



Unemployment by Constituency, October 2009

RESEARCH PAPER 09/82 11 November 2009

This paper shows the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance recorded as resident in each constituency in the United Kingdom in October 2009, together with comparisons with the levels in October 2008 and October 1997. Residence-based unemployment rates are given for all 646 constituencies in the United Kingdom. A summary of the latest labour market data is given, along with a selection of other relevant constituency-level indicators.

The paper includes unemployment rates by constituency maps and an annual percentage change map.

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Edward Potton
Roderick McInnes

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Contributing Authors: Edward Potton, Economic Policy and Statistics Section
Roderick McInnes, Statistics Resource Unit

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Summary of main points

This Research Paper summarises data for UK parliamentary constituencies from the monthly count of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claimants. It includes rates showing the number of JSA claimants as a proportion of the estimated economically active population of working age in each constituency in 2006. It also includes changes in the number of JSA claimants compared with one year earlier and with 1997.

Data for the current constituencies are not available before January 1996.

The political parties shown against each seat are as they stand currently.

Section III of the paper provides a selection of other labour market data at a constituency level, including estimates of ILO unemployment (experimental), the employment rate, vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus and a breakdown of JSA claimants by age.

CONTENTS

I	Monthly labour market statistics	7
II	JSA claimant count by constituency	9
	A. Introduction	9
	B. Maps	
	Claimant count rate by constituency, October 2009	10
	Percentage change in claimant count, October 2008 to October 2009	13
	Explanatory notes	14
	C. Residence-based unemployment rates, October 2009 United Kingdom constituencies	
	1. Highest and lowest	15
	2. Alphabetical listing	27
	D. Change in number of unemployed claimants United Kingdom constituencies, October 1997-2009 and October 2008-2009	
	1. Greatest changes	28
	2. Alphabetical listing	40
	E. Table notes	41
III	Other constituency indicators	42

I Monthly Labour Market Statistics

Statistics on JSA claimants are one part of a large selection of labour market data released on a monthly basis.¹ This section highlights some of the key figures in the latest labour market release, as well as data of relevance to constituencies.

- Claimant count unemployment rose by 12,900 in October 2009 to 1.64 million.² This was the highest level since April 1997. It is the lowest monthly rise in claimants since April 2008.
- The wider ILO based measure of unemployment was 2.46 million in the period July-September 2009, a rise of 30,000 in the last quarter, a rise of 629,000 compared to the same period a year ago and 510,000 higher than in the same period in 1997. The rise in ILO unemployment has slowed in the last four months, with the level remaining between 2.4 and 2.5 million in each month.
- The number of people who have been unemployed (ILO measure) for longer than six months increased by 128,000 over the last quarter to 1.16 million (in July-September 2009). This was 440,000 higher than in the same quarter a year ago.
- On a regional basis the highest rates of unemployment (ILO measure) are in the West Midlands (10.0%), North East (9.5%) and London (9.0%) (July-September 2009). Over the last year the ILO unemployment rate has increased across the UK by 2.0 percentage points. The greatest rises have been in the West Midlands (3.4 percentage points), Northern Ireland (3.0 percentage points) and Scotland (2.5 percentage points).
- In July-September 2009 746,000 people aged 18-24 were unemployed (ILO measure), a rise of 24,000 on the previous quarter and a rise of 165,000 on the same quarter a year ago. The unemployment rate for those aged 18-24 is now 18.0%. This is the highest rate since comparable records began in 1992. Following the last recession this figure peaked at 17.8% in Spring 1993.
- A total of 943,000 people aged 24 and under were unemployed in July-September 2009.
- The number of people in employment (16 and over) has risen by 6,000 over the last quarter to 28.97 million (July-September 2009); the number of people of working age and in employment has fallen by 23,000 to 27.52 million in the same period. The employment rate for the working age population is 72.5%, a fall of 0.1 percentage points over the last quarter and a fall of 1.9 percentage points compared to the same quarter a year ago.
- Over the last quarter, full-time employment fell by 80,000 while part-time employment rose by 86,000. Compared to same quarter one year ago overall employment fell by 490,000, full-time employment fell by 651,000 over the year while part-time employment rose by 162,000.
- Employment in the public sector rose by 13,000 over the last quarter to 6.04 million (June 2009), while employment in the private sector fell by 212,000 to 22.84 million.
- Employment of those born in the UK fell by 457,000 to 25.32 million in the year to July – September 2009; employment of those born outside the UK fell by 45,000 to 3.68 million over the same period.
- In July-September 2009 21.1% of the working age population were economically inactive (8.00 million), up 41,000 on the previous quarter and up 132,000 compared to the same quarter a year ago. The number of people inactive due to being a student has risen by 64,000 over the last quarter and by 210,000 over the last year (a rise of 10.6% over the last year).
- It is estimated that there were 428,000 vacancies in the three months to October 2009, a fall of 1,000 on the previous quarter and 154,000 lower than in the same period a year ago.³

¹ The latest release is available at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/lmsuk1109.pdf>. This page is based on data from this release as well as http://www.statistics.gov.uk/OnlineProducts/LMS_FR_HS.asp (historical statistics) and NOMIS: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>. The figures used on this page are seasonally adjusted.

² Seasonally adjusted. The JSA data used in the remainder of this paper are not seasonally adjusted.

II JSA Claimant Count by Constituency

A. Introduction

This section of the Research Paper provides the latest data on the monthly count of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claimants in each parliamentary constituency in the United Kingdom. For the purposes of this paper, unemployment means the number of JSA claimants resident in each constituency.

The methodology for calculating the rates was updated in the August 2009 edition⁴ (published 16 September 2009) in order to improve their accuracy. The rates included in this section show the number of claimants as a proportion of the estimated economically active population of working age resident in each constituency in 2006.⁵ Further detail on the methodology is given in a Library Standard Note.⁶ Prior to the August 2009 edition of the paper the rates were based on the 2001 population estimates.⁷ Comparisons of rates should not be made between those published by the Library prior to September 2009 and those in the current edition.

The Office for National Statistics also publishes unemployment data for parliamentary constituencies. These data may be found on the NOMIS website⁸ and on the ONS website.⁹ JSA claimant count rates published by the ONS use the resident working age population and are therefore different from the rates published in this section. Rates included in PQ answers from ONS will also differ from the rates in this section. For an explanation of the different measures of unemployment, and for an exposition of the methodology used to calculate the unemployment rates displayed in this paper please see Library Research Paper 05/08¹⁰ and Standard Note SN/EP/5217.¹¹

Data for current constituencies exist back to January 1996¹², and are available upon request from the Economic Policy & Statistics Section [extension 2883].

Part B provides maps that show the latest residence-based claimant count rates for each constituency in the United Kingdom, and the annual percentage change in the claimant count for each UK constituency, expressed as quintile groups. Part E of this section provides some notes on the tables and details the copyright restrictions which apply to the data and the maps.

The rates presented in this part of the paper should be regarded more as a social measure of relative deprivation than as an economic measure of the mismatch between the supply of and demand for labour, as they take no account of people's ability to seek work outside the constituency in which they live. While the rates are based on the latest population estimates at a constituency level, they are constrained by the use of the proportion of the population economically active in 2001. Where constituencies have seen significant socio-economic change or population growth since 2001 the methodology used to calculate the rates may be less accurate in fully reflecting current unemployment rates.

⁴ <http://www.parliament.uk/commons/lib/research/rp2009/RP09-072.pdf>

⁵ The denominator for the rate is calculated using the proportion of the economically active working age population in the 2001 census and the estimated resident working age population in 2006. This means the rates take account of recent population change but not any changes in the economically active population. Between 2001 and 2006 the Labour Force Survey estimates that economic activity rose by around 0.4 percentage points for the UK overall.

⁶ <http://www.parliament.uk/commons/lib/research/briefings/snep-05217.pdf>

⁷ Rates published prior to September 2009 were based on the 2001 economically active and 2001 population. Rates published before January 2005 calculated rates using 1997-based economically active population denominators. See Library Research Paper 05/08 for further details.

⁸ <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/pca/contents.aspx>

⁹ ONS Labour Market Statistics [regional statistical bulletins](#) and [regional monthly data releases](#).

¹⁰ <http://www.parliament.uk/commons/lib/research/rp2005/rp05-008.pdf>

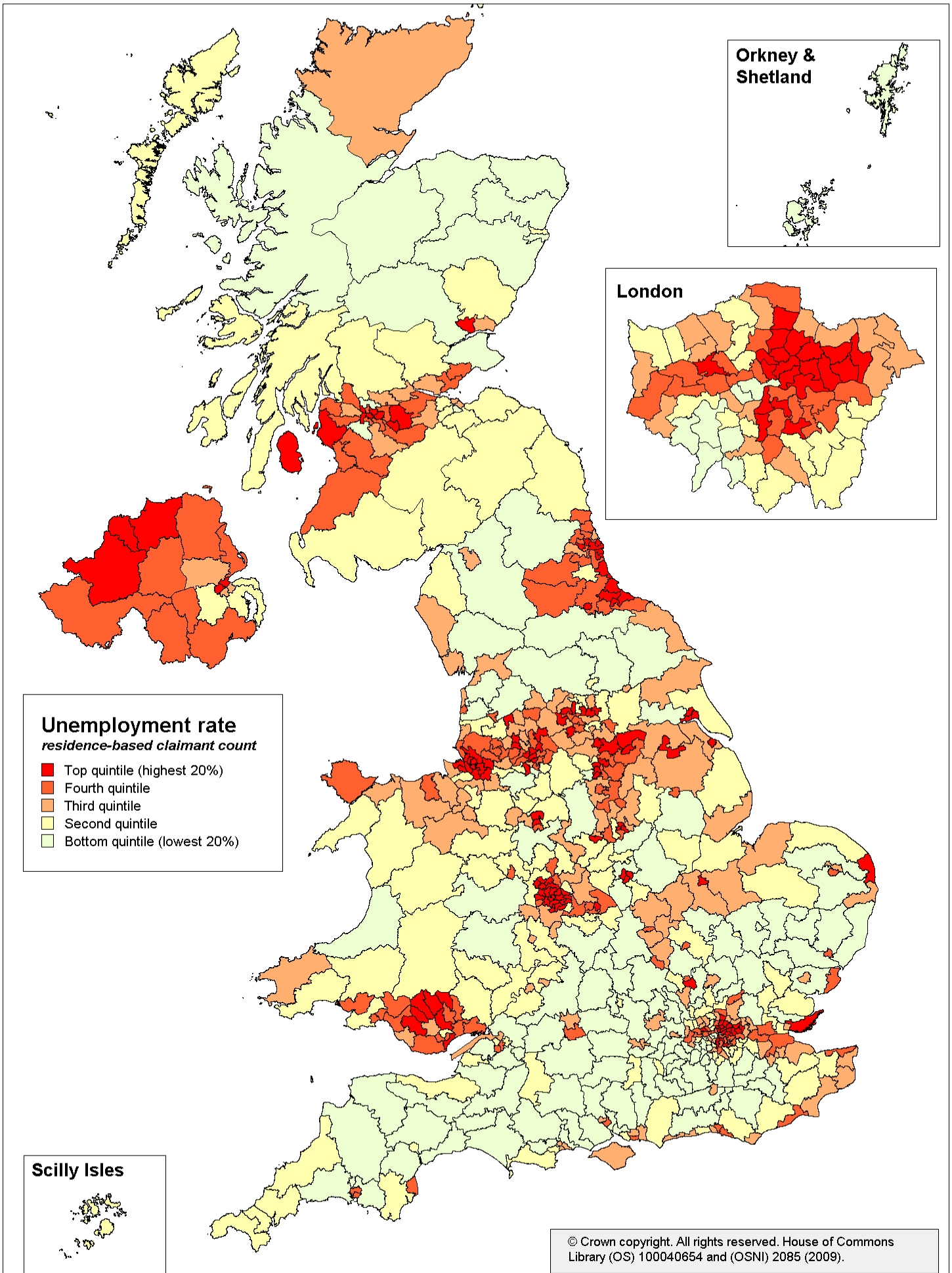
¹¹ <http://www.parliament.uk/commons/lib/research/briefings/snep-05217.pdf>

