 1992 to 2003 reweighted to the population estimates published by ONS in spring 2003. The reweighting project, covering as it did many hundreds of separate LFS microdata files, had taken well over a year to complete, and it had not been possible, without risking an unacceptable delay to its completion, to incorporate the revised population estimates published in

autumn 2003.

New mid-year population estimates for 2004, published in August 2005, were incorporated, using the interim reweighting methodology, into the LFS estimates included in the *LMS First Release* for September 2005. No further reweighted LFS microdata have yet been published, however, because of the considerable resource that is needed to carry out the microdata reweighting work. To address this issue, ONS is taking forward an LFS re-engineering project that has the aim of introducing new LFS processing systems using modern technology that will produce LFS microdata, in line with the latest population estimates, to the same sort of rapid timescale achieved for LFS time series using the interim LFS reweighting method.

Estimates for single months from the LFS

As described earlier, the 1996 Steel report recommended that the quarterly LFS should be redesigned so that it could be used to publish robust estimates of employment and unemployment for single months on the ILO definitional basis. To introduce such a redesigned LFS would have cost an additional £7 million to £8 million per year at 1996 prices, and the idea had little

support ahead of other priorities for statistical improvements, even among those users consulted who wanted to see monthly LFS publication introduced. The recommendation was therefore never accepted.

As the Steel report makes clear, however, estimates for single months can be validly produced from the existing LFS. These single-month estimates are based on sample sizes of only around one-third those of the headline monthly published LFS estimates, which are based on three-month rolling averages, and hence are subject to much larger sampling variability than the published estimates. The single-month estimates are therefore not suitable for publication by ONS as key headline labour market statistics.

However, during 2004, in response to users' need for further supporting information about the reasons for movements from period to period in the published LFS employment rate and unemployment rate three-month rolling average series, ONS started to release single-month LFS estimates on the National Statistics website. This appears as part of the background *Labour Market Overview* analytical information available to support each month's published monthly *LMS First Release*. Time series charts are shown of employment, unemployment and inactivity rates on a single-month basis. In order to ensure that users fully appreciate the purpose of the charts and the limitations of the information shown in them, a warning note is prominently printed in the document in which they appear (see **Box 6**).

In summary, therefore, the monthly publication of LFS since 1998 on the basis of three-month rolling averages ►

► has both re-established confidence in the UK's unemployment statistics and opened up entirely new uses for the LFS in the domain of macroeconomic analysis. The key, headline monthly LFS estimates are now always in line with the very latest population estimates and projections. Also, estimates for the single months which underlie each headline three-month rolling average estimate of employment, unemployment and inactivity rates are released each month as background information. In contrast to the additional cost – of £7 million to £8 million per year (at 1996 prices) – that would have been incurred by introducing a redesigned monthly LFS in the UK, none of these additional LFS outputs has required any extra data collection costs at all.

The LFS at sub-national level

The quarterly LFS in Northern Ireland

In the United Kingdom many statistics, including the LFS, are compiled using source information collected separately for Great Britain (comprising England, Wales and Scotland) and for Northern Ireland. This is an historical arrangement which reflects the long-standing independence of the Northern Ireland Civil Service. Published LFS statistics for the UK are produced in ONS by bringing together the records of LFS interviews collected, in Great Britain, by ONS itself and, in Northern Ireland, by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA).

From 1984 to 1991, the LFS in Northern Ireland was carried out annually in the March to May periods of exactly the same years as that in Great Britain. However, when

the quarterly LFS was introduced in Great Britain in 1992, Northern Ireland did not follow suit, and UK-level statistics continued to be compiled only annually. As the GB-level quarterly LFS statistics gained prominence, it was recognised in Northern Ireland that it would be most valuable to switch the Northern Ireland survey also to quarterly frequency. The first quarterly Northern Ireland LFS was conducted for the three-month period December 1994 to February 1995, and from that period onwards quarterly LFS samples were available for the whole of the UK.

A wealth of analyses have been produced for Northern Ireland from the quarterly LFS and are published in various forms by the Northern Ireland Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI). Apart from the regular monthly and quarterly LFS reports for Northern Ireland, a recent example of an LFS-based analysis was the publication in December 2005 of a report entitled '*Graduates in the Northern Ireland labour market*'.

Local area sample boosts in England, Wales and Scotland

The quarterly LFS introduced in 1992 had been intended to be a source of national and regional level labour market statistics. For lower level geographies, such as local authority districts (LADs), the sample size was too small to provide reliable estimates. However, in its redesigned form, with a geographically systematic and unclustered sample, estimates at any level of geography were statistically valid. There was therefore pressure from local area users for information from the survey for LADs in particular. This need was investigated by ONS in 1995/96 in

the context of a customer review of local area LFS data services.

The results of this review and the action taken as a result of it were reported in the May 1996 issue of *Labour Market Trends* '*The new Labour Force Survey local area database*'. This announced the launch of a new LFS-based product which would yield much more reliable estimates at LAD level. The quarterly LFS sample design was such that each quarter's data was made up of five equal waves, one of which was added each quarter and one of which dropped out. By adding together the households in waves 1 and 5 only across four successive LFS quarters, an annual database could be compiled which included all the separate LFS household interview records collected during each 12-month period. Since each LFS wave comprised around 12,000 household records, the new annual local area LFS database comprised 8 x 12,000 (96,000) household records.

The first annual LFS local area database, later named the Local Area LFS (LLFS), was for the LFS period from March 1994 to February 1995, and annual updates were released thereafter. The databases were disseminated widely for user access both via the Data Archive at Essex University and via the Quantime Ltd commercial bureau, where a range of services were made available to users on a chargeable basis. They proved to be very popular and considerable use was made of them by users for a range of purposes relating to local area labour market assessment.

The success of the LLFS was such that it attracted the attention of the Skills Task Force of the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE). In its second report, that task force recommended that the

Table 3**Overall sample sizes and sample proportions by country for the 2003/04 Local Area LFS^a**

	LLFS sample size (000s)	Mid-year household population (000s)	Sample size per thousand population
England	222.7	39,114.3	5.7
in which:			
London	24.3	5,750.6	4.2
Wales	36.9	2,311.7	16.0
Scotland	40.6	4,043.3	10.0
Northern Ireland	6.2	1,295.6	4.8
UK	306.3	46,764.8	6.6

Source: Office for National Statistics

^a Samples and populations aged 16 and over

LLFS sample 'should be increased in size to improve the reliability and availability of skills-related data down to both regional and sub-regional levels'. This recommendation was addressed in a partnership project between ONS and the DfEE to study ways of creating an improved quality LLFS database.

The means chosen was for DfEE to fund work by ONS to increase the LLFS sample size in local areas of England where the existing sample sizes were too small for the purposes identified by the Skills Task Force. The sample boosts were designed such that they could be combined with the existing ONS LLFS data to provide a much enhanced annual source of labour market statistics for Local Education Authorities (LEAs) in England. The cost of the boost sample to DfEE was around one-third of the cost of the LFS to ONS, and the first LLFS database including the English sample boost was released in summer 2001, covering the survey year March 2000 to February 2001. The design of the

boosted LLFS in England is described in an article in the May 2000 issue of *Labour Market Trends* 'The Local Labour Force Survey for England'.

Encouraged by the success of the boosted LLFS for English local areas, the National Assembly for Wales (NAW) decided to fund work by ONS to boost the LLFS sample size for Welsh Unitary Authorities (UAs). Again, this was a partnership project between ONS and, in this case, the NAW. Since the funding for the Welsh sample boosts was comparable in scale to that for the English boost, the relative improvement in quality for the Welsh UAs estimates was greater than that for the much larger number of English local areas. The first LLFS database including the Welsh sample boost was released in November 2002, covering the survey year March 2001 to February 2002. The design of the boosted LLFS in Wales is described in an article in the January 2003 issue of *Labour Market Trends* 'Methodology for the 2001/02 annual local area Labour Force Survey data'.

In Scotland the decision to fund a sample boost to the LLFS took rather longer but, in due course, a partnership project between ONS, the Scottish Executive and Scottish Enterprise was set up for the purpose. Sample boosts for Scottish UAs were introduced in 2003 and, in November 2004, the first LLFS database including the Scottish sample boost was released covering the survey year March 2003 to February 2004. Results from the survey are described in an article in the January 2005 issue of *Labour Market Trends* 'Annual local area Labour Force Survey 2003/04'.

Table 3 shows that, after the inclusion of sample boosts in England, Wales and Scotland, the composition of the 2003/04 LLFS was such that the overall sample proportion was much the greatest in Wales, followed by Scotland. In England, although the absolute size of the sample boost was of the same magnitude as in Wales and Scotland, this was much more thinly spread across a larger country and, as a result, the overall sampling proportion in England was much smaller. The LLFS sample size proportion in London was particularly small - around a quarter of the proportion in Wales.

Figure 3 shows how the sizes of the LLFS samples in England, Wales and Scotland had increased over the years from 1999/2000 to 2003/04.

The Neighbourhood Statistics Service (NeSS) had been launched by ONS in February 2001 and in 2003, with the aim of increasing the LLFS sample sizes in English local areas closer to the overall quality of those in Welsh and Scottish local areas, the decision was taken for NeSS to fund a further sample boost for Local Authority Districts (LADs) in England. At the same time, it was

► decided to change the name of the LLFS to the Annual Population Survey (APS) and to publish the survey results quarterly on the basis of 12-month rolling averages. The new sample boost in England was labelled the 'APS' sample boost.

The first APS database, for the period, January to December 2004, was released by ONS in July 2005, with summary tables being placed on the NeSS website at the same time. However, during 2005, as part of one of its regular reviews of budgetary priorities, ONS terminated the funding of the 'APS' sample boost in England. The APS therefore reverted to having the same sample structure as the LLFS had had for the period 2003/04, with sample boosts in England, Wales and Scotland, but now no longer with the second – NeSS-funded – sample boost in England.

The issue of improving APS sample sizes for English local areas, particularly those in London, does therefore remain an outstanding one to be considered in the future alongside other statistical priorities within ONS's overall programme. The context for this consideration is set by recommendation 16 from the review, published in March 2004, by Christopher Allsopp 'Review of Statistics for Economic Policy Making' (see Box 7).

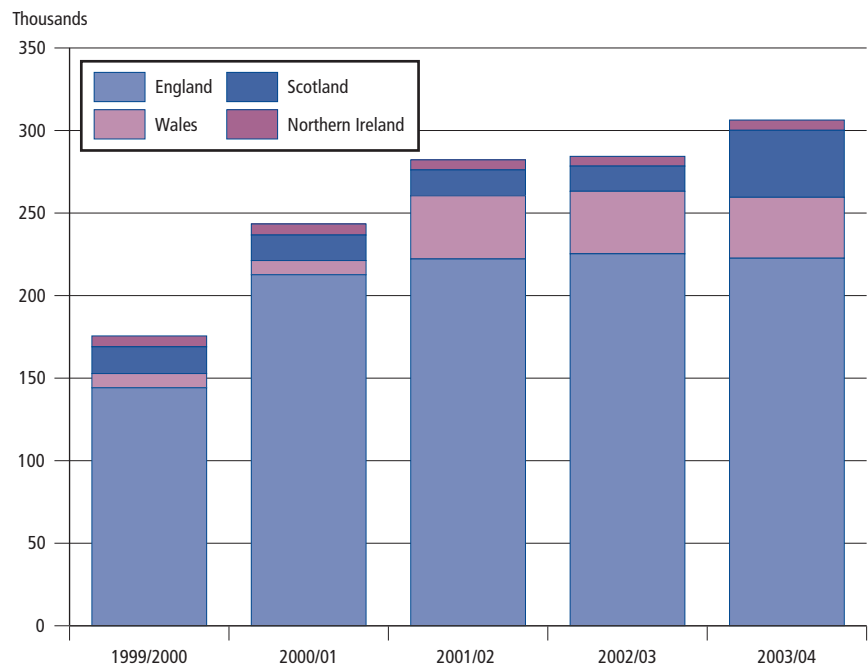
Other new analytical uses of the LFS introduced since 1991

Earnings analyses

Like the annual LFS up to 1991, the quarterly LFS introduced in 1992 included no questions about respondents' income or earnings. The idea of adding such questions had been discussed, and there was a real user need for this in order that

Figure 3

People aged 16 and over in the annual local area LFS samples by country; United Kingdom; 1999/2000 to 2003/04



Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey

the LFS could fill gaps in the information available about the earnings of a range of population subgroups defined, for example, by educational attainment, ethnicity and trades union membership. However, there was a tension between this user need and the concern that to include such questions might not be welcome to survey respondents and that, as a result, LFS response rates might fall.

A solution was implemented in December 1992, when earnings questions were introduced at the end of the survey interviews of LFS respondents receiving the fifth and last of their successive quarterly LFS interviews. This approach meant that earnings data were collected for only one fifth of the LFS sample (each quarterly sample is made up of five equal waves of people receiving their first, second, third fourth and

fifth quarterly interview). But the advantage was that the likelihood of any deleterious impact on response rates, resulting from the potential sensitivity of the earnings questions, was minimised. The introduction of earnings data to the LFS, and the validation of that data, is described further in an article in the December 1994 issue of the *Employment Gazette* 'Income and earnings data from the LFS: data quality and initial findings from winter 1992/3 to winter 1993/4'.

In practice, very little adverse reaction from LFS respondents to the earnings questions was experienced and, in the spring quarter of 1997, the questions were extended to respondents at their first LFS interview as well as at their last, thus doubling the size of the LFS sample of earnings data. Further details of the expansion of the LFS

Box 7

Allsopp Review Recommendation 16 – The Labour Force Survey

The extension of existing arrangements, via the introduction of the Annual Population Survey (APS), to boost the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have led to more reliable figures at local authority level. And the publication of quarterly APS results on the basis of rolling 12-month periods would improve the timeliness of local area labour market estimates. However, this beneficial development should be put on a more permanent and balanced footing, including centralising funding within the ONS, following a review of whether the existing arrangements are leading to detailed geographical data of adequate quality, given the differing allocation of resource between countries. The ONS, in consultation with users, should also continue to examine the scope to improve information on skills from the LFS.

earnings sample were set out in an article in the April 1998 issue of *Labour Market Trends* 'Expanding the coverage of earnings data in the LFS'.

From the outset, analyses of earnings from the LFS were used heavily to supplement the information already available, for example from the New Earnings Survey (NES) and the General Household Survey. A particularly valuable use for the data was found in 1998 when sources of data were being sought to inform the incoming new Government's policy to introduce a National Minimum Wage (NMW). Given the known deficiencies of the New Earnings Survey for measuring the pay of lower-paid workers, the LFS earnings data played an essential role at that time in producing estimates of numbers of workers being paid below various thresholds who, potentially, would be affected by the introduction of an NMW. An article published in the January 2001 issue of *Labour Market Trends* 'Measuring low pay using the New Earnings Survey and the Labour Force Survey' describes this analytical use of the LFS.

More recently, a new ONS survey – the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) – has been introduced to provide more accurate

data for numbers of low-paid workers in total. But the LFS earnings data are still invaluable for analysing low pay among population subgroups not identifiable from ASHE, such as ethnic groups, disabled people and groups with different levels of qualifications.

Labour market flows analyses

The monthly published LFS estimates of employment, unemployment and inactivity describe the state of the labour market on average in a three-month period, and the published net changes in these groups between successive periods give some information about the dynamics of the labour market. However, for many purposes of labour market analysis, more information is needed about the labour market dynamics relating to the gross flows between the groups. For example, it is valuable to know how the net change over a three-month period in employment is made up in terms of: the gross flows **into** employment from unemployment and inactivity; minus the gross flows **out of** employment into these same two groups.

One of the most interesting features of the LFS design is that it is possible to link together the information collected from

respondents at successive quarterly interviews, to yield information about these gross flows between employment, unemployment and inactivity. Unfortunately, for many purposes, the inconsistency of some individual respondents' answers to LFS questions at successive interviews means that, taken at face value, the linked records significantly overestimate changes between these labour market positions. Comparisons of gross flows, from say inactivity to employment, for any period between different population subgroups are therefore largely invalidated by potential differential response bias effects in the different subgroups.

For this reason, use of the longitudinal LFS records for analysis has been relatively limited. However, an article in the issue of *Labour Market Trends* for July 2006 'Labour market gross flows from the Labour Force Survey' describes a valid use of the LFS gross flows data. Taking the LFS population as a whole there will, for the reason described, be a tendency for the levels of gross flows between labour market states to be inflated. However, changes in gross flows across time should be relatively unaffected by response bias, since it is likely that there is little change in the bias over time.

Time series of gross flows data are therefore likely to be fit-for-purpose to shed useful light on an area of labour market analysis where data are scarce. A 2002 working paper by the Bank of England analysts Brian Bell and James Smith 'On gross worker flows in the United Kingdom: evidence from the Labour Force Survey' demonstrates this point and concludes that 'While gross flows data have potentially serious measurement biases, their availability allows us to go behind

Box 8

Spending Review 2004 Public Service Agreement Targets – for which the LFS is used for monitoring progress**HMT/DWP joint target**

- As part of the wider objective of full employment in every region, over the three years to spring 2008, and taking account of the economic cycle, demonstrate progress on increasing the employment rate.

DWP targets

- Increase the employment rate of disadvantaged groups and significantly reduce the difference between the employment rates of the disadvantaged groups – lone parents, ethnic minorities, people aged 50 and over, those with the lowest qualifications and those living in the local authority wards with the poorest initial labour market position – and the overall rate.
- Reduce the proportion of children living in workless households by 5% between spring 2005 and spring 2008.
- In the three years to March 2008, taking account of the economic cycle, increase the employment rate of disabled people and significantly reduce the difference between their rate and the overall rate.

HSE target

- By 2008 improve health and safety outcomes in Great Britain through progressive improvement in the control of risks from the workplace.

DfES target

- Reduce the proportion of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) by 2 percentage points by 2010.
- Increase the number of adults with the skills required for employability and progression to higher levels of training through: reducing by at least 40% the numbers of adults in the workforce who lack NVQ 2 or equivalent qualifications by 2010. Working towards this, one million adults in the workforce to achieve level 2 between 2003 and 2006.

- the aggregate stock data to examine the nature of labour market dynamics’.

Household-based analyses

A strength of the LFS design is that data are collected from all members of each sampled household, that is, a group of people sharing living accommodation at an address (note there may be more than one household at a single address). While most LFS analyses are produced for individuals, it is therefore possible, using the information collected in the LFS interview about the relationships between household members, also to produce analyses of the labour market characteristics of households and families.

ONS first announced the availability to analysts of LFS microdata records organised on a household basis in an article in the August 1998 issue of *Labour Market Trends* ‘Production of household datasets from the Labour Force Survey’. Another article in the same issue ‘Analysis of household data from the Labour Force Survey’ described how the new data could be used for such purposes as the production of estimates of ‘workless’ working-age households, that is, those households including one or more persons of working age in which no-one is in employment.

The success of the analyses from the LFS household databases was such that a number of users came to

rely upon information from them for regular policy monitoring purposes. In consequence, in February 2001, ONS introduced a new six-monthly First Release ‘*Work and worklessness among households*’ in which data from the LFS household datasets were used to publish time series estimates of the following key indicators:

- households with all in work
- workless households
- worklessness among lone parents
- working-age people in workless households
- children in workless households

An article in the December 2001 issue of *Labour Market Trends* ‘*The relationship between work-rich and workless households*’ discussed the

information available from the new First Release and gave an analysis of the latest data available at that time.

Using the LFS to monitor government targets

The breadth of information from the LFS is very wide and, therefore, because the survey sample size is relatively large compared with those of other multi-topic surveys, it has come to be used by a number of government departments for monitoring the progress made against certain of their Public Service Agreement (PSA) targets. Some of these targets (as shown on the Performance page of HM Treasury's website), for which the LFS is used in monitoring, are summarised in **Box 8**.

Looking ahead

There are many other analytical purposes for which the LFS data now available are used. However, many of these represent a continuation of the purposes for which the annual LFS was used up to 1991, and this article has sought to confine its attention to the principal new uses of the survey which have opened up since then.

There are always new challenges in official statistics arising from the need to ensure, to the degree possible and affordable, that statistical outputs reflect important contemporary changes in the economy and in society. The top priority issues which currently, in

2006, represent a challenge for future LFS development are as follows:

Identifying temporary foreign workers in LFS estimates

In recent years there has been a considerable inflow to the UK labour supply from overseas, in particular from the recent accession countries to the European Union. In many cases, however, workers enter the UK to work for a short period of less than a year and hence are not categorised as UK usual residents. In that case, therefore, although these 'temporary foreign workers' make a significant contribution to UK output, they are not included in the mid-year population estimates to which the LFS is grossed and, hence, they not included in the LFS employment estimates. The 2006 report of the *'Quality Review of Employment and Jobs Statistics'* (National Statistics *Quality Review Series: Report no. 44*) recommended a number of steps that might be taken to address this issue by enhancing both the LFS itself and the population figures to which it is grossed.

Improving the quality of LFS data by industry and sector

Another issue is the use of the LFS for analysis of employment in the service sector and, in particular, in public sector jobs. Especially at sub-national level it would be valuable if the LFS could fill a statistical gap in providing information about these groups.

However, at present, the LFS industry and public/private sector information is not fully reliable, due to LFS respondents' difficulty in accurately identifying the industry and sector of their employer. Again, the *'Quality Review of Employment and Jobs Statistics'* puts forward a recommendation for addressing this issue by linking details of industry and sector from ONS's Interdepartmental Business Register (IDBR) to LFS records via the address of the LFS respondent's employer.

The LFS as part of an Integrated Household Survey

From 2008, ONS plans that the LFS should form part of a new Integrated Household Survey (IHS) designed to meet, more flexibly and efficiently, the needs of users of household survey data across a wide range of topic areas. In moving the LFS into an IHS context, it will be essential to ensure that continuous series of key labour market indicators are maintained.

It is certain that, exactly as in the period I have described with the LFS, the IHS will face many challenges to provide users with new information, both in the domain of labour market statistics and elsewhere, to address new priority issues where existing data are scarce or non-existent. I wish my successors in ONS well with their continuing efforts to keep official statistics relevant in a changing 21st century Britain.

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Technical report

Estimation of compensation of employees

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

Key points

- This article presents the findings of a recent review of the methodologies for calculating National Accounts' estimates of quarterly and annual compensation of employees.
- Recommendations are made to change both methodologies, though these proposals are contingent on the National Accounts modernisation project.
- For the annual estimate, the review recommends using HMRC data throughout; this means extending the use of HMRC data to the calculation of the industry breakdown.
- For the quarterly estimate, the review recommends the new Average Weekly Earnings measure should be used to estimate quarterly wages, and the employment measure should be made more explicit. The employment measure should use an industry split based on the workforce jobs measure, constrained to Labour Force Survey total employment. This would bring CoE into line with practice elsewhere, such as productivity.

Introduction

ONS has recently undertaken a review of the estimation of compensation of employees (CoE) within the National Accounts. This review, undertaken by Stefania Porcu and Gawain Heckley, looked at the existing methodologies for calculating both annual and quarterly estimates of CoE. As part of this, the choice of data sources was also revisited. In particular, the review examined the implications of recent data developments such as the launch of the Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) measure, and addressed the issue of improving consistency between the National Accounts and official labour market statistics. The recent *Employment and Jobs Quality Review* set out preferred sources of labour market data, and current National Accounts practice is not necessarily in line with this guidance.

In brief, the existing methodology bases whole economy CoE largely on Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) data on pay, with the industry breakdown based on

employment costs from the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI), though adjustments are made based on other sources. However, this methodology can only produce figures on an annual basis; National Accounts also need quarterly estimates and these are currently extrapolated using the Average Earnings Index (AEI) and an employment measure, usually workforce jobs.

The review recommends that in future HMRC data should be used throughout the annual estimate calculation, both for whole economy CoE and for the industry breakdown. It is also recommended that National Accounts should move to using the AWE as the earnings measure and employee jobs constrained to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in extrapolating the quarterly series.

At this stage, the methodological changes outlined above are proposals. However, the plan is to take them forward as part of modernisation of the National Accounts. Within the modernisation ►

► project, these proposals will be tested using data from the new computer system and then put forward for formal approval by the National Accounts team. This is a process which is likely to take a number of years. In the meantime, there are likely to be a number of further developments which may affect the conclusions of this review. For example, further developments are expected to affect both the AWE and LFS.

Annual estimates of CoE: Current methodology

The current annual estimates of CoE are compiled from a number of sources. CoE at a whole economy level is calculated mainly using HMRC data, with a few adjustments, for example, to allow for estimates of pay below the tax threshold or where other sources are thought to capture pay better (such as Ministry of Defence data on armed forces pay or DEFRA data on agricultural pay). The National Accounts then disaggregates this whole economy figure in two main stages; first, into public and private sectors, and second, by industry.

Public sector CoE is calculated using administrative data from HM Treasury for central government, DCLG data for local authorities, and annual reports for public corporations. The private sector is then calculated as a residual by subtracting the public sector estimates from the whole economy figure.

For the public sector, industry estimates are based on data supplied by HM Treasury, DCLG, and annual reports. However, for the private sector the industry profile is calculated by applying growth in employment costs by industry to previous years' levels of CoE. The

estimates of growth in employment costs are mainly taken from the ABI, though alternative sources are used for industries not covered by the ABI.

Throughout this National Accounts process, it is possible that data will be subject to balancing and quality adjustments.

Review of annual estimates

In reviewing the current methodology, and looking at alternatives, ONS examined the strengths and weaknesses of a number of different options.

The existing methodology has a number of weaknesses. Most notably, calculating the private sector as a residual produces a weak estimate. This weak estimate feeds into lower level private sector figures as institutional CoE is constrained to equal the private sector total, and industry figures are constrained to the institutional estimates. The result is industry estimates of debatable quality.

As an alternative to the existing methodology, ONS looked at the possibility of using HMRC data throughout the annual estimate. HMRC data are considered to be the best measure at a whole economy level, so it makes sense to consider using it to produce the industry profile.

Using HMRC data has a number of potential benefits; most notably, it is based on administrative records, potentially making it more accurate than survey data, which may have greater respondent error. HMRC data cover the whole economy and give a fuller industry profile by comparison to the ABI, which does not cover section J (Financial Intermediation) and L (Public Administration & Defence) and only

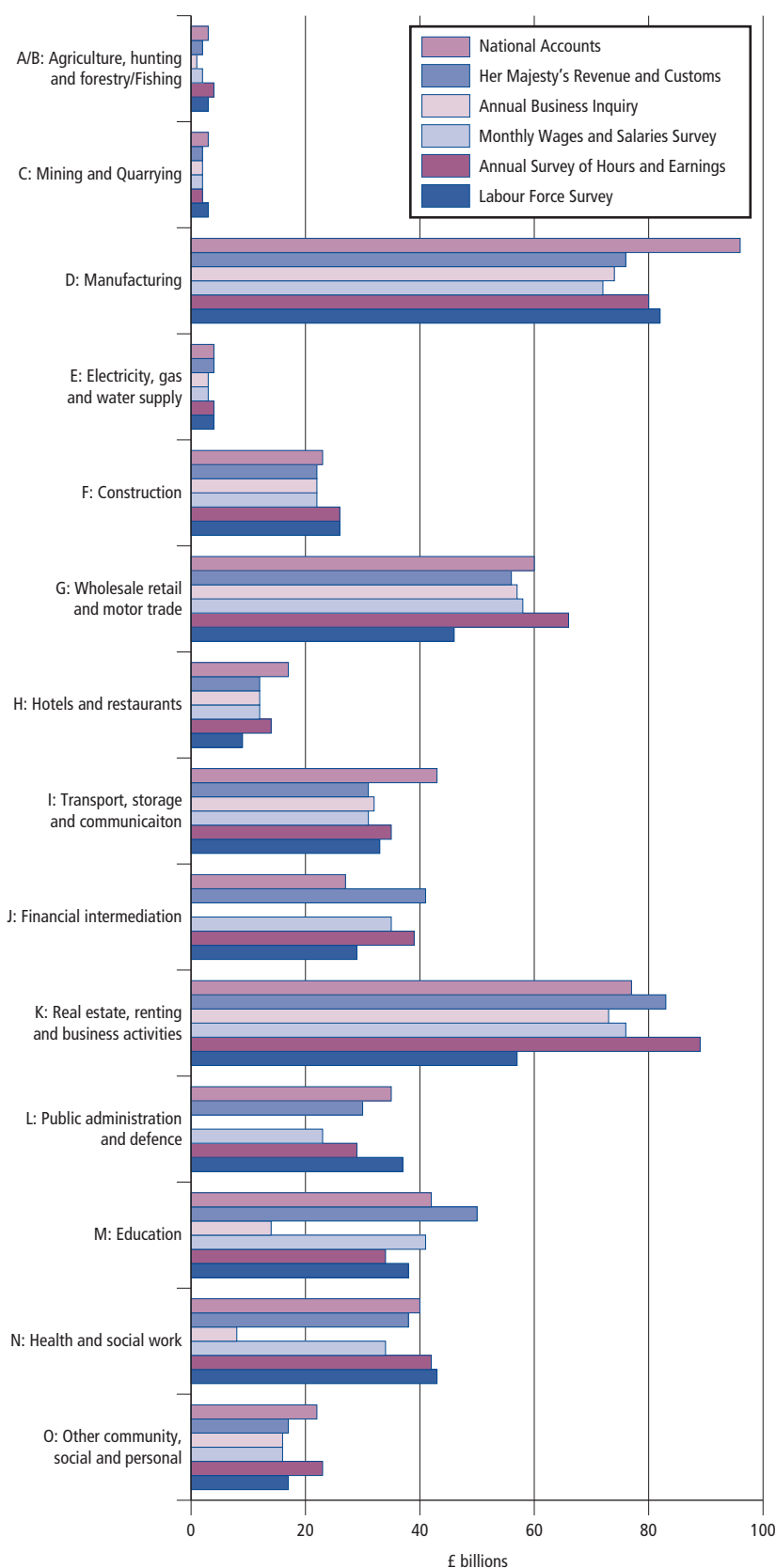
partially covers A, M and N (Agriculture, Education and Health). Moreover, using HMRC industry estimates would improve consistency with the whole economy estimate as both would be from the same source.

Against this, there are a number of weaknesses in the HMRC data. Currently, HMRC data are based on a sample of 1 per cent of the population, making it vulnerable to the same sampling issues as the ABI. It is possible that a 100 per cent sample may be available in the future, but that is some way off. However, the most notable weakness is that the HMRC data do not capture pay below the tax threshold and that the sample is not stratified by industry. On the former, HMRC does provide an estimate of pay below tax threshold but this is not necessarily reliable. It is based on identifying tax records where pay is different from zero, but where income tax is zero. Unfortunately, this may not give accurate estimates, partly because it is based on information that is voluntarily sent by employers and which is hence likely to be incomplete, and partly because the picture is complicated by the treatment of employees working overseas.

On the latter, this could affect the sampling error because the HMRC data used is a 1 per cent sample. However, the ABI, which is stratified by industry, has similar confidence intervals to HMRC data when the two are compared at a whole economy level, therefore this is likely to be less of an issue.

Overall then, the HMRC data look fairly robust. In assessing this, the next step was to compare the HMRC industry distribution with other sources as a quality check.

The consistency of HMRC data was

Figure 1**Total wages and salaries by industry; average 2000 to 2003**

Source: Office for National Statistics

compared with other available estimates of annual gross wages and salaries from ONS surveys. The surveys considered were the Annual Business Inquiry 2 (ABI 2), the Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey (MWSS) (which provides the data for the AWE), the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), and the LFS. One might expect variation in the results as there are a number of differences across the surveys, for example, in terms of frequency, sample size, and geographic coverage.

That said, if the average levels of wages and salaries by industry over the period 2000-2003 are compared (**Figure 1**), there is a reasonable level of consistency. The main findings which can be observed are as follows:

- National Accounts figures appear out of line with respect to the other indicators for sectors D, H, I, and J (Manufacturing, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport & Communication, and Financial Intermediation). This may be due to balancing adjustments applied to sector D (Manufacturing) and to the J and K (Finance and Real Estate, Renting & Other Business Activities) sectors. Since the National Accounts CoE is essentially constructed by applying a labour cost growth rate to the previous year's level, any big adjustment done in the past which affected the levels is carried forward (unless an adjustment of the opposite sign and same magnitude is applied in the following years). This is primarily because National Accounts is currently geared towards growth rates.
- HMRC values are very close to ABI values for all sectors apart

- from those which are not covered or not entirely covered by the ABI 2 survey (Sectors A/B, M, N are only partially covered while Sector J and L are completely excluded).
- MWSS is generally close to the ABI and HMRC, although much lower in sector L (Public Administration & Defence), probably due to the fact that the survey does not account for HM Forces (roughly £5.5 billion).
- ASHE is generally higher than HMRC, ABI and MWSS, apart from sectors C, E, J, L and M (Mining & Quarrying, Electricity, Gas & Water Supply, Financial Intermediation, Public Administration & Defence, and Education).

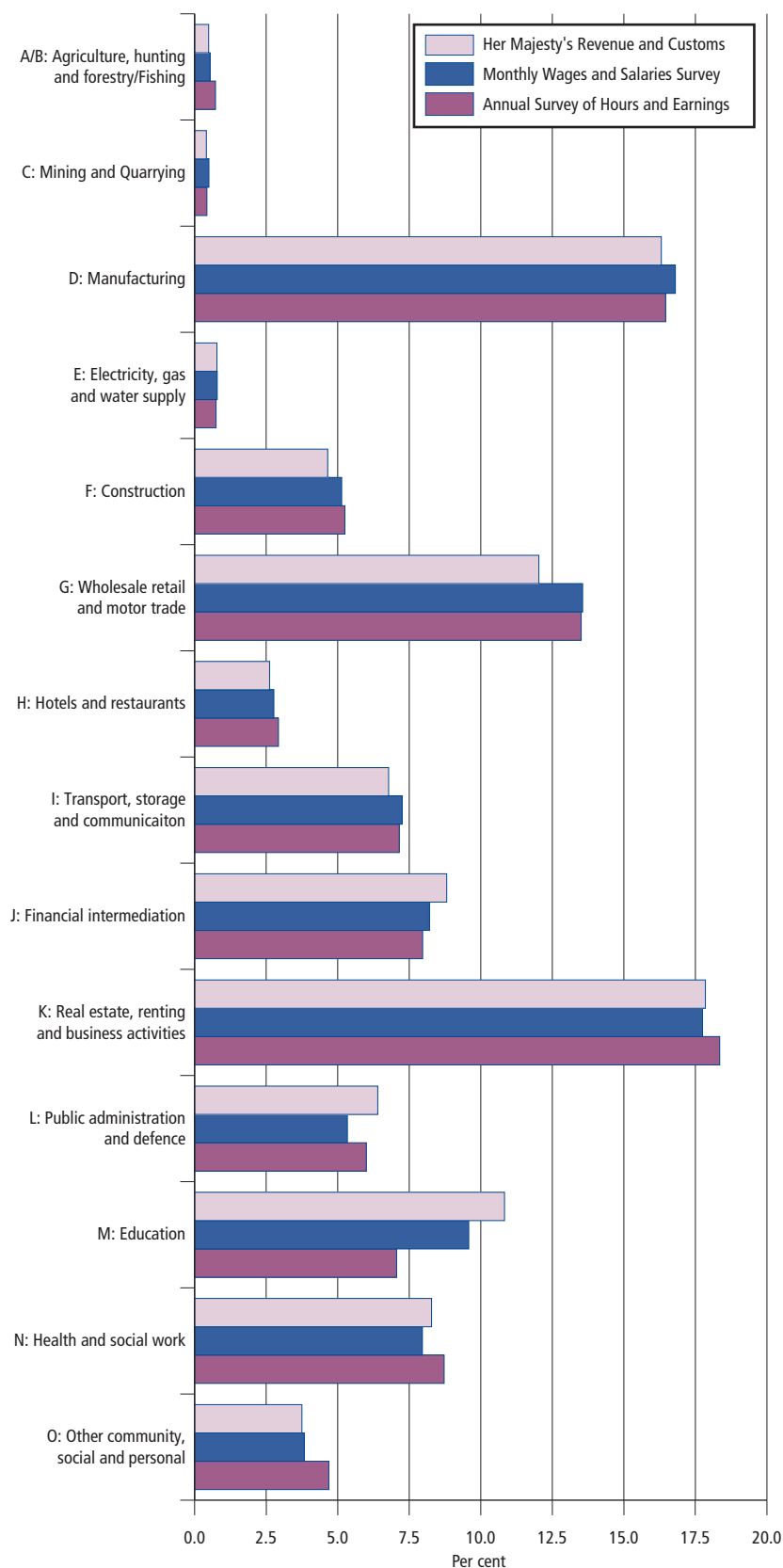
The LFS appears to be much lower than the other indicators in sectors G, J and K (Wholesale & Retail Trade, Financial Intermediation, and Real Estate, Renting & Other Business Activities) and higher in L (Public Administration & Defence). That said, the LFS is not a recommended source for earnings because respondents self-report their pay and their employer's industry sector. Part of the problem is due to the issue of proxy response. However, it is also suspected that many respondents report their earnings post-tax, and the Employment and Jobs Review highlighted that respondents may incorrectly report their industry.

In summary, the National Accounts and LFS figures appear to be the main outliers, and this is highlighted even more if one looks at wages and salaries by industry as a proportion of whole economy wages and salaries. By comparison, HMRC, MWSS and the ASHE all give relatively similar distributions, as

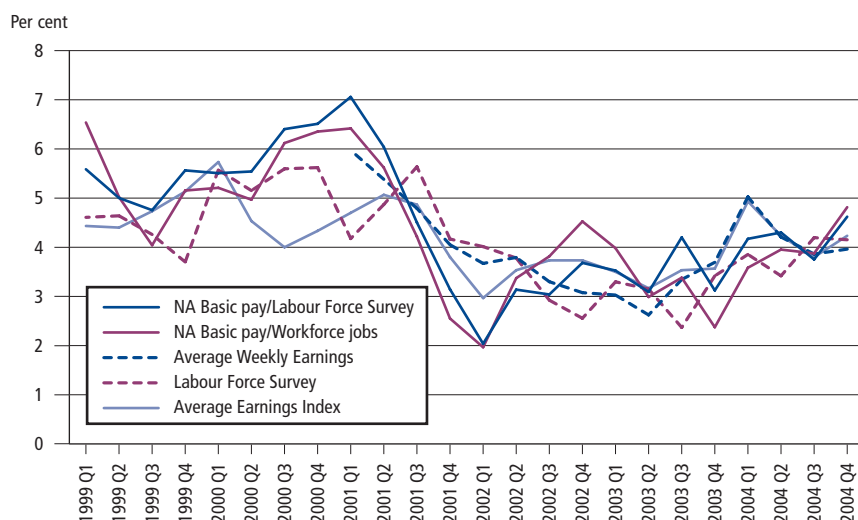
Figure 2 shows.

Figure 2

Distribution of wages and salaries by industry, industry total relative to total of all industries; average 2000 to 2003



Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 3**Year on year earnings growth; 1999 to 2004**

Source: Labour Force Survey

Of these three sources, neither the MWSS nor the ASHE are actually designed for producing a total wage bill, which means they are less suitable than the HMRC data for calculating CoE. However, the estimates that can be produced from them do at least show that HMRC data are consistent with the other main earnings measures.

Annual estimates of CoE: proposed methodology

As a result of the review, ONS is proposing to change the methodology for calculating the industry breakdown. The whole economy calculation should remain unchanged – namely, based on HMRC data.

The new methodology for the industry estimates would also see HMRC data mainly used to produce the industry profile. ABI data will still be used for lower level industry disaggregation (HMRC does not provide a split to such a low level), but the main 17-industrial division split would be based on HMRC data.

Quarterly estimates of CoE: current methodology

HMRC data are only available on an annual basis. However, National Accounts also need quarterly estimates of CoE. To produce these, the annual HMRC benchmark is extrapolated forward. In essence, this is currently done using average weekly earnings obtained by applying AEI growth to New Earnings Survey weekly earnings levels from April 1999. This average weekly earnings figure is multiplied by 13 to get a quarterly figure and then multiplied by an employment estimate. Industry estimates are obtained by using industry-specific data from the AEI and the employment source.

The employment estimate is usually based on workforce jobs, but this is not always the case. If an alternative data source is felt to give closer estimates to the trends indicated by other National Accounts sources, then this alternative source may be used. Specifically, on occasion, LFS data

have been used to adjust the workforce jobs estimate. This lack of methodological consistency may improve consistency of estimates within National Accounts but does reduce the transparency of the data.

Review of quarterly estimates

In reviewing the current methodology, and looking at alternatives, ONS examined the strengths and weaknesses of a number of different options. The different possible estimates of earnings and employees were initially examined separately, and then the most credible were used to create a quarterly series which could be compared to the preferred whole economy annual measure of total earnings outlined above.

For earnings, the possible sources which could provide a quarterly series and a suitably detailed industry breakdown were the LFS, the AEI and the AWE. Unsurprisingly, there are significant differences between these surveys.

One major difference is, of course, that the LFS is a household survey based on individuals' responses, while the other two are based on the MWSS, an employer survey. As already noted, the LFS is not expected to pick up wage growth as accurately as the other series because of the way in which the data are collected. As a household survey, it is dependent upon respondents accurately recalling their earnings. Respondents often only remember their earnings after tax, and bonuses are badly recorded. Proxy response also adds to sampling error.

While the AEI and AWE are both derived from the MWSS, they differ from each other in three key ways:

- The AWE provides a pound and pence measure of earnings per

- ▶ employee, while the AEI provides an index of monthly change in earnings.
- The AWE is current weighted; that is, the weighting is updated each month to reflect changes in industrial structure. The weights in the AEI are updated annually. It is this which is the main conceptual difference between the AEI and AWE.
- The AWE is ratio estimated; in contrast to the matched pairs methodology used in the AEI. This results in the AWE having a much larger sample size as it is not dependent on respondents responding in two consecutive months, which is the case with the AEI.

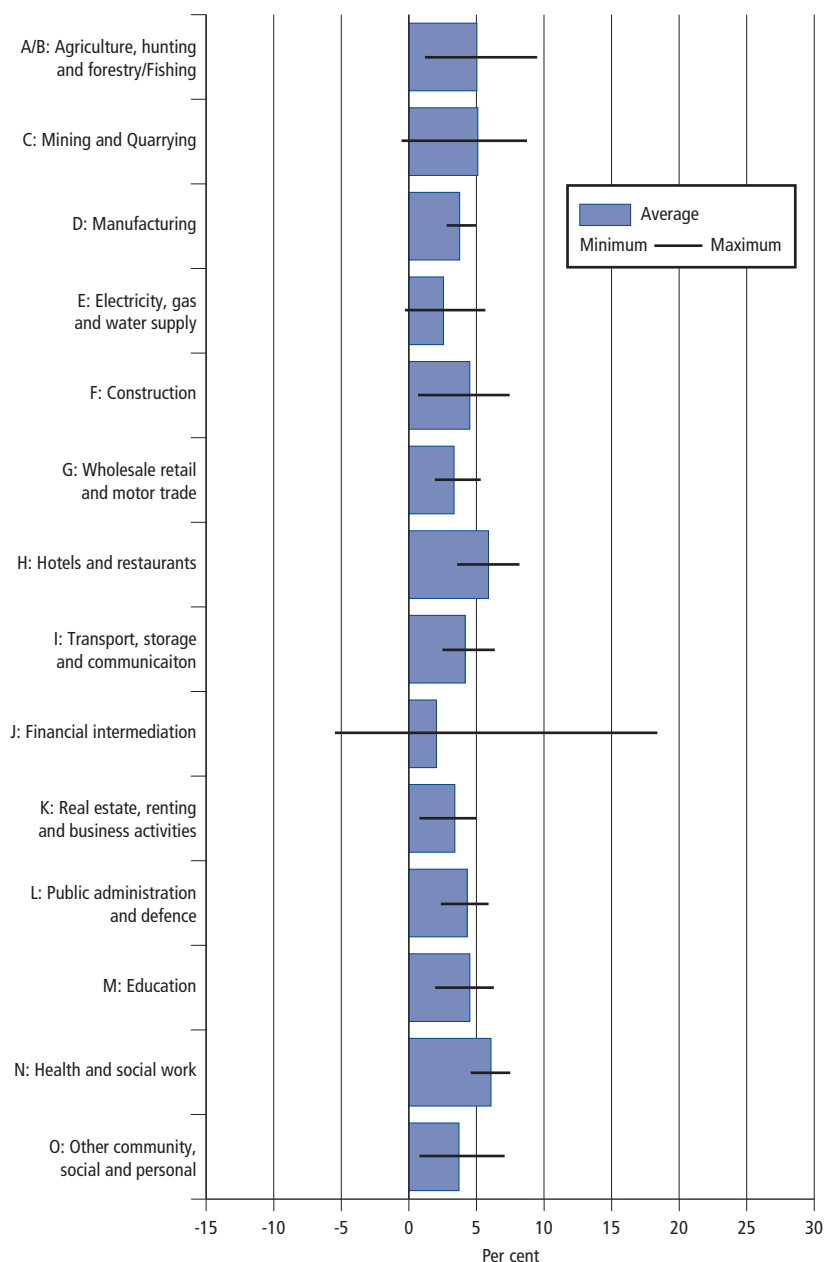
Figure 3 shows the growth in average earnings per employee year-on-year for these different series. Despite the differences outlined above, the growth paths of these series are all reasonably well correlated and, based on this, it is difficult to pick out a series as an outlier or as a preferred measure. As such, the next step is to look at the estimates by industry for the different sources.

The bars in **Figures 4 to 6** show the average annual growth rates for the four years up to the end of 2004 for each of the different sources. The thin lines show the range of growth rates observed over the period.

The AEI (see **Figure 4**) shows positive growth for each industry and has a particularly large range in section J (financial intermediation). This is to be expected as large bonuses are highly prevalent in this sector. Turning to the AWE (see **Figure 5**), it shows a similar earnings growth distribution (as expected, because it is derived from the same survey) but has a larger range in growth rates. It is believed the

Figure 4

Average Earnings Index wage growth diagnostic; United Kingdom; 2001 to 2004



Source: Office for National Statistics

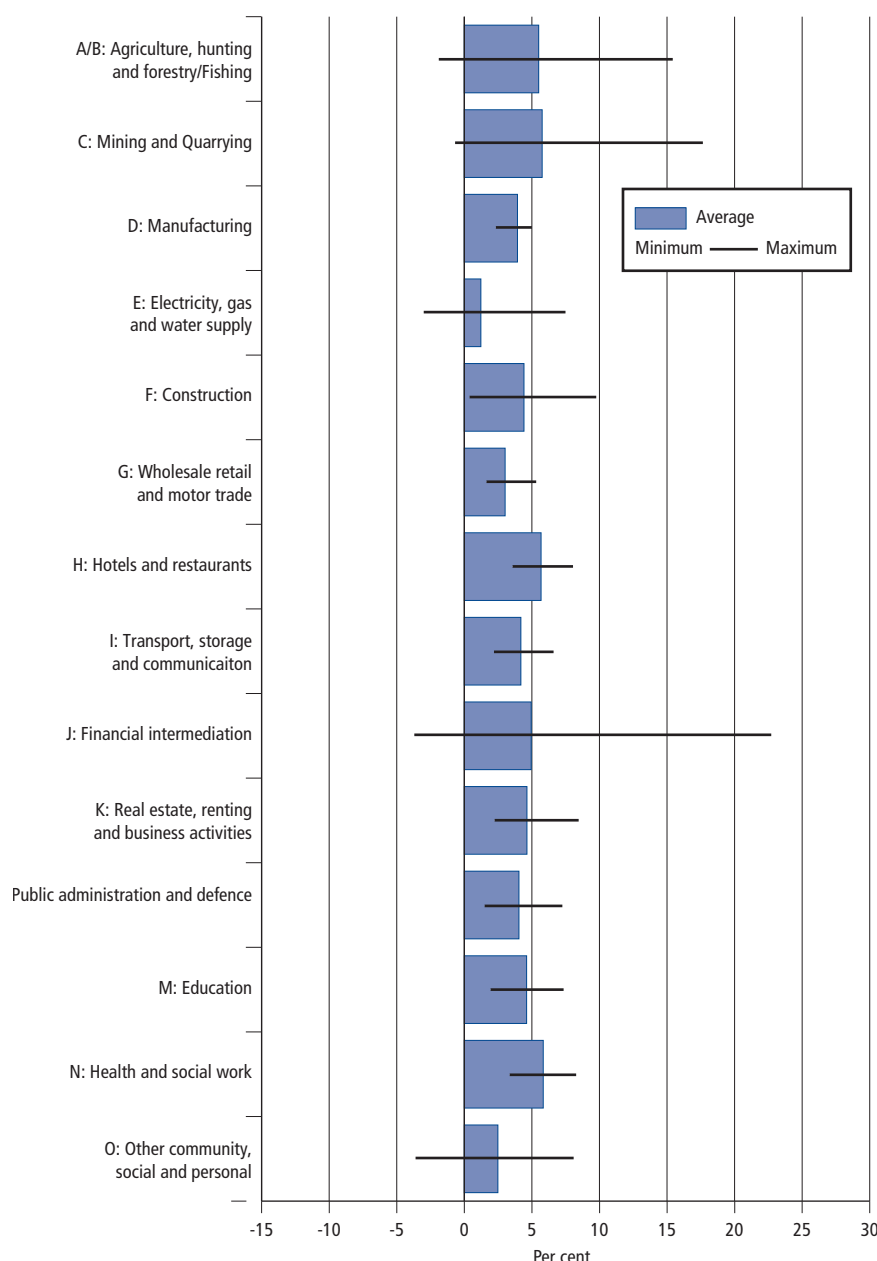
different methodology used in the AWE has led to an improvement in the overall measurement of earnings (as discussed earlier) mainly because the AWE's weights from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) are updated monthly. For this reason the larger ranges observed in growth rates across the

industries in the AWE estimates are probably a truer reflection of what is happening in the economy.

Finally, the LFS (**Figure 6**) shows similar average growth rates for each industry to the AWE and AEI, but the ranges of growth rates are quite different. Generally the ranges are larger and more symmetrical around

Figure 5

Average Weekly Earnings wage growth diagnostic chart: United Kingdom; 2001 to 2004



Source: Office for National Statistics

the mean, with negative growth rates often observed within the range. This is most probably a result of sampling issues by industry (that is, the sample is not stratified by industry) and response errors (industry is self-determined, proxies lead to higher errors) than a real economic phenomenon. Earnings

ranges are not expected to be symmetrical around the mean as earnings rarely fall.

In summary, the growth rates average out to give what seems a realistic picture of earnings growth but the LFS ranges by industry give rise to concerns. This is not so surprising when one considers the

sampling error and confidence intervals of the different sources. For example, the confidence interval for the AEI whole economy wage bill growth is ± 1.9 per cent; the AWE is expected to be similar as it comes from the same survey. By comparison, the confidence interval for the LFS total wage bill growth rate is ± 2.8 per cent, suggesting a greater degree of error in LFS estimates – or to look at it another way, less precision. This would lead to the larger range of growth rates.

Turning to the employee data, there are two main sources, the LFS and the Short-Term Employment Surveys (STES) which feed into workforce jobs. The recent *Employment and Jobs Quality Review* conducted a thorough review of both sources. It concluded that if an industry breakdown is required, then the STES are the preferred source because they do not suffer from the problems of self-definition and sampling which affect the LFS. However, the Review also concluded that for measuring the number of employees at a whole economy level, the LFS is the more reliable measure. As such, the recommended employee data is the STES industry profile constrained to the LFS employees' total.

Quarterly estimates of CoE: proposed methodology

As a result of the review, ONS is proposing to change the methodology for calculating the quarterly industry breakdown. The new methodology would use the new Average Weekly Earnings measure to estimate quarterly wages; the employment measure would be based on workforce jobs, in order to provide an industry split, but with

- ▶ the industry total constrained to LFS total employment.

Next steps and future developments

At this stage, the methodological changes outlined above are proposals. However, the plan is to take them forward as part of modernisation of the National Accounts. Within the modernisation project, these proposals will be tested using data from the new computer system and then put forward for formal approval by the National Accounts team. This is a process which is likely to take a number of years. In the meantime, there are likely to be a number of further developments which may affect the conclusions of this review. For example, further developments are expected to affect both the AWE and LFS.

AWE

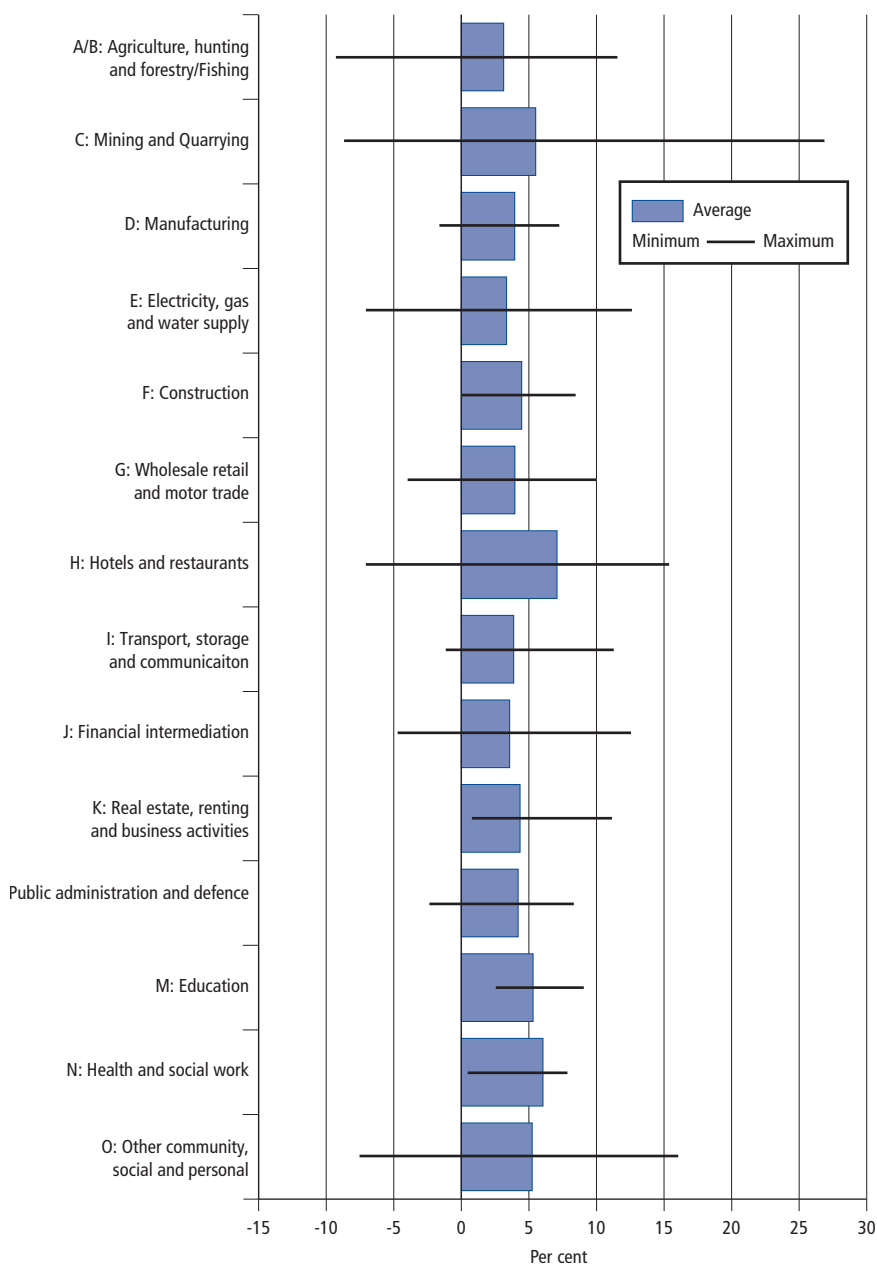
The AWE is still an experimental series and although the analysis performed in this review has found it to be an improved estimator of earnings growth, developments are still in the pipeline. Treatment of outliers and the imputation methodology are currently under review. The current plan is for AWE to be made a National Statistic in March 2007. However, the re-engineering of the IDBR is likely to affect the AWE and the impact on the series will need to be assessed.

LFS

More significantly, there is currently a project underway assessing the possibility of linking the LFS to the IDBR. Currently the project is examining the possibility of using the name and partial address of an employer to match the returns to the

Figure 6

Labour Force Survey wage growth diagnostic chart; United Kingdom; 2001 to 2004



Source: Office for National Statistics

postcode address file from the Post Office held on the IDBR. This then can be, post-fieldwork, matched to the IDBR using the postcode information. If this works, then the industry profile of the LFS will be much improved and it may no longer be necessary to use STES. However, the technical infrastructure

still needs to be set up for the system to go live across the UK, and at the moment, match rates appear unlikely to be near 100 per cent. LFS will also evolve to include all communal establishments (removing a methodological inconsistency with workforce jobs) and has moved to calendar quarters

from 2006 – offering real improvements in the LFS with regard to its comparability with

other ONS employment estimates. However, the move to include communal establishments may take

some time as changing the sampling frame means changing the population estimates.

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Office for National Statistics (2006) *Review of Employment and Jobs Statistics*. National Statistics Quality Review Series: Report No. 44, available at: www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/quality/reviews/labour.asp#nsqremf

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Publication dates of main indicators August - October

Labour market statistics

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

August	16 Wednesday
September	13 Wednesday
October	18 Wednesday

Productivity Q2 2006

September	28 Thursday
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Sources

Main sources

Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

The LFS moved to publishing calendar quarters from May 2006. Up till then the survey published seasonal quarters where March to May covered the spring quarter, June to August the summer quarter etc. The change to calendar quarters is the result of an EU requirement for all member states to have an LFS based on calendar quarters. LFS microdata are available for January to March (Q1), April to June (Q2), July to September (Q3) and October to December (Q4).

An article in the June 2006 issue of Labour Market Trends details the impact of the switch to calendar quarters.

Employer surveys

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

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

Short-Term Turnover Employer Surveys are smaller surveys which are conducted every three months. The surveys are used to provide estimates of quarterly changes in the number of jobs between the annual

surveys. For production industries surveys are conducted monthly, allowing estimates to be produced for each month. Around 9,000 production enterprises are sampled each month.

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

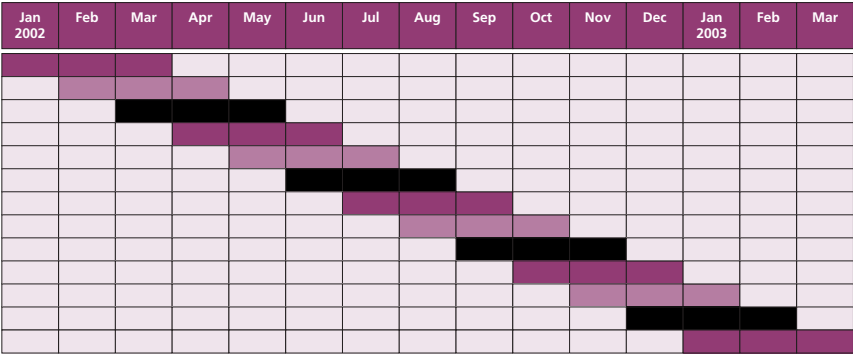
The Vacancy Survey is a survey of business designed to provide comprehensive estimates of the stock of vacancies across the economy, excluding agriculture, forestry and fishing.

