

Statistical bulletin

# UK labour market: Dec 2016

Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and other employment-related statistics for the UK.



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# 1 . Main points for August to October 2016

Between May to July 2016 and August to October 2016, the number of people in work was little changed, the number of unemployed people decreased, and the number of people not working and not seeking or available to work (economically inactive) increased.

There were 31.76 million people in work, little changed compared with May to July 2016 but 342,000 more than for a year earlier.

There were 23.20 million people working full-time, 235,000 more than for a year earlier. There were 8.56 million people working part-time, 107,000 more than for a year earlier.

The employment rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were in work) was 74.4%, slightly down from the joint record high of 74.5% recorded for May to July 2016 but higher than for a year earlier (73.9%).

There were 1.62 million unemployed people (people not in work but seeking and available to work), 16,000 fewer than for May to July 2016 and 103,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

There were 888,000 unemployed men, 13,000 fewer than for May to July 2016 and 53,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

There were 728,000 unemployed women, little changed compared with May to July 2016 but 49,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

The unemployment rate was 4.8%, down from 5.2% for a year earlier. It has not been lower since July to September 2005. The unemployment rate is the proportion of the labour force (those in work plus those unemployed) that were unemployed.

There were 8.91 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive (not working and not seeking or available to work), 76,000 more than for May to July 2016 but 56,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

The inactivity rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive) was 21.7%, higher than for May to July 2016 (21.5%) but lower than for a year earlier (21.9%).

Average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for price inflation) increased by 2.5% including bonuses and by 2.6% excluding bonuses compared with a year earlier.

## 2 . Summary of latest labour market statistics

Table 1 and Figure 1 show the latest estimates, for August to October 2016, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity and show how these estimates compare with the previous quarter (May to July 2016) and the previous year (August to October 2015). Comparing the estimates for August to October 2016 with those for May to July 2016 provides the most robust short-term comparison. See Section 3 of this statistical bulletin for more information.

**Table 1: Summary of UK labour market statistics for August to October 2016, seasonally adjusted**

	Number (thousands)	Change on May to Jul 2016	Change on Aug to Oct 2015	Headline Rate (%)	Change on May to Jul 2016	Change on Aug to Oct 2015
Employed	31,762	-6	342			
Aged 16 to 64	30,548	-29	304	74.4	-0.1	0.5
Aged 65 and over	1,213	23	37			
Unemployed	1,616	-16	-103	4.8	0.0	-0.3
Aged 16 to 64	1,599	-14	-99			
Aged 65 and over	17	-2	-3			
Inactive	19,149	104	114			
Aged 16 to 64	8,907	76	-56	21.7	0.2	-0.2
Aged 65 and over	10,242	28	170			

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

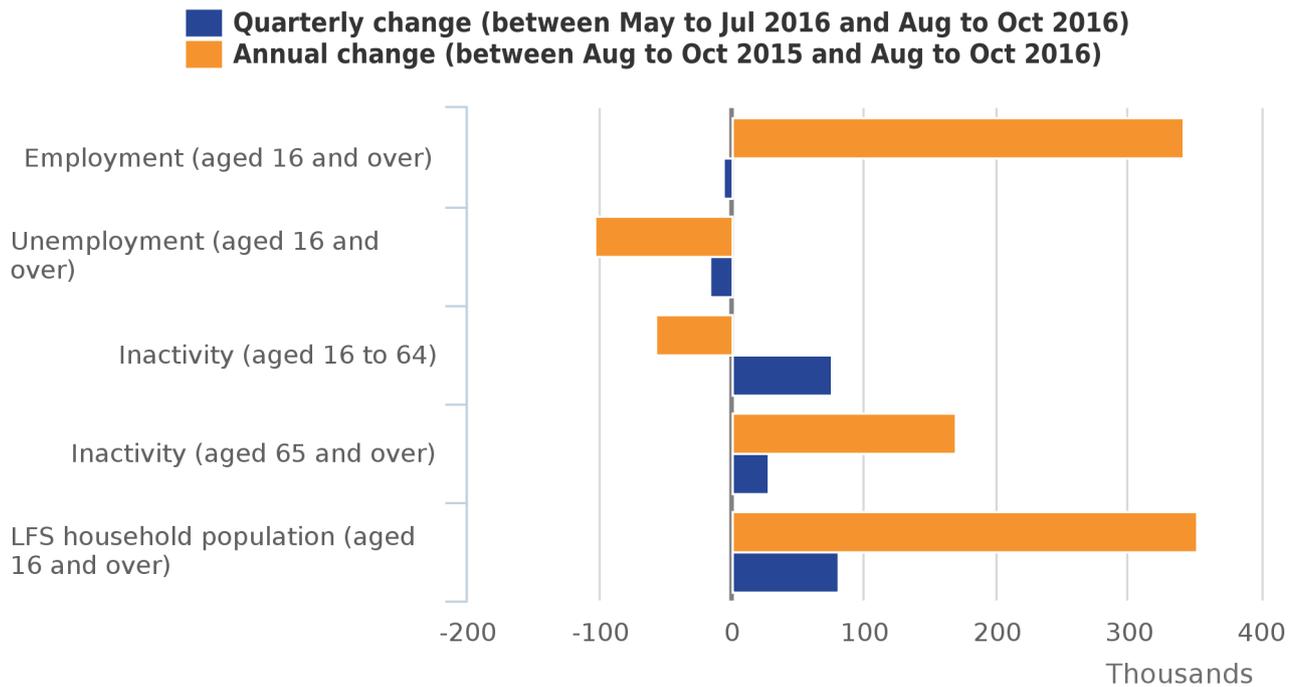
1. Calculation of headline employment rate: Number of employed people aged from 16 to 64 divided by the population aged from 16 to 64. Population is the sum of employed plus unemployed plus inactive.

2. Calculation of headline unemployment rate: Number of unemployed people aged 16 and over divided by the sum of employed people aged 16 and over plus unemployed people aged 16 and over.

3. Calculation of headline economic inactivity rate: Number of economically inactive people aged from 16 to 64 divided by the population aged from 16 to 64. Population is the sum of employed plus unemployed plus inactive.

4. Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.

**Figure 1: Quarterly and annual changes in the number of people in the UK labour market, seasonally adjusted**



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

### 3 . Understanding and working with labour market statistics

#### Where to find explanatory information

A [Guide to labour market statistics](#), which includes a [Glossary](#), is available.

#### About labour market statuses

Everybody aged 16 or over is either [employed](#), [unemployed](#) or [economically inactive](#). The employment estimates include all people in work including those working part-time. People not working are classed as unemployed if they have been looking for work within the last 4 weeks and are able to start work within the next 2 weeks. A common misconception is that the unemployment statistics are a count of people on benefits; this is not the case as they include unemployed people not claiming benefits.

Jobless people who have not been looking for work within the last 4 weeks or who are unable to start work within the next 2 weeks are classed as economically inactive. Examples of economically inactive people include people not looking for work because they are students, looking after the family or home, because of illness or disability or because they have retired.

[Explaining the concepts of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity](#) is available from the National Archives website as a short video.

## Making comparisons with earlier data derived from the Labour Force Survey

Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity, hours worked and redundancies are derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), a survey of households. The most robust estimates of short-term movements in these estimates are obtained by comparing the estimates for August to October 2016 with the estimates for May to July 2016, which were first published on 14 September 2016. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for July to September 2016. This is because the August and September data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of July and October 2016. The LFS is sampled such that it is representative of the UK population over a 3-month period, not for single month periods.

### Accuracy and reliability of survey estimates

Most of the figures in this statistical bulletin come from surveys of households or businesses and are therefore estimates rather than precise figures. Further information is available at Section 20 of this statistical bulletin.

## 4 . Employment

### Introduction

[Employment](#) measures the number of people in work and differs from the number of jobs because some people have more than one job. Further information is available at Notes for Employment at the end of this section.

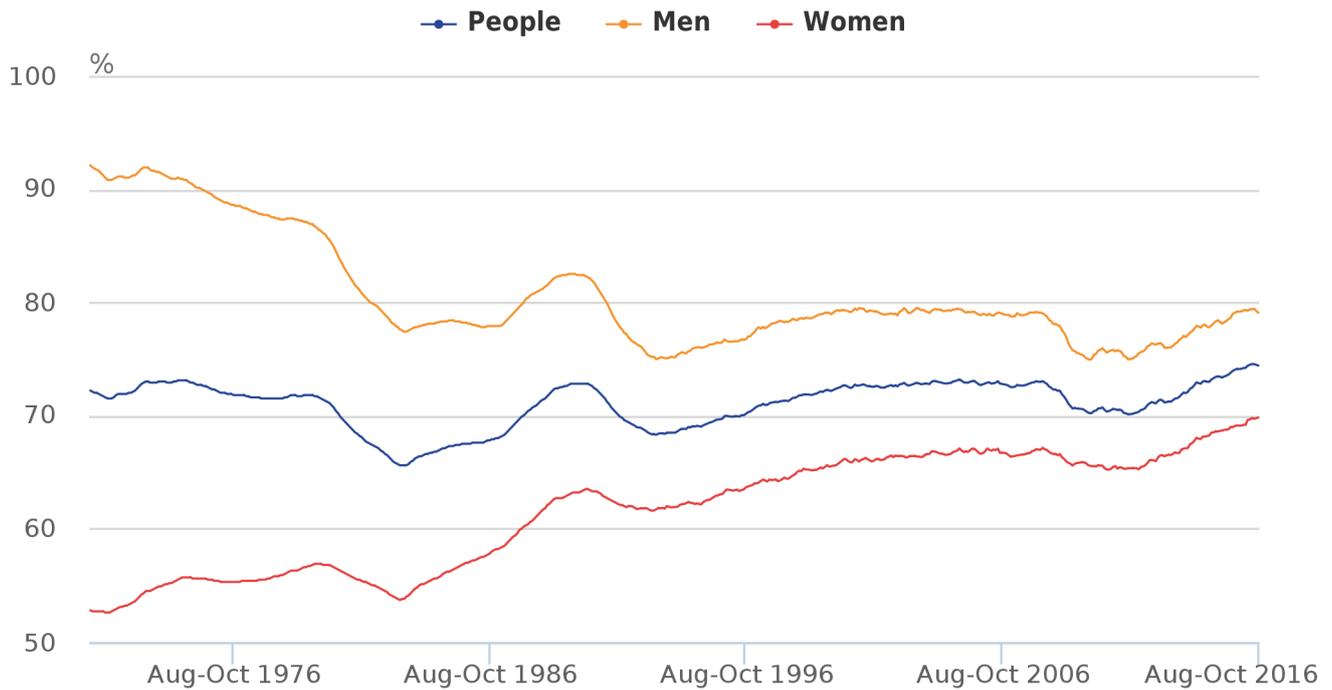
A [comparison between estimates of employment and jobs](#) is available on our website.

### Commentary

The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 in work is known as the employment rate. Figure 2 shows the employment rates for people, men and women aged from 16 to 64 since comparable records began in 1971. The lowest employment rate for people was 65.6% in 1983, during the economic downturn of the early 1980s. The employment rates for people, men and women have been generally increasing since early 2012. For the latest time period, August to October 2016, the employment rate for people was 74.4%.