¹² Data for new Westminster Parliamentary Constituencies in Scotland are only available from February 2004 onwards.

II B. Unemployment by Constituency, October 2009

Constituencies in United Kingdom

residence-based claimant count rate, expressed as quintile groups (20% bands)

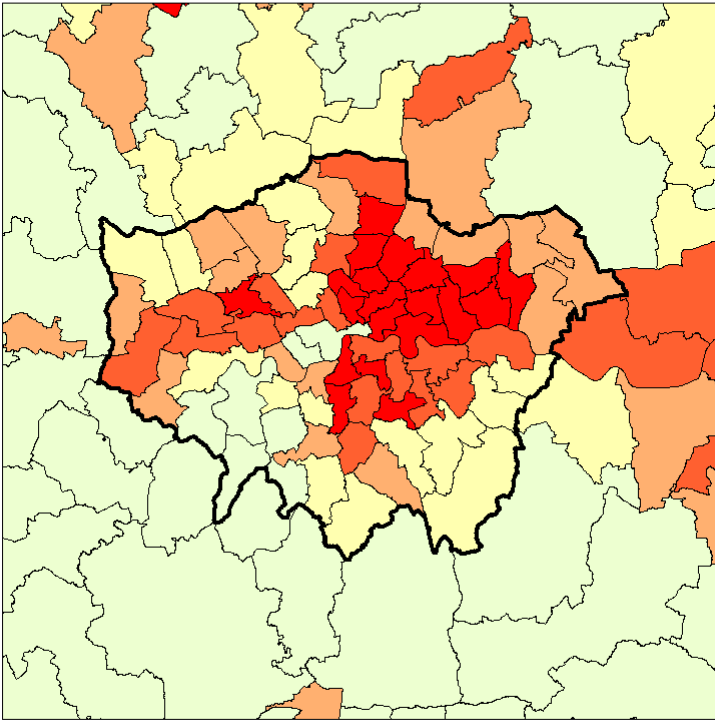


II B. Unemployment by Constituency, October 2009

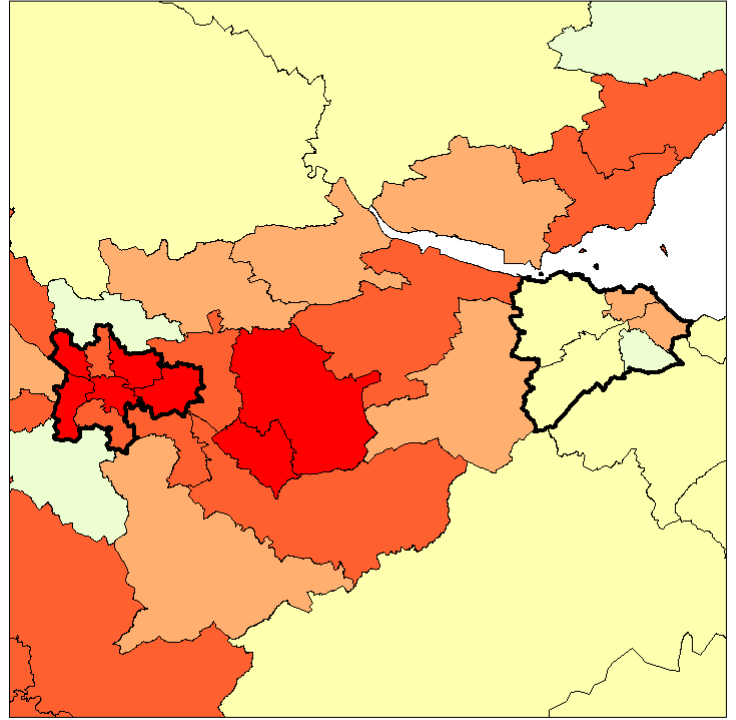
Selected major conurbations and surrounding areas- not to scale

residence-based claimant count rate, expressed as quintile groups (20% bands)

Greater London



Edinburgh and Glasgow

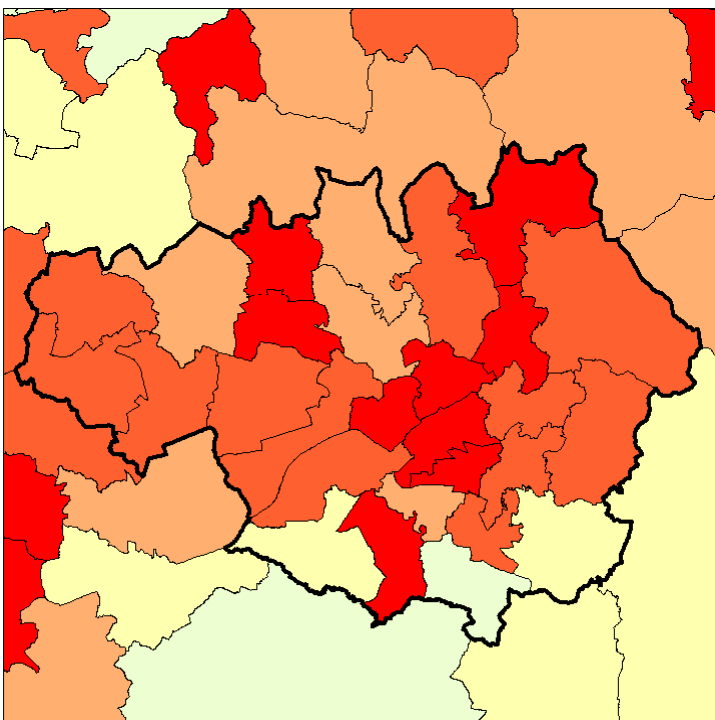


Unemployment rate

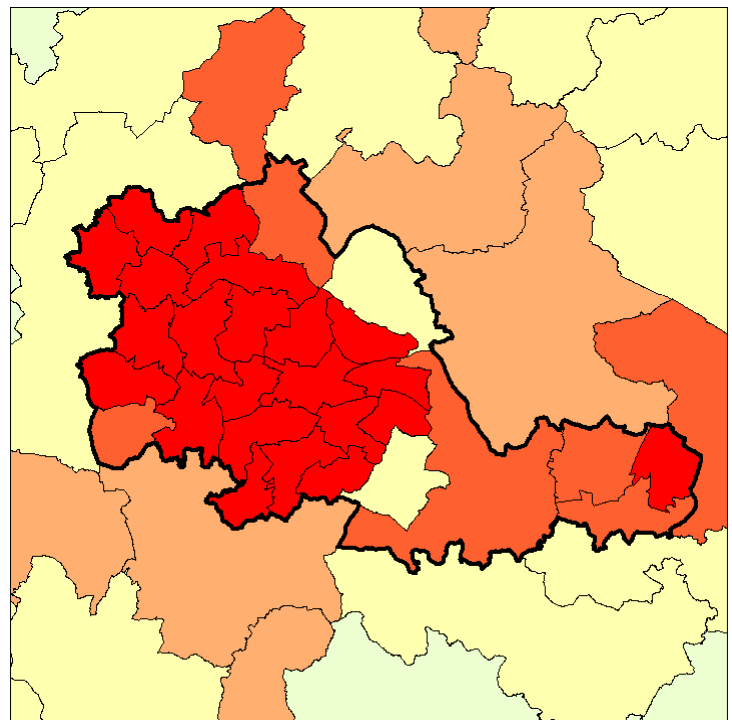
residence-based claimant count

- Top quintile (highest 20%)
- Fourth quintile
- Third quintile
- Second quintile
- Bottom quintile (lowest 20%)