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

Administrative records

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

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



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	Aug 2006	A.1
Labour Force Survey trends	M†	Feb 2006	A.2
Other headline indicators	M	Aug 2006	A.3
Working-age households	B	Mar 2006	A.4
Regional labour market summary	M	Aug 2006	A.11
Local labour market indicators	M (Q)	Aug 2006	A.12
Employment and productivity			
Employment by category	M	Aug 2006	B.1
Employment by age	M	Aug 2006	B.2
Employment by occupation	Q	Jun 2006	B.3
Public and private sector employment	M (Q)	Aug 2006	B.4
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Aug 2006	B.11
Employee jobs by industry	M	Aug 2006	B.12
Employee jobs by production industry	M	Aug 2006	B.13
Employee jobs by industry division, class or group: UK	Q	Jul 2006	B.14
Employee jobs by industry division, class or group: GB	Q	Jul 2006	B.15
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	Jul 2006	B.16
Employment in tourism in the UK	Q†	Nov 2005	B.17
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Aug 2006	B.18
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Aug 2006	B.21
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Aug 2006	B.22
Key productivity measures	M (Q)	Aug 2006	B.32
Total workforce hours worked per week	Q	Jul 2006	B.33
Total workforce hours worked per week by region and industry group	Q	Aug 2006	B.34
Job-related training received by employees	Q	Jun 2006	B.41
Employment rates: international comparisons	Q	Jun 2006	B.51
Unemployment			
Unemployment by age and duration	M	Aug 2006	C.1
Unemployment rates by age	M	Aug 2006	C.2
Unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Jun 2006	C.4
Unemployment rates: international comparisons	M	Aug 2006	C.5
Economic activity and inactivity			
Economic activity by age	M	Aug 2006	D.1
Economic inactivity by reason	M	Aug 2006	D.2
Economic inactivity by age	M	Aug 2006	D.3
Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people	M	Aug 2006	D.4
Earnings and unit wage costs			
Average Earnings Index by main industrial sector	M	Aug 2006	E.1
Average Earnings Index by industry: excluding and including bonuses	M	Aug 2006	E.2
Average Earnings Index: effect of bonus payments by main industrial sector	M	Aug 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)	Jun 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)	Jun 2006	E.14
Unit wage costs: Index for manufacturing and whole economy	M	Aug 2006	E.21
Average Earnings: international comparisons index for manufacturing	M	Aug 2006	E.31
Claimant count			
Claimant count by region	M	Aug 2006	F.1
Claimant count by age and duration: sa and nsa	M	Aug 2006	F.2
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Aug 2006	F.3
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	Aug 2006	F.4
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M†	Oct 2003	F.11
Claimant count area statistics: counties, unitary and local authorities	M	Aug 2006	F.12
Claimant count area statistics: UK parliamentary constituencies	M	Aug 2006	F.13
Claimant count area statistics: Constituencies of the Scottish Parliament	M	Aug 2006	F.14
Claimant count flows	M	Aug 2006	F.21
Number of previous claims	Q	Aug 2006	F.22
Interval between claims	Q	Jun 2006	F.23
Destination of leavers from claimant count by duration	M	Aug 2006	F.24
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Jul 2006	F.25
Vacancies			
Vacancies	M	Aug 2006	G.1
Vacancies by industry: seasonally adjusted	M	Aug 2006	G.2
Vacancies by size of enterprise	M	Aug 2006	G.3
Vacancies by industry: not seasonally adjusted	M	Aug 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	Aug 2006	H.31
Redundancies by industry	M (Q)	Aug 2006	H.32
Re-employment rates	Q	Jun 2006	H.33
Redundancies by region	Q	Jun 2006	H.34
Redundancy rates by industry	Q	Jun 2006	H.35
Other labour market statistics			
Labour disputes: summary	M	Aug 2006	I.11
Labour disputes: stoppages in progress	M	Aug 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	Aug 2006	J.11
Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs): EU comparisons	M	Aug 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†	Jun 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
July 2006			
Earnings and unit wage costs			
Index of wages per head: international comparisons	E.31	Average Earnings: international comparisons index for manufacturing	E.31
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

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, 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
All people aged 16 and over Q2 (Apr-Jun)	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MG SX	YBTC
1997	45,509	28,561	26,513	2,048	16,949	62.8	58.3	7.2	37.2
1998	45,675	28,509	26,721	1,788	17,166	62.4	58.5	6.3	37.6
1999	45,880	28,833	27,090	1,743	17,047	62.8	59.0	6.0	37.2
2000	46,128	29,061	27,461	1,599	17,067	63.0	59.5	5.5	37.0
2001	46,440	29,167	27,694	1,472	17,274	62.8	59.6	5.0	37.2
2002	46,727	29,420	27,905	1,515	17,306	63.0	59.7	5.2	37.0
2003	47,020	29,654	28,191	1,463	17,366	63.1	60.0	4.9	36.9
2004	47,352	29,844	28,410	1,434	17,509	63.0	60.0	4.8	37.0
2005	47,762	30,132	28,698	1,435	17,629	63.1	60.1	4.8	36.9
3-month averages									
Mar-May 2004	47,324	29,835	28,409	1,426	17,489	63.0	60.0	4.8	37.0
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	47,409	29,810	28,414	1,396	17,599	62.9	59.9	4.7	37.1
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	47,515	29,950	28,542	1,408	17,565	63.0	60.1	4.7	37.0
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	47,621	30,132	28,693	1,439	17,488	63.3	60.3	4.8	36.7
Jan-Mar 2005 (Q1)	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	47,727	30,101	28,676	1,425	17,626	63.1	60.1	4.7	36.9
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	47,832	30,203	28,786	1,418	17,629	63.1	60.2	4.7	36.9
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	47,926	30,292	28,764	1,528	17,634	63.2	60.0	5.0	36.8
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	48,019	30,399	28,840	1,559	17,620	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	48,050	30,482	28,896	1,586	17,568	63.4	60.1	5.2	36.6
Feb-Apr	48,081	30,542	28,937	1,605	17,539	63.5	60.2	5.3	36.5
Mar-May	48,112	30,547	28,899	1,648	17,565	63.5	60.1	5.4	36.5
Changes									
Over last 3 months	93	149	59	90	-56	0.2	0.0	0.3	-0.2
Per cent	0.2	0.5	0.2	5.7	-0.3				
Over last 12 months	386	447	223	224	-61	0.4	0.0	0.7	-0.4
Per cent	0.8	1.5	0.8	15.7	-0.3				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Q2 (Apr-Jun)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MG SU	YBTI	YBTL
1997	35,284	27,734	25,707	2,027	7,550	78.6	72.9	7.3	21.4
1998	35,407	27,709	25,944	1,765	7,698	78.3	73.3	6.4	21.7
1999	35,579	28,001	26,278	1,724	7,577	78.7	73.9	6.2	21.3
2000	35,783	28,212	26,630	1,582	7,571	78.8	74.4	5.6	21.2
2001	36,038	28,322	26,863	1,458	7,717	78.6	74.5	5.1	21.4
2002	36,261	28,517	27,024	1,493	7,744	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
2003	36,466	28,709	27,264	1,445	7,757	78.7	74.8	5.0	21.3
2004	36,694	28,818	27,401	1,416	7,876	78.5	74.7	4.9	21.5
2005	36,987	29,058	27,641	1,418	7,928	78.6	74.7	4.9	21.4
3-month averages									
Mar-May 2004	36,675	28,827	27,418	1,409	7,848	78.6	74.8	4.9	21.4
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	36,733	28,797	27,420	1,377	7,936	78.4	74.6	4.8	21.6
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	36,809	28,936	27,546	1,390	7,873	78.6	74.8	4.8	21.4
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	36,885	29,066	27,645	1,421	7,819	78.8	75.0	4.9	21.2
Jan-Mar 2005 (Q1)	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	36,961	29,027	27,618	1,408	7,934	78.5	74.7	4.9	21.5
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	37,037	29,122	27,726	1,396	7,915	78.6	74.9	4.8	21.4
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	37,102	29,162	27,659	1,504	7,940	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	37,167	29,241	27,707	1,534	7,926	78.7	74.5	5.2	21.3
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	37,189	29,322	27,763	1,559	7,866	78.8	74.7	5.3	21.2
Feb-Apr	37,210	29,370	27,792	1,578	7,840	78.9	74.7	5.4	21.1
Mar-May	37,232	29,384	27,761	1,623	7,848	78.9	74.6	5.5	21.1
Changes									
Over last 3 months	65	144	55	89	-79	0.2	0.0	0.3	-0.2
Per cent	0.2	0.5	0.2	5.8	-1.0				
Over last 12 months	271	357	143	214	-87	0.4	-0.2	0.7	-0.4
Per cent	0.7	1.2	0.5	15.2	-1.1				

a Since Mar-May 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.

For more information on the improvements made to these data see www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14365Source: 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	MGSI	MGWH	MGSS	MGSI	YBTD
Q2 (Apr-Jun)									
1997	21,883	15,707	14,442	1,265	6,175	71.8	66.0	8.1	28.2
1998	21,968	15,650	14,576	1,074	6,318	71.2	66.4	6.9	28.8
1999	22,081	15,790	14,731	1,059	6,291	71.5	66.7	6.7	28.5
2000	22,213	15,854	14,897	957	6,359	71.4	67.1	6.0	28.6
2001	22,393	15,875	14,994	882	6,518	70.9	67.0	5.6	29.1
2002	22,564	15,978	15,068	910	6,586	70.8	66.8	5.7	29.2
2003	22,738	16,177	15,291	886	6,560	71.1	67.3	5.5	28.9
2004	22,926	16,195	15,353	841	6,731	70.6	67.0	5.2	29.4
2005	23,155	16,316	15,481	834	6,839	70.5	66.9	5.1	29.5
3-month averages									
Mar-May 2004	22,910	16,192	15,363	829	6,718	70.7	67.1	5.1	29.3
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	22,957	16,198	15,374	823	6,759	70.6	67.0	5.1	29.4
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	23,017	16,264	15,433	832	6,752	70.7	67.0	5.1	29.3
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	23,076	16,314	15,477	836	6,763	70.7	67.1	5.1	29.3
Jan-Mar 2005 (Q1)	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	23,136	16,301	15,460	841	6,835	70.5	66.8	5.2	29.5
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	23,195	16,349	15,507	843	6,846	70.5	66.9	5.2	29.5
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	23,248	16,430	15,530	900	6,818	70.7	66.8	5.5	29.3
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	23,301	16,457	15,557	900	6,843	70.6	66.8	5.5	29.4
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	23,318	16,474	15,548	926	6,845	70.6	66.7	5.6	29.4
Feb-Apr	23,336	16,542	15,604	938	6,794	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Mar-May	23,354	16,541	15,570	971	6,813	70.8	66.7	5.9	29.2
Changes									
Over last 3 months	53	83	13	71	-31	0.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.2
Per cent	0.2	0.5	0.1	7.9	-0.4				
Over last 12 months	218	240	110	130	-22	0.4	-0.2	0.7	-0.4
Per cent	0.9	1.5	0.7	15.4	-0.3				
Males aged 16 to 64	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO	MGSP	MGSV	YBTJ	YBTM
Q2 (Apr-Jun)									
1997	18,202	15,429	14,173	1,256	2,773	84.8	77.9	8.1	15.2
1998	18,258	15,363	14,302	1,061	2,895	84.1	78.3	6.9	15.9
1999	18,346	15,495	14,444	1,051	2,851	84.5	78.7	6.8	15.5
2000	18,446	15,568	14,618	951	2,878	84.4	79.2	6.1	15.6
2001	18,578	15,595	14,720	875	2,983	83.9	79.2	5.6	16.1
2002	18,698	15,676	14,776	900	3,022	83.8	79.0	5.7	16.2
2003	18,819	15,838	14,961	876	2,981	84.2	79.5	5.5	15.8
2004	18,955	15,846	15,014	833	3,109	83.6	79.2	5.3	16.4
2005	19,132	15,954	15,127	827	3,178	83.4	79.1	5.2	16.6
3-month averages									
Mar-May 2004	18,944	15,847	15,029	819	3,096	83.7	79.3	5.2	16.3
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	18,978	15,848	15,033	815	3,130	83.5	79.2	5.1	16.5
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	19,025	15,912	15,090	822	3,113	83.6	79.3	5.2	16.4
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	19,071	15,950	15,124	826	3,121	83.6	79.3	5.2	16.4
Jan-Mar 2005 (Q1)	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	19,117	15,937	15,104	834	3,179	83.4	79.0	5.2	16.6
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	19,163	15,983	15,151	832	3,179	83.4	79.1	5.2	16.6
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	19,205	16,037	15,148	889	3,168	83.5	78.9	5.5	16.5
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	19,248	16,063	15,173	890	3,184	83.5	78.8	5.5	16.5
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	19,262	16,082	15,166	916	3,179	83.5	78.7	5.7	16.5
Feb-Apr	19,276	16,145	15,216	928	3,131	83.8	78.9	5.8	16.2
Mar-May	19,290	16,145	15,185	960	3,144	83.7	78.7	5.9	16.3
Changes									
Over last 3 months	42	82	12	70	-40	0.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.2
Per cent	0.2	0.5	0.1	7.9	-1.2				
Over last 12 months	173	208	81	127	-35	0.3	-0.3	0.7	-0.3
Per cent	0.9	1.3	0.5	15.2	-1.1				

^a Since Mar-May 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.

For more information on the improvements made to these data see www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?lnk=14365

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 Q2 (Apr-Jun)	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
1997	23,627	12,853	12,071	783	10,773	54.4	51.1	6.1	45.6
1998	23,707	12,859	12,144	715	10,847	54.2	51.2	5.6	45.8
1999	23,799	13,043	12,359	684	10,756	54.8	51.9	5.2	45.2
2000	23,915	13,207	12,565	642	10,708	55.2	52.5	4.9	44.8
2001	24,047	13,291	12,701	591	10,756	55.3	52.8	4.4	44.7
2002	24,163	13,443	12,837	606	10,720	55.6	53.1	4.5	44.4
2003	24,283	13,477	12,900	578	10,805	55.5	53.1	4.3	44.5
2004	24,427	13,649	13,057	592	10,778	55.9	53.5	4.3	44.1
2005	24,606	13,817	13,216	600	10,790	56.2	53.7	4.3	43.8
3-month averages Mar-May 2004	24,414	13,643	13,046	598	10,771	55.9	53.4	4.4	44.1
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	24,452	13,612	13,039	573	10,840	55.7	53.3	4.2	44.3
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	24,498	13,686	13,110	576	10,812	55.9	53.5	4.2	44.1
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	24,545	13,819	13,216	603	10,726	56.3	53.8	4.4	43.7
Jan-Mar 2005 (Q1)	24,560	13,769	13,191	579	10,791	56.1	53.7	4.2	43.9
Feb-Apr	24,576	13,782	13,184	578	10,813	56.0	53.6	4.2	44.0
Mar-May	24,591	13,800	13,216	584	10,791	56.1	53.7	4.2	43.9
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	24,637	13,854	13,279	575	10,783	56.2	53.9	4.2	43.8
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	24,678	13,862	13,234	628	10,816	56.2	53.6	4.5	43.8
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	24,718	13,941	13,282	659	10,777	56.4	53.7	4.7	43.6
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	24,731	14,008	13,348	660	10,723	56.6	54.0	4.7	43.4
Feb-Apr	24,745	14,000	13,333	667	10,745	56.6	53.9	4.8	43.4
Mar-May	24,758	14,006	13,329	678	10,752	56.6	53.8	4.8	43.4
Changes Over last 3 months	40	65	46	19	-25	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2
Per cent	0.2	0.5	0.3	2.9	-0.2				
Over last 12 months	167	206	113	94	-39	0.5	0.1	0.6	-0.5
Per cent	0.7	1.5	0.9	16.1	-0.4				
Females aged 16 to 59 Q2 (Apr-Jun)	YBTH	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YBTK	YBTN
1997	17,082	12,305	11,534	771	4,777	72.0	67.5	6.3	28.0
1998	17,149	12,346	11,642	704	4,803	72.0	67.9	5.7	28.0
1999	17,233	12,506	11,834	673	4,727	72.6	68.7	5.4	27.4
2000	17,337	12,643	12,012	631	4,694	72.9	69.3	5.0	27.1
2001	17,461	12,727	12,143	584	4,734	72.9	69.5	4.6	27.1
2002	17,564	12,841	12,248	593	4,722	73.1	69.7	4.6	26.9
2003	17,648	12,872	12,303	569	4,776	72.9	69.7	4.4	27.1
2004	17,739	12,971	12,388	584	4,768	73.1	69.8	4.5	26.9
2005	17,855	13,104	12,513	591	4,750	73.4	70.1	4.5	26.6
3-month averages Mar-May 2004	17,731	12,979	12,389	590	4,752	73.2	69.9	4.5	26.8
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	17,754	12,949	12,387	562	4,806	72.9	69.8	4.3	27.1
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	17,785	13,024	12,456	569	4,760	73.2	70.0	4.4	26.8
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	17,815	13,116	12,521	595	4,698	73.6	70.3	4.5	26.4
Jan-Mar 2005 (Q1)	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	17,845	13,090	12,515	575	4,755	73.4	70.1	4.4	26.6
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	17,875	13,139	12,575	564	4,736	73.5	70.4	4.3	26.5
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	17,897	13,125	12,510	615	4,772	73.3	69.9	4.7	26.7
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	17,919	13,177	12,533	644	4,742	73.5	69.9	4.9	26.5
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	17,927	13,240	12,597	643	4,687	73.9	70.3	4.9	26.1
Feb-Apr	17,934	13,226	12,576	650	4,709	73.7	70.1	4.9	26.3
Mar-May	17,942	13,239	12,576	662	4,703	73.8	70.1	5.0	26.2
Changes Over last 3 months	22	61	43	19	-39	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.3
Per cent	0.1	0.5	0.3	2.9	-0.8				
Over last 12 months	97	149	61	88	-52	0.4	0.0	0.6	-0.4
Per cent	0.5	1.1	0.5	15.3	-1.1				

^a Since Mar-May 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.

For more information on the improvements made to these data see www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14365

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

A.1

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	All								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over Q2 (Apr-Jun)	MGSL	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV		MGUE	MGUK	
1997	45,509	28,468	26,443	2,024	17,042	62.6	58.1	7.1	37.4
1998	45,675	28,409	26,648	1,761	17,266	62.2	58.3	6.2	37.8
1999	45,880	28,726	27,017	1,709	17,154	62.6	58.9	5.9	37.4
2000	46,128	28,950	27,394	1,556	17,178	62.8	59.4	5.4	37.2
2001	46,440	29,056	27,636	1,420	17,384	62.6	59.5	4.9	37.4
2002	46,727	29,315	27,847	1,468	17,411	62.7	59.6	5.0	37.3
2003	47,020	29,550	28,134	1,416	17,470	62.8	59.8	4.8	37.2
2004	47,352	29,738	28,349	1,389	17,614	62.8	59.9	4.7	37.2
2005	47,762	30,025	28,633	1,392	17,737	62.9	59.9	4.6	37.1
3-month averages Mar-May 2004	47,324	29,709	28,329	1,380	17,615	62.8	59.9	4.6	37.2
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	47,409	29,959	28,497	1,462	17,450	63.2	60.1	4.9	36.8
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	47,515	30,011	28,589	1,422	17,504	63.2	60.2	4.7	36.8
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	47,621	30,060	28,654	1,406	17,561	63.1	60.2	4.7	36.9
Jan-Mar 2005 (Q1)	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	47,727	29,972	28,593	1,379	17,754	62.8	59.9	4.6	37.2
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	47,832	30,346	28,864	1,482	17,486	63.4	60.3	4.9	36.6
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	47,926	30,351	28,795	1,556	17,575	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	48,019	30,351	28,812	1,539	17,668	63.2	60.0	5.1	36.8
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	48,050	30,416	28,827	1,589	17,634	63.3	60.0	5.2	36.7
Feb-Apr	48,081	30,467	28,865	1,602	17,614	63.4	60.0	5.3	36.6
Mar-May	48,112	30,422	28,813	1,609	17,690	63.2	59.9	5.3	36.8
Changes Over last 12 months	386	450	220	231	-65	0.4	0.0	0.7	-0.4
Per cent	0.8	1.5	0.8	16.7	-0.4				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Q2 (Apr-Jun)	YBTF	YBSW	YBSQ	YBST	YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH		
1997	35,284	27,635	25,630	2,005	7,649	78.3	72.6	7.3	21.7
1998	35,407	27,603	25,865	1,739	7,804	78.0	73.0	6.3	22.0
1999	35,579	27,890	26,200	1,690	7,689	78.4	73.6	6.1	21.6
2000	35,783	28,098	26,559	1,539	7,685	78.5	74.2	5.5	21.5
2001	36,038	28,211	26,804	1,406	7,828	78.3	74.4	5.0	21.7
2002	36,261	28,410	26,964	1,447	7,851	78.3	74.4	5.1	21.7
2003	36,466	28,603	27,204	1,399	7,863	78.4	74.6	4.9	21.6
2004	36,694	28,710	27,337	1,373	7,985	78.2	74.5	4.8	21.8
2005	36,987	28,947	27,571	1,376	8,039	78.3	74.5	4.8	21.7
3-month averages Mar-May 2004	36,675	28,694	27,332	1,362	7,981	78.2	74.5	4.7	21.8
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	36,733	28,944	27,499	1,445	7,789	78.8	74.9	5.0	21.2
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	36,809	29,001	27,598	1,403	7,808	78.8	75.0	4.8	21.2
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	36,885	28,996	27,608	1,388	7,889	78.6	74.8	4.8	21.4
Jan-Mar 2005 (Q1)	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	36,961	28,891	27,529	1,362	8,070	78.2	74.5	4.7	21.8
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	37,037	29,264	27,801	1,463	7,774	79.0	75.1	5.0	21.0
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	37,102	29,222	27,694	1,529	7,880	78.8	74.6	5.2	21.2
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	37,167	29,189	27,675	1,514	7,978	78.5	74.5	5.2	21.5
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	37,189	29,246	27,685	1,561	7,943	78.6	74.4	5.3	21.4
Feb-Apr	37,210	29,286	27,712	1,574	7,924	78.7	74.5	5.4	21.3
Mar-May	37,232	29,253	27,669	1,584	7,979	78.6	74.3	5.4	21.4
Changes Over last 12 months	271	362	139	222	-91	0.4	-0.2	0.7	-0.4
Per cent	0.7	1.3	0.5	16.3	-1.1				

a Since Mar-May 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.

For more information on the improvements made to these data see www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14365

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 Q2 (Apr-May)	MGSM	MGTT	MGTN	MGTQ	MGTW		MGUF	MGUL	
1997	21,883	15,663	14,404	1,258	6,220	71.6	65.8	8.0	28.4
1998	21,968	15,601	14,537	1,064	6,367	71.0	66.2	6.8	29.0
1999	22,081	15,736	14,689	1,046	6,345	71.3	66.5	6.6	28.7
2000	22,213	15,797	14,857	939	6,416	71.1	66.9	5.9	28.9
2001	22,393	15,817	14,958	859	6,576	70.6	66.8	5.4	29.4
2002	22,564	15,918	15,030	888	6,646	70.5	66.6	5.6	29.5
2003	22,738	16,116	15,253	864	6,621	70.9	67.1	5.4	29.1
2004	22,926	16,133	15,313	820	6,792	70.4	66.8	5.1	29.6
2005	23,155	16,254	15,440	814	6,901	70.2	66.7	5.0	29.8
3-month averages Mar-May 2004	22,910	16,108	15,304	804	6,802	70.3	66.8	5.0	29.7
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	22,957	16,299	15,440	858	6,659	71.0	67.3	5.3	29.0
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	23,017	16,291	15,469	822	6,726	70.8	67.2	5.0	29.2
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	23,076	16,276	15,441	835	6,800	70.5	66.9	5.1	29.5
Jan-Mar 2005 (Q1)	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	23,136	16,215	15,400	816	6,920	70.1	66.6	5.0	29.9
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	23,195	16,449	15,571	878	6,746	70.9	67.1	5.3	29.1
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	23,248	16,464	15,565	899	6,784	70.8	67.0	5.5	29.2
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	23,301	16,427	15,524	903	6,874	70.5	66.6	5.5	29.5
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	23,318	16,424	15,487	937	6,895	70.4	66.4	5.7	29.6
Feb-Apr	23,336	16,478	15,532	946	6,858	70.6	66.6	5.7	29.4
Mar-May	23,354	16,454	15,505	950	6,899	70.5	66.4	5.8	29.5
Changes Over last 12 months	218	239	105	134	-21	0.4	-0.2	0.7	-0.4
Per cent	0.9	1.5	0.7	16.5	-0.3				
Males aged 16 to 64 Q2 (Apr-Jun)	YBTG	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC	MGUI		
1997	18,202	15,381	14,132	1,249	2,821	84.5	77.6	8.1	15.5
1998	18,258	15,311	14,259	1,052	2,947	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
1999	18,346	15,438	14,400	1,038	2,908	84.1	78.5	6.7	15.9
2000	18,446	15,508	14,576	932	2,938	84.1	79.0	6.0	15.9
2001	18,578	15,534	14,682	852	3,044	83.6	79.0	5.5	16.4
2002	18,698	15,614	14,735	879	3,084	83.5	78.8	5.6	16.5
2003	18,819	15,774	14,919	855	3,044	83.8	79.3	5.4	16.2
2004	18,955	15,782	14,970	812	3,173	83.3	79.0	5.1	16.7
2005	19,132	15,889	15,082	807	3,243	83.1	78.8	5.1	16.9
3-month averages Mar-May 2004	18,944	15,758	14,965	793	3,186	83.2	79.0	5.0	16.8
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	18,978	15,948	15,097	851	3,030	84.0	79.5	5.3	16.0
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	19,025	15,941	15,130	811	3,084	83.8	79.5	5.1	16.2
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	19,071	15,915	15,090	825	3,156	83.5	79.1	5.2	16.5
Jan-Mar 2005 (Q1)	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	19,117	15,846	15,038	808	3,271	82.9	78.7	5.1	17.1
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	19,163	16,082	15,213	869	3,081	83.9	79.4	5.4	16.1
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	19,205	16,071	15,185	887	3,134	83.7	79.1	5.5	16.3
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	19,248	16,034	15,141	893	3,214	83.3	78.7	5.6	16.7
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	19,262	16,030	15,103	927	3,232	83.2	78.4	5.8	16.8
Feb-Apr	19,276	16,075	15,139	936	3,201	83.4	78.5	5.8	16.6
Mar-May	19,290	16,055	15,116	939	3,235	83.2	78.4	5.9	16.8
Changes Over last 12 months	173	209	78	131	-36	0.3	-0.3	0.8	-0.3
Per cent	0.9	1.3	0.5	16.3	-1.1				

a Since Mar-May 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.

For more information on the improvements made to these data see www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14365

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 Q2 (Apr-Jun)	MGSN	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	
1997	23,627	12,805	12,039	766	10,822	54.2	51.0	6.0	45.8
1998	23,707	12,808	12,111	697	10,899	54.0	51.1	5.4	46.0
1999	23,799	12,990	12,328	663	10,809	54.6	51.8	5.1	45.4
2000	23,915	13,153	12,537	616	10,762	55.0	52.4	4.7	45.0
2001	24,047	13,239	12,678	561	10,808	55.1	52.7	4.2	44.9
2002	24,163	13,397	12,818	579	10,766	55.4	53.0	4.3	44.6
2003	24,283	13,434	12,881	552	10,849	55.3	53.0	4.1	44.7
2004	24,427	13,605	13,036	569	10,822	55.7	53.4	4.2	44.3
2005	24,606	13,771	13,193	578	10,835	56.0	53.6	4.2	44.0
3-month averages Mar-May 2004	24,414	13,601	13,025	576	10,814	55.7	53.3	4.2	44.3
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	24,452	13,660	13,056	604	10,791	55.9	53.4	4.4	44.1
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	24,498	13,720	13,120	600	10,778	56.0	53.6	4.4	44.0
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	24,545	13,784	13,214	571	10,760	56.2	53.8	4.1	43.8
Jan-Mar 2005 (Q1)	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	24,591	13,757	13,194	563	10,834	55.9	53.7	4.1	44.1
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	24,637	13,898	13,293	605	10,740	56.4	54.0	4.4	43.6
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	24,678	13,887	13,230	657	10,791	56.3	53.6	4.7	43.7
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	24,718	13,924	13,288	636	10,794	56.3	53.8	4.6	43.7
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	24,731	13,992	13,341	652	10,739	56.6	53.9	4.7	43.4
Feb-Apr	24,745	13,989	13,333	656	10,755	56.5	53.9	4.7	43.5
Mar-May	24,758	13,968	13,309	660	10,790	56.4	53.8	4.7	43.6
Changes Over last 12 months	167	211	115	96	-44	0.5	0.1	0.6	-0.5
Per cent	0.7	1.5	0.9	17.1	-0.4				
Females aged 16 to 59 Q2 (Apr-Jun)	YBTH	YBSY	YBSS	YBSV	YBTB	MGUD	MGUJ		
1997	17,082	12,254	11,498	756	4,829	71.7	67.3	6.2	28.3
1998	17,149	12,292	11,606	687	4,857	71.7	67.7	5.6	28.3
1999	17,233	12,452	11,800	652	4,781	72.3	68.5	5.2	27.7
2000	17,337	12,590	11,984	606	4,747	72.6	69.1	4.8	27.4
2001	17,461	12,676	12,122	555	4,784	72.6	69.4	4.4	27.4
2002	17,564	12,797	12,229	568	4,767	72.9	69.6	4.4	27.1
2003	17,648	12,829	12,284	544	4,819	72.7	69.6	4.2	27.3
2004	17,739	12,927	12,367	561	4,812	72.9	69.7	4.3	27.1
2005	17,855	13,058	12,489	569	4,796	73.1	69.9	4.4	26.9
3-month averages Mar-May 2004	17,731	12,936	12,368	568	4,795	73.0	69.8	4.4	27.0
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	17,754	12,995	12,402	594	4,759	73.2	69.9	4.6	26.8
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	17,785	13,060	12,468	592	4,725	73.4	70.1	4.5	26.6
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	17,815	13,081	12,518	563	4,733	73.4	70.3	4.3	26.6
Jan-Mar 2005 (Q1)	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	17,845	13,045	12,491	554	4,799	73.1	70.0	4.2	26.9
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	17,875	13,182	12,588	594	4,693	73.7	70.4	4.5	26.3
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	17,897	13,151	12,509	642	4,746	73.5	69.9	4.9	26.5
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	17,919	13,155	12,534	621	4,764	73.4	69.9	4.7	26.6
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	17,927	13,216	12,582	634	4,711	73.7	70.2	4.8	26.3
Feb-Apr	17,934	13,211	12,572	639	4,723	73.7	70.1	4.8	26.3
Mar-May	17,942	13,198	12,553	645	4,744	73.6	70.0	4.9	26.4
Changes Over last 12 months	97	153	62	91	-55	0.5	0.0	0.6	-0.5
Per cent	0.5	1.2	0.5	16.4	-1.2				

^a Since Mar-May 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.

For more information on the improvements made to these data see www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14365

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 Mar-May 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)	28,899	±133	59	±97	223	±170
Employment rate	74.6%	±0.3%	0.0%	±0.3%	-0.2%	±0.4%
Average weekly hours worked - all workers	32.0	±0.2	-0.1	±0.2%	-0.1	±0.2%
Unemployment (000s)	1,648	±60	90	±61	224	±78
Unemployment rate	5.4%	±0.2%	0.3%	±0.2%	0.7%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	30,547	±125	149	±91	447	±161
Economic activity rate	78.9%	±0.3%	0.2%	±0.2%	0.4%	±0.3%
Economically inactive (000s)	7,848	±117	-79	±84	-87	±151
Economic inactivity rate	21.1%	±0.3%	-0.2%	±0.2%	-0.4%	±0.4%
Inactive, not wanting a job (000s)	5,790	±58	-80	±42	-74	±77
Inactive, wanting a job (000s)	2,057	±58	1	±41	-13	±75
Redundancies (000s)	147	±17	6	±25	18	±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					Public sector ^a	Private sector ^a	
		All	Male	Female					
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB			C9KD	CZG8	
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 R	5,819	23,055	
	December	30,926	16,480	14,446		December R	5,865	22,953	
2006	March	30,979	16,512	14,467	2006	March	5,859	23,006	
Change on quarter		52	31	21					
Change per cent		0.2	0.2	0.1					
Change on year		146	87	59	Change on year		24	260	
Change per cent		0.5	0.5	0.4	Change per cent		0.4	1.1	
UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^b			Rates (%) ^c				
		Levels							
		All	Male	Female					
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF			BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
2005	June	863.3	641.9	221.4			2.7	3.8	1.5
	July ^d	866.1	643.9	222.2			2.7	3.8	1.5
	August	869.3	646.1	223.2			2.7	3.8	1.5
	September	879.3	653.3	226.0			2.8	3.8	1.5
	October ^d	891.2	661.5	229.7			2.8	3.9	1.6
	November	901.3	668.6	232.7			2.8	3.9	1.6
	December	907.9	673.3	234.6			2.9	4.0	1.6
	2006	January ^d	905.1	669.9	235.2			2.9	3.9	1.6
February		925.0	685.2	239.8			2.9	4.0	1.6
March		937.8	695.2	242.6			3.0	4.1	1.7
April ^d		945.1	700.7	244.4			3.0	4.1	1.7
		950.7	703.8	246.9			3.0	4.1	1.7
		956.6	707.7	248.9			3.0	4.2	1.7
Change on month		5.9	3.9	2.0			0.0	0.0	0.0
Change per cent		0.6	0.6	0.8					
Change on year		93.3	65.8	27.5			0.3	0.4	0.2
Change per cent		10.8	10.3	12.4					
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	May R	4.0	4.0	2005	June R	632.7	-3.8	-0.6	
	June	4.1	4.0		July	628.2	-2.5	-0.4	
	July	4.2	4.0		August	618.0	-15.8	-2.5	
	August	4.2	4.0		September	611.3	-21.4	-3.4	
	September	4.1	4.0		October	595.6	-32.6	-5.2	
	October	3.6	3.9		November	591.6	-26.4	-4.3	
	November	3.4	3.8		December	596.5	-14.8	-2.4	
	December	3.6	3.7						
2006	January	3.5	3.8	2006	January	602.8	7.2	1.2	
	February	4.1	3.8		February	603.3	11.7	2.0	
	March R	4.2	3.9		March R	596.2	-0.3	-0.1	
	April R	4.4	3.7		April R	596.3	-6.5	-1.1	
		4.1	3.8			593.8	-9.5	-1.6	
						598.1	1.9	0.3	

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 (March to May 2006)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				Employment						Unemployment					
	All		Male		Female	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		
	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	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	
North East	2,060	1,236	76.3	664	572	1,162	71.6	617	74.6	545	68.5	74	6.0	47	7.1	27	4.7	
North West	5,465	3,378	77.5	1,804	1,574	3,205	73.4	1,703	76.6	1,502	70.1	173	5.1	101	5.6	72	4.6	
Yorkshire and the Humber	4,043	2,524	78.3	1,363	1,161	2,387	74.0	1,284	77.9	1,103	69.8	138	5.5	79	5.8	59	5.0	
East Midlands	3,449	2,246	81.4	1,217	1,029	2,122	76.8	1,142	80.4	981	72.8	124	5.5	75	6.2	49	4.7	
West Midlands	4,264	2,664	78.1	1,461	1,203	2,523	73.8	1,378	78.5	1,145	68.7	141	5.3	83	5.7	58	4.8	
East	4,407	2,855	81.2	1,559	1,296	2,711	77.0	1,477	82.0	1,234	71.6	144	5.1	82	5.3	62	4.8	
London	6,031	3,923	75.4	2,190	1,733	3,613	69.4	2,010	75.7	1,603	62.6	310	7.9	180	8.2	129	7.5	
South East	6,495	4,322	82.8	2,326	1,996	4,128	79.0	2,217	83.3	1,911	74.4	195	4.5	109	4.7	85	4.3	
South West	4,073	2,566	81.1	1,384	1,183	2,469	78.0	1,327	81.7	1,141	73.9	98	3.8	57	4.1	41	3.5	
England	40,286	25,716	79.2	13,969	11,747	24,319	74.8	13,155	79.1	11,164	70.0	1,396	5.4	814	5.8	582	5.0	
Wales	2,377	1,396	75.0	744	653	1,327	71.2	699	73.7	628	68.5	69	5.0	44	6.0	25	3.8	
Scotland	4,119	2,612	79.9	1,373	1,239	2,464	75.3	1,286	77.9	1,178	72.6	147	5.6	86	6.3	61	4.9	
Great Britain	46,783	29,723	79.0	16,085	13,638	28,111	74.6	15,140	78.8	12,970	70.2	1,613	5.4	945	5.9	668	4.9	
Northern Ireland	1,328	793	72.6	437	356	757	69.2	412	73.8	345	64.3	36	4.5	25	5.7	11	3.0	
United Kingdom	48,112	30,547	78.9	16,541	14,006	28,899	74.6	15,570	78.7	13,329	70.1	1,648	5.4	971	5.9	678	4.8	

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	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
North East	4	10	0.7	15	-5	21	1.3	17	2.0	4	0.6	-11	-1.0	-2	-0.5	-9	-1.6	
North West	11	36	0.7	26	10	24	0.4	13	0.6	10	0.3	12	0.3	13	0.6	0	-0.1	
Yorkshire and the Humber	8	-8	-0.5	-6	-2	-14	-0.7	-10	-1.0	-4	-0.4	6	0.3	4	0.3	3	0.3	
East Midlands	7	9	0.1	4	5	-11	-0.6	-7	-0.7	-3	-0.6	20	0.9	11	0.9	9	0.8	
West Midlands	9	29	0.7	11	17	26	0.7	8	0.3	17	1.0	3	0.1	3	0.1	0	-0.1	
East	9	3	-0.1	7	-4	-11	-0.5	-5	-0.6	-6	-0.4	14	0.5	12	0.7	2	0.2	
London	11	12	0.1	15	-2	-3	-0.2	5	-0.1	-8	-0.4	15	0.4	9	0.4	6	0.3	
South East	13	30	0.5	8	22	16	0.2	0	-0.2	16	0.7	14	0.3	8	0.3	6	0.2	
South West	8	7	0.1	10	-3	1	-0.1	3	0.1	-2	-0.3	5	0.2	7	0.5	-1	-0.1	
England	80	127	0.3	89	38	49	0.0	25	0.0	24	0.1	78	0.3	64	0.4	14	0.1	
Wales	4	5	-0.2	-6	12	5	-0.1	-6	-1.0	12	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Scotland	5	3	0.1	-7	10	-3	-0.1	-10	-0.5	7	0.4	6	0.2	3	0.2	3	0.2	
Great Britain	90	136	0.2	75	60	52	0.0	9	-0.1	43	0.1	83	0.3	66	0.4	17	0.1	
Northern Ireland	3	-2	-0.2	-2	0	-6	-0.6	-5	-1.0	-1	-0.1	4	0.5	3	0.6	1	0.2	
United Kingdom	93	149	0.2	83	65	59	0.0	13	-0.1	46	0.2	90	0.3	71	0.4	19	0.1	

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
North East	16	32	1.2	25	7	36	1.3	24	1.8	12	0.7	-3	-0.4	2	0.0	-5	-0.9	
North West	44	46	0.7	26	20	20	0.1	11	-0.1	9	0.3	26	0.7	16	0.8	11	0.6	
Yorkshire and the Humber	34	36	0.3	15	21	22	-0.1	16	-0.2	5	0.0	14	0.5	-2	-0.2	16	1.3	
East Midlands	29	72	1.6	33	39	42	0.5	13	0.0	29	1.1	30	1.2	20	1.5	10	0.8	
West Midlands	35	21	-0.3	6	15	-3	-1.0	-8	-1.5	5	-0.5	24	0.9	14	1.0	10	0.7	
East	36	10	-0.6	1	9	-29	-1.8	-20	-2.0	-8	-1.5	39	1.4	22	1.4	17	1.3	
London	54	91	0.6	59	32	56	0.0	44	0.4	11	-0.4	36	0.7	15	0.5	21	1.1	
South East	53	87	0.9	37	50	46	0.2	11	-0.4	34	0.7	41	0.9	26	1.0	16	0.7	
South West	33	-9	-1.0	2	-11	-20	-1.3	-7	-1.2	-13	-1.6	11	0.5	9	0.7	2	0.2	
England	333	387	0.4	205	182	168	-0.3	83	-0.4	85	-0.1	219	0.8	122	0.8	97	0.8	
Wales	18	25	0.4	21	3	17	0.0	15	0.7	1	-0.8	8	0.5	6	0.6	2	0.3	
Scotland	21	5	0.0	-3	8	7	0.1	-4	-0.2	11	0.4	-2	-0.1	1	0.1	-2	-0.2	
Great Britain	371	417	0.3	223	194	192	-0.2	95	-0.4	97	-0.1	225	0.7	128	0.7	97	0.6	
Northern Ireland	14	14	0.6	5	9	17	0.9	5	0.0	11	1.8	-2	-0.4	-1	-0.2	-2	-0.6	
United Kingdom	386	447	0.4	240	206	223	-0.2	110	-0.3	113	0.0	224	0.7	130	0.7	94	0.6	

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 (March 2006); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant counts ^{e,f} (June 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	1,137	606	532	50.9	4.3	39.0	6.1	11.9	2.2
North West	3,424	1,837	1,587	117.0	3.3	88.8	4.7	28.2	1.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,549	1,349	1,199	88.3	3.4	66.6	4.7	21.7	1.8
East Midlands	2,076	1,108	968	62.6	2.9	45.7	3.9	16.9	1.7
West Midlands	2,629	1,415	1,214	109.0	4.0	81.7	5.5	27.3	2.2
East	2,678	1,435	1,243	65.7	2.4	47.6	3.2	18.1	1.4
London	4,624	2,511	2,113	168.2	3.6	118.9	4.6	49.3	2.3
South East	4,235	2,218	2,017	83.2	1.9	60.7	2.6	22.5	1.1
South West	2,550	1,318	1,232	49.5	1.9	36.1	2.6	13.4	1.1
England	25,901	13,797	12,104	794.4	3.0	585.1	4.1	209.3	1.7
Wales	1,354	702	652	45.2	3.2	34.1	4.7	11.1	1.7
Scotland	2,609	1,333	1,276	89.0	3.3	67.4	4.9	21.6	1.7
Great Britain	29,865	15,832	14,032	928.6	3.0	686.6	4.2	242.0	1.7
Northern Ireland	816	435	381	28.0	3.2	21.1	4.4	6.9	1.8
United Kingdom	30,681	16,267	14,413	956.6	3.0	707.7	4.2	248.9	1.7

Changes on period (period specified below)

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Jobcentre Plus administrative system					
	Civilian workforce jobs (change on March 2005); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (change on May 2006)					
	All	Male	Female	All		Male		Female	
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate ^g	Level	Rate ^g	Level	Rate ^g
North East	16	10	6	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
North West	10	32	-22	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	29	22	7	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0
East Midlands	-19	-12	-7	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
West Midlands	-20	-6	-14	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
East	12	5	7	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
London	84	22	62	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
South East	-21	-24	3	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
South West	9	-2	10	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0
England	100	47	53	5.7	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.0	0.0
Wales	11	13	-2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Scotland	40	35	6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Great Britain	152	95	57	6.2	0.0	4.0	0.0	2.2	0.0
Northern Ireland	6	4	3	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
United Kingdom	158	99	60	5.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	2.0	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: March to May 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	± 36	± 12	± 36	± 36	± 1.8	± 0.9
North West	± 63	± 18	± 62	± 62	± 1.2	± 0.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	± 51	± 17	± 50	± 49	± 1.3	± 0.7
East Midlands	± 41	± 14	± 41	± 43	± 1.3	± 0.7
West Midlands	± 52	± 16	± 51	± 51	± 1.3	± 0.6
East	± 52	± 18	± 52	± 49	± 1.2	± 0.6
London	± 68	± 27	± 65	± 66	± 1.2	± 0.7
South East	± 61	± 19	± 60	± 55	± 0.9	± 0.4
South West	± 51	± 14	± 51	± 49	± 1.3	± 0.5
Wales	± 40	± 12	± 40	± 41	± 1.8	± 0.8
Scotland	± 52	± 17	± 50	± 49	± 1.3	± 0.7

The Labour Force Survey data in Table A.11 are based on statistical samples and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If many samples were drawn, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in this table represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. It is expected that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from non-seasonally adjusted data in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases (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		
	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	66	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
Basilston	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

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.

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a Official mid-2004 estimate of the resident population.

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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
Hampshire	764	624	81.8	19	2.8	120	15.8	7,405	1.0	631	0.82
Basingstoke and Deane	99	80	82.9	2	1.8	15	15.5	917	0.9	88	0.89
East Hampshire	67	56	81.7	2	3.4	10	15.3	607	0.9	52	0.77
Eastleigh	72	64	85.0	2	3.1	9	12.2	633	0.9	61	0.85
Fareham	65	54	83.8	1	2.6	9	13.9	552	0.8	52	0.80
Gosport	47	37	79.1	2	3.9	8	17.7	497	1.1	26	0.54
Hart	55	44	81.0	1	1.7	10	17.7	389	0.7	47	0.85
Havant	67	52	77.9	2	3.1	13	19.4	1,218	1.8	45	0.66
New Forest	96	80	81.4	2	2.5	16	16.6	827	0.9	71	0.74
Rushmoor	58	47	83.4	2	4.1	7	13.1	725	1.2	58	0.97
Test Valley	68	57	81.0	1	1.8	12	17.4	524	0.8	58	0.85
Winchester	68	53	81.7	2	3.4	10	15.3	518	0.8	75	1.11
Kent	814	616	77.3	25	3.8	156	19.6	14,253	1.8	647	0.80
Ashford	65	51	80.4	1	1.6	11	18.2	806	1.2	56	0.88
Canterbury	86	60	73.7	2	3.7	19	23.3	1,264	1.5	66	0.79
Dartford	54	42	76.8	2	4.4	11	19.6	981	1.8	56	1.05
Dover	62	45	73.8	3	5.9	13	21.4	1,352	2.2	48	0.79
Gravesham	58	45	79.0	1	3.1	10	18.3	1,397	2.4	32	0.56
Maidstone	88	69	81.2	2	3.1	14	16.1	1,127	1.3	82	0.93
Sevenoaks	65	49	76.7	1	2.0	14	21.7	654	1.0	50	0.77
Shepway	57	42	74.1	2	4.0	13	22.6	1,393	2.4	41	0.72
Swale	77	59	78.8	3	4.7	13	17.1	1,507	2.0	49	0.64
Thanet	72	52	74.6	2	4.0	16	22.4	2,375	3.3	49	0.69
Tonbridge and Malling	67	51	78.1	2	4.0	12	18.5	714	1.1	59	0.89
Tunbridge Wells	63	49	79.6	3	4.8	10	16.3	685	1.1	59	0.93
Oxfordshire	395	303	79.3	11	3.3	68	17.9	3,924	1.0	362	0.92
Cherwell	84	71	84.1	2	3.2	11	13.0	812	1.0	75	0.89
Oxford	103	63	70.0	3	4.9	24	26.3	1,573	1.5	106	1.05
South Oxfordshire	78	62	79.6	2	3.4	14	17.4	655	0.8	65	0.83
Vale of White Horse	71	57	81.2	1	2.3	12	16.8	509	0.7	70	0.99
West Oxfordshire	58	50	83.7	2	2.8	8	13.7	375	0.6	46	0.79
Surrey	657	520	79.9	19	3.4	113	17.3	6,011	0.9	609	0.93
Elmbridge	78	62	77.5	3	3.9	15	19.3	732	0.9	62	0.80
Epsom and Ewell	42	34	82.9	1	2.8	6	14.6	382	0.9	31	0.75
Guildford	84	64	79.8	2	2.6	14	18.0	861	1.0	88	1.04
Mole Valley	47	36	78.1	2	4.7	9	18.5	319	0.7	50	1.05
Reigate and Banstead	78	59	76.7	2	2.9	16	20.9	643	0.8	72	0.93
Runnymede	51	39	81.0	2	4.4	7	15.3	453	0.9	50	1.00
Spelthorne	54	43	80.0	2	4.0	9	16.7	686	1.3	46	0.85
Surrey Heath	50	42	82.0	2	4.3	7	14.3	420	0.8	52	1.02
Tandridge	47	39	81.0	2	3.6	8	15.9	383	0.8	42	0.88
Waverley	69	55	80.9	1	2.3	12	17.1	549	0.8	60	0.86
Woking	56	47	81.6	1	2.4	9	16.3	583	1.0	56	0.99
West Sussex	441	352	79.4	13	3.5	78	17.6	5,007	1.1	412	0.94
Adur	34	27	80.7	1	3.5	5	16.2	455	1.4	22	0.65
Arun	78	60	76.3	3	4.7	15	19.7	930	1.2	54	0.70
Chichester	61	46	77.8	1	1.1	13	21.3	733	1.2	73	1.21
Crawley	62	47	75.5	3	5.4	13	20.1	886	1.4	89	1.43
Horsham	74	62	81.9	3	4.6	10	13.9	700	0.9	59	0.80
Mid Sussex	77	62	80.2	2	2.6	14	17.6	625	0.8	63	0.81
Worthing	55	47	84.7	1	2.2	8	13.8	678	1.2	53	0.96
SOUTH WEST	3,016	2,299	77.9	85	3.4	572	19.4	42,542	1.4	2,602	0.87
Bath and North East Somerset UA	107	81	77.3	3	3.6	21	19.8	1,036	1.0	98	0.93
Bournemouth UA	100	73	75.2	3	3.8	21	21.9	1,560	1.6	89	0.89
Bristol, City of UA	260	183	75.0	10	4.9	52	21.2	5,531	2.1	261	1.02
North Somerset UA	113	87	77.9	3	3.0	22	19.6	1,163	1.0	82	0.73
Plymouth UA	154	110	74.0	4	3.7	34	23.1	3,383	2.2	124	0.82
Poole UA	80	65	78.5	2	2.3	16	19.5	739	0.9	76	0.94
South Gloucestershire UA	153	128	83.7	3	2.3	22	14.4	1,351	0.9	141	0.92
Swindon UA	116	92	79.9	4	4.5	19	16.4	2,115	1.8	118	1.03
Torbay UA	75	53	72.3	2	3.7	18	24.7	1,738	2.3	57	0.77
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	303	221	74.6	11	4.5	65	21.9	5,593	1.8	241	0.80
Caradon	49	37	78.8	1	2.6	9	19.0	696	1.4	33	0.69
Carrick	52	38	74.4	2	4.6	11	22.0	963	1.8	54	1.03
Kerrier	56	41	74.0	3	5.7	12	21.6	1,082	1.9	37	0.65
North Cornwall	48	37	76.7	1	3.4	10	20.4	828	1.7	42	0.89
Penwith	37	25	70.4	2	5.4	9	25.5	858	2.3	28	0.76
Restormel	59	42	72.6	2	5.3	14	23.4	1,157	2.0	45	0.77
Isles of Scilly	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	0.6	1	0.91
Devon	422	317	77.6	11	3.2	81	19.7	5,449	1.3	351	0.85
East Devon	69	54	78.7	1	2.3	13	19.6	634	0.9	50	0.73
Exeter	76	50	73.2	3	4.9	16	22.8	1,088	1.4	85	1.15
Mid Devon	43	33	81.0	1	2.5	7	16.8	421	1.0	32	0.77
North Devon	52	40	79.0	1	2.6	9	18.7	942	1.8	44	0.86
South Hams	48	36	76.5	1	2.9	10	21.1	501	1.0	44	0.92
Teignbridge	70	55	79.3	2	3.3	12	17.8	820	1.2	52	0.74
Torridge	36	27	75.8	1	4.2	7	20.8	765	2.1	24	0.68
West Devon	29	22	77.7	1	2.8	6	19.9	278	1.0	21	0.73

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	Proportions ^g (%)	Total (000's)	Jobs Density 16-59/64 (ratio)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Dorset	221	179	80.2	5	2.3	40	17.9	1,960	0.9	179	0.81	
Christchurch	23	19	80.0	1	2.5	4	18.0	231	1.0	25	1.08	
East Dorset	46	38	79.3	1	1.3	10	19.8	342	0.7	34	0.74	
North Dorset	37	29	82.4	-	0.7	6	17.1	259	0.7	31	0.83	
Purbeck	26	21	79.2	1	2.8	5	18.4	160	0.6	23	0.88	
West Dorset	51	42	81.3	1	2.4	9	16.5	388	0.8	46	0.90	
Weymouth and Portland	38	29	78.3	2	4.7	7	17.7	581	1.5	21	0.55	
Gloucestershire	346	268	78.6	12	4.0	62	18.1	5,255	1.5	310	0.90	
Cheltenham	69	53	78.4	3	5.3	12	17.1	1,246	1.8	72	1.05	
Cotswold	49	39	81.2	2	3.8	8	15.6	397	0.8	44	0.92	
Forest of Dean	48	36	75.5	2	4.2	10	21.0	716	1.5	31	0.64	
Gloucester	68	52	78.2	2	3.4	13	19.1	1,510	2.2	71	1.06	
Stroud	65	51	79.0	3	4.4	11	17.3	848	1.3	52	0.81	
Tewkesbury	47	36	79.7	1	2.1	9	18.7	538	1.2	40	0.87	
Somerset	299	231	79.6	7	2.7	53	18.2	3,557	1.2	244	0.83	
Mendip	64	49	79.3	1	1.9	12	19.1	798	1.3	46	0.74	
Sedgemoor	64	50	78.7	1	2.5	12	19.2	933	1.5	47	0.75	
South Somerset	90	71	80.5	3	3.3	15	16.5	832	0.9	79	0.89	
Taunton Deane	62	49	81.0	1	2.4	10	16.9	700	1.1	59	0.95	
West Somerset	19	13	73.8	-	3.2	4	23.8	295	1.5	12	0.65	
Wiltshire	268	210	80.2	6	2.4	46	17.7	2,114	0.8	231	0.87	
Kennet	47	35	80.8	1	2.6	7	17.0	415	0.9	39	0.84	
North Wiltshire	79	63	80.3	2	3.6	13	16.6	643	0.8	60	0.77	
Salisbury	69	55	81.7	1	2.5	11	16.1	398	0.6	68	0.98	
West Wiltshire	73	57	78.4	1	0.9	15	20.9	658	0.9	64	0.87	
WALES	1,778	1,243	71.2	65	4.8	439	25.1	40,735	2.3	1,306	0.74	
Blaenau Gwent	41	27	64.2	2	7.2	13	30.7	1,540	3.7	22	0.53	
Bridgend	79	58	74.6	2	3.7	17	22.5	1,711	2.2	54	0.69	
Caerphilly	104	67	64.3	5	7.0	32	30.8	2,828	2.7	51	0.49	
Cardiff	205	138	71.8	8	5.6	46	23.9	4,777	2.3	196	0.97	
Carmarthenshire	104	69	67.6	4	4.8	29	28.8	2,007	1.9	66	0.64	
Ceredigion	48	33	68.6	2	4.9	13	27.7	704	1.4	36	0.75	
Conwy	62	45	73.8	1	3.0	15	23.8	1,270	2.0	45	0.72	
Denbighshire	55	42	75.7	2	3.7	12	21.4	1,056	1.9	41	0.76	
Flintshire	93	74	79.1	2	2.4	18	18.9	1,543	1.7	68	0.74	
Gwynedd	69	50	72.9	2	3.9	16	24.0	1,781	2.6	59	0.85	
Isle of Anglesey	240	28	71.3	2	5.2	10	24.6	1,327	3.3	25	0.62	
Merthyr Tydfil	33	21	62.5	2	6.7	11	32.9	1,076	3.2	21	0.62	
Monmouthshire	51	39	76.4	1	2.5	11	21.6	766	1.5	45	0.88	
Neath Port Talbot	81	51	64.4	4	6.6	25	30.9	2,089	2.6	48	0.59	
Newport	83	56	69.2	3	5.0	22	27.0	2,258	2.7	78	0.93	
Pembrokeshire	67	47	70.3	3	4.9	17	25.9	1,953	2.9	48	0.72	
Powys	75	57	76.5	2	2.6	16	21.3	1,203	1.6	67	0.89	
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	141	96	69.3	5	5.3	37	26.8	3,319	2.4	81	0.58	
Swansea	137	96	71.9	6	6.1	31	23.3	3,458	2.5	115	0.85	
Torfaen	54	39	71.3	2	5.0	14	24.9	1,167	2.2	40	0.74	
The Vale of Glamorgan	73	53	73.7	3	5.7	16	21.7	1,589	2.2	46	0.64	
Wrexham	81	59	74.0	2	2.6	19	24.1	1,313	1.6	57	0.71	
SCOTLAND	3,175	2,335	74.7	136	5.4	656	21.0	94,782	3.0	2,593	0.82	
Aberdeen City	134	100	76.2	6	5.9	25	19.0	2,662	2.0	173	1.27	
Aberdeenshire	145	113	79.3	6	4.9	23	16.4	1,956	1.3	100	0.70	
Angus	65	49	76.1	2	4.6	13	20.3	1,914	3.0	44	0.69	
Argyll and Bute	54	40	77.6	2	4.2	10	18.9	1,479	2.7	49	0.91	
Clackmannanshire	30	21	72.3	1	6.6	6	22.5	1,050	3.5	15	0.49	
Dumfries and Galloway	87	66	78.8	3	3.8	15	18.0	2,268	2.6	65	0.76	
Dundee City	88	58	68.3	6	9.0	21	24.6	3,795	4.3	79	0.89	
East Ayrshire	74	51	71.6	4	6.4	17	23.4	3,156	4.3	46	0.63	
East Dunbartonshire	65	54	81.3	1	2.4	11	16.8	1,134	1.8	29	0.45	
East Lothian	54	43	76.3	2	5.1	11	19.5	938	1.7	30	0.56	
East Renfrewshire	54	45	79.3	2	4.0	10	17.4	903	1.7	21	0.40	
Edinburgh, City of	304	222	75.5	12	5.1	60	20.3	7,056	2.3	344	1.15	
Eilean Siar	15	12	79.2	1	5.1	2	16.3	594	3.9	13	0.87	
Falkirk	92	69	76.9	3	4.5	17	19.3	2,836	3.1	63	0.70	
Fife	219	169	77.9	9	4.9	39	18.1	7,904	3.6	152	0.70	
Glasgow City	378	241	64.9	21	7.8	110	29.6	16,413	4.3	415	1.11	
Highland	128	102	82.8	4	3.7	17	13.9	3,366	2.6	115	0.90	
Inverclyde	51	35	68.7	3	7.6	13	25.4	2,566	5.1	34	0.66	
Midlothian	49	41	80.0	2	3.5	9	17.0	969	2.0	30	0.60	
Moray	53	39	77.6	2	3.5	10	19.6	1,100	2.1	46	0.86	
North Ayrshire	83	56	67.7	6	9.7	21	25.0	3,840	4.6	46	0.56	
North Lanarkshire	204	141	70.6	10	6.3	49	24.5	6,729	3.3	127	0.62	
Orkney Islands	12	10	85.1	-	1.6	2	13.5	210	1.8	11	0.93	
Perth and Kinross	82	62	78.2	2	3.4	15	18.9	1,581	1.9	67	0.83	
Renfrewshire	107	78	74.5	4	4.4	23	22.0	3,529	3.3	83	0.77	
Scottish Borders	65	50	79.7	1	2.7	11	18.0	1,128	1.7	51	0.80	
Shetland Islands	13	11	85.8	-	1.9	2	12.8	247	1.8	14	1.04	
South Ayrshire	67	49	74.1	4	6.8	13	20.3	2,300	3.4	49	0.74	
South Lanarkshire	191	143	75.5	7	4.6	39	20.7	5,016	2.6	120	0.64	
Stirling	53	41	76.5	2	5.3	10	19.1	1,188	2.2	45	0.84	
West Dunbartonshire	57	40	70.8	3	7.3	13	23.6	2,504	4.4	35	0.61	
West Lothian	104	84	79.1	4	4.0	19	17.6	2,455	2.4	80	0.77	