**Figure 2: UK employment rates (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted**

January to March 1971 to August to October 2016

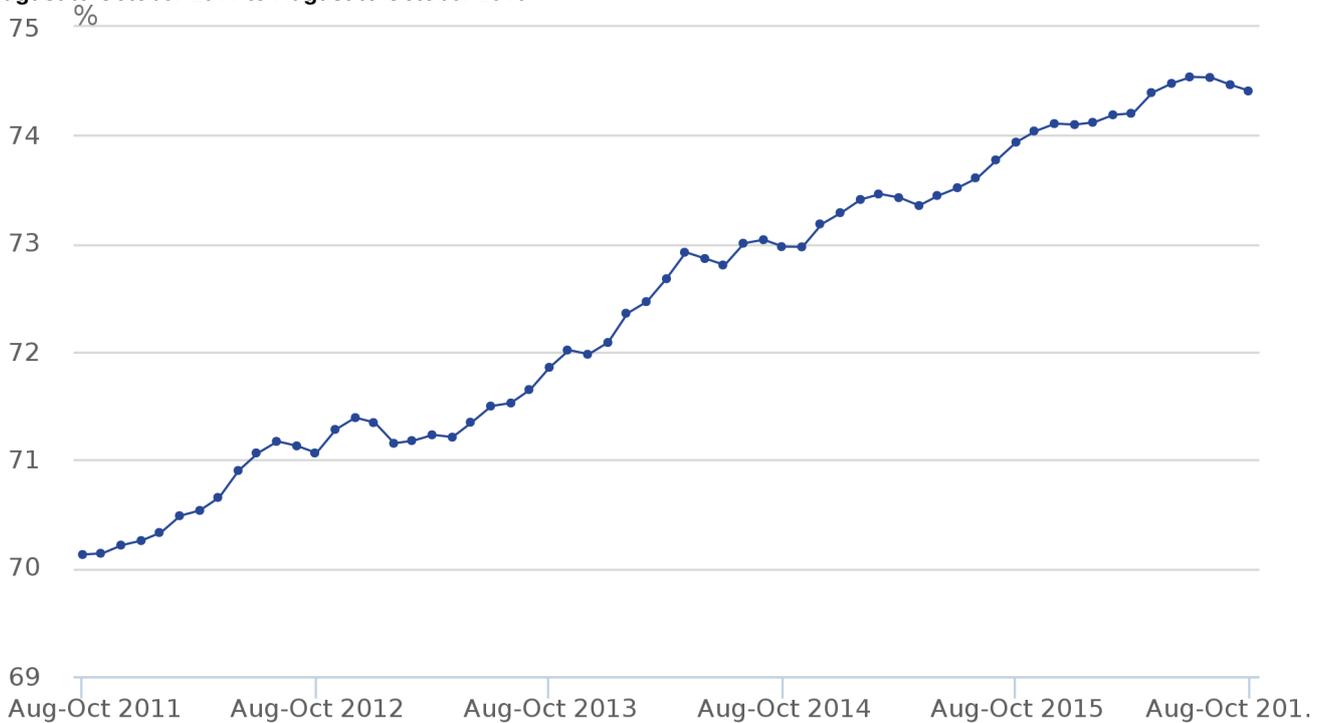


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Figure 3 looks in more detail at the employment rate for people for the last 5 years.

**Figure 3: UK employment rate (people aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted**

August to October 2011 to August to October 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

For August to October 2016, 74.4% of people aged from 16 to 64 were in work, slightly down from the joint record high of 74.5% for May to July 2016 but higher than for a year earlier (73.9%).

Looking at employment rates by sex, for August to October 2016:

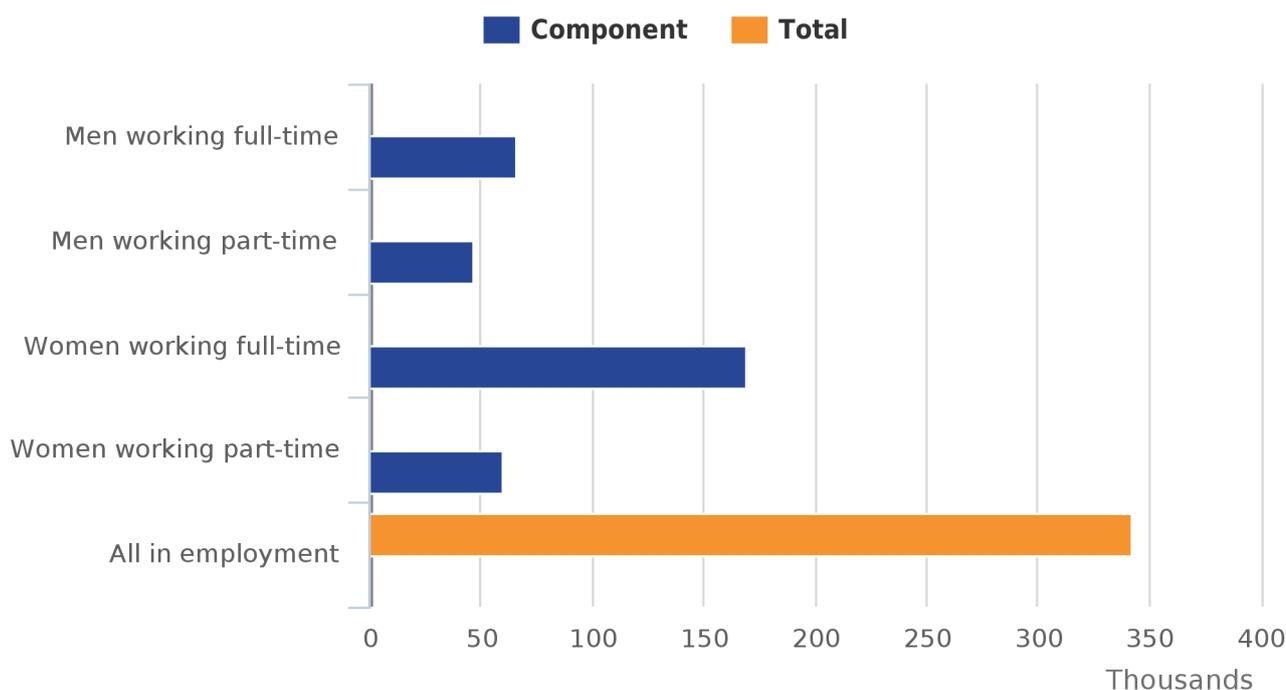
- 79.1% of men and 69.8% of women aged from 16 to 64 were in work
- the employment rates for men and women were both higher than for a year earlier

The increase in the employment rate for women is partly due to ongoing changes to the State Pension age for women resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65.

For August to October 2016, there were 31.76 million people in work, little changed (down 6,000) compared with May to July 2016 but 342,000 more than for a year earlier.

Figure 4 shows how the estimates for full-time and part-time employment by sex for August to October 2016 compare with those for a year earlier.

**Figure 4: Changes in people in employment in the UK between August to October 2015 and August to October 2016, seasonally adjusted**



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Comparing the estimates for type of employment for August to October 2016 with those for a year earlier:

- employees increased by 204,000 to 26.81 million (84.4% of all people in work)
- self-employed people increased by 129,000 to 4.75 million (15.0% of all people in work)
- unpaid family workers increased by 37,000 to 124,000 (0.4% of all people in work); see Note 2 at the end of this section for an explanation of the coverage of this series
- people on government-supported training and employment programmes fell by 29,000 to 68,000 (0.2% of all people in work); see Note 3 at the end of this section for an explanation of the coverage of this series

## Where to find data about employment

Employment estimates are available at Tables 1 and 3 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [datasets A02 SA](#) and [EMP01 SA](#).

International comparisons of employment rates are available at Table 19 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset A10](#).

Historic estimates of employment back to the 18th century (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.3](#) (at worksheets A27 and A28).

### Notes for: Employment

1. Employment consists of employees, self-employed people, unpaid family workers and people on government-supported training and employment programmes.
2. Unpaid family workers are people who work in a family business who do not receive a formal wage or salary but benefit from the profits of that business.
3. The government-supported training and employment programmes series does not include all people on these programmes; it only includes people engaging in any form of work, work experience or work-related training who are not included in the employees or self-employed series. People on these programmes not engaging in any form of work, work experience or work-related training are not included in the employment estimates; they are classified as unemployed or economically inactive.

## 5 . Public and private sector employment

### Introduction

[Public sector employment](#) measures the number of people in paid work in the public sector. The public sector comprises central government, local government and public corporations. Estimates of public sector employment are obtained from information provided by public sector organisations.

[Private sector employment](#) is estimated as the difference between total employment, sourced from the Labour Force Survey, and public sector employment.

Comparisons of public and private sector employment over time are impacted by changes to the composition of these sectors. For example, if a publicly owned body is privatised, public sector employment will fall and private sector employment will increase by an equivalent amount. This is known as a reclassification effect. At Table 4 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset EMP02](#) we therefore publish estimates of public and private sector employment excluding the effects of major, but not all, reclassifications alongside estimates of total public and private sector employment.

## Commentary

In this month's release there are revisions to estimates of public sector employment back to the start of the series in 1999. See Background Note 1 for further details.

There were 5.44 million people employed in the public sector for September 2016. This was:

- 12,000 more than for June 2016
- 10,000 fewer than for a year earlier

The increase in public sector employment between June and September 2016 was mainly due to more people employed in the National Health Service and in the education sector. Although public sector employment increased between June and September 2016, it has been generally falling since March 2010.

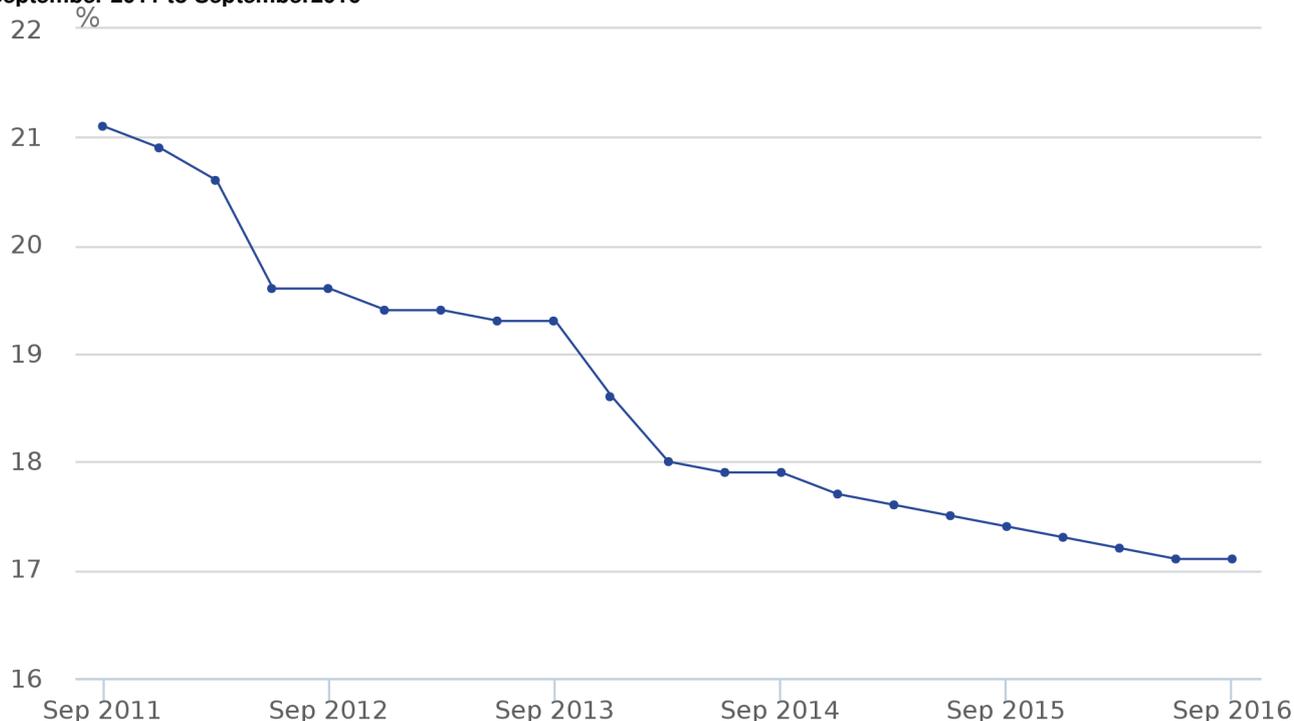
There were 26.32 million people employed in the private sector for September 2016. This was 17,000 fewer than for June 2016 but 352,000 more than for a year earlier.

For September 2016, 17.1% of people in employment worked in the public sector and the remaining 82.9% worked in the private sector.

Figure 5 shows public sector employment as a percentage of all people in employment for the last 5 years.

**Figure 5. UK public sector employment as a percentage of total UK employment, seasonally adjusted**

September 2011 to September 2016



Source: Quarterly Public Sector Employment Survey: Office for National Statistics

**Notes:**

1. In June 2012 some educational bodies were reclassified to the private sector.
2. In December 2013 Royal Mail plc was reclassified to the private sector.
3. In March 2014 Lloyds Banking Group plc was reclassified to the private sector.