Greater Manchester



West Midlands

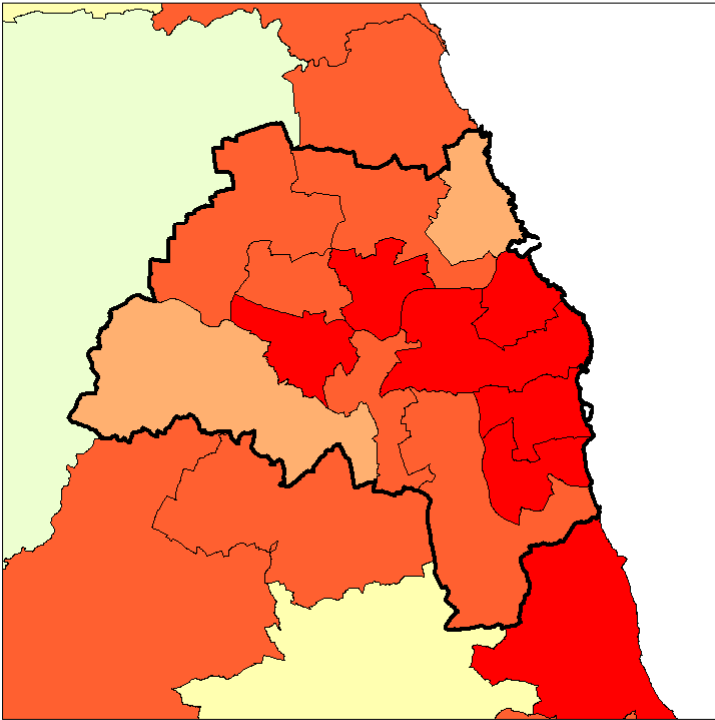


II B. Unemployment by Constituency, October 2009

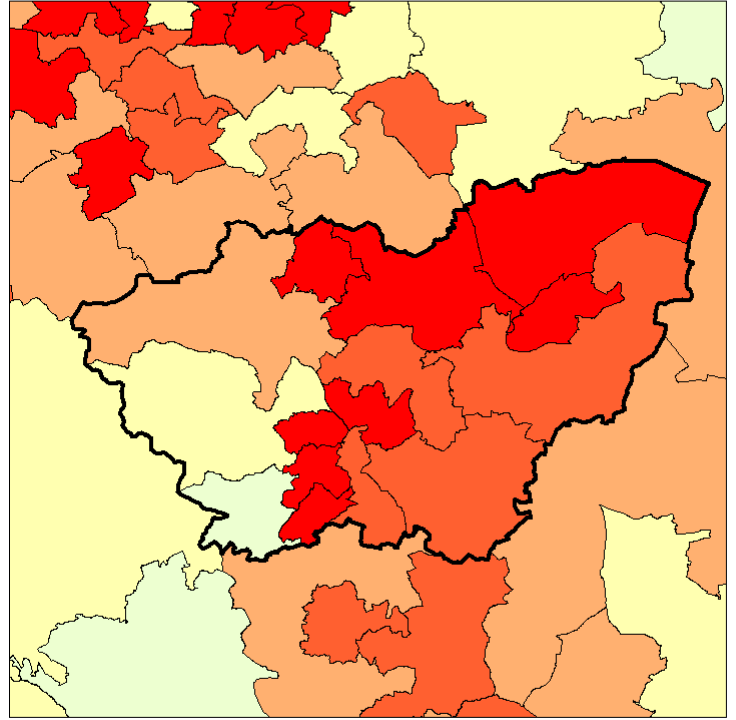
Selected major conurbations and surrounding areas- not to scale

residence-based claimant count rate, expressed as quintile groups (20% bands)

Tyne and Wear



South Yorkshire

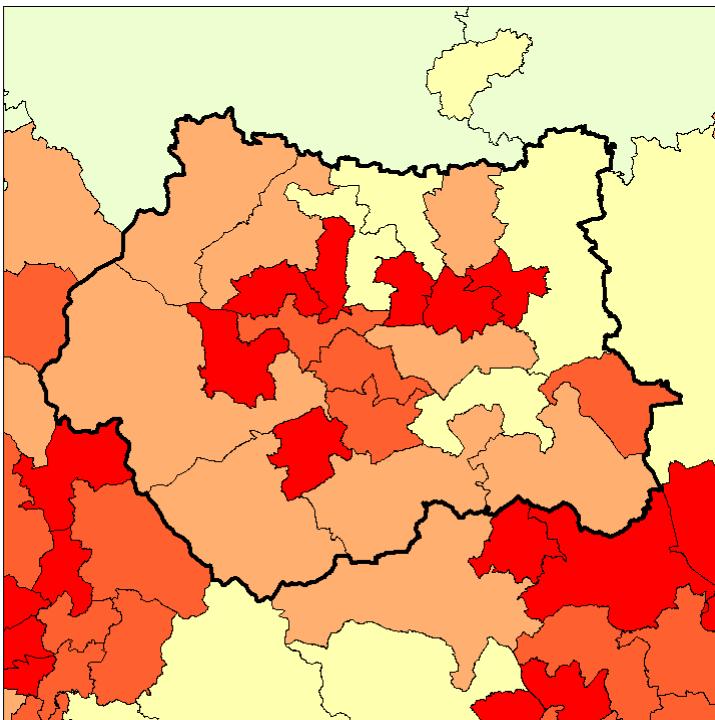


Unemployment rate

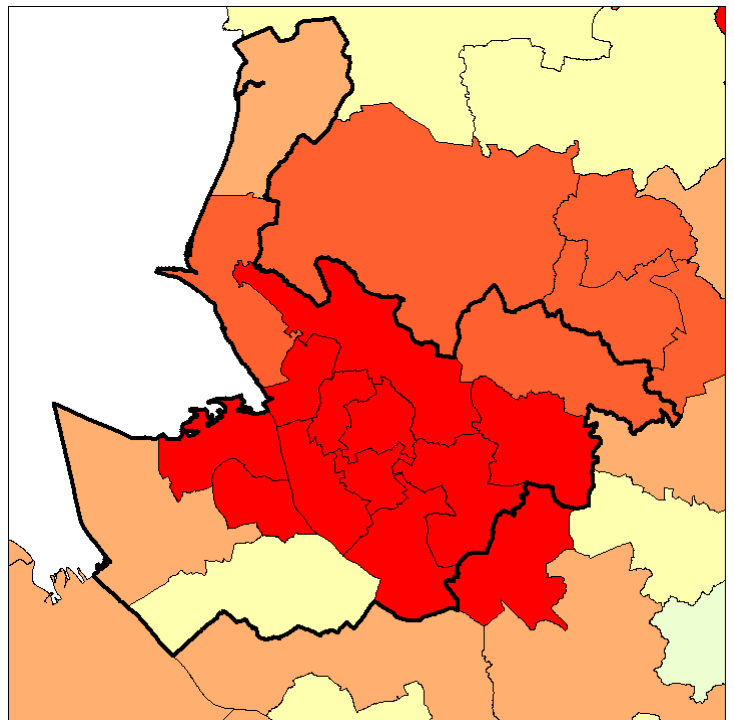
residence-based claimant count

- Top quintile (highest 20%)
- Fourth quintile
- Third quintile
- Second quintile
- Bottom quintile (lowest 20%)

West Yorkshire



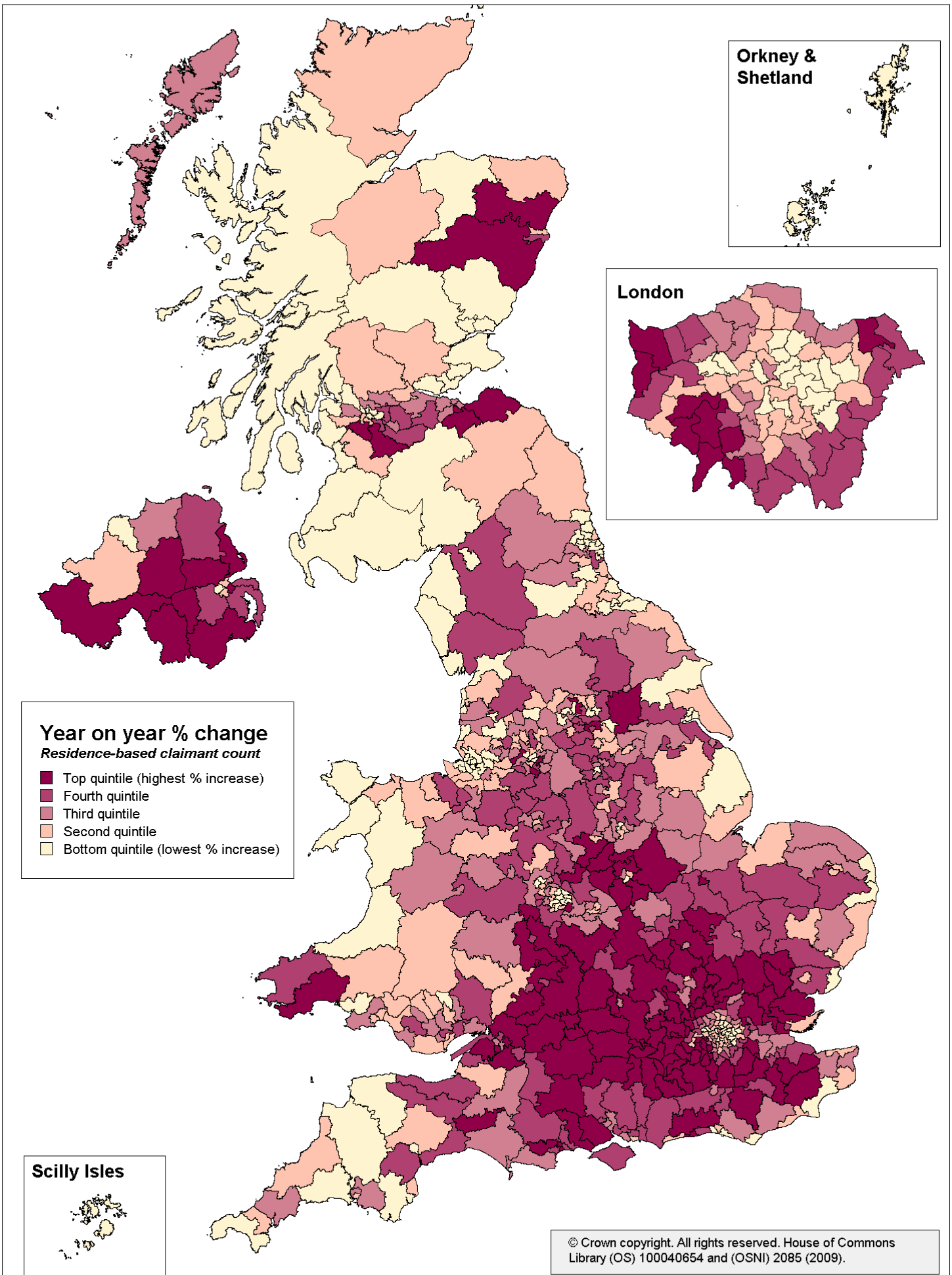
Merseyside



II B. Percentage change in claimant count

Constituencies in United Kingdom, October 2008 to October 2009

Percentage increase in residence-based claimant count, expressed as quintile groups (20% bands)



Explanatory notes

The following notes should be borne in mind when drawing conclusions from these maps:

Claimant count rate by constituency, October 2009 (pages 10-12)

- The maps on pages 10-12 show residence-based claimant count rates for October 2009 for constituencies in the United Kingdom, with an expanded view of constituencies in selected major conurbations and surrounding areas.
- The 646 constituencies in the United Kingdom have been divided into five equally sized bands, also known as 'quintile groups', each of which contain approximately 129 constituencies (20% of the total in the United Kingdom).
- These groups have been colour-coded, from red – the 20% of constituencies with the highest unemployment rates – through to yellow/light green – the 20% with the lowest unemployment rates.
- It is important to note that the range of unemployment rates covered by each band is different. For example, in October 2009 the top quintile (coloured red) is made up of constituencies with unemployment rates ranging from 7.6% to 20.8%, while the bottom quintile (coloured yellow/light green) is made up of constituencies with unemployment rates ranging from 1.2% to 3.4% (all rounded).
- Note also that constituencies with rates near the boundaries of these quintiles will be coloured differently even though their unemployment rates may only differ slightly from those in another, neighbouring quintile group.