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.1 EMPLOYMENT

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed		Workers with second jobs
	Total workers	Employees	Self- employed	Unpaid family workers	Government- supported training and employment programmes	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
All	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
Q2 (Apr-Jun)												
1997	26,513	22,709	3,470	115	218	19,832	6,680	16,948	5,761	2,730	740	1,242
1998	26,721	23,088	3,368	100	164	20,000	6,721	17,261	5,827	2,616	752	1,197
1999	27,090	23,509	3,324	100	156	20,288	6,802	17,593	5,916	2,590	735	1,299
2000	27,461	23,948	3,255	113	146	20,524	6,937	17,897	6,051	2,519	736	1,167
2001	27,694	24,177	3,276	98	145	20,718	6,977	18,037	6,141	2,579	697	1,185
2002	27,905	24,365	3,336	97	106	20,777	7,128	18,146	6,220	2,561	775	1,133
2003	28,191	24,456	3,555	88	93	20,916	7,275	18,136	6,320	2,718	836	1,111
2004	28,410	24,518	3,670	98	125	21,050	7,360	18,148	6,370	2,821	848	1,074
2005	28,698	24,860	3,621	101	116	21,369	7,329	18,482	6,379	2,805	816	1,080
3-month averages												
Mar-May 2005	28,676	24,817	3,641	102	116	21,357	7,319	18,449	6,368	2,825	815	1,075
Apr-Jun (Q2)	28,698	24,860	3,621	101	116	21,369	7,329	18,482	6,379	2,805	816	1,080
May-Jul	28,721	24,922	3,621	99	113	21,416	7,338	18,528	6,394	2,809	812	1,072
Jun-Aug	28,786	24,961	3,626	90	108	21,466	7,320	18,601	6,360	2,797	830	1,069
Jul-Sep (Q3)	28,825	24,965	3,660	93	107	21,499	7,326	18,605	6,360	2,823	837	1,073
Aug-Oct	28,813	24,970	3,647	94	102	21,498	7,315	18,621	6,348	2,808	840	1,067
Sep-Nov	28,764	24,879	3,690	93	102	21,450	7,314	18,548	6,330	2,832	858	1,034
Oct-Dec (Q4)	28,769	24,869	3,700	90	109	21,472	7,297	18,558	6,311	2,842	858	1,031
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	28,806	24,889	3,720	92	105	21,502	7,304	18,567	6,322	2,860	860	1,037
Dec 2005-Feb 2006	28,840	24,927	3,732	85	96	21,520	7,320	18,589	6,339	2,860	872	1,043
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	28,896	24,967	3,748	87	94	21,557	7,339	18,607	6,360	2,882	866	1,027
Feb-Apr	28,937	25,005	3,754	84	93	21,611	7,326	18,663	6,342	2,881	873	1,029
Mar-May	28,899	25,007	3,712	86	95	21,602	7,297	18,684	6,323	2,859	853	1,017
Changes												
Over last 3 months	59	79	-20	1	-1	83	-24	95	-15	-1	-19	-27
Percent	0.2	0.3	-0.5	0.6	-1.0	0.4	-0.3	0.5	-0.2	0.0	-2.2	-2.6
Over last 12 months	223	189	71	-17	-21	245	-22	234	-45	33	38	-58
Percent	0.8	0.8	2.0	-16.2	-18.2	1.1	-0.3	1.3	-0.7	1.2	4.6	-5.4
Male	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX
Q2 (Apr-Jun)												
1997	14,442	11,734	2,538	35	135	13,164	1,278	10,794	940	2,275	263	536
1998	14,576	11,984	2,456	30	107	13,282	1,294	11,030	953	2,173	283	511
1999	14,731	12,154	2,439	34	103	13,373	1,358	11,143	1,012	2,165	273	550
2000	14,897	12,413	2,360	37	87	13,529	1,368	11,389	1,025	2,076	284	489
2001	14,984	12,458	2,404	34	97	13,622	1,371	11,411	1,048	2,142	262	485
2002	15,068	12,535	2,442	31	97	13,591	1,478	11,425	1,110	2,125	317	473
2003	15,291	12,602	2,604	32	53	13,703	1,588	11,407	1,195	2,256	348	456
2004	15,353	12,544	2,695	41	73	13,730	1,623	11,338	1,206	2,340	355	453
2005	15,481	12,710	2,662	38	71	13,844	1,637	11,460	1,250	2,331	331	466
3-month averages												
Mar-May 2005	15,460	12,671	2,679	40	70	13,817	1,642	11,422	1,248	2,343	337	466
Apr-Jun (Q2)	15,481	12,710	2,662	38	71	13,844	1,637	11,460	1,250	2,331	331	466
May-Jul	15,495	12,730	2,657	37	71	13,852	1,643	11,473	1,256	2,327	330	468
Jun-Aug	15,507	12,749	2,654	37	67	13,865	1,642	11,510	1,239	2,309	345	465
Jul-Sep (Q3)	15,526	12,751	2,678	34	63	13,875	1,651	11,504	1,246	2,326	352	457
Aug-Oct	15,535	12,766	2,676	35	58	13,882	1,653	11,522	1,244	2,320	356	450
Sep-Nov	15,530	12,736	2,705	31	57	13,855	1,674	11,475	1,261	2,340	365	430
Oct-Dec (Q4)	15,531	12,721	2,718	30	62	13,858	1,673	11,464	1,257	2,351	367	446
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	15,556	12,727	2,737	32	61	13,891	1,665	11,481	1,246	2,365	372	456
Dec 2005-Feb 2006	15,557	12,737	2,732	28	61	13,888	1,669	11,482	1,255	2,360	372	459
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	15,548	12,733	2,726	28	60	13,893	1,654	11,487	1,247	2,364	362	442
Feb-Apr	15,604	12,790	2,727	28	59	13,954	1,650	11,542	1,249	2,371	355	443
Mar-May	15,570	12,775	2,707	32	56	13,917	1,654	11,519	1,256	2,360	346	434
Changes												
Over last 3 months	13	38	-26	4	-4	29	-16	37	1	1	-26	-25
Percent	0.1	0.3	-0.9	15.0	-6.8	0.2	-0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	-7.0	-5.4
Over last 12 months	110	104	27	-8	-13	99	11	96	8	18	10	-32
Percent	0.7	0.8	1.0	-19.5	-19.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	2.8	-6.8
Female	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
Q2 (Apr-Jun)												
1997	12,071	10,975	932	80	84	6,668	5,403	6,154	4,821	455	478	706
1998	12,144	11,105	912	71	58	6,718	5,426	6,231	4,873	443	469	685
1999	12,359	11,355	886	66	53	6,915	5,444	6,451	4,904	424	461	749
2000	12,565	11,534	895	76	60	6,995	5,569	6,508	5,026	443	452	679
2001	12,701	11,719	872	62	48	7,096	5,605	6,626	5,093	438	434	700
2002	12,837	11,831	895	65	45	7,187	5,650	6,721	5,110	436	459	660
2003	12,900	11,853	951	56	40	7,213	5,687	6,729	5,124	462	488	655
2004	13,057	11,974	975	57	52	7,320	5,737	6,809	5,164	481	493	622
2005	13,216	12,150	959	63	44	7,524	5,692	7,022	5,128	474	485	614
3-month averages												
Mar-May 2005	13,216	12,147	961	62	46	7,540	5,677	7,027	5,120	483	479	609
Apr-Jun (Q2)	13,216	12,150	959	63	44	7,524	5,692	7,022	5,128	474	485	614
May-Jul	13,260	12,192	964	62	42	7,565	5,695	7,054	5,137	482	482	604
Jun-Aug	13,279	12,212	972	54	41	7,601	5,678	7,091	5,121	487	485	605
Jul-Sep (Q3)	13,299	12,214	982	59	44	7,624	5,675	7,100	5,114	497	485	616
Aug-Oct	13,278	12,204	971	59	44	7,615	5,662	7,100	5,104	487	484	617
Sep-Nov	13,234	12,143	985	62	45	7,594	5,640	7,073	5,069	492	493	603
Oct-Dec (Q4)	13,238	12,148	982	60	48	7,614	5,623	7,094	5,054	491	491	585
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	13,250	12,162	983	60	44	7,610	5,640	7,086	5,076	494	489	581
Dec 2005-Feb 2006	13,282	12,191	999	57	35	7,632	5,651	7,107	5,084	500	499	584
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	13,348	12,233	1,022	58	34	7,664	5,685	7,120	5,113	518	504	585
Feb-Apr	13,333	12,214	1,028	56	35	7,657	5,676	7,121	5,093	510	518	586
Mar-May	13,329	12,232	1,005	53	38	7,686	5,643	7,165	5,067	498	507	582
Changes												
Over last 3 months	46	41	6	-4	3	54	-8	58	-17	-2	7	-2
Percent	0.3	0.3	0.6	-6.4	9.1	0.7	-0.1	0.8	-0.3	-0.4	1.5	-0.3
Over last 12 months	113	85	44	-9	-8	146	-34	138	-53	16	28	-26
Percent	0.9	0.7	4.6	-14.1	-16.9	1.9	-0.6	2.0	-1.0	3.3	5.9	-4.3

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

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

For more information on the improvements made to these data see [www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vln](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14365)

EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)							Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part-time)						
Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCCCL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ	All Q2 (Apr-Jun)
1,787	7.9	680	38.0	540	95	472	6,501	802	12.3	4,660	95	944	1997
1,711	7.4	599	35.0	546	96	470	6,579	764	11.6	4,750	113	952	1998
1,673	7.1	599	35.8	530	109	435	6,650	704	10.6	4,877	114	956	1999
1,705	7.1	501	29.4	552	101	551	6,786	651	9.6	4,971	121	1,043	2000
1,717	7.1	459	26.8	516	102	640	6,837	601	8.8	5,044	140	1,052	2001
1,590	6.5	430	27.0	467	81	612	6,985	597	8.4	5,170	141	1,036	2002
1,495	6.1	399	26.7	460	81	555	7,156	575	8.0	5,286	149	1,146	2003
1,513	6.2	386	25.5	441	92	593	7,218	529	7.3	5,360	181	1,148	2004
1,453	5.8	348	24.0	389	102	615	7,195	582	8.1	5,283	164	1,166	2005
1,457	5.9	352	24.1	386	110	610	7,183	579	8.1	5,300	166	1,139	3-month averages Mar-May 2005
1,453	5.8	348	24.0	389	102	615	7,195	582	8.1	5,283	164	1,166	Apr-Jun (Q2)
1,469	5.9	349	23.7	399	109	613	7,206	587	8.1	5,277	164	1,178	May-Jul
1,449	5.8	368	25.4	385	101	595	7,190	587	8.2	5,266	171	1,166	Jun-Aug
1,445	5.8	380	26.3	383	99	583	7,198	594	8.3	5,274	172	1,158	Jul-Sep (Q3)
1,399	5.6	375	26.8	375	96	553	7,188	586	8.2	5,281	173	1,147	Aug-Oct
1,391	5.6	364	26.2	376	95	556	7,189	613	8.5	5,277	169	1,129	Sep-Nov
1,371	5.5	345	25.2	370	89	566	7,169	609	8.5	5,271	172	1,118	Oct-Dec (Q4)
1,418	5.7	361	25.5	389	99	569	7,182	617	8.6	5,277	171	1,118	Nov 2005-Jan 2006
1,430	5.7	358	25.0	399	98	575	7,210	625	8.7	5,277	177	1,131	Dec 2005-Feb 2006
1,477	5.9	370	25.0	411	111	586	7,226	615	8.5	5,303	175	1,134	Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)
1,482	5.9	367	24.7	418	114	584	7,215	616	8.5	5,291	169	1,140	Feb-Apr
1,480	5.9	368	24.9	413	114	584	7,176	606	8.4	5,258	171	1,142	Mar-May
50	0.2	10	-0.1	14	17	9	-34	-19	-0.2	-20	-6	11	Changes Over last 3 months
3.5		2.9		3.5	17.1	1.5	-0.5	-3.0		-0.4	-3.5	0.9	Percent
23	0.0	16	0.7	27	5	-26	-7	28	0.4	-43	5	3	Over last 12 months
1.6		4.6		7.1	4.3	-4.2	-0.1	4.8		-0.8	2.9	0.3	Percent
YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK	Male Q2 (Apr-Jun)
810	6.9	354	43.7	197	52	207	1,203	296	24.6	466	42	399	1997
765	6.4	319	41.7	194	52	201	1,237	293	23.7	492	45	406	1998
775	6.4	318	41.0	212	61	184	1,285	273	21.3	550	41	420	1999
775	6.2	275	35.5	208	54	238	1,308	260	19.9	557	47	445	2000
769	6.2	235	30.6	203	57	274	1,310	220	16.8	569	55	446	2001
742	5.9	241	32.4	185	42	274	1,426	220	16.8	634	60	492	2002
686	5.4	222	32.4	193	36	235	1,543	254	16.4	726	68	496	2003
700	5.6	221	31.6	173	44	262	1,561	241	15.4	754	73	493	2004
690	5.4	204	29.5	168	56	263	1,581	232	14.7	769	73	507	2005
693	5.5	207	29.9	163	57	266	1,585	233	14.7	778	72	502	3-month averages Mar-May 2005
690	5.4	204	29.5	168	56	263	1,581	232	14.7	769	73	507	Apr-Jun (Q2)
690	5.4	203	29.4	171	59	257	1,586	237	14.9	762	75	513	May-Jul
663	5.2	205	30.9	164	54	240	1,584	227	14.3	765	77	514	Jun-Aug
665	5.2	207	31.1	163	55	240	1,598	230	14.4	780	77	511	Jul-Sep (Q3)
655	5.1	202	30.9	165	53	235	1,600	236	14.7	787	78	499	Aug-Oct
654	5.1	200	30.6	169	50	235	1,626	250	15.3	807	77	493	Sep-Nov
644	5.1	192	29.8	161	44	246	1,624	248	15.3	805	79	491	Oct-Dec (Q4)
654	5.1	194	29.7	166	51	243	1,618	247	15.3	807	77	486	Nov 2005-Jan 2006
655	5.1	190	29.0	170	55	240	1,628	253	15.5	807	77	490	Dec 2005-Feb 2006
666	5.2	192	28.8	171	60	243	1,609	245	15.2	799	78	487	Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)
668	5.2	193	28.9	176	55	244	1,604	246	15.3	795	72	491	Feb-Apr
668	5.2	187	28.0	175	54	251	1,603	246	15.3	790	76	492	Mar-May
13	0.1	-3	-1.0	5	-1	12	-25	-7	-0.2	-17	-2	1	Changes Over last 3 months
2.0		-1.5		3.0	-1.6	4.9	-1.5	-2.8		-2.2	-2.4	0.3	Percent
-26	-0.2	-20	-1.9	12	-3	-15	17	13	0.6	12	3	-11	Over last 12 months
-3.7		-9.7		7.2	-4.5	-5.5	1.1	5.4		1.5	4.8	-2.1	Percent
YCCB	YCCE	YCHH	YCCK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCCT	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDE	YCDI	YCDL	Female Q2 (Apr-Jun)
976	8.9	326	33.4	342	43	265	5,298	506	9.6	4,194	53	545	1997
945	8.5	280	29.6	352	44	269	5,342	471	8.8	4,258	67	545	1998
897	7.9	281	31.3	318	48	250	5,365	430	8.0	4,327	73	536	1999
930	8.1	226	24.3	344	47	313	5,478	391	7.1	4,414	75	598	2000
948	8.1	224	22.6	313	44	366	5,527	381	6.9	4,455	85	607	2001
848	7.2	189	22.3	283	39	338	5,569	347	6.2	4,536	81	605	2002
809	6.8	177	21.8	268	45	320	5,613	321	5.7	4,560	81	650	2003
812	6.8	165	20.3	268	48	332	5,657	288	5.1	4,606	108	655	2004
763	6.3	145	18.9	221	46	352	5,614	350	6.2	4,514	91	659	2005
764	6.3	145	18.9	223	53	344	5,598	346	6.2	4,522	94	636	3-month averages Mar-May 2005
763	6.3	145	18.9	221	46	352	5,614	350	6.2	4,514	91	659	Apr-Jun (Q2)
780	6.4	146	18.7	228	51	355	5,619	350	6.2	4,514	89	665	May-Jul
785	6.4	163	20.7	221	46	355	5,606	360	6.4	4,500	93	652	Jun-Aug
780	6.4	173	22.2	220	44	344	5,599	364	6.5	4,493	95	646	Jul-Sep (Q3)
744	6.1	172	23.2	211	43	318	5,588	350	6.3	4,494	95	649	Aug-Oct
737	6.1	164	22.2	208	45	321	5,562	364	6.5	4,470	92	636	Sep-Nov
727	6.0	153	21.1	209	45	320	5,545	360	6.5	4,466	92	627	Oct-Dec (Q4)
764	6.3	167	21.8	223	49	326	5,565	370	6.7	4,469	93	632	Nov 2005-Jan 2006
775	6.4	168	21.6	229	43	335	5,583	372	6.7	4,470	100	641	Dec 2005-Feb 2006
811	6.6	178	21.9	240	51	342	5,617	369	6.6	4,504	97	647	Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)
815	6.7	173	21.3	242	59	341	5,611	370	6.6	4,496	97	649	Feb-Apr
812	6.6	181	22.3	238	60	333	5,574	361	6.5	4,468	95	650	Mar-May
37	0.3	13	0.6	9	18	-3	-9	-12	-0.2	-2	-4	9	Changes Over last 3 months
4.8		7.9		3.9	41.3	-0.9	-0.2	-3.1		-0.1	-4.4	1.4	Percent
48	0.3	36	3.4	16	7	-11	-25	15	0.3	-55	1	14	Over last 12 months
6.3		25.2		7.0	13.7	-3.3	-0.4	4.3		-1.2	1.5	2.1	Percent

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5; 1=6+7; 2=8+9; 3=10+11; 13=15+17+18+19; 20=21+23+24+25; 20=9+11; 14=13/2; 16=15/13; 22=21/20.
Data are revised in line with the latest interim reweighted LFS estimates.
For more information on the improvements made to these data see www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14365

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

B.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
Q2 (Apr-Jun)								
1997	26,513	25,707	705	3,231	7,015	9,574	5,182	806
1998	26,721	25,944	692	3,204	6,962	9,685	5,401	777
1999	27,090	26,278	665	3,205	6,943	9,860	5,601	812
2000	27,461	26,630	673	3,246	6,876	10,071	5,763	832
2001	27,694	26,863	669	3,321	6,738	10,212	5,924	831
2002	27,905	27,024	648	3,386	6,537	10,427	6,026	881
2003	28,191	27,264	655	3,384	6,381	10,589	6,255	927
2004	28,410	27,401	638	3,505	6,290	10,693	6,275	1,008
2005	28,698	27,641	634	3,503	6,285	10,853	6,366	1,057
3-month averages								
Mar-May 2005	28,676	27,618	635	3,483	6,291	10,845	6,364	1,057
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	28,786	27,726	610	3,519	6,298	10,920	6,379	1,060
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	1,096
Sep-Nov	28,764	27,659	570	3,499	6,275	10,914	6,400	1,105
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	28,840	27,707	558	3,534	6,282	10,917	6,416	1,133
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	28,896	27,763	556	3,556	6,276	10,949	6,426	1,133
Feb-Apr	28,937	27,792	569	3,549	6,285	10,959	6,430	1,144
Mar-May	28,899	27,761	558	3,537	6,278	10,951	6,438	1,137
Changes								
Over last 3 months	59	55	1	3	-4	34	22	4
Percent	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4
Over last 12 months	223	143	-77	54	-13	106	73	80
Percent	0.8	0.5	-12.1	1.5	-0.2	1.0	1.2	7.6
Male	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
Q2 (Apr-Jun)								
1997	14,442	14,173	345	1,694	3,863	5,131	3,140	269
1998	14,576	14,302	346	1,676	3,841	5,191	3,247	275
1999	14,731	14,444	331	1,689	3,795	5,274	3,355	286
2000	14,897	14,618	330	1,706	3,759	5,395	3,428	279
2001	14,994	14,720	330	1,746	3,684	5,441	3,520	273
2002	15,068	14,776	323	1,763	3,578	5,551	3,561	292
2003	15,291	14,961	321	1,785	3,498	5,650	3,707	330
2004	15,353	15,014	310	1,856	3,410	5,718	3,721	340
2005	15,481	15,127	309	1,849	3,420	5,775	3,774	354
3-month averages								
Mar-May 2005	15,460	15,104	311	1,836	3,414	5,768	3,774	356
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	15,507	15,151	289	1,861	3,435	5,784	3,782	356
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	15,530	15,148	274	1,854	3,435	5,781	3,805	381
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	15,557	15,173	259	1,873	3,439	5,798	3,803	384
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	15,548	15,166	252	1,870	3,428	5,809	3,807	382
Feb-Apr	15,604	15,216	264	1,862	3,440	5,821	3,829	387
Mar-May	15,570	15,185	255	1,853	3,424	5,817	3,836	385
Changes								
Over last 3 months	13	12	-4	-20	-16	19	33	1
Percent	0.1	0.1	-1.6	-1.1	-0.5	0.3	0.9	0.2
Over last 12 months	110	81	-56	17	10	49	62	29
Percent	0.7	0.5	-17.9	0.9	0.3	0.9	1.6	8.1
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Q2 (Apr-Jun)								
1997	12,071	11,534	360	1,537	3,152	4,443	2,042	537
1998	12,144	11,642	346	1,528	3,121	4,494	2,154	502
1999	12,359	11,834	334	1,520	3,147	4,586	2,246	526
2000	12,565	12,012	342	1,541	3,117	4,677	2,336	553
2001	12,701	12,143	339	1,575	3,053	4,771	2,404	558
2002	12,837	12,248	325	1,623	2,960	4,875	2,465	589
2003	12,900	12,303	334	1,599	2,884	4,939	2,547	597
2004	13,057	12,388	329	1,649	2,881	4,976	2,554	669
2005	13,216	12,513	325	1,654	2,865	5,078	2,592	703
3-month averages								
Mar-May 2005	13,216	12,515	325	1,647	2,877	5,077	2,590	701
Apr-Jun (Q2)	13,216	12,513	325	1,654	2,865	5,078	2,592	703
May-Jul	13,260	12,563	323	1,667	2,868	5,102	2,593	707
Jun-Aug	13,279	12,575	321	1,658	2,863	5,136	2,597	704
Jul-Sep (Q3)	13,299	12,592	318	1,655	2,856	5,153	2,610	707
Aug-Oct	13,278	12,559	311	1,647	2,863	5,136	2,603	719
Sep-Nov	13,234	12,510	297	1,645	2,839	5,134	2,596	724
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	13,282	12,533	298	1,660	2,843	5,119	2,613	749
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	13,348	12,597	304	1,686	2,848	5,140	2,619	751
Feb-Apr	13,333	12,576	305	1,687	2,845	5,138	2,600	757
Mar-May	13,329	12,576	303	1,684	2,854	5,133	2,602	752
Changes								
Over last 3 months	46	43	5	23	11	14	-11	4
Percent	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.4	0.4	0.3	-0.4	0.5
Over last 12 months	113	61	-21	37	-22	57	12	51
Percent	0.9	0.5	-6.6	2.2	-0.8	1.1	0.4	7.3

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.

For more information on the improvements made to these data see www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14365

EMPLOYMENT B.2

Employment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
Q2 (Apr-Jun)								
1997	58.3	72.9	48.4	66.6	78.0	80.1	64.6	7.9
1998	58.5	73.3	47.8	65.7	78.4	80.7	65.3	7.6
1999	59.0	73.9	46.3	66.7	79.5	81.2	66.2	7.9
2000	59.5	74.4	46.9	67.2	80.1	81.8	66.9	8.0
2001	59.6	74.5	45.4	67.9	80.0	81.7	67.7	8.0
2002	59.7	74.5	42.9	68.0	79.6	82.1	68.0	8.4
2003	60.0	74.8	42.9	66.2	79.5	82.2	70.0	8.8
2004	60.0	74.7	41.0	67.0	79.8	82.0	69.8	9.5
2005	60.1	74.7	40.4	65.6	80.2	82.3	70.3	9.8
3-month averages								
Mar-May 2005	60.1	74.7	40.5	65.3	80.3	82.3	70.4	9.8
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	60.2	74.9	38.9	65.7	80.4	82.6	70.4	9.8
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	60.0	74.5	36.4	65.0	80.2	82.4	70.5	10.2
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	60.1	74.5	35.6	65.3	80.5	82.2	70.5	10.4
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	60.1	74.7	35.6	65.6	80.4	82.3	70.6	10.4
Feb-Apr	60.2	74.7	36.4	65.4	80.6	82.3	70.6	10.5
Mar-May	60.1	74.6	35.7	65.1	80.5	82.2	70.6	10.5
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Over last 12 months	0.0	-0.2	-4.8	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.6
Male	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ
Q2 (Apr-Jun)								
1997	66.0	77.9	46.7	69.9	86.7	86.6	67.4	7.3
1998	66.4	78.3	47.0	70.0	87.4	87.3	67.8	7.4
1999	66.7	78.7	45.4	70.4	87.9	87.8	68.5	7.7
2000	67.1	79.2	45.2	70.9	88.6	88.6	68.9	7.4
2001	67.0	79.2	43.8	71.6	88.4	88.0	69.8	7.2
2002	66.8	79.0	41.8	70.8	88.0	88.4	70.0	7.6
2003	67.3	79.5	41.1	69.7	88.0	88.7	72.2	8.4
2004	67.0	79.2	38.8	70.5	87.3	88.8	71.9	8.6
2005	66.9	79.1	38.4	68.6	87.9	88.6	72.2	8.8
3-month averages								
Mar-May 2005	66.8	79.0	38.7	68.3	87.8	88.6	72.3	8.9
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	66.9	79.1	35.9	68.8	88.3	88.6	72.3	8.8
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	66.8	78.9	34.1	68.2	88.5	88.3	72.5	9.4
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	66.8	78.8	32.3	68.5	88.7	88.3	72.2	9.5
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	66.7	78.7	31.4	68.2	88.5	88.4	72.2	9.4
Feb-Apr	66.9	78.9	33.0	67.8	88.8	88.5	72.5	9.5
Mar-May	66.7	78.7	31.8	67.4	88.4	88.4	72.6	9.5
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-1.1	-0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.3	-6.8	-0.9	0.7	-0.2	0.3	0.6
Female	MGST	MGSW	YBUC	YBUF	YBUI	YBUL	YBUO	YBUR
Q2 (Apr-Jun)								
1997	51.1	67.5	50.2	63.3	69.4	73.7	60.7	8.2
1998	51.2	67.9	48.6	63.5	69.5	74.2	61.9	7.7
1999	51.9	68.7	47.3	63.0	71.2	74.8	63.0	8.0
2000	52.5	69.3	48.7	63.6	71.8	75.1	64.1	8.4
2001	52.8	69.5	47.1	64.2	71.8	75.5	64.7	8.5
2002	53.1	69.7	44.2	65.2	71.4	75.9	65.4	8.9
2003	53.1	69.7	44.8	62.8	71.2	75.9	67.1	9.0
2004	53.5	69.8	43.3	63.5	72.5	75.4	67.0	10.0
2005	53.7	70.1	42.6	62.5	72.6	76.1	67.8	10.4
3-month averages								
Mar-May 2005	53.7	70.1	42.5	62.3	72.9	76.1	67.7	10.4
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	53.9	70.4	41.9	62.5	72.6	76.8	67.9	10.4
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	53.6	69.9	38.8	61.8	72.1	76.6	67.8	10.7
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	53.7	69.9	39.1	62.1	72.3	76.2	68.2	11.0
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	54.0	70.3	39.9	63.0	72.5	76.4	68.3	11.0
Feb-Apr	53.9	70.1	40.0	62.9	72.5	76.3	67.8	11.1
Mar-May	53.8	70.1	39.8	62.7	72.7	76.2	67.9	11.0
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0
Over last 12 months	0.1	0.0	-2.6	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6

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.

For more information on the improvements made to these data see www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14365Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

B.4 EMPLOYMENT

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	5,268	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	5,819 R	20.2	23,055 R	79.8	28,874
Dec	5,865 R	20.4	22,953 R	79.6	28,818
2006 Mar	5,859	20.3	23,006	79.7	28,865
Change on year	24	-0.1	260	0.1	284
Change percent	0.4		1.1		1.0

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 June 2005 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.

R Revised

EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs^a B.11

Thousands

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										
Notseasonally adjusted		BCAE		BCAF	BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DY CZ	DYDA	
2002	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	13,479	2,193	13,336	6,479	26,815	3,942	206	89	31,052
2006	Mar	13,383	2,132	13,231	6,390	26,614	3,985	206	81	30,886
UNITED KINGDOM										
Seasonally adjusted		BCHI		BCHJ	BCAJ	DY ZN	LOJX	LOJU	DYDC	
2002	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	13,380	2,163	13,303	6,455	26,683	3,950	206	87	30,926
2006	Mar	13,436	2,146	13,270	6,421	26,705	3,988	205	80	30,979
GREAT BRITAIN										
Notseasonally adjusted		DYCA		DYCB	DYCM	DYCT	DYCU	DYDE	DYDF	
2002	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	13,141	2,131	12,975	6,302	26,116	3,830	206	81	30,233
2006	Mar	13,046	2,071	12,872	6,213	25,918	3,872	206	74	30,070
GREAT BRITAIN										
Seasonally adjusted		DYCF		DYCG	DYCN	DYZO	LOJW	LOJT	DYDH	
2002	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	13,043	2,101	12,944	6,277	25,987	3,837	206	79	30,110
2006	Mar	13,099	2,085	12,911	6,244	26,010	3,875	205	73	30,163

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.

B.12 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by industry

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-O		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
		BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJF	LOJY	LOJZ
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 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		26,815	26,683	3,078	3,081	3,240	3,242	4,473	4,462
2006 Jan				3,059	3,065	3,221	3,227		
Feb				3,057	3,057	3,219	3,220		
Mar		26,614	26,705	3,051	3,049	3,214	3,213	4,449	4,451
Apr P				3,046	3,048	3,210	3,213		
May P				3,040	3,043	3,205	3,209		

UNITED KINGDOM		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
SIC 1992 Section subsection, group		Service industries G-O		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres
		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted							
		YEJI	YEID	YEJU	YEJL	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 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		22,115	21,987	234	161	433	138	80	398	198
2006 Jan					162	432	136	79	396	198
Feb					163	431	136	79	395	198
Mar		21,943	22,029	225	164	430	135	79	394	198
Apr P					165	430	136	78	391	197
May P					166	429	136	78	391	197

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.
P Provisional

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

EMPLOYMENT B.12

Employee jobs by industry

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	226	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	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	201	1,219	4,624	1,810
2006	Jan	192	505	283	328	315	200			
	Feb	192	504	282	326	315	201			
	Mar	190	503	282	325	314	199	1,238	4,645	1,804
	Apr P	191	503	281	325	314	200			
	May P	190	503	282	323	315	200			

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	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	1,089	492	1,079	433	3,837	1,541	2,351	3,334	1,400
2006	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar	1,093	492	1,083	437	3,833	1,540	2,353	3,345	1,404
	Apr P									
	May P									

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

a P 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.

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.13 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by production industry

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	March 2005			March 2006			2005	2006				
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr P	May P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,472.8	853.3	3,326.1	2,397.7	816.0	3,213.7	3,240.5	3,220.6	3,218.8	3,213.7	3,210.1	3,205.4
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	48.7	8.2	56.9	49.0	8.2	57.2	58.0	57.0	57.2	57.2	57.3	57.6
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	29.2	5.0	34.2	30.0	5.2	35.2	35.3	35.0	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.4
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	19.5	3.2	22.7	19.0	3.1	22.0	22.7	21.9	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.1
MANUFACTURING	D	2,352.5	814.4	3,166.9	2,275.3	775.5	3,050.9	3,077.5	3,058.9	3,056.6	3,050.9	3,045.8	3,040.2
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA (15/16)	285.9	147.5	433.4	281.2	145.2	426.4	435.5	430.2	428.3	426.4	426.1	425.6
Manufacture of textiles and textile products of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	DB	78.2	55.6	133.8	73.9	51.7	125.6	127.0	125.7	125.8	125.6	125.2	125.2
	17	56.3	34.3	90.6	53.9	31.8	85.7	86.9	86.2	86.1	85.7	85.2	85.2
	18	21.9	21.3	43.2	20.0	19.9	39.8	40.0	39.5	39.7	39.8	40.0	40.0
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	6.6	4.7	11.3	6.1	4.2	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	59.3	22.0	81.3	59.8	19.1	78.9	79.4	78.0	78.8	78.9	78.6	78.9
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	258.9	145.0	403.9	251.5	141.2	392.7	397.4	395.5	394.8	392.7	390.8	390.0
	21	58.3	20.7	79.1	55.4	20.1	75.5	76.9	76.3	75.9	75.5	75.4	75.1
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	200.5	124.3	324.8	196.1	121.1	317.2	320.5	319.2	318.8	317.2	315.4	314.9
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	19.6	4.5	24.1	18.9	4.4	23.3	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.3	23.2	23.3
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	139.8	62.7	202.5	136.7	61.0	197.7	197.4	197.6	197.7	197.7	197.2	197.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	159.8	45.2	205.0	148.5	42.3	190.8	192.2	191.9	191.7	190.8	191.7	190.5
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	93.7	21.5	115.2	90.9	19.7	110.6	112.0	111.4	111.5	110.6	110.3	110.0
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals of fabricated metal products, except machinery	DJ	339.5	68.4	407.9	328.8	65.1	393.9	394.6	391.5	392.4	393.9	392.9	393.0
	27	67.4	8.4	75.9	66.3	7.9	74.2	74.5	74.6	74.6	74.2	74.0	74.2
	28	272.0	60.0	332.0	262.5	57.2	319.7	320.2	316.9	317.8	319.7	318.9	318.8
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	236.8	50.9	287.7	233.7	48.4	282.1	284.0	283.3	282.3	282.1	281.4	281.8
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	DL	248.8	90.4	339.2	237.9	87.5	325.4	329.8	328.1	326.5	325.4	324.6	322.8
	30	22.4	8.3	30.7	22.4	8.2	30.7	31.0	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.4	29.6
	31	92.7	31.9	124.6	88.0	30.3	118.3	120.8	119.8	119.5	118.3	118.0	117.5
	32	48.4	20.3	68.7	43.7	19.0	62.7	64.6	63.6	62.7	62.7	62.6	62.2
	33	85.3	29.9	115.1	83.8	30.0	113.7	113.4	114.0	113.5	113.7	113.5	113.5
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM	294.5	39.4	333.9	279.7	36.2	316.0	316.9	315.4	315.8	316.0	316.0	315.3
	34	164.7	24.3	189.0	151.9	22.5	174.4	175.7	174.6	174.6	174.4	174.1	173.3
	35	129.7	15.1	144.8	127.8	13.7	141.5	141.2	140.9	141.2	141.5	141.9	142.0
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN (36/37)	131.2	56.6	187.7	127.5	49.6	177.2	177.1	176.3	177.4	177.2	177.5	176.7
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	71.6	30.7	102.3	73.4	32.2	105.7	104.9	104.7	105.0	105.7	107.1	107.6

P Provisional

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

EMPLOYMENT B.18

Workforce jobs^a by industry

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Finance and business services	Education, health and public admin	Other services	Total services
SIC92 sections		A-O	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N ^b	O	G-O
All jobs		DYDC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ
2000	Mar	29,427	514	208	4,301	1,826	6,741	1,746	5,452	6,839	1,801	22,579
	Jun	29,536	516	210	4,248	1,884	6,728	1,755	5,509	6,908	1,778	22,678
	Sep	29,587	500	213	4,197	1,858	6,755	1,772	5,576	6,963	1,754	22,819
	Dec	29,740	492	215	4,156	1,861	6,811	1,804	5,675	6,951	1,776	23,017
2001	Mar	29,789	469	218	4,126	1,875	6,825	1,819	5,696	6,963	1,798	23,101
	Jun	29,842	470	219	4,071	1,900	6,833	1,834	5,739	6,993	1,782	23,181
	Sep	29,840	452	220	4,016	1,909	6,837	1,822	5,753	7,009	1,822	23,242
	Dec	29,975	461	218	3,979	1,939	6,870	1,831	5,764	7,077	1,835	23,377
2002	Mar	29,974	451	219	3,913	1,932	6,884	1,827	5,799	7,106	1,843	23,459
	Jun	29,985	432	211	3,875	1,925	6,934	1,830	5,752	7,159	1,866	23,542
	Sep	30,029	413	205	3,822	1,939	6,956	1,840	5,753	7,232	1,870	23,650
	Dec	30,122	409	202	3,783	1,943	6,984	1,848	5,798	7,297	1,859	23,786
2003	Mar	30,188	417	198	3,741	1,955	6,945	1,850	5,831	7,359	1,872	23,857
	Jun	30,283	417	197	3,682	1,975	6,980	1,847	5,885	7,422	1,877	24,012
	Sep	30,384	436	193	3,646	2,003	7,007	1,847	5,891	7,464	1,896	24,107
	Dec	30,489	432	188	3,603	2,008	7,044	1,838	5,916	7,549	1,910	24,257
2004	Mar	30,524	413	182	3,557	2,026	7,080	1,837	5,928	7,604	1,896	24,345
	Jun	30,572	416	178	3,545	2,047	7,062	1,825	5,973	7,643	1,882	24,386
	Sep	30,558	428	175	3,490	2,039	7,052	1,815	6,007	7,686	1,865	24,426
	Dec	30,747	444	172	3,465	2,094	7,111	1,813	6,037	7,729	1,882	24,572
2005	Mar	30,832	454	170	3,433	2,121	7,095	1,830	6,074	7,761	1,893	24,653
	Jun	30,810	446	171	3,383	2,099	7,078	1,839	6,097	7,790	1,907	24,711
	Sep	30,827	438	173	3,361	2,111	7,068	1,841	6,108	7,813	1,912	24,743
	Dec	30,926	452	176	3,302	2,116	7,036	1,852	6,143	7,859	1,931	24,822
2006 Mar		30,979	428	173	3,330	2,133	7,040	1,860	6,167	7,910	1,937	24,914
Change on quarter		52	-23	-2	-32	17	4	8	24	51	6	93
Percent		0.2	-5.1	-1.4	-0.9	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4
Change on year		146	-26	3	-104	12	-55	31	93	149	44	261
Percent		0.5	-5.7	2.0	-3.0	0.6	-0.8	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.3	1.1
Male jobs		LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK
2000	Mar	15,686	379	155	3,105	1,620	3,234	1,299	2,929	2,082	883	10,426
	Jun	15,745	389	158	3,079	1,674	3,210	1,298	2,942	2,120	876	10,446
	Sep	15,719	374	157	3,044	1,651	3,209	1,306	2,985	2,133	861	10,494
	Dec	15,742	372	151	2,982	1,654	3,228	1,332	3,007	2,135	880	10,582
2001	Mar	15,888	355	159	2,980	1,663	3,253	1,357	3,061	2,160	901	10,732
	Jun	15,947	349	158	2,955	1,693	3,274	1,366	3,106	2,158	888	10,792
	Sep	15,973	343	159	2,922	1,703	3,289	1,350	3,152	2,155	900	10,846
	Dec	16,069	347	169	2,901	1,732	3,299	1,370	3,168	2,175	908	10,920
2002	Mar	15,944	345	159	2,845	1,725	3,290	1,358	3,149	2,158	915	10,871
	Jun	15,938	332	154	2,819	1,721	3,333	1,353	3,128	2,181	919	10,913
	Sep	15,967	324	149	2,790	1,736	3,352	1,364	3,121	2,201	931	10,969
	Dec	16,033	319	151	2,786	1,739	3,388	1,354	3,172	2,217	906	11,038
2003	Mar	16,103	324	147	2,770	1,758	3,387	1,347	3,218	2,248	902	11,103
	Jun	16,198	326	146	2,727	1,769	3,416	1,354	3,265	2,276	921	11,231
	Sep	16,198	339	143	2,684	1,790	3,425	1,348	3,255	2,285	920	11,233
	Dec	16,269	338	142	2,663	1,798	3,443	1,390	3,261	2,302	932	11,328
2004	Mar	16,222	320	135	2,641	1,810	3,458	1,337	3,272	2,328	922	11,317
	Jun	16,295	319	133	2,633	1,836	3,443	1,352	3,320	2,344	915	11,374
	Sep	16,300	322	137	2,593	1,837	3,442	1,357	3,345	2,356	911	11,411
	Dec	16,389	331	132	2,570	1,874	3,464	1,364	3,355	2,371	928	11,482
2005	Mar	16,425	335	133	2,546	1,902	3,443	1,372	3,383	2,373	937	11,509
	Jun	16,404	329	132	2,516	1,881	3,444	1,383	3,393	2,381	947	11,547
	Sep	16,447	322	131	2,511	1,893	3,453	1,382	3,401	2,399	955	11,589
	Dec	16,480	335	127	2,505	1,892	3,414	1,385	3,445	2,410	967	11,621
2006 Mar		16,512	320	133	2,483	1,904	3,426	1,409	3,447	2,422	967	11,671
Change on quarter		31	-15	6	-22	12	12	25	2	12	0	50
Percent		0.2	-4.6	5.1	-0.9	0.6	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4
Change on year		87	-15	0	-63	2	-17	37	63	49	30	162
Percent		0.5	-4.4	0.2	-2.5	0.1	-0.5	2.7	1.9	2.1	3.1	1.4
Female jobs		LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLQ	LOLT	LOLV	LOLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML
2000	Mar	13,741	134	53	1,196	206	3,507	447	2,523	4,757	918	12,153
	Jun	13,791	127	52	1,169	210	3,517	458	2,567	4,788	902	12,233
	Sep	13,867	126	55	1,153	207	3,546	467	2,591	4,829	893	12,326
	Dec	13,998	119	63	1,174	207	3,583	472	2,668	4,816	896	12,435
2001	Mar	13,900	114	59	1,146	212	3,572	462	2,635	4,803	897	12,369
	Jun	13,895	121	61	1,117	207	3,558	468	2,633	4,835	894	12,389
	Sep	13,867	110	61	1,094	206	3,548	472	2,601	4,854	921	12,396
	Dec	13,905	114	49	1,078	207	3,571	461	2,596	4,902	927	12,457
2002	Mar	14,030	106	60	1,069	207	3,595	469	2,650	4,947	928	12,588
	Jun	14,047	100	58	1,056	204	3,601	478	2,624	4,979	947	12,629
	Sep	14,062	89	56	1,032	203	3,604	476	2,632	5,030	938	12,682
	Dec	14,090	90	51	997	204	3,596	494	2,626	5,079	954	12,748
2003	Mar	14,065	93	51	971	195	3,558	502	2,613	5,110	971	12,754
	Jun	14,085	92	50	955	206	3,564	494	2,620	5,147	956	12,781
	Sep	14,186	97	50	953	213	3,583	499	2,636	5,179	976	12,874
	Dec	14,220	95	46	940	210	3,602	448	2,655	5,247	978	12,929
2004	Mar	14,302	94	48	917	216	3,622	499	2,656	5,276	974	13,028
	Jun	14,277	97	44	912	212	3,619	473	2,653	5,299	968	13,013
	Sep	14,258	106	38	897	202	3,611	458	2,662	5,330	955	13,015
	Dec	14,358	113	40	895	220	3,648	449	2,682	5,358	953	13,090
2005	Mar	14,407	120	37	887	219	3,652	458	2,691	5,388	956	13,144
	Jun	14,406	118	39	867	218	3,634	456	2,704	5,409	960	13,164
	Sep	14,380	116	43	850	218	3,615	459	2,707	5,414	958	13,153
	Dec	14,446	116	49	857	223	3,622	468	2,698	5,448	965	13,200
2006 Mar		14,467	108	40	847	228	3,614	451	2,720	5,487	970	13,243
Change on quarter		21	-8	-9	-10	5	-8	-17	22	39	6	42
Percent		0.1	-6.7	-18.1	-1.2	2.3	-0.2	-3.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.3
Change on year		59	-11	3	-40	9	-38	-7	29	100	14	98
Percent		0.4	-9.5	8.3	-4.5	4.3	-1.0	-1.5	1.1	1.9	1.5	0.7

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer helpline: 01633 812318a Workforce jobs are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
b The data include both public and private sector.

B.21 EMPLOYMENT

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Total weekly hours (millions) ^a	Average actual weekly hours of work			
		All workers ^a	Full-time workers ^b	Part-time workers ^b	Second jobs
All	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Q2 (Apr-Jun)					
1997	877.2	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.4
1998	884.5	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.2
1999	890.3	32.9	38.2	15.3	9.0
2000	895.2	32.7	38.0	15.4	9.0
2001	906.0	32.8	38.0	15.7	9.3
2002	897.8	32.2	37.4	15.5	9.4
2003	907.9	32.2	37.5	15.6	9.3
2004	907.7	32.0	37.3	15.6	8.8
2005	918.1	32.0	37.2	15.7	9.6
3-month averages					
Mar-May 2005	918.3	32.1	37.2	15.7	9.6
Apr-Jun (Q2)	918.1	32.0	37.2	15.7	9.6
May-Jul	922.2	32.1	37.3	15.7	9.4
Jun-Aug	921.8	32.1	37.2	15.7	9.4
Jul-Sep (Q3)	924.8	32.1	37.3	15.6	9.4
Aug-Oct	923.4	32.1	37.2	15.6	9.6
Sep-Nov	921.7	32.1	37.2	15.7	9.4
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	926.1	32.2	37.3	15.7	9.4
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	924.6	32.0	37.1	15.7	9.3
Feb-Apr	924.2	32.0	37.1	15.7	9.3
Mar-May	923.9	32.0	37.1	15.6	9.4
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-2.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
Per cent	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2
Over last 12 months	5.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2
Per cent	0.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-2.1
Male	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Q2 (Apr-Jun)					
1997	558.7	38.8	40.6	15.0	10.6
1998	563.0	38.7	40.6	14.8	9.8
1999	562.2	38.3	40.2	15.1	9.8
2000	564.7	38.0	39.9	15.1	9.7
2001	568.7	38.0	39.9	15.5	10.2
2002	558.8	37.1	39.2	15.0	10.3
2003	566.5	37.1	39.2	15.5	10.3
2004	566.1	36.9	39.1	15.5	9.7
2005	569.6	36.8	39.0	15.6	10.6
3-month averages					
Mar-May 2005	569.4	36.9	39.1	15.6	10.7
Apr-Jun (Q2)	569.6	36.8	39.0	15.6	10.6
May-Jul	569.9	36.8	39.0	15.6	10.3
Jun-Aug	570.5	36.8	39.0	15.6	10.0
Jul-Sep (Q3)	572.2	36.9	39.1	15.4	10.0
Aug-Oct	571.4	36.8	39.1	15.4	10.1
Sep-Nov	569.8	36.7	39.0	15.6	10.2
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	573.0	36.9	39.1	15.6	10.0
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	569.8	36.7	38.9	15.6	10.1
Feb-Apr	570.6	36.6	38.8	15.5	9.7
Mar-May	569.5	36.6	38.8	15.5	10.1
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-3.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.0
Per cent	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-1.0	0.4
Over last 12 months	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6
Per cent	0.0	-0.7	-0.6	-0.9	-5.6
Female	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Q2 (Apr-Jun)					
1997	318.5	26.4	34.5	15.3	8.4
1998	321.4	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.8
1999	328.1	26.6	34.5	15.4	8.5
2000	330.5	26.3	34.2	15.5	8.5
2001	337.3	26.6	34.3	15.7	8.7
2002	339.1	26.4	34.1	15.7	8.7
2003	341.3	26.5	34.2	15.7	8.6
2004	341.6	26.2	33.8	15.7	8.1
2005	348.6	26.4	33.8	15.7	8.8
3-month averages					
Mar-May 2005	348.9	26.4	33.7	15.7	8.7
Apr-Jun (Q2)	348.6	26.4	33.8	15.7	8.8
May-Jul	352.3	26.6	34.1	15.8	8.7
Jun-Aug	351.3	26.5	33.9	15.7	9.0
Jul-Sep (Q3)	352.6	26.5	33.9	15.7	9.0
Aug-Oct	352.1	26.5	33.9	15.7	9.2
Sep-Nov	351.9	26.6	34.0	15.8	8.9
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	353.1	26.6	34.0	15.7	8.9
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	354.8	26.6	34.0	15.8	8.8
Feb-Apr	353.7	26.6	33.9	15.7	9.0
Mar-May	354.4	26.6	34.0	15.7	8.9
Changes					
Over last 3 months	1.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Per cent	0.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4
Over last 12 months	5.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Per cent	1.6	0.7	0.7	-0.1	1.3

a Main and second jobs.

b Main job only.

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

For more information on the improvements made to these data see www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14365Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

EMPLOYMENT

Usual weekly hours of work^a B.22

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours	
		Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
All		YCDM	LUA	YCDP	LWYX	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
Q2 (Apr-Jun)											
1997		508	1.9	2,158	8.1	4,042	15.2	12,914	48.7	6,890	26.0
1998		500	1.9	2,135	8.0	4,146	15.5	13,088	49.0	6,852	25.6
1999		496	1.8	2,117	7.8	4,282	15.8	13,604	50.2	6,591	24.3
2000		460	1.7	2,152	7.8	4,403	16.0	13,794	50.2	6,652	24.2
2001		423	1.5	2,030	7.3	4,552	16.4	14,068	50.8	6,622	23.9
2002		410	1.5	2,047	7.3	4,731	17.0	14,274	51.2	6,444	23.1
2003		426	1.5	2,117	7.5	4,862	17.2	14,495	51.4	6,292	22.3
2004		425	1.5	2,078	7.3	5,005	17.6	14,805	52.1	6,097	21.5
2005		419	1.5	2,036	7.1	5,076	17.7	15,107	52.6	6,059	21.1
3-month averages											
Mar-May 2005		429	1.5	2,041	7.1	5,051	17.6	15,079	52.6	6,076	21.2
Apr-Jun (Q2)		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		399	1.4	2,027	7.0	5,093	17.7	15,179	52.7	6,089	21.2
Jul-Sep (Q3)		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		401	1.4	2,009	7.0	5,083	17.7	15,319	53.3	5,952	20.7
Oct-Dec (Q4)		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		426	1.5	2,027	7.0	5,057	17.5	15,345	53.2	5,984	20.8
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)		438	1.5	2,008	6.9	5,082	17.6	15,418	53.4	5,951	20.6
Feb-Apr		434	1.5	2,022	7.0	5,058	17.5	15,483	53.5	5,940	20.5
Mar-May		429	1.5	2,027	7.0	5,047	17.5	15,453	53.5	5,943	20.6
Changes											
Over last 3 months		2		0		-10		108		-41	
Per cent		0.6		0.0		-0.2		0.7		-0.7	
Over last 12 months		0		-14		-4		374		-133	
Per cent		0.0		-0.7		-0.1		2.5		-2.2	
Male		YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
Q2 (Apr-Jun)											
1997		131	0.9	441	3.1	784	5.4	7,445	51.6	5,642	39.1
1998		120	0.8	455	3.1	790	5.4	7,609	52.2	5,602	38.4
1999		127	0.9	465	3.2	878	6.0	7,919	53.8	5,343	36.3
2000		113	0.8	477	3.2	873	5.9	8,036	53.9	5,399	36.2
2001		92	0.6	457	3.1	886	5.9	8,225	54.9	5,333	35.6
2002		100	0.7	512	3.4	950	6.3	8,361	55.6	5,126	34.0
2003		120	0.8	501	3.3	1,106	7.2	8,514	55.7	5,051	33.0
2004		110	0.7	507	3.3	1,121	7.3	8,761	57.1	4,855	31.6
2005		113	0.7	508	3.3	1,150	7.4	8,922	57.6	4,789	30.9
3-month averages											
Mar-May 2005		113	0.7	515	3.3	1,153	7.5	8,889	57.5	4,789	31.0
Apr-Jun (Q2)		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		112	0.7	511	3.3	1,138	7.3	8,951	57.7	4,796	30.9
Jul-Sep (Q3)		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		111	0.7	524	3.4	1,163	7.5	9,032	58.2	4,699	30.3
Oct-Dec (Q4)		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		108	0.7	520	3.3	1,173	7.5	9,035	58.1	4,721	30.3
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)		109	0.7	509	3.3	1,162	7.5	9,086	58.4	4,682	30.1
Feb-Apr		112	0.7	522	3.3	1,144	7.3	9,164	58.7	4,661	29.9
Mar-May		110	0.7	518	3.3	1,143	7.3	9,136	58.7	4,663	30.0
Changes											
Over last 3 months		2		-2		-30		101		-58	
Per cent		1.5		-0.4		-2.6		1.1		-1.2	
Over last 12 months		-3		3		-10		247		-126	
Per cent		-3.0		0.5		-0.9		2.8		-2.6	
Female		YCDO	LWYW	YCDR	LWYZ	YCDO	LWZC	YCDX	LWZF	YCEA	LWZI
Q2 (Apr-Jun)											
1997		377	3.1	1,718	14.2	3,258	27.0	5,469	45.3	1,248	10.3
1998		380	3.1	1,680	13.8	3,356	27.6	5,478	45.1	1,250	10.3
1999		369	3.0	1,653	13.4	3,405	27.5	5,685	46.0	1,248	10.1
2000		347	2.8	1,676	13.3	3,530	28.1	5,759	45.8	1,253	10.0
2001		331	2.6	1,572	12.4	3,666	28.9	5,843	46.0	1,289	10.1
2002		310	2.4	1,535	12.0	3,781	29.5	5,892	45.9	1,318	10.3
2003		307	2.4	1,616	12.5	3,756	29.1	5,980	46.4	1,241	9.6
2004		315	2.4	1,571	12.0	3,884	29.7	6,045	46.3	1,241	9.5
2005		307	2.3	1,528	11.6	3,927	29.7	6,185	46.8	1,270	9.6
3-month averages											
Mar-May 2005		316	2.4	1,526	11.5	3,898	29.5	6,190	46.8	1,287	9.7
Apr-Jun (Q2)		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		287	2.2	1,516	11.4	3,955	29.8	6,229	46.9	1,293	9.7
Jul-Sep (Q3)		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		290	2.2	1,485	11.2	3,919	29.6	6,286	47.5	1,253	9.5
Oct-Dec (Q4)		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		318	2.4	1,507	11.3	3,884	29.2	6,310	47.5	1,263	9.5
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)		330	2.5	1,499	11.2	3,920	29.4	6,332	47.4	1,268	9.5
Feb-Apr		322	2.4	1,499	11.2	3,914	29.4	6,319	47.4	1,279	9.6
Mar-May		319	2.4	1,509	11.3	3,905	29.3	6,317	47.4	1,280	9.6
Changes											
Over last 3 months		1		2		20		7		17	
Per cent		0.3		0.1		0.5		0.1		1.3	
Over last 12 months		3		-17		7		127		-7	
Per cent		1.0		-1.1		0.2		2.1		-0.6	

^a Main job only.