Comparisons of public and private sector employment over time are complicated by several large employers moving between the public and private sectors. We therefore publish estimates of public and private sector employment excluding the effects of major reclassifications alongside estimates of total public and private sector employment at Table 4 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset EMP02](#).

## Where to find data about public and private sector employment

Public and private sector employment estimates are available at Tables 4 and 4(1) of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [datasets EMP02](#) and [EMP03](#).

Further information on public sector employment is available in the [Public sector employment release](#).

Historic estimates of public sector employment back to the 19th century (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.3](#) (at worksheet A29).

## 6 . Employment by nationality and country of birth, not seasonally adjusted (first published on 16 November 2016)

## Introduction

These estimates show the number of people in work and changes in the series show net changes in the number of people in work (the number of people entering employment minus the number of people leaving employment). The number of people entering or leaving employment are larger than the net changes. The estimates therefore do not relate to “new jobs” and cannot be used to estimate the proportion of new jobs that have been filled by UK and non-UK workers. It should also be noted that the estimates of the number of people in work differ from the number of jobs because some people have more than one job.

The estimates are not seasonally adjusted and it is therefore best practice to compare the estimates for July to September 2016 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for April to June 2016.

The estimates for EU nationals and people born in the EU working in the UK, since the start of the time series in 1997, are based on the current membership of the EU.

## Commentary

Looking at the estimates by nationality, between July to September 2015 and July to September 2016:

- UK nationals working in the UK increased by 213,000 to 28.39 million
- non-UK nationals working in the UK increased by 241,000 to 3.49 million

Looking at changes in non-UK nationals working in the UK between July to September 1997 and July to September 2016:

- the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK increased from 986,000 to 3.49 million
- the proportion of all people working in the UK accounted for by non-UK nationals increased from 3.7% to 10.9%
- this increase in non-UK nationals working in the UK reflects the admission of several new member states to the European Union (EU)

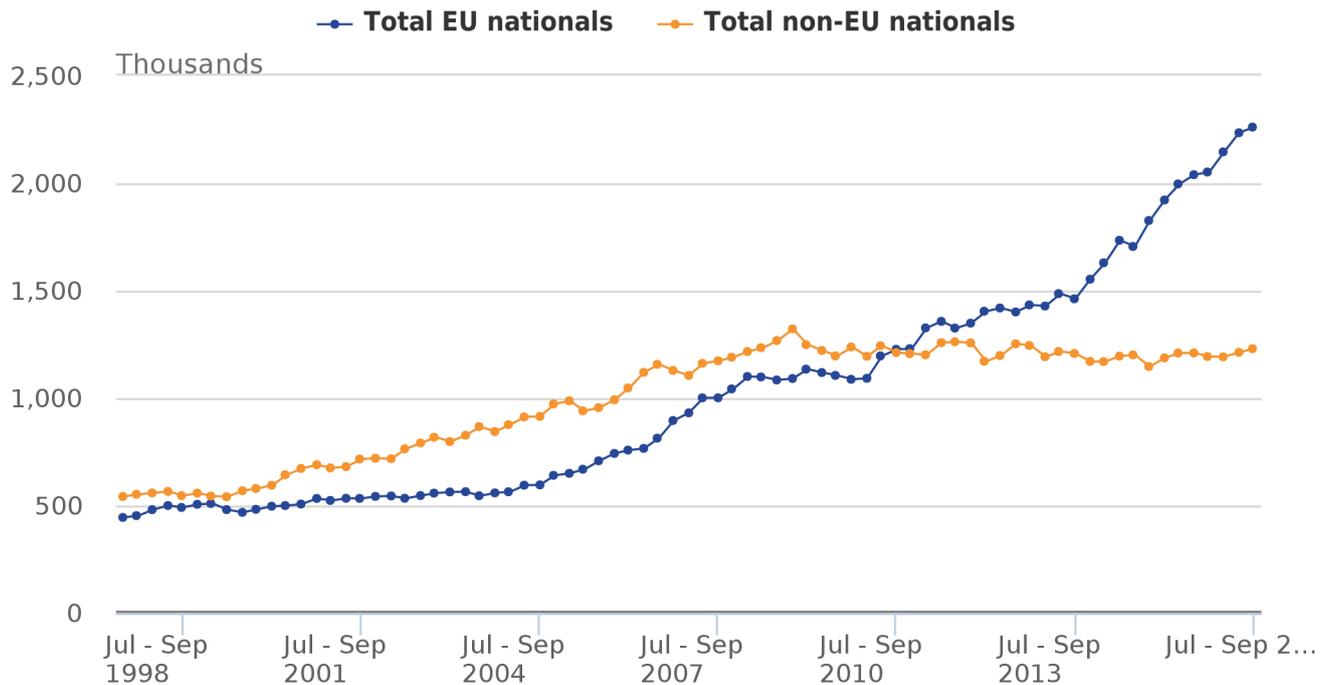
Looking in more detail at non-UK nationals working in the UK, between July to September 2015 and July to September 2016:

- non-UK nationals from the EU working in the UK increased by 221,000 to 2.26 million
- non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK increased by 20,000 to 1.23 million

Figure 6a shows the number of non-UK nationals from EU and non-EU countries working in the UK from July to September 1997 to July to September 2016.

**Figure 6a: Non-UK nationals working in the UK, not seasonally adjusted**

July to September 1997 to July to September 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

As shown in Figure 6a, since January to March 2009, the number of non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK has been broadly flat but the number of non-UK nationals from EU countries working in the UK has continued to increase.

For July to September 2016, there were 5.55 million people born abroad working in the UK, but the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK was much lower at 3.49 million. This is because the estimates for people born abroad working in the UK include many UK nationals.

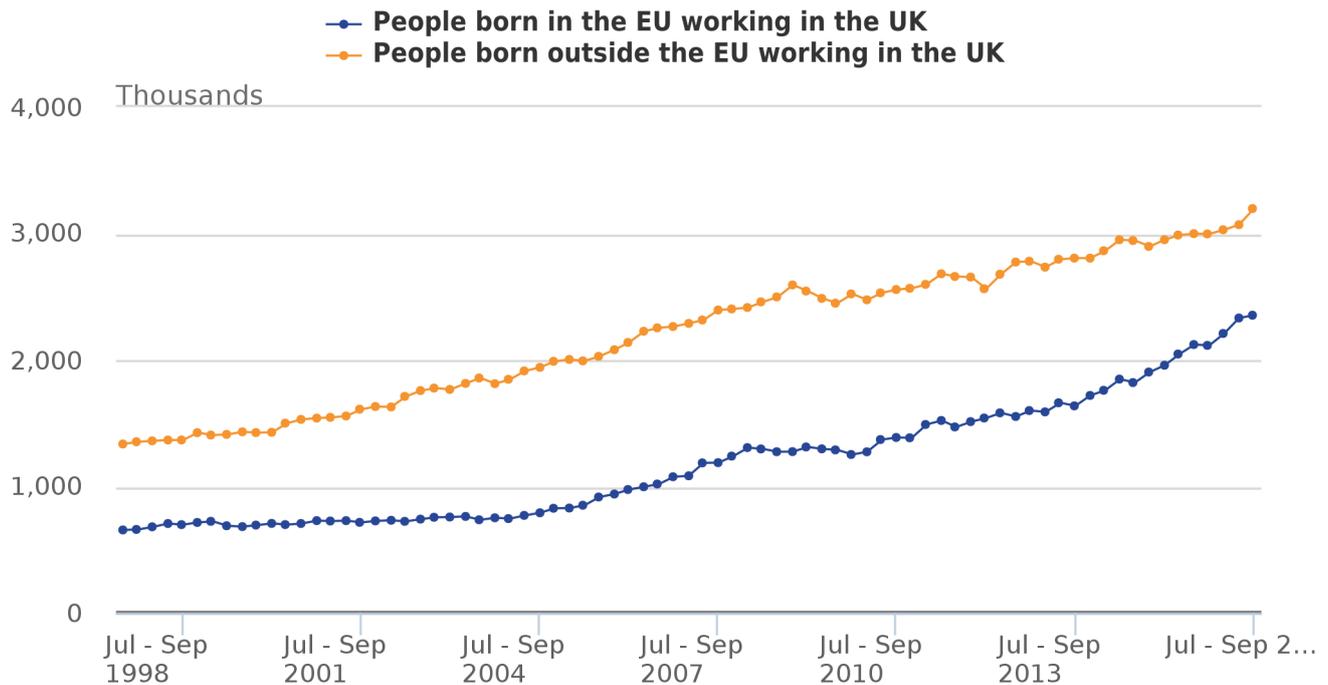
Looking at the estimates by country of birth, between July to September 2015 and July to September 2016:

- UK born people working in the UK increased by 36,000 to 26.32 million
- non-UK born people working in the UK increased by 430,000 to 5.55 million

Figure 6b shows the number of people born in EU countries and people born in non-EU countries working in the UK from July to September 1997 to July to September 2016.

**Figure 6b: Non-UK born people working in the UK, not seasonally adjusted**

July to September 1997 to July to September 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

## Where to find data about employment by nationality and country of birth

Estimates of employment by nationality and country of birth are available at Table 8 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset EMP06](#).

## 7 . Actual hours worked

### Introduction

[Actual hours worked](#) measures the number of hours worked in the economy. Changes in actual hours worked reflect changes in the number of people in employment and the average hours worked by those people.

### Commentary

Total hours worked per week were 1.01 billion for August to October 2016. This was 5.0 million fewer than for May to July 2016 but 7.3 million more than for a year earlier.

The fall in total hours worked per week between May to July 2016 and August to October 2016 reflects small decreases in both the number of people in work (as explained at Section 4 of this statistical bulletin) and in average hours worked per week.

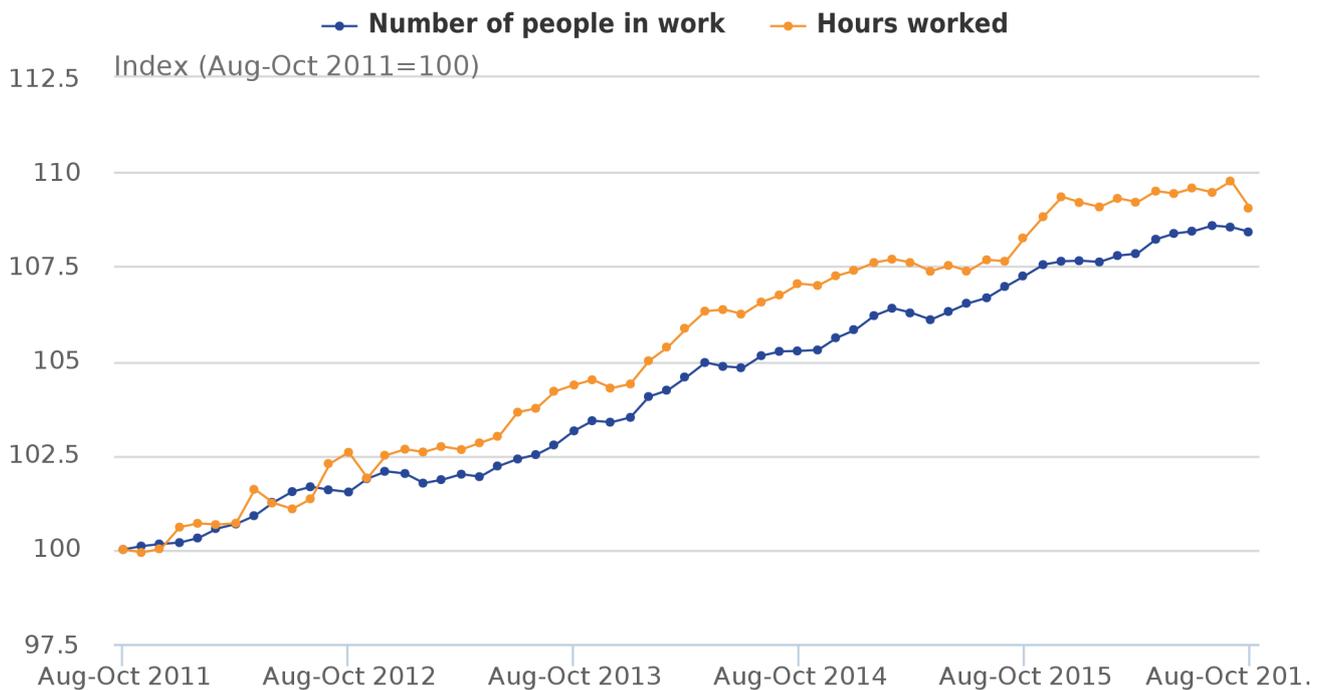
For August to October 2016:

- people worked, on average, 31.9 hours per week, down slightly compared with May to July 2016 and with a year earlier
- people working full-time worked, on average, 37.3 hours per week in their main job, a decrease of 0.2 hours compared with May to July 2016 and down slightly compared with a year earlier
- people working part-time worked, on average, 16.1 hours per week in their main job, unchanged compared with May to July 2016 but down slightly compared with a year earlier

Figure 7 shows total hours worked and the number of people in work, as indices, for the last 5 years.