Percentage change in claimant count levels, October 2008 to October 2009 (page 13)

- The map on page 13 shows the percentage change in residence-based claimant count levels between October 2008 and October 2009 for constituencies in the United Kingdom.
- The 646 constituencies in the United Kingdom have been divided into five equally sized bands, also known as 'quintile groups', each of which contain approximately 129 constituencies (20% of the total in the United Kingdom).
- These groups have been colour-coded, from reddish violet – the 20% of constituencies with the highest percentage increase in unemployment levels – through to pale yellow – the 20% with the lowest increase in unemployment levels.
- It is important to note that the range of percentage changes covered by each band is different. For example, in October 2009 the top quintile (coloured reddish violet) is made up of constituencies with changes in claimant count levels ranging from +87.4% to +149.9%, while the bottom quintile (coloured pale yellow) is made up of constituencies with changes in claimant count levels ranging from +25.3% to +51.4% (all rounded).
- Note also that constituencies with rates near the boundaries of these quintiles will be coloured differently even though their percentage changes in claimant count levels may only differ slightly from those in another, neighbouring quintile group.
- This map is based on the percentage change in the absolute level of claimants by constituency. Constituencies with relatively low absolute numbers of claimants may appear in this map in the higher quintiles and vice versa; for example, the constituency with the fifth highest percentage rise in claimants (132.9%, 417 claimants to 971 claimants), is also one of the constituencies with the lowest unemployment rates (2.3% in October 2009); the constituency with the highest unemployment rate (20.8%) has one of the lowest percentage changes (25.3%, 7,085 claimants to 8,880 claimants).

NOTE: All mapping is © Ordnance Survey and Ordnance Survey Northern Ireland and must not be reproduced without permission.

C Residence-based unemployment rates by parliamentary constituency, United Kingdom, October 2009

1. (not seasonally adjusted) - highest and lowest

Rank by overall unemployment rate					Party	Claimants			Rate			
UK	Eng	Wal	Scot	NI		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
1	1	-	-	-	Birmingham, Ladywood	INL	6,665	2,215	8,880	25.7%	13.2%	20.8%
2	2	-	-	-	Birmingham, Sparkbrook & Small Heath	LAB	5,412	1,856	7,268	21.0%	12.5%	17.9%
3	3	-	-	-	Birmingham, Hodge Hill	LAB	3,780	1,301	5,081	21.5%	10.3%	16.8%
4	-	-	-	1	Belfast West	SF	3,715	942	4,657	22.6%	7.1%	15.7%
5	4	-	-	-	Liverpool, Riverside	LAB	3,837	1,372	5,209	19.0%	8.2%	14.1%
6	5	-	-	-	Liverpool, Walton	LAB	3,429	1,141	4,570	18.5%	7.7%	13.7%
7	6	-	-	-	Wolverhampton South East	LAB	2,813	1,186	3,999	16.6%	9.6%	13.6%
8	7	-	-	-	Birmingham, Erdington	LAB	4,048	1,405	5,453	18.1%	7.8%	13.5%
9	8	-	-	-	Middlesbrough	LAB	3,837	1,181	5,018	17.9%	7.2%	13.3%
10	9	-	-	-	Bootle	LAB	2,864	1,006	3,870	17.7%	7.1%	12.8%
11	10	-	-	-	Leeds Central	LAB	4,362	1,499	5,861	16.6%	7.2%	12.4%
12	11	-	-	-	Walsall South	LAB	3,165	1,238	4,403	15.4%	8.3%	12.4%
13	12	-	-	-	Birkenhead	LAB	2,826	972	3,798	16.8%	6.8%	12.2%
14	-	1	-	-	Blaenau Gwent	IND	2,428	872	3,300	16.0%	7.3%	12.1%
15	13	-	-	-	Manchester, Central	LAB	3,863	1,319	5,182	15.4%	7.1%	11.9%
16	-	-	1	-	Glasgow North East	VAC	3,106	1,044	4,150	17.0%	6.3%	11.9%
17	14	-	-	-	Liverpool, West Derby	IND	3,118	1,124	4,242	16.0%	6.9%	11.9%
18	-	2	-	-	Merthyr Tydfil & Rhymney	LAB	2,479	755	3,234	16.3%	6.3%	11.9%
19	15	-	-	-	Kingston upon Hull North	LAB	3,718	1,235	4,953	15.5%	6.7%	11.7%
20	16	-	-	-	Birmingham, Perry Barr	LAB	3,700	1,365	5,065	15.1%	7.3%	11.7%
21	17	-	-	-	Kingston upon Hull West & Hessle	LAB	3,655	1,075	4,730	15.6%	6.2%	11.7%
22	18	-	-	-	West Bromwich West	LAB	3,382	1,299	4,681	14.7%	7.5%	11.6%
23	19	-	-	-	Nottingham North	LAB	3,281	1,168	4,449	15.3%	6.8%	11.6%
24	20	-	-	-	Bethnal Green & Bow	RES	4,291	1,857	6,148	13.4%	8.7%	11.5%
25	21	-	-	-	Tottenham	LAB	4,032	1,933	5,965	13.5%	8.8%	11.5%
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
622	509	-	-	-	Oxford West & Abingdon	LD	884	370	1,254	3.1%	1.5%	2.4%
623	510	-	-	-	Romsey	LD	776	302	1,078	3.1%	1.5%	2.4%
624	511	-	-	-	North West Hampshire (a)	CON	917	399	1,316	3.0%	1.6%	2.4%
625	512	-	-	-	Wealden	CON	831	350	1,181	3.0%	1.6%	2.4%
626	513	-	-	-	Winchester	LD	888	362	1,250	3.0%	1.5%	2.4%
627	514	-	-	-	Vale of York	CON	776	401	1,177	2.8%	1.8%	2.4%
628	515	-	-	-	Wimbledon	CON	832	450	1,282	2.7%	1.9%	2.4%
629	516	-	-	-	Northavon	LD	858	398	1,256	2.9%	1.7%	2.3%
630	517	-	-	-	North East Hampshire	CON	818	368	1,186	2.8%	1.7%	2.3%
631	518	-	-	-	Mole Valley	CON	690	281	971	2.9%	1.5%	2.3%
632	519	-	-	-	Skipton & Ripon	CON	849	298	1,147	2.9%	1.4%	2.3%
633	-	-	56	-	Aberdeen South	LAB	765	327	1,092	2.9%	1.5%	2.3%
634	520	-	-	-	South Cambridgeshire	CON	830	294	1,124	3.0%	1.3%	2.2%
635	521	-	-	-	Ribble Valley	CON	715	301	1,016	2.8%	1.4%	2.1%
636	522	-	-	-	Henley	CON	646	269	915	2.7%	1.4%	2.1%
637	523	-	-	-	Buckingham	SPKR	718	302	1,020	2.7%	1.4%	2.1%
638	524	-	-	-	Penrith & The Border	CON	665	243	908	2.7%	1.3%	2.1%
639	525	-	-	-	Woodspring	CON	679	288	967	2.6%	1.4%	2.1%
640	526	-	-	-	West Dorset	CON	527	243	770	2.5%	1.4%	2.0%
641	527	-	-	-	Witney	CON	753	308	1,061	2.5%	1.3%	2.0%
642	528	-	-	-	North Dorset	CON	602	275	877	2.4%	1.4%	2.0%
643	-	-	57	-	Orkney and Shetland	LD	215	97	312	1.8%	1.0%	1.4%
644	529	-	-	-	Westmorland & Lonsdale	LD	400	151	551	1.8%	0.8%	1.3%
645	-	-	58	-	Gordon	LD	456	200	656	1.7%	0.8%	1.3%
646	-	-	59	-	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	LD	372	167	539	1.5%	0.8%	1.2%
United Kingdom							1,145,989	436,566	1,582,555	7.2%	3.4%	5.5%

**C Residence-based unemployment rates by parliamentary constituency,
United Kingdom, October 2009
2. (not seasonally adjusted) - alphabetical listing**