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

For more information on the improvements made to these data see www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14365Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

B.32

PRODUCTIVITY

Key productivity measures

Seasonally adjusted (2003=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											
1996	82.2	98.1	98.1	96.9	150.8	99.3	82.5	110.0	93.4	91.4	
1997	84.6	99.5	99.9	98.8	148.6	100.0	85.0	109.1	96.0	95.6	
1998	87.6	100.5	100.5	97.6	137.4	100.9	85.8	108.8	101.0	100.1	
1999	90.3	101.9	101.4	97.5	127.7	101.1	88.9	102.4	111.5	103.8	
2000	93.7	103.8	103.8	96.7	123.5	101.5	93.6	102.3	128.2	99.7	
2001	95.7	102.3	102.5	98.0	110.1	101.3	99.3	104.2	118.7	97.9	
2002	97.4	100.3	99.8	100.0	101.8	101.4	99.1	98.3	102.6	94.8	
2003	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
2004	103.3	100.8	102.0	101.6	90.1	99.1	103.4	105.8	101.8	105.8	
2005	105.2	99.0	100.9	102.1	87.9	93.7	104.4	109.1	97.2	105.1	
2001 Q2	95.4	102.5	102.4	97.3	110.3	101.4	99.4	104.7	120.3	96.5	
2001 Q3	95.9	102.4	102.6	98.0	108.0	101.3	100.1	104.1	115.0	101.4	
2001 Q4	96.1	100.5	100.5	98.9	108.6	100.5	99.3	100.4	113.0	92.5	
2002 Q1	96.6	100.5	100.2	100.0	105.5	101.6	99.2	99.3	102.5	92.9	
2002 Q2	97.0	100.5	99.4	100.2	104.1	100.9	99.0	98.8	102.7	92.9	
2002 Q3	97.7	100.2	100.3	100.7	101.0	101.8	100.0	99.1	102.4	96.5	
2002 Q4	98.2	100.2	99.4	99.3	96.5	101.1	98.0	96.1	102.9	96.8	
2003 Q1	98.8	99.9	99.3	100.1	99.4	100.0	98.3	96.6	100.5	99.0	
2003 Q2	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.4	100.1	99.5	98.8	
2003 Q3	100.4	100.0	100.0	100.2	101.6	99.9	99.8	100.8	99.8	98.6	
2003 Q4	101.6	100.8	101.3	100.4	99.5	100.5	102.5	102.5	100.2	103.5	
2004 Q1	102.2	100.9	101.7	100.4	93.1	100.8	104.7	100.4	100.0	107.1	
2004 Q2	103.2	101.3	102.4	102.6	90.2	99.1	103.8	107.8	102.6	103.7	
2004 Q3	103.5	100.3	101.6	101.3	89.3	98.0	102.1	107.2	102.5	104.7	
2004 Q4	104.2	100.6	102.4	102.0	88.0	98.5	102.9	107.7	101.9	107.7	
2005 Q1	104.5	99.7	101.5	102.1	85.7	96.0	103.9	109.5	97.1	103.7	
2005 Q2	105.0	99.5	100.9	102.7	89.1	93.8	103.4	108.7	97.0	105.4	
2005 Q3	105.4	98.7	101.1	102.0	88.3	93.3	105.1	108.8	98.4	107.4	
2005 Q4	106.1	98.0	100.2	101.7	88.3	91.8	105.3	109.4	96.1	104.1	
2006 Q1	106.9	98.8	101.1	101.6	87.8	92.5	105.0	110.2	97.0	108.2	
Productivity jobs ^a											
1996	93.3	122.8	123.7	110.4	203.8	112.6	110.9	134.8	138.1	114.7	
1997	94.7	123.8	124.0	113.2	201.8	111.6	111.9	134.8	139.2	117.7	
1998	95.5	123.4	123.4	111.5	193.9	113.0	113.2	131.9	139.2	118.8	
1999	96.9	119.1	119.0	110.7	176.1	108.7	112.1	122.9	134.4	114.4	
2000	97.8	115.1	114.8	109.2	155.5	105.1	106.7	118.8	132.7	110.4	
2001	98.4	110.3	109.4	106.2	131.8	101.7	103.0	115.1	125.5	109.3	
2002	99.1	105.4	104.5	103.6	117.1	100.6	103.7	109.2	111.9	104.1	
2003	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
2004	100.8	95.6	95.9	99.1	89.5	95.1	95.8	96.8	92.1	95.5	
2005	101.7	92.5	92.6	96.7	82.8	92.5	92.0	97.4	89.7	92.7	
2001 Q2	98.5	111.1	110.3	106.6	133.3	101.6	103.1	115.9	128.1	110.4	
2001 Q3	98.5	109.6	108.7	105.5	128.5	101.8	102.3	114.3	123.9	109.0	
2001 Q4	98.6	108.3	107.3	105.0	125.5	101.8	102.8	113.2	119.5	107.3	
2002 Q1	98.7	107.1	106.1	104.5	121.9	101.1	103.2	112.2	115.8	105.7	
2002 Q2	99.0	106.2	105.3	104.3	120.4	101.4	103.1	110.6	113.6	104.1	
2002 Q3	99.2	104.7	103.8	103.0	115.8	99.8	104.0	107.9	110.5	103.3	
2002 Q4	99.6	103.8	102.8	102.4	110.4	100.0	104.5	106.0	107.6	103.6	
2003 Q1	99.7	102.4	102.0	101.5	106.3	100.4	102.9	103.4	103.6	102.7	
2003 Q2	99.9	100.7	100.7	100.3	102.5	100.2	99.9	100.6	100.7	100.8	
2003 Q3	100.1	99.2	99.3	99.2	97.8	100.3	98.8	99.1	98.6	99.4	
2003 Q4	100.2	97.6	98.0	99.0	93.3	99.0	98.5	96.9	97.1	97.1	
2004 Q1	100.6	96.7	97.1	99.8	92.7	96.9	96.9	95.7	95.5	95.5	
2004 Q2	100.7	96.1	96.5	99.6	90.3	96.3	96.5	96.8	92.6	95.9	
2004 Q3	100.8	95.2	95.6	98.8	87.9	94.5	95.6	97.2	90.3	95.6	
2004 Q4	101.1	94.3	94.6	98.2	87.0	92.8	94.4	97.5	89.8	94.9	
2005 Q1	101.4	93.5	93.9	97.4	87.2	92.3	93.3	98.2	89.8	94.5	
2005 Q2	101.6	92.6	92.8	96.7	83.3	93.2	92.8	97.9	89.2	93.2	
2005 Q3	101.9	92.1	92.1	96.5	81.2	92.3	91.8	97.0	90.2	92.1	
2005 Q4	101.9	91.6	91.6	96.0	79.6	92.1	90.3	96.6	89.8	90.9	
2006 Q1	102.0	90.8	90.6	94.8	77.9	93.2	89.0	95.0	87.7	91.0	
Output per filled job ^b											
1996	88.0	79.9	79.3	87.8	73.8	88.1	74.3	81.5	67.6	79.6	
1997	89.4	80.3	80.5	87.2	73.5	89.7	75.9	80.9	68.9	81.1	
1998	91.7	81.4	81.5	87.5	70.6	89.2	75.7	82.4	72.5	84.2	
1999	93.1	85.5	85.8	88.1	72.4	93.1	79.3	83.3	82.9	90.7	
2000	95.8	90.2	90.4	88.6	79.3	96.5	87.7	86.1	96.6	90.2	
2001	97.2	92.7	93.6	92.3	83.4	99.6	96.3	90.4	94.5	89.5	
2002	98.2	95.2	95.5	96.6	86.7	100.8	95.5	90.0	91.8	91.0	
2003	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
2004	102.5	105.4	106.3	102.5	100.5	104.2	107.8	109.1	110.5	110.7	
2005	103.5	107.0	109.0	105.6	106.0	101.3	113.4	111.9	108.2	113.4	
2001 Q2	96.9	92.2	92.8	91.2	82.5	99.8	96.4	90.2	93.9	87.4	
2001 Q3	97.4	93.4	94.3	92.9	83.9	99.5	97.8	91.0	92.8	93.0	
2001 Q4	97.5	92.7	93.6	94.2	86.3	98.7	96.5	88.7	94.5	86.2	
2002 Q1	97.8	93.8	94.4	95.6	86.3	100.5	96.1	88.4	88.5	87.9	
2002 Q2	98.0	94.6	94.4	96.1	86.3	99.5	96.0	89.2	90.4	89.2	
2002 Q3	98.5	95.7	96.6	97.7	87.0	102.1	96.0	91.8	92.6	93.4	
2002 Q4	98.5	96.5	96.7	97.0	87.2	101.1	93.7	90.6	95.6	93.4	
2003 Q1	99.1	97.5	97.3	98.6	93.3	99.5	95.4	93.3	96.9	96.3	
2003 Q2	99.4	98.6	98.7	99.0	96.8	99.4	99.5	99.5	98.8	97.9	
2003 Q3	100.2	100.7	100.7	101.0	103.5	99.6	101.0	101.6	101.1	99.2	
2003 Q4	101.3	103.2	103.3	101.4	106.4	101.5	104.1	105.6	103.2	106.6	
2004 Q1	101.6	104.3	104.8	100.6	100.2	104.1	108.1	104.7	104.6	112.1	
2004 Q2	102.5	105.4	106.1	102.9	99.6	102.9	107.5	111.2	110.7	108.0	
2004 Q3	102.7	105.3	106.3	102.5	101.3	103.7	106.8	110.1	113.5	109.4	
2004 Q4	103.1	106.6	108.2	103.8	100.9	106.1	108.9	110.3	113.4	113.4	
2005 Q1	103.0	106.5	108.1	104.8	98.0	104.0	111.3	111.4	108.1	109.6	
2005 Q2	103.3	107.4	108.7	106.2	106.7	100.6	111.4	111.0	108.7	112.9	
2005 Q3	103.4	107.1	109.7	105.7	108.5	101.0	114.4	112.0	109.1	116.5	
2005 Q4	104.1	107.0	109.4	105.9	110.7	99.6	116.6	113.2	106.9	114.4	
2006 Q1	104.8	108.8	111.5	107.2	112.4	99.3	117.9	115.9	110.5	118.8	

PRODUCTIVITY

Key productivity measures

B.32

Seasonally adjusted (2003=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		86.1	78.9	78.6	92.6	76.8	89.2	71.7	76.5	66.7	75.8
1997		87.2	79.6	79.6	92.3	75.9	89.4	72.9	76.7	67.6	78.6
1998		89.6	81.1	80.9	88.9	73.6	89.3	73.8	79.8	72.6	81.7
1999		91.6	85.9	84.9	88.0	75.8	91.7	77.1	83.3	84.0	89.3
2000		94.9	90.7	90.2	88.7	82.3	97.3	86.6	84.8	96.7	89.6
2001		96.0	93.2	93.2	94.0	84.1	99.4	95.1	89.0	95.6	89.8
2002		97.8	96.4	95.8	98.3	86.9	103.2	96.1	88.6	93.8	92.0
2003		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2004		102.7	104.3	105.6	99.8	103.0	104.1	104.6	108.5	109.7	107.4
2005		103.5	105.9	108.2	103.3	109.6	100.3	111.2	109.8	107.4	109.8
2001	Q2	95.4	92.5	92.2	92.5	84.2	99.3	96.3	88.2	93.2	87.3
	Q3	96.1	93.7	93.7	93.5	82.3	99.1	95.4	89.4	96.2	94.0
	Q4	96.6	93.1	93.0	95.0	86.8	98.7	97.2	89.2	95.4	85.3
2002	Q1	97.1	94.4	94.1	96.4	84.1	99.9	98.5	87.7	90.5	88.8
	Q2	97.8	96.7	95.6	98.6	87.3	103.7	97.4	88.7	93.6	90.7
	Q3	97.9	97.5	97.5	102.1	88.7	104.2	95.5	88.8	95.4	94.5
	Q4	98.3	96.9	96.1	96.2	87.7	104.7	92.8	89.2	95.5	94.1
2003	Q1	99.0	97.8	97.3	99.9	93.8	99.2	95.6	93.9	96.7	98.0
	Q2	99.0	99.0	98.9	99.6	98.7	98.6	97.8	100.1	99.7	98.7
	Q3	100.1	100.2	100.4	99.7	102.8	100.4	101.9	100.7	99.5	98.3
	Q4	101.8	103.0	103.4	100.8	104.7	101.8	104.8	105.4	104.1	105.0
2004	Q1	101.8	104.0	104.7	99.4	105.1	104.6	106.2	103.2	104.8	107.7
	Q2	103.0	104.6	105.5	100.3	100.9	104.6	105.9	110.8	109.2	104.8
	Q3	103.0	103.7	104.9	99.9	102.1	102.8	100.6	111.5	110.1	106.6
	Q4	102.9	105.1	107.1	99.4	104.0	104.5	105.6	108.5	114.5	110.3
2005	Q1	102.8	104.9	107.0	101.0	101.9	103.5	108.2	111.0	106.0	106.2
	Q2	103.6	106.3	108.3	107.1	106.9	99.6	110.0	109.6	107.4	108.6
	Q3	103.2	105.7	108.5	101.5	111.9	99.2	112.7	109.2	108.9	112.5
	Q4	104.2	106.8	109.2	103.5	117.7	98.9	113.8	109.5	107.4	111.8
2006	Q1	104.7	106.8	109.7	102.3	118.2	98.5	112.8	109.2	109.3	116.7

Output per worker^d

		Whole Economy		
		Output	Workers	Output per worker
1996		82.2	92.5	88.8
1997		84.6	94.1	89.9
1998		87.6	95.1	92.1
1999		90.3	96.4	93.6
2000		93.7	97.5	96.1
2001		95.7	98.3	97.3
2002		97.4	99.1	98.3
2003		100.0	100.0	100.0
2004		103.3	100.3	102.2
2005		105.2	100.5	103.2
2001	Q2	95.4	98.3	97.1
	Q3	95.9	98.3	97.5
	Q4	96.1	98.5	97.5
2002	Q1	96.6	98.6	98.0
	Q2	97.0	99.0	97.9
	Q3	97.7	99.0	98.6
	Q4	98.2	99.6	98.6
2003	Q1	98.8	99.6	99.2
	Q2	99.3	100.0	99.2
	Q3	100.4	100.1	100.2
	Q4	101.6	100.3	101.3
2004	Q1	102.2	100.8	101.4
	Q2	103.2	100.8	102.4
	Q3	103.5	101.0	102.4
	Q4	104.2	101.4	102.7
2005	Q1	104.5	101.8	102.7
	Q2	105.0	101.8	103.1
	Q3	105.4	102.3	103.0
	Q4	106.1	102.1	103.9
2006	Q1	106.9	102.5	104.2

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer Helpline: 01633 819050

- 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.

Note: The reference year for Whole economy, Production and Manufacturing industries is now 2003. Indices have been rebased to a 2003 = 100 basis reflecting the updating of the Index of Production (IOP) weights.
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.

B.34 EMPLOYMENT

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				A/B	C-E	F	G-K/O-Q	L-N ^a
	Male	Female	All					
North East								
2005 Jun	20.6	12.7	33.3	0.5	5.6	3.4	14.8	9.1
2005 Sep	20.7	12.3	33.0	0.3	5.4	3.3	15.5	8.5
2005 Dec	21.0	13.2	34.2	0.4	5.5	3.4	15.4	9.5
2006 Mar	20.3	12.9	33.2	0.3	5.1	3.5	15.3	9.0
North West								
2005 Jun	63.9	39.7	103.6	0.8	16.2	9.0	54.3	23.4
2005 Sep	62.6	38.1	100.7	0.7	15.7	9.0	53.8	21.7
2005 Dec	67.5	40.5	108.0	0.7	16.7	9.6	56.5	24.6
2006 Mar	63.1	39.7	102.8	0.9	15.0	8.8	53.2	24.9
Yorkshire and the Humber								
2005 Jun	47.8	28.8	76.7	1.1	13.1	6.8	37.9	17.7
2005 Sep	47.0	27.4	74.4	1.2	12.4	6.9	38.1	15.9
2005 Dec	49.0	29.1	78.2	1.5	12.9	7.4	38.5	17.8
2006 Mar	46.4	28.7	75.1	1.4	12.2	6.9	37.3	17.3
East Midlands								
2005 Jun	41.3	23.6	64.9	1.5	13.1	5.6	31.4	13.2
2005 Sep	40.3	22.4	62.7	1.5	12.7	5.6	30.9	12.0
2005 Dec	41.6	23.3	64.9	1.2	12.8	6.0	31.9	13.0
2006 Mar	39.5	22.3	61.8	1.2	12.3	5.5	30.4	12.5
West Midlands								
2005 Jun	51.4	29.5	80.9	1.2	15.1	6.8	40.6	17.2
2005 Sep	50.1	28.0	78.1	1.2	14.5	6.9	40.1	15.4
2005 Dec	51.9	30.5	82.5	0.9	15.2	6.6	41.9	17.9
2006 Mar	50.3	29.2	79.5	0.6	15.0	6.0	40.7	17.2
East								
2005 Jun	51.7	29.0	80.7	2.1	11.3	7.8	44.8	14.8
2005 Sep	51.0	27.9	78.9	2.4	10.8	8.0	44.0	13.6
2005 Dec	53.3	29.8	83.1	1.6	11.3	8.2	46.1	15.9
2006 Mar	49.7	29.2	78.8	1.4	10.6	7.3	44.0	15.5
London								
2005 Jun	87.4	59.1	146.6	0.1	9.4	8.3	101.2	27.6
2005 Sep	85.6	59.8	145.3	0.2	8.7	8.2	101.1	27.1
2005 Dec	89.9	62.9	152.8	0.3	9.5	8.2	105.7	29.2
2006 Mar	84.8	59.3	144.1	0.3	8.7	7.6	99.9	27.6
South East								
2005 Jun	77.2	49.4	126.6	2.2	14.3	10.0	74.9	25.1
2005 Sep	76.7	48.2	124.9	2.1	14.0	10.3	75.0	23.5
2005 Dec	79.3	51.5	130.8	3.1	14.1	10.5	76.9	26.3
2006 Mar	75.3	48.9	124.2	2.6	13.3	10.1	73.0	25.2
South West								
2005 Jun	45.8	29.2	75.0	2.5	10.5	6.6	39.5	15.9
2005 Sep	44.2	28.7	72.9	2.3	9.8	6.6	39.5	14.8
2005 Dec	47.3	30.1	77.4	2.5	10.5	7.2	40.5	16.6
2006 Mar	44.3	28.9	73.2	2.3	9.6	6.8	38.0	16.5
Wales								
2005 Jun	24.3	16.4	40.7	1.8	6.8	3.1	18.6	10.4
2005 Sep	23.9	15.8	39.7	1.3	6.7	3.2	18.5	10.1
2005 Dec	24.1	16.6	40.7	1.6	6.7	3.0	18.3	11.1
2006 Mar	23.6	16.1	39.7	1.7	6.7	3.1	17.1	11.1
Scotland								
2005 Jun	46.1	31.3	77.4	2.5	10.2	6.2	39.4	19.0
2005 Sep	45.1	30.2	75.4	2.8	10.0	6.2	38.6	17.7
2005 Dec	47.0	32.6	79.6	2.2	10.5	6.6	40.6	19.7
2006 Mar	44.5	32.1	76.6	1.8	9.5	5.9	39.9	19.5
Great Britain								
2005 Jun	557.6	348.8	906.4	16.3	125.6	73.6	497.4	193.5
2005 Sep	547.2	339.0	886.2	15.9	120.6	74.3	495.2	180.3
2005 Dec	571.9	360.2	932.2	16.1	125.6	76.6	512.2	201.6
2006 Mar	541.8	347.3	889.1	14.5	117.8	71.5	488.9	196.3
Northern Ireland								
2005 Jun	16.3	10.2	26.5	1.9	3.6	2.7	11.0	7.3
2005 Sep	15.8	9.2	25.0	1.8	3.6	2.6	10.7	6.3
2005 Dec	16.5	9.9	26.5	1.8	3.6	3.0	10.9	7.2
2006 Mar	15.7	9.6	25.3	1.8	3.4	2.4	10.7	6.9

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer helpline: 01633 819050

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. Total workforce hours worked per week for the period 2006 Q1 are derived from LFS average weekly hours based on a calendar quarter basis (Jan-Mar).

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							All aged 16-59/64						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWV	YBXA
Q2 (Apr-Jun)														
1997	2,048	7.2	1,009	298	741	36.2	469	2,027	7.3	1,001	295	731	36.0	462
1998	1,788	6.3	980	252	556	31.1	350	1,765	6.4	971	249	545	30.9	342
1999	1,743	6.0	986	268	490	28.1	289	1,724	6.2	977	265	482	28.0	283
2000	1,599	5.5	920	240	439	27.5	247	1,582	5.6	912	237	433	27.4	243
2001	1,472	5.0	878	219	376	25.5	210	1,458	5.1	871	216	371	25.4	207
2002	1,515	5.2	977	218	320	21.1	175	1,493	5.2	965	215	313	20.9	170
2003	1,463	4.9	948	204	311	21.2	151	1,445	5.0	939	201	305	21.1	148
2004	1,434	4.8	924	227	283	19.7	132	1,416	4.9	915	224	277	19.6	129
2005	1,435	4.8	914	215	306	21.4	142	1,418	4.9	905	212	300	21.2	138
3-month averages														
Mar-May 2005	1,425	4.7	914	213	298	20.9	135	1,408	4.9	906	211	292	20.7	132
Apr-Jun (Q2)	1,435	4.8	914	215	306	21.4	142	1,418	4.9	905	212	300	21.2	138
May-Jul	1,419	4.7	899	218	302	21.3	142	1,400	4.8	890	215	295	21.1	138
Jun-Aug	1,418	4.7	886	232	300	21.2	140	1,396	4.8	876	228	292	20.9	136
Jul-Sep (Q3)	1,434	4.7	901	240	293	20.5	133	1,410	4.8	889	236	285	20.2	129
Aug-Oct	1,491	4.9	939	256	296	19.8	144	1,468	5.0	928	252	289	19.7	139
Sep-Nov	1,528	5.0	962	250	316	20.7	156	1,504	5.2	950	246	308	20.5	151
Oct-Dec (Q4)	1,541	5.1	967	245	330	21.4	162	1,520	5.2	957	242	322	21.2	157
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	1,528	5.0	956	248	325	21.3	161	1,504	5.2	944	244	316	21.0	155
Dec 2005-Feb 2006	1,559	5.1	973	260	326	20.9	158	1,534	5.2	960	256	318	20.8	153
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	1,586	5.2	978	275	333	21.0	159	1,559	5.3	964	271	324	20.8	153
Feb-Apr	1,605	5.3	992	275	339	21.1	159	1,578	5.4	977	271	331	21.0	154
Mar-May	1,648	5.4	1,006	294	347	21.0	167	1,623	5.5	994	289	339	20.9	162
Changes														
Over last 3 months	90	0.3	35	34	20	0.1	9	89	0.3	34	34	21	0.1	10
Percent	5.7		3.6	13.0	6.3		5.9	5.8		3.6	13.2	6.5		6.5
Over last 12 months	224	0.7	94	81	49	0.1	32	214	0.7	88	79	47	0.2	31
Percent	15.7		10.3	38.0	16.3		23.7	15.2		9.7	37.5	16.2		23.3
Male	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWX	YBXB
Q2 (Apr-Jun)														
1997	1,265	8.1	550	178	538	42.5	357	1,256	8.1	547	176	532	42.4	353
1998	1,074	6.9	518	160	396	36.9	265	1,061	6.9	514	158	389	36.7	260
1999	1,059	6.7	536	165	359	33.9	219	1,051	6.8	533	164	354	33.7	216
2000	957	6.0	500	140	317	33.1	187	951	6.1	498	139	314	33.0	185
2001	882	5.6	481	131	269	30.5	156	875	5.6	478	130	266	30.4	154
2002	910	5.7	536	147	227	24.9	129	900	5.7	532	146	223	24.7	127
2003	886	5.5	536	131	218	24.6	117	876	5.5	532	130	215	24.5	115
2004	841	5.2	502	141	199	23.6	100	833	5.3	498	140	195	23.5	98
2005	834	5.1	485	138	211	25.3	104	827	5.2	482	136	208	25.2	102
3-month averages														
Mar-May 2005	841	5.2	494	139	208	24.8	100	834	5.2	491	138	205	24.6	98
Apr-Jun (Q2)	834	5.1	485	138	211	25.3	104	827	5.2	482	136	208	25.2	102
May-Jul	837	5.1	487	139	211	25.2	104	827	5.2	483	137	207	25.0	102
Jun-Aug	843	5.2	486	141	216	25.6	106	832	5.2	481	140	211	25.4	103
Jul-Sep (Q3)	849	5.2	494	146	209	24.6	100	839	5.2	490	145	204	24.4	97
Aug-Oct	884	5.4	524	147	213	24.1	107	873	5.4	520	145	208	23.9	105
Sep-Nov	900	5.5	533	144	224	24.9	115	889	5.5	528	142	219	24.6	112
Oct-Dec (Q4)	910	5.5	532	141	237	26.0	120	898	5.6	527	139	232	25.8	116
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	879	5.3	504	149	226	25.8	114	868	5.4	499	147	222	25.5	111
Dec 2005-Feb 2006	900	5.5	518	155	227	25.2	114	890	5.5	514	153	223	25.0	111
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	926	5.6	528	165	233	25.1	117	916	5.7	525	163	228	24.9	115
Feb-Apr	938	5.7	541	155	242	25.8	119	928	5.8	537	154	237	25.6	116
Mar-May	971	5.9	545	171	254	26.2	126	960	5.9	541	169	250	26.0	123
Changes														
Over last 3 months	71	0.4	27	16	27	1.0	12	70	0.4	27	16	27	1.0	12
Percent	7.9		5.2	10.6	12.1		10.8	7.9		5.2	10.7	12.2		10.9
Over last 12 months	130	0.7	51	32	46	1.4	26	127	0.7	50	32	45	1.4	25
Percent	15.4		10.4	23.3	22.1		26.0	15.2		10.2	23.2	21.8		25.3
Female	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	YBTK	YBWQ	YBWT	YBWW	YBWZ	YBXC
Q2 (Apr-Jun)														
1997	783	6.1	459	121	203	26.0	112	771	6.3	454	119	198	25.7	109
1998	715	5.6	462	93	160	22.4	85	704	5.7	457	91	156	22.1	81
1999	684	5.2	450	102	131	19.2	70	673	5.4	445	101	128	19.0	67
2000	642	4.9	420	100	122	19.0	60	631	5.0	415	98	119	18.8	58
2001	591	4.4	396	87	107	18.1	54	584	4.6	393	86	105	18.0	53
2002	606	4.5	441	71	94	15.4	46	593	4.6	434	70	90	15.2	44
2003	578	4.3	412	73	93	16.1	34	569	4.4	407	72	90	15.9	33
2004	592	4.3	422	86	84	14.2	33	584	4.5	417	84	82	14.0	31
2005	600	4.3	428	77	95	15.8	38	591	4.5	423	76	92	15.6	36
3-month averages														
Mar-May 2005	584	4.2	420	74	90	15.4	35	575	4.4	415	73	87	15.1	34
Apr-Jun (Q2)	600	4.3	428	77	95	15.8	38	591	4.5	423	76	92	15.6	36
May-Jul	582	4.2	412	79	91	15.7	38	573	4.4	407	78	88	15.3	36
Jun-Aug	575	4.2	400	90	85	14.7	34	564	4.3	394	89	81	14.4	32
Jul-Sep (Q3)	584	4.2	406	93	85	14.5	33	571	4.3	398	91	81	14.1	31
Aug-Oct	607	4.4	415	109	83	13.7	36	595	4.5	408	106	80	13.5	35
Sep-Nov	628	4.5	429	106	92	14.7	41	615	4.7	422	104	89	14.5	39
Oct-Dec (Q4)	632	4.6	435	104	93	14.7	42	622	4.7	429	102	90	14.5	41
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	649	4.7	452	99	98	15.2	47	636	4.8	444	97	95	14.9	44
Dec 2005-Feb 2006	659	4.7	455	105	99	15.0	44	644	4.9	446	102	96	14.8	42
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	660	4.7	450	110	100	15.1	41	643	4.9	439	108	96	14.9	39
Feb-Apr	667	4.8	451	119	97	14.5	40	650	4.9	440	117	93	14.4	38
Mar-May	678													

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

Unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Q2 (Apr-Jun)														
1997	176	19.9	137	24	15	8.8	*	489	13.1	305	72	111	22.8	51
1998	172	19.9	140	21	10	6.0	*	437	12.0	291	62	84	19.3	38
1999	172	20.5	139	22	10	5.8	*	420	11.6	287	72	61	14.5	24
2000	165	19.7	130	26	10	5.9	*	388	10.7	267	56	65	16.8	25
2001	152	18.5	127	16	*	*	*	377	10.2	273	48	56	14.8	18
2002	161	19.9	130	22	*	*	*	386	10.2	285	57	45	11.6	12
2003	175	21.1	142	20	13	7.7	*	399	10.5	299	48	52	13.0	25
2004	172	21.2	134	28	10	5.8	*	403	10.3	286	65	51	12.6	17
2005	174	21.6	137	26	12	6.6	*	436	11.1	311	59	67	15.3	27
3-month averages														
Mar-May 2005	173	21.4	137	25	11	6.2	*	429	11.0	309	58	62	14.5	23
Apr-Jun (Q2)	174	21.6	137	26	12	6.6	*	436	11.1	311	59	67	15.3	27
May-Jul	174	21.6	137	26	12	6.8	*	420	10.6	298	60	63	14.9	27
Jun-Aug	175	22.3	137	27	11	6.2	*	425	10.8	293	69	64	15.0	27
Jul-Sep (Q3)	176	22.4	137	27	12	6.7	*	432	10.9	295	76	61	14.1	26
Aug-Oct	182	23.9	142	29	11	6.2	*	472	11.9	325	80	67	14.2	28
Sep-Nov	180	24.0	141	26	13	7.5	*	470	11.8	320	78	71	15.2	31
Oct-Dec (Q4)	186	25.0	146	28	12	6.2	*	468	11.8	319	75	74	15.8	35
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	184	24.9	144	28	12	6.6	*	453	11.5	304	80	69	15.2	36
Dec 2005-Feb 2006	186	25.0	143	32	11	6.0	*	453	11.4	307	78	68	15.0	31
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	177	24.1	132	32	12	7.1	*	462	11.5	312	80	70	15.1	32
Feb-Apr	180	24.1	132	35	13	7.4	*	478	11.9	332	75	71	14.9	29
Mar-May	180	24.3	132	37	11	6.2	*	500	12.4	337	84	79	15.8	33
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-6	-0.6	-11	5	0	0.2	*	48	1.0	31	6	11	0.8	2
Percent	-3.3		-7.8	16.2	-0.7		*	10.6		10.0	7.7	16.4		7.8
Over last 12 months	7	3.0	-5	12	0	0.0	*	72	1.4	28	26	17	1.4	10
Percent	3.9		-3.8	45.7	3.2		*	16.7		9.1	45.3	27.7		41.6
Male	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Q2 (Apr-Jun)														
1997	93	21.2	71	14	*	*	*	302	15.1	179	43	80	26.5	39
1998	95	21.5	76	12	*	*	*	260	13.4	160	43	57	21.8	29
1999	102	23.5	82	12	*	*	*	254	13.1	164	48	42	16.6	18
2000	90	21.3	71	15	*	*	*	234	12.1	152	34	48	20.4	19
2001	91	21.6	75	*	*	*	*	221	11.2	150	31	39	17.8	11
2002	92	22.2	71	16	*	*	*	242	12.0	166	42	33	13.7	*
2003	98	23.3	78	12	*	*	*	242	12.0	175	31	37	15.1	18
2004	98	24.0	75	17	*	*	*	230	11.0	156	38	36	15.8	12
2005	100	24.4	74	18	*	*	*	262	12.4	173	38	51	19.5	23
3-month averages														
Mar-May 2005	95	23.3	73	14	*	*	*	264	12.6	178	39	48	18.0	20
Apr-Jun (Q2)	100	24.4	74	18	*	*	*	262	12.4	173	38	51	19.5	23
May-Jul	99	24.2	73	17	*	*	*	261	12.3	171	41	49	18.7	22
Jun-Aug	99	25.6	76	15	*	*	*	262	12.3	169	43	50	19.3	23
Jul-Sep (Q3)	102	25.9	79	14	*	*	*	268	12.6	172	49	47	17.7	21
Aug-Oct	107	28.4	83	15	*	*	*	292	13.6	191	50	51	17.4	23
Sep-Nov	102	27.1	76	16	10	10.0	*	290	13.5	189	47	54	18.7	26
Oct-Dec (Q4)	101	27.7	75	17	*	*	*	291	13.6	188	47	55	19.1	29
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	102	28.1	74	19	*	*	*	269	12.6	171	48	49	18.4	28
Dec 2005-Feb 2006	108	29.5	80	20	*	*	*	272	12.7	174	50	48	17.8	25
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	110	30.3	80	22	*	*	*	278	12.9	177	49	52	18.7	27
Feb-Apr	111	29.7	80	22	10	8.7	*	294	13.6	195	44	54	18.5	24
Mar-May	111	30.3	79	23	*	*	*	302	14.0	192	50	60	19.9	28
Changes														
Over last 3 months	3	0.8	-1	3	*	*	*	30	1.3	18	0	12	2.1	3
Percent	2.3		-1.3	14.4	*	*	*	10.9		10.6	-0.6	24.1		13.7
Over last 12 months	16	6.9	6	9	*	*	*	37	1.4	14	11	13	1.9	8
Percent	17.1		8.3	65.4	*	*	*	14.2		7.7	28.8	26.5		42.9
Female	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Q2 (Apr-Jun)														
1997	82	18.6	66	*	*	*	*	187	10.8	127	29	31	16.7	12
1998	77	18.2	64	*	*	*	*	177	10.4	130	19	27	15.4	*
1999	70	17.3	57	10	*	*	*	166	9.8	123	24	19	11.4	*
2000	76	18.1	59	11	*	*	*	154	9.1	114	22	17	11.2	*
2001	62	15.4	52	*	*	*	*	156	9.0	122	17	16	10.5	*
2002	69	17.6	60	*	*	*	*	145	8.2	119	14	11	7.9	*
2003	77	18.8	63	*	*	*	*	157	8.9	125	17	15	9.8	*
2004	74	18.3	59	10	*	*	*	172	9.5	131	27	14	8.3	*
2005	75	18.7	63	*	*	*	*	174	9.5	138	20	16	8.9	*
3-month averages														
Mar-May 2005	78	19.4	64	11	*	*	*	164	9.1	131	19	15	8.8	*
Apr-Jun (Q2)	75	18.7	63	*	*	*	*	174	9.5	138	20	16	8.9	*
May-Jul	76	19.0	64	*	*	*	*	160	8.7	127	19	14	8.7	*
Jun-Aug	75	19.0	61	11	*	*	*	163	9.0	124	26	13	8.2	*
Jul-Sep (Q3)	74	18.9	58	12	*	*	*	163	9.0	123	27	13	8.2	*
Aug-Oct	75	19.5	60	13	*	*	*	180	9.9	134	30	16	9.0	*
Sep-Nov	78	20.8	65	10	*	*	*	179	9.8	131	31	17	9.5	*
Oct-Dec (Q4)	84	22.3	71	10	*	*	*	178	9.8	131	28	19	10.5	*
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	83	21.8	69	*	*	*	*	184	10.1	133	31	20	10.7	*
Dec 2005-Feb 2006	77	20.6	62	11	*	*	*	180	9.8	133	28	20	10.9	*
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	67	18.0	52	10	*	*	*	184	9.8	136	30	18	9.7	*
Feb-Apr	69	18.4	52	13	*	*	*	184	9.8	137	30	17	9.2	*
Mar-May	69	18.5	52	14	*	*	*	199	10.5	145	34	19	9.6	*
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-9	-2.1	-10	2	*	*	*	18	0.7	12	6	-1	-1.3	*
Percent	-11.0		-16.1	19.4	*	*	*	10.0		9.2	22.9	-2.6		*
Over last 12 months	-9	-0.9	-11	2	*	*	*	34	1.5	14	15	5	0.8	*
Percent	-12.0		-17.7	21.1	*	*	*	20.7		11.1	78.9	31.7		*

^a Denominator = economically active for that age group.
 Figures are not shown as they are based on small sample sizes and therefore subject to a margin of uncertainty.
 Note: Relationship between columns: 1=3+4+5; 8=10+11+12.
 Data are revised in line with the latest interim reweighted LFS estimates.
 For more information on the improvements made to these data see www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14365

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

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Q2 (Apr-Jun)														
1997	1,044	5.9	450	158	436	41.8	284	340	5.4	117	45	178	52.4	134
1998	892	5.1	446	132	313	35.1	202	288	4.5	102	37	148	51.6	110
1999	869	4.9	445	137	287	33.0	165	283	4.2	115	36	132	46.7	99
2000	774	4.4	409	116	249	32.2	145	273	4.0	115	43	116	42.4	76
2001	728	4.1	382	120	225	31.0	137	216	3.1	96	34	86	39.7	55
2002	726	4.1	436	111	179	24.7	105	242	3.4	125	29	87	36.2	57
2003	660	3.7	396	100	164	24.8	79	229	3.1	111	36	82	35.7	46
2004	650	3.7	395	99	155	23.9	73	210	2.8	108	35	66	31.7	41
2005	620	3.5	372	99	148	23.9	66	205	2.7	94	31	80	39.1	49
3-month averages														
Mar-May 2005	623	3.5	377	100	146	23.5	67	200	2.6	91	30	79	39.4	45
Apr-Jun (Q2)	620	3.5	372	99	148	23.9	66	205	2.7	94	31	80	39.1	49
May-Jul	617	3.5	369	101	147	23.8	66	207	2.7	95	32	81	38.9	49
Jun-Aug	598	3.4	357	102	139	23.3	61	219	2.9	99	34	86	39.3	51
Jul-Sep (Q3)	606	3.4	364	103	139	23.0	59	220	2.9	104	34	82	37.0	48
Aug-Oct	614	3.4	369	107	139	22.6	64	222	2.9	103	40	79	35.5	51
Sep-Nov	651	3.6	397	108	146	22.5	69	228	2.9	104	38	85	37.4	55
Oct-Dec (Q4)	664	3.7	400	106	158	23.8	71	224	2.9	102	36	86	38.3	55
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	665	3.7	404	102	159	23.9	70	225	2.9	104	37	85	37.5	54
Dec 2005-Feb 2006	699	3.9	419	114	166	23.8	75	221	2.8	104	36	80	36.4	52
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	718	4.0	427	125	166	23.1	72	229	2.9	106	38	84	36.8	54
Feb-Apr	714	4.0	414	131	169	23.6	77	233	3.0	114	34	85	36.7	54
Mar-May	729	4.1	419	135	175	24.0	82	239	3.1	120	38	82	34.1	52
Changes														
Over last 3 months	30	0.2	0	21	8	0.2	8	18	0.2	15	2	1	-2.3	0
Percent	4.2		0.1	18.5	5.0		10.7	8.2		14.8	4.6	1.3		-0.9
Over last 12 months	106	0.6	43	35	29	0.5	16	39	0.4	29	8	3	-5.4	7
Percent	17.1		11.3	35.5	19.5		23.9	19.4		31.3	26.0	3.2		14.8
Male	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Q2 (Apr-Jun)														
1997	632	6.6	230	88	314	49.7	211	238	6.5	71	31	135	56.9	106
1998	517	5.4	220	78	219	42.3	152	202	5.4	62	27	114	56.2	85
1999	509	5.3	220	83	206	40.5	123	194	5.1	70	22	103	52.8	78
2000	445	4.6	206	63	175	39.4	109	190	4.9	71	28	90	47.5	59
2001	416	4.4	192	70	154	37.0	100	154	3.9	64	21	69	44.6	46
2002	417	4.4	222	72	123	29.5	77	159	4.0	78	17	65	40.7	44
2003	391	4.1	214	62	114	29.2	61	154	3.7	69	25	60	39.0	37
2004	368	3.9	201	61	106	28.7	55	145	3.4	70	24	50	34.9	32
2005	342	3.6	186	59	97	28.3	45	131	3.1	53	23	56	42.4	36
3-month averages														
Mar-May 2005	349	3.7	189	62	98	28.1	47	133	3.1	54	24	55	41.7	33
Apr-Jun (Q2)	342	3.6	186	59	97	28.3	45	131	3.1	53	23	56	42.4	36
May-Jul	341	3.6	185	59	97	28.5	46	136	3.2	58	22	56	41.4	36
Jun-Aug	336	3.5	181	59	96	28.5	44	146	3.4	61	24	61	42.0	38
Jul-Sep (Q3)	336	3.5	183	60	93	27.7	41	144	3.3	61	23	60	41.6	37
Aug-Oct	341	3.6	190	58	94	27.5	43	144	3.3	60	24	59	41.1	40
Sep-Nov	359	3.7	208	56	95	26.5	45	149	3.4	60	25	64	43.1	43
Oct-Dec (Q4)	370	3.9	209	53	107	29.0	48	148	3.4	60	23	65	43.9	43
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	362	3.8	202	55	106	29.2	46	146	3.4	57	26	63	42.9	40
Dec 2005-Feb 2006	378	3.9	208	61	109	28.9	50	142	3.3	56	24	62	43.5	39
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	395	4.1	219	69	108	27.3	48	143	3.3	53	25	65	45.2	43
Feb-Apr	392	4.1	212	69	112	28.6	51	141	3.2	55	20	66	46.8	44
Mar-May	410	4.2	213	74	123	30.1	57	148	3.4	61	24	63	42.3	41
Changes														
Over last 3 months	32	0.3	5	13	14	1.2	7	6	0.1	5	0	1	-1.2	3
Percent	8.5		2.3	21.9	12.9		13.3	4.4		8.5	2.0	1.5		7.0
Over last 12 months	61	0.6	24	12	25	2.0	10	15	0.3	7	0	7	0.6	8
Percent	17.5		12.8	18.6	25.9		21.7	11.4		13.9	1.7	13.0		23.5
Female	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBYV	YBYV	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Q2 (Apr-Jun)														
1997	411	5.1	220	69	122	29.6	72	102	3.8	46	13	43	41.7	28
1998	375	4.7	227	54	95	25.2	50	86	3.1	41	10	35	40.6	26
1999	390	4.4	225	55	81	22.4	43	88	3.1	45	14	32	33.2	21
2000	329	4.1	203	52	74	22.4	36	83	2.8	43	14	26	30.8	17
2001	311	3.8	190	50	72	23.0	37	62	2.0	32	13	17	27.3	*
2002	309	3.8	214	39	56	18.1	28	83	2.6	48	12	23	27.5	14
2003	288	3.3	182	38	49	18.3	18	76	2.3	42	11	22	29.0	*
2004	281	3.5	194	38	50	17.7	19	65	2.0	38	11	16	24.6	*
2005	278	3.4	186	40	51	18.5	21	74	2.2	41	*	25	33.3	13
3-month averages														
Mar-May 2005	274	3.3	188	37	48	17.7	20	68	2.0	37	*	24	34.9	11
Apr-Jun (Q2)	278	3.4	186	40	51	18.5	21	74	2.2	41	*	25	33.3	13
May-Jul	275	3.3	184	42	49	18.0	20	71	2.1	37	10	24	34.1	13
Jun-Aug	263	3.2	176	42	44	16.7	16	74	2.2	38	10	25	34.1	12
Jul-Sep (Q3)	270	3.3	181	43	46	17.1	18	77	2.3	44	11	22	28.6	10
Aug-Oct	273	3.3	179	49	45	16.5	20	78	2.3	43	16	20	25.1	11
Sep-Nov	292	3.5	189	52	51	17.6	24	79	2.3	44	14	21	26.6	12
Oct-Dec (Q4)	294	3.6	191	52	51	17.3	23	76	2.2	42	13	21	27.6	12
Nov 2005-Jan 2006	303	3.7	205	48	53	17.5	25	79	2.3	47	11	22	27.5	14
Dec 2005-Feb 2006	322	3.9	211	53	57	17.8	24	79	2.3	48	13	19	23.6	13
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	323	3.9	209	56	58	18.0	24	86	2.5	53	13	20	22.7	12
Feb-Apr	322	3.9	203	63	57	17.6	25	92	2.7	59	13	20	21.3	10
Mar-May	319	3.8	207	61	51	16.1	26	91	2.7	59	14	19	20.6	10
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-3	0.0	-5	8	-6	-1.7	1	12	0.3	11	1	0	-3.0	-3
Percent	-0.8		-2.2	14.6	-10.0		5.3	15.0		22.2	9.3	0.4		-23.7
Over last 12 months	45	0.5	19	24	3	-1.5	6	24	0.6	21	*	-5	-14.2	-1
Percent	16.6		9.9	63.7	6.4		29.0	35.3		56.2	*	-19.9		-10.7

^a Denominator = economically active for that age group.
 * Figures are not shown as they are based on small sample sizes and therefore subject to a margin of uncertainty.
 Note: Relationship between columns: 1=3+4+5; 8=10+11+12.
 Data are revised in line with the latest interim reweighted LFS estimates.
 For more information on the improvements made to these data see www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14365

UNEMPLOYMENT C.2

Unemployment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
All		MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH
Q2 (Apr-Jun)									
1997		7.2	7.3	19.9	13.1	6.9	5.2	5.8	2.5
1998		6.3	6.4	19.9	12.0	6.2	4.3	4.7	2.9
1999		6.0	6.2	20.5	11.6	5.7	4.3	4.5	2.4
2000		5.5	5.6	19.7	10.7	5.1	3.9	4.2	2.1
2001		5.0	5.1	18.5	10.2	4.8	3.7	3.3	1.6
2002		5.2	5.2	19.9	10.2	5.0	3.6	3.5	2.4
2003		4.9	5.0	21.1	10.5	4.7	3.1	3.3	1.9
2004		4.8	4.9	21.2	10.3	4.5	3.2	3.0	1.7
2005		4.8	4.9	21.6	11.1	4.3	3.0	2.9	1.6
3-month averages									
Mar-May 2005		4.7	4.9	21.4	11.0	4.4	3.0	2.8	1.5
Apr-Jun (Q2)		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		4.7	4.8	22.3	10.8	4.2	2.9	3.0	2.0
Jul-Sep (Q3)		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		5.0	5.2	24.0	11.8	4.4	3.2	3.1	2.2
Oct-Dec (Q4)		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		5.1	5.2	25.0	11.4	4.5	3.6	3.0	2.2
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)		5.2	5.3	24.1	11.5	4.7	3.6	3.0	2.3
Feb-Apr		5.3	5.4	24.1	11.9	4.7	3.5	3.1	2.3
Mar-May		5.4	5.5	24.3	12.4	4.8	3.6	3.2	2.2
Changes									
Over last 3 months		0.3	0.3	-0.6	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Over last 12 months		0.7	0.7	3.0	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7
Male		MGSY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR	YCGQ	YCGW	MGXF	MGXI
Q2 (Apr-Jun)									
1997		8.1	8.1	21.2	15.1	7.6	5.8	6.8	3.4
1998		6.9	6.9	21.5	13.4	6.6	4.5	5.5	4.2
1999		6.7	6.8	23.5	13.1	6.0	4.8	5.3	*
2000		6.0	6.1	21.3	12.1	5.3	4.1	5.1	*
2001		5.6	5.6	21.6	11.2	5.2	3.8	4.0	*
2002		5.7	5.7	22.2	12.0	5.1	3.9	4.0	3.2
2003		5.5	5.5	23.3	12.0	4.9	3.6	3.8	*
2004		5.2	5.3	24.0	11.0	5.1	3.1	3.5	*
2005		5.1	5.2	24.4	12.4	4.5	3.0	3.2	*
3-month averages									
Mar-May 2005		5.2	5.2	23.3	12.6	4.7	3.1	3.2	*
Apr-Jun (Q2)		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		5.2	5.2	25.6	12.3	4.4	3.0	3.5	2.8
Jul-Sep (Q3)		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		5.5	5.5	27.1	13.5	4.4	3.4	3.5	2.8
Oct-Dec (Q4)		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		5.5	5.5	29.5	12.7	4.4	3.7	3.3	2.5
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)		5.6	5.7	30.3	12.9	4.7	3.8	3.4	2.4
Feb-Apr		5.7	5.8	29.7	13.6	4.7	3.7	3.3	2.4
Mar-May		5.9	5.9	30.3	14.0	4.9	3.8	3.5	2.6
Changes									
Over last 3 months		0.4	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Over last 12 months		0.7	0.7	6.9	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.2	*
Female		MGSZ	YBTK	YBVM	YBVS	YCGR	YCGX	MGXG	MGXJ
Q2 (Apr-Jun)									
1997		6.1	6.3	18.6	10.8	6.1	4.4	4.3	2.1
1998		5.6	5.7	18.2	10.4	5.8	3.9	3.3	2.2
1999		5.2	5.4	17.3	9.8	5.4	3.8	3.3	2.1
2000		4.9	5.0	18.1	9.1	4.7	3.6	3.0	1.9
2001		4.4	4.6	15.4	9.0	4.3	3.5	2.2	*
2002		4.5	4.6	17.6	8.2	4.8	3.2	2.8	2.1
2003		4.3	4.4	18.8	8.9	4.5	2.6	2.5	*
2004		4.3	4.5	18.3	9.5	3.8	3.3	2.2	*
2005		4.3	4.5	18.7	9.5	4.2	2.9	2.4	1.3
3-month averages									
Mar-May 2005		4.2	4.4	19.4	9.1	4.1	2.9	2.2	*
Apr-Jun (Q2)		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		4.2	4.3	19.0	9.0	3.9	2.7	2.4	1.5
Jul-Sep (Q3)		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		4.5	4.7	20.8	9.8	4.5	3.0	2.4	1.8
Oct-Dec (Q4)		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		4.7	4.9	20.6	9.8	4.7	3.4	2.4	2.0
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)		4.7	4.9	18.0	9.8	4.7	3.4	2.6	2.2
Feb-Apr		4.8	4.9	18.4	9.8	4.7	3.4	2.8	2.3
Mar-May		4.8	5.0	18.5	10.5	4.6	3.4	2.8	2.0
Changes									
Over last 3 months		0.1	0.1	-2.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Over last 12 months		0.6	0.6	-0.9	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	*

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.

For more information on the improvements made to these data see www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14365

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

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	11.3	11.1
1999		3.9	8.5	..	8.6	5.1	11.4	10.2	10.5
2000		3.6	6.9	4.8	8.7	4.3	12.8	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	10.1	9.0	9.5
2004		4.9	8.4	4.7	8.3	5.5	9.7	8.9	9.6
2005		5.2	8.4	5.3	7.9	4.8	8.0	8.4	9.5
2004	May	4.8	7.9	4.5	8.4	5.5	9.9	9.1	9.5
	Jun	4.9	8.0	4.7	8.4	5.4	9.9	9.1	9.6
	Jul	5.0	8.8	4.8	8.3	5.4	10.4	9.0	9.5
	Aug	4.9	8.8	4.8	8.3	5.5	10.2	8.9	9.5
	Sep	5.0	8.8	4.9	8.2	5.5	9.9	8.8	9.5
	Oct	5.0	8.4	4.7	8.3	5.2	8.8	8.7	9.5
	Nov	4.9	8.4	5.0	8.2	5.3	8.8	8.7	9.6
	Dec	5.0	8.5	5.2	8.2	5.2	8.7	8.7	9.6
	Jan	5.0	8.4	5.0	8.1	5.5	8.8	8.7	9.6
	Feb	5.0	8.4	5.2	8.0	5.3	8.7	8.6	9.6
	Mar	5.1	8.4	5.1	8.0	5.4	8.7	8.6	9.6
	Apr	5.2	8.5	5.2	8.1	5.1	8.4	8.5	9.6
2005	May	5.2	8.5	5.4	8.0	5.2	8.2	8.4	9.7
	Jun	5.2	8.5	5.5	7.9	5.1	8.1	8.3	9.6
	Jul	5.2	8.4	5.3	7.8	4.7	7.7	8.3	9.6
	Aug	5.3	8.5	5.5	7.8	4.7	7.6	8.3	9.5
	Sep	5.2	8.4	5.4	7.8	4.5	7.4	8.3	9.4
	Oct	5.2	8.4	5.4	7.9	4.2	7.5	8.3	9.3
	Nov	5.1	8.4	5.4	7.8	4.1	7.3	8.3	9.3
	Dec	5.1	8.4	5.3	7.8	4.0	7.1	8.2	9.2
	Jan	5.1	8.2	5.4	7.8	4.3	5.8	8.1	9.1
	Feb	5.1	8.3	5.4	7.8	4.3	5.6	8.0	9.1
	Mar	5.0	8.3	5.5	7.7	4.2	5.3	7.9	9.0
	Apr	4.9	8.4	..	7.5	4.0	5.1	7.7	8.9
	May	4.9	8.4	..	7.4	3.9	4.9	7.6	8.8
		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	11.0	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	12.9	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	8.0	10.4	11.4	5.1
2005		9.5	9.9	7.2	4.3	7.7	8.9	8.3	4.5
2004	May	9.6	10.5	5.9	4.6	8.1	9.8	11.7	5.1
	Jun	9.5	10.5	5.9	4.5	8.1	9.8	11.7	5.1
	Jul	9.6	10.5	6.1	4.5	7.9	10.8	11.9	5.2
	Aug	9.7	10.5	6.2	4.4	7.9	10.6	11.4	5.2
	Sep	9.6	10.5	6.2	4.5	7.9	10.4	11.1	5.2
	Oct	9.8	10.2	6.4	4.5	7.9	10.3	10.8	5.2
	Nov	9.5	10.2	6.5	4.4	7.9	10.1	10.4	5.2
	Dec	9.6	10.2	6.6	4.4	7.9	10.0	10.2	5.0
	Jan	9.7	9.9	6.7	4.3	7.8	9.6	9.6	4.5
	Feb	9.7	9.9	6.7	4.3	7.8	9.4	9.4	4.2
	Mar	9.8	9.9	6.8	4.5	7.8	9.2	9.2	4.3
	Apr	9.9	9.9	7.2	4.4	7.7	9.4	9.2	4.4
2005	May	9.5	9.9	7.1	4.4	7.7	9.2	8.7	4.5
	Jun	9.5	9.9	7.1	4.3	7.7	9.1	8.4	4.6
	Jul	9.3	10.1	7.3	4.3	7.6	9.1	8.2	4.6
	Aug	9.8	10.1	7.3	4.3	7.6	8.9	7.9	4.6
	Sep	8.6	10.1	7.4	4.4	7.6	8.7	7.5	4.7
	Oct	9.1	9.6	7.5	4.3	7.7	8.2	7.1	4.7
	Nov	9.3	9.6	7.5	4.4	7.7	8.0	6.9	4.7
	Dec	9.5	9.6	7.5	4.3	7.7	7.9	7.0	4.7
	Jan	9.1	..	7.6	4.3	..	8.1	6.8	4.7
	Feb	8.9	..	7.6	4.3	..	7.9	6.5	4.7
	Mar	8.7	..	7.4	4.3	..	7.8	6.3	4.8
	Apr	8.2	..	7.4	4.3	..	7.8	5.9	4.8
	May	8.3	..	7.3	4.3	..	7.7	5.6	4.7

- 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	..	..	18.4	8.8
1996		..	6.0	..	7.3	..	6.9	17.8	9.6
1997		..	5.0	10.9	6.8	..	6.9	16.6	9.9
1998		..	3.8	10.2	5.1	12.6	7.4	15.0	8.2
1999		..	3.2	13.4	4.5	16.3	7.3	12.5	6.7
2000		6.7	2.8	16.1	4.0	18.8	6.7	11.1	5.6
2001		7.6	2.2	18.2	4.0	19.3	6.2	10.3	4.9
2002		7.5	2.8	19.9	5.0	18.7	6.3	11.1	4.9
2003		7.6	3.7	19.6	6.2	17.6	6.7	11.1	5.6
2004		7.3	4.6	19.0	6.7	18.2	6.3	10.7	6.3
2005		7.3	4.7	17.7	7.6	16.3	6.5	9.2	..
2004	May	7.4	4.7	19.1	6.6	18.6	6.4	11.0	6.6
	Jun	7.4	4.6	19.1	6.8	18.3	6.3	11.0	6.4
	Jul	7.1	4.5	18.8	6.9	18.0	6.1	10.4	6.3
	Aug	7.0	4.4	18.6	6.9	17.8	6.1	10.5	6.2
	Sep	7.2	4.5	18.5	6.9	17.9	6.1	10.5	6.6
	Oct	7.2	4.7	18.6	7.0	17.9	6.4	10.3	6.2
	Nov	7.1	4.7	18.4	7.0	17.7	6.3	10.3	6.4
	Dec	7.2	4.7	18.3	7.1	17.5	6.3	10.3	6.4
	Jan	7.0	4.9	18.0	7.2	17.0	6.3	10.1	6.2
	Feb	7.1	4.9	18.0	7.3	16.8	6.4	10.1	6.5
	Mar	7.2	4.9	18.0	7.4	16.7	6.4	10.1	6.3
	Apr	7.3	4.9	18.1	7.4	16.4	6.2	9.3	..
2005	May	7.2	4.8	18.1	7.4	16.4	6.2	9.3	..
	Jun	7.2	4.8	18.0	7.4	16.3	6.2	9.3	..
	Jul	7.3	4.7	17.8	7.6	15.9	6.6	8.5	..
	Aug	7.3	4.6	17.7	7.7	15.9	6.5	8.5	..
	Sep	7.4	4.6	17.6	7.8	16.4	6.6	8.6	..
	Oct	7.4	4.6	17.3	7.9	16.0	6.8	8.8	..
	Nov	7.4	4.5	17.2	7.9	15.7	6.9	8.8	..
	Dec	7.7	4.4	17.0	7.8	15.6	6.8	8.8	..
	Jan	8.0	4.3	17.0	7.6	15.4	6.4	8.8	..
	Feb	8.1	4.2	16.8	7.6	15.3	6.4	8.9	..
	Mar	8.3	4.1	16.8	7.6	15.3	6.4	8.9	..
	Apr	8.4	4.0	16.5	7.6	15.5	6.5	8.3	..
	May	8.3	3.9	16.4	7.5	15.5	6.5	8.3	..

		National Statistical Offices unemployment rates							
		United Kingdom ^a	EU 25	EU 15	Eurozone	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	7.7	8.3	7.6	5.4	5.2	5.8
2003		5.0	9.1	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		4.7	8.7	7.8	8.6	6.8	4.4	4.7	5.1
2004	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	8.1	8.8	7.1	4.4	4.7	5.4
	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
2005	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	8.5	7.7	8.3	6.4	4.6	5.1	5.0
	Dec	4.9	8.5	7.7	8.3	6.5	4.4	5.0	4.9
	Jan	5.0	8.5	7.7	8.2	6.6	4.5	5.1	4.7
	Feb	5.1	8.4	7.6	8.1	6.4	4.1	5.2	4.8
	Mar	5.2	8.3	7.5	8.0	6.3	4.1	5.3	4.7
	Apr	..	8.2	7.4	8.0	6.4	4.1	5.4	4.7
	May	..	8.2	7.4	7.9	6.1	4.0	..	4.6

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
Q2 (Apr-Jun)									
1997		28,561	27,734	881	3,720	7,538	10,094	5,501	827
1998		28,509	27,709	864	3,640	7,422	10,116	5,665	800
1999		28,833	28,001	836	3,630	7,366	10,306	5,864	832
2000		29,061	28,212	838	3,634	7,243	10,479	6,018	849
2001		29,167	28,322	821	3,698	7,078	10,599	6,126	845
2002		29,420	28,517	809	3,773	6,878	10,812	6,246	903
2003		29,654	28,709	830	3,783	6,697	10,933	6,466	945
2004		29,844	28,818	810	3,908	6,587	11,046	6,467	1,026
2005		30,132	29,058	809	3,939	6,570	11,188	6,553	1,074
3-month averages									
Mar-May 2005		30,101	29,027	808	3,912	6,581	11,177	6,548	1,074
Apr-Jun (Q2)		30,132	29,058	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		30,203	29,122	785	3,944	6,572	11,244	6,577	1,081
Jul-Sep (Q3)		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		30,292	29,162	750	3,969	6,566	11,274	6,603	1,130
Oct-Dec (Q4)		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		30,399	29,241	743	3,986	6,578	11,321	6,612	1,158
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)		30,482	29,322	733	4,018	6,586	11,358	6,628	1,160
Feb-Apr		30,542	29,370	749	4,027	6,597	11,362	6,635	1,171
Mar-May		30,547	29,384	738	4,037	6,594	11,364	6,651	1,163
Changes									
Over last 3 months		149	144	-5	51	16	43	39	5
Per cent		0.5	0.5	-0.7	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4
Over last 12 months		447	357	-70	125	13	187	103	89
Per cent		1.5	1.2	-8.7	3.2	0.2	1.7	1.6	8.3
Male		MGSF	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Q2 (Apr-Jun)									
1997		15,707	15,429	439	1,996	4,180	5,446	3,368	278
1998		15,650	15,363	441	1,936	4,111	5,438	3,437	287
1999		15,790	15,495	433	1,943	4,039	5,539	3,541	295
2000		15,854	15,568	420	1,939	3,971	5,628	3,610	286
2001		15,875	15,595	421	1,966	3,887	5,654	3,667	280
2002		15,978	15,676	415	2,005	3,769	5,777	3,710	302
2003		16,177	15,838	419	2,028	3,678	5,861	3,852	339
2004		16,195	15,846	408	2,086	3,593	5,902	3,857	348
2005		16,316	15,954	409	2,111	3,580	5,957	3,897	362
3-month averages									
Mar-May 2005		16,301	15,937	405	2,101	3,582	5,950	3,900	363
Apr-Jun (Q2)		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		16,349	15,983	389	2,123	3,591	5,963	3,917	366
Jul-Sep (Q3)		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		16,430	16,037	376	2,144	3,593	5,981	3,943	392
Oct-Dec (Q4)		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	3,600	6,002	3,952	394
Dec 2005-Feb 2006		16,457	16,063	368	2,145	3,596	6,019	3,935	394
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)		16,474	16,082	362	2,148	3,596	6,036	3,940	391
Feb-Apr		16,542	16,145	376	2,156	3,610	6,043	3,960	397
Mar-May		16,541	16,145	366	2,155	3,602	6,050	3,973	395
Changes									
Over last 3 months		83	82	-2	9	5	31	38	1
Per cent		0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.3
Over last 12 months		240	208	-39	54	20	100	74	32
Per cent		1.5	1.3	-9.7	2.6	0.6	1.7	1.9	8.9
Female		MGSF	YBSM	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF
Q2 (Apr-Jun)									
1997		12,853	12,305	442	1,724	3,358	4,648	2,133	548
1998		12,859	12,346	424	1,705	3,311	4,678	2,228	514
1999		13,043	12,506	403	1,686	3,326	4,767	2,323	537
2000		13,207	12,643	418	1,695	3,271	4,851	2,408	563
2001		13,291	12,727	401	1,731	3,191	4,945	2,459	565
2002		13,443	12,841	394	1,768	3,109	5,035	2,536	601
2003		13,477	12,872	411	1,755	3,019	5,072	2,614	606
2004		13,649	12,971	403	1,821	2,994	5,143	2,610	678
2005		13,817	13,104	400	1,828	2,990	5,231	2,656	712
3-month averages									
Mar-May 2005		13,800	13,090	403	1,811	3,000	5,227	2,649	711
Apr-Jun (Q2)		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		13,854	13,139	396	1,822	2,981	5,281	2,660	715
Jul-Sep (Q3)		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	2,689	731
Sep-Nov		13,862	13,125	375	1,825	2,973	5,292	2,661	737
Oct-Dec (Q4)		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		13,941	13,177	376	1,841	2,982	5,302	2,677	764
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)		14,008	13,240	371	1,870	2,989	5,322	2,688	768
Feb-Apr		14,000	13,226	374	1,871	2,987	5,319	2,675	774
Mar-May		14,006	13,239	372	1,882	2,992	5,314	2,678	768
Changes									
Over last 3 months		65	61	-4	41	11	12	1	4
Per cent		0.5	0.5	-1.0	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5
Over last 12 months		206	149	-31	71	-7	87	29	57
Per cent		1.5	1.1	-7.7	3.9	-0.2	1.7	1.1	8.0

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.