**Figure 7: Total hours worked and number of people in work in the UK, seasonally adjusted**

August to October 2011 to August to October 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

## Where to find data about hours worked

Hours worked estimates are available at Tables 7 and 7(1) of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [datasets HOUR01 SA](#) and [HOUR02 SA](#).

Historic estimates of hours worked back to the 18th century (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.3](#) (at worksheet A31).

## 8 . Workforce jobs

## Introduction

[Workforce jobs](#) measures the number of filled jobs in the economy. The estimates are mainly sourced from employer surveys. Workforce jobs is a different concept from employment, which is sourced from the Labour Force Survey, as employment is an estimate of people and some people have more than one job.

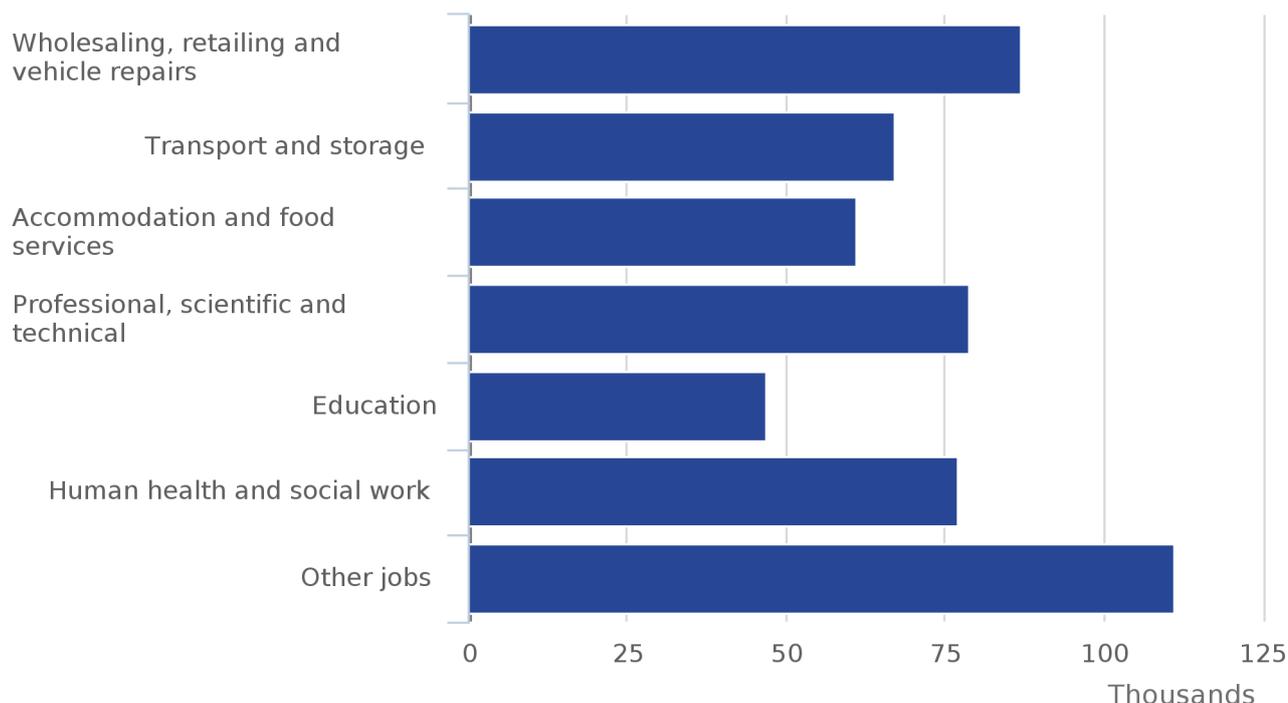
A [comparison between estimates of employment and jobs](#) is available on our website.

## Commentary

In this month's release there are revisions to estimates of workforce jobs back to the start of the series in 1959. See Background Note 1 for further details.

For September 2016 there were 34.59 million workforce jobs, 58,000 more than for June 2016 and 529,000 more than for a year earlier. Figure 8 shows changes in the number of jobs by industrial sector between September 2015 and September 2016.

**Figure 8: Changes in the number of jobs in the UK between September 2015 and September 2016, seasonally adjusted**



Source: Office for National Statistics

Looking at a longer-term comparison, between June 1978 (when comparable records began) and September 2016:

- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the manufacturing and mining and quarrying sectors fell from 26.4% to 7.8%
- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the services sector increased from 63.2% to 83.7%

## Where to find data about workforce jobs

Jobs estimates are available at Tables 5 and 6 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [datasets JOBS01](#) and [JOBS02](#).

While comparable estimates for workforce jobs by industry begin in 1978, some historical information back to 1841, not comparable with the latest estimates, are available from [2011 Census Analysis, 170 years of industry](#).

Historic estimates of jobs by industry back to the 19th century (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.3](#) (at worksheet A30).

## 9 . Average weekly earnings

### Introduction

[Average weekly earnings](#) measures money paid to employees in Great Britain in return for work done, before tax and other deductions from pay. The estimates do not include earnings of self-employed people. Estimates are available for both total pay (which includes bonuses) and for regular pay (which excludes bonus payments).

Estimates are available in both nominal terms (not adjusted for consumer price inflation) and real terms (adjusted for consumer price inflation). The estimates are not just a measure of pay settlements as they also reflect compositional changes within the workforce. Further information is available at Notes for Average weekly earnings at the end of this section.

### Commentary

For October 2016 in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for price inflation):

- average regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £475 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £463 per week for a year earlier
- average total pay (including bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £507 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £494 per week for a year earlier

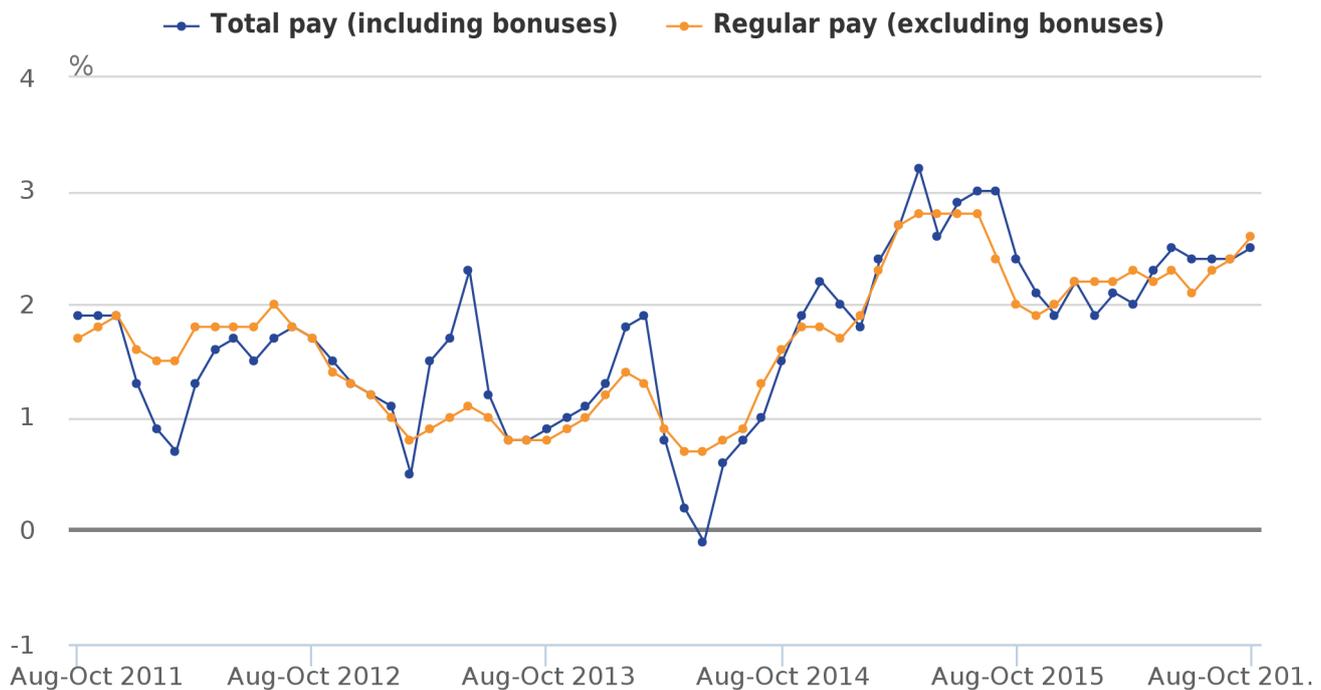
Between August to October 2015 and August to October 2016, in nominal terms, regular pay increased by 2.6%, slightly higher than the growth rate between July to September 2015 and July to September 2016 (2.4%).

Between August to October 2015 and August to October 2016, in nominal terms, total pay increased by 2.5%, slightly higher than the growth rate between July to September 2015 and July to September 2016 (2.4%).

Figure 9 compares the annual growth rates for both regular and total pay, in nominal terms, for the last 5 years.

**Figure 9: Great Britain average earnings annual growth rates, seasonally adjusted**

August to October 2011 to August to October 2016



Source: Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey: Office for National Statistics

Looking at longer term movements, since comparable records began in 2000 average total pay for employees in Great Britain in nominal terms increased from £312 a week in January 2000 to £507 a week in October 2016; an increase of 62.9%. Over the same period the Consumer Prices Index increased by 40.8%.

Between August to October 2015 and August to October 2016 in real terms (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation) regular and total pay for employees in Great Britain both increased by 1.7%.

A more detailed analysis of earnings growth in real terms is available at [Analysis of real earnings](#).

## Where to find data about average weekly earnings

Estimates of average weekly earnings in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for consumer price inflation) are available at Tables 15, 16 and 17 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [datasets EARN01](#), [EARN02](#) and [EARN03](#).

Estimates of average weekly earnings in real terms (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation) are available at Table 18 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset EARN01](#).

While comparable records for average weekly earnings start in 2000, modelled estimates of average weekly earnings in nominal terms back to 1963 (which do not have National Statistics status) are available at [dataset EARN02](#).

Estimates back to 1750 (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.3](#) (at worksheet A26).

## Where to find more information about earnings

[Analysis of real earnings](#) is available on our website.

An article looking at [bonus payments](#) is published annually. The most recent edition of this article was published on 15 September 2016.

The [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings \(ASHE\)](#), published on 26 October 2016, provides more detailed data for 2016.

### Notes for: Average Weekly Earnings

1. The estimates relate to Great Britain and include salaries but not unearned income, benefits in kind or arrears of pay.
2. As well as pay settlements, the estimates reflect bonuses, changes in the number of paid hours worked and the impact of employees paid at different rates joining and leaving individual businesses. The estimates also reflect changes in the overall structure of the workforce; for example, more low paid jobs in the economy would have a downward effect on the earnings growth rate.

## 10 . Labour disputes (not seasonally adjusted)

### Introduction

[Labour disputes](#) estimates measure strikes connected with terms and conditions of employment.