Rank by overall unemployment rate					Party	Claimants			Rate			
UK	Eng	Wal	Scot	NI		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
146	-	10	-	-	Aberavon	LAB	1,343	468	1,811	9.6%	4.3%	7.3%
485	-	-	42	-	Aberdeen North	LAB	1,209	398	1,607	5.2%	1.9%	3.6%
633	-	-	56	-	Aberdeen South	LAB	765	327	1,092	2.9%	1.5%	2.3%
113	-	-	7	-	Airdrie and Shotts	LAB	2,307	770	3,077	11.3%	4.2%	7.9%
501	402	-	-	-	Aldershot	CON	1,548	666	2,214	4.3%	2.4%	3.5%
179	141	-	-	-	Aldridge - Brownhills	CON	1,834	651	2,485	9.0%	4.1%	6.8%
498	400	-	-	-	Altrincham & Sale West	CON	1,143	424	1,567	4.7%	2.2%	3.5%
347	-	28	-	-	Alyn & Deeside	LAB	1,382	529	1,911	6.4%	3.1%	4.9%
348	276	-	-	-	Amber Valley	LAB	1,604	626	2,230	6.3%	3.2%	4.9%
436	-	-	39	-	Angus	SNP	1,200	443	1,643	5.8%	2.4%	4.1%
497	-	-	43	-	Argyll and Bute	LD	1,150	441	1,591	4.7%	2.2%	3.5%
602	492	-	-	-	Arundel & South Downs	CON	784	331	1,115	3.3%	1.8%	2.6%
263	207	-	-	-	Ashfield	LAB	1,944	697	2,641	7.7%	3.5%	5.9%
474	379	-	-	-	Ashford	CON	1,398	579	1,977	4.7%	2.5%	3.7%
147	121	-	-	-	Ashton under Lyne	LAB	2,476	796	3,272	10.0%	3.9%	7.2%
574	466	-	-	-	Aylesbury	CON	1,163	467	1,630	3.7%	1.8%	2.8%
204	-	-	20	-	Ayr, Carrick and Cumnock	LAB	2,122	622	2,744	9.6%	3.1%	6.5%
561	455	-	-	-	Banbury	CON	1,335	533	1,868	3.8%	1.9%	3.0%
606	-	-	55	-	Banff and Buchan	SNP	796	313	1,109	3.4%	1.6%	2.6%
111	94	-	-	-	Barking (a)	LAB	1,998	943	2,941	9.5%	6.0%	8.0%
91	78	-	-	-	Barnsley Central	LAB	2,115	771	2,886	11.1%	5.0%	8.4%
93	80	-	-	-	Barnsley East & Mexborough	LAB	2,301	794	3,095	11.1%	4.9%	8.4%
266	210	-	-	-	Barnsley West & Penistone	LAB	1,694	585	2,279	7.8%	3.4%	5.8%
368	294	-	-	-	Barrow & Furness	LAB	1,290	478	1,768	6.1%	2.8%	4.6%
248	195	-	-	-	Basildon	LAB	1,964	878	2,842	7.5%	4.2%	6.0%
482	387	-	-	-	Basingstoke (a)	CON	1,467	680	2,147	4.5%	2.6%	3.7%
329	259	-	-	-	Bassetlaw	LAB	1,528	560	2,088	6.6%	3.1%	5.1%
536	431	-	-	-	Bath (a)(b)	LD	1,051	429	1,480	4.0%	2.0%	3.1%
199	157	-	-	-	Batley & Spen	LAB	1,984	710	2,694	8.6%	3.9%	6.5%
379	303	-	-	-	Battersea	LAB	1,712	867	2,579	5.7%	3.3%	4.6%
597	488	-	-	-	Beaconsfield	CON	795	373	1,168	3.2%	2.0%	2.7%
413	332	-	-	-	Beckenham	CON	1,513	761	2,274	5.3%	3.2%	4.3%
190	149	-	-	-	Bedford	LAB	2,325	907	3,232	8.7%	4.2%	6.7%
275	-	-	14	-	Belfast East	DU	1,540	444	1,984	8.3%	2.8%	5.7%
38	-	-	3	-	Belfast North	DU	2,559	661	3,220	15.3%	4.8%	10.5%
270	-	-	13	-	Belfast South	SDLP	1,899	632	2,531	8.2%	3.1%	5.8%
4	-	-	1	-	Belfast West	SF	3,715	942	4,657	22.6%	7.1%	15.7%
513	-	-	45	-	Berwickshire, Roxburgh and Selkirk	LD	1,137	420	1,557	4.7%	1.9%	3.4%
439	349	-	-	-	Berwick-upon-Tweed	LD	961	380	1,341	5.3%	2.7%	4.1%
24	20	-	-	-	Bethnal Green & Bow	RES	4,291	1,857	6,148	13.4%	8.7%	11.5%
423	338	-	-	-	Beverley & Holderness	CON	1,504	532	2,036	5.6%	2.5%	4.3%
445	355	-	-	-	Bexhill & Battle	CON	1,022	416	1,438	5.2%	2.6%	4.1%
401	322	-	-	-	Bexleyheath & Crayford	CON	1,173	655	1,828	5.1%	3.5%	4.4%
395	317	-	-	-	Billericay	CON	1,581	709	2,290	5.5%	3.2%	4.5%
13	12	-	-	-	Birkenhead	LAB	2,826	972	3,798	16.8%	6.8%	12.2%
73	64	-	-	-	Birmingham, Edgbaston	LAB	2,699	932	3,631	12.8%	5.0%	9.2%
8	7	-	-	-	Birmingham, Erdington	LAB	4,048	1,405	5,453	18.1%	7.8%	13.5%
64	56	-	-	-	Birmingham, Hall Green	LAB	2,471	921	3,392	12.6%	5.8%	9.5%
3	3	-	-	-	Birmingham, Hodge Hill	LAB	3,780	1,301	5,081	21.5%	10.3%	16.8%
1	1	-	-	-	Birmingham, Ladywood	INL	6,665	2,215	8,880	25.7%	13.2%	20.8%
70	61	-	-	-	Birmingham, Northfield	LAB	2,354	820	3,174	12.6%	5.1%	9.2%
20	16	-	-	-	Birmingham, Perry Barr	LAB	3,700	1,365	5,065	15.1%	7.3%	11.7%
86	75	-	-	-	Birmingham, Selly Oak	LAB	2,664	1,012	3,676	11.5%	5.2%	8.6%
2	2	-	-	-	Birmingham, Sparkbrook & Small Heath	LAB	5,412	1,856	7,268	21.0%	12.5%	17.9%
27	23	-	-	-	Birmingham, Yardley	LD	2,754	907	3,661	15.1%	6.4%	11.3%
149	123	-	-	-	Bishop Auckland	LAB	2,088	646	2,734	10.0%	3.8%	7.2%

**C Residence-based unemployment rates by parliamentary constituency,
United Kingdom, October 2009
2. (not seasonally adjusted) - alphabetical listing**

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527	423	-	-	-	Blaby	CON	1,178	544	1,722	4.0%	2.3%	3.3%
100	86	-	-	-	Blackburn	LAB	2,576	806	3,382	10.6%	4.8%	8.2%
330	260	-	-	-	Blackpool North & Fleetwood	LAB	1,639	474	2,113	7.2%	2.5%	5.1%
170	137	-	-	-	Blackpool South	LAB	2,246	706	2,952	9.6%	3.7%	7.0%
14	-	1	-	-	Blaenau Gwent	IND	2,428	872	3,300	16.0%	7.3%	12.1%
268	212	-	-	-	Blaydon	LAB	1,565	547	2,112	7.9%	3.3%	5.8%
196	155	-	-	-	Blyth Valley	LAB	1,871	659	2,530	8.9%	3.7%	6.6%
351	279	-	-	-	Bognor Regis & Littlehampton	CON	1,399	533	1,932	6.4%	3.0%	4.9%
256	201	-	-	-	Bolsover	LAB	1,724	587	2,311	7.9%	3.4%	5.9%
121	101	-	-	-	Bolton North East	LAB	2,281	755	3,036	10.6%	4.3%	7.8%
78	68	-	-	-	Bolton South East	LAB	2,629	923	3,552	11.7%	5.3%	8.9%
382	305	-	-	-	Bolton West	LAB	1,384	501	1,885	6.1%	2.7%	4.5%
10	9	-	-	-	Bootle	LAB	2,864	1,006	3,870	17.7%	7.1%	12.8%
286	225	-	-	-	Boston & Skegness	CON	1,635	647	2,282	7.1%	3.7%	5.6%
451	361	-	-	-	Bosworth	CON	1,348	568	1,916	5.1%	2.7%	4.0%
338	268	-	-	-	Bournemouth East	CON	1,400	519	1,919	6.7%	3.0%	5.0%
306	243	-	-	-	Bournemouth West	CON	1,468	543	2,011	7.0%	3.3%	5.4%
558	452	-	-	-	Bracknell	CON	1,325	562	1,887	3.8%	2.0%	3.0%
76	67	-	-	-	Bradford North	LAB	2,830	912	3,742	11.8%	5.2%	9.1%
145	120	-	-	-	Bradford South	LAB	2,515	884	3,399	9.8%	4.2%	7.3%
57	49	-	-	-	Bradford West	LAB	2,986	1,098	4,084	11.6%	6.9%	9.8%
392	314	-	-	-	Braintree	CON	1,738	740	2,478	5.6%	3.1%	4.5%
466	-	36	-	-	Brecon & Radnorshire	LD	805	327	1,132	4.8%	2.5%	3.8%
134	112	-	-	-	Brent East	LD	2,419	1,202	3,621	9.0%	5.6%	7.5%
365	291	-	-	-	Brent North	LAB	1,231	692	1,923	5.2%	4.0%	4.7%
67	58	-	-	-	Brent South	LAB	2,726	1,318	4,044	11.2%	6.9%	9.3%
411	330	-	-	-	Brentford & Isleworth	LAB	1,775	975	2,750	5.0%	3.5%	4.4%
541	436	-	-	-	Brentwood & Ongar	CON	831	416	1,247	3.7%	2.3%	3.1%
282	-	23	-	-	Bridgend	LAB	1,466	539	2,005	7.4%	3.4%	5.6%
440	350	-	-	-	Bridgwater	CON	1,336	497	1,833	5.4%	2.5%	4.1%
314	249	-	-	-	Brigg & Goole	LAB	1,586	589	2,175	6.8%	3.3%	5.3%
226	176	-	-	-	Brighton, Kemptown	LAB	1,830	751	2,581	7.8%	4.1%	6.2%
254	199	-	-	-	Brighton, Pavilion	LAB	1,976	857	2,833	7.6%	4.0%	5.9%
236	184	-	-	-	Bristol East	LAB	2,370	866	3,236	8.0%	3.6%	6.1%
369	295	-	-	-	Bristol North West	LAB	1,817	767	2,584	5.8%	3.1%	4.6%
258	202	-	-	-	Bristol South	LAB	2,112	779	2,891	7.7%	3.6%	5.9%
470	376	-	-	-	Bristol West	LD	1,733	692	2,425	4.9%	2.4%	3.8%
424	339	-	-	-	Bromley & Chislehurst	CON	1,243	678	1,921	5.0%	3.3%	4.3%
352	280	-	-	-	Bromsgrove	CON	1,535	634	2,169	6.2%	3.2%	4.9%
410	329	-	-	-	Broxbourne	CON	1,338	701	2,039	5.1%	3.4%	4.4%
460	369	-	-	-	Broxtowe	LAB	1,374	538	1,912	5.1%	2.5%	3.9%
637	523	-	-	-	Buckingham	SPKR	718	302	1,020	2.7%	1.4%	2.1%
246	193	-	-	-	Burnley	LAB	1,781	602	2,383	8.2%	3.3%	6.0%
361	287	-	-	-	Burton	LAB	1,678	658	2,336	6.0%	3.1%	4.7%
305	242	-	-	-	Bury North	LAB	1,800	629	2,429	7.3%	3.1%	5.4%
313	248	-	-	-	Bury South	LAB	1,624	651	2,275	7.0%	3.4%	5.3%
557	451	-	-	-	Bury St Edmunds	CON	1,112	432	1,544	3.8%	1.9%	3.0%
483	-	37	-	-	Caernarfon	PC	716	210	926	5.0%	1.9%	3.7%
106	-	5	-	-	Caerphilly	LAB	2,326	736	3,062	11.1%	4.4%	8.1%
373	-	-	32	-	Caitness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	LD	956	328	1,284	6.3%	2.6%	4.6%
336	266	-	-	-	Calder Valley	LAB	1,860	695	2,555	6.8%	3.0%	5.1%
50	42	-	-	-	Camberwell & Peckham	LAB	2,930	1,233	4,163	12.9%	6.6%	10.0%
471	377	-	-	-	Cambridge	LD	1,316	511	1,827	4.8%	2.4%	3.8%
210	164	-	-	-	Cannock Chase	LAB	2,276	822	3,098	8.5%	3.8%	6.4%
510	409	-	-	-	Canterbury	CON	1,182	466	1,648	4.4%	2.1%	3.4%
214	-	19	-	-	Cardiff Central	LD	1,734	554	2,288	8.8%	3.4%	6.3%
464	-	35	-	-	Cardiff North	LAB	1,165	414	1,579	5.3%	2.2%	3.8%