For more information on the improvements made to these data see www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14365

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity rates^a by age

D.1

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged over 16	16-59 (M)	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
	Q2 (Apr-Jun)								
	1997	62.8	78.6	60.5	76.7	83.8	84.4	68.6	8.1
	1998	62.4	78.3	59.7	75.8	83.5	84.3	68.5	7.8
	1999	62.8	78.7	58.3	75.4	84.3	84.9	69.3	8.1
	2000	63.0	78.8	58.4	75.3	84.3	85.1	69.8	8.2
	2001	62.8	78.6	55.8	75.6	84.1	84.8	70.0	8.1
	2002	63.0	78.6	53.6	75.7	83.8	85.1	70.5	8.6
	2003	63.1	78.7	54.4	74.1	83.5	84.9	72.4	9.0
	2004	63.0	78.5	52.0	74.7	83.6	84.7	71.9	9.6
	2005	63.1	78.6	51.6	73.7	83.8	84.8	72.4	10.0
	3-month averages								
	Mar-May 2005	63.1	78.5	51.6	73.4	84.0	84.8	72.4	10.0
	Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	63.1	78.6	50.0	73.6	83.9	85.1	72.6	10.0
	Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	63.2	78.6	47.9	73.7	84.0	85.1	72.7	10.4
	Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	63.3	78.7	47.5	73.7	84.3	85.2	72.7	10.7
	Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	63.4	78.8	46.8	74.2	84.4	85.4	72.8	10.7
	Feb-Apr	63.5	78.9	47.9	74.2	84.6	85.4	72.8	10.8
	Mar-May	63.5	78.9	47.2	74.3	84.6	85.3	72.9	10.7
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0
	Over last 12 months	0.4	0.4	-4.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
Male		MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
	Q2 (Apr-Jun)								
	1997	71.8	84.8	59.3	82.3	93.9	91.9	72.3	7.6
	1998	71.2	84.1	59.9	80.8	93.6	91.5	71.8	7.7
	1999	71.5	84.5	59.4	81.1	93.5	92.2	72.3	7.9
	2000	71.4	84.4	57.5	80.6	93.6	92.4	72.5	7.6
	2001	70.9	83.9	55.8	80.7	93.3	91.5	72.8	7.3
	2002	70.8	83.8	53.7	80.5	92.7	92.0	72.9	7.8
	2003	71.1	84.2	53.6	79.1	92.5	92.1	75.0	8.7
	2004	70.6	83.6	51.1	79.3	92.0	91.6	74.5	8.8
	2005	70.5	83.4	50.8	78.3	92.1	91.4	74.6	9.0
	3-month averages								
	Mar-May 2005	70.5	83.4	50.4	78.1	92.1	91.4	74.7	9.0
	Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	70.5	83.4	48.3	78.5	92.4	91.3	74.9	9.1
	Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	70.7	83.5	46.8	78.8	92.6	91.3	75.1	9.7
	Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	70.6	83.5	45.8	78.4	92.8	91.7	74.7	9.7
	Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	70.6	83.5	45.1	78.4	92.8	91.9	74.7	9.6
	Feb-Apr	70.9	83.8	46.9	78.5	93.2	91.9	75.0	9.8
	Mar-May	70.8	83.7	45.6	78.4	93.0	91.9	75.2	9.7
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0
	Over last 12 months	0.4	0.3	-4.8	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.7
Female		MGWI	MGSQ	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	MGWR	MGWU
	Q2 (Apr-Jun)								
	1997	54.4	72.0	61.7	71.0	73.9	77.1	63.4	8.4
	1998	54.2	72.0	59.4	70.8	73.7	77.2	64.0	7.8
	1999	54.8	72.6	57.2	69.9	75.3	77.8	65.1	8.2
	2000	55.2	72.9	59.4	70.0	75.3	77.9	66.1	8.6
	2001	55.3	72.9	55.7	70.6	75.0	78.2	66.2	8.6
	2002	55.6	73.1	53.6	71.0	75.0	78.4	67.2	9.1
	2003	55.5	72.9	55.2	69.0	74.6	77.9	68.8	9.1
	2004	55.9	73.1	53.0	70.1	75.3	78.0	68.4	10.1
	2005	56.2	73.4	52.4	69.1	75.7	78.4	69.4	10.6
	3-month averages								
	Mar-May 2005	56.1	73.4	52.7	68.6	76.0	78.4	69.3	10.5
	Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	56.2	73.5	51.8	68.6	75.6	79.0	69.5	10.6
	Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	56.2	73.3	49.1	68.5	75.5	78.9	69.5	10.9
	Oct-Dec (Q4)	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
	Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	56.6	73.9	48.7	69.8	76.1	79.1	70.1	11.3
	Feb-Apr	56.6	73.7	49.1	69.8	76.1	79.0	69.8	11.4
	Mar-May	56.6	73.8	48.9	70.1	76.3	78.9	69.8	11.3
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.2	0.3	-0.4	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Over last 12 months	0.5	0.4	-3.8	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7

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

Note: Data are revised in line with the latest interim reweighted LFS estimates.
For more information on the improvements made to these data see www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14365

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 Q2 (Apr-Jun)	YBSN	BEDZ	BEEC	BEBK	BEBN	YCFO	BEEI	BEEL	YBVZ	YBWC
1997	7,550	1,370	2,538	215	2,126	92	478	732	5,185	2,365
1998	7,698	1,405	2,559	197	2,205	70	521	741	5,339	2,360
1999	7,577	1,437	2,453	173	2,184	66	520	744	5,285	2,292
2000	7,571	1,433	2,371	187	2,149	69	553	810	5,258	2,314
2001	7,717	1,505	2,399	192	2,212	33	594	790	5,526	2,191
2002	7,744	1,549	2,386	177	2,221	32	584	815	5,496	2,248
2003	7,757	1,671	2,382	192	2,104	37	571	799	5,612	2,145
2004	7,876	1,718	2,322	190	2,166	35	602	844	5,852	2,025
2005	7,928	1,767	2,330	189	2,153	33	627	830	5,845	2,084
3-month averages										
Mar-May 2005	7,934	1,777	2,326	185	2,166	36	606	838	5,864	2,070
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	7,915	1,827	2,313	188	2,118	30	620	818	5,833	2,081
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	7,940	1,852	2,342	204	2,129	30	591	792	5,897	2,042
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	7,926	1,855	2,350	199	2,118	23	594	788	5,871	2,056
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	7,866	1,852	2,314	196	2,101	22	605	776	5,844	2,023
Feb-Apr	7,840	1,845	2,326	191	2,072	24	602	779	5,800	2,040
Mar-May	7,848	1,848	2,321	193	2,097	27	578	783	5,790	2,057
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-79	-7	-29	-6	-21	5	-15	-5	-80	1
Percent	-1.0	-0.4	-1.2	-3.1	-1.0	21.2	-2.6	-0.6	-1.4	0.1
Over last 12 months	-87	71	-5	8	-69	-9	-28	-55	-74	-13
Percent	-1.1	4.0	-0.2	4.3	-3.2	-24.0	-4.6	-6.6	-1.3	-0.6
Male Q2 (Apr-Jun)	YBSO	BEEH	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
1997	2,773	684	156	108	1,193	53	321	259	1,857	916
1998	2,895	697	178	91	1,259	43	356	271	1,943	952
1999	2,851	694	174	77	1,235	39	354	277	1,928	922
2000	2,878	705	163	88	1,202	38	383	299	1,939	939
2001	2,983	731	180	91	1,242	21	405	313	2,078	905
2002	3,022	749	181	87	1,243	22	398	343	2,086	936
2003	2,961	816	180	88	1,152	20	391	333	2,066	915
2004	3,109	852	187	93	1,188	22	415	350	2,252	857
2005	3,178	878	193	100	1,195	22	431	360	2,335	843
3-month averages										
Mar-May 2005	3,179	881	190	94	1,210	21	417	366	2,330	849
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	3,179	913	189	98	1,177	21	428	353	2,314	865
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	2,300	860
Sep-Nov	3,168	909	198	107	1,164	17	419	353	2,320	848
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	3,184	922	194	98	1,173	13	433	351	2,311	873
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	3,179	924	197	99	1,158	13	444	344	2,308	871
Feb-Apr	3,131	909	197	97	1,133	15	440	341	2,268	863
Mar-May	3,144	921	191	99	1,156	16	417	345	2,264	881
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-40	-2	-3	1	-17	3	-16	-6	-47	8
Percent	-1.2	-0.2	-1.7	0.6	-1.5	25.3	-3.6	-1.7	-2.0	0.9
Over last 12 months	-35	40	1	5	-54	-5	0	-21	-67	32
Percent	-1.1	4.5	0.7	5.0	-4.5	-25.3	0.0	-5.7	-2.9	3.8
Female Q2 (Apr-Jun)	YBSP	BEBL	BEBO	BEEG	BEEJ	YCFQ	BEEP	BEEH	YBWB	YBWE
1997	4,777	687	2,382	107	933	39	156	473	3,328	1,449
1998	4,803	708	2,381	106	946	27	165	470	3,396	1,407
1999	4,727	743	2,278	97	948	27	167	467	3,357	1,370
2000	4,694	729	2,207	99	947	31	170	511	3,319	1,375
2001	4,734	774	2,212	101	970	13	188	477	3,449	1,285
2002	4,722	800	2,185	90	978	11	187	473	3,410	1,312
2003	4,776	856	2,201	104	952	18	180	466	3,546	1,230
2004	4,768	866	2,134	97	978	12	188	493	3,600	1,168
2005	4,750	889	2,137	89	959	12	197	469	3,510	1,240
3-month averages										
Mar-May 2005	4,755	896	2,136	91	956	15	189	472	3,533	1,222
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	4,736	914	2,123	90	941	*	192	466	3,520	1,216
Jul-Sep (Q3)	4,719	933	2,101	89	942	13	190	452	3,528	1,191
Aug-Oct	4,736	929	2,128	97	961	13	186	423	3,548	1,188
Sep-Nov	4,772	942	2,144	97	966	13	172	439	3,578	1,194
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	4,742	933	2,155	101	946	10	161	437	3,560	1,183
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	4,687	928	2,117	97	943	*	161	431	3,536	1,151
Feb-Apr	4,709	937	2,129	94	939	*	162	439	3,532	1,176
Mar-May	4,703	928	2,130	94	941	12	161	438	3,527	1,176
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-39	-5	-26	-7	-4	2	0	1	-33	-6
Percent	-0.8	-0.6	-1.2	-6.7	-0.5	16.1	0.3	0.2	-0.9	-0.5
Over last 12 months	-52	31	-6	3	-15	-3	-28	-34	-7	-45
Percent	-1.1	3.5	-0.3	3.6	-1.6	-22.2	-14.7	-7.2	-0.2	-3.7

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.
For more information on the improvements made to these data see www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14365

* 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 Q2 (Apr-Jun)	BEAR	BEDJ	BEDM	BEDP	BEDS	BEDV	BEDY	BEEB	BEEE	BEEM
1997	100	18.1	33.6	2.8	28.2	1.2	6.3	9.7	68.7	31.3
1998	100	18.3	33.2	2.6	28.6	0.9	6.8	9.6	69.3	30.7
1999	100	19.0	32.4	2.3	28.8	0.9	6.9	9.8	69.8	30.2
2000	100	18.9	31.3	2.5	28.4	0.9	7.3	10.7	69.4	30.6
2001	100	19.5	31.0	2.5	28.7	0.4	7.7	10.2	71.6	28.4
2002	100	20.0	30.6	2.3	28.7	0.4	7.5	10.5	71.0	29.0
2003	100	21.5	30.7	2.5	27.1	0.5	7.4	10.3	72.3	27.7
2004	100	21.8	29.5	2.4	27.5	0.4	7.6	10.7	74.3	25.7
2005	100	22.3	29.4	2.4	27.2	0.4	7.9	10.5	73.7	26.3
3-month averages										
Mar-May 2005	100	22.4	29.3	2.3	27.3	0.5	7.6	10.6	73.9	26.1
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	100	23.1	29.2	2.4	26.8	0.4	7.8	10.3	73.7	26.3
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	100	23.3	29.5	2.6	26.8	0.4	7.4	10.0	74.3	25.7
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	100	23.4	29.6	2.5	26.7	0.3	7.5	9.9	74.1	25.9
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	100	23.5	29.4	2.5	26.7	0.3	7.7	9.9	74.3	25.7
Feb-Apr	100	23.5	29.7	2.4	26.4	0.3	7.7	9.9	74.0	26.0
Mar-May	100	23.6	29.6	2.5	26.7	0.3	7.4	10.0	73.8	26.2
Male Q2 (Apr-Jun)	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
1997	100	24.6	5.6	3.9	43.0	1.9	11.6	9.3	67.0	33.0
1998	100	24.1	6.1	3.2	43.5	1.5	12.3	9.4	67.1	32.9
1999	100	24.3	6.1	2.7	43.3	1.4	12.4	9.7	67.6	32.4
2000	100	24.5	5.7	3.0	41.8	1.3	13.3	10.4	67.4	32.6
2001	100	24.5	6.0	3.1	41.6	0.7	13.6	10.5	69.7	30.3
2002	100	24.8	6.0	2.9	41.1	0.7	13.2	11.3	69.0	31.0
2003	100	27.4	6.1	3.0	38.7	0.7	13.1	11.2	69.3	30.7
2004	100	27.4	6.0	3.0	38.2	0.7	13.3	11.3	72.4	27.6
2005	100	27.6	6.1	3.1	37.6	0.7	13.6	11.3	73.5	26.5
3-month averages										
Mar-May 2005	100	27.7	6.0	3.0	38.0	0.7	13.1	11.5	73.3	26.7
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	100	28.7	6.0	3.1	37.0	0.7	13.5	11.1	72.8	27.2
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	100	28.7	6.3	3.4	36.7	0.5	13.2	11.2	73.2	26.8
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	100	29.0	6.1	3.1	36.8	0.4	13.6	11.0	72.6	27.4
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	100	29.1	6.2	3.1	36.4	0.4	14.0	10.8	72.6	27.4
Feb-Apr	100	29.0	6.3	3.1	36.2	0.5	14.1	10.9	72.4	27.6
Mar-May	100	29.3	6.1	3.1	36.7	0.5	13.3	11.0	72.0	28.0
Female Q2 (Apr-Jun)	BEGW	BEGZ	BEHC	BEHF	BEHI	BEHL	BEHO	BEBQ	BEHR	BEHU
1997	100	14.4	49.9	2.2	19.5	0.8	3.3	9.9	69.7	30.3
1998	100	14.7	49.6	2.2	19.7	0.6	3.4	9.8	70.7	29.3
1999	100	15.7	48.2	2.0	20.1	0.6	3.5	9.9	71.0	29.0
2000	100	15.5	47.0	2.1	20.2	0.7	3.6	10.9	70.7	29.3
2001	100	16.4	46.7	2.1	20.5	0.3	4.0	10.1	72.8	27.2
2002	100	16.9	46.3	1.9	20.7	0.2	4.0	10.0	72.2	27.8
2003	100	17.9	46.1	2.2	19.9	0.4	3.8	9.8	74.2	25.8
2004	100	18.2	44.8	2.0	20.5	0.2	3.9	10.3	75.5	24.5
2005	100	18.7	45.0	1.9	20.2	0.2	4.1	9.9	73.9	26.1
3-month averages										
Mar-May 2005	100	18.9	44.9	1.9	20.1	0.3	4.0	9.9	74.3	25.7
Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	100	19.3	44.8	1.9	19.9	*	4.1	9.8	74.3	25.7
Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	100	19.7	44.9	2.0	20.2	0.3	3.6	9.2	75.0	25.0
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	100	19.7	45.5	2.1	19.9	0.2	3.4	9.2	75.1	24.9
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	100	19.8	45.2	2.1	20.1	*	3.4	9.2	75.4	24.6
Feb-Apr	100	19.9	45.2	2.0	20.0	*	3.4	9.3	75.0	25.0
Mar-May	100	19.7	45.3	2.0	20.0	0.2	3.4	9.3	75.0	25.0

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

Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094Note: Data are revised in line with the latest interim reweighted LFS estimates.
For more information on the improvements made to these data see www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14365

* 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	Q2 (Apr-Jun)	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAV	YCBB	MGWA	MGWD
	1997	16,949	7,550	576	1,132	1,459	1,863	2,521	9,398
	1998	17,166	7,698	583	1,163	1,462	1,887	2,603	9,467
	1999	17,047	7,577	598	1,182	1,371	1,830	2,597	9,470
	2000	17,067	7,571	596	1,195	1,344	1,835	2,602	9,496
	2001	17,274	7,717	652	1,192	1,342	1,901	2,629	9,557
	2002	17,306	7,744	700	1,208	1,332	1,888	2,615	9,562
	2003	17,366	7,757	696	1,326	1,325	1,945	2,466	9,609
	2004	17,509	7,876	747	1,321	1,293	1,992	2,523	9,632
	2005	17,629	7,928	760	1,402	1,266	2,005	2,496	9,701
	3-month averages								
	Mar-May 2005	17,626	7,934	759	1,419	1,257	2,003	2,495	9,692
	Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	17,629	7,915	785	1,415	1,259	1,974	2,482	9,714
	Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	9,685
	Sep-Nov	17,634	7,940	817	1,415	1,253	1,979	2,475	9,694
	Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	17,620	7,926	822	1,423	1,229	1,966	2,487	9,694
	Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	17,568	7,866	831	1,400	1,218	1,940	2,477	9,702
	Feb-Apr	17,539	7,840	814	1,398	1,202	1,948	2,477	9,699
	Mar-May	17,565	7,848	825	1,397	1,201	1,957	2,468	9,717
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-56	-79	3	-26	-28	-9	-19	23
	Percent	-0.3	-1.0	0.4	-1.8	-2.3	-0.4	-0.8	0.2
	Over last 12 months	-61	-87	65	-23	-56	-45	-28	26
	Percent	-0.3	-1.1	8.6	-1.6	-4.5	-2.3	-1.1	0.3
Male	Q2 (Apr-Jun)	MGSI	YBSO	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ	YCBC	MGWB	MGWE
	1997	6,175	2,773	301	428	273	480	1,292	3,402
	1998	6,318	2,895	295	460	283	506	1,352	3,423
	1999	6,291	2,851	296	454	279	467	1,353	3,440
	2000	6,359	2,878	311	467	272	461	1,367	3,481
	2001	6,516	2,983	333	471	280	526	1,373	3,535
	2002	6,586	3,022	358	486	295	502	1,380	3,564
	2003	6,590	2,981	362	535	305	505	1,282	3,580
	2004	6,731	3,109	390	546	314	539	1,320	3,622
	2005	6,839	3,178	395	584	309	562	1,327	3,661
	3-month averages								
	Mar-May 2005	6,835	3,179	398	589	308	563	1,321	3,656
	Apr-Jun (Q2)	6,839	3,178	395	584	309	562	1,327	3,661
	May-Jul	6,844	3,179	398	577	316	561	1,328	3,661
	Jun-Aug	6,846	3,179	416	583	296	569	1,315	3,666
	Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	6,818	3,168	428	576	289	568	1,307	3,650
	Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	6,843	3,184	435	590	280	547	1,332	3,659
	Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	6,845	3,179	441	592	279	535	1,333	3,665
	Feb-Apr	6,794	3,131	426	589	263	534	1,319	3,663
	Mar-May	6,813	3,144	436	595	269	533	1,311	3,668
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-31	-40	1	5	-11	-14	-21	9
	Percent	-0.4	-1.2	0.2	0.9	-4.0	-2.5	-1.6	0.3
	Over last 12 months	-22	-35	38	6	-39	-30	-9	13
	Percent	-0.3	-1.1	9.4	1.0	-12.8	-5.3	-0.7	0.3
Female	Q2 (Apr-Jun)	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAV	YCAZ	YCBD	MGWC	MGWF
	1997	10,773	4,777	275	704	1,186	1,383	1,230	5,996
	1998	10,847	4,803	289	703	1,179	1,381	1,251	6,044
	1999	10,756	4,727	302	728	1,091	1,363	1,243	6,029
	2000	10,708	4,694	285	728	1,072	1,374	1,235	6,015
	2001	10,756	4,734	319	721	1,062	1,375	1,256	6,022
	2002	10,720	4,722	342	723	1,037	1,386	1,235	5,998
	2003	10,805	4,776	333	790	1,028	1,440	1,184	6,029
	2004	10,778	4,768	357	775	960	1,452	1,203	6,010
	2005	10,790	4,750	364	818	957	1,443	1,168	6,040
	3-month averages								
	Mar-May 2005	10,791	4,755	361	830	949	1,440	1,175	6,036
	Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	10,783	4,736	369	832	963	1,406	1,166	6,048
	Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	10,816	4,772	389	839	964	1,412	1,168	6,044
	Oct-Dec (Q4)	10,822	4,780	396	851	956	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	10,777	4,742	386	833	949	1,419	1,154	6,035
	Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	10,723	4,687	391	807	939	1,405	1,144	6,036
	Feb-Apr	10,745	4,709	388	809	939	1,414	1,159	6,036
	Mar-May	10,752	4,703	389	801	932	1,424	1,156	6,049
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-25	-39	2	-31	-17	5	2	14
	Percent	-0.2	-0.8	0.6	-3.8	-1.8	0.4	0.2	0.2
	Over last 12 months	-39	-52	28	-29	-17	-16	-18	13
	Percent	-0.4	-1.1	7.7	-3.5	-1.8	-1.1	-1.6	0.2

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.

For more information on the improvements made to these data see www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14365

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
	Q2 (Apr-Jun)								
	1997	37.2	21.4	39.5	23.3	16.2	15.6	31.4	91.9
	1998	37.6	21.7	40.3	24.2	16.5	15.7	31.5	92.2
	1999	37.2	21.3	41.7	24.6	15.7	15.1	30.7	91.9
	2000	37.0	21.2	41.6	24.7	15.7	14.9	30.2	91.8
	2001	37.2	21.4	44.2	24.4	15.9	15.2	30.0	91.9
	2002	37.0	21.4	46.4	24.3	16.2	14.9	29.5	91.4
	2003	36.9	21.3	45.6	25.9	16.5	15.1	27.6	91.0
	2004	37.0	21.5	48.0	25.3	16.4	15.3	28.1	90.4
	2005	36.9	21.4	48.4	26.3	16.2	15.2	27.6	90.0
	3-month averages								
	Mar-May 2005	36.9	21.5	48.4	26.6	16.0	15.2	27.6	90.0
	Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	36.9	21.4	50.0	26.4	16.1	14.9	27.4	90.0
	Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	36.8	21.4	52.1	26.3	16.0	14.9	27.3	89.6
	Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	36.7	21.3	52.5	26.3	15.7	14.8	27.3	89.3
	Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	36.6	21.2	53.2	25.8	15.6	14.6	27.2	89.3
	Feb-Apr	36.5	21.1	52.1	25.8	15.4	14.6	27.2	89.2
	Mar-May	36.5	21.1	52.8	25.7	15.4	14.7	27.1	89.3
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	0.0
	Over last 12 months	-0.4	-0.4	4.3	-0.9	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7
Male		YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN
	Q2 (Apr-Jun)								
	1997	28.2	15.2	40.7	17.7	6.1	8.1	27.7	92.4
	1998	28.8	15.9	40.1	19.2	6.4	8.5	28.2	92.3
	1999	28.5	15.5	40.6	18.9	6.5	7.8	27.7	92.1
	2000	28.6	15.6	42.5	19.4	6.4	7.6	27.5	92.4
	2001	29.1	16.1	44.2	19.3	6.7	8.5	27.2	92.7
	2002	29.2	16.2	46.3	19.5	7.3	8.0	27.1	92.2
	2003	28.9	15.8	46.4	20.9	7.5	7.9	25.0	91.3
	2004	29.4	16.4	48.9	20.7	8.0	8.4	25.5	91.2
	2005	29.5	16.6	49.2	21.7	7.9	8.6	25.4	91.0
	3-month averages								
	Mar-May 2005	29.5	16.6	49.6	21.9	7.9	8.6	25.3	91.0
	Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	29.5	16.6	51.7	21.5	7.6	8.7	25.1	90.9
	Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	29.3	16.5	53.2	21.2	7.4	8.7	24.9	90.3
	Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	29.4	16.5	54.2	21.6	7.2	8.3	25.3	90.3
	Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	29.4	16.5	54.9	21.6	7.2	8.1	25.3	90.4
	Feb-Apr	29.1	16.2	53.1	21.5	6.8	8.1	25.0	90.2
	Mar-May	29.2	16.3	54.4	21.6	7.0	8.1	24.8	90.3
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	0.0
	Over last 12 months	-0.4	-0.3	4.8	-0.3	-1.0	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7
Female		YBTE	YBTM	LWEZ	LWFC	LWFF	LWFI	LWFL	LWFO
	Q2 (Apr-Jun)								
	1997	45.6	28.0	38.3	29.0	26.1	22.9	36.6	91.6
	1998	45.8	28.0	40.6	29.2	26.3	22.8	36.0	92.2
	1999	45.2	27.4	42.8	30.1	24.7	22.2	34.9	91.8
	2000	44.8	27.1	40.6	30.0	24.7	22.1	33.9	91.4
	2001	44.7	27.1	44.3	29.4	25.0	21.8	33.8	91.4
	2002	44.4	26.9	46.4	29.0	25.0	21.6	32.8	90.9
	2003	44.5	27.1	44.8	31.0	25.4	22.1	31.2	90.9
	2004	44.1	26.9	47.0	29.9	24.7	22.0	31.6	89.9
	2005	43.8	26.6	47.6	30.9	24.3	21.6	30.6	89.4
	3-month averages								
	Mar-May 2005	43.9	26.6	47.3	31.4	24.0	21.6	30.7	89.5
	Apr-Jun (Q2)	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	43.8	26.5	48.2	31.4	24.4	21.0	30.5	89.4
	Jul-Sep (Q3)	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	43.8	26.7	50.9	31.5	24.5	21.1	30.5	89.1
	Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	43.6	26.5	50.7	31.2	24.1	21.1	30.1	88.8
	Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	43.4	26.1	51.3	30.2	23.9	20.9	29.9	88.7
	Feb-Apr	43.4	26.3	50.9	30.2	23.9	21.0	30.2	88.6
	Mar-May	43.4	26.2	51.1	29.9	23.7	21.1	30.2	88.7
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	-1.3	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Over last 12 months	-0.5	-0.4	3.8	-1.6	-0.3	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094Note: Data are revised in line with the latest interim reweighted LFS estimates.
For more information on the improvements made to these data see www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14365

D.4 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

March to May 2006

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Economically active			Total in employment			Unemployed			Economically inactive		
		Total	Not in FTE ^a	In FTE ^a	Total	Not in FTE ^a	In FTE ^a	Total	Not in FTE ^a	In FTE ^a	Total	Not in FTE ^a	In FTE ^a
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LEVELS													
All	16-17	738	273	465	558	187	372	180	87	93	825	116	709
	18-24	4,037	3,328	709	3,537	2,921	616	500	408	93	1,397	597	799
	All under 25	4,775	3,602	1,174	4,095	3,107	988	680	494	186	2,221	713	1,508
Male	16-17	366	171	195	255	111	144	111	60	50	436	64	372
	18-24	2,155	1,824	331	1,853	1,574	279	302	250	52	595	188	407
	All under 25	2,521	1,995	526	2,108	1,685	423	413	310	102	1,031	252	779
Female	16-17	372	102	270	303	76	228	69	26	42	389	52	337
	18-24	1,882	1,504	378	1,684	1,347	337	199	158	41	801	410	392
	All under 25	2,254	1,606	648	1,987	1,422	565	267	184	83	1,190	461	729
RATES(%)^b													
All	16-17	47.2	70.3	39.6	35.7	48.0	31.7	24.3	31.7	20.0	52.8	29.7	60.4
	18-24	74.3	84.8	47.0	65.1	74.4	40.9	12.4	12.2	13.1	25.7	15.2	53.0
	All under 25	68.3	83.5	43.8	58.5	72.0	36.8	14.2	13.7	15.8	31.7	16.5	56.2
Male	16-17	45.6	72.8	34.4	31.8	47.1	25.5	30.3	35.2	25.9	54.4	27.2	65.6
	18-24	78.4	90.7	44.8	67.4	78.2	37.8	14.0	13.7	15.7	21.6	9.3	55.2
	All under 25	71.0	88.8	40.3	59.4	75.0	32.5	16.4	15.6	19.4	29.0	11.2	59.7
Female	16-17	48.9	66.4	44.5	39.8	49.2	37.5	18.5	25.9	15.7	51.1	33.6	55.5
	18-24	70.1	78.6	49.1	62.7	70.4	43.8	10.5	10.5	10.8	29.9	21.4	50.9
	All under 25	65.4	77.7	47.1	57.7	68.8	41.0	11.9	11.4	12.9	34.6	22.3	52.9
CHANGES ON QUARTER													
LEVELS													
All	16-17	-5	-10	4	1	-4	5	-6	-6	0	3	5	-2
	18-24	51	23	28	3	-7	10	48	30	18	-26	-22	-4
	All under 25	45	13	32	4	-11	15	42	25	17	-23	-16	-6
Male	16-17	-2	-8	6	-4	-7	3	3	-1	3	1	1	0
	18-24	9	15	-5	-20	-5	-15	30	20	10	5	6	-1
	All under 25	8	7	1	-24	-12	-12	32	19	13	6	7	-1
Female	16-17	-4	-2	-2	5	3	2	-9	-5	-3	2	4	-2
	18-24	41	8	33	23	-2	26	18	10	8	-31	-28	-4
	All under 25	38	6	31	28	1	27	10	5	4	-29	-24	-5
RATES(%)^b													
All	16-17	-0.3	-1.7	0.3	0.1	-0.5	0.3	-0.6	-0.9	-0.3	0.3	1.7	-0.3
	18-24	0.6	0.6	1.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	1.0	0.8	2.0	-0.6	-0.6	-1.1
	All under 25	0.4	0.4	0.8	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	1.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.8
Male	16-17	-0.2	-1.2	0.7	-0.5	-1.7	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.2	1.2	-0.7
	18-24	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-1.1	-1.1	-1.7	1.3	1.0	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
	All under 25	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.9	-1.0	-0.9	1.2	0.9	2.5	0.1	0.3	-0.1
Female	16-17	-0.4	-2.2	-0.1	0.7	1.4	0.5	-2.1	-4.5	-1.2	0.4	2.2	0.1
	18-24	1.3	1.2	2.5	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.7	0.6	1.2	-1.3	-1.2	-2.5
	All under 25	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.9	-1.0	-1.4

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.

For more information on the improvements made to these data see www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14365

E.1 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index by main industrial sector

Seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992		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	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
	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	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	120.9	4.6	4.4	120.3	4.1	4.4	122.8	4.8	4.6	123.0	4.9	4.7
	Feb	119.8	5.2	4.6	120.7	4.1	4.3	123.3	4.6	4.6	123.4	4.6	4.6
	Mar R	120.0	3.7	4.5	121.1	3.9	4.1	123.3	4.2	4.6	123.4	4.2	4.6
	Apr R	120.7	4.3	4.4	121.7	4.2	4.1	124.6	5.1	4.7	124.6	5.0	4.6
2005	May R	120.6	3.9	4.0	121.7	3.9	4.0	127.2	7.1	5.5	125.4	5.1	4.8
	Jun	121.1	4.0	4.1	122.2	3.9	4.0	125.0	4.3	5.5	125.2	4.4	4.8
	Jul	121.6	4.5	4.2	122.8	4.1	4.0	125.2	4.4	5.3	125.3	4.1	4.6
	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	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	124.6	3.0	3.5	125.0	3.9	3.8	127.9	4.2	4.4	127.9	4.0	4.1
	Feb	125.8	5.0	4.1	125.3	3.8	3.8	128.3	4.1	4.3	128.2	3.8	4.0
	Mar R	125.3	4.4	4.2	125.6	3.8	3.9	128.7	4.4	4.2	128.5	4.1	4.0
	Apr R	125.1	3.6	4.4	126.1	3.6	3.7	128.2	2.9	3.8	127.8	2.6	3.5
	May P	125.8	4.3	4.1	126.5	3.9	3.8	131.8	3.7	3.7	128.4	2.4	3.0
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 SIC1992		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	JQEJ
2004	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
	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	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	119.9	4.3	4.2	119.6	4.0	4.3	120.4	4.3	4.4	119.7	4.0	4.4
	Feb	119.1	5.4	4.5	120.0	4.0	4.2	118.7	6.1	4.9	120.3	4.4	4.4
	Mar R	119.2	3.7	4.5	120.5	3.9	3.9	118.9	3.8	4.7	120.8	4.4	4.3
	Apr R	119.8	4.1	4.4	120.8	3.9	3.9	119.7	4.4	4.8	121.0	4.2	4.3
2005	May R	119.3	3.3	3.7	120.8	3.5	3.8	119.1	3.5	3.9	121.0	3.8	4.1
	Jun	120.2	3.9	3.8	121.4	3.8	3.7	120.1	4.2	4.1	121.5	3.9	3.9
	Jul	120.7	4.6	3.9	122.3	4.1	3.8	120.6	5.0	4.3	122.6	4.5	4.0
	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	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	123.5	3.0	3.4	124.3	4.0	3.7	123.4	2.4	3.1	124.2	3.8	3.6
	Feb	125.4	5.3	4.1	124.6	3.8	3.8	125.2	5.4	3.9	124.3	3.3	3.5
	Mar R	124.5	4.4	4.2	124.9	3.7	3.8	124.4	4.6	4.1	124.8	3.3	3.5
	Apr R	124.2	3.7	4.5	125.5	3.9	3.8	123.8	3.4	4.5	125.5	3.7	3.4
	May P	124.8	4.6	4.3	126.0	4.3	4.0	124.5	4.6	4.2	126.0	4.1	3.7
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	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	117.4	3.5	3.3	118.4	3.9	3.8	117.8	3.6	3.3	118.9	4.0	3.9
	Jan	117.7	3.2	3.2	118.4	3.4	3.7	117.8	3.1	3.2	118.9	3.6	3.8
	Feb	118.5	3.5	3.4	118.8	3.6	3.6	118.4	3.5	3.4	119.3	3.7	3.7
	Mar R	119.3	3.4	3.4	119.3	3.1	3.4	120.0	3.9	3.5	119.8	3.2	3.5
	Apr R	118.6	2.9	3.3	119.5	3.3	3.3	118.7	2.9	3.4	119.8	3.4	3.4
2005	May R	118.3	2.2	2.8	119.6	2.9	3.1	118.7	2.3	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	2.7	120.6	3.4	3.3
	Jul	119.8	3.4	2.8	120.8	3.2	3.1	120.1	3.4	2.9	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	123.0	4.8	4.4	123.1	4.0	4.1	122.9	4.4	4.4	123.5	3.9	4.1
	Jan	123.3	4.8	4.6	123.8	4.6	4.2	123.6	5.0	4.6	124.3	4.5	4.2
	Feb	124.0	4.7	4.7	124.5	4.7	4.4	124.6	5.2	4.9	125.0	4.8	4.4
	Mar R	124.7	4.5	4.7	124.5	4.4	4.5	125.3	4.4	4.9	125.1	4.4	4.6
	Apr R	125.8	6.0	5.1	125.1	4.7	4.6	126.0	6.2	5.2	125.7	4.9	4.7
	May P	125.5	6.0	5.5	125.6	5.0	4.7	125.7	5.9	5.5	126.0	5.0	4.8
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	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	119.3	4.2	4.5	120.4	4.6	4.6
	Jan	120.9	4.5	4.5	120.6	4.3	4.5
	Feb	120.0	5.8	4.9	121.2	4.4	4.4
	Mar R	120.2	3.8	4.7	121.5	4.3	4.3
	Apr R	120.8	4.5	4.7	122.1	4.4	4.4
2005	May R	120.9	4.4	4.2	122.2	4.2	4.3
	Jun	121.4	4.3	4.4	122.5	4.0	4.2
	Jul	121.8	4.9	4.5	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	124.0	3.9	3.3	124.8	3.6	3.7
	Jan	124.4	2.9	3.4	125.2	3.9	3.8
	Feb	126.0	5.1	3.9	125.4	3.5	3.7
	Mar R	125.6	4.5	4.1	125.8	3.5	3.6
	Apr R	124.7	3.2	4.2	126.2	3.4	3.5
	May P	125.9	4.2	3.9	126.7	3.7	3.5
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
2002)	averages	112.7	106.8	108.5	108.2	108.3	106.6	109.1	109.4	103.3	110.5
2003)		118.2	112.6	112.4	112.8	112.1	110.5	112.8	112.2	106.4	113.6
2004)		122.7	117.5	117.6	117.1	118.3	115.6	117.1	115.8	110.8	119.8
2005)		125.3	123.1	121.9	119.3	120.0	120.9	121.6	120.2	114.1	124.0
2003	May	115.7	112.3	113.5	111.2	111.3	111.2	113.1	111.6	107.0	111.9
	Jun	116.7	111.5	112.1	112.7	112.8	110.8	113.2	112.3	105.4	114.0
	Jul	117.1	114.3	112.0	116.0	112.5	111.4	113.3	112.5	107.3	113.6
	Aug	118.1	114.8	112.5	113.6	113.1	109.7	112.3	112.3	108.5	111.0
	Sep	120.4	114.4	112.6	114.8	113.5	111.4	112.8	113.1	106.9	114.9
	Oct	118.6	112.9	112.8	114.0	113.1	112.3	113.7	113.4	107.4	115.2
	Nov	119.2	113.3	113.2	113.6	114.1	112.1	114.6	113.8	108.2	116.2
	Dec	122.7	115.1	115.8	115.8	115.0	110.9	114.5	114.3	108.0	117.1
2004	Jan	119.8	114.1	115.1	115.1	113.5	113.4	114.1	114.1	109.4	116.3
	Feb	120.7	116.2	114.5	114.3	116.1	113.1	114.2	114.5	108.9	117.5
	Mar	119.6	114.5	115.8	116.4	117.1	115.2	115.7	115.5	109.7	119.8
	Apr	123.7	115.1	117.2	114.4	117.7	113.2	116.7	115.2	112.1	119.2
	May	120.1	116.0	118.7	116.1	118.1	115.3	117.2	116.4	111.0	118.7
	Jun	123.9	116.2	117.6	117.6	119.5	115.5	117.1	116.0	113.3	119.5
	Jul	122.5	116.1	117.8	119.6	119.0	117.3	118.3	116.3	111.4	120.4
	Aug	120.5	114.6	118.0	117.2	118.9	116.7	117.5	115.2	110.9	119.7
	Sep	123.4	115.9	117.4	118.4	118.1	116.7	117.2	115.9	109.5	120.7
	Oct	122.5	127.3	118.1	118.5	120.4	117.6	118.6	116.2	111.3	121.4
2005	Jan	125.1	120.4	119.4	118.1	120.9	118.5	119.0	116.2	111.2	121.8
	Feb	121.5	123.6	118.3	116.1	121.0	119.1	119.5	117.3	111.6	120.4
	Mar	124.8	120.4	121.8	118.3	122.0	118.4	120.0	117.5	110.9	121.7
	Apr	124.3	123.1	120.7	119.0	118.8	120.9	121.2	118.8	113.4	122.3
	May	120.9	123.3	121.8	118.1	118.3	120.0	121.3	119.3	113.4	123.1
	Jun	125.9	122.4	120.7	121.0	119.4	121.4	121.3	120.4	115.6	124.4
	Jul	122.2	122.1	121.2	119.1	118.5	122.2	122.7	120.3	115.3	125.1
	Aug	122.5	122.5	122.0	117.0	119.7	122.2	121.7	121.0	115.2	123.3
	Sep	131.7	123.5	122.6	118.9	119.2	123.2	122.5	122.1	113.7	125.7
	Oct	130.3	125.2	123.1	121.6	119.4	122.9	123.6	122.3	115.2	126.2
2006	Jan	126.8	125.6	125.2	121.9	121.1	122.1	123.1	122.9	116.1	128.1
	Feb	127.6	125.1	126.2	122.4	121.3	120.0	123.6	124.2	117.8	126.4
	Mar	129.0	127.4	125.0	122.1	121.3	124.0	123.0	124.1	115.7	126.6
	Apr	132.0	124.9	124.3	123.1	121.6	124.5	124.7	124.7	116.3	127.6
	May	133.0	126.1	125.2	121.4	121.1	125.7	125.2	125.1	115.2	127.0
	Jun	141.3	127.6	129.4	122.5	122.1	125.2	126.4	125.2	114.2	126.6
	Jul	140.2	130.1	128.7	123.2	122.6	126.8	126.6	125.9	118.4	127.1
Percent change on the year											
		JVVT	JVVU	JVVV	JVWV	JVVX	JVVY	JVVZ	JVWA	JVWB	JVWC
2004	May	3.8	3.3	4.6	4.4	6.1	3.7	3.6	4.3	3.7	6.1
	Jun	6.2	4.2	4.9	4.4	5.9	4.3	3.5	3.3	7.5	4.8
	Jul	4.6	1.6	5.2	3.1	5.8	5.2	4.4	3.4	3.7	6.0
	Aug	2.0	-0.1	4.9	3.2	5.1	6.3	4.6	2.5	2.3	7.8
	Sep	2.4	1.3	4.3	3.1	4.1	4.8	3.9	2.5	2.4	5.1
	Oct	3.2	12.8	4.7	4.0	6.4	4.7	4.3	2.5	3.7	5.4
	Nov	6.7	8.1	5.7	4.4	5.4	4.5	3.8	2.6	2.5	4.9
	Dec	4.5	5.4	5.3	3.2	5.4	4.9	4.2	2.5	2.9	4.3
2005	Jan	4.4	5.6	3.8	2.6	6.5	4.5	4.3	1.9	1.6	4.8
	Feb	0.7	6.4	3.4	1.6	4.2	5.3	4.6	2.5	2.4	2.5
	Mar	4.3	5.2	5.2	1.6	4.2	2.8	3.8	1.7	1.1	1.6
	Apr	0.5	7.0	3.0	4.1	0.9	6.8	3.9	3.2	1.2	2.7
	May	0.6	6.3	2.6	1.7	0.2	4.0	3.6	2.5	2.2	3.7
	Jun	1.6	5.4	2.7	2.9	-0.1	5.2	3.6	3.7	2.0	4.1
	Jul	-0.2	5.2	2.9	-0.4	-0.4	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.9
	Aug	1.6	6.9	3.4	-0.2	0.7	4.7	3.6	5.0	3.9	3.1
	Sep	6.8	6.5	4.5	0.4	0.9	5.5	4.5	5.3	3.9	4.1
	Oct	6.4	-1.7	4.3	2.6	-0.8	4.5	4.2	5.3	3.5	3.9
2006	Jan	-0.3	2.6	4.7	2.8	0.8	4.3	3.5	5.2	4.7	5.1
	Feb	-0.4	3.2	3.5	2.5	0.0	3.2	3.6	6.0	6.0	3.4
	Mar	3.1	5.8	4.7	3.3	0.3	4.7	3.4	6.7	4.1	3.9
	Apr	8.6	1.0	5.0	6.1	0.6	4.5	4.3	6.4	4.2	6.0
	May	6.6	4.7	2.8	2.6	-0.7	6.2	4.3	6.5	3.9	4.4
	Jun	13.7	3.6	7.2	2.9	2.8	3.6	4.2	5.4	0.7	3.4
	Jul	16.0	5.6	5.7	4.4	3.7	5.7	4.3	5.5	4.5	3.2
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.

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.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	
108.8	113.0	116.2	112.0	112.8	113.0	113.1	114.7	118.0	106.2	2003	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
119.8	115.8	127.8	124.6	123.1	125.4	129.5	125.0	135.9	118.8		Feb
119.8	116.6	130.9	125.3	123.9	126.2	127.5	125.8	136.2	120.2		Mar
120.9	117.9	131.8	127.2	126.4	127.3	127.9	127.8	136.5	122.0		Apr R
120.8	120.1	133.2	127.6	126.2	127.4	128.0	127.0	137.4	122.2		May P
Per cent change on the year											
JVWD	JVWE	JVWF	JVYJ	JVYK	JVYL	JVYM	JVYN	JVYO	JVYP		
4.0	1.3	4.2	5.2	2.0	5.0	4.4	3.9	6.8	4.2	2004	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
4.0	0.3	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	3.4	5.5	3.8		Feb
2.5	0.8	3.3	3.6	1.9	4.6	1.3	4.3	5.7	3.0		Mar
3.0	0.0	4.6	3.9	4.5	4.3	2.9	3.0	2.7	5.8		Apr R
2.7	3.2	5.4	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.1	2.8	3.4	4.6		May 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;

B = sampling variability between 2 and 5 percentage points;

C = sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points; and

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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.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	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
	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
2004	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	114.1	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
	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
2005	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
	Jan	126.1	130.8	117.0	123.7	117.4	127.8	123.4	120.4	113.7	123.9
	Feb	129.2	131.0	120.8	123.6	121.2	125.4	132.1	121.0	115.7	125.2
	Mar	130.5	160.6	132.4	125.5	146.2	130.5	135.4	127.2	118.8	130.3
	Apr R	138.9	150.4	127.2	124.4	121.1	132.3	130.4	121.8	116.9	122.8
	May P	137.3	131.6	122.5	124.4	113.3	130.0	126.8	122.3	121.4	123.0
Percent change on the year											
		JVYQ	JVYR	JVYS	JVYT	JVYU	JVYV	JVYW	JVYX	JVYY	JVYZ
2004	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
	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
2005	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
	Jan	2.2	1.5	4.2	5.7	-0.4	4.2	4.0	7.7	3.4	2.1
	Feb	8.1	-4.6	5.7	5.9	-0.3	2.5	6.3	6.6	-1.4	4.6
	Mar	3.6	7.9	2.5	7.1	-2.8	4.4	7.3	5.8	6.0	1.2
	Apr R	13.8	9.1	8.8	6.2	-1.2	4.8	5.7	6.6	2.9	1.9
	May P	16.4	10.4	6.9	7.2	-2.1	8.4	5.8	6.0	5.9	0.4
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

^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.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	2002)
111.3	110.9	119.2	111.3	105.2	109.7	113.1	115.2	119.3	108.4	2003)
115.4	113.9	125.7	117.7	109.8	114.3	119.3	126.6	126.6	115.6	2004)
119.3	116.6	131.5	124.6	114.4	118.4	124.1	123.8	132.5	120.3	2005)
109.1	111.6	120.0	110.6	93.7	109.1	112.5	114.4	118.1	107.8	2003 May
111.6	112.1	118.1	117.8	92.0	110.5	112.2	115.6	119.1	108.2	Jun
110.1	112.1	119.4	111.8	97.6	110.7	113.3	116.8	121.9	109.8	Jul
107.8	111.7	119.3	110.4	90.4	108.5	114.4	117.4	122.3	108.2	Aug
108.3	112.6	118.5	110.8	90.3	108.1	113.7	117.9	120.6	106.2	Sep
110.4	110.3	118.7	111.3	91.7	109.4	113.8	116.5	120.9	108.9	Oct
112.7	109.2	120.1	112.1	92.3	108.6	117.1	116.1	121.2	107.6	Nov
118.3	113.8	127.8	115.6	101.7	112.3	115.5	116.9	122.0	110.5	Dec
114.1	111.3	120.7	113.5	164.8	112.1	114.7	115.0	122.3	113.8	2004 Jan
113.7	112.8	123.1	115.1	149.5	113.6	115.6	115.8	121.5	113.2	Feb
122.4	115.4	122.8	116.4	151.6	121.1	115.7	115.9	122.1	113.4	Mar
113.6	114.9	122.6	115.8	99.4	113.7	116.8	118.5	125.7	111.1	Apr
111.1	113.2	125.1	116.5	93.9	115.1	117.4	118.9	126.0	112.4	May
114.7	115.1	124.0	126.1	93.3	113.4	117.3	118.7	130.1	120.9	Jun
114.1	114.0	126.2	117.0	92.1	114.8	117.5	119.3	128.3	116.4	Jul
113.2	114.1	126.6	116.8	90.9	112.7	121.2	123.0	128.0	115.3	Aug
113.9	114.6	125.6	117.3	90.5	111.5	121.1	122.9	128.5	115.6	Sep
114.1	113.8	128.5	118.3	96.3	112.5	120.1	121.3	128.7	116.2	Oct
116.5	112.4	127.8	118.8	93.2	113.4	121.4	120.5	129.2	120.0	Nov
123.7	114.8	135.6	121.0	101.7	117.7	122.3	121.6	129.3	119.1	Dec
117.0	117.0	128.6	118.2	163.7	117.7	119.6	121.7	129.1	119.5	2005 Jan
118.9	117.5	132.0	121.6	173.7	117.3	121.1	120.7	129.2	116.0	Feb
126.3	118.7	134.5	121.7	156.0	124.5	125.3	120.4	129.3	123.7	Mar
120.8	119.0	129.4	122.6	101.0	117.3	123.6	123.9	133.0	118.3	Apr
116.6	115.9	131.5	131.6	96.2	116.9	122.3	123.2	132.9	120.2	May
118.1	116.9	129.9	133.3	96.9	118.3	122.2	123.6	134.0	127.8	Jun
118.7	117.2	130.2	125.5	97.0	120.7	124.2	124.3	133.0	122.2	Jul
115.3	116.9	130.9	121.4	96.1	117.1	126.4	125.9	133.0	120.3	Aug
115.5	114.1	128.5	122.8	94.8	115.3	124.6	126.5	132.8	119.7	Sep
119.9	115.6	129.8	122.0	93.1	116.0	125.2	126.0	133.4	116.3	Oct
121.3	114.3	131.7	123.6	96.4	117.1	126.6	124.5	134.9	117.2	Nov
123.8	116.1	140.5	130.4	108.1	122.8	129.0	125.1	134.8	122.8	Dec
121.1	118.0	129.9	123.6	168.7	120.9	125.5	124.4	135.2	121.1	2006 Jan
121.4	115.6	134.7	124.1	209.8	121.1	129.1	124.8	135.9	121.1	Feb
129.6	122.2	136.5	125.7	175.6	129.8	127.5	125.5	137.1	123.3	Mar
121.0	119.3	134.5	124.3	105.4	122.9	127.9	127.4	136.4	123.2	Apr R
119.0	119.7	138.6	139.0	103.5	122.5	127.8	126.7	137.2	125.1	May P
Per cent change on the year										
JVZA	JVZB	JVZC	JVZD	JVZE	JVZF	JVZG	JVZH	JVZI	JVZJ	
1.8	1.4	4.3	5.3	0.2	5.5	4.4	3.9	6.7	4.3	2004 May
2.8	2.7	5.0	7.1	1.4	2.6	4.6	2.7	9.3	11.8	Jun
3.6	1.7	5.7	4.7	-5.6	3.7	3.7	2.2	5.3	6.0	Jul
5.1	2.1	6.1	5.8	0.6	3.8	5.9	4.7	4.6	6.6	Aug
5.2	1.7	6.0	5.9	0.2	3.1	6.5	4.2	6.6	8.8	Sep
3.3	3.2	8.3	6.3	4.9	2.8	5.5	4.1	6.5	6.7	Oct
3.4	2.9	6.4	6.0	1.0	4.4	3.7	3.8	6.6	11.4	Nov
4.6	0.9	6.1	4.7	0.0	4.8	5.8	4.1	6.0	7.8	Dec
2.5	5.1	6.5	4.1	-0.7	4.9	4.3	5.8	5.6	5.0	2005 Jan
4.6	4.2	7.3	5.7	16.2	3.2	4.8	4.2	6.4	2.5	Feb
3.2	2.9	9.6	4.5	2.9	2.8	8.3	3.9	5.9	9.1	Mar
6.3	3.5	5.5	5.9	1.6	3.2	5.8	4.5	5.7	6.5	Apr
5.0	2.4	5.1	13.0	2.4	1.6	4.2	3.6	5.5	6.9	May
2.9	1.6	4.8	5.7	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.1	2.9	5.7	Jun
4.0	2.8	3.2	7.3	5.3	5.1	5.6	4.2	3.7	5.0	Jul
1.8	2.4	3.4	4.0	5.8	3.9	4.3	2.3	3.9	4.3	Aug
1.5	-0.4	2.3	4.6	4.8	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.5	Sep
5.1	1.5	1.0	3.1	-3.3	3.1	4.3	3.9	3.7	0.1	Oct
4.1	1.7	3.1	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	4.4	-2.3	Nov
0.1	1.2	3.6	7.7	6.3	4.3	5.5	2.9	4.3	3.1	Dec
3.5	0.9	1.0	4.6	3.1	2.8	4.9	2.3	4.7	1.3	2006 Jan
2.1	-1.6	2.0	2.0	20.8	3.2	6.6	3.4	5.2	4.4	Feb
2.6	2.9	1.5	3.3	12.6	4.3	1.7	4.2	6.1	-0.3	Mar
0.2	0.2	4.0	1.4	4.3	4.8	3.5	2.9	2.6	4.2	Apr R
2.0	3.3	5.3	5.6	7.6	4.7	4.5	2.9	3.2	4.0	May P
± 7.0	± 3.2	± 5.0	± 4.8	± 28.3	± 3.7	± 4.3	± 1.1	± 1.2	± 8.2	Sampling variability ^b
C	B	B	B	D	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;
 - 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	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
	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
2005	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
	Jan	127.2	124.8	3.1	3.9	126.8	127.2	3.8	3.7
	Feb	131.6	124.8	5.4	4.0	128.5	128.8	5.1	4.9
	Mar	133.2	125.3	4.5	3.7	128.0	128.3	4.1	3.9
	Apr R	124.1	126.5	3.4	3.6	129.3	129.3	3.0	2.6
2006	May P	124.5	126.9	4.4	4.0	133.9	129.3	3.8	2.5
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	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
	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
2005	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
	Jan	127.4	124.2	3.0	3.9	129.2	124.3	2.6	3.8
	Feb	132.5	123.8	5.5	3.8	135.1	123.4	5.7	3.3
	Mar	134.6	124.6	4.7	3.7	135.3	124.4	4.8	3.3
	Apr R	122.8	125.8	3.5	3.9	121.5	125.8	3.1	3.7
2006	May P	122.3	126.3	4.5	4.3	121.6	126.2	4.5	4.1
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

EARNINGS E.4

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

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 (%)	
		Including bonuses	Excluding bonus	Including bonuses	Excluding bonuses	Including bonuses	Excluding bonuses	Including bonuses	Excluding bonuses
		LNMO	LRGD	LOUL	LOJJ	LNMN	LRGC	LOUK	LOJI
2000=100									
2004	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
	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
2005	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
	Jan	121.7	123.3	4.6	4.4	121.9	123.6	4.8	4.4
	Feb	125.2	124.0	4.6	4.6	125.5	124.4	5.3	4.7
	Mar	133.0	124.4	5.1	4.5	133.0	124.8	5.0	4.5
	Apr R	126.9	125.3	5.6	4.4	126.8	125.8	5.6	4.7
	May P	124.2	126.0	5.8	4.9	124.2	126.2	5.7	4.9
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 (%)	
		Including bonuses	Excluding bonus	Including bonuses	Excluding bonuses
		LNMP	LRGE	LOUM	LOJK
2000=100					
2004	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
	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
2005	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
	Jan	128.6	125.1	2.8	3.7
	Feb	133.4	124.8	5.5	3.7
	Mar	133.5	125.4	4.6	3.5
	Apr R	123.5	126.7	3.0	3.4
	May P	124.6	127.1	4.3	3.7
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 2003=100		LNNQ	Per cent change from a year earlier	LNNK	Per cent change from a year earlier
			LOJF		LOJE
	1995	91.2	5.8	81.5	1.6
	1996	95.0	4.2	82.4	1.1
	1997	97.6	2.6	84.7	2.8
	1998	100.8	3.3	88.1	4.0
	1999	100.3	-0.5	90.4	2.6
	2000	98.8	-1.4	92.9	2.8
	2001	99.6	0.8	96.5	4.0
	2002	101.1	1.5	98.2	1.7
	2003	100.0	-1.1	100.0	1.8
	2004	97.5	-2.5	101.2	1.2
	2005	98.6	1.1	103.9	2.6
	2003 Q2	100.4	-1.5	100.0	1.9
	Q3	99.6	-0.9	100.6	2.3
	Q4	98.1	-3.2	100.2	1.3
	2004 Q1	97.9	-3.9	100.3	1.2
	Q2	97.5	-2.9	100.9	0.9
	Q3	97.6	-2.0	101.3	0.6
	Q4	96.8	-1.3	102.4	2.2
	2005 Q1	98.2	0.3	103.1	2.8
	Q2	97.7	0.2	103.4	2.5
	Q3	98.4	0.8	104.1	2.8
	Q4	99.9	3.2	104.8	2.3
	2006 Q1	99.8	1.6	105.3	2.1
	2004 May	97.5	-3.4		
	Jun	97.7	-2.6		
	Jul	98.5	-0.9		
	Aug	97.7	-2.4		
	Sep	96.6	-2.7		
	Oct	97.4	-0.5		
	Nov	96.3	-2.5		
	Dec	96.7	-1.0		
	2005 Jan	97.0	-0.8		
	Feb	97.2	-0.9		
	Mar	100.4	2.6		
	Apr	98.0	0.8		
	May	97.5	0.0		
	Jun	97.5	-0.2		
	Jul	97.5	-0.9		
	Aug	98.4	0.6		
	Sep	99.4	2.9		
	Oct	100.1	2.7		
	Nov	99.9	3.7		
	Dec	99.9	3.3		
	2006 Jan	99.5	2.6		
	Feb	100.2	3.1		
	Mar	99.7	-0.7		
	Apr	100.4	2.4		
	May P	99.8	2.3		
Three months ending	2004 May	97.6	-3.5		
	Jun	97.5	-2.9		
	Jul	97.9	-2.3		
	Aug	98.0	-2.0		
	Sep	97.6	-2.0		
	Oct	97.3	-1.9		
	Nov	96.8	-1.9		
	Dec	96.8	-1.3		
	2005 Jan	96.7	-1.4		
	Feb	96.9	-0.9		
	Mar	98.2	0.3		
	Apr	98.5	0.8		
	May	98.7	1.1		
	Jun	97.7	0.2		
	Jul	97.5	-0.4		
	Aug	97.8	-0.2		
	Sep	98.4	0.8		
	Oct	99.3	2.1		
	Nov	99.8	3.1		
	Dec	99.9	3.2		
	2006 Jan	99.7	3.2		
	Feb	99.8	3.0		
	Mar	99.8	1.6		
	Apr	100.1	1.6		
	May P	100.0	1.3		

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer Helpline: 01633 819050

a Wages and salaries per unit of output.

P Provisional

Note: The reference year for Whole economy, Production and Manufacturing industries is now 2003. Indices have been rebased to a 2003 = 100 basis reflecting the updating of the Index of Production (IOP) weights.
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.