### Commentary

For October 2016:

- there were 8,000 working days lost from 11 stoppages
- 4,000 people took strike action

For the 12 months ending October 2016:

- there were 304,000 working days lost from 101 stoppages
- 151,000 people took strike action

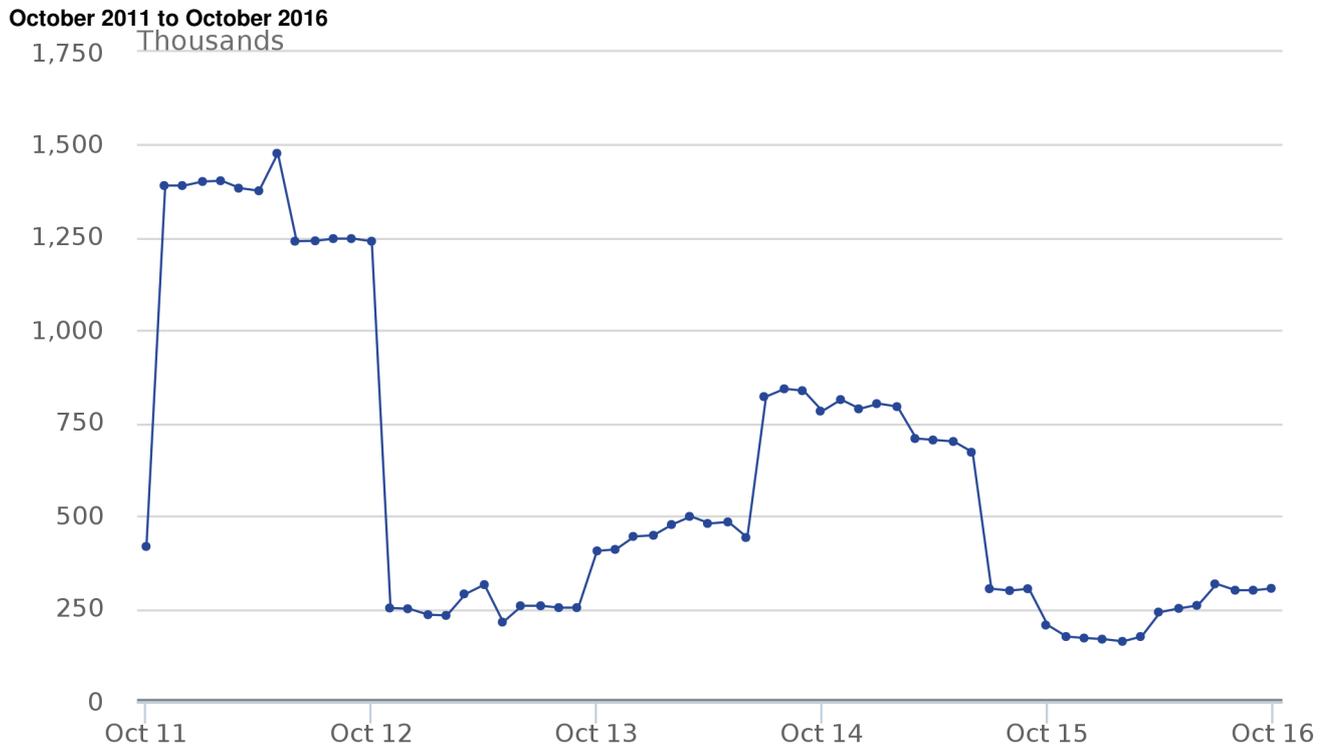
The number of working days lost are at historically low levels when looking at the long-run monthly time series back to the 1930s.

Since monthly records began in December 1931:

- the highest cumulative 12 month estimate for working days lost was 32.2 million for the 12 months to April 1980
- the lowest cumulative 12 month estimate for working days lost was 143,000 for the 12 months to March 2011

Figure 10 shows cumulative 12 month totals for working days lost for the last 5 years.

**Figure 10: Working days lost in the UK, cumulative 12 month totals, not seasonally adjusted**



Source: Labour Disputes Inquiry: Office for National Statistics

**Notes:**

1. The figures from November 2011 to October 2012 and from July 2014 to June 2015 are affected by 1 day strikes on 30 November 2011 and 10 July 2014 relating to changes to pension schemes and pay for some public sector workers.

**Where to find data about labour disputes**

Labour disputes estimates are available at Table 20 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset LABD01](#).

**Where to find more information about labour disputes**

[The labour disputes annual article](#) provides more detailed information. The most recent edition of this article was published on 2 August 2016.

**11 . Unemployment**

## Introduction

[Unemployment](#) measures people without a job who have been actively seeking work within the last 4 weeks and are available to start work within the next 2 weeks.

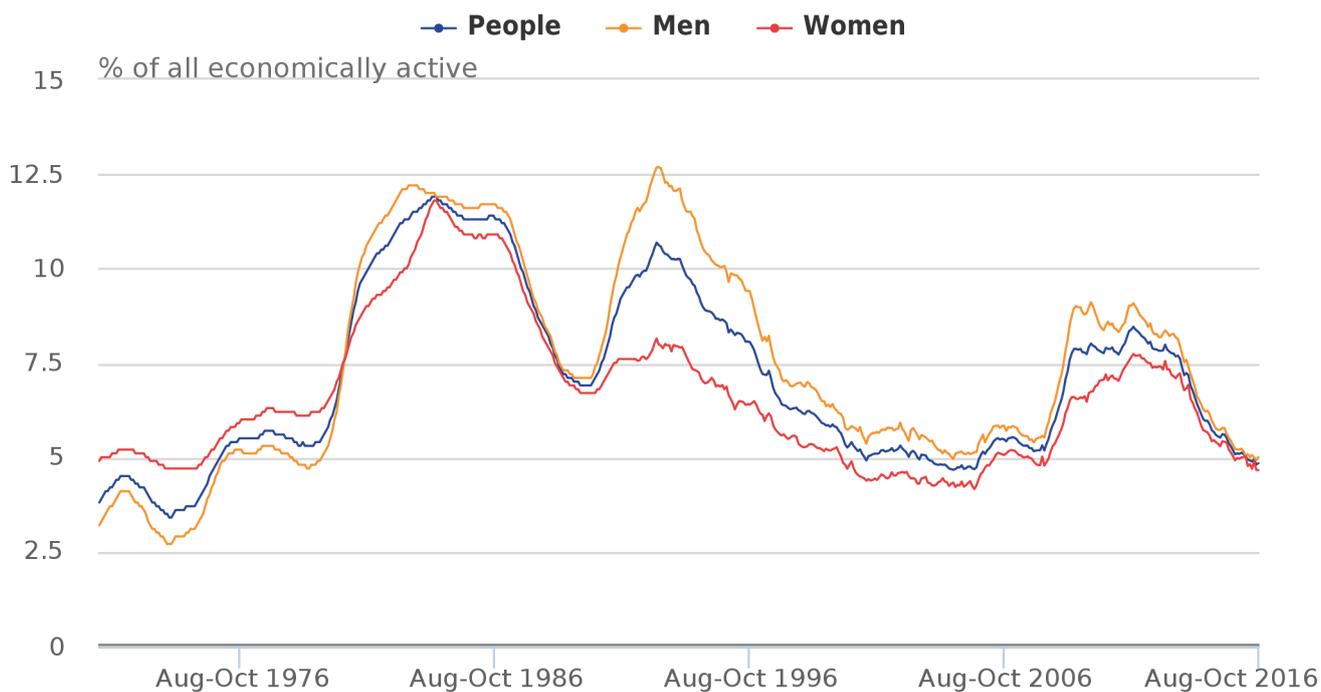
The unemployment rate is not the proportion of the total population who are unemployed. It is the proportion of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed. This follows [guidelines specified by the International Labour Organisation](#) and it ensures that UK unemployment statistics are broadly comparable with those published by other countries.

## Commentary

The proportion of economically active people aged 16 and over who are out of work and seeking work is known as the unemployment rate. As shown at Figure 11 (which shows unemployment rates for people, men and women), the lowest unemployment rate for people recorded since comparable records began in 1971 was 3.4% in late 1973 to early 1974 and the highest rate, 11.9%, was recorded in 1984 during the downturn of the early 1980s. The unemployment rate for people for the latest time period, August to October 2016, was 4.8%. It has not been lower since July to September 2005.

**Figure 11: UK unemployment rates (aged 16 and over), seasonally adjusted**

January to March 1971 to August to October 2016

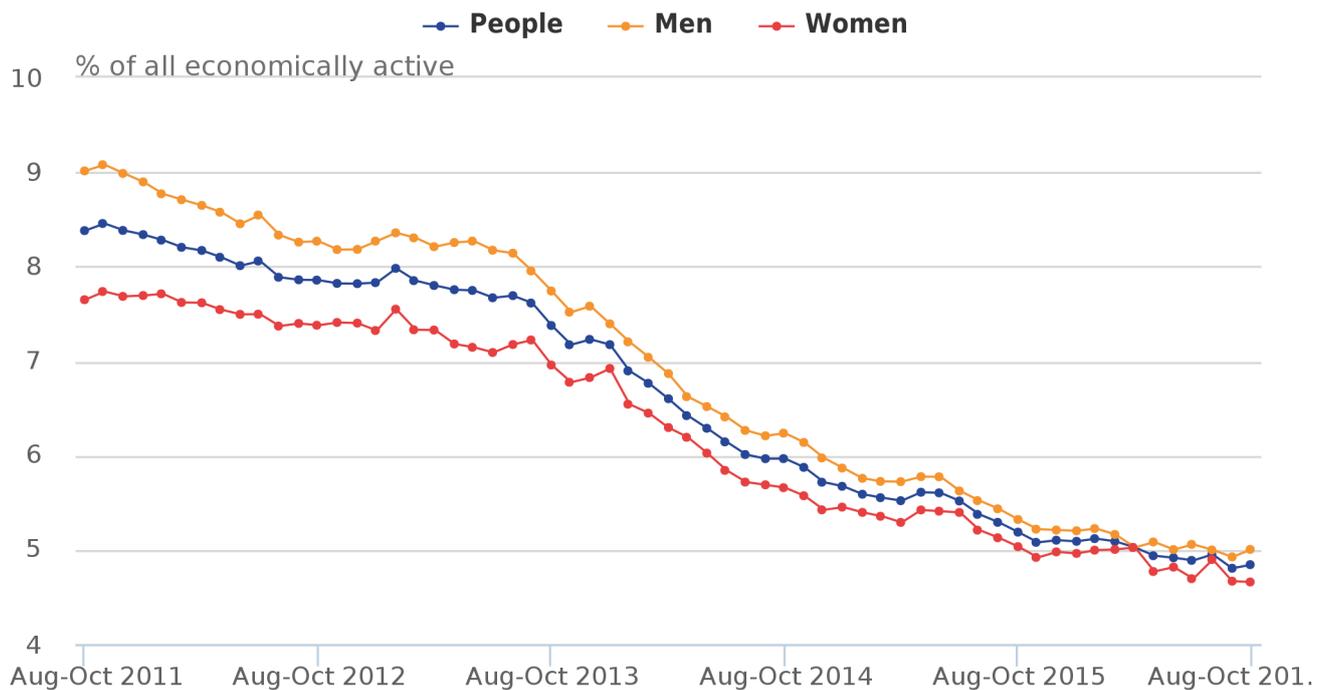


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Figure 12 looks in more detail at the unemployment rates for the last 5 years.

**Figure 12: UK unemployment rates (aged 16 and over), seasonally adjusted**

August to October 2011 to August to October 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

For August to October 2016:

- the unemployment rate for people was 4.8%; it has not been lower since July to September 2005
- the unemployment rate for men was 5.0%, down from 5.3% for a year earlier
- the unemployment rate for women was 4.7%; it has not been lower since October to December 2005

For August to October 2016, there were:

- 1.62 million unemployed people, 16,000 fewer than for May to July 2016 and 103,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 888,000 unemployed men, 13,000 fewer than for May to July 2016 and 53,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 728,000 unemployed women, little changed compared with May to July 2016 but 49,000 fewer than for a year earlier

Looking at unemployment by how long people have been out of work and seeking work, for August to October 2016, there were:

- 956,000 people who had been unemployed for up to 6 months, 17,000 more than for a year earlier
- 242,000 people who had been unemployed for between 6 and 12 months, 26,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 418,000 people who had been unemployed for over 12 months, 94,000 fewer than for a year earlier

## Where to find data about unemployment

Unemployment estimates for the UK are available at Table 9 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset UNEM01 SA](#).