**C Residence-based unemployment rates by parliamentary constituency,
United Kingdom, October 2009**
2. (not seasonally adjusted) - alphabetical listing

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108	-	6	-	-	Cardiff South & Penarth	LAB	2,450	871	3,321	10.9%	4.6%	8.0%
136	-	8	-	-	Cardiff West	LAB	1,945	688	2,633	10.1%	4.2%	7.4%
374	298	-	-	-	Carlisle	LAB	1,290	419	1,709	6.3%	2.5%	4.6%
463	-	34	-	-	Carmarthen East & Dinefwr	PC	803	310	1,113	5.0%	2.4%	3.9%
416	-	31	-	-	Carmarthen West & South Pembrokeshire	LAB	1,003	306	1,309	6.0%	2.2%	4.3%
408	327	-	-	-	Carshalton & Wallington	LD	1,416	739	2,155	5.3%	3.3%	4.4%
405	324	-	-	-	Castle Point	IND	1,297	517	1,814	5.5%	2.9%	4.4%
233	-	-	21	-	Central Ayrshire	LAB	1,933	660	2,593	8.8%	3.2%	6.1%
544	439	-	-	-	Central Suffolk & North Ipswich	CON	1,021	431	1,452	3.9%	2.1%	3.1%
567	-	40	-	-	Ceredigion	LD	658	246	904	3.7%	1.8%	2.9%
516	413	-	-	-	Charnwood	CON	1,188	482	1,670	4.4%	2.1%	3.4%
304	241	-	-	-	Chatham & Aylesford	LAB	1,911	739	2,650	7.0%	3.4%	5.5%
560	454	-	-	-	Cheadle	LD	849	339	1,188	3.9%	1.9%	3.0%
289	228	-	-	-	Cheltenham	LD	1,918	684	2,602	7.4%	3.3%	5.6%
610	497	-	-	-	Chesham & Amersham	CON	763	307	1,070	3.3%	1.6%	2.5%
399	321	-	-	-	Chester, City of	LAB	1,380	552	1,932	5.8%	2.8%	4.4%
219	170	-	-	-	Chesterfield	LD	2,040	663	2,703	8.6%	3.4%	6.3%
512	411	-	-	-	Chichester	CON	1,027	466	1,493	4.2%	2.4%	3.4%
299	236	-	-	-	Chingford & Woodford Green	CON	1,364	726	2,090	6.5%	4.2%	5.5%
421	336	-	-	-	Chipping Barnet	CON	1,263	810	2,073	4.6%	3.8%	4.3%
467	373	-	-	-	Chorley	LAB	1,474	492	1,966	5.1%	2.1%	3.8%
554	448	-	-	-	Christchurch	CON	772	286	1,058	3.9%	1.8%	3.0%
518	415	-	-	-	Cities of London & Westminster	CON	1,711	838	2,549	3.9%	2.6%	3.3%
262	206	-	-	-	Cleethorpes	LAB	1,845	663	2,508	7.6%	3.6%	5.9%
315	-	27	-	-	Clwyd South (a)(b)	LAB	1,338	443	1,781	7.1%	3.0%	5.3%
292	-	25	-	-	Clwyd West (c)(a)	CON	1,224	379	1,603	7.7%	2.9%	5.5%
189	-	-	17	-	Coatbridge, Chryston and Bellshill	LAB	2,148	721	2,869	9.7%	3.5%	6.7%
377	301	-	-	-	Colchester	LD	1,941	718	2,659	6.0%	2.8%	4.6%
319	253	-	-	-	Colne Valley	LAB	1,908	682	2,590	7.1%	3.1%	5.3%
491	394	-	-	-	Congleton	CON	1,146	457	1,603	4.6%	2.3%	3.6%
285	-	24	-	-	Conwy	LAB	1,302	349	1,651	8.1%	2.6%	5.6%
384	307	-	-	-	Copeland	LAB	1,074	366	1,440	5.9%	2.7%	4.5%
308	245	-	-	-	Corby	LAB	1,926	823	2,749	6.8%	3.7%	5.4%
593	484	-	-	-	Cotswold	CON	831	340	1,171	3.4%	1.8%	2.7%
55	47	-	-	-	Coventry North East	LAB	3,333	1,193	4,526	12.6%	6.0%	9.8%
168	135	-	-	-	Coventry North West	LAB	2,518	929	3,447	9.1%	4.3%	7.0%
130	109	-	-	-	Coventry South	LAB	2,455	866	3,321	9.8%	4.6%	7.6%
349	277	-	-	-	Crawley	LAB	1,800	795	2,595	6.2%	3.3%	4.9%
283	223	-	-	-	Crewe & Nantwich	CON	1,856	720	2,576	7.3%	3.6%	5.6%
239	186	-	-	-	Crosby	LAB	1,353	561	1,914	8.0%	3.8%	6.1%
260	204	-	-	-	Croydon Central	INC	2,253	1,119	3,372	7.1%	4.4%	5.9%
153	126	-	-	-	Croydon North	LAB	2,973	1,421	4,394	9.0%	5.0%	7.2%
473	378	-	-	-	Croydon South	CON	1,237	636	1,873	4.5%	2.9%	3.8%
311	-	-	25	-	Cumbernauld, Kilsyth and Kirkintilloch East	LAB	1,747	559	2,306	7.9%	2.7%	5.3%
90	-	4	-	-	Cynon Valley	LAB	1,513	556	2,069	11.1%	5.1%	8.4%
92	79	-	-	-	Dagenham	LAB	1,989	1,024	3,013	10.0%	6.4%	8.4%
122	102	-	-	-	Darlington	LAB	2,285	710	2,995	10.8%	4.1%	7.7%
393	315	-	-	-	Dartford	LAB	1,533	700	2,233	5.6%	3.1%	4.5%
524	421	-	-	-	Daventry	CON	1,540	656	2,196	4.0%	2.3%	3.3%
358	-	29	-	-	Delyn	LAB	1,152	411	1,563	6.3%	2.9%	4.8%
195	154	-	-	-	Denton & Reddish	LAB	2,174	658	2,832	9.3%	3.4%	6.6%
281	222	-	-	-	Derby North	LAB	1,989	657	2,646	7.6%	3.1%	5.6%
104	90	-	-	-	Derby South	LAB	2,994	1,121	4,115	10.3%	5.2%	8.1%
520	417	-	-	-	Devizes	CON	1,358	554	1,912	4.2%	2.3%	3.3%
142	118	-	-	-	Dewsbury	LAB	2,116	753	2,869	9.4%	4.5%	7.3%
238	185	-	-	-	Don Valley	LAB	1,790	596	2,386	8.1%	3.5%	6.1%
69	60	-	-	-	Doncaster Central	LAB	2,851	852	3,703	12.7%	4.8%	9.2%

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95	82	-	-	-	Doncaster North	LAB	2,196	799	2,995	10.9%	5.0%	8.3%
328	258	-	-	-	Dover	LAB	1,545	531	2,076	6.9%	2.9%	5.1%
79	69	-	-	-	Dudley North	LAB	2,723	940	3,663	11.7%	5.3%	8.9%
120	100	-	-	-	Dudley South	LAB	2,370	829	3,199	10.2%	4.7%	7.8%
208	162	-	-	-	Dulwich & West Norwood	LAB	2,291	1,202	3,493	7.8%	4.8%	6.4%
403	-	-	35	-	Dumfries and Galloway	LAB	1,457	514	1,971	6.3%	2.4%	4.4%
504	-	-	44	-	Dumfriesshire, Clydesdale and Tweeddale	CON	1,044	366	1,410	4.9%	1.9%	3.4%
322	-	-	27	-	Dundee East	SNP	1,620	500	2,120	7.9%	2.5%	5.2%
129	-	-	9	-	Dundee West	LAB	2,280	683	2,963	11.5%	3.5%	7.6%
325	-	-	29	-	Dunfermline and West Fife	LD	1,910	605	2,515	7.5%	2.6%	5.2%
415	333	-	-	-	Durham, City of	LAB	1,334	446	1,780	5.8%	2.4%	4.3%
235	183	-	-	-	Ealing North (a)	LAB	2,211	1,286	3,497	6.9%	5.0%	6.1%
206	160	-	-	-	Ealing Southall	LAB	2,688	1,278	3,966	7.6%	4.9%	6.5%
186	148	-	-	-	Ealing, Acton & Shepherd's Bush	LAB	2,750	1,314	4,064	8.1%	5.0%	6.7%
88	76	-	-	-	Easington	LAB	2,075	637	2,712	11.9%	4.5%	8.6%
187	-	-	-	8	East Antrim	DU	2,109	621	2,730	9.3%	3.5%	6.7%
607	494	-	-	-	East Devon	CON	661	285	946	3.2%	1.8%	2.6%
576	-	-	51	-	East Dunbartonshire	LD	832	328	1,160	4.0%	1.6%	2.8%
89	77	-	-	-	East Ham	LAB	2,832	1,304	4,136	9.4%	7.0%	8.5%
553	447	-	-	-	East Hampshire	CON	1,054	398	1,452	3.9%	1.9%	3.0%
346	-	-	30	-	East Kilbride, Strathaven and Lesmahagow	LAB	1,809	643	2,452	7.0%	2.7%	4.9%
118	-	-	-	5	East Londonderry	DU	2,344	729	3,073	10.2%	4.4%	7.8%
472	-	-	41	-	East Lothian	LAB	1,305	414	1,719	5.5%	1.9%	3.8%
526	-	-	47	-	East Renfrewshire	LAB	1,027	405	1,432	4.6%	1.9%	3.3%
608	495	-	-	-	East Surrey	CON	888	413	1,301	3.2%	1.8%	2.6%
388	310	-	-	-	East Worthing & Shoreham	CON	1,373	575	1,948	5.8%	2.9%	4.5%
366	292	-	-	-	East Yorkshire	CON	1,529	539	2,068	6.1%	2.8%	4.7%
345	275	-	-	-	Eastbourne	CON	1,576	601	2,177	6.5%	3.0%	4.9%
528	424	-	-	-	Eastleigh	LD	1,258	514	1,772	4.3%	2.1%	3.3%
175	139	-	-	-	Eccles	LAB	2,253	716	2,969	9.4%	3.7%	6.9%
469	375	-	-	-	Eddisbury	CON	1,177	491	1,668	4.8%	2.5%	3.8%
310	-	-	24	-	Edinburgh East	LAB	1,898	642	2,540	8.0%	2.7%	5.4%
380	-	-	33	-	Edinburgh North and Leith	LAB	1,841	716	2,557	6.4%	2.6%	4.6%
549	-	-	49	-	Edinburgh South	LAB	993	365	1,358	4.4%	1.6%	3.0%
425	-	-	38	-	Edinburgh South West	LAB	1,660	593	2,253	6.0%	2.3%	4.3%
514	-	-	46	-	Edinburgh West	LD	1,141	391	1,532	4.9%	1.7%	3.4%
83	73	-	-	-	Edmonton	LAB	2,460	1,288	3,748	10.2%	6.8%	8.7%
359	286	-	-	-	Ellesmere Port & Neston	LAB	1,521	470	1,991	6.6%	2.5%	4.8%
476	381	-	-	-	Elmet	LAB	1,213	427	1,640	5.0%	2.1%	3.7%
217	168	-	-	-	Eltham	LAB	1,525	780	2,305	7.6%	4.7%	6.3%
169	136	-	-	-	Enfield North	LAB	2,162	1,116	3,278	8.2%	5.4%	7.0%
334	264	-	-	-	Enfield, Southgate	CON	1,448	775	2,223	5.8%	4.1%	5.1%
371	297	-	-	-	Epping Forest	CON	1,392	768	2,160	5.3%	3.7%	4.6%
588	479	-	-	-	Epsom & Ewell	CON	871	456	1,327	3.3%	2.1%	2.7%
242	189	-	-	-	Erewash	LAB	2,307	824	3,131	8.0%	3.6%	6.0%
137	114	-	-	-	Erith & Thamesmead	LAB	2,406	1,232	3,638	8.9%	5.6%	7.4%
616	503	-	-	-	Esher & Walton	CON	897	395	1,292	3.0%	1.7%	2.5%
502	403	-	-	-	Exeter	LAB	1,451	608	2,059	4.5%	2.3%	3.5%
321	-	-	26	-	Falkirk	LAB	2,087	691	2,778	7.6%	2.7%	5.2%
398	320	-	-	-	Falmouth & Camborne	LD	1,412	465	1,877	6.0%	2.5%	4.5%
582	473	-	-	-	Fareham	CON	902	396	1,298	3.5%	1.9%	2.8%
486	389	-	-	-	Faversham & Mid Kent	CON	1,152	413	1,565	4.8%	2.2%	3.6%
284	224	-	-	-	Feltham & Heston	LAB	1,796	1,007	2,803	6.3%	4.7%	5.6%
224	-	-	-	11	Fermanagh & South Tyrone	SF	2,037	667	2,704	7.9%	3.8%	6.2%
427	340	-	-	-	Finchley & Golders Green	LAB	1,381	935	2,316	4.6%	3.8%	4.2%
300	237	-	-	-	Folkestone & Hythe	CON	1,815	624	2,439	7.4%	3.2%	5.5%
455	365	-	-	-	Forest of Dean	CON	1,152	474	1,626	5.0%	2.7%	4.0%