AVERAGE EARNINGS

International comparisons index for manufacturing

E.31

Seasonally adjusted

2000=100	Great Britain	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Spain	Sweden	United States
Annual averages														
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001	104.3	102.8	101.6	104.3	104.5	101.5	..	108.7	101.9	99.9	103.9	104.1	102.9	103.0
2002	108.0	105.4	104.4	108.5	108.1	103.2	..	115.0	104.7	98.6	107.7	109.3	106.5	106.8
2003	111.9	107.4	107.8	113.0	111.0	105.7	..	120.8	107.4	101.2	110.5	114.7	109.6	109.9
2004	116.0	109.8	110.7	116.6	114.0	107.9	..	126.4	110.5	102.9	112.3	119.3	112.5	112.3
2005	120.2	112.5	112.7	119.7	117.4	109.0	..	130.9	113.5	103.8	113.3	123.5	115.9	115.7
Quarterly averages														
2003 Q2	110.9	106.9	107.1	112.3	110.6	105.5	..	120.4	106.5	101.6	110.1	116.0	109.3	109.5
Q3	112.3	107.7	108.9	113.6	111.4	106.0	..	121.0	108.3	100.7	110.7	115.9	109.9	110.2
Q4	113.5	108.2	109.4	114.6	112.2	106.5	..	122.2	108.7	101.7	111.2	114.9	110.9	110.9
2004 Q1	114.7	109.0	109.3	115.3	112.8	107.2	..	123.8	109.4	102.7	111.5	116.9	111.0	111.5
Q2	115.8	109.4	110.6	116.2	113.6	108.0	..	125.8	110.4	103.2	112.3	118.4	112.2	112.4
Q3	116.1	110.1	111.2	117.0	114.6	107.7	..	127.8	110.7	102.9	112.4	119.2	113.1	113.3
Q4	117.2	110.8	111.7	117.7	115.2	108.5	..	128.3	111.5	103.2	112.8	122.3	113.8	113.9
2005 Q1	118.8	111.5	112.3	118.6	116.0	108.8	..	130.6	112.9	103.2	113.0	123.6	114.4	114.6
Q2	118.8	112.2	112.3	119.2	116.9	108.9	..	129.8	113.0	103.6	113.0	120.5	112.7	115.4
Q3	120.9	112.8	112.8	120.1	117.8	108.9	..	131.1	113.7	102.9	113.5	123.9	116.0	116.0
Q4	122.4	113.4	113.4	121.0	118.7	109.4	..	132.3	114.4	104.8	113.8	125.7	117.5	116.6
2006 Q1	124.5	113.9	113.1	..	..	109.3	..	..	115.7	103.4	114.8	..	117.0	116.8
Q2	..	114.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly averages														
2004 May	116.0	..	111.1	..	..	..	..	..	110.5	103.4	112.3	..	112.6	112.3
Jun	116.0	..	111.0	..	..	..	..	..	110.6	103.5	112.4	..	111.9	112.5
Jul	116.1	..	111.5	..	..	..	..	..	110.6	102.7	112.3	..	113.2	112.7
Aug	116.0	..	111.0	..	..	..	..	..	110.6	102.6	112.4	..	113.0	113.2
Sep	116.2	..	111.0	..	..	..	..	..	110.8	103.3	112.6	..	113.3	113.8
Oct	116.8	..	110.8	..	..	..	..	..	111.1	102.9	112.7	..	114.3	113.7
Nov	117.1	..	111.9	..	..	..	..	..	111.3	104.2	112.8	..	113.7	113.8
Dec	117.8	..	112.3	..	..	..	..	..	112.2	102.6	112.9	..	113.5	114.2
2005 Jan	117.8	..	111.9	..	..	..	..	..	113.0	102.3	112.9	..	114.4	114.4
Feb	118.4	..	112.4	..	..	..	..	..	112.7	103.0	112.9	..	114.3	114.7
Mar	120.0	..	112.7	..	..	..	..	..	113.0	104.2	113.0	..	114.7	114.7
Apr	118.7	..	112.8	..	..	..	..	..	112.8	103.5	113.0	..	114.5	115.1
May	118.7	..	112.1	..	..	..	..	..	113.1	103.4	112.8	..	114.4	115.5
Jun	119.3	..	112.2	..	..	..	..	..	113.0	103.8	113.1	..	115.3	115.6
Jul	120.1	..	111.9	..	..	..	..	..	113.3	105.5	113.3	..	116.5	115.8
Aug	121.0	..	112.8	..	..	..	..	..	113.7	100.0	113.4	..	116.6	116.3
Sep	121.6	..	113.7	..	..	..	..	..	114.2	103.1	113.6	..	117.3	115.9
Oct	122.0	..	114.0	..	..	..	..	..	114.3	103.2	113.7	..	117.9	116.7
Nov	122.2	..	113.4	..	..	..	..	..	114.5	107.0	113.8	..	117.3	116.5
Dec	122.9	..	112.9	..	..	..	..	..	114.5	104.3	113.9	..	117.3	116.6
2006 Jan	123.6	..	113.1	..	..	..	..	..	114.5	102.1	114.9	..	117.0	116.7
Feb	124.6	..	113.2	..	..	..	..	..	116.2	103.9	114.6	..	117.4	116.8
Mar	125.3	..	113.1	..	..	..	..	..	116.6	104.1	114.9	..	116.6	116.9
Apr R	126.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116.9	104.8	114.8	..	..	117.3
May P	125.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114.8	..	..	117.3
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
2001	4	3	2	4	5	2	..	9	2	0	4	4	3	3
2002	4	3	3	4	3	2	..	6	3	-1	4	5	3	4
2003	4	3	3	4	3	2	..	5	3	3	3	5	3	3
2004	4	3	3	3	3	2	..	5	3	2	3	4	3	3
2005	4	2	2	3	3	1	..	4	3	1	1	4	3	3
Quarterly averages														
2003 Q2	3	2	3	4	3	3	..	7	2	3	3	9	3	3
Q3	3	2	4	4	3	2	..	3	3	2	2	5	3	2
Q4	3	2	4	4	3	2	..	3	3	2	2	3	3	2
2004 Q1	3	2	3	3	3	2	..	4	3	2	2	4	3	2
Q2	4	2	3	3	3	2	..	4	4	2	2	2	3	3
Q3	3	2	2	3	3	2	..	6	4	2	2	3	3	3
Q4	3	2	2	3	3	2	..	5	3	1	1	6	3	3
2005 Q1	3	2	3	3	3	1	..	5	3	0	1	6	3	3
Q2	3	3	2	3	3	1	..	3	2	0	1	2	3	3
Q3	4	2	1	3	3	1	..	3	3	0	1	4	3	2
Q4	4	2	2	3	3	1	..	3	3	2	1	3	3	2
2006 Q1	5	2	1	..	..	0	..	..	2	0	2	..	2	2
Q2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly averages														
2004 May	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	3	2
Jun	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	3	2
Jul	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	3	3
Aug	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	3	3
Sep	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	3	3
Oct	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	2	..	3	3
Nov	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	2	..	3	3
Dec	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	3	3
2005 Jan	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	1	..	3	3
Feb	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	1	..	3	3
Mar	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	4	3
Apr	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	3	3
May	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0	..	3	3
Jun	3	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	3	3
Jul	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	3	3
Aug	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	3	3
Sep	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	1	..	4	3
Oct	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	1	..	3	3
Nov	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	3	3
Dec	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	3	2
2006 Jan	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	2	..	2	2
Feb	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	3	2
Mar	4	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	2	..	2	2
Apr R	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	..	2
May P	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2

Sources: OECD - Main Economic Indicators; Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer Helpline: 01633 819024

Note: All countries now report hourly earnings for manufacturing. All figures are now seasonally adjusted and some countries only report quarterly and not monthly. No data are currently available for Greece.

R Revised
P Provisional

F.1 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Thousands and per cent															
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED															
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a															
Government Office Regions	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD				DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
2000) Annual averages	1,102.3	839.6	262.6	3.6	5.1	1.9	1,088.4	..	..		831.6	256.8	3.6	5.0	1.8
2001) Annual averages	983.0	746.8	236.2	3.2	4.5	1.7	969.9	..	..		739.7	230.3	3.2	4.4	1.6
2002) Annual averages	958.8	723.8	235.0	3.1	4.4	1.6	946.7	..	..		717.1	229.6	3.1	4.3	1.6
2003) Annual averages	945.9	707.4	238.5	3.0	4.2	1.7	933.1	..	..		700.3	232.8	3.0	4.2	1.6
2004) Annual averages	866.1	643.0	223.1	2.8	3.8	1.5	853.5	..	..		636.4	217.1	2.7	3.8	1.5
2005) Annual averages	874.4	646.5	227.9	2.8	3.8	1.6	861.8	..	..		639.8	222.0	2.7	3.8	1.5
2004 Jun 10	840.5	625.8	214.7	2.7	3.7	1.5	847.7	-10.4	-10.9		631.9	215.8	2.7	3.7	1.5
Jul 8	841.5	620.2	221.2	2.7	3.7	1.5	837.1	-10.6	-11.6		625.1	212.0	2.7	3.7	1.5
Aug 12	847.6	618.0	229.6	2.7	3.7	1.6	835.5	-1.6	-7.5		622.3	213.2	2.7	3.7	1.5
Sep 9	827.8	604.9	222.9	2.6	3.6	1.5	835.7	0.2	-4.0		622.1	213.6	2.7	3.7	1.5
Oct 14	806.8	593.3	213.5	2.6	3.5	1.5	834.2	-1.5	-1.0		621.1	213.1	2.7	3.7	1.5
Nov 11	803.0	594.1	209.0	2.6	3.5	1.4	830.0	-4.2	-1.8		616.8	213.2	2.6	3.7	1.5
Dec 9	810.2	604.3	205.9	2.6	3.6	1.4	825.9	-4.1	-3.3		612.9	213.0	2.6	3.6	1.5
2005 Jan 13	872.1	650.1	222.0	2.8	3.8	1.5	819.6	-6.3	-4.9		607.1	212.5	2.6	3.6	1.5
Feb 10	885.0	657.8	227.2	2.8	3.9	1.6	819.0	-0.6	-3.7		607.0	212.0	2.6	3.6	1.4
Mar 10	882.3	656.2	226.1	2.8	3.9	1.5	831.4	12.4	1.8		617.0	214.4	2.6	3.6	1.5
Apr 14	871.8	647.2	224.5	2.8	3.8	1.5	839.2	7.8	6.5		622.7	216.5	2.7	3.7	1.5
May 12	867.6	645.7	221.8	2.7	3.8	1.5	854.2	15.0	11.7		635.2	219.0	2.7	3.7	1.5
Jun 9	858.2	637.5	220.7	2.7	3.7	1.5	863.3	9.1	10.6		641.9	221.4	2.7	3.8	1.5
Jul 14	871.0	639.7	231.3	2.8	3.8	1.6	866.1	2.8	9.0		643.9	222.2	2.7	3.8	1.5
Aug 11	880.7	641.6	239.1	2.8	3.8	1.6	869.3	3.2	5.0		646.1	223.2	2.7	3.8	1.5
Sep 8	871.5	636.4	235.1	2.8	3.7	1.6	879.3	10.0	5.3		653.3	226.0	2.8	3.8	1.5
Oct 13	864.8	634.8	230.0	2.7	3.7	1.6	891.2	11.9	8.4		661.5	229.7	2.8	3.9	1.6
Nov 10	875.3	646.5	228.8	2.8	3.8	1.6	901.3	10.1	10.7		668.6	232.7	2.8	3.9	1.6
Dec 8	892.7	665.0	227.7	2.8	3.9	1.6	907.9	6.6	9.5		673.3	234.6	2.9	4.0	1.6
2006 Jan 12	955.3	711.6	243.8	3.0	4.2	1.7	905.1	-2.8	4.6		669.9	235.2	2.9	3.9	1.6
Feb 9	984.7	730.9	253.8	3.1	4.3	1.7	925.0	19.9	7.9		685.2	239.8	2.9	4.0	1.6
Mar 9	989.1	734.1	255.1	3.1	4.3	1.7	937.8	12.8	10.0		695.2	242.6	3.0	4.1	1.7
Apr 13	981.2	727.3	253.9	3.1	4.3	1.7	945.1	7.3	13.3		700.7	244.4	3.0	4.1	1.7
May 11 R	965.7	715.7	250.1	3.1	4.2	1.7	950.7	5.6	8.6		703.8	246.9	3.0	4.1	1.7
Jun 8 P	952.9	704.5	248.4	3.0	4.1	1.7	956.6	5.9	6.3		707.7	248.9	3.0	4.2	1.7
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH			DPAG						DPAJ		
2000) Annual averages	1,060.1	807.6	252.5	3.6	5.0	1.8	1,046.3	..	..		799.6	246.8	3.5	5.0	1.8
2001) Annual averages	943.4	716.8	226.6	3.1	4.4	1.6	930.5	..	..		709.7	220.8	3.1	4.4	1.6
2002) Annual averages	922.2	695.9	226.3	3.1	4.3	1.6	910.2	..	..		689.3	220.9	3.0	4.3	1.6
2003) Annual averages	911.2	680.9	230.3	3.0	4.1	1.7	898.5	..	..		673.9	224.6	3.0	4.1	1.6
2004) Annual averages	835.2	619.5	215.7	2.7	3.8	1.5	822.7	..	..		613.0	209.8	2.7	3.7	1.5
2005) Annual averages	845.7	624.8	220.9	2.7	3.8	1.6	833.2	..	..		618.1	215.1	2.7	3.7	1.5
2005 Jun 9	830.0	616.1	213.9	2.7	3.7	1.5	834.6	9.1	10.7		620.1	214.5	2.7	3.7	1.5
Jul 14	841.4	618.0	223.4	2.7	3.7	1.6	837.9	3.3	9.2		622.4	215.5	2.7	3.8	1.5
Aug 11	850.5	619.7	230.7	2.8	3.7	1.6	841.1	3.2	5.2		624.7	216.4	2.7	3.8	1.5
Sep 8	842.4	615.0	227.4	2.7	3.7	1.6	851.2	10.1	5.5		632.0	219.2	2.8	3.8	1.5
Oct 13	837.1	614.0	223.1	2.7	3.7	1.6	863.0	11.8	8.4		640.2	222.8	2.8	3.9	1.6
Nov 10	847.8	625.6	222.2	2.8	3.8	1.6	872.7	9.7	10.5		647.1	225.6	2.8	3.9	1.6
Dec 8	865.5	644.1	221.4	2.8	3.9	1.6	879.5	6.8	9.4		651.9	227.6	2.9	3.9	1.6
2006 Jan 12	926.6	689.6	237.0	3.0	4.2	1.7	876.9	-2.6	4.6		648.7	228.2	2.8	3.9	1.6
Feb 9	955.7	708.8	246.9	3.1	4.3	1.7	896.7	19.8	8.0		664.0	232.7	2.9	4.0	1.6
Mar 9	960.5	712.2	248.2	3.1	4.3	1.7	909.5	12.8	10.0		674.0	235.5	3.0	4.1	1.7
Apr 13	953.0	705.9	247.1	3.1	4.3	1.7	916.8	7.3	13.3		679.5	237.3	3.0	4.1	1.7
May 11 R	938.1	694.6	243.5	3.0	4.2	1.7	922.4	5.6	8.6		682.6	239.8	3.0	4.1	1.7
Jun 8 P	925.5	683.8	241.7	3.0	4.1	1.7	928.6	6.2	6.4		686.6	242.0	3.0	4.2	1.7
North East	DPCF			DPDA			DPDG				ZMPI	ZMPK	DPDM	ZMPJ	ZMPL
2000) Annual averages	73.4	58.6	14.7	6.3	9.3	2.8	72.2	..	..		57.9	14.3	6.2	9.2	2.7
2001) Annual averages	63.9	50.9	12.9	5.7	8.6	2.4	62.7	..	..		50.3	12.4	5.6	8.5	2.3
2002) Annual averages	59.0	46.6	12.4	5.1	7.7	2.3	57.9	..	..		46.0	11.9	5.0	7.6	2.2
2003) Annual averages	53.8	41.9	12.0	4.6	6.6	2.2	52.8	..	..		41.3	11.5	4.5	6.5	2.2
2004) Annual averages	47.1	36.4	10.7	4.0	5.9	2.0	46.3	..	..		36.0	10.3	4.0	5.8	1.9
2005) Annual averages	46.6	35.8	10.8	4.0	5.6	2.0	46.0	..	..		35.5	10.5	3.9	5.6	1.9
2005 Jun 9	45.1	34.8	10.3	3.8	5.5	1.9	46.2	0.7	0.4		35.7	10.5	3.9	5.6	1.9
Jul 14	45.6	34.9	10.7	3.9	5.5	2.0	46.3	0.1	0.5		35.8	10.5	3.9	5.6	1.9
Aug 11	46.3	35.0	11.3	3.9	5.5	2.1	46.7	0.4	0.4		36.2	10.5	4.0	5.7	1.9
Sep 8	45.7	34.4	11.2	3.9	5.4	2.1	47.1	0.4	0.3		36.4	10.7	4.0	5.7	2.0
Oct 13	45.5	34.6	10.9	3.9	5.4	2.0	47.6	0.5	0.4		36.8	10.8	4.0	5.8	2.0
Nov 10	46.2	35.4	10.7	3.9	5.6	2.0	47.5	-0.1	0.3		36.6	10.9	4.0	5.7	2.0
Dec 8	46.9	36.4	10.5	4.0	5.7	1.9	47.4	-0.1	0.1		36.5	10.9	4.0	5.7	2.0
2006 Jan 12	51.1	39.8	11.3	4.3	6.2	2.1	46.5	-0.9	-0.4		35.7	10.8	3.9	5.6	2.0
Feb 9	52.6	40.6	12.0	4.5	6.4	2.2	48.7	2.2	0.4		37.4	11.3	4.1	5.9	2.1
Mar 9	52.4	40.2	12.2	4.4	6.3	2.3	49.4	0.7	0.7		37.9	11.5	4.2	5.9	2.1
Apr 13	51.8	39.6	12.2	4.4	6.2	2.3	49.8	0.4	1.1		38.1	11.7	4.2	6.0	2.2
May 11 R	50.9	38.9	12.0	4.3	6.1	2.2	50.4	0.6	0.6		38.5	11.9	4.3	6.0	2.2
Jun 8 P	50.1	38.4	11.8	4.3	6.0	2.2	50.9	0.5	0.5						

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a								
		CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			Male	Female	
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	All	Male	Female			
Yorkshire and the Humber		BCKB			DPAM			DPAX				ZMPY	ZMQA	DPBI	ZMPZ	ZMQB
2000)	Annual averages	108.5	83.9	24.5	4.4	6.3	2.2	107.0	..	..	83.1	23.9	4.3	6.2	2.1	
2001)		97.5	75.1	22.4	3.9	5.7	1.9	96.0	..	..	74.3	21.7	3.9	5.6	1.9	
2002)		90.1	69.0	21.1	3.6	5.2	1.8	88.8	..	..	68.3	20.5	3.6	5.1	1.8	
2003)		85.0	64.5	20.5	3.4	4.7	1.8	83.7	..	..	63.8	19.9	3.3	4.7	1.7	
2004)		74.5	56.3	18.2	2.9	4.0	1.5	73.4	..	..	55.8	17.6	2.8	4.0	1.5	
2005)		77.3	58.0	19.3	2.9	4.1	1.6	76.0	..	..	57.3	18.7	2.9	4.1	1.5	
2005	Jun 9	75.0	56.2	18.8	2.9	4.0	1.5	75.7	1.2	1.2	57.1	18.6	2.9	4.1	1.5	
	Jul 14	76.4	56.7	19.7	2.9	4.0	1.6	76.3	0.6	1.1	57.5	18.8	2.9	4.1	1.5	
	Aug 11	77.5	57.2	20.3	2.9	4.1	1.7	76.7	0.4	0.7	57.9	18.8	2.9	4.1	1.5	
	Sep 8	77.5	57.5	20.0	2.9	4.1	1.6	78.2	1.5	0.8	59.1	19.1	3.0	4.2	1.6	
	Oct 13	77.4	57.6	19.8	2.9	4.1	1.6	80.1	1.9	1.3	60.4	19.7	3.0	4.3	1.6	
	Nov 10	79.3	59.5	19.7	3.0	4.2	1.6	82.0	1.9	1.8	61.9	20.1	3.1	4.4	1.6	
	Dec 8	82.5	62.7	19.9	3.1	4.4	1.6	83.6	1.6	1.8	63.1	20.5	3.2	4.5	1.7	
2006	Jan 12	88.9	67.4	21.5	3.4	4.8	1.8	83.4	-0.2	1.1	62.8	20.6	3.2	4.5	1.7	
	Feb 9	91.3	69.0	22.3	3.5	4.9	1.8	85.2	1.8	1.1	64.2	21.0	3.2	4.6	1.7	
	Mar 9	92.1	69.5	22.6	3.5	4.9	1.9	86.3	1.1	0.9	65.0	21.3	3.3	4.6	1.7	
	Apr 13	90.6	68.1	22.4	3.4	4.8	1.8	86.8	0.5	1.1	65.5	21.3	3.3	4.6	1.7	
	May 11 R	89.4	67.3	22.1	3.4	4.8	1.8	87.7	0.9	0.8	66.2	21.5	3.3	4.7	1.8	
	Jun 8 P	87.7	65.9	21.8	3.3	4.7	1.8	88.3	0.6	0.7	66.6	21.7	3.4	4.7	1.8	
East Midlands		BCKC			DPAN			DPAY				ZMPA	ZMPC	DPBJ	ZMPB	ZMPD
2000)	Annual averages	70.2	52.7	17.5	3.4	4.8	1.8	69.4	..	..	52.3	17.2	3.3	4.8	1.7	
2001)		64.4	47.9	16.5	3.1	4.3	1.7	63.6	..	..	47.5	16.2	3.1	4.3	1.7	
2002)		59.4	44.2	15.2	2.9	4.0	1.6	58.7	..	..	43.8	14.9	2.9	4.0	1.6	
2003)		59.6	43.9	15.8	2.9	3.9	1.7	58.9	..	..	43.5	15.4	2.8	3.9	1.6	
2004)		53.3	38.6	14.7	2.6	3.5	1.5	52.5	..	..	38.2	14.3	2.5	3.4	1.5	
2005)		54.9	39.8	15.1	2.6	3.4	1.5	54.1	..	..	39.4	14.7	2.5	3.4	1.5	
2005	Jun 9	53.6	39.0	14.6	2.5	3.4	1.5	53.9	1.1	0.8	39.3	14.6	2.5	3.4	1.5	
	Jul 14	54.5	39.3	15.2	2.5	3.4	1.5	54.4	0.5	0.8	39.7	14.7	2.5	3.4	1.5	
	Aug 11	55.2	39.5	15.7	2.6	3.4	1.6	54.7	0.3	0.6	39.9	14.8	2.5	3.4	1.5	
	Sep 8	54.8	39.3	15.5	2.6	3.4	1.6	55.6	0.9	0.6	40.6	15.0	2.6	3.5	1.5	
	Oct 13	54.5	39.2	15.3	2.5	3.4	1.5	56.7	1.1	0.8	41.3	15.4	2.6	3.6	1.6	
	Nov 10	55.7	40.4	15.3	2.6	3.5	1.5	57.9	1.2	1.1	42.2	15.7	2.7	3.6	1.6	
	Dec 8	57.4	42.1	15.3	2.7	3.6	1.5	58.6	0.7	1.0	42.7	15.9	2.7	3.7	1.6	
2006	Jan 12	61.5	45.1	16.4	2.9	3.9	1.7	58.4	-0.2	0.6	42.5	15.9	2.7	3.7	1.6	
	Feb 9	64.1	46.8	17.3	3.0	4.0	1.8	59.9	1.5	0.7	43.6	16.3	2.8	3.8	1.7	
	Mar 9	64.9	47.3	17.5	3.0	4.1	1.8	60.9	1.0	0.8	44.4	16.5	2.8	3.8	1.7	
	Apr 13	64.6	47.1	17.5	3.0	4.1	1.8	61.9	1.0	1.2	45.2	16.7	2.9	3.9	1.7	
	May 11 R	63.3	46.3	17.0	2.9	4.0	1.7	62.1	0.2	0.7	45.4	16.7	2.9	3.9	1.7	
	Jun 8 P	62.3	45.4	16.9	2.9	3.9	1.7	62.6	0.5	0.6	45.7	16.9	2.9	3.9	1.7	
West Midlands		BCKG			DPAR			DPBC				ZMPE	ZMPG	DPBN	ZMPF	ZMPH
2000)	Annual averages	109.2	83.1	26.1	4.1	5.6	2.1	108.0	..	..	82.4	25.6	4.0	5.6	2.1	
2001)		100.1	76.3	23.8	3.7	5.2	2.0	99.0	..	..	75.7	23.3	3.7	5.2	1.9	
2002)		94.6	71.9	22.7	3.5	4.9	1.9	93.7	..	..	71.5	22.3	3.5	4.9	1.8	
2003)		95.7	72.5	23.2	3.5	4.9	1.9	94.7	..	..	71.9	22.8	3.5	4.8	1.9	
2004)		89.3	67.0	22.2	3.3	4.5	1.8	88.3	..	..	66.5	21.8	3.3	4.5	1.8	
2005)		94.9	71.4	23.5	3.5	4.8	1.9	93.9	..	..	70.9	23.0	3.4	4.7	1.9	
2005	Jun 9	95.5	72.7	22.8	3.5	4.9	1.8	95.6	0.6	3.3	72.6	23.0	3.5	4.8	1.9	
	Jul 14	97.8	73.4	24.4	3.6	4.9	2.0	96.6	1.0	2.9	73.1	23.5	3.5	4.9	1.9	
	Aug 11	98.4	73.2	25.2	3.6	4.9	2.0	96.4	-0.2	0.5	72.8	23.6	3.5	4.9	1.9	
	Sep 8	98.2	73.3	25.0	3.6	4.9	2.0	97.9	1.5	0.8	74.0	23.9	3.6	4.9	1.9	
	Oct 13	96.7	72.4	24.3	3.5	4.8	2.0	99.4	1.5	0.9	75.1	24.3	3.6	5.0	2.0	
	Nov 10	97.5	73.5	24.0	3.6	4.9	1.9	101.0	1.6	1.5	76.4	24.6	3.7	5.1	2.0	
	Dec 8	99.7	75.7	24.0	3.6	5.1	1.9	102.1	1.1	1.4	77.3	24.8	3.7	5.2	2.0	
2006	Jan 12	106.0	80.5	25.5	3.9	5.4	2.1	102.0	-0.1	0.9	77.2	24.8	3.7	5.2	2.0	
	Feb 9	108.9	82.5	26.4	4.0	5.5	2.1	105.0	3.0	1.3	79.3	25.7	3.8	5.3	2.1	
	Mar 9	110.9	83.8	27.1	4.0	5.6	2.2	107.3	2.3	1.7	81.0	26.3	3.9	5.4	2.1	
	Apr 13	112.7	84.9	27.8	4.1	5.7	2.2	108.6	1.3	2.2	81.9	26.7	4.0	5.5	2.2	
	May 11 R	110.8	83.4	27.4	4.0	5.6	2.2	108.7	0.1	1.2	81.7	27.0	4.0	5.5	2.2	
	Jun 8 P	109.3	82.1	27.2	4.0	5.5	2.2	109.0	0.3	0.6	81.7	27.3	4.0	5.5	2.2	
East		DPCI			DPDD			DPDJ				ZMOK	ZMOM	DPDP	ZMOL	ZMON
2000)	Annual averages	64.9	47.9	17.0	2.4	3.3	1.4	64.1	..	..	47.5	16.6	2.4	3.2	1.3	
2001)		55.7	41.0	14.7	2.0	2.8	1.2	55.0	..	..	40.6	14.4	2.0	2.7	1.2	
2002)		57.3	41.9	15.3	2.1	2.9	1.2	56.6	..	..	41.6	15.0	2.1	2.8	1.2	
2003)		58.8	42.6	16.2	2.1	2.9	1.3	58.1	..	..	42.2	15.8	2.1	2.8	1.3	
2004)		56.3	40.4	15.8	2.0	2.7	1.2	55.4	..	..	40.0	15.4	2.0	2.7	1.2	
2005)		59.0	42.6	16.4	2.1	2.9	1.3	58.1	..	..	42.1	16.0	2.1	2.8	1.3	
2005	Jun 9	57.9	41.9	16.0	2.1	2.8	1.3	58.1	1.0	0.7	42.1	16.0	2.1	2.8	1.3	
	Jul 14	58.5	41.9	16.6	2.1	2.8	1.3	58.6	0.5	0.7	42.4	16.2	2.1	2.8	1.3	
	Aug 11	58.7	41.7	17.0	2.1	2.8	1.3	58.5	-0.1	0.5	42.4	16.1	2.1	2.8	1.3	
	Sep 8	58.0	41.3	16.7	2.1	2.8	1.3	59.2	0.7	0.4	42.9	16.3	2.2	2.9	1.3	
	Oct 13	58.3	41.8	16.5	2.1	2.8	1.3	60.3	1.1	0.6	43.7	16.6	2.2	2.9	1.3	
	Nov 10	59.2	42.6	16.5	2.2	2.9	1.3	61.1	0.8	0.9	44.3	16.8	2.2	3.0	1.3	
	Dec 8	60.3	43.9	16.4	2.2	2.9	1.3	61.7	0.6	0.8	44.7	17.0	2.2	3.0	1.3	
2006	Jan 12	65.2	47.4	17.8	2.4	3.2	1.4	61.9	0.2	0.5	44.8	17.1	2.2	3.0	1.4	
	Feb 9	68.4	49.6	18.9	2.5	3.3	1.5	63.2	1.3	0.7	45.7	17.5	2.3	3.1	1.4	
	Mar 9	69.0	50.0	19.0	2.5	3.3	1.5	64.4	1.2	0.9	46.7	17.7	2.3	3.1	1.4	
	Apr 13	68.4	49.7	18.7	2.5	3.3	1.5	65.1	0.7	1.1	47.3	17.8	2.4	3.2	1.4	
	May 11 R	66.9	48.6	18.3	2.4	3.3	1.5	65.3	0.2	0.7	47.3	18.0	2.4	3.2	1.4	
	Jun 8 P	65.7	47.6	18.1	2.4	3.2	1.4	65.7	0.4	0.4	47.6	18.1	2.4	3.2	1.4	

See footnotes on final page of this table.

F.1 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a							
Government Office Regions			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b		
			All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female				Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
London			DPCJ			DPDE			DPDK			ZMOO	ZMOQ	DPDQ	ZMOP	ZMOR	
2000)	Annual averages		175.5	129.5	46.0	3.7	5.0	2.2	174.5	..	..	129.0	45.5	3.7	5.0	2.1
2001)			155.9	114.2	41.7	3.3	4.3	2.0	154.9	..	..	113.7	41.2	3.3	4.3	2.0
2002)			167.0	120.6	46.4	3.6	4.7	2.2	166.0	..	..	120.1	45.9	3.6	4.6	2.2
2003)			172.0	123.1	48.9	3.6	4.7	2.3	170.7	..	..	122.4	48.3	3.6	4.7	2.3
2004)			164.2	117.5	46.7	3.5	4.5	2.2	162.8	..	..	116.8	46.0	3.5	4.5	2.2
2005)			164.4	116.7	47.7	3.5	4.5	2.2	163.0	..	..	116.0	47.0	3.4	4.5	2.2
2005	Jun	9	163.5	116.7	46.8	3.5	4.5	2.2	162.2	0.6	0.4	115.5	46.7	3.4	4.4	2.2	
	Jul	14	163.4	115.9	47.6	3.5	4.5	2.2	162.5	0.3	0.3	115.6	46.9	3.4	4.4	2.2	
	Aug	11	165.6	116.5	49.1	3.5	4.5	2.3	163.7	1.2	0.7	116.5	47.2	3.5	4.5	2.2	
	Sep	8	166.7	116.8	49.9	3.5	4.5	2.3	164.6	0.9	0.8	116.9	47.7	3.5	4.5	2.2	
	Oct	13	166.4	116.8	49.7	3.5	4.5	2.3	166.4	1.8	1.3	117.9	48.5	3.5	4.5	2.3	
	Nov	10	165.3	116.4	48.9	3.5	4.5	2.3	166.8	0.4	1.0	118.1	48.7	3.5	4.5	2.3	
	Dec	8	166.0	117.4	48.6	3.5	4.5	2.3	167.5	0.7	1.0	118.5	49.0	3.5	4.6	2.3	
2006	Jan	12	169.0	119.9	49.1	3.6	4.6	2.3	167.8	0.3	0.5	118.7	49.1	3.5	4.6	2.3	
	Feb	9	171.2	121.5	49.7	3.6	4.7	2.3	167.6	-0.2	0.3	118.7	48.9	3.5	4.6	2.3	
	Mar	9	170.3	121.1	49.2	3.6	4.7	2.3	167.3	-0.3	-0.1	118.6	48.7	3.5	4.6	2.3	
	Apr	13	170.4	121.1	49.4	3.6	4.7	2.3	167.1	-0.2	-0.2	118.4	48.7	3.5	4.6	2.3	
	May	11 R	169.5	120.4	49.0	3.6	4.6	2.3	167.5	0.4	0.0	118.5	49.0	3.5	4.6	2.3	
	Jun	8 P	168.8	119.7	49.1	3.6	4.6	2.3	168.2	0.7	0.3	118.9	49.3	3.6	4.6	2.3	
South East			DPCK			DPDF			DPDL			ZMOS	ZMOU	DPDR	ZMOT	ZMOV	
2000)	Annual averages		79.7	60.2	19.5	1.9	2.7	1.0	78.9	..	..	59.8	19.1	1.9	2.6	1.0
2001)			67.4	50.6	16.8	1.6	2.2	0.9	66.6	..	..	50.2	16.5	1.6	2.2	0.8
2002)			72.0	53.6	18.4	1.6	2.3	0.9	71.2	..	..	53.2	18.1	1.6	2.3	0.9
2003)			76.4	56.4	20.0	1.7	2.4	1.0	75.6	..	..	56.0	19.6	1.7	2.4	1.0
2004)			71.7	52.6	19.1	1.6	2.2	0.9	70.7	..	..	52.1	18.6	1.6	2.2	0.9
2005)			72.7	53.3	19.4	1.7	2.3	0.9	71.6	..	..	52.7	18.9	1.6	2.3	0.9
2005	Jun	9	70.9	52.3	18.6	1.6	2.2	0.9	71.8	1.5	1.0	53.0	18.8	1.6	2.3	0.9	
	Jul	14	71.2	52.1	19.1	1.6	2.2	0.9	72.0	0.2	0.8	53.1	18.9	1.6	2.3	0.9	
	Aug	11	71.1	51.6	19.5	1.6	2.2	1.0	72.0	0.0	0.6	53.0	19.0	1.6	2.3	0.9	
	Sep	8	71.9	52.1	19.7	1.6	2.2	1.0	73.1	1.1	0.4	53.9	19.2	1.7	2.3	0.9	
	Oct	13	71.8	52.1	19.6	1.6	2.2	1.0	74.1	1.0	0.7	54.6	19.5	1.7	2.3	1.0	
	Nov	10	73.9	54.0	19.9	1.7	2.3	1.0	75.4	1.3	1.1	55.5	19.9	1.7	2.4	1.0	
	Dec	8	76.2	56.1	20.1	1.7	2.4	1.0	76.9	1.5	1.3	56.5	20.4	1.8	2.4	1.0	
2006	Jan	12	82.2	60.5	21.7	1.9	2.6	1.1	77.6	0.7	1.2	56.9	20.7	1.8	2.4	1.0	
	Feb	9	86.0	63.0	23.0	2.0	2.7	1.1	79.9	2.3	1.5	58.6	21.3	1.8	2.5	1.0	
	Mar	9	87.4	64.1	23.3	2.0	2.7	1.1	81.2	1.3	1.4	59.6	21.6	1.9	2.5	1.1	
	Apr	13	84.7	62.1	22.6	1.9	2.7	1.1	81.3	0.1	1.2	59.6	21.7	1.9	2.5	1.1	
	May	11 R	84.2	61.6	22.5	1.9	2.6	1.1	82.5	1.2	0.9	60.3	22.2	1.9	2.6	1.1	
	Jun	8 P	82.8	60.5	22.3	1.9	2.6	1.1	83.2	0.7	0.7	60.7	22.5	1.9	2.6	1.1	
South West			BCKF			DPAQ			DPBB			ZMOW	ZMOY	DPBM	ZMOX	ZMOZ	
2000)	Annual averages		62.6	46.3	16.3	2.5	3.5	1.4	61.8	..	..	45.9	16.0	2.5	3.5	1.4
2001)			53.4	39.4	14.0	2.1	2.9	1.2	52.7	..	..	39.0	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.2
2002)			50.8	37.4	13.3	2.0	2.7	1.1	50.1	..	..	37.1	13.1	1.9	2.6	1.1
2003)			49.0	35.9	13.1	1.9	2.7	1.1	48.3	..	..	35.6	12.8	1.9	2.6	1.0
2004)			42.5	30.9	11.7	1.6	2.2	0.9	41.9	..	..	30.5	11.4	1.6	2.2	0.9
2005)			42.9	31.1	11.8	1.6	2.2	0.9	42.2	..	..	30.7	11.5	1.6	2.2	0.9
2005	Jun	9	40.9	30.0	11.0	1.6	2.1	0.9	42.4	0.4	0.5	30.9	11.5	1.6	2.2	0.9	
	Jul	14	41.4	29.9	11.5	1.6	2.1	0.9	42.7	0.3	0.4	31.1	11.6	1.6	2.2	0.9	
	Aug	11	41.9	29.9	12.0	1.6	2.1	1.0	42.5	-0.2	0.2	31.0	11.5	1.6	2.2	0.9	
	Sep	8	41.3	29.7	11.7	1.6	2.1	0.9	42.7	0.2	0.1	31.2	11.5	1.6	2.2	0.9	
	Oct	13	41.4	30.0	11.4	1.6	2.2	0.9	43.1	0.4	0.1	31.5	11.6	1.6	2.3	0.9	
	Nov	10	42.6	31.0	11.6	1.6	2.2	0.9	43.7	0.6	0.4	31.9	11.8	1.7	2.3	0.9	
	Dec	8	43.3	31.8	11.5	1.6	2.3	0.9	43.7	0.0	0.3	31.9	11.8	1.7	2.3	0.9	
2006	Jan	12	47.9	35.0	12.9	1.8	2.5	1.0	43.5	-0.2	0.1	31.7	11.8	1.6	2.3	0.9	
	Feb	9	50.2	36.5	13.7	1.9	2.6	1.1	44.9	1.4	0.4	32.8	12.1	1.7	2.4	1.0	
	Mar	9	50.1	36.6	13.6	1.9	2.6	1.1	46.4	1.5	0.9	33.9	12.5	1.8	2.4	1.0	
	Apr	13	50.3	36.7	13.6	1.9	2.6	1.1	48.0	1.6	1.5	35.1	12.9	1.8	2.5	1.0	
	May	11 R	49.1	35.9	13.2	1.9	2.6	1.1	48.7	0.7	1.3	35.5	13.2	1.8	2.5	1.1	
	Jun	8 P	48.0	35.1	13.0	1.8	2.5	1.0	49.5	0.8	1.0	36.1	13.4	1.9	2.6	1.1	
England			VASR			VASS			IBWK			ZMQK	ZMQM	VASQ	ZMQL	ZMQN	
2000)	Annual averages		882.8	670.7	212.1	3.4	4.8	1.8	872.8	..	..	664.9	207.9	3.4	4.8	1.7
2001)			783.6	593.3	190.2	3.0	4.2	1.6	774.0	..	..	588.1	185.9	3.0	4.2	1.6
2002)			770.1	578.5	191.6	2.9	4.1	1.6	761.2	..	..	573.6	187.6	2.9	4.1	1.6
2003)			763.8	568.1	195.6	2.9	4.0	1.6	754.4	..	..	563.0	191.4	2.9	3.9	1.6
2004)			699.7	516.5	183.1	2.6	3.6	1.5	690.5	..	..	511.8	178.7	2.6	3.6	1.5
2005)			715.5	526.5	189.1	2.7	3.7	1.5	706.1	..	..	521.5	184.6	2.6	3.6	1.5
2005	Jun	9	703.1	520.0	183.1	2.6	3.6	1.5	706.8	8.5	9.9	522.9	183.9	2.6	3.6	1.5	
	Jul	14	711.8	521.4	190.4	2.7	3.6	1.5	711.4	4.6	9.0	525.9	185.5	2.7	3.6	1.5	
	Aug	11	719.2	522.4	196.7	2.7	3.6	1.6	714.0	2.6	5.2	527.9	186.1	2.7	3.7	1.5	
	Sep	8	717.5	521.6	195.8	2.7	3.6	1.6	723.1	9.1	5.4	534.6	188.5	2.7	3.7	1.5	
	Oct	13	714.2	521.4	192.7	2.7	3.6	1.6	734.2	11.1	7.6	542.3	191.9	2.7	3.8	1.6	
	Nov																

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 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	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	
Apr 13	46.9	35.5	11.4	3.4	4.9	1.7	45.3	0.2	0.6	34.3	11.0	3.3	4.7	1.7	
May 11 R	45.2	34.3	11.0	3.3	4.7	1.7	45.1	-0.2	0.2	34.1	11.0	3.2	4.7	1.7	
Jun 8 P	43.5	32.8	10.6	3.1	4.5	1.6	45.2	0.1	0.0	34.1	11.1	3.2	4.7	1.7	
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 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	95.4	72.0	23.3	3.6	5.2	1.8	87.5	1.5	0.7	66.3	21.2	3.3	4.8	1.6	
Apr 13	92.7	70.0	22.6	3.5	5.0	1.8	88.0	0.5	1.3	66.7	21.3	3.3	4.8	1.7	
May 11 R	90.8	68.5	22.3	3.4	4.9	1.7	88.6	0.6	0.9	67.1	21.5	3.3	4.8	1.7	
Jun 8 P	90.1	67.6	22.5	3.4	4.9	1.7	89.0	0.4	0.5	67.4	21.6	3.3	4.9	1.7	
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 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	28.6	21.8	6.8	3.3	4.6	1.8	28.3	0.0	0.0	21.2	7.1	3.3	4.5	1.8	
Apr 13	28.2	21.5	6.7	3.3	4.5	1.7	28.3	0.0	0.0	21.2	7.1	3.3	4.5	1.8	
May 11 R	27.7	21.1	6.6	3.2	4.4	1.7	28.3	0.0	0.0	21.2	7.1	3.3	4.5	1.8	
Jun 8 P	27.4	20.7	6.7	3.2	4.4	1.7	28.0	-0.3	-0.1	21.1	6.9	3.2	4.4	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.

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.

R Seasonally adjusted figures are revised.
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.

F.2 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by age and duration: seasonally adjusted

Thousands and per cent

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 18 and over							18-24						
	All computerised claims	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All computerised claims	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	AGLX			AGMC		AGMY	AGMZ	AGNA			AGNC		AGNE	AGNF
2004 Jun 10	839.9	374.4	179.3	149.3	94.2	16.3	42.7	231.5	135.0	56.4	33.8	5.5	2.7	0.8
Jul 8	829.9	369.7	179.6	145.6	92.4	16.3	42.6	229.3	134.0	56.2	32.9	5.4	2.7	0.8
Aug 12	828.1	374.9	175.1	144.6	90.8	16.1	42.7	231.6	136.6	55.5	33.2	5.4	2.7	0.9
Sep 9	828.2	377.4	175.3	143.1	89.7	16.0	42.7	232.7	137.5	55.7	33.2	5.5	2.7	0.8
Oct 14	826.2	380.0	176.5	139.3	87.7	15.8	42.7	234.1	139.1	56.8	31.9	5.5	2.7	0.8
Nov 11	822.0	378.7	174.7	139.6	86.6	15.7	42.4	234.9	139.4	56.3	32.7	5.6	2.8	0.9
Dec 9	817.4	378.9	173.3	138.2	84.7	15.5	42.3	235.9	140.9	55.9	32.6	5.6	2.8	0.9
2005 Jan 13	811.5	376.6	174.6	135.9	82.6	15.3	41.8	236.3	140.4	56.8	32.5	5.6	2.8	1.0
Feb 10	811.4	379.9	173.6	134.9	81.4	15.2	41.6	236.1	140.5	56.7	32.3	5.6	2.8	1.0
Mar 10	824.0	387.7	177.3	136.4	81.0	14.9	41.6	240.5	142.9	58.3	32.7	5.6	2.7	1.0
Apr 14	831.9	391.3	180.7	139.1	79.8	14.5	41.0	246.3	145.9	59.6	34.2	5.7	2.7	0.9
May 12	846.8	400.3	185.0	140.8	79.9	14.3	40.8	250.4	147.8	60.9	34.9	5.9	2.7	0.9
Jun 9	856.3	399.7	191.4	144.0	80.3	14.2	40.9	253.8	147.2	63.6	36.0	6.1	2.8	0.9
Jul 14	859.5	398.5	191.3	148.4	80.7	14.1	40.6	255.3	147.2	63.6	37.3	6.3	2.8	0.9
Aug 11	862.8	391.7	197.6	152.0	81.2	14.1	40.3	255.7	144.5	65.5	38.4	6.4	2.9	0.9
Sep 8	872.9	392.2	199.6	158.0	82.6	14.1	40.5	259.9	145.1	66.4	40.7	6.7	3.0	1.0
Oct 13	885.0	397.3	200.3	162.0	84.8	14.2	40.6	265.8	148.7	66.8	42.1	7.2	3.1	1.0
Nov 10	896.1	392.7	202.0	166.7	86.6	14.3	41.1	270.2	150.5	67.9	43.2	7.5	3.2	1.1
Dec 8	902.5	402.1	202.0	168.7	88.5	14.4	41.2	272.6	152.7	67.4	43.7	7.7	3.2	1.1
2006 Jan 12	899.7	393.0	206.3	168.6	90.8	14.6	41.0	272.8	150.2	70.2	43.2	8.1	3.4	1.1
Feb 9	919.6	402.0	208.7	173.3	94.0	14.7	41.6	277.6	152.4	71.4	44.4	8.3	3.4	1.1
Mar 9	932.4	406.8	211.4	175.1	97.3	14.9	41.8	282.0	154.4	72.9	44.7	8.8	3.5	1.2
Apr 13	939.9	403.4	212.5	180.6	101.4	15.3	42.0	285.5	154.1	73.5	47.4	9.3	3.7	1.2
May 11 R	946.1	402.2	213.2	183.7	104.6	15.5	42.4	287.7	153.9	73.9	49.1	9.5	3.8	1.3
Jun 8 P	951.8	404.7	214.4	184.6	105.4	15.6	42.7	289.3	154.8	74.3	49.3	9.6	3.8	1.3
Male	AGNG			ELNP		GBHG	IKBS	JLGC			JLGE		JLGG	JLGH
2004 Jun 10	626.4	269.8	132.5	114.2	75.2	17.5	34.7	158.4	92.1	38.9	23.2	3.7	2.7	0.5
Jul 8	619.8	267.8	132.6	111.2	73.6	17.5	34.6	157.7	92.4	38.7	22.5	3.6	2.6	0.5
Aug 12	617.1	270.4	129.2	110.5	72.3	17.3	34.7	158.8	93.6	38.2	22.8	3.6	2.6	0.6
Sep 9	616.8	272.0	129.5	109.3	71.4	17.2	34.6	159.7	94.2	38.4	22.9	3.7	2.6	0.5
Oct 14	615.6	274.4	130.4	106.3	69.9	17.0	34.6	160.8	95.5	39.1	22.0	3.7	2.6	0.5
Nov 11	611.2	272.8	128.9	106.4	68.7	16.9	34.4	161.1	95.5	38.7	22.5	3.8	2.7	0.6
Dec 9	607.1	272.6	127.6	105.3	67.3	16.7	34.3	161.8	96.5	38.5	22.4	3.8	2.7	0.6
2005 Jan 13	601.4	270.9	128.2	103.2	65.4	16.5	33.7	161.6	95.8	39.1	22.3	3.8	2.7	0.6
Feb 10	601.5	273.9	127.4	102.3	64.4	16.3	33.5	161.5	96.1	38.9	22.1	3.8	2.7	0.6
Mar 10	611.8	280.2	130.4	103.5	64.2	16.0	33.5	165.2	98.1	40.2	22.5	3.8	2.7	0.6
Apr 14	617.6	281.6	133.6	105.9	63.3	15.6	33.2	168.8	99.3	41.3	23.7	3.9	2.7	0.6
May 12	630.1	290.2	136.7	107.0	63.2	15.3	33.0	172.6	101.7	42.2	24.1	4.0	2.7	0.6
Jun 9	637.0	289.3	141.6	109.4	63.6	15.2	33.1	175.3	101.3	44.2	25.0	4.2	2.7	0.6
Jul 14	639.3	288.4	141.3	113.0	63.8	15.1	32.8	176.4	101.3	44.1	26.0	4.4	2.8	0.6
Aug 11	641.6	282.8	146.3	115.8	64.1	15.1	32.6	176.3	99.1	45.5	26.7	4.4	2.8	0.6
Sep 8	648.9	282.9	147.5	120.5	65.3	15.1	32.7	179.2	99.4	46.1	28.4	4.7	3.0	0.6
Oct 13	657.3	286.1	147.8	123.6	67.0	15.2	32.8	183.4	102.0	46.3	29.4	5.1	3.1	0.6
Nov 10	665.0	287.6	148.7	127.3	68.3	15.2	33.1	186.5	103.3	47.0	30.3	5.2	3.2	0.7
Dec 8	669.4	288.9	148.9	128.6	69.8	15.4	33.2	187.8	104.5	46.7	30.5	5.4	3.2	0.7
2006 Jan 12	666.2	281.9	151.6	128.1	71.6	15.7	33.0	187.6	102.8	48.5	29.9	5.7	3.4	0.7
Feb 9	681.5	288.3	153.6	131.9	74.2	15.8	33.5	191.1	104.3	49.4	30.9	5.8	3.4	0.7
Mar 9	691.7	291.8	155.6	133.6	77.0	16.0	33.7	194.4	105.7	50.5	31.2	6.2	3.6	0.8
Apr 13	697.2	290.4	155.8	137.2	80.1	16.3	33.7	196.6	105.5	50.8	33.0	6.5	3.7	0.8
May 11 R	700.6	287.6	156.3	139.8	82.8	16.7	34.1	197.9	105.1	51.0	34.3	6.6	3.8	0.9
Jun 8 P	704.3	289.1	157.2	140.4	83.3	16.7	34.3	198.9	105.6	51.3	34.4	6.7	3.8	0.9
Female	JLGI			JLGJ		JLGM	JLGN	JLGO			JLGQ		JLGS	JLGT
2004 Jun 10	213.5	104.6	46.8	35.1	19.0	12.6	8.0	73.1	42.9	17.5	10.6	1.8	2.9	0.3
Jul 8	210.1	101.9	47.0	34.4	18.8	12.8	8.0	71.6	41.6	17.5	10.4	1.8	2.9	0.3
Aug 12	211.0	104.5	45.9	34.1	18.5	12.6	8.0	72.8	43.0	17.3	10.4	1.8	2.9	0.3
Sep 9	211.4	105.4	45.8	33.8	18.3	12.5	8.1	73.0	43.3	17.3	10.3	1.8	2.9	0.3
Oct 14	210.6	105.6	46.1	33.0	17.8	12.3	8.1	73.3	43.6	17.7	9.9	1.8	2.9	0.3
Nov 11	210.8	105.9	45.8	33.2	17.9	12.3	8.0	73.8	43.9	17.6	10.2	1.8	2.8	0.3
Dec 9	210.3	106.3	45.7	32.9	17.4	12.1	8.0	74.1	44.4	17.4	10.2	1.8	2.8	0.3
2005 Jan 13	210.1	105.7	46.4	32.7	17.2	12.0	8.1	74.7	44.6	17.7	10.2	1.8	2.9	0.4
Feb 10	209.9	106.0	46.2	32.6	17.0	12.0	8.1	74.6	44.4	17.8	10.2	1.8	2.9	0.4
Mar 10	212.2	107.5	46.9	32.9	16.8	11.7	8.1	75.3	44.8	18.1	10.2	1.8	2.9	0.4
Apr 14	214.3	109.7	47.1	33.2	16.5	11.3	7.8	77.5	46.6	18.3	10.5	1.8	2.7	0.3
May 12	216.7	110.1	48.3	33.8	16.7	11.3	7.8	77.8	46.1	18.7	10.8	1.9	2.8	0.3
Jun 9	219.3	110.4	49.8	34.6	16.7	11.2	7.8	78.5	45.9	19.4	11.0	1.9	2.8	0.3
Jul 14	220.2	110.1	50.0	35.4	16.9	11.2	7.8	78.9	45.9	19.5	11.3	1.9	2.8	0.3
Aug 11	221.2	108.9	51.3	36.2	17.1	11.2	7.7	79.4	45.4	20.0	11.7	2.0	2.9	0.3
Sep 8	224.0	109.3	52.1	37.5	17.3	11.2	7.8	80.7	45.7	20.3	12.3	2.0	3.0	0.4
Oct 13	227.7	111.2	52.5	38.4	17.8	11.2	7.8	82.4	46.7	20.5	12.7	2.1	3.0	0.4
Nov 10	231.1	112.1	53.3	39.4	18.3	11.4	8.0	83.7	47.2	20.9	12.9	2.3	3.2	0.4
Dec 8	233.1	113.2	53.1	40.1	18.7	11.5	8.0	84.8	48.2	20.7	13.2	2.3	3.2	0.4
2006 Jan 12	233.5	111.1	54.7	40.5	19.2	11.6	8.0	85.2	47.4	21.7	13.3	2.4	3.3	0.4
Feb 9	238.1	113.7	55.1	41.4	19.8	11.7	8.1	86.5	48.1	22.0	13.5	2.5	3.4	0.4
Mar 9	240.7	115.0	55.8	41.5	20.3	11.8	8.1	87.6	48.7	22.4	13.5	2.6	3.4	0.4
Apr 13	242.7	113.0	56.7	43.4	21.3	12.2	8.3	88.9	48.6	22.7	14.4	2.8	3.6	0.4
May 11 R	245.5	114.6	56.9	43.9	21.8	12.3	8.3	89.8	48.8	22.9	14.8	2.9	3.7	0.4
Jun 8 P	247.5	115.6	57.2	44.2	22.1	12.3	8.4	90.4	49.2	23.0	14.9	2.9	3.7	0.4

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

R Revised
P Provisional

Claimant count by age and duration: seasonally adjusted

F.2

Thousands and per cent

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All computerised claims	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All computerised claims	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	JLJU		JLGV		JLGY	JLJZ		JLHA		JLHC		JLHE	JLHF	
2004 Jun 10	463.2	190.2	97.1	91.6	67.3	18.2	17.0	145.2	49.2	25.8	23.9	21.4	31.9	24.9
Jul 8	457.2	186.9	97.9	89.3	66.1	18.2	17.0	143.4	48.8	25.5	23.4	20.9	31.9	24.8
Aug 12	454.2	188.9	94.9	88.3	65.0	18.1	17.1	142.3	49.4	24.7	23.1	20.4	31.7	24.7
Sep 9	453.2	190.1	94.7	87.1	64.0	17.9	17.3	142.3	49.8	24.9	22.8	20.2	31.5	24.6
Oct 14	450.4	190.9	94.6	85.0	62.5	17.7	17.4	141.7	50.0	25.1	22.4	19.7	31.2	24.5
Nov 11	446.9	189.9	93.5	84.6	61.5	17.7	17.4	140.2	49.4	24.9	22.3	19.5	31.1	24.1
Dec 9	442.7	188.8	92.7	83.6	60.2	17.5	17.4	138.8	49.2	24.7	22.0	18.9	30.9	24.0
2005 Jan 13	438.5	187.9	93.0	81.8	58.6	17.3	17.2	136.7	48.3	24.8	21.6	18.4	30.7	23.6
Feb 10	438.8	190.3	92.5	81.1	57.6	17.1	17.3	136.5	49.1	24.4	21.5	18.2	30.4	23.3
Mar 10	445.5	194.7	94.2	81.9	57.3	16.8	17.4	138.0	50.1	24.8	21.8	18.1	29.9	23.2
Apr 14	447.9	195.4	96.1	82.8	56.4	16.4	17.2	137.7	50.0	25.0	22.1	17.7	29.5	22.9
May 12	455.4	200.3	98.3	83.6	56.1	16.1	17.1	141.0	52.2	25.8	22.3	17.9	28.9	22.8
Jun 9	459.9	200.0	101.3	85.1	56.3	16.0	17.2	142.6	52.5	26.5	22.9	17.9	28.5	22.8
Jul 14	461.7	199.3	101.3	87.7	56.3	15.9	17.1	142.5	52.0	26.4	23.4	18.1	28.6	22.6
Aug 11	463.9	196.2	104.4	89.7	56.6	15.9	17.0	143.2	51.0	27.7	23.9	18.2	28.4	22.4
Sep 8	468.2	196.0	105.0	92.7	57.4	15.9	17.1	144.8	51.1	28.2	24.6	18.5	28.2	22.4
Oct 13	473.3	197.3	105.3	94.7	58.8	16.1	17.2	145.9	51.3	28.2	25.2	18.8	28.2	22.4
Nov 10	478.1	197.7	105.8	97.4	59.8	16.1	17.4	147.8	51.5	28.3	26.1	19.3	28.3	22.6
Dec 8	481.2	197.8	106.2	98.6	61.1	16.3	17.5	148.7	51.6	28.4	26.4	19.7	28.4	22.6
2006 Jan 12	478.9	192.7	107.4	98.9	62.4	16.7	17.5	148.0	50.1	28.7	26.5	20.3	28.9	22.4
Feb 9	490.1	197.4	108.5	101.5	64.9	16.9	17.8	151.9	52.2	28.8	27.4	20.8	28.6	22.7
Mar 9	496.5	199.5	109.4	102.7	67.0	17.1	17.9	153.9	52.9	29.1	27.7	21.5	28.7	22.7
Apr 13	500.1	197.8	109.8	104.9	69.6	17.5	18.0	154.3	51.5	29.2	28.3	22.5	29.4	22.8
May 11 R	502.2	196.0	109.8	106.2	72.0	18.0	18.2	156.2	52.3	29.5	28.4	23.1	29.4	22.9
Jun 8 P	505.1	197.2	110.5	106.7	72.4	18.0	18.3	157.4	52.7	29.6	28.6	23.4	29.5	23.1
Male	AGMA		JLHH		JLHJ	JLHK		JLHL		JLHN		JLHP	JLHQ	
2004 Jun 10	361.3	143.4	75.3	73.4	55.1	19.2	14.1	106.7	34.3	18.3	17.6	16.4	34.2	20.1
Jul 8	356.9	141.4	75.8	71.5	54.1	19.1	14.1	105.2	34.0	18.1	17.2	15.9	34.1	20.0
Aug 12	353.9	142.4	73.5	70.7	53.1	19.0	14.2	104.4	34.4	17.5	17.0	15.6	34.0	19.9
Sep 9	352.9	143.3	73.4	69.6	52.3	18.9	14.3	104.2	34.5	17.7	16.8	15.4	33.8	19.8
Oct 14	351.1	144.2	73.5	67.9	51.1	18.7	14.4	103.7	34.7	17.8	16.4	15.1	33.6	19.7
Nov 11	347.8	143.2	72.5	67.6	50.1	18.5	14.4	102.3	34.1	17.7	16.3	14.8	33.4	19.4
Dec 9	344.2	142.2	71.7	66.8	49.1	18.4	14.4	101.1	33.9	17.4	16.1	14.4	33.3	19.3
2005 Jan 13	340.6	141.7	71.8	65.2	47.7	18.2	14.2	99.2	33.4	17.3	15.7	13.9	33.1	18.9
Feb 10	340.8	143.8	71.4	64.6	46.8	17.9	14.2	99.2	34.0	17.1	15.6	13.8	32.8	18.7
Mar 10	346.4	147.4	72.8	65.2	46.7	17.6	14.3	100.2	34.7	17.4	15.8	13.7	32.2	18.6
Apr 14	349.0	148.0	74.6	66.2	46.0	17.2	14.2	99.8	34.3	17.7	16.0	13.4	31.9	18.4
May 12	355.0	152.2	76.3	66.7	45.7	16.8	14.1	102.5	36.3	18.2	16.2	13.5	31.0	18.3
Jun 9	358.4	151.6	78.8	67.9	45.9	16.8	14.2	103.3	36.4	18.6	16.5	13.5	30.8	18.3
Jul 14	359.7	151.0	78.7	70.1	45.8	16.7	14.1	103.2	36.1	18.5	16.9	13.6	30.7	18.1
Aug 11	361.4	148.3	81.2	71.8	46.1	16.6	14.0	103.9	35.4	19.6	17.3	13.6	30.4	18.0
Sep 8	364.9	148.2	81.5	74.3	46.8	16.7	14.1	104.8	35.3	19.9	17.8	13.8	30.3	18.0
Oct 13	368.4	148.8	81.6	75.9	47.9	16.9	14.2	105.5	35.3	19.9	18.3	14.0	30.3	18.0
Nov 10	371.8	149.0	81.8	78.0	48.7	16.9	14.3	106.7	35.3	19.9	19.0	14.4	30.5	18.1
Dec 8	374.2	148.9	82.2	78.9	49.8	17.2	14.4	107.4	35.5	20.0	19.2	14.6	30.4	18.1
2006 Jan 12	372.0	144.9	83.0	78.9	50.8	17.5	14.4	106.6	34.2	20.1	19.3	15.1	31.0	17.9
Feb 9	380.9	148.4	84.0	81.0	52.8	17.7	14.7	109.5	35.6	20.2	20.0	15.6	30.8	18.1
Mar 9	386.4	150.1	84.7	82.2	54.7	18.0	14.7	110.9	36.0	20.4	20.2	16.1	30.9	18.2
Apr 13	389.2	149.3	84.7	83.7	56.8	18.4	14.7	111.4	35.6	20.3	20.5	16.8	31.4	18.2
May 11 R	390.6	147.2	84.8	84.9	58.8	18.9	14.9	112.1	35.3	20.5	20.6	17.4	31.8	18.3
Jun 8 P	392.7	148.0	85.3	85.3	59.1	18.9	15.0	112.7	35.5	20.6	20.7	17.5	31.9	18.4
Female	JLHR		JLHT		JLHV	JLHW		JLHX		JLHZ		JLIB	JLIC	
2004 Jun 10	101.9	46.8	21.8	18.2	12.2	14.8	2.9	38.5	14.9	7.5	6.3	5.0	25.5	4.8
Jul 8	100.3	45.5	22.1	17.8	12.0	14.9	2.9	38.2	14.8	7.4	6.2	5.0	25.7	4.8
Aug 12	100.3	46.5	21.4	17.6	11.9	14.8	2.9	37.9	15.0	7.2	6.1	4.8	25.3	4.8
Sep 9	100.3	46.8	21.3	17.5	11.7	14.7	3.0	38.1	15.3	7.2	6.0	4.8	25.2	4.8
Oct 14	99.3	46.7	21.1	17.1	11.4	14.5	3.0	38.0	15.3	7.3	6.0	4.6	24.7	4.8
Nov 11	99.1	46.7	21.0	17.0	11.4	14.5	3.0	37.9	15.3	7.2	6.0	4.7	24.8	4.7
Dec 9	98.5	46.6	21.0	16.8	11.1	14.3	3.0	37.7	15.3	7.3	5.9	4.5	24.4	4.7
2005 Jan 13	97.9	46.2	21.2	16.6	10.9	14.2	3.0	37.5	14.9	7.5	5.9	4.5	24.5	4.7
Feb 10	98.0	46.5	21.1	16.5	10.8	14.2	3.1	37.3	15.1	7.3	5.9	4.4	24.1	4.6
Mar 10	99.1	47.3	21.4	16.7	10.6	13.8	3.1	37.8	15.4	7.4	6.0	4.4	23.8	4.6
Apr 14	98.9	47.4	21.5	16.6	10.4	13.5	3.0	37.9	15.7	7.3	6.1	4.3	23.2	4.5
May 12	100.4	48.1	22.0	16.9	10.4	13.3	3.0	38.5	15.9	7.6	6.1	4.4	23.1	4.5
Jun 9	101.5	48.4	22.5	17.2	10.4	13.2	3.0	39.3	16.1	7.9	6.4	4.4	22.6	4.5
Jul 14	102.0	48.3	22.6	17.6	10.5	13.2	3.0	39.3	15.9	7.9	6.5	4.5	22.9	4.5
Aug 11	102.5	47.9	23.2	17.9	10.5	13.2	3.0	39.3	15.6	8.1	6.6	4.6	22.9	4.4
Sep 8	103.3	47.8	23.5	18.4	10.6	13.2	3.0	40.0	15.8	8.3	6.8	4.7	22.8	4.4
Oct 13	104.9	48.5	23.7	18.8	10.9	13.3	3.0	40.4	16.0	8.3	6.9	4.8	22.8	4.4
Nov 10	106.3	48.7	24.0	19.4	11.1	13.4	3.1	41.1	16.2	8.4	7.1	4.9	22.9	4.5
Dec 8	107.0	48.9	24.0	19.7	11.3	13.5	3.1	41.3	16.1	8.4	7.2	5.1	23.2	4.5
2006 Jan 12	106.9	47.8	24.4	20.0	11.6	13.8	3.1	41.4	15.9	8.6	7.2	5.2	23.4	4.5
Feb 9	109.2	49.0	24.5	20.5	12.1	13.9	3.1	42.4	16.6	8.6	7.4	5.2	23.1	4.6
Mar 9	110.1	49.4	24.7	20.5	12.3	14.1	3.2	43.0	16.9	8.7	7.5	5.4	23.0	4.5
Apr 13	110.9	48.5	25.1	21.2	12.8	14.5	3.3	42.9	15.9	8.9	7.8	5.7	24.0	4.6
May 11 R	111.6	48.8	25.0	21.3	13.2	14.8	3.3	44.1	17.0	9.0	7.8	5.7	23.4	4.6
Jun 8 P	112.4	49.2	25.2	21.4	13.3	14.8	3.3	44.7	17.2	9.0	7.9	5.9	23.7	4.7