Historic estimates of unemployment back to the 18th century (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.3](#) (at worksheets A27 and A28).

International comparisons of unemployment rates are available at Table 19 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset A10](#).

## 12 . Claimant Count (experimental statistics)

### Introduction

The [Claimant Count](#) measures the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits:

- between January 1971 (when comparable estimates start) and September 1996 it is an estimate of the number of people who would have claimed unemployment related benefits if Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) had existed at that time
- between October 1996 and April 2013 the Claimant Count is a count of the number of people claiming JSA
- between May 2013 and March 2015 the Claimant Count includes all out of work Universal Credit claimants as well as all JSA claimants
- from April 2015 the Claimant Count includes all Universal Credit claimants who are required to seek work as well as all JSA claimants; most of the Universal Credit claimants in the Claimant Count will be unemployed but a small number will be in work with very low earnings

The Claimant Count estimates are currently designated as experimental statistics because the Universal Credit estimates are still being developed by the Department for Work and Pensions. However, the Claimant Count estimates do provide the best available estimates of the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits in the UK.

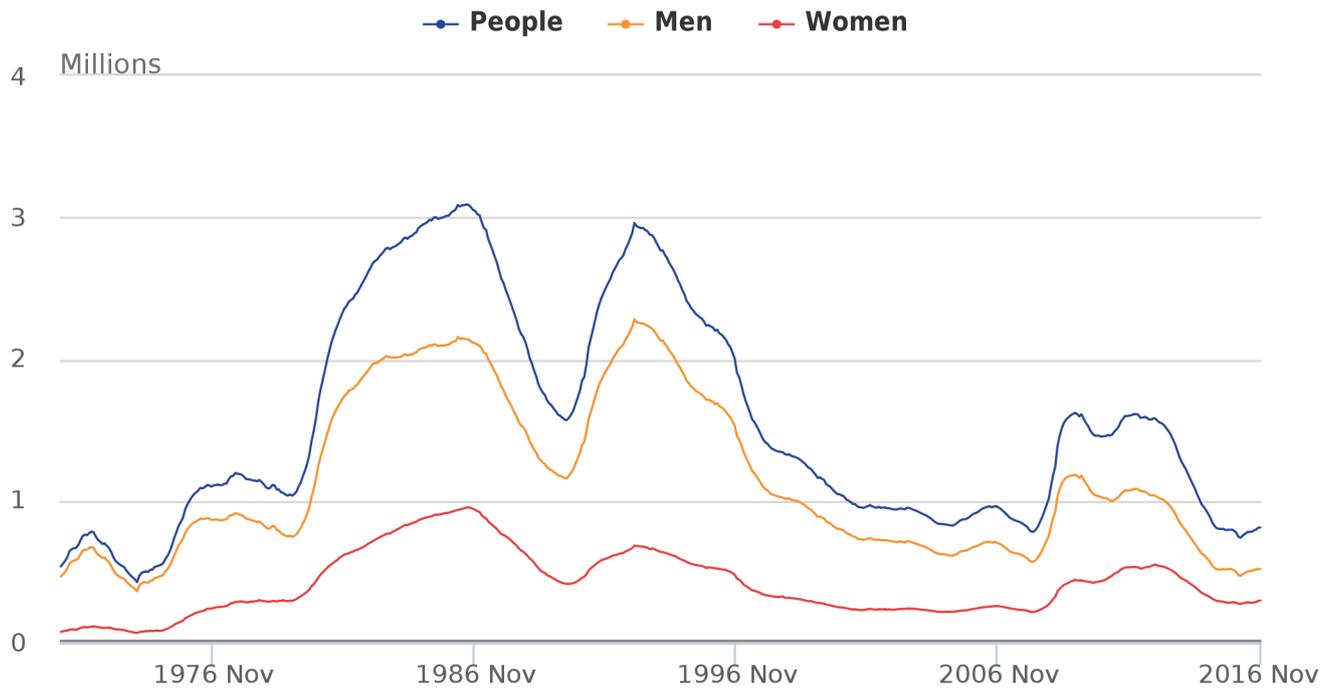
The Claimant Count includes people who claim unemployment related benefits but who do not receive payment. For example, some claimants will have had their benefits stopped for a limited period of time by Jobcentre Plus. Some people claim JSA in order to receive National Insurance Credits.

### Commentary

Figure 13 shows the Claimant Count since comparable records began in 1971. It shows that the lowest number of people claiming unemployment related benefits was 422,600 in December 1973 and the highest figure was 3.09 million in July 1986. For the latest month, November 2016, there were 809,000 people claiming unemployment related benefits.

**Figure 13: UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted**

January 1971 to November 2016

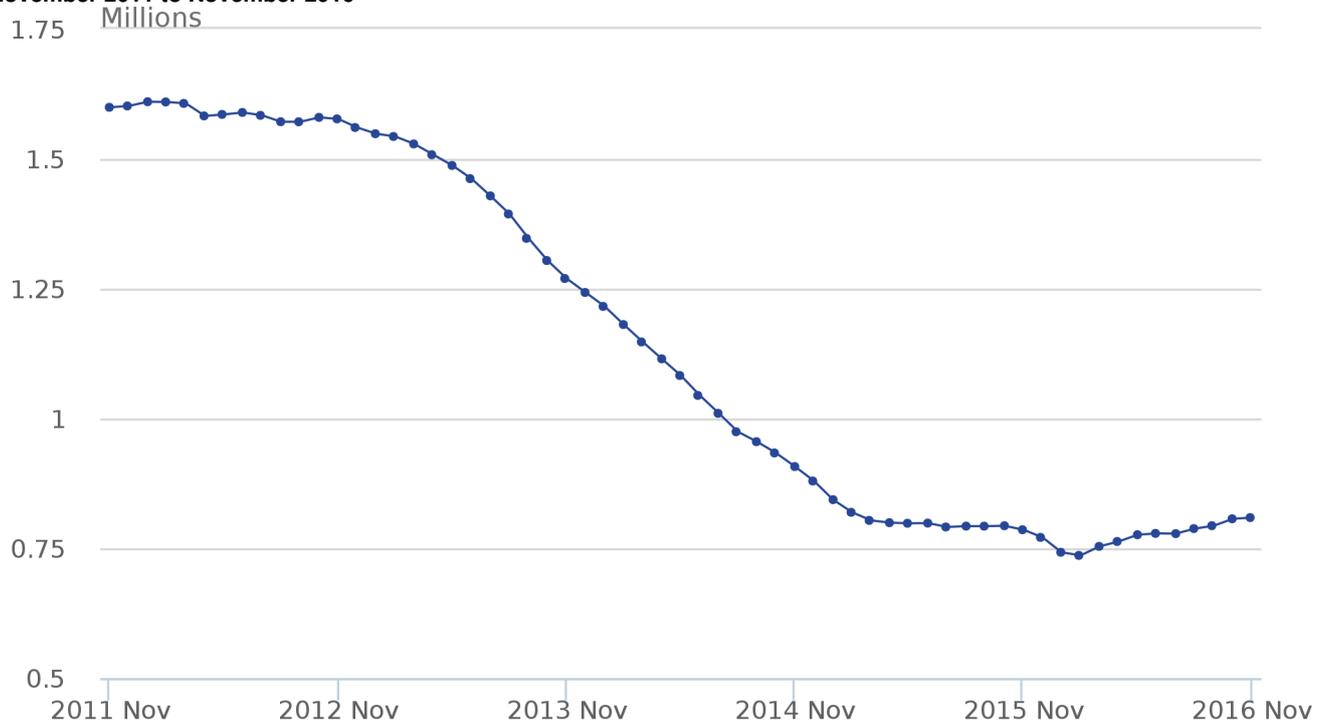


Source: Office for National Statistics, Department for Work and Pensions

Looking in more detail at the most recent 5 years, Figure 14 shows the Claimant Count for people from November 2011 to November 2016.

**Figure 14: UK Claimant Count (people), seasonally adjusted**

November 2011 to November 2016



Source: Office for National Statistics, Department for Work and Pensions

For November 2016 there were 809,000 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This consisted of:

- 538,800 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance
- 270,200 people who were seeking work and claiming Universal Credit

For November 2016 there were 809,000 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This was:

- 2,400 more compared with October 2016
- 23,500 more than for a year earlier

For November 2016 there were:

- 515,700 men claiming unemployment related benefits, 1,300 fewer than for October 2016 but 9,600 more than for a year earlier
- 293,300 women claiming unemployment related benefits, 3,700 more than for October 2016 and 13,900 more than for a year earlier

## Where to find data about the Claimant Count

Claimant Count estimates are available at Table 10 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset CLA01](#).

While comparable records start in 1971, some data back to 1881 (which do not have National Statistics status) are available from the "Historic Data" worksheet within [dataset CLA01](#).

## 13 . Comparison between unemployment and the Claimant Count

[Unemployment](#) is measured according to internationally accepted guidelines specified by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Unemployed people in the UK are:

- without a job, have actively sought work in the last 4 weeks and are available to start work in the next 2 weeks
- out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start it in the next 2 weeks

People who meet these criteria are classified as unemployed irrespective of whether or not they claim Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) or other benefits. The estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey and are published for 3 month average time periods.

The [Claimant Count](#) measures the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits. As explained at Section 12 of this statistical bulletin, the Claimant Count estimates are designated as experimental statistics. In this section of the statistical bulletin we compare quarterly movements in unemployment with quarterly movements in the Claimant Count. Some claimants will not be classified as unemployed. For example, people in employment working fewer than 16 hours a week can be eligible to claim JSA depending on their income.

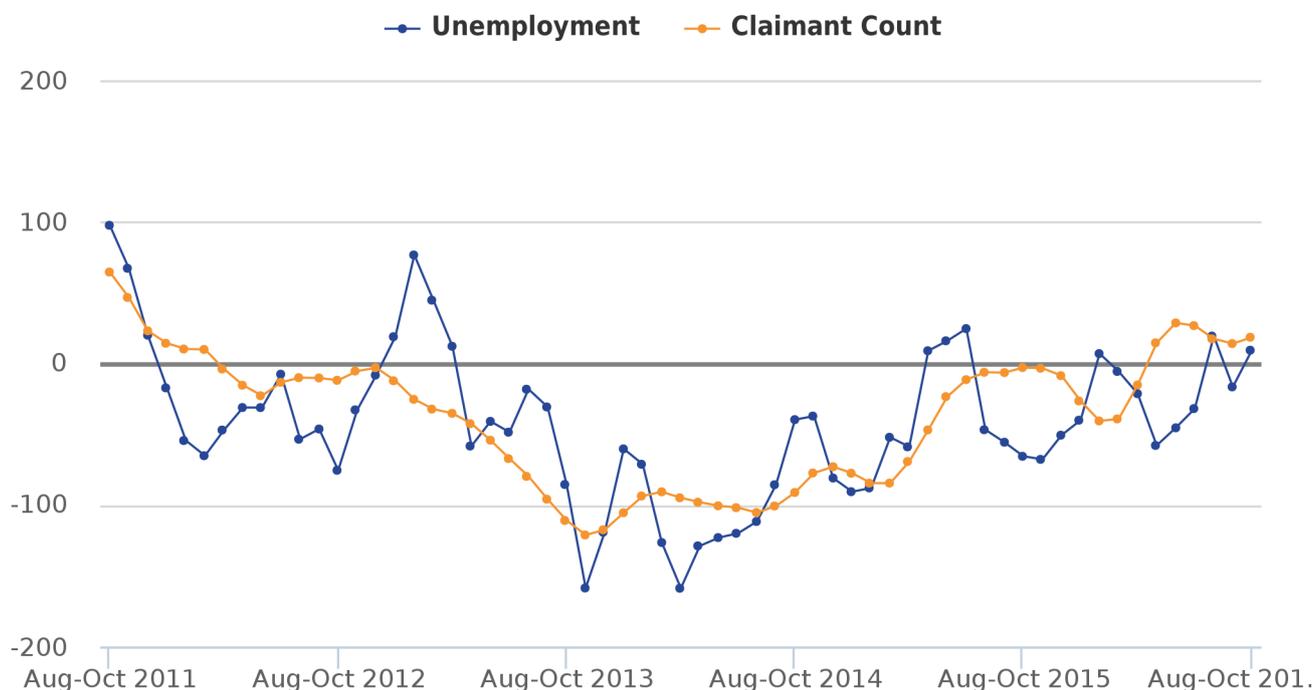
Figure 15 and [dataset X05](#) compare quarterly movements in unemployment and the Claimant Count for the same 3 month average time periods. The unemployment estimates shown in this comparison exclude unemployed people aged between 16 and 17 and 65 and over as well as unemployed people aged from 18 to 24 in full-time education. This provides a more meaningful comparison with the Claimant Count than total unemployment because people in these population groups are not usually eligible to claim unemployment related benefits.