**C Residence-based unemployment rates by parliamentary constituency,
United Kingdom, October 2009
2. (not seasonally adjusted) - alphabetical listing**

Rank by overall unemployment rate					Party	Claimants			Rate			
UK	Eng	Wal	Sco	NI		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
28	-	-	-	2	Foyle	SDLP	3,687	1,126	4,813	14.8%	6.1%	11.1%
572	464	-	-	-	Fylde	CON	897	346	1,243	3.7%	1.8%	2.9%
362	288	-	-	-	Gainsborough	CON	1,388	568	1,956	6.0%	3.1%	4.7%
181	143	-	-	-	Gateshead East & Washington West	LAB	1,867	627	2,494	9.3%	3.8%	6.8%
375	299	-	-	-	Gedling	LAB	1,505	538	2,043	6.2%	2.6%	4.6%
342	272	-	-	-	Gillingham	LAB	1,796	699	2,495	6.4%	3.2%	5.0%
77	-	-	4	-	Glasgow Central	LAB	2,584	745	3,329	12.6%	4.6%	9.0%
41	-	-	2	-	Glasgow East	SNP	2,824	828	3,652	16.0%	4.8%	10.5%
176	-	-	15	-	Glasgow North	LAB	1,715	651	2,366	9.7%	3.9%	6.8%
16	-	-	1	-	Glasgow North East	VAC	3,106	1,044	4,150	17.0%	6.3%	11.9%
84	-	-	5	-	Glasgow North West	LAB	2,398	808	3,206	12.5%	4.5%	8.7%
198	-	-	18	-	Glasgow South	LAB	2,111	765	2,876	9.1%	3.7%	6.5%
65	-	-	3	-	Glasgow South West	LAB	2,533	792	3,325	14.2%	4.6%	9.5%
158	-	-	12	-	Glenrothes	LAB	2,295	766	3,061	10.3%	3.7%	7.1%
269	213	-	-	-	Gloucester	LAB	2,463	829	3,292	7.9%	3.2%	5.8%
645	-	-	58	-	Gordon	LD	456	200	656	1.7%	0.8%	1.3%
496	399	-	-	-	Gosport	CON	1,195	452	1,647	4.6%	2.2%	3.5%
428	-	32	-	-	Gower	LAB	1,028	356	1,384	5.7%	2.4%	4.2%
422	337	-	-	-	Grantham & Stamford	LAB	1,524	620	2,144	5.4%	2.8%	4.3%
290	229	-	-	-	Gravesham	CON	1,811	776	2,587	6.9%	3.9%	5.6%
34	29	-	-	-	Great Grimsby	LAB	3,200	1,058	4,258	14.2%	6.1%	10.7%
116	97	-	-	-	Great Yarmouth	LAB	2,413	811	3,224	10.3%	4.6%	7.9%
162	129	-	-	-	Greenwich & Woolwich	LAB	2,097	1,085	3,182	8.3%	5.4%	7.0%
579	470	-	-	-	Guildford	CON	1,024	434	1,458	3.6%	1.9%	2.8%
66	57	-	-	-	Hackney North & Stoke Newington	LAB	2,905	1,460	4,365	11.5%	6.9%	9.4%
26	22	-	-	-	Hackney South & Shoreditch	LAB	3,612	1,850	5,462	13.9%	8.5%	11.5%
103	89	-	-	-	Halesowen & Rowley Regis	LAB	2,382	820	3,202	10.8%	4.8%	8.2%
101	87	-	-	-	Halifax	LAB	2,809	929	3,738	11.1%	4.6%	8.2%
537	432	-	-	-	Haltemprice & Howden	CON	920	376	1,296	4.0%	2.0%	3.1%
98	84	-	-	-	Halton	LAB	2,328	802	3,130	11.4%	4.6%	8.3%
337	267	-	-	-	Hammersmith & Fulham	CON	2,170	1,343	3,513	5.7%	4.3%	5.0%
431	343	-	-	-	Hampstead & Highgate	LAB	1,573	980	2,553	4.8%	3.5%	4.2%
487	390	-	-	-	Harborough	CON	1,226	513	1,739	4.6%	2.4%	3.6%
247	194	-	-	-	Harlow	LAB	1,893	814	2,707	7.6%	4.1%	6.0%
509	408	-	-	-	Harrogate & Knaresborough	LD	1,067	408	1,475	4.5%	2.1%	3.4%
367	293	-	-	-	Harrow East	LAB	1,663	879	2,542	5.5%	3.6%	4.7%
430	342	-	-	-	Harrow West	LAB	1,356	772	2,128	4.8%	3.5%	4.2%
47	40	-	-	-	Hartlepool	LAB	2,976	1,005	3,981	13.9%	5.8%	10.3%
148	122	-	-	-	Harwich	CON	2,084	792	2,876	9.3%	4.6%	7.2%
133	111	-	-	-	Hastings & Rye	LAB	2,417	867	3,284	9.9%	4.5%	7.5%
320	254	-	-	-	Havant	CON	1,577	535	2,112	7.1%	3.0%	5.3%
209	163	-	-	-	Hayes & Harlington	LAB	1,862	994	2,856	7.5%	5.1%	6.4%
433	345	-	-	-	Hazel Grove	LD	1,182	432	1,614	5.6%	2.5%	4.2%
376	300	-	-	-	Hemel Hempstead	CON	1,540	704	2,244	5.6%	3.2%	4.6%
264	208	-	-	-	Hemsworth	LAB	1,659	608	2,267	7.7%	3.5%	5.9%
309	246	-	-	-	Hendon	LAB	1,869	993	2,862	6.3%	4.2%	5.4%
636	522	-	-	-	Henley	CON	646	269	915	2.7%	1.4%	2.1%
449	359	-	-	-	Hereford (a)(b)	LD	1,348	458	1,806	5.4%	2.3%	4.0%
566	459	-	-	-	Hertford & Stortford	CON	1,100	455	1,555	3.7%	1.9%	2.9%
484	388	-	-	-	Hertsmere	CON	1,162	550	1,712	4.5%	2.6%	3.6%
548	443	-	-	-	Hexham	CON	770	300	1,070	3.9%	1.9%	3.0%
174	138	-	-	-	Heywood & Middleton	LAB	2,233	868	3,101	9.0%	4.2%	6.9%
446	356	-	-	-	High Peak	LAB	1,418	579	1,997	5.2%	2.6%	4.0%
540	435	-	-	-	Hitchin & Harpenden	CON	940	407	1,347	3.8%	2.1%	3.1%
223	174	-	-	-	Holborn & St Pancras	LAB	2,261	1,188	3,449	7.3%	5.0%	6.3%
383	306	-	-	-	Hornchurch	CON	1,147	583	1,730	5.4%	3.4%	4.5%
184	146	-	-	-	Hornsey & Wood Green	LD	2,688	1,375	4,063	8.2%	5.1%	6.8%

**C Residence-based unemployment rates by parliamentary constituency,
United Kingdom, October 2009
2. (not seasonally adjusted) - alphabetical listing**