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

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

R
P
Revised
Provisional

F.2

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by age and duration: not seasonally adjusted

Thousands and per cent

UNITED KINGDOM		All ages ^a							18-24						
		All computerised claims	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All computerised claims	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All		GEVY			GEVX			GEYZ	GEZA			GEZC			GEZE
2004 Jun	10	832.6	355.7	182.1	158.1	94.1	16.4	42.6	220.7	120.6	57.2	36.7	5.3	2.8	0.8
	Jul	833.9	369.9	180.9	148.2	92.3	16.2	42.5	230.5	135.3	55.4	33.6	5.4	2.7	0.8
	Aug	840.0	390.0	167.4	149.4	90.5	15.9	42.6	240.6	148.1	50.7	35.3	5.6	2.7	0.9
	Sep	820.0	381.1	163.6	143.5	89.2	16.1	42.7	234.4	144.8	49.8	33.3	5.8	2.8	0.9
	Oct	798.6	373.4	164.1	132.5	86.1	16.1	42.5	224.2	136.5	52.6	28.7	5.6	2.9	0.9
	Nov	794.7	378.9	160.9	128.6	84.3	15.9	41.9	220.5	134.8	51.8	27.5	5.5	2.9	0.9
	Dec	801.7	385.3	164.5	127.0	83.3	15.6	41.7	223.1	136.1	53.4	27.3	5.4	2.8	0.9
2005 Jan	13	863.8	412.1	186.9	137.7	84.7	14.7	42.4	243.1	143.7	60.3	32.4	5.7	2.7	1.0
	Feb	877.0	420.8	194.2	136.4	83.6	14.3	42.0	253.7	152.0	62.4	32.6	5.8	2.7	1.0
	Mar	874.6	412.3	199.4	139.0	82.3	14.2	41.6	254.7	149.3	64.6	34.1	5.7	2.6	1.0
	Apr	864.5	403.1	191.8	147.3	81.0	14.1	41.2	249.9	143.5	62.3	37.6	5.6	2.6	0.9
	May	859.9	390.4	197.6	150.3	80.7	14.1	40.9	245.7	134.7	65.9	38.4	5.8	2.7	0.9
	Jun	850.9	381.4	195.4	152.8	80.4	14.3	40.9	243.1	132.3	64.9	39.1	5.9	2.8	0.9
	Jul	864.2	398.3	193.1	151.6	80.7	14.0	40.6	256.5	148.3	62.8	38.2	6.3	2.8	0.9
	Aug	874.2	406.0	189.5	157.4	81.0	13.9	40.4	264.4	155.8	60.1	41.0	6.6	2.8	1.0
	Sep	865.0	395.5	187.2	159.3	82.4	14.2	40.6	260.9	152.2	59.6	41.2	7.0	3.1	1.0
	Oct	858.6	391.9	187.3	154.9	83.8	14.5	40.6	255.5	146.8	62.1	38.2	7.4	3.3	1.0
	Nov	869.6	402.2	187.0	154.6	85.1	14.5	40.8	255.2	147.1	62.9	36.8	7.4	3.3	1.0
	Dec	887.1	411.4	192.0	155.6	87.4	14.5	40.8	259.3	149.5	64.3	36.9	7.6	3.3	1.0
2006 Jan	12	949.5	425.6	219.8	170.2	92.5	14.1	41.4	278.7	152.3	74.2	43.0	8.1	3.3	1.1
	Feb	979.2	438.6	230.2	173.0	95.6	14.0	41.8	293.7	162.2	77.5	44.3	8.6	3.3	1.1
	Mar	983.5	431.2	236.0	176.6	98.0	14.2	41.7	297.4	161.2	80.5	45.9	8.7	3.3	1.2
	Apr	975.9	419.3	223.2	189.9	101.7	14.7	41.9	292.7	154.6	76.2	51.6	9.1	3.5	1.2
	May	960.9	390.5	227.0	195.6	105.5	15.4	42.4	284.4	140.4	79.4	54.0	9.3	3.7	1.3
	Jun	947.9	380.2	219.1	198.1	107.8	15.9	42.7	279.0	136.5	76.5	55.1	9.6	3.9	1.3
Male		GEZG			GEZI			GEZK	GEZL			GEZN			GEZP
2004 Jun	10	620.2	255.7	133.8	120.8	75.2	17.7	34.6	151.8	82.9	39.5	25.3	3.6	2.7	0.5
	Jul	614.9	261.3	132.5	113.2	73.4	17.6	34.5	155.8	90.6	38.1	23.1	3.6	2.6	0.5
	Aug	612.7	270.2	122.6	113.6	71.8	17.4	34.6	160.7	97.3	34.8	24.3	3.7	2.6	0.5
	Sep	599.4	265.4	119.6	109.2	70.7	17.5	34.5	156.9	95.6	34.0	23.0	3.8	2.8	0.6
	Oct	587.6	264.3	119.6	101.0	68.2	17.5	34.4	151.5	92.0	35.5	19.7	3.7	2.8	0.6
	Nov	588.2	271.9	117.3	98.3	66.8	17.1	33.9	150.7	92.5	34.9	19.0	3.7	2.8	0.6
	Dec	598.4	282.0	119.5	97.0	66.1	16.7	33.8	155.2	95.9	36.1	18.9	3.7	2.8	0.6
2005 Jan	13	644.2	301.9	136.3	104.6	67.2	15.8	34.3	169.0	100.9	41.3	22.3	3.9	2.7	0.6
	Feb	652.1	305.8	142.7	103.4	66.3	15.4	34.0	176.0	106.0	43.2	22.3	3.9	2.6	0.6
	Mar	650.7	298.6	148.3	104.9	65.2	15.2	33.6	177.1	103.7	45.6	23.3	3.9	2.5	0.6
	Apr	642.1	291.1	142.6	110.9	64.1	15.2	33.3	173.8	99.9	43.8	25.7	3.9	2.5	0.6
	May	640.4	283.6	146.3	113.6	63.8	15.1	33.1	171.1	94.0	46.2	26.4	4.0	2.7	0.6
	Jun	632.4	275.7	144.0	116.1	63.7	15.3	33.0	168.8	91.7	45.2	27.3	4.1	2.7	0.5
	Jul	634.9	281.6	141.6	115.3	63.7	15.2	32.8	174.4	99.3	43.5	26.7	4.3	2.8	0.6
	Aug	637.1	282.1	139.3	119.4	63.7	15.1	32.6	177.8	102.5	41.6	28.6	4.5	2.9	0.6
	Sep	632.0	276.2	137.1	121.1	64.8	15.4	32.7	175.8	100.6	41.1	28.7	4.8	3.1	0.6
	Oct	630.6	277.1	136.6	118.2	65.9	15.6	32.7	173.6	98.9	42.3	26.7	5.1	3.3	0.6
	Nov	642.5	288.3	136.0	118.4	67.0	15.5	32.9	175.3	101.1	42.6	25.9	5.1	3.3	0.7
	Dec	661.1	300.6	139.6	119.0	69.1	15.4	32.9	180.9	105.2	43.8	25.9	5.4	3.3	0.7
2006 Jan	12	707.6	311.2	160.4	129.3	73.2	15.1	33.4	194.5	107.2	51.0	29.8	5.8	3.3	0.7
	Feb	727.1	317.0	169.4	131.4	75.6	15.0	33.7	204.3	112.9	53.9	30.7	6.0	3.3	0.7
	Mar	730.3	309.7	175.6	133.8	77.6	15.2	33.6	206.8	111.3	56.8	31.7	6.1	3.4	0.8
	Apr	723.7	300.7	165.5	143.4	80.5	15.8	33.7	203.7	107.1	53.8	35.7	6.4	3.5	0.8
	May	712.3	279.6	166.9	148.1	83.6	16.5	34.1	197.5	97.0	55.5	37.6	6.5	3.7	0.8
	Jun	701.0	270.6	160.2	150.4	85.4	17.1	34.3	192.8	93.7	53.0	38.5	6.8	4.0	0.9
Female		GEZR			GEZT			GEZV	GEZW			GEZY			GEZU
2004 Jun	10	212.4	99.9	48.2	37.3	18.9	12.7	8.0	68.9	37.7	17.8	11.4	1.7	2.9	0.3
	Jul	219.0	108.6	48.4	35.1	18.9	12.3	8.0	74.7	44.8	17.3	10.5	1.8	2.8	0.3
	Aug	227.3	119.8	44.9	35.8	18.8	11.8	8.1	80.0	50.9	15.9	11.0	1.9	2.7	0.3
	Sep	220.6	115.7	44.0	34.2	18.5	12.1	8.2	77.5	49.1	15.8	10.3	2.0	2.9	0.3
	Oct	211.0	109.1	44.4	31.5	17.9	12.3	8.1	72.7	44.6	17.0	8.9	1.9	3.0	0.3
	Nov	206.5	107.0	43.7	30.3	17.5	12.3	8.0	69.9	42.3	16.9	8.6	1.8	3.0	0.3
	Dec	203.4	103.3	45.0	30.0	17.2	12.4	7.9	67.9	40.2	17.2	8.5	1.7	3.0	0.3
2005 Jan	13	219.6	110.2	50.7	33.1	17.5	11.7	8.1	74.1	42.8	19.0	10.1	1.8	3.0	0.3
	Feb	224.9	114.9	51.5	33.1	17.3	11.3	8.0	77.8	46.0	19.2	10.3	1.8	2.8	0.4
	Mar	223.9	113.7	51.0	34.1	17.1	11.2	8.0	77.6	45.6	19.1	10.8	1.8	2.8	0.4
	Apr	222.4	112.0	49.2	36.4	16.9	11.2	7.9	76.1	43.6	18.5	11.8	1.8	2.8	0.3
	May	219.5	106.8	51.3	36.7	16.8	11.2	7.8	74.5	40.7	19.7	11.9	1.8	2.9	0.3
	Jun	218.5	105.7	51.5	36.7	16.8	11.3	7.9	74.3	40.5	19.7	11.8	1.8	2.9	0.3
	Jul	229.3	116.7	51.4	36.3	17.1	10.9	7.8	82.1	49.1	19.3	11.4	2.0	2.8	0.3
	Aug	237.1	123.8	50.2	38.0	17.2	10.6	7.8	86.6	53.3	18.4	12.4	2.1	2.8	0.4
	Sep	233.1	119.3	50.1	38.2	17.6	10.9	7.9	85.1	51.6	18.5	12.5	2.2	3.0	0.4
	Oct	228.0	114.8	50.7	36.7	17.9	11.3	7.8	81.9	48.0	19.8	11.5	2.3	3.2	0.4
	Nov	227.0	113.9	51.0	36.2	18.1	11.4	7.9	79.8	46.0	20.2	10.9	2.3	3.3	0.3
	Dec	226.0	110.8	52.4	36.6	18.4	11.6	7.8	78.4	44.3	20.5	11.0	2.2	3.3	0.4
2006 Jan	12	241.9	114.3	59.4	40.9	19.3	11.3	8.0	84.2	45.0	23.2	13.2	2.4	3.3	0.4
	Feb	252.1	121.5	60.8	41.6	20.0	11.2	8.1	89.3	49.2	23.6	13.6	2.6	3.3	0.4
	Mar	253.2	121.5	60.4	42.92										

^a Includes some people aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the change in benefit regulations for under 18-year-olds introduced in September 1988.

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

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by age and duration: not seasonally adjusted

F.2

Thousands and per cent

UNITED KINGDOM			25-49						50 and over							
			All computerised claims	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All computerised claims	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All			GEZF		IACM		IACS		IACY		IACB		IADH			
2004	Jun	10	456.9	180.1	96.8	95.7	67.3	18.4	16.9	143.0	46.6	25.2	25.0	21.4	32.4	24.9
	Jul	8	451.1	180.5	97.5	90.2	66.0	18.4	16.9	140.8	46.0	25.4	23.7	20.8	32.4	24.8
	Aug	12	448.7	186.5	90.7	89.7	64.6	18.2	17.1	139.5	47.6	23.7	23.2	20.3	32.2	24.6
	Sep	9	438.5	182.4	88.7	86.6	63.5	18.4	17.3	136.7	46.7	23.1	22.5	19.9	32.4	24.5
	Oct	14	428.4	181.3	87.2	81.5	61.0	18.3	17.4	135.2	47.5	22.5	21.5	19.4	32.3	24.3
	Nov	11	427.5	186.0	85.3	79.3	59.8	18.0	17.1	135.9	49.8	22.3	20.9	19.0	31.6	23.9
	Dec	9	431.7	190.3	86.9	78.3	59.1	17.6	17.1	136.1	50.6	22.6	20.5	18.6	31.1	23.7
2005	Jan	13	464.1	205.8	97.9	82.8	60.1	16.8	17.6	145.2	54.6	26.4	21.7	18.8	29.3	23.8
	Feb	10	465.5	205.9	101.5	81.4	59.1	16.5	17.6	144.1	52.5	27.9	21.6	18.6	29.2	23.5
	Mar	10	463.2	201.2	104.1	82.2	58.2	16.3	17.4	142.6	50.8	28.3	22.0	18.3	29.1	23.2
	Apr	14	458.8	198.2	100.6	85.7	57.1	16.2	17.3	141.9	50.9	26.6	23.1	18.2	29.1	23.1
	May	12	458.7	195.0	102.5	87.5	56.7	16.1	17.1	141.9	51.1	26.2	23.6	18.1	28.9	22.9
	Jun	9	454.5	190.4	101.5	89.0	56.4	16.2	17.2	140.5	49.9	25.9	23.9	18.0	29.0	22.8
	Jul	14	455.7	192.7	101.1	88.6	56.3	16.1	17.1	140.0	49.2	26.3	23.8	18.1	29.0	22.6
	Aug	11	457.8	193.3	100.1	91.1	56.3	16.0	17.0	140.4	49.2	26.7	24.1	18.0	28.8	22.4
	Sep	8	453.9	188.2	98.9	92.6	57.1	16.4	17.2	139.4	48.0	26.4	24.3	18.3	29.2	22.4
	Oct	13	452.3	188.2	97.7	91.4	57.7	16.6	17.2	139.9	49.1	25.6	24.3	18.6	29.3	22.4
	Nov	10	459.7	194.8	97.0	92.1	58.6	16.5	17.3	143.8	52.2	25.4	24.7	19.0	28.8	22.5
	Dec	8	470.8	200.5	99.8	92.9	60.3	16.5	17.3	146.1	53.3	26.1	24.8	19.4	28.7	22.5
2006	Jan	12	503.4	209.4	112.7	99.8	63.8	16.2	17.8	156.1	56.1	30.5	26.5	20.5	27.6	22.6
	Feb	9	513.2	211.1	117.5	100.8	65.8	16.3	18.0	158.7	55.3	32.6	27.2	21.0	27.5	22.7
	Mar	9	513.5	205.8	120.1	102.3	67.5	16.6	17.9	158.6	53.6	33.0	27.8	21.6	27.9	22.7
	Apr	13	510.7	201.3	113.9	107.9	69.8	17.2	17.8	158.8	53.3	30.6	29.4	22.7	28.6	22.8
	May	11	505.8	190.2	114.2	110.6	72.6	17.9	18.1	157.5	51.1	30.1	29.9	23.5	29.5	23.0
	Jun	8	500.8	185.5	110.5	112.4	74.1	18.5	18.4	155.4	50.0	28.7	29.7	24.0	30.3	23.0
Male			IACI		IACN		IACT		IACW		IADC		IADI			
2004	Jun	10	356.9	135.9	75.0	76.8	55.1	19.4	14.0	105.3	32.6	17.9	18.4	16.4	34.6	20.1
	Jul	8	350.0	134.8	75.1	72.2	53.8	19.4	14.0	103.1	31.8	17.9	17.5	15.9	34.8	20.0
	Aug	12	345.2	136.8	69.9	71.7	52.6	19.4	14.2	101.0	32.1	16.7	17.0	15.4	34.9	19.8
	Sep	9	338.0	134.5	68.3	69.2	51.7	19.5	14.3	99.1	31.5	16.3	16.5	15.1	35.1	19.7
	Oct	14	332.0	135.5	67.3	65.1	49.7	19.3	14.3	98.6	32.7	15.9	15.7	14.8	34.8	19.5
	Nov	11	332.7	140.6	65.8	63.5	48.7	18.9	14.2	99.2	34.5	15.7	15.3	14.4	33.9	19.2
	Dec	9	338.0	146.3	66.7	62.7	48.2	18.4	14.1	99.5	35.4	15.9	15.0	14.1	33.4	19.1
2005	Jan	13	363.2	158.2	75.3	66.1	49.0	17.5	14.6	106.0	38.5	18.4	15.8	14.2	31.5	19.1
	Feb	10	363.8	157.4	78.7	65.0	48.2	17.2	14.5	105.1	36.9	19.6	15.6	14.0	31.4	18.9
	Mar	10	362.1	153.5	81.5	65.3	47.5	17.1	14.4	104.0	35.5	20.1	15.9	13.8	31.3	18.7
	Apr	14	358.0	150.6	78.7	68.1	46.4	16.9	14.2	103.0	35.1	19.0	16.6	13.7	31.3	18.5
	May	12	358.5	148.7	79.9	69.6	46.1	16.8	14.1	103.5	35.8	18.6	17.1	13.6	31.0	18.4
	Jun	9	354.6	144.5	78.9	71.1	46.0	17.0	14.2	102.1	34.7	18.2	17.3	13.6	31.2	18.3
	Jul	14	353.0	144.2	78.2	70.8	45.7	16.9	14.1	101.1	33.8	18.4	17.2	13.6	31.3	18.1
	Aug	11	352.5	142.4	77.5	72.8	45.7	17.0	14.0	100.6	33.1	18.8	17.4	13.5	31.2	17.9
	Sep	8	350.5	139.4	76.3	74.3	46.4	17.3	14.1	100.0	32.4	18.5	17.5	13.6	31.6	18.0
	Oct	13	350.3	140.6	75.4	73.3	46.9	17.4	14.1	100.8	33.5	17.9	17.7	13.8	31.5	17.9
	Nov	10	357.5	147.1	74.6	73.9	47.7	17.3	14.2	103.9	35.9	17.7	18.1	14.1	30.9	18.0
	Dec	8	368.4	153.9	76.6	74.5	49.1	17.2	14.3	106.0	37.1	18.2	18.1	14.5	30.7	18.0
2006	Jan	12	393.8	160.6	86.7	79.8	52.1	16.9	14.6	113.1	39.1	21.4	19.3	15.3	29.5	18.1
	Feb	9	400.7	160.4	91.3	80.5	53.7	17.1	14.8	114.8	38.2	22.9	19.8	15.7	29.5	18.1
	Mar	9	401.3	155.8	94.2	81.5	55.1	17.4	14.7	114.6	36.7	23.4	20.2	16.2	29.9	18.1
	Apr	13	398.1	151.8	88.8	85.9	57.0	18.0	14.6	114.4	36.3	21.6	21.3	17.0	30.8	18.2
	May	11	394.5	143.4	88.6	88.4	59.3	18.8	14.9	113.3	34.7	21.0	21.6	17.7	31.8	18.3
	Jun	8	390.1	139.1	85.5	89.9	60.5	19.4	15.1	111.5	33.6	19.9	21.5	18.1	32.7	18.4
Female			IACJ		IACO		IACU		IACX		IADD		IADJ			
2004	Jun	10	100.0	44.2	21.8	19.0	12.2	15.1	2.8	37.7	14.0	7.3	6.6	5.0	26.1	4.8
	Jul	8	101.0	45.7	22.3	18.0	12.1	14.9	2.9	37.7	14.3	7.5	6.2	4.9	25.8	4.8
	Aug	12	103.5	49.6	20.8	18.0	12.0	14.5	3.0	38.5	15.6	7.0	6.2	4.9	25.2	4.8
	Sep	9	100.5	47.9	20.4	17.4	11.8	14.8	3.0	37.5	15.2	6.8	6.0	4.8	25.4	4.8
	Oct	14	96.4	45.8	19.9	16.4	11.3	14.9	3.0	36.6	14.8	6.7	5.7	4.6	25.7	4.8
	Nov	11	94.8	45.4	19.5	15.8	11.1	14.9	3.0	36.7	15.3	6.6	5.5	4.6	25.2	4.7
	Dec	9	93.8	44.0	20.2	15.7	10.9	14.8	3.0	36.6	15.2	6.7	5.5	4.5	25.0	4.7
2005	Jan	13	100.9	47.6	22.6	16.6	11.1	14.0	3.1	39.2	16.1	8.0	5.9	4.5	23.5	4.7
	Feb	10	101.7	48.5	22.8	16.5	10.9	13.7	3.1	39.0	15.7	8.3	6.0	4.5	23.4	4.6
	Mar	10	101.1	47.7	22.6	16.9	10.7	13.6	3.1	38.6	15.3	8.2	6.1	4.5	23.4	4.6
	Apr	14	100.8	47.7	21.9	17.6	10.6	13.5	3.0	38.9	15.8	7.6	6.5	4.5	23.1	4.5
	May	12	100.2	46.3	22.6	17.8	10.5	13.5	3.0	38.4	15.3	7.6	6.5	4.4	23.2	4.5
	Jun	9	99.9	45.9	22.6	17.9	10.5	13.5	3.0	38.4	15.2	7.7	6.6	4.4	23.2	4.5
	Jul	14	102.7	48.5	22.9	17.8	10.6	13.2	3.0	38.8	15.4	7.9	6.6	4.5	23.1	4.5
	Aug	11	105.3	50.8	22.6	18.3	10.6	12.9	3.0	39.8	16.2	7.9	6.7	4.6	22.7	4.4
	Sep	8	103.5	48.8	22.6	18.3	10.7	13.3	3.0	39.4	15.6	7.9	6.8	4.7	23.1	4.4
	Oct	13	102.0	47.6	22.4	18.1	10.8	13.6	3.							

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

a Includes some people aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the change in benefit regulations for under 18-year-olds introduced in September 1988.

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

F.3 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by age and duration: Government Office Regions

At June 8 2006

Not seasonally adjusted

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a
NORTH EAST									SOUTH WEST							
13 or less	6,028	7,564	1,908	15,698	2,368	2,074	786	5,448	4,885	7,784	2,250	15,162	2,250	2,762	1,151	6,349
Over 13 and up to 26	3,163	4,124	954	8,324	1,304	1,057	395	2,818	2,558	4,540	1,317	8,522	1,168	1,383	589	3,235
26 and up to 52	2,157	4,517	1,122	7,808	781	945	334	2,067	1,651	4,016	1,127	6,833	660	997	443	2,132
52 and up to 104	329	3,301	1,052	4,684	117	626	317	1,061	270	2,145	802	3,218	135	466	260	865
Over 104	42	572	1,063	1,677	14	94	174	282	31	457	659	1,147	16	121	182	319
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.2	19.3	34.7	16.7	2.9	15.0	24.5	11.5	3.2	13.7	23.7	12.5	3.6	10.2	16.8	9.2
All	11,719	20,078	6,099	38,191	4,584	4,796	2,006	11,676	9,395	18,942	6,155	34,882	4,229	5,729	2,625	12,900
NORTH WEST									ENGLAND							
13 or less	13,249	18,030	4,048	35,912	5,706	5,360	1,782	13,364	75,997	115,099	28,242	222,492	35,107	38,885	13,679	90,636
Over 13 and up to 26	7,377	10,614	2,278	20,523	3,066	2,671	847	6,813	43,557	71,726	16,847	133,554	19,627	21,345	7,479	49,674
26 and up to 52	5,244	10,666	2,260	18,228	2,074	2,228	749	5,100	32,031	75,056	18,051	125,501	14,131	19,308	6,953	40,747
52 and up to 104	762	7,166	1,964	9,900	335	1,354	501	2,195	5,777	50,738	14,961	71,522	2,493	11,748	5,023	19,304
Over 104	76	1,817	1,892	3,785	44	305	370	719	742	12,797	13,999	27,542	372	2,896	3,682	6,956
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.1	18.6	31.0	15.5	3.4	13.9	20.5	10.3	4.1	19.5	31.4	17.1	4.0	15.5	23.6	12.7
All	26,708	48,293	12,442	88,348	11,225	11,918	4,249	28,191	158,104	325,416	92,100	580,611	71,730	94,182	36,816	207,317
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER									WALES							
13 or less	9,423	13,344	3,224	26,490	4,075	4,094	1,408	10,030	5,161	6,564	1,604	13,484	2,151	2,012	772	5,112
Over 13 and up to 26	5,034	8,220	1,898	15,315	2,171	2,178	742	5,256	2,885	3,753	840	7,524	1,119	981	363	2,495
26 and up to 52	3,529	8,714	1,999	14,276	1,429	1,954	687	4,111	2,113	3,827	888	6,834	818	802	296	1,927
52 and up to 104	486	5,242	1,572	7,305	173	1,081	449	1,707	355	2,182	702	3,240	122	405	186	713
Over 104	73	651	1,529	2,253	33	148	380	561	64	770	786	1,620	29	146	174	349
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.0	16.3	30.3	14.6	2.6	13.0	22.6	10.5	4.0	17.3	30.9	14.9	3.6	12.7	20.1	10.0
All	18,545	36,171	10,222	65,639	7,881	9,455	3,666	21,665	10,578	17,096	4,820	32,702	4,239	4,346	1,791	10,596
EAST MIDLANDS									SCOTLAND							
13 or less	6,283	9,119	2,342	18,006	2,810	3,293	1,293	7,635	9,202	13,940	3,150	27,177	4,031	4,358	1,509	10,709
Over 13 and up to 26	3,592	5,383	1,355	10,427	1,551	1,700	738	4,071	5,039	7,960	1,823	15,163	2,097	2,157	757	5,310
26 and up to 52	2,524	5,494	1,483	9,524	1,059	1,414	606	3,109	3,296	8,419	2,066	13,897	1,206	1,803	725	3,846
52 and up to 104	429	3,655	1,149	5,234	154	907	421	1,483	432	5,224	1,724	7,409	192	1,068	521	1,798
Over 104	52	830	1,103	1,987	22	179	310	511	50	1,217	2,286	3,553	26	201	470	697
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.7	18.3	30.3	16.0	3.1	14.5	21.7	11.9	2.7	17.5	36.3	16.3	2.9	13.2	24.9	11.2
All	12,880	24,481	7,432	45,178	5,596	7,493	3,368	16,809	18,019	36,760	11,049	67,199	7,552	9,587	3,982	22,360
WEST MIDLANDS									GREAT BRITAIN							
13 or less	10,098	14,287	3,643	28,370	4,535	4,613	1,566	11,035	90,360	135,603	32,996	263,153	41,289	45,255	15,960	106,457
Over 13 and up to 26	6,134	9,503	2,312	18,118	2,743	2,611	898	6,391	51,481	83,439	19,510	156,241	22,843	24,483	8,599	57,479
26 and up to 52	5,219	10,705	2,517	18,479	2,263	2,502	871	5,677	37,440	87,302	21,005	146,232	16,155	21,913	7,974	46,520
52 and up to 104	1,195	8,169	2,221	11,594	462	1,647	650	2,767	6,564	58,144	17,387	82,171	2,807	13,221	5,730	21,815
Over 104	159	2,878	2,074	5,111	94	568	498	1,160	856	14,784	17,071	32,715	427	3,243	4,326	8,002
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	5.9	24.3	33.6	20.5	5.5	18.5	25.6	14.5	4.0	19.2	31.9	16.9	3.9	15.2	23.6	12.4
All	22,805	45,542	12,767	81,672	10,097	11,941	4,483	27,030	186,701	379,272	107,969	680,512	83,521	108,115	42,589	240,273
EAST									NORTHERN IRELAND							
13 or less	6,050	9,752	2,866	18,956	3,016	3,443	1,467	8,233	3,294	3,532	630	7,493	1,522	1,153	377	3,083
Over 13 and up to 26	3,570	6,084	1,630	11,455	1,636	1,938	774	4,477	1,566	2,042	389	4,005	640	549	179	1,375
26 and up to 52	2,417	5,593	1,614	9,667	1,004	1,453	648	3,155	1,058	2,613	507	4,182	422	532	250	1,209
52 and up to 104	508	3,752	1,237	5,501	197	887	532	1,619	196	2,322	664	3,183	58	367	193	619
Over 104	54	715	1,078	1,848	30	204	353	589	12	297	1,317	1,626	6	52	325	383
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	4.5	17.2	27.5	15.5	3.9	13.8	23.4	12.2	3.4	24.2	56.5	23.5	2.4	15.8	39.1	15.0
All	12,599	25,896	8,425	47,427	5,883	7,925	3,774	18,073	6,126	10,806	3,507	20,489	2,648	2,653	1,324	6,669
LONDON									UNITED KINGDOM							
13 or less	12,667	22,903	4,158	40,090	6,947	8,860	2,369	18,551	93,654	139,135	33,626	270,646	42,811	46,408	16,337	109,540
Over 13 and up to 26	7,889	15,499	2,820	26,398	4,074	5,399	1,484	11,110	53,047	85,481	19,899	160,246	23,483	25,032	8,778	58,854
26 and up to 52	6,448	17,754	3,495	27,755	3,593	5,822	1,732	11,205	38,498	89,915	21,512	150,414	16,577	22,445	8,224	47,729
52 and up to 104	1,312	12,897	3,181	17,400	685	3,709	1,336	5,737	6,760	60,466	18,051	85,354	2,865	13,588	5,923	22,434
Over 104	180	3,811	3,370	7,361	73	1,004	1,089	2,167	868	15,081	18,388	34,341	433	3,295	4,651	8,385
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	5.2	22.9	38.5	20.8	4.9	19.0	30.3	16.2	4.0	19.4	32.7	17.1	3.8	15.2	24.1	12.5
All	28,496	72,864	17,024	119,004	15,372	24,794	8,010	48,770	192,827	390,078	111,476	701,001	86,169	110,768	43,913	246,942
SOUTH EAST																
13 or less	7,314	12,316	3,803	23,808	3,400	4,386	1,857	9,991								
Over 13 and up to 26	4,240	7,759	2,283	14,472	1,914	2,408	1,012	5,503								
26 and up to 52	2,842	7,597	2,434	12,931	1,268	1,993	883	4,191								
52 and up to 104	486	4,411	1,783	6,686	235	1,071	557	1,870								
Over 104	75	1,066	1,231	2,373	46	273	326	648								
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.8	16.5	26.1	15.0	4.1	13.3	19.1	11.3								
All	14,957	33,149	11,534	60,270	6,863	10,131	4,635	22,203								

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

a Includes some people aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the change in benefit regulations for under 18-year-olds introduced in September 1988.

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

CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count by sought and usual occupation

F.4

At June 8 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)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
Corporate managers	11	23.2	3.3	7.2	2.9	30.4	3.2	23.3	3.3	7.3	2.9	30.5	3.2		
Managers and proprietors in agriculture and services	12	6.2	0.9	2.3	0.9	8.5	0.9	6.2	0.9	2.4	1.0	8.6	0.9		
Science and technology professionals	21	12.3	1.7	1.1	0.4	13.3	1.4	11.8	1.7	1.0	0.4	12.8	1.3		
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	3.9	1.6	8.8	0.9	4.7	0.7	3.8	1.5	8.5	0.9		
Business and public service professionals	24	4.0	0.6	2.0	0.8	6.0	0.6	3.8	0.5	2.0	0.8	5.7	0.6		
Science and technology associate professionals	31	11.2	1.6	1.0	0.4	12.3	1.3	10.8	1.5	1.0	0.4	11.8	1.2		
Health and social welfare associate professionals	32	3.8	0.5	3.4	1.4	7.2	0.8	3.6	0.5	3.2	1.3	6.8	0.7		
Protective service occupations	33	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1		
Culture media and sports occupations	34	16.5	2.4	4.9	2.0	21.4	2.3	15.4	2.2	4.5	1.8	19.9	2.1		
Business and public service associate professionals	35	9.9	1.4	3.4	1.4	13.3	1.4	9.8	1.4	3.4	1.4	13.2	1.4		
Administrative occupations	41	44.6	6.4	41.9	17.0	86.5	9.1	43.7	6.2	40.7	16.5	84.4	8.9		
Secretarial and related occupations	42	0.8	0.1	9.1	3.7	9.9	1.0	1.0	0.1	9.6	3.9	10.5	1.1		
Skilled agricultural trades	51	14.8	2.1	0.8	0.3	15.6	1.6	14.3	2.0	0.7	0.3	15.0	1.6		
Skilled metal and electrical trades	52	31.5	4.5	0.4	0.2	31.9	3.4	29.7	4.2	0.4	0.2	30.1	3.2		
Skilled constructions and building trades	53	45.4	6.5	0.5	0.2	45.8	4.8	42.2	6.0	0.4	0.2	42.6	4.5		
Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	54	14.4	2.1	2.1	0.9	16.5	1.7	13.3	1.9	2.0	0.8	15.3	1.6		
Caring personal service occupations	61	7.3	1.0	27.7	11.2	35.0	3.7	6.9	1.0	26.0	10.5	32.9	3.5		
Leisure and other personal service occupations	62	5.8	0.8	6.6	2.7	12.5	1.3	5.9	0.8	6.3	2.6	12.2	1.3		
Sales occupations	71	66.3	9.5	63.2	25.6	129.5	13.7	66.3	9.5	62.1	25.2	128.4	13.5		
Customer service occupations	72	9.1	1.3	6.0	2.4	15.1	1.6	10.0	1.4	6.4	2.6	16.4	1.7		
Process, plant and machine operatives	81	36.1	5.1	6.2	2.5	42.3	4.5	37.0	5.3	6.6	2.7	43.6	4.6		
Transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives	82	57.1	8.1	1.7	0.7	58.8	6.2	53.1	7.6	1.6	0.7	54.7	5.8		
Elementary trades, plant and storage related occupations	91	216.3	30.9	20.3	8.2	236.6	25.0	226.9	32.4	22.8	9.2	249.7	26.3		
Elementary administration and service occupations	92	56.1	8.0	29.4	11.9	85.4	9.0	58.3	8.3	30.8	12.5	89.1	9.4		
Unknown occupations		2.1	0.3	1.4	0.6	3.5	0.4	2.1	0.3	1.4	0.6	3.5	0.4		
Total		701.0	100.0	246.9	100.0	947.9	100.0	701.0	100.0	246.9	100.0	947.9	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 June 8 2006

Not seasonally adjusted

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
UNITED KINGDOM	704,465	248,425	952,890	2.6	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	65,945	21,785	87,730	2.8
NORTH EAST	38,388	11,755	50,143	3.2	East Riding of Yorkshire UA	2,820	1,147	3,967	2.0
Darlington UA	1,299	431	1,730	2.9	Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	6,930	2,152	9,082	5.8
Hartlepool UA	1,857	534	2,391	4.4	North East Lincolnshire UA	2,794	963	3,757	4.0
Middlesbrough UA	3,208	883	4,091	4.8	North Lincolnshire UA	1,816	655	2,471	2.6
Redcar and Cleveland UA	2,390	699	3,089	3.7	York UA	1,581	537	2,118	1.8
Stockton-on-Tees UA	2,816	972	3,788	3.3	North Yorkshire	3,640	1,490	5,130	1.5
County Durham	5,219	1,812	7,031	2.3	Craven	206	91	297	1.0
Chester-le-Street	463	148	611	1.9	Hambleton	369	166	535	1.1
Derwentside	988	371	1,359	2.6	Harrogate	765	289	1,054	1.1
Durham	714	243	957	1.6	Richmondshire	218	106	324	1.0
Easington	1,056	344	1,400	2.5	Ryedale	220	115	335	1.1
Sedgefield	998	371	1,369	2.6	Scarborough	1,239	450	1,689	2.8
Teesdale	155	57	212	1.4	Selby	623	273	896	1.9
Wear Valley	845	278	1,123	3.0	South Yorkshire (Met County)	17,326	5,554	22,880	2.9
Northumberland	3,646	1,217	4,863	2.6	Barnsley	2,630	932	3,562	2.6
Alnwick	300	105	405	2.1	Doncaster	4,215	1,401	5,616	3.2
Berwick-upon-Tweed	216	78	294	1.9	Rotherham	3,180	1,036	4,216	2.7
Blyth Valley	1,177	388	1,565	3.0	Sheffield	7,301	2,185	9,486	2.9
Castle Morpeth	399	148	547	1.8	West Yorkshire (Met County)	29,038	9,287	38,325	2.9
Tynedale	367	131	498	1.4	Bradford	7,398	2,297	9,695	3.3
Wansbeck	1,187	367	1,554	4.1	Calderdale	2,475	769	3,244	2.7
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	17,953	5,207	23,160	3.4	Kirklees	4,575	1,487	6,062	2.5
Gateshead	2,663	849	3,512	3.0	Leeds	10,635	3,456	14,091	3.1
Newcastle upon Tyne	4,468	1,205	5,673	3.3	Wakefield	3,955	1,278	5,233	2.6
North Tyneside	2,840	849	3,689	3.2	EAST MIDLANDS	45,416	16,896	62,312	2.4
South Tyneside	3,289	949	4,238	4.6	Derby UA	3,740	1,226	4,966	3.5
Sunderland	4,693	1,355	6,048	3.4	Leicester UA	6,410	2,410	8,820	4.8
NORTH WEST	88,740	28,371	117,111	2.8	Nottingham UA	6,176	1,865	8,041	4.4
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,131	629	2,760	3.3	Rutland UA	95	53	148	0.7
Blackpool UA	2,286	664	2,950	3.5	Derbyshire	6,883	2,696	9,579	2.1
Halton UA	1,975	642	2,617	3.5	Amber Valley	960	409	1,369	1.9
Warrington UA	1,829	606	2,435	2.0	Bolsover	960	356	1,316	3.0
Cheshire	5,084	1,765	6,849	1.7	Chesterfield	1,490	524	2,014	3.3
Chester	960	356	1,316	1.8	Derbyshire Dales	283	107	390	0.9
Congleton	486	190	676	1.2	Erewash	1,160	452	1,612	2.4
Crewe and Nantwich	1,052	366	1,418	2.1	High Peak	667	250	917	1.6
Ellesmere Port and Neston	832	246	1,078	2.2	North East Derbyshire	889	355	1,244	2.1
Macclesfield	697	223	920	1.0	South Derbyshire	474	243	717	1.3
Vale Royal	1,057	384	1,441	1.9	Leicestershire	3,896	1,632	5,528	1.4
Cumbria	4,409	1,322	5,731	1.9	Blaby	500	247	747	1.3
Allerdale	945	253	1,198	2.1	Charnwood	1,178	457	1,635	1.6
Barrow-in-Furness	946	257	1,203	2.9	Harborough	289	106	395	0.8
Carlisle	1,092	331	1,423	2.2	Hinckley and Bosworth	691	307	998	1.6
Copeland	965	277	1,242	2.8	Melton	266	107	373	1.3
Eden	162	67	229	0.7	North West Leicestershire	550	257	807	1.5
South Lakeland	309	137	446	0.8	Oadby and Wigston	422	151	573	1.7
Greater Manchester (Met County)	33,799	10,645	44,444	2.8	Lincolnshire	5,676	2,229	7,905	2.0
Bolton	3,472	1,230	4,702	2.9	Boston	601	237	838	2.5
Bury	1,750	572	2,322	2.1	East Lindsey	1,141	415	1,556	2.0
Manchester	8,806	2,507	11,313	3.9	Lincoln	1,347	403	1,750	3.2
Oldham	3,205	1,019	4,224	3.2	North Kesteven	494	226	720	1.2
Rochdale	3,306	1,062	4,368	3.4	South Holland	570	269	839	1.8
Salford	3,188	962	4,150	3.1	South Kesteven	763	339	1,102	1.4
Stockport	2,101	658	2,759	1.6	West Lindsey	760	340	1,100	2.2
Tameside	2,444	792	3,236	2.4	Northamptonshire	5,972	2,389	8,361	2.1
Trafford	1,786	543	2,329	1.8	Corby	752	271	1,023	3.1
Wigan	3,741	1,300	5,041	2.6	Daventry	406	212	618	1.3
Lancashire	10,292	3,502	13,794	2.0	East Northamptonshire	566	268	834	1.7
Burnley	1,058	358	1,416	2.6	Kettering	824	295	1,119	2.1
Chorley	744	275	1,019	1.6	Northampton	2,386	878	3,264	2.6
Fylde	337	115	452	1.0	South Northamptonshire	304	140	444	0.8
Hyndburn	865	289	1,154	2.4	Wellingborough	734	325	1,059	2.4
Lancaster	1,281	425	1,706	2.0	Nottinghamshire	6,568	2,396	8,964	1.9
Pendle	857	315	1,172	2.2	Ashfield	1,263	452	1,715	2.5
Preston	1,790	527	2,317	2.8	Bassetlaw	1,043	403	1,446	2.1
Ribble Valley	154	50	204	0.6	Broxtowe	781	325	1,106	1.6
Rossendale	525	224	749	1.8	Gedling	915	309	1,224	1.8
South Ribble	671	247	918	1.4	Mansfield	1,254	439	1,693	2.8
West Lancashire	1,369	473	1,842	2.8	Newark and Sherwood	794	280	1,074	1.6
Wyre	641	204	845	1.4	Rushcliffe	518	188	706	1.1
Merseyside (Met County)	26,935	8,596	35,531	4.3	WEST MIDLANDS	82,070	27,195	109,265	3.4
Knowsley	3,144	994	4,138	4.5	Herefordshire, County of UA	1,186	459	1,645	1.6
Liverpool	12,486	4,042	16,528	5.8	Stoke-on-Trent UA	3,629	1,290	4,919	3.3
Saint Helens	2,378	772	3,150	2.9	Telford and Wrekin UA	1,862	659	2,521	2.5
Sefton	3,637	1,116	4,753	2.9					
Wirral	5,290	1,672	6,962	3.8					

^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: counties, unitary and local authorities

F.12

At June 8 2006

Not seasonally adjusted

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Shropshire	1,921	678	2,599	1.5	Suffolk	5,920	2,053	7,973	2.0
Bridgnorth	276	117	393	1.2	Babergh	447	172	619	1.3
North Shropshire	350	146	496	1.4	Forest Heath	278	143	421	1.1
Oswestry	332	137	469	2.1	Ipswich	1,915	564	2,479	3.5
Shrewsbury and Atcham	741	207	948	1.7	Mid Suffolk	400	161	561	1.1
South Shropshire	222	71	293	1.3	St. Edmundsbury	742	272	1,014	1.7
					Suffolk Coastal	565	199	764	1.1
					Waveney	1,573	542	2,115	3.3
Staffordshire	6,592	2,481	9,073	1.8	LONDON	119,695	49,115	168,810	3.4
Cannock Chase	993	384	1,377	2.4	Greater London	119,695	49,115	168,810	3.4
East Staffordshire	841	326	1,167	1.8	Barking and Dagenham	2,913	1,180	4,093	4.1
Lichfield	617	234	851	1.5	Barnet	3,757	1,756	5,513	2.6
Newcastle-under-Lyme	967	385	1,352	1.8	Bexley	2,168	1,007	3,175	2.4
South Staffordshire	885	290	1,175	1.8	Brent	5,630	2,176	7,806	4.3
Stafford	1,120	351	1,471	1.9	Bromley	2,591	1,092	3,683	2.0
Staffordshire Moorlands	418	181	599	1.0	Camden	3,867	1,587	5,454	3.5
Tamworth	751	330	1,081	2.3	City of London	65	13	78	1.2
					Croydon	4,340	1,814	6,154	2.8
Warwickshire	4,236	1,548	5,784	1.8	Ealing	4,375	1,780	6,155	3.0
North Warwickshire	444	202	646	1.7	Enfield	4,698	2,001	6,699	3.8
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,382	523	1,905	2.6	Greenwich	4,457	1,772	6,229	4.2
Rugby	764	280	1,044	1.9	Hackney	5,796	2,326	8,122	5.9
Stratford-on-Avon	625	239	864	1.2	Hammersmith and Fulham	2,795	1,146	3,941	3.1
Warwick	1,021	304	1,325	1.5	Haringey	6,071	2,385	8,456	5.4
					Harrow	2,078	995	3,073	2.3
West Midlands (Met County)	57,951	18,353	76,304	4.9	Havering	1,810	919	2,729	2.0
Birmingham	27,776	8,461	36,237	6.0	Hillingdon	2,531	1,097	3,628	2.3
Coventry	5,458	1,662	7,120	3.7	Hounslow	2,453	1,173	3,626	2.6
Dudley	5,231	1,696	6,927	3.8	Islington	4,382	1,912	6,294	4.9
Sandwell	6,504	2,123	8,627	5.0	Kensington and Chelsea	1,765	909	2,674	2.0
Solihull	1,944	708	2,652	2.2	Kingston upon Thames	987	394	1,381	1.4
Walsall	4,976	1,725	6,701	4.5	Lambeth	6,526	2,649	9,175	4.8
Wolverhampton	6,062	1,978	8,040	5.5	Lewisham	5,485	2,087	7,572	4.5
					Merton	2,116	915	3,031	2.3
Worcestershire	4,693	1,727	6,420	1.9	Newham	6,336	2,376	8,712	5.4
Bromsgrove	864	308	1,172	2.2	Redbridge	3,350	1,492	4,842	3.1
Malvern Hills	355	138	493	1.2	Richmond upon Thames	1,046	521	1,567	1.3
Redditch	934	369	1,303	2.5	Southwark	5,895	2,336	8,231	4.7
Worcester	985	287	1,272	2.1	Sutton	1,584	666	2,250	2.0
Wychavon	679	230	909	1.4	Tower Hamlets	6,527	2,132	8,659	6.0
Wyre Forest	876	335	1,211	2.0	Waltham Forest	4,960	1,723	6,683	4.6
					Wandsworth	3,538	1,485	5,023	2.5
EAST	47,563	18,136	65,699	2.0	Westminster	2,803	1,299	4,102	2.4
Luton UA	3,093	1,162	4,255	3.7	SOUTH EAST	60,469	22,304	82,773	1.7
Peterborough UA	2,346	838	3,184	3.2	Bracknell Forest UA	700	253	953	1.3
Southend-on-Sea UA	2,179	704	2,883	3.1	Brighton and Hove UA	3,715	1,456	5,171	3.1
Thurrock UA	1,547	680	2,227	2.4	Isle of Wight UA	1,348	440	1,788	2.3
Bedfordshire	3,250	1,212	4,462	1.8	Medway UA	3,321	1,232	4,553	2.9
Bedford	1,714	624	2,338	2.5	Milton Keynes UA	2,424	830	3,254	2.3
Mid Bedfordshire	606	238	844	1.0	Portsmouth UA	2,096	729	2,825	2.3
South Bedfordshire	930	350	1,280	1.8	Reading UA	1,862	643	2,505	2.6
					Slough UA	1,672	644	2,316	3.0
Cambridgeshire	3,758	1,494	5,252	1.4	Southampton UA	2,798	839	3,637	2.5
Cambridge	1,059	369	1,428	1.7	West Berkshire UA	784	315	1,099	1.2
East Cambridgeshire	408	191	599	1.3	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	847	337	1,184	1.4
Fenland	845	395	1,240	2.5	Wokingham UA	674	252	926	0.9
Huntingdonshire	884	329	1,213	1.2					
South Cambridgeshire	562	210	772	0.9					
Essex	9,822	4,092	13,914	1.7	Buckinghamshire	2,560	953	3,513	1.2
Basildon	1,595	693	2,288	2.2	Aylesbury Vale	751	290	1,041	1.0
Braintree	918	415	1,333	1.6	Chiltern	433	151	584	1.1
Brentwood	289	107	396	0.9	South Bucks	280	111	391	1.1
Castle Point	568	262	830	1.6	Wycombe	1,096	401	1,497	1.5
Chelmsford	982	370	1,352	1.3					
Colchester	1,226	487	1,713	1.7	East Sussex	4,324	1,561	5,885	2.1
Epping Forest	840	424	1,264	1.7	Eastbourne	1,126	406	1,532	3.0
Harlow	984	430	1,414	2.9	Hastings	1,348	483	1,831	3.6
Maldon	376	141	517	1.4	Lewes	662	233	895	1.7
Rochford	361	144	505	1.1	Rother	607	212	819	1.9
Tendring	1,413	519	1,932	2.6	Wealden	581	227	808	1.0
Uttlesford	270	100	370	0.9					
Hertfordshire	7,316	2,960	10,276	1.6	Hampshire	6,383	2,505	8,888	1.2
Broxbourne	696	326	1,022	1.9	Basingstoke and Deane	774	370	1,144	1.2
Dacorum	1,203	483	1,686	2.0	East Hampshire	415	193	608	0.9
East Hertfordshire	598	268	866	1.1	Eastleigh	638	265	903	1.3
Hertsme	629	260	889	1.6	Fareham	550	203	753	1.2
North Hertfordshire	778	350	1,128	1.5	Gosport	552	190	742	1.6
St. Albans	602	213	815	1.0	Hart	261	129	390	0.7
Stevenage	834	285	1,119	2.3	Havant	1,107	367	1,474	2.2
Three Rivers	437	179	616	1.2	New Forest	646	261	907	0.9
Watford	741	289	1,030	2.0	Rushmoor	557	197	754	1.3
Welwyn Hatfield	798	307	1,105	1.8	Test Valley	407	172	579	0.8
					Winchester	476	158	634	0.9
Norfolk	8,332	2,941	11,273	2.3	Kent	12,974	4,713	17,687	2.2
Breckland	1,036	440	1,476	2.0	Ashford	756	294	1,050	1.6
Broadland	609	236	845	1.2	Canterbury	1,195	402	1,597	1.9
Great Yarmouth	1,695	581	2,276	4.2	Dartford	811	331	1,142	2.1
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	1,306	507	1,813	2.3	Dover	1,403	489	1,892	3.1
North Norfolk	720	278	998	1.8	Gravesham	1,244	482	1,726	3.0
Norwich	2,322	654	2,976	3.6	Maidstone	1,019	371	1,390	1.6
South Norfolk	644	245	889	1.3					

^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.