When 3 month average estimates for the Claimant Count are compared with unemployment estimates for the same time periods and for the same population groups (people aged from 18 to 64 excluding 18 to 24 year olds in full-time education), between May to July 2016 and August to October 2016:

- unemployment increased by 9,000
- the Claimant Count increased by 18,000

**Figure 15: Quarterly changes in Unemployment and the Claimant Count (aged 18 to 64), seasonally adjusted**

August to October 2011 to August to October 2016



Source: Office for National Statistics, Department for Work and Pensions

Notes:

1. Unemployment estimates are sourced from the Labour Force Survey (a survey of households). The unemployment figures in this chart, and [dataset X05](#), exclude unemployed people aged from 18 to 24 in full-time education.
2. Claimant Count estimates are sourced from administrative data from Jobcentre Plus (part of the Department for Work and Pensions).

## 14 . Economic inactivity

## Introduction

[Economically inactive](#) people are not in employment but do not meet the internationally accepted definition of unemployment because they have not been seeking work within the last 4 weeks and/or they are unable to start work within the next 2 weeks.

## Commentary

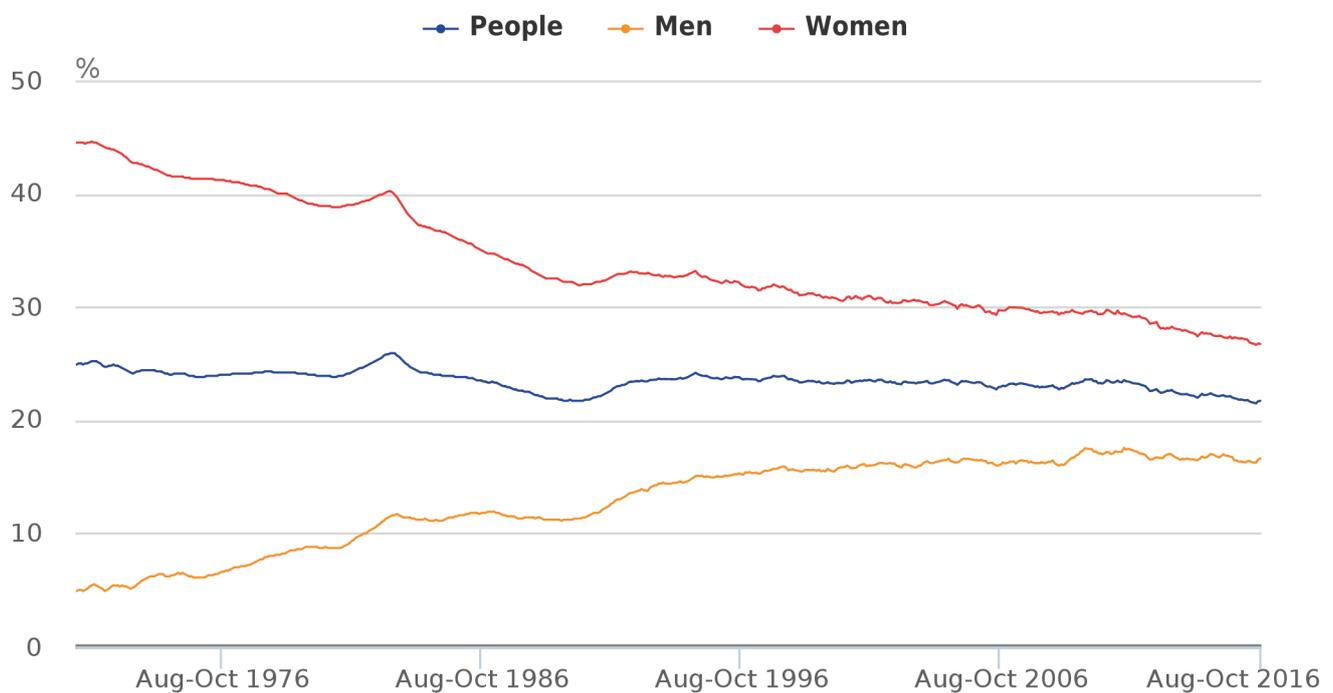
The proportion of people, aged from 16 to 64, not in work and neither seeking nor available to work is known as the economic inactivity rate. Figure 16 shows that, since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate for people has been generally falling (although it increased during economic downturns) due to a gradual fall in the economic inactivity rate for women. The economic inactivity rate for men has been gradually rising.

For August to October 2016:

- the economic inactivity rate for people was 21.7%
- the economic inactivity rate for men was 16.6%
- the economic inactivity rate for women was 26.7%

**Figure 16: UK economic inactivity rates (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted**

January to March 1971 to August to October 2016

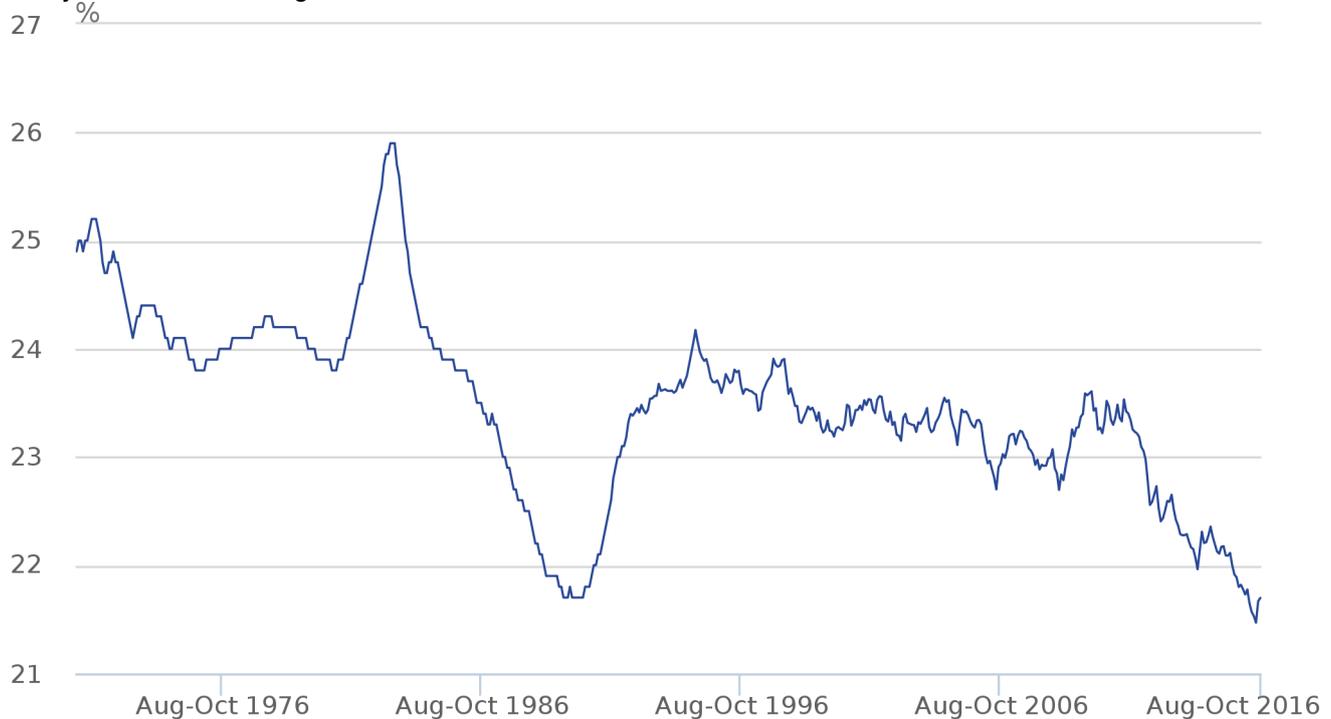


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Figure 17 looks in more detail at the economic inactivity rate for people since comparable records began in 1971. The economic inactivity rate for people increased during the downturn of the early 1980s reaching a record high of 25.9% in 1983. As the economy improved in the late 1980s, it resumed its downward path before the economic downturn of the early 1990s drove it back up again. Following an increase in the economic inactivity rate during the economic downturn of 2008 to 2009, it again resumed a generally downward path. For the latest time period, August to October 2016, the economic inactivity rate for people was 21.7%.

**Figure 17: UK economic inactivity rate (people aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted**

January to March 1971 to August to October 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

For August to October 2016, there were 8.91 million people aged from 16 to 64 not in work and neither seeking nor available to work (known as economically inactive). This was 76,000 more than for May to July 2016 but 56,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

Looking in more detail at the 8.91 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive for August to October 2016, the 2 largest categories were students and people looking after the family or home (each of which accounted for around a quarter of the total):

- there were 2.32 million people who were not looking for work because they were studying, little changed compared with a year earlier
- there were 2.22 million people (of which 1.96 million were women) who were not looking for work because they were looking after the family or home, 16,000 fewer compared with a year earlier

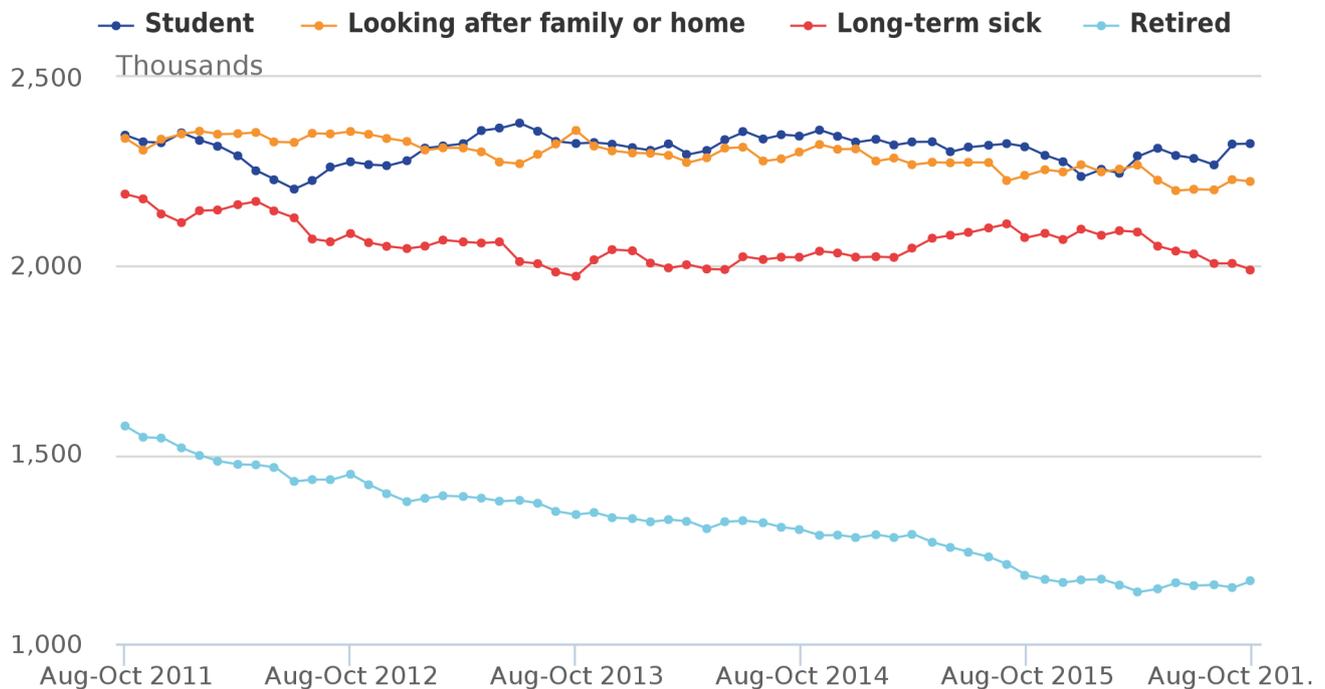
The third and fourth largest categories were long-term sick (22.3% of the total) and retired (13.1% of the total):

- there were 1.99 million people who were not looking for work due to long-term sickness, 86,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 1.17 million people who were not looking for work because they had retired, 14,000 fewer than for a year earlier

As shown in Figure 18, which shows the 4 largest categories of economic inactivity for the last 5 years, the number of people younger than 65 in the retired category has been generally falling since late 2011. This is largely due to ongoing changes to the State Pension age for women resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65.