Rank by overall unemployment rate					Party	Claimants			Rate			
UK	Eng	Wal	Sco	NI		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
575	467	-	-	-	Horsham	CON	1,098	443	1,541	3.7%	1.8%	2.8%
165	132	-	-	-	Houghton & Washington East	LAB	2,107	729	2,836	9.5%	4.0%	7.0%
316	250	-	-	-	Hove	LAB	1,659	815	2,474	6.5%	3.9%	5.3%
72	63	-	-	-	Huddersfield	LAB	2,669	933	3,602	12.2%	5.4%	9.2%
532	428	-	-	-	Huntingdon	CON	1,386	558	1,944	4.0%	2.1%	3.2%
288	227	-	-	-	Hyndburn	LAB	1,748	553	2,301	7.6%	3.0%	5.6%
295	232	-	-	-	Ilford North	CON	1,621	897	2,518	6.4%	4.4%	5.5%
115	96	-	-	-	Ilford South (a)	LAB	2,737	1,410	4,147	8.9%	6.4%	7.9%
173	-	-	14	-	Inverclyde	LAB	1,980	627	2,607	10.3%	3.4%	6.9%
534	-	-	48	-	Inverness, Nairn, Badenoch and Strathspey	LD	1,154	351	1,505	4.6%	1.5%	3.1%
177	140	-	-	-	Ipswich	LAB	2,317	810	3,127	9.1%	4.0%	6.8%
297	234	-	-	-	Isle of Wight	CON	2,424	810	3,234	7.4%	3.1%	5.5%
71	62	-	-	-	Islington North	LAB	2,901	1,565	4,466	11.3%	6.8%	9.2%
125	105	-	-	-	Islington South & Finsbury	LAB	2,291	1,298	3,589	8.7%	6.3%	7.7%
154	-	11	-	-	Islwyn	LAB	1,526	505	2,031	9.6%	4.0%	7.1%
107	92	-	-	-	Jarrow	LAB	2,238	709	2,947	11.2%	4.3%	8.1%
331	261	-	-	-	Keighley	LAB	1,626	593	2,219	6.7%	3.1%	5.1%
587	478	-	-	-	Kensington & Chelsea	CON	1,071	797	1,868	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%
385	308	-	-	-	Kettering	CON	1,835	693	2,528	5.9%	2.8%	4.5%
152	-	-	11	-	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	LAB	2,476	783	3,259	10.4%	3.6%	7.2%
531	427	-	-	-	Kingston & Surbiton	LD	1,330	677	2,007	3.8%	2.5%	3.2%
42	35	-	-	-	Kingston upon Hull East	LAB	3,419	1,081	4,500	13.8%	6.0%	10.5%
19	15	-	-	-	Kingston upon Hull North	LAB	3,718	1,235	4,953	15.5%	6.7%	11.7%
21	17	-	-	-	Kingston upon Hull West & Hessle	LAB	3,655	1,075	4,730	15.6%	6.2%	11.7%
465	372	-	-	-	Kingswood	LAB	1,504	621	2,125	5.0%	2.4%	3.8%
178	-	-	16	-	Kirkcaldy and Cowdenbeath	LAB	2,390	752	3,142	9.9%	3.4%	6.8%
81	71	-	-	-	Knowsley North & Sefton East	LAB	2,573	912	3,485	12.1%	5.0%	8.9%
80	70	-	-	-	Knowsley South	LAB	2,765	934	3,699	12.5%	4.8%	8.9%
417	-	-	-	17	Lagan Valley	DU	1,668	543	2,211	5.9%	2.3%	4.3%
249	-	-	22	-	Lanark and Hamilton East	LAB	2,082	688	2,770	8.6%	3.1%	6.0%
619	506	-	-	-	Lancaster & Wyre	CON	895	297	1,192	3.3%	1.3%	2.4%
11	10	-	-	-	Leeds Central	LAB	4,362	1,499	5,861	16.6%	7.2%	12.4%
48	41	-	-	-	Leeds East	LAB	2,774	971	3,745	13.6%	5.9%	10.2%
279	220	-	-	-	Leeds North East	LAB	1,744	700	2,444	7.5%	3.5%	5.7%
412	331	-	-	-	Leeds North West	LD	1,542	539	2,081	5.9%	2.5%	4.4%
94	81	-	-	-	Leeds West	LAB	2,898	970	3,868	11.5%	4.6%	8.4%
62	54	-	-	-	Leicester East	LAB	2,774	1,266	4,040	11.8%	6.9%	9.6%
39	33	-	-	-	Leicester South	LAB	3,471	1,265	4,736	13.7%	6.5%	10.5%
36	31	-	-	-	Leicester West	LAB	3,364	1,258	4,622	13.9%	6.5%	10.6%
166	133	-	-	-	Leigh	LAB	2,286	775	3,061	9.4%	4.0%	7.0%
592	483	-	-	-	Leominster (c)(a)	CON	804	336	1,140	3.3%	1.9%	2.7%
477	382	-	-	-	Lewes	LD	963	406	1,369	4.7%	2.4%	3.7%
193	152	-	-	-	Lewisham East	LAB	1,771	895	2,666	8.0%	5.0%	6.6%
126	106	-	-	-	Lewisham West	LAB	2,180	1,127	3,307	9.3%	5.7%	7.6%
135	113	-	-	-	Lewisham, Deptford	LAB	2,363	1,248	3,611	8.8%	5.8%	7.5%
124	104	-	-	-	Leyton & Wanstead	LAB	2,235	1,167	3,402	8.9%	6.1%	7.7%
454	364	-	-	-	Lichfield	CON	1,183	445	1,628	5.2%	2.5%	4.0%
151	125	-	-	-	Lincoln	LAB	2,440	796	3,236	9.8%	4.0%	7.2%
257	-	-	23	-	Linlithgow and East Falkirk	LAB	2,307	830	3,137	8.4%	3.3%	5.9%
61	53	-	-	-	Liverpool, Garston	LAB	2,475	881	3,356	13.1%	5.6%	9.7%
5	4	-	-	-	Liverpool, Riverside	LAB	3,837	1,372	5,209	19.0%	8.2%	14.1%
6	5	-	-	-	Liverpool, Walton	LAB	3,429	1,141	4,570	18.5%	7.7%	13.7%
37	32	-	-	-	Liverpool, Wavertree	LAB	2,955	1,069	4,024	14.4%	6.1%	10.5%
17	14	-	-	-	Liverpool, West Derby	IND	3,118	1,124	4,242	16.0%	6.9%	11.9%
324	-	-	28	-	Livingston	LAB	2,176	738	2,914	7.5%	2.7%	5.2%
205	-	17	-	-	Llanelli	LAB	1,548	426	1,974	9.1%	3.1%	6.5%
396	318	-	-	-	Loughborough	LAB	1,565	546	2,111	5.9%	2.6%	4.5%

E. Table notes

1. A comparison of current levels with those in 1997 is not available for the new Westminster Parliamentary Constituencies in Scotland, which have stood since the May 2005 General Election. Figures are only available for these constituencies since February 2004. Unavailable figures are denoted in the tables by a '..'.
2. The Boundary Commission reviews in 1995 defined 659 constituencies in the United Kingdom. These were defined in terms of electoral wards as they stood at the time of the review. For the purposes of the unemployment statistics however, constituencies represent a best-fit of frozen 1991 wards to the new constituencies.

Boundary alterations between 1991 and 1995 mean that there are inevitably approximations to 1995 boundaries in many constituencies. In some cases, however, the changes to ward boundaries were substantial and some wards are now split between constituencies. These constituencies are indicated with an '(a)' in the following tables.

Four wards with populations below the 1991 Census confidentiality threshold have had their data 'exported' to a ward which is in another constituency. In these cases, the data for the 'exported' ward are included in the constituency to which the ward has been transferred. Constituencies losing data in this way are indicated by '(b)', whereas those gaining data as a result are indicated by '(c)'.¹³

3. The following abbreviations for parties have been used:

LAB	Labour	DU	Democratic Unionist Party
CON	Conservative	SDLP	Social Democratic and Labour Party
LD	Liberal Democrat	SF	Sinn Fein
PC	Plaid Cymru	IND	Independent
SNP	Scottish National Party	RES	Respect
SPKR	Speaker	VAC	Vacant
UU	Ulster Unionist Party	INC	Independent Conservative
UKI	UK Independence Party	INL	Independent Labour

The denominators used in this paper are partly derived from the 2001 Census. Census data for England and Wales are published by the Office for National Statistics. Census data for Scotland are published by the General Register Office for Scotland. Census data for Northern Ireland are published by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency. Census data are © Crown copyright.

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¹³ Data are transferred from Bath to Wansdyke (one ward), Hereford to Leominster (one ward) and Clywd South to Clwyd West (two wards).

III Other constituency indicators

Data on the JSA claimant count is the most timely labour market indicator available at a constituency level. However a wider selection of data is available from the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Almost all data available at a constituency level is published, with longer time series, in constituency profiles on the NOMIS website.¹⁴ The Library is available to provide assistance in accessing this data and advice on interpreting it. The NOMIS website also makes data available at a local authority and ward level.

In this edition of *Unemployment by Constituency* we have introduced an additional table of other constituency level data that is likely to be of current interest to Members of Parliament and their staff. The content is not fixed and may vary between months. We would welcome any comments on both the introduction of the table and the contents.

The tables show the following:

- New estimates of ILO unemployment at a constituency level as published in July 2009. **Please note these are experimental statistics and not yet 'official' statistics.** The current Annual Population Survey-based estimates produced by ONS are subject to a high level of sampling variability at a constituency level and these model-based estimates seek to reduce the sampling error by taking account of JSA claimant count movements in the same period. The data is published quarterly and the latest available is for the year to March 2009. These rates are higher than claimant-based rates as they include those people who indicate they would like to work, and are available for work, but are not claiming (or eligible for) Job Seekers Allowance. Further information on the estimates and a time series is available on the ONS website.¹⁵ However, this data is still subject to sampling variability and excludes Northern Ireland.
- The estimated employment rate in the year to March 2009. This figure is not experimental, is from the Annual Population Survey, and is based on a different methodology than the ILO unemployment estimates. Please note this is sample-based data and subject to sampling variability and excludes Northern Ireland.¹⁶
- The number of available unfilled vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus. Please note that this is a snapshot taken at a single point during the month. Vacancies do not need to be notified to Jobcentre Plus (and many are not). Constituencies are not isolated labour markets and therefore any jobsearch is likely to extend beyond the boundaries of the constituency.¹⁷
- The final three columns show the number of JSA claimants broken down into three age groups. Section II presents the simple claimant total for October of 1997, 2008 and 2009, as well as a gender split for October 2009. However greater detail is available on this measure such as a breakdown by age bands and duration.¹⁸

¹⁴ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>

¹⁵ <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Product.asp?vlnk=13574> and ONS, "[New Experimental Statistics, Estimating Unemployment at Parliamentary Constituency Level](#)", 10 July 2009

¹⁶ Available to download from NOMIS.

¹⁷ Available to download from NOMIS.

¹⁸ Available to download from NOMIS.