F.12 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant count area statistics: counties, unitary and local authorities

At June 8 2006

Not seasonally adjusted

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
Sevenoaks	485	229	714	1.1	WALES	32,839	10,646	43,485	2.4
Shepway	1,343	433	1,776	3.1	Blaenau Gwent	1,386	420	1,806	4.4
Swale	1,504	551	2,055	2.7	Bridgend	1,435	519	1,954	2.5
Thanet	2,075	683	2,758	3.9	Caerphilly	2,369	809	3,178	3.1
Tonbridge and Malling	608	253	861	1.3	Cardiff	4,024	1,032	5,056	2.5
Tunbridge Wells	531	195	726	1.1	Cardiff	1,540	540	2,080	2.0
Oxfordshire	3,220	1,150	4,370	1.1	Ceredigion	434	163	597	1.2
Cherwell	719	299	1,018	1.2	Conwy	1,098	321	1,419	2.3
Oxford	1,310	378	1,688	1.6	Denbighshire	949	302	1,251	2.3
South Oxfordshire	538	199	737	0.9	Flintshire	1,291	485	1,776	1.9
Vale of White Horse	378	162	540	0.8	Gwynedd	1,245	375	1,620	2.3
West Oxfordshire	275	112	387	0.7	Isle of Anglesey	1,056	330	1,386	3.5
Surrey	4,272	1,689	5,961	0.9	Merthyr Tydfil	930	294	1,224	3.7
Elmbridge	476	197	673	0.9	Monmouthshire	567	218	785	1.5
Epsom and Ewell	247	104	351	0.8	Neath Port Talbot	1,571	538	2,109	2.6
Guildford	571	216	787	0.9	Newport	2,037	621	2,658	3.2
Mole Valley	208	88	296	0.6	Pembrokeshire	949	318	1,267	1.9
Reigate and Banstead	487	209	696	0.9	Powys	904	385	1,289	1.7
Runnymede	401	121	522	1.0	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	2,871	1,036	3,907	2.8
Spelthorne	539	207	746	1.4	Swansea	2,674	790	3,464	2.5
Surrey Heath	279	128	407	0.8	Torfaen	1,065	335	1,400	2.6
Tandridge	250	121	371	0.8	Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,278	389	1,667	2.3
Waverley	375	123	498	0.7	Wrexham	1,166	426	1,592	2.0
Woking	439	175	614	1.1	SCOTLAND	67,597	22,494	90,091	2.8
West Sussex	4,495	1,763	6,258	1.4	Aberdeen City	1,687	510	2,197	1.6
Adur	412	170	582	1.7	Aberdeenshire	986	428	1,414	1.0
Arun	950	345	1,295	1.7	Angus	1,317	501	1,818	2.8
Chichester	601	278	879	1.4	Argyll and Bute	996	324	1,320	2.4
Crawley	775	311	1,086	1.8	Clackmannanshire	734	245	979	3.3
Horsham	587	261	848	1.1	Dumfries and Galloway	1,647	640	2,287	2.6
Mid Sussex	495	181	676	0.9	Dundee City	2,943	905	3,848	4.4
Worthing	675	217	892	1.6	East Ayrshire	2,154	769	2,923	4.0
SOUTH WEST	35,057	12,990	48,047	1.6	East Dunbartonshire	890	297	1,187	1.8
Bath and North East Somerset UA	864	307	1,171	1.1	East Lothian	568	193	761	1.4
Bournemouth UA	1,542	474	2,016	2.0	East Renfrewshire	514	201	715	1.3
Bristol, City of UA	4,892	1,675	6,567	2.5	Edinburgh, City of	5,346	1,722	7,068	2.3
North Somerset UA	995	381	1,376	1.2	Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	372	82	454	3.0
Plymouth UA	2,939	1,034	3,973	2.6	Falkirk	1,896	608	2,504	2.7
Poole UA	687	279	966	1.2	Fife	5,899	2,061	7,960	3.6
South Gloucestershire UA	1,261	482	1,753	1.1	Glasgow City	12,588	3,659	16,247	4.3
Swindon UA	1,778	774	2,552	2.2	Highland	2,006	711	2,717	2.1
Torbay UA	1,465	480	1,945	2.6	Inverclyde	1,938	474	2,412	4.7
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	3,861	1,552	5,413	1.8	Midlothian	757	292	1,049	2.1
Caradon	509	212	721	1.5	Moray	828	367	1,195	2.2
Carrick	662	263	925	1.8	North Ayrshire	2,770	1,012	3,782	4.6
Kerrier	666	252	918	1.6	North Lanarkshire	4,879	1,692	6,571	3.2
North Cornwall	564	249	813	1.7	Orkney Islands	117	49	166	1.4
Penwith	579	217	796	2.1	Perth and Kinross	1,069	398	1,467	1.8
Restormel	877	359	1,236	2.1	Renfrewshire	2,332	764	3,096	2.9
Isles of Scilly	4	0	4	0.3	Scottish Borders	752	311	1,063	1.6
Devon	4,050	1,592	5,642	1.3	Shetland Islands	153	66	219	1.6
East Devon	465	198	663	1.0	South Ayrshire	1,561	478	2,039	3.1
Exeter	884	327	1,211	1.6	South Lanarkshire	3,444	1,209	4,653	2.4
Mid Devon	405	176	581	1.4	Stirling	752	271	1,023	1.9
North Devon	644	217	861	1.7	West Dunbartonshire	1,844	601	2,445	4.3
South Hams	325	142	467	1.0	West Lothian	1,858	654	2,512	2.4
Teignbridge	620	225	845	1.2	NORTHERN IRELAND	20,686	6,738	27,424	2.6
Torridge	487	218	705	2.0	Antrim	404	140	544	1.7
West Devon	220	89	309	1.1	Ards	712	248	960	2.1
Dorset	1,691	665	2,356	1.1	Armagh	372	150	522	1.6
Christchurch	197	63	260	1.1	Ballymena	533	217	750	2.1
East Dorset	259	112	371	0.8	Ballymoney	260	132	392	2.3
North Dorset	226	103	329	0.9	Banbridge	241	96	337	1.2
Purbeck	134	67	201	0.8	Belfast	5,487	1,354	6,841	4.1
West Dorset	334	156	490	1.0	Carrickfergus	374	119	493	2.1
Weymouth and Portland	541	164	705	1.8	Castlereagh	427	104	531	1.4
Gloucestershire	4,317	1,485	5,802	1.7	Coleraine	713	247	960	2.8
Cheltenham	1,206	348	1,554	2.3	Cookstown	239	116	355	1.7
Cotswold	303	129	432	0.9	Craigavon	754	271	1,025	2.0
Forest of Dean	560	253	813	1.7	Derry	2,602	769	3,371	5.1
Gloucester	1,217	381	1,598	2.3	Down	653	242	895	2.2
Stroud	589	214	803	1.2	Dungannon	295	161	456	1.5
Tewkesbury	442	160	602	1.3	Fermanagh	681	254	935	2.6
Somerset	2,759	1,005	3,764	1.3	Larne	274	97	371	2.0
Mendip	570	218	788	1.2	Limavady	448	165	613	2.8
Sedgemoor	696	265	961	1.5	Lisburn	1,165	307	1,472	2.2
South Somerset	736	293	1,029	1.1	Magherafelt	223	137	360	1.4
Taunton Deane	551	171	722	1.2	Moyle	202	100	302	3.1
West Somerset	206	58	264	1.4	Newry and Mourne	911	303	1,214	2.2
Wiltshire	1,956	795	2,751	1.0	Newtownabbey	800	241	1,041	2.1
Kennet	312	112	424	0.9	North Down	616	216	832	1.7
North Wiltshire	574	262	836	1.1	Omagh	466	224	690	2.2
Salisbury	394	148	542	0.8	Strabane	834	328	1,162	4.9
West Wiltshire	676	273	949	1.3					

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 June 8 2006

Not seasonally adjusted

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
UNITED KINGDOM	704,465	248,425	952,890	2.6	Lancashire				
NORTH EAST	38,388	11,755	50,143	3.2	Blackburn	1,761	503	2,264	3.8
Cleveland (former county)					Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,092	312	1,404	2.6
Hartlepool	1,857	534	2,391	4.5	Blackpool South	1,627	486	2,113	3.7
Middlesbrough	2,535	686	3,221	5.6	Burnley	1,058	358	1,416	2.6
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	1,390	420	1,810	3.1	Chorley	744	275	1,019	1.6
Redcar	1,673	476	2,149	4.0	Fylde	489	163	652	1.2
Stockton North	1,593	523	2,116	4.0	Hyndburn	961	317	1,278	2.3
Stockton South	1,223	449	1,672	2.8	Lancaster and Wyre	518	184	702	1.1
Durham					Morecambe and Lunesdale	964	308	1,272	2.5
Bishop Auckland	985	347	1,332	2.6	Pendle	857	315	1,172	2.2
Darlington	1,237	394	1,631	3.2	Preston	1,609	486	2,095	3.4
Durham, City of	714	243	957	1.6	Ribble Valley	313	109	422	0.7
Easington	953	307	1,260	2.6	Rossendale and Darwen	799	322	1,121	2.0
North Durham	1,020	342	1,362	2.6	South Ribble	605	213	818	1.4
North West Durham	823	313	1,136	2.2	West Lancashire	1,312	444	1,756	3.1
Sedgefield	786	297	1,083	2.1	Merseyside (Met County)				
Northumberland					Birkenhead	2,131	631	2,762	6.0
Berwick-upon-Tweed	695	244	939	2.2	Bootle	1,865	549	2,414	5.4
Blyth Valley	1,177	388	1,565	3.1	Crosby	724	252	976	2.3
Hexham	406	150	556	1.2	Knowsley North and Sefton East	1,611	512	2,123	3.8
Wansbeck	1,368	435	1,803	3.7	Knowsley South	1,846	592	2,438	4.1
Tyne and Wear (Met County)					Liverpool Garston	1,847	627	2,474	5.0
Blaydon	754	282	1,036	2.1	Liverpool Riverside	3,323	1,041	4,364	7.0
Gateshead East and Washington West	946	313	1,259	2.5	Liverpool Walton	2,594	848	3,442	6.6
Houghton and Washington East	1,121	353	1,474	2.7	Liverpool Wavertree	2,386	763	3,149	5.5
Jarrow	1,471	396	1,867	3.8	Liverpool West Derby	2,336	763	3,099	5.7
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,273	357	1,630	2.7	Southport	735	205	940	1.8
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	1,649	446	2,095	4.1	St. Helens North	1,046	350	1,396	2.5
Newcastle upon Tyne North	931	266	1,197	2.4	St. Helens South	1,332	422	1,754	3.4
North Tyneside	1,342	413	1,755	3.3	Wallasey	1,661	548	2,209	4.4
South Shields	1,936	603	2,539	5.3	Wirral South	733	228	961	2.2
Sunderland North	1,567	422	1,989	4.0	Wirral West	765	265	1,030	2.3
Sunderland South	1,711	459	2,170	4.3	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	65,945	21,785	87,730	2.8
Tyne Bridge	2,155	573	2,728	5.6	Humberside (former county)				
Tynemouth	1,097	324	1,421	2.8	Beverley and Holderness	821	348	1,169	2.0
NORTH WEST	88,740	28,371	117,111	2.8	Brigg and Goole	818	329	1,147	2.3
Cheshire					Cleethorpes	992	401	1,393	2.6
Chester, City of	848	289	1,137	2.1	East Yorkshire	970	365	1,335	2.5
Congleton	486	190	676	1.2	Great Grimsby	2,006	661	2,667	5.2
Crewe and Nantwich	1,000	330	1,330	2.4	Haltemprice and Howden	463	201	664	1.3
Eddisbury	615	249	864	1.6	Kingston upon Hull East	2,162	705	2,867	5.3
Ellesmere Port and Neston	869	267	1,136	2.1	Kingston upon Hull North	2,487	773	3,260	5.5
Halton	1,258	401	1,659	3.3	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,425	727	3,152	6.4
Macclesfield	458	132	590	1.1	Scunthorpe	1,216	407	1,623	3.4
Tatton	352	130	482	1.0	North Yorkshire				
Warrington North	1,069	359	1,428	2.4	Harrogate and Knaresborough	525	187	712	1.4
Warrington South	760	247	1,007	1.7	Richmond	444	198	642	1.2
Weaver Vale	1,173	419	1,592	2.9	Ryedale	392	196	588	1.2
Cumbria					Scarborough and Whitby	1,154	413	1,567	2.9
Barrow and Furness	1,063	303	1,366	2.6	Selby	698	304	1,002	1.6
Carlisle	956	280	1,236	2.7	Skipton and Ripon	379	160	539	0.9
Copeland	955	277	1,232	2.9	Vale of York	363	170	533	0.9
Penrith and The Border	371	144	515	1.0	York, City of	1,266	399	1,665	2.5
Westmorland and Lonsdale	192	91	283	0.6	South Yorkshire (Met County)				
Workington	872	227	1,099	2.2	Barnsley Central	1,027	369	1,396	2.9
Greater Manchester (Met County)					Barnsley East and Mexborough	1,109	378	1,487	2.9
Altrincham and Sale West	549	175	724	1.3	Barnsley West and Penistone	849	294	1,143	2.3
Ashton under Lyne	1,265	397	1,662	2.8	Don Valley	904	318	1,222	2.3
Bolton North East	1,348	460	1,808	3.4	Doncaster Central	1,716	502	2,218	4.3
Bolton South East	1,480	530	2,010	3.7	Doncaster North	1,240	472	1,712	3.5
Bolton West	644	240	884	1.7	Rother Valley	899	331	1,230	2.2
Bury North	938	281	1,219	2.2	Rotherham	1,304	405	1,709	3.7
Bury South	812	291	1,103	2.0	Sheffield Attercliffe	1,041	299	1,340	2.4
Cheadle	347	116	463	0.9	Sheffield Brightside	1,556	493	2,049	4.4
Denton and Reddish	905	312	1,217	2.2	Sheffield Central	2,192	638	2,830	4.7
Eccles	1,150	362	1,512	2.7	Sheffield Hallam	380	140	520	1.1
Hazel Grove	476	149	625	1.3	Sheffield Heeley	1,282	373	1,655	3.4
Heywood and Middleton	1,220	405	1,625	2.7	Sheffield Hillsborough	850	242	1,092	1.8
Leigh	1,109	397	1,506	2.6	Wentworth	977	300	1,277	2.6
Makerfield	1,049	363	1,412	2.5	West Yorkshire (Met County)				
Manchester Blackley	1,752	479	2,231	4.5	Batley and Spen	1,020	325	1,345	2.5
Manchester Central	2,906	756	3,662	6.1	Bradford North	1,926	522	2,448	4.4
Manchester Gorton	1,811	560	2,371	4.1	Bradford South	1,469	484	1,953	3.4
Manchester Withington	1,077	336	1,413	2.2	Bradford West	2,261	680	2,941	4.7
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,219	431	1,650	2.6	Calder Valley	897	308	1,205	2.0
Oldham West and Royton	1,729	526	2,255	3.9	Colne Valley	844	321	1,165	2.0
Rochdale	1,986	616	2,602	4.4	Dewsbury	1,030	328	1,358	2.6
Salford	1,440	372	1,812	4.0	Elmet	619	210	829	1.5
Stalybridge and Hyde	991	311	1,302	2.4	Halifax	1,578	461	2,039	3.6
Stockport	918	268	1,186	2.2	Hemsworth	1,088	322	1,410	2.6
Stretford and Urmston	1,063	316	1,379	2.5	Huddersfield	1,508	469	1,977	3.8
Wigan	1,119	361	1,480	3.0	Keighley	912	337	1,249	2.3
Worsley	1,062	407	1,469	2.6	Leeds Central	3,155	900	4,055	6.9
Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,434	428	1,862	3.1	Leeds East	1,962	610	2,572	5.5
					Leeds North East	1,097	388	1,485	3.0
					Leeds North West	771	269	1,040	1.6
					Leeds West	1,548	483	2,031	3.7
					Morley and Rothwell	924	365	1,289	2.2
					Normanton	604	221	825	1.6
					Pontefract and Castleford	1,228	409	1,637	3.3
					Pudsey	559	231	790	1.4
					Shipley	830	274	1,104	2.0
					Wakefield	1,208	370	1,578	2.6

^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 June 8 2006

Not seasonally adjusted

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
EAST MIDLANDS	45,416	16,896	62,312	24					
Derbyshire					Coventry North East	2,336	707	3,043	4.9
Amber Valley	848	350	1,198	2.1	Coventry North West	1,548	506	2,054	3.3
Bolsover	1,101	423	1,524	2.9	Coventry South	1,574	449	2,023	3.3
Chesterfield	1,362	480	1,842	3.3	Dudley North	1,923	630	2,553	4.8
Derby North	1,280	385	1,665	2.7	Dudley South	1,458	452	1,910	3.7
Derby South	2,167	745	2,912	4.6	Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,441	476	1,917	3.8
Erewash	1,132	443	1,575	2.5	Meriden	1,320	474	1,794	2.9
High Peak	692	257	949	1.6	Solihull	624	234	858	1.5
North East Derbyshire	876	332	1,208	2.2	Stourbridge	1,222	406	1,628	3.2
South Derbyshire	767	339	1,106	1.7	Sutton Coldfield	685	224	909	1.7
West Derbyshire	398	168	566	1.0	Walsall North	2,102	738	2,840	5.3
					Walsall South	1,925	641	2,566	5.1
Leicestershire					Warley	1,796	566	2,362	5.1
Blaby	507	233	740	1.2	West Bromwich East	1,787	608	2,395	5.1
Bosworth	645	280	925	1.7	West Bromwich West	2,108	681	2,789	5.2
Charnwood	487	231	718	1.2	Wolverhampton North East	1,983	686	2,669	5.6
Harborough	577	211	788	1.4	Wolverhampton South East	1,966	657	2,623	6.3
Leicester East	1,775	832	2,607	4.8	Wolverhampton South West	2,113	635	2,748	5.2
Leicester South	2,461	835	3,296	5.0					
Leicester West	2,174	743	2,917	5.2	Worcestershire				
Loughborough	821	299	1,120	1.9	Bromsgrove	864	308	1,172	2.2
North West Leicestershire	550	257	807	1.5	Mid Worcestershire	574	257	831	1.5
Rutland and Melton	404	174	578	1.0	Redditch	937	371	1,308	2.5
					West Worcestershire	425	156	581	1.2
Lincolnshire					Worcester	985	287	1,272	2.2
Boston and Skegness	1,005	372	1,377	2.6	Wyre Forest	867	331	1,198	2.1
Gainsborough	782	351	1,133	2.3					
Grantham and Stamford	641	273	914	1.6	EAST	47,563	18,136	65,699	20
Lincoln	1,379	413	1,792	3.2					
Louth and Horncastle	715	269	984	1.9	Bedfordshire				
Sleaford and North Hykeham	508	235	743	1.3	Bedford	1,476	506	1,982	3.3
South Holland and The Deepings	646	316	962	1.8	Luton North	1,288	512	1,800	3.1
					Luton South	1,833	666	2,499	4.0
Northamptonshire					Mid Bedfordshire	421	179	600	1.0
Corby	1,010	383	1,393	2.3	North East Bedfordshire	482	199	681	1.2
Daventry	590	295	885	1.2	South West Bedfordshire	843	312	1,155	2.0
Kettering	890	327	1,217	1.9					
Northampton North	1,274	458	1,732	2.9	Cambridgeshire				
Northampton South	1,166	445	1,611	2.2	Cambridge	965	342	1,307	1.9
Wellingborough	1,042	481	1,523	2.4	Huntingdon	624	230	854	1.2
					North East Cambridgeshire	1,005	470	1,475	2.3
Nottinghamshire					North West Cambridgeshire	876	305	1,181	1.9
Ashfield	1,107	413	1,520	2.6	Peterborough	1,673	604	2,277	3.9
Bassetlaw	901	322	1,223	2.2	South Cambridgeshire	432	121	553	0.9
Broxtowe	614	274	888	1.5	South East Cambridgeshire	529	260	789	1.2
Gedling	759	256	1,015	1.9					
Mansfield	1,123	402	1,525	2.9	Essex				
Newark	739	290	1,029	1.9	Basildon	1,049	449	1,498	2.5
Nottingham East	2,345	675	3,020	5.3	Billericay	762	336	1,098	1.7
Nottingham North	2,153	729	2,882	5.6	Braintree	777	365	1,142	1.8
Nottingham South	1,678	461	2,139	3.3	Brentwood and Ongar	354	148	502	1.0
Rushcliffe	518	188	706	1.1	Castle Point	568	262	830	1.6
Sherwood	807	251	1,058	1.8	Colchester	970	386	1,356	2.1
					Epping Forest	727	350	1,077	1.8
WEST MIDLANDS	82,070	27,195	109,265	34	Harlow	1,032	463	1,495	2.7
					Harwich	1,186	419	1,605	3.1
Herefordshire					Maldon and East Chelmsford	546	220	766	1.4
Hereford	795	292	1,087	2.0	North Essex	483	191	674	1.2
Leominster	432	184	616	1.2	Rayleigh	373	139	512	0.9
					Rochford and Southend East	1,536	486	2,022	3.7
Shropshire					Saffron Walden	411	150	561	0.9
Ludlow	430	157	587	1.3	Southend West	748	258	1,006	2.1
North Shropshire	682	283	965	1.7	Thurrock	1,331	588	1,919	2.9
Shrewsbury and Atcham	741	207	948	1.6	West Chelmsford	695	256	951	1.5
Telford	1,145	402	1,547	3.0					
Wrekin, The	785	288	1,073	1.9	Hertfordshire				
					Broxbourne	715	333	1,048	1.8
Staffordshire					Hemel Hempstead	1,011	387	1,398	2.4
Burton	829	321	1,150	1.9	Hertford and Stortford	479	222	701	1.1
Cannock Chase	1,058	399	1,457	2.4	Hertsmere	629	260	889	1.6
Lichfield	530	203	733	1.5	Hitchin and Harpenden	445	192	637	1.2
Newcastle-under-Lyme	751	299	1,050	2.0	North East Hertfordshire	512	224	736	1.3
South Staffordshire	738	245	983	1.8	South West Hertfordshire	491	225	716	1.2
Stafford	947	264	1,211	2.2	St. Albans	494	180	674	1.2
Staffordshire Moorlands	469	188	657	1.2	Stevenage	897	305	1,202	2.1
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,462	465	1,927	3.9	Watford	864	332	1,196	1.8
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,061	401	1,462	3.2	Welwyn Hatfield	779	300	1,079	1.9
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,127	437	1,564	2.8					
Stone	399	183	582	1.1	Norfolk				
Tamworth	850	366	1,216	2.1	Great Yarmouth	1,695	581	2,276	4.3
					Mid Norfolk	689	269	958	1.6
Warwickshire					North Norfolk	720	278	998	1.8
North Warwickshire	873	366	1,239	2.1	North West Norfolk	1,043	372	1,415	2.5
Nuneaton	1,002	377	1,379	2.3	Norwich North	1,136	351	1,487	2.5
Rugby and Kenilworth	817	300	1,117	1.7	Norwich South	1,513	427	1,940	3.3
Stratford-on-Avon	588	230	818	1.3	South Norfolk	609	234	843	1.4
Warwick and Leamington	956	275	1,231	1.8	South West Norfolk	927	429	1,356	2.0
West Midlands (Met County)					Suffolk				
Aldridge - Brownhills	949	346	1,295	2.8	Bury St Edmunds	555	219	774	1.3
Birmingham Edgbaston	2,065	607	2,672	4.7	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	622	226	848	1.5
Birmingham Erdington	2,655	821	3,476	6.6	Ipswich	1,581	449	2,030	3.8
Birmingham Hall Green	1,507	513	2,020	4.4	South Suffolk	466	177	643	1.2
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,627	778	3,405	7.9	Suffolk Coastal	531	182	713	1.3
Birmingham Ladywood	5,787	1,547	7,334	11.3	Waveney	1,495	514	2,009	3.5
Birmingham Northfield	1,736	560	2,296	5.0	West Suffolk	670	286	956	1.5
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,645	858	3,503	5.9					
Birmingham Selly Oak	1,876	607	2,483	4.1					
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	4,350	1,328	5,678	8.3					
Birmingham Yardley	1,843	618	2,461	6.0					

^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

Claimant count area statistics: United Kingdom parliamentary constituencies

F.13

At June 8 2006

Not seasonally adjusted

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a		Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
LONDON	119,695	49,115	168,810	3.4	East Sussex				
Greater London					Bexhill and Battle	586	206	792	1.8
Barking	1,421	542	1,963	3.9	Brighton Kemptown	1,393	467	1,860	3.4
Battersea	1,363	583	1,946	2.8	Brighton Pavilion	1,394	574	1,968	3.2
Beckenham	1,006	412	1,418	2.2	Eastbourne	1,152	421	1,573	3.0
Bethnal Green and Bow	3,799	1,286	5,085	6.5	Hastings and Rye	1,435	516	1,951	3.4
Bexleyheath and Crayford	722	348	1,070	2.1	Hove	1,094	462	1,556	2.7
Brent East	2,184	787	2,971	4.5	Lewes	555	208	763	1.7
Brent North	1,009	421	1,430	2.5	Wealden	430	163	593	1.0
Brent South	2,437	968	3,405	5.9	Hampshire				
Brentford and Isleworth	1,165	572	1,737	2.2	Aldershot	648	250	898	1.2
Bromley and Chislehurst	755	335	1,090	1.9	Basingstoke	623	286	909	1.3
Camberwell and Peckham	2,441	950	3,391	6.3	East Hampshire	497	182	679	1.1
Carshalton and Wallington	972	406	1,378	2.4	Eastleigh	588	247	835	1.4
Chingford and Woodford Green	901	396	1,297	2.6	Fareham	507	176	683	1.2
Chipping Barnet	952	477	1,429	2.3	Gosport	595	217	812	1.5
Cities of London and Westminster	1,420	656	2,076	2.2	Havant	890	300	1,190	2.3
Croydon Central	1,373	598	1,971	2.7	New Forest East	382	149	531	1.0
Croydon North	2,250	906	3,156	4.1	New Forest West	264	112	376	0.9
Croydon South	717	310	1,027	1.6	North East Hampshire	305	154	459	0.8
Dagenham	1,492	638	2,130	4.3	North West Hampshire	385	186	571	0.9
Dulwich and West Norwood	1,952	807	2,759	3.9	Portsmouth North	789	288	1,077	2.0
Ealing North	1,471	595	2,066	2.7	Portsmouth South	1,307	441	1,748	2.6
Ealing Southall	1,892	802	2,694	3.2	Romsey	324	121	445	0.8
Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,081	801	2,882	3.6	Southampton, Itchen	1,511	437	1,948	3.0
East Ham	2,756	1,015	3,771	5.1	Southampton, Test	1,186	369	1,555	2.3
Edmonton	2,107	897	3,004	5.2	Winchester	476	158	634	1.0
Eltham	1,301	518	1,819	3.7	Kent				
Enfield North	1,495	642	2,137	3.5	Ashford	756	294	1,050	1.7
Enfield, Southgate	1,096	462	1,558	2.7	Canterbury	839	277	1,116	1.8
Erith and Thamesmead	2,024	828	2,852	4.7	Chatham and Aylesford	1,200	432	1,632	2.7
Feltham and Heston	1,288	601	1,889	2.9	Dartford	848	346	1,194	2.0
Finchley and Golders Green	1,237	616	1,853	2.6	Dover	1,304	456	1,760	3.3
Greenwich and Woolwich	2,015	819	2,834	4.8	Faversham and Mid Kent	637	232	869	1.6
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	2,603	1,031	3,634	5.4	Folkestone and Hythe	1,343	433	1,776	3.2
Hackney South and Shoreditch	3,193	1,295	4,488	6.4	Gillingham	1,104	417	1,521	2.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	1,726	728	2,454	2.7	Gravesham	1,244	482	1,726	3.0
Hampstead and Highgate	1,511	674	2,185	3.0	Maidstone and The Weald	679	236	915	1.5
Harrow East	1,208	595	1,803	2.6	Medway	1,215	463	1,678	3.0
Harrow West	870	400	1,270	2.0	North Thanet	1,453	472	1,925	3.7
Hayes and Harlington	1,242	534	1,776	3.3	Sevenoaks	379	179	558	1.1
Hendon	1,568	663	2,231	3.2	Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,255	471	1,726	3.1
Holborn and St Pancras	2,356	913	3,269	4.6	South Thanet	1,077	369	1,446	3.1
Hornchurch	588	286	874	1.9	Tonbridge and Malling	479	208	687	1.3
Hornsey and Wood Green	2,074	870	2,944	3.8	Tunbridge Wells	483	178	661	1.2
Ilford North	1,002	465	1,467	2.6	Oxfordshire				
Ilford South	2,090	914	3,004	4.3	Banbury	625	276	901	1.3
Islington North	2,432	1,027	3,459	5.2	Henley	310	107	417	0.8
Islington South and Finsbury	1,950	885	2,835	4.7	Oxford East	1,152	329	1,481	2.2
Kensington and Chelsea	856	503	1,359	1.5	Oxford West and Abingdon	431	160	591	0.8
Kingston and Surbiton	790	311	1,101	1.5	Wantage	411	165	576	0.9
Lewisham East	1,540	535	2,075	4.1	Witney	291	113	404	0.7
Lewisham West	1,817	709	2,526	4.4	Surrey				
Lewisham, Deptford	2,128	843	2,971	4.8	East Surrey	345	143	488	0.8
Leyton and Wanstead	1,839	619	2,458	4.1	Epsom and Ewell	344	154	498	0.8
Mitcham and Morden	1,528	612	2,140	3.4	Esher and Walton	399	169	568	0.9
North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,560	1,033	3,593	4.4	Guildford	470	172	642	1.0
Old Bexley and Sidcup	563	266	829	1.6	Mole Valley	230	102	332	0.6
Orpington	830	345	1,175	1.9	Reigate	325	144	469	0.9
Poplar and Canning Town	3,743	1,209	4,952	6.2	Runnymede and Weybridge	478	149	627	1.0
Putney	870	393	1,263	2.1	South West Surrey	330	99	429	0.7
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,357	1,062	3,419	3.9	Surrey Heath	353	162	515	0.8
Richmond Park	627	302	929	1.3	Woking	459	188	647	1.1
Romford	595	312	907	1.9	West Sussex				
Ruislip - Northwood	515	218	733	1.5	Arundel and South Downs	329	134	463	0.9
Streatham	2,471	1,022	3,493	4.3	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	766	283	1,049	2.1
Sutton and Cheam	612	260	872	1.6	Chichester	582	265	847	1.5
Tooting	1,305	509	1,814	2.6	Crawley	775	311	1,086	1.7
Tottenham	3,997	1,515	5,512	7.4	East Worthing and Shoreham	630	236	866	1.7
Twickenham	616	302	918	1.3	Horsham	513	218	731	1.2
Upminster	627	321	948	2.3	Mid Sussex	373	145	518	0.9
Uxbridge	774	345	1,119	2.2	Worthing West	527	171	698	1.5
Vauxhall	2,997	1,173	4,170	5.2	Wight, Isle of				
Walthamstow	2,478	821	3,299	5.4	Isle of Wight	1,348	440	1,788	2.4
West Ham	2,565	998	3,563	5.6	SOUTH WEST	35,057	12,990	48,047	1.6
Wimbledon	588	303	891	1.4	Avon (former county)				
SOUTH EAST	60,469	22,304	82,773	1.7	Bath	576	202	778	1.3
Berkshire (former county)					Bristol East	1,595	559	2,154	3.7
Bracknell	710	258	968	1.3	Bristol North West	1,057	328	1,385	2.1
Maidenhead	563	215	778	1.4	Bristol South	1,168	436	1,604	2.7
Newbury	554	215	769	1.2	Bristol West	1,094	353	1,447	1.8
Reading East	1,101	348	1,449	2.1	Kingswood	808	304	1,112	1.7
Reading West	1,081	430	1,511	2.4	Northavon	381	164	545	0.8
Slough	1,516	591	2,107	3.0	Wansdyke	338	128	466	0.8
Spelthorne	559	218	777	1.4	Weston-Super-Mare	726	259	985	1.7
Windsor	552	206	758	1.2	Woodspring	269	122	391	0.7
Wokingham	423	164	587	0.9					
Buckinghamshire									
Aylesbury	585	212	797	1.1					
Beaconsfield	400	162	562	1.1					
Buckingham	269	118	387	0.7					
Chesham and Amersham	428	149	577	1.1					
Milton Keynes South West	1,372	454	1,826	2.6					
North East Milton Keynes	1,052	376	1,428	2.1					
Wycombe	897	318	1,215	1.9					

^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 June 8 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	67,597	22,494	90,091	2.8
Falmouth and Camborne	784	316	1,100	2.0	Aberdeen North	1,033	275	1,308	2.2
North Cornwall	886	374	1,260	2.0	Aberdeen South	557	200	757	1.3
South East Cornwall	648	264	912	1.6	Airdrie and Shotts	1,266	498	1,764	3.4
St Ives	763	280	1,043	1.9	Angus	1,150	451	1,601	3.3
Truro and St Austell	780	318	1,098	1.8	Argyll and Bute	998	326	1,324	2.4
Devon					Ayr, Carrick and Cumnock	1,580	481	2,061	3.7
East Devon	329	134	463	1.0	Banff and Buchan	552	264	816	1.5
Exeter	884	327	1,211	1.7	Berwickshire, Roxburgh and Selkirk	670	282	952	1.8
North Devon	671	226	897	1.7	Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	820	268	1,088	3.0
Plymouth Devonport	1,140	427	1,567	2.7	Central Ayrshire	1,429	572	2,001	3.7
Plymouth Sutton	1,582	506	2,088	3.6	Coatbridge, Chryston and Bellshill	1,312	431	1,743	3.2
South West Devon	335	163	498	0.9	Cumbernauld, Kilsyth and Kirkintilloch East	1,130	383	1,513	2.7
Teignbridge	570	204	774	1.3	Dumfries and Galloway	1,191	442	1,633	2.9
Tiverton and Honiton	514	231	745	1.2	Dumfriesshire, Clydesdale and Tweeddale	645	280	925	1.9
Torbay	1,177	370	1,547	2.8	Dundee East	1,284	389	1,673	3.3
Torridge and West Devon	695	303	998	1.6	Dundee West	1,837	570	2,407	4.3
Totnes	557	215	772	1.5	Dunfermline and West Fife	1,365	488	1,853	3.3
Dorset					East Dunbartonshire	531	181	712	1.4
Bournemouth East	736	227	963	2.0	East Kilbride, Strathaven and Lesmahagow	892	332	1,224	2.0
Bournemouth West	806	247	1,053	2.1	East Lothian	568	193	761	1.4
Christchurch	332	124	456	0.9	East Renfrewshire	526	203	729	1.4
Mid Dorset and North Poole	334	142	476	0.9	Edinburgh East	1,344	416	1,760	2.9
North Dorset	321	140	461	0.9	Edinburgh North and Leith	1,419	459	1,878	3.0
Poole	453	183	636	1.3	Edinburgh South	610	224	834	1.5
South Dorset	611	204	815	1.6	Edinburgh South West	1,152	384	1,536	2.4
West Dorset	327	151	478	1.0	Edinburgh West	820	238	1,058	2.0
Gloucestershire					Falkirk	1,226	416	1,642	2.6
Cheltenham	1,110	317	1,427	2.5	Glasgow Central	1,815	512	2,327	4.3
Cotswold	323	136	459	0.9	Glasgow East	2,047	624	2,671	4.9
Forest of Dean	583	261	844	1.7	Glasgow North	1,285	386	1,671	3.4
Gloucester	1,217	381	1,598	2.4	Glasgow North East	2,436	679	3,115	5.8
Stroud	569	207	776	1.3	Glasgow North West	1,716	451	2,167	4.4
Tewkesbury	515	183	698	1.3	Glasgow South	1,356	419	1,775	3.1
Somerset					Glasgow South West	1,857	570	2,427	4.9
Bridgwater	709	250	959	1.7	Glenrothes	1,926	627	2,553	4.7
Somerton and Frome	409	178	587	1.0	Gordon	288	101	389	0.7
Taunton	580	176	756	1.2	Inverclyde	1,938	474	2,412	4.7
Wells	499	183	682	1.2	Inverness, Nairn, Badenoch and Strathspey	702	260	962	1.8
Yeovil	562	218	780	1.4	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,661	594	2,255	3.9
Wiltshire					Kirkcaldy and Cowdenbeath	2,028	714	2,742	4.9
Devizes	494	197	691	1.0	Lanark and Hamilton East	1,069	410	1,479	2.5
North Swindon	725	360	1,085	1.9	Linlithgow and East Falkirk	1,321	424	1,745	2.8
North Wiltshire	469	197	666	1.0	Livingston	1,207	422	1,629	2.5
Salisbury	380	142	522	0.8	Midlothian	758	293	1,051	2.1
South Swindon	1,072	425	1,497	2.5	Moray	828	367	1,195	2.3
Westbury	594	248	842	1.4	Motherwell and Wishaw	1,528	494	2,022	3.8
WALES	32,839	10,646	43,485	2.4	Na h-Eileanan an Iar	372	82	454	2.9
Aberavon	775	239	1,014	2.7	North Ayrshire and Arran	1,815	612	2,427	4.3
Alyn and Deeside	678	263	941	1.9	North East Fife	580	232	812	1.7
Blaenau Gwent	1,386	420	1,806	4.4	Ochil and South Perthshire	952	333	1,285	2.3
Brecon and Radnorshire	515	220	735	1.9	Orkney and Shetland	270	115	385	1.5
Bridgend	783	310	1,093	2.4	Paisley and Renfrewshire North	990	336	1,326	2.4
Caernarfon	575	174	749	2.2	Paisley and Renfrewshire South	1,339	428	1,767	3.4
Caerphilly	1,304	429	1,733	3.2	Perth and North Perthshire	840	307	1,147	2.1
Cardiff Central	1,083	260	1,343	2.5	Ross, Skye and Lochaber	484	183	667	1.8
Cardiff North	537	154	691	1.4	Rutherglen and Hamilton West	1,445	432	1,877	3.1
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,409	351	1,760	3.3	Stirling	752	271	1,023	1.9
Cardiff West	1,141	307	1,448	3.0	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	243	97	340	0.7
Cardiff North West	440	187	627	1.6	West Dunbartonshire	1,842	599	2,441	4.2
Cardiff South West	538	165	703	1.7	NORTHERN IRELAND	20,686	6,738	27,424	2.6
Ceredigion	434	163	597	1.3	Belfast East	841	217	1,058	2.3
Clwyd South	579	228	807	1.8	Belfast North	1,752	434	2,186	4.6
Clwyd West	638	182	820	2.2	Belfast South	1,077	321	1,398	2.3
Conwy	843	228	1,071	2.6	Belfast West	2,568	566	3,134	6.1
Cynon Valley	834	302	1,136	3.0	East Antrim	1,025	312	1,337	2.5
Delyn	613	222	835	2.0	East Londonderry	1,161	412	1,573	2.8
Gower	580	181	761	1.7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	886	377	1,263	2.2
Islwyn	779	277	1,056	2.7	Foyle	2,602	769	3,371	5.1
Llanelli	894	284	1,178	2.7	Lagan Valley	753	213	966	1.5
Merionnydd Nant Conwy	343	128	471	2.0	Mid Ulster	552	291	843	1.5
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,216	397	1,613	3.7	Newry and Armagh	961	343	1,304	2.1
Monmouth	511	202	713	1.6	North Antrim	995	449	1,444	2.3
Montgomeryshire	378	164	542	1.6	North Down	727	250	977	1.8
Neath	796	299	1,095	2.6	South Antrim	827	285	1,112	1.7
Newport East	1,021	311	1,332	3.0	South Down	937	338	1,275	1.9
Newport West	1,147	342	1,489	3.1	Strangford	821	285	1,106	1.8
Ogmore	822	269	1,091	2.6	Upper Bann	901	324	1,225	1.9
Pontypridd	843	312	1,155	2.1	West Tyrone	1,300	552	1,852	3.4
Preseli Pembrokeshire	617	222	839	2.1					
Rhondda	1,058	380	1,438	3.4					
Swansea East	1,050	303	1,353	3.0					
Swansea West	1,044	306	1,350	3.0					
Torfaen	990	319	1,309	2.7					
Vale of Clwyd	829	262	1,091	2.7					
Vale of Glamorgan	1,098	331	1,429	2.6					
Wrexham	662	223	885	2.1					
Ynys Mon	1,056	330	1,386	3.5					

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 area statistics: Constituencies of the Scottish Parliament

CLAIMANT COUNT F.14

At June 8 2006

Not seasonally adjusted

	Male	Female	All	Percentage of working-age population ^a
SCOTLAND	67,597	22,494	90,091	2.8
Aberdeen Central	780	187	967	2.0
Aberdeen North	428	140	568	1.3
Aberdeen South	479	183	662	1.4
Airdrie and Shotts	1,177	480	1,657	3.4
Angus	960	346	1,306	2.8
Argyll and Bute	766	248	1,014	2.8
Ayr	1,070	314	1,384	3.3
Barff and Buchan	497	240	737	1.6
Cairnness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	702	232	934	3.0
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,252	432	1,684	3.4
Central Fife	1,549	516	2,065	4.5
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,019	300	1,319	3.3
Clydesdale	862	345	1,207	2.4
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,009	335	1,344	3.2
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	782	273	1,055	2.5
Cunninghame North	1,270	430	1,700	4.1
Cunninghame South	1,500	582	2,082	5.0
Dumbarton	1,180	425	1,605	3.4
Dumfries	900	356	1,256	2.6
Dundee East	1,604	485	2,089	4.8
Dundee West	1,339	420	1,759	3.9
Dunfermline East	1,299	449	1,748	4.2
Dunfermline West	988	356	1,344	3.1
East Kilbride	767	282	1,049	2.0
East Lothian	480	160	640	1.4
Eastwood	514	201	715	1.3
Edinburgh Central	1,040	326	1,366	2.4
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	937	305	1,242	2.7
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,399	446	1,845	3.5
Edinburgh Pentlands	700	248	948	2.0
Edinburgh South	592	224	816	1.5
Edinburgh West	766	206	972	2.0
Falkirk East	925	293	1,218	2.6
Falkirk West	971	315	1,286	3.0
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	747	284	1,031	2.7
Glasgow Anniesland	1,296	346	1,642	4.3
Glasgow Baillieston	1,330	411	1,741	4.5
Glasgow Cathcart	949	293	1,242	3.1
Glasgow Govan	1,411	446	1,857	4.7
Glasgow Kelvin	1,296	360	1,656	3.4
Glasgow Maryhill	1,742	499	2,241	5.5
Glasgow Pollok	1,302	397	1,699	4.6
Glasgow Rutherglen	881	281	1,162	2.9
Glasgow Shettleston	1,385	390	1,775	4.9
Glasgow Springburn	1,667	450	2,117	5.0
Gordon	314	129	443	0.9
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,433	349	1,782	4.7
Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,131	380	1,511	3.4
Hamilton South	870	251	1,121	2.9
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	614	236	850	1.6
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,393	501	1,894	3.9
Kirkcaldy	1,561	539	2,100	5.5
Linlithgow	897	307	1,204	2.7
Livingston	961	347	1,308	2.3
Midlothian	638	237	875	2.2
Moray	755	328	1,083	2.2
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,085	353	1,438	3.5
North East Fife	502	201	703	1.5
North Tayside	695	286	981	2.2
Ochil	946	324	1,270	2.7
Orkney and Shetland	270	115	385	1.5
Paisley North	1,023	328	1,351	3.6
Paisley South	1,025	342	1,367	3.4
Perth	657	240	897	1.9
Ross, Skye and Inverness West	690	243	933	2.1
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	456	199	655	1.9
Stirling	614	219	833	1.9
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	734	237	971	1.9
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	415	167	582	1.5
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	248	98	346	0.7
West Renfrewshire	789	219	1,008	2.4
Western Isles	372	82	454	2.9

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				
		All	Male	Female		Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2005	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
	Nov 10	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	226.0	161.1	64.9	213.3	3.7	150.8	62.5
	Apr 13	198.9	141.4	57.5	201.9	-11.4	142.7	59.2
	May 11 R	192.4	135.5	57.0	207.6	5.7	145.8	61.8
	Jun 8 P	200.7	141.3	59.4	206.9	-0.7	145.7	61.2

UNITED KINGDOM OUTFLOW								
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
		All	Male	Female		Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2005	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
	Nov 10	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	221.2	157.6	63.6	198.4	5.1	140.1	58.3
	Apr 13	205.8	147.2	58.6	192.9	-5.5	134.9	58.0
	May 11 R	209.2	148.1	61.1	204.7	11.8	145.5	59.2
	Jun 8 P	214.6	153.5	61.2	201.5	-3.2	142.4	59.1

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

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

CLAIMANT COUNT

Number of previous claims

F.22

Quarter ending April 2006

	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS						
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
Thousands							
Region							
North East	8.2	5.4	3.1	2.5	2.1	12.1	33.4
North West	22.0	12.7	9.0	6.2	5.4	21.6	77.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	14.8	9.2	5.9	5.3	3.6	19.3	58.2
East Midlands	12.2	7.7	4.9	3.2	2.6	9.7	40.3
West Midlands	17.2	10.6	7.0	5.5	4.3	14.6	59.3
East	13.8	8.6	5.2	3.4	3.0	10.0	44.0
London	22.8	15.4	10.3	8.7	6.4	17.9	81.5
South East	18.9	11.0	6.6	4.7	3.4	11.8	56.4
South West	11.4	6.7	4.1	2.7	2.2	8.9	36.0
Wales	7.7	5.2	3.8	2.6	2.1	9.2	30.7
Scotland	14.0	8.3	7.1	5.3	3.9	20.8	59.4
Great Britain	163.1	100.7	67.3	50.1	38.9	156.0	576.1
Sex							
Male	94.0	65.7	46.3	37.3	29.9	134.5	407.8
Female	69.1	35.0	20.9	12.8	9.0	21.5	168.4
Percent							
Region							
North East	25	16	9	7	6	36	100
North West	29	16	12	8	7	28	100
Yorkshire and the Humber	25	16	10	9	6	33	100
East Midlands	30	19	12	8	6	24	100
West Midlands	29	18	12	9	7	25	100
East	31	19	12	8	7	23	100
London	28	19	13	11	8	22	100
South East	34	20	12	8	6	21	100
South West	32	19	11	8	6	25	100
Wales	25	17	13	8	7	30	100
Scotland	24	14	12	9	7	35	100
Great Britain	28	17	12	9	7	27	100
Sex							
Male	23	16	11	9	7	33	100
Female	41	21	12	8	5	13	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 12 January 2006 and 12 April 2006 inclusive. Previous claims in this table started between 11 January 1996 and 12 April 2006. 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 11 May and 7 June 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	41.7	17.8	11.2	3.0	0.4	74.2
Works on average 16+ hours per week	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.7
Gone abroad	4.5	2.1	1.3	0.3	0.1	8.3
Claimed Income support	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.1	4.0
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	2.7	2.0	1.8	0.8	0.3	7.5
Claimed another benefit	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.2	3.2
Full-time education	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Approved training	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Government-supported training	2.9	1.1	2.9	1.8	0.5	9.2
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Automatic credits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gone to prison	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.3
Attending court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Defective claim	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Ceased claiming	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	3.4
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	7.8	3.0	2.4	0.7	0.2	14.1
Failed to sign	36.8	15.6	9.6	2.3	0.4	64.7
New claim review	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.6
Total	105.7	45.6	32.5	10.3	2.4	196.5
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	68.3	65.8	54.5	41.1	25.3	63.0
Works on average 16+ hours per week	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.4
Gone abroad	7.3	7.7	6.5	4.5	4.0	7.0
Claimed Income support	2.2	4.7	4.2	5.2	5.4	3.4
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.4	7.2	8.9	11.3	14.3	6.4
Claimed another benefit	1.8	3.3	3.5	4.9	10.5	2.7
Full-time education	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7
Approved training	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3
Government-supported training	4.7	4.0	13.9	25.7	29.6	7.8
Retirement age reached	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.0	3.8	0.3
Automatic credits	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1
Gone to prison	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1
Attending court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Defective claim	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Ceased claiming	2.5	2.8	4.3	3.1	3.1	2.9
Deceased	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
New claim review	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3
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 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	588.6	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	640.2	630.7	-17.0	-2.6	2.4
May	638.7	633.8	-9.4	-1.5	2.4
Jun R	615.3	632.7	-3.8	-0.6	2.4
Jul	623.8	628.2	-2.5	-0.4	2.4
Aug	607.9	618.0	-15.8	-2.5	2.4
Sep	598.3	611.3	-21.4	-3.4	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	598.9	602.8	7.2	1.2	2.3
Feb	594.8	603.3	11.7	2.0	2.3
Mar R	589.9	596.2	-0.3	-0.1	2.3
Apr R	604.9	596.3	-6.5	-1.1	2.3
May R	583.9	593.8	-9.5	-1.6	2.3
Jun P	603.0	596.1	1.9	0.3	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.

R Revised

P Provisional

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF VACANCY SURVEY RESULTS

The following are estimated 95 per cent confidence intervals for the Vacancy Survey results. These are approximate only, especially those for changes over the year which are more difficult to estimate than those for the levels of vacancies. They nevertheless provide useful guidelines as to the precision of the results. 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
April to June 2006 average total vacancies				
Levels (000s)	598.1	± 22	-34.6	± 18
Vacancy ratio (per 100 employee jobs)	2.3	± 0.1	-0.1	± 0.1
June 2006 single month estimate				
Level (000s)	603.0	± 38	-12.3	± 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	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	630.7	2.9	56.5	23.1	187.9	42.6	138.7	149.4	29.5	548.1
	May	633.8	3.0	54.4	23.5	187.0	42.9	139.2	153.7	30.1	552.9
	Jun R	632.7	2.8	52.8	21.6	186.9	43.6	140.8	154.1	30.2	555.6
	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	602.8	3.3	51.2	23.9	172.4	38.5	143.9	140.7	28.8	524.3
	Feb	603.3	3.4	51.7	23.3	170.0	38.2	147.9	138.9	29.9	524.9
	Mar R	596.2	3.7	50.1	20.1	163.6	40.4	149.7	135.4	33.2	522.3
	Apr R	596.3	3.7	50.1	19.4	166.7	38.8	148.5	135.0	34.2	523.2
	May R	593.8	4.1	50.3	18.6	168.5	38.2	149.9	130.9	33.4	520.9
	Jun P	598.1	4.2	50.3	17.7	170.1	39.4	155.2	131.3	30.1	526.1
Ratio per 100 employee jobs		AP2Z	AP3B	AP3C	AP3D	AP3E	AP3F	AP3G	AP3H	AP3I	AP3J
2004	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 R	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	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.0	2.2	2.5
	Mar R	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.0	2.4	2.4
	Apr R	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.5	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.5	2.5
	May R	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.5	2.6	2.4	2.9	1.9	2.4	2.4
	Jun P	2.3	2.4	1.5	1.4	2.7	2.5	3.0	1.9	2.2	2.5

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.
R Revised
P Provisional

VACANCIES

Vacancies by size of enterprise

G.3

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Size of enterprise					
	All vacancies ^a	1-9 employed	10-49 employed	50-249 employed	250-2,499 employed	2,500 and over employed
Averages for 3 months ending	AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
2004 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	630.7	86.6	97.7	87.8	174.3	184.3
May	633.8	93.0	99.6	88.1	173.6	179.5
Jun R	632.7	90.5	97.7	89.5	176.2	178.7
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	602.8	83.3	94.8	81.1	168.1	175.4
Feb	603.3	82.9	92.0	82.7	168.3	177.4
Mar R	596.2	78.4	89.7	85.7	167.6	174.8
Apr R	596.3	83.4	78.9	87.2	167.2	179.5
May R	593.8	77.4	82.8	87.2	166.4	180.0
Jun P	598.1	81.3	81.5	85.3	168.1	181.9

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

a Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.
R Revised
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 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		566.2	1.8	5.4	1.1	4.6	5.2	13.0	16.0	1.5	21.0
Feb		561.0	2.0	5.1	0.9	4.8	5.4	13.9	15.6	1.4	20.6
Mar R		567.3	2.2	5.6	0.7	4.8	5.5	14.7	14.6	1.5	18.8
Apr R		588.3	2.1	6.1	0.8	4.8	5.9	15.3	16.6	1.6	19.6
May R		592.7	2.2	6.7	0.9	5.0	6.0	15.8	15.2	1.9	19.6
Jun P		605.8	2.2	6.9	0.9	5.1	5.8	16.6	16.1	2.0	19.5
Change on year		-34.6	1.0	-1.3	-0.8	1.5	0.0	-0.1	-1.8	0.4	-3.9
Percent		-5.4	83.3	-15.9	-47.1	41.7	0.0	-0.6	-10.1	25.0	-16.7
Ratio per 100 employee jobs		YXVZ	YXXK	YXXL	YXXM	YXXN	YXXO	YXXP	YXXQ	YXXR	YXWN
2003 Jun		22	1.5	2.8	1.6	1.7	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.4	2.2
Jul		22	1.5	2.8	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.3	2.4
Aug		22	1.6	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.3	2.2
Sep		23	1.7	2.9	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	2.2
Oct		24	1.8	3.1	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	2.1
Nov		24	1.7	3.4	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.4	2.1
Dec		23	1.5	2.7	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.0
2004 Jan		22	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.8
Feb		21	1.3	2.1	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7
Mar		22	1.5	2.4	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.9
Apr		23	1.6	2.6	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.3	2.0
May		24	1.8	2.8	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.0
Jun		24	1.7	3.1	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.9
Jul		25	1.9	3.3	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.1
Aug		25	1.9	3.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.0
Sep		25	1.9	3.0	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.1
Oct		26	1.9	2.9	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.1
Nov		26	1.5	2.8	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9
Dec		25	1.5	2.7	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8
2005 Jan		23	1.4	2.2	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6
Feb		23	1.6	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5
Mar		23	2.0	2.1	1.0	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
Apr		24	2.1	2.1	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9
May		24	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0
Jun		24	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.9
Jul		24	2.2	1.9	1.2	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.7
Aug		24	2.1	1.9	0.9	2.2	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.6
Sep		24	2.1	1.7	0.8	2.7	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.7
Oct		24	2.1	1.5	0.9	2.5	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.8
Nov		24	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.6	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.9
Dec		23	2.7	1.4	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.8
2006 Jan		21	3.2	1.2	0.8	2.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.7
Feb		21	3.5	1.2	0.6	2.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7
Mar R		21	3.8	1.3	0.5	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Apr R		22	3.7	1.4	0.6	2.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
May R		22	3.8	1.5	0.6	2.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.6
Jun P		23	3.8	1.6	0.6	2.5	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.6
Change on year		-0.1	1.7	-0.3	-0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.4	-0.3

a Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.
b Includes both public and private sectors
R Revised
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
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	Average level for 3 months ending
YXXC	YXXD	YXXE	YXWF	YXXF	YXXG	YXXH	YXXI	YXXJ	YXWI	SIC 1992 SECTIONS
21.3	84.7	62.5	43.4	25.0	79.9	19.1	44.1	83.4	30.5	Levels (thousands)
22.2	86.4	62.8	41.5	25.3	80.5	19.6	44.0	80.9	29.6	2003 Jun
25.8	90.3	57.3	43.8	26.0	80.4	18.9	42.8	80.5	28.6	Jul
25.8	98.4	57.7	46.7	26.3	83.9	19.1	41.8	82.6	30.5	Aug
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	45.2	36.5	33.7	102.2	19.3	41.6	71.9	28.8	2006 Jan
20.3	87.1	44.2	36.2	35.3	106.5	19.0	43.4	69.4	29.9	Feb
19.3	83.1	45.7	38.1	37.3	111.4	19.3	42.5	68.9	33.2	Mar R
22.9	85.4	49.3	38.6	38.4	110.9	20.8	45.3	69.6	34.2	Apr R
24.5	88.5	48.6	38.3	40.2	113.1	20.9	45.6	66.2	33.4	May R
27.2	92.0	46.9	40.0	41.6	117.2	20.9	49.5	65.3	30.1	Jun P
-0.5	-7.3	-9.0	-4.2	5.5	8.8	-0.1	0.2	-22.9	-0.1	Change on year
-1.8	-7.4	-16.1	-9.5	15.2	8.1	-0.5	0.4	-26.0	-0.3	Per cent
YXXS	YXXT	YXXU	YXWP	YXXV	YXXW	YXXX	YXXY	YXXZ	YXWS	Ratio per 100 employee jobs
1.9	2.5	3.5	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.3	2.0	2.7	2.2	2003 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	2.4	2.3	3.3	2.5	1.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	Feb
1.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.5	2.6	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.4	Mar R
2.0	2.4	2.7	2.4	3.6	2.6	1.3	1.9	2.1	2.4	Apr R
2.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	3.7	2.7	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.4	May R
2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.9	2.8	1.4	2.1	2.0	2.2	Jun P
0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.0	Change on year

a Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.
b Includes both public and private sectors
R Revised
P Provisional

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

H.31 REDUNDANCIES

Redundancies: levels and rates^a

Per cent, 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						
Q2 (Apr-Jun)						
1997	168	7.4	107	9.2	61	5.6
1998	167	7.3	103	8.7	64	5.8
1999	180	7.7	118	9.7	62	5.5
2000	178	7.5	115	9.3	63	5.1
2001	170	7.0	110	8.8	60	5.7
2002	194	8.0	127	10.2	67	4.3
2003	155	6.3	104	8.2	52	4.7
2004	147	6.0	90	7.1	57	3.8
2005	128	5.2	82	6.5	46	
3-months averages						
Mar-May 2004	146	5.9	93	7.4	52	4.4
Apr-Jun (Q2)	147	6.0	90	7.1	57	4.7
May-Jul	141	5.8	82	6.5	59	5.0
Jun-Aug	139	5.7	83	6.6	56	4.6
Jul-Sep (Q3)	133	5.4	80	6.4	54	4.5
Aug-Oct	137	5.6	84	6.7	52	4.4
Sep-Nov	141	5.7	92	7.3	49	4.1
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	135	5.5	82	6.5	53	4.4
Jan-Mar 2005 (Q1)	134	5.4	80	6.3	54	4.5
Feb-Apr	129	5.2	79	6.2	50	4.1
Mar-May	129	5.2	78	6.2	50	4.2
Apr-Jun (Q2)	128	5.2	82	6.5	46	3.8
May-Jul	144	5.8	93	7.3	51	4.2
Jun-Aug	151	6.1	101	8.0	51	4.2
Jul-Sep (Q3)	157	6.3	101	7.9	56	4.6
Aug-Oct	142	5.7	89	7.0	53	4.4
Sep-Nov	140	5.6	89	7.0	51	4.1
Oct-Dec (Q4)	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	141	5.7	95	7.5	46	3.8
Jan-Mar 2006 (Q1)	144	5.8	98	7.7	46	3.8
Feb-Apr	149	6.0	104	8.2	45	3.7
Mar-May	147	5.9	100	7.9	46	3.8
Changes						
Over last 3 months	6	0.2	5	0.4	1	0.1
Percent	4.1		5.2		1.8	
Over last 12 months	18	0.7	22	1.7	-4	-0.4
Percent	14.1		28.3		-7.9	

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.

For more information on the improvements made to these data see www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14365

H.32 REDUNDANCIES

Redundancies by industry^a

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All redundancies ^b	Agriculture, fishing, energy and water	Manu- facturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and com- munication	Banking finance and insurance	Education health and public admin ^c	Total services
		(A-C, E)	(D)	(F)	(G, H)	(I)	(J-K)	(L-N)	(G-Q)
	BEYV	BEAJ	BEAK	BEAL	BEBJ	BEBV	BEBW	BEAP	BEBU
All									
Q2 (Apr-Jun)									
1997	170	*	55	19	32	11	21	19	88
1998	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999	182	*	74	21	29	15	25	*	83
2000	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2001	170	*	62	15	33	*	29	10	87
2002	194	*	67	14	28	25	34	13	106
2003	155	*	54	15	26	10	34	*	83
2004	146	*	42	12	28	16	24	10	86
2005 Q1	138	*	43	*	28	14	30	*	84
Q2	128	*	35	15	27	12	22	*	73
Q3	155	*	54	10	33	*	25	16	87
Q4	144	*	35	15	32	13	21	15	89
2006 Q1	147	*	37	20	31	13	26	*	84

^a Further redundancy data are available at www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Products.asp?vlnk=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 6094

Note: 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.

For more information on the improvements made to these data see www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14365

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

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	1323	21
2003		131	133	123	151	499	63
2004		125	130	272	293	905	31
2005		116	116	92	93	157	16
2003	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	10.2
	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	15	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	45.0	47.0	77.2	0.5
	Feb P	10	15	1.8	4.0	13.7	-
	Mar P	13	19	577.0	577.5	481.7	0.2
	Apr P	9	10	2.2	2.2	2.5	0.5
	May P	12	14	49.3	49.4	82.8	1.6

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	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	-	-	2.7	-	-	1.4	-	1.2
	May	-	2.0	0.1	-	1.9	1.3	5.4	16.7	-	4.6
	Jun	-	1.5	0.1	-	1.0	2.4	-	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	-	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	0.7	-	-
	Mar P	-	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.8	-	461.2	17.4	-	-
	Apr P	-	0.5	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.3	-	-
	May P	-	1.6	5.7	0.1	1.7	-	70.3	3.4	-	-

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

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes^a: stoppages in progress

1.12

Stoppages in progress: industry

Not seasonally adjusted

SIC 1992	12 months to May 2005			12 months to May 2006 P		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
United Kingdom						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	1	300	300	1	100	100
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	6	1,000	2,400	3	400	700
textiles and textile products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	4	300	700	3	300	1,800
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;	-	-	-	-	-	-
other non-metallic mineral products;	-	-	-	1	200	500
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	2	100	600	4	200	900
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	2	600	2,300	1	+	++
electrical and optical equipment;	2	300	500	-	-	-
transport equipment;	7	2,700	3,000	5	4,300	7,300
manufacturing n.e.c.	2	200	100	-	-	-
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	200	200	2	5,500	6,900
Construction	2	100	100	3	1,200	11,200
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	100	900	2	200	300
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	-	1	700	21,100
Transport, storage and communication	47	12,300	41,900	39	14,600	45,200
Financial intermediation	1	1,500	1,300	1	800	1,700
Real estate, renting and business activities	2	1,000	900	7	1,500	5,000
Public administration and defence	12	167,700	209,000	17	655,800	616,500
Education	21	28,900	33,900	36	41,800	40,400
Health and social work	2	800	3,100	1	400	300
Other community, social and personal service activities	11	7,100	7,500	2	400	200
All industries and services	121^b	225,100	308,900	131^b	730,000	765,300

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.

P Provisional

Not seasonally adjusted

Stoppages: May 2006 P

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	14	49,400	82,800
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	12	49,300 ^c	82,400
Continuing from earlier months	2	100	400

c Including 49,100 directly involved.

P Provisional

Stoppages in progress: cause

Not seasonally adjusted

United Kingdom	12 months to May 2006 P		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	81	62,300	88,200
Extra wage and fringe benefits	8	564,700	476,400
Duration and pattern of hours worked	15	4,000	4,600
Redundancy questions	13	92,400	147,200
Trade union matters	4	1,300	6,100
Working conditions and supervision	4	2,700	19,800
Manning and work allocation	3	1,300	21,700
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	3	1,300	1,200
All causes	131	730,000	765,300

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)	Percentage change over 12 months	Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY) ^b	Percentage change over 12 months
		D7BT	D7G7	CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX
2004	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
2005	Jan	98.6	1.5	189.0	3.4	185.4	2.2	176.9	2.2
	Feb	99.1	1.7	189.9	3.5	186.4	2.5	177.9	2.5
	Mar	98.6	1.6	188.9	3.2	185.2	2.1	176.7	2.0
	Apr	98.8	1.7	189.6	3.2	185.9	2.1	177.4	2.0
	May	99.3	1.9	190.5	3.2	186.8	2.4	178.3	2.3
2006	Jun	99.7	1.9	191.6	3.2	187.8	2.3	179.0	2.3
	Jul	100.0	1.9	192.0	2.9	188.2	2.1	179.4	2.2
	Aug	100.0	2.0	192.2	2.9	188.3	2.2	179.5	2.2
	Sep	100.1	2.3	192.2	2.9	188.3	2.4	179.5	2.5
	Oct	100.4	2.4	192.6	2.8	188.6	2.3	179.8	2.3
2007	Jan	100.6	2.5	193.1	2.7	189.3	2.5	180.5	2.5
	Feb	100.7	2.3	193.3	2.5	189.5	2.4	180.7	2.3
	Mar	100.7	2.1	193.6	2.4	189.7	2.3	180.9	2.3
	Apr	101.0	1.9	194.1	2.2	190.2	2.0	181.5	2.0
	May	100.5	1.9	193.4	2.4	189.4	2.3	180.7	2.3
2008	Jun	100.9	2.0	194.2	2.4	190.1	2.3	181.4	2.3
	Jul	101.1	1.8	195.0	2.4	190.8	2.1	182.2	2.2
	Aug	101.7	2.0	196.5	2.6	192.3	2.4	183.2	2.3
	Sep	102.2	2.2	197.7	3.0	193.6	2.9	184.5	2.8
	Oct	102.5	2.5	198.5	3.3	194.2	3.1	185.2	3.2

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.

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	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
2005	Jan	98.6	1.5	98.53	2.1	98.48	2.2
	Feb	99.1	1.7	98.92	2.2	98.90	2.4
	Mar	98.6	1.6	98.42	2.0	98.31	1.9
	Apr	98.8	1.7	98.73	2.1	98.65	2.1
	May	99.3	1.9	99.32	2.1	99.32	2.1
2006	Jun	99.7	1.9	99.73	2.1	99.75	2.1
	Jul	100.0	1.9	100.00	2.0	100.00	2.0
	Aug	100.0	2.0	100.08	2.0	100.08	2.1
	Sep	100.1	2.3	100.02	2.1	100.00	2.2
	Oct	100.4	2.4	100.26	2.2	100.25	2.2
2007	Jan	100.6	2.5	100.71	2.5	100.76	2.6
	Feb	100.7	2.3	100.95	2.4	101.02	2.5
	Mar	100.7	2.1	100.75	2.3	100.76	2.3
	Apr	101.0	1.9	101.03	2.1	101.10	2.2
	May	100.5	1.9	100.64	2.3	100.66	2.4
2008	Jun	100.9	2.0	100.93	2.2	100.94	2.3
	Jul	101.1	1.8	101.40	2.1	101.51	2.2
	Aug	101.7	2.0	102.06	2.3	102.19	2.4
	Sep	102.2	2.2	102.41	2.4	102.46	2.5
	Oct	102.5	2.5	102.50 P	2.4 P	102.54 P	2.5 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 Revised
 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.

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

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,
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