**Figure 18: Economic inactivity by main category in the UK (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted**

August to October 2011 to August to October 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

## Where to find data about economic inactivity

Economic inactivity estimates are available at Tables 1 and 13 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [datasets A02\\_SA](#) and [INAC01\\_SA](#).

# 15 . Young people in the labour market

## Introduction

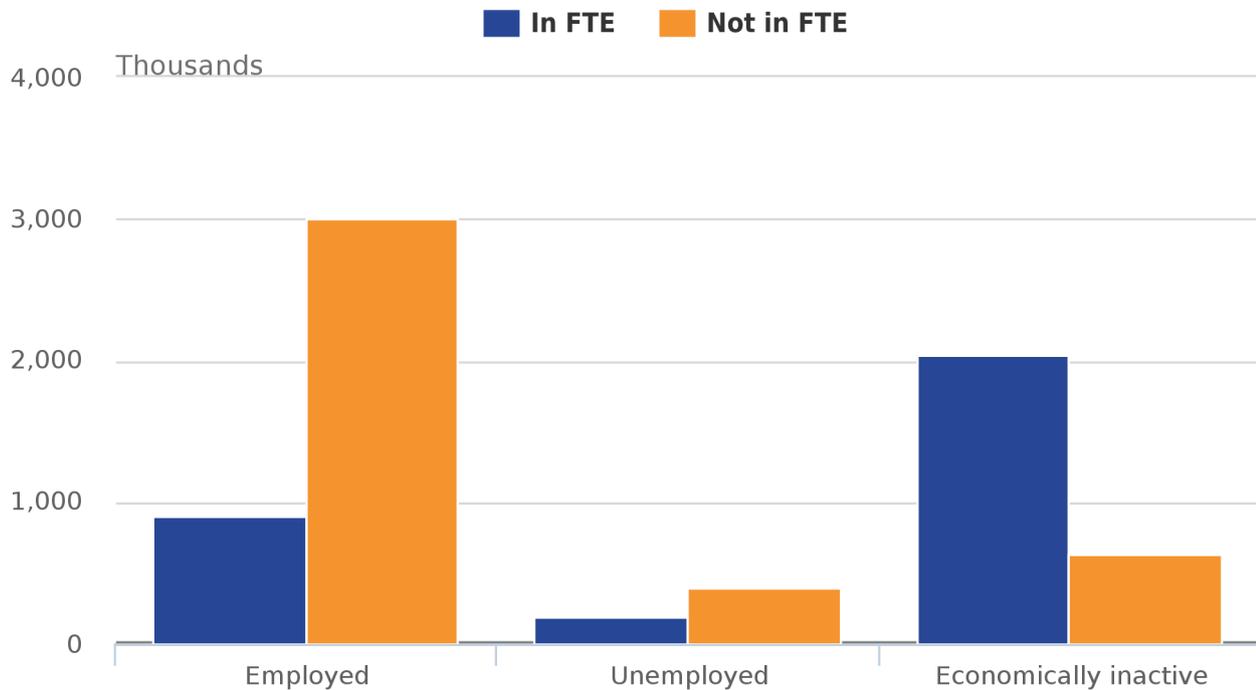
This section looks at people aged from 16 to 24. It is a common misconception that all people in full-time education are classified as economically inactive. This is not the case as people in full-time education are included in the employment estimates if they have a part-time job and are included in the unemployment estimates if they are seeking part-time work.

## Commentary

For August to October 2016, for people aged from 16 to 24, there were:

- 3.91 million people in work (including 907,000 full-time students with part-time jobs)
- 587,000 unemployed people (including 184,000 full-time students looking for part-time work)
- 2.68 million economically inactive people, most of whom (2.04 million) were full-time students

**Figure 19: Young people (aged 16 to 24) in the UK labour market for August to October 2016, seasonally adjusted**



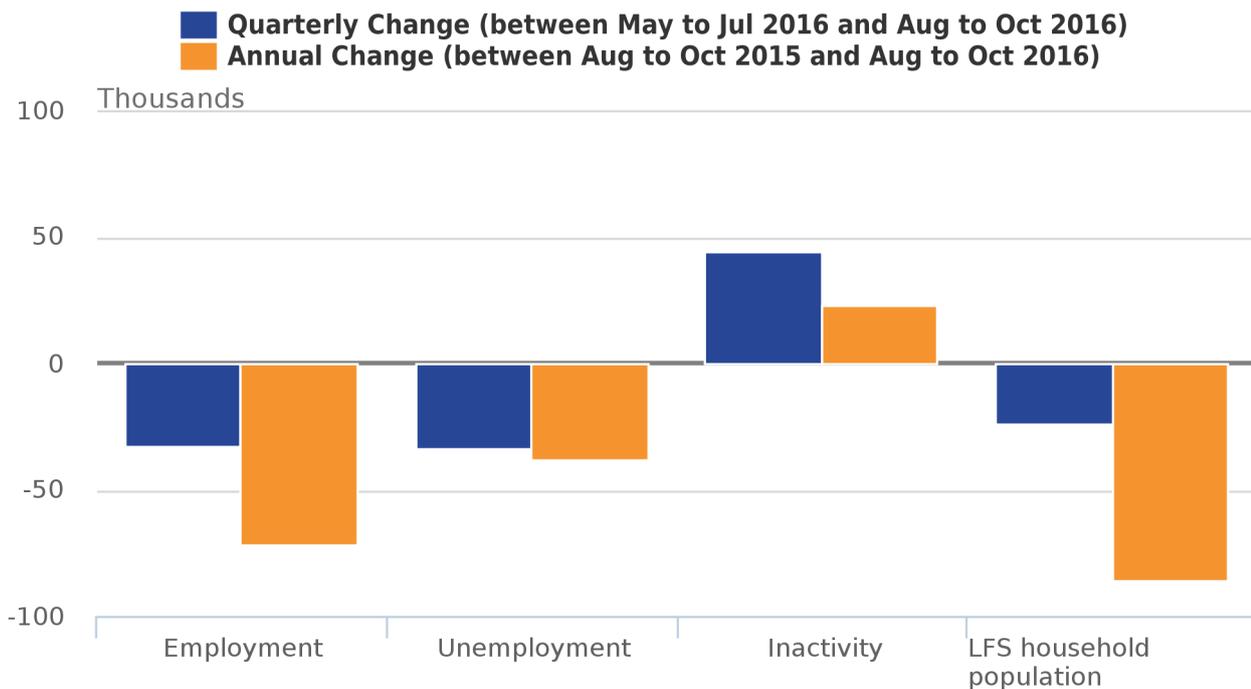
Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

**Notes:**

1. FTE = Full-time education.
2. The "Not in full-time education" series includes people in part-time education and/or some form of training.

Figure 20 shows how the latest estimates, for August to October 2016, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for people aged from 16 to 24 compare with the previous quarter (May to July 2016) and the previous year (August to October 2015).

**Figure 20: Quarterly and annual changes in the number of young people (aged 16 to 24) in the UK labour market, seasonally adjusted**



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

For August to October 2016, the unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds was 13.1%, lower than for a year earlier (13.6%). It has not been lower since July to September 2005.

The unemployment rate for those aged from 16 to 24 has been consistently higher than that for older age groups. Since comparable records began in 1992:

- the lowest youth unemployment rate was 11.6% for March to May 2001
- the highest youth unemployment rate was 22.5% for late 2011

Between March to May 1992 (when comparable records began) and August to October 2016 the proportion of people aged from 16 to 24 who were in full-time education increased substantially from 26.2% to 43.7%. This increase in the number of young people going into full-time education has reduced the size of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) and therefore increased the unemployment rate (because the unemployment rate is the proportion of the economically active population who are unemployed).

## Where to find data about young people in the labour market

Estimates for young people in the labour market are available at Table 14 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset A06 SA](#).

## Where to find more information about young people in the labour market

Estimates for young people who were [Not in Education, Employment or Training \(NEET\)](#) for July to September 2016 were published on 24 November 2016.

# 16 . Redundancies

## Introduction

The [redundancies](#) estimates measure the number of people who were made redundant or who took voluntary redundancy in the 3 months before the Labour Force Survey interviews.

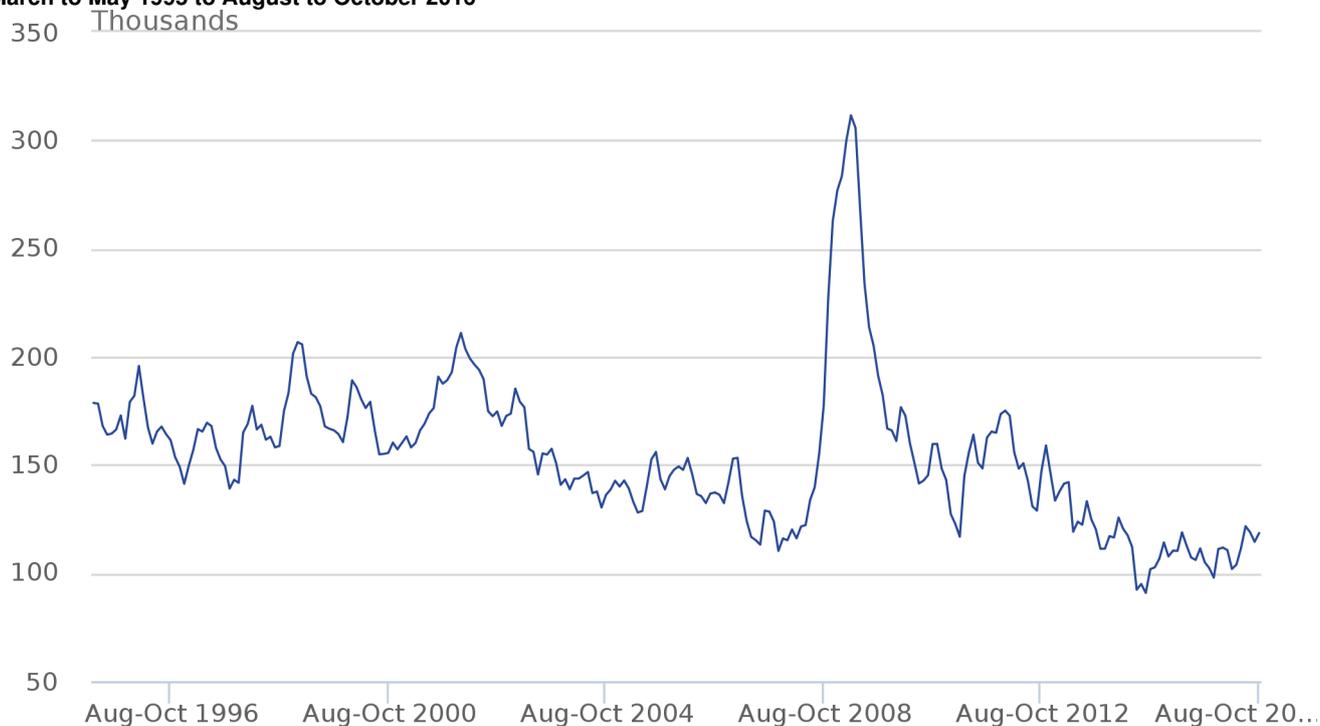
## Commentary

For August to October 2016, 118,000 people had become redundant in the 3 months before the Labour Force Survey interviews. This was little changed compared with May to July 2016 but 13,000 more than for a year earlier.

Figure 21 shows the number of redundancies since comparable records began in 1995.

**Figure 21: Number of redundancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted**

March to May 1995 to August to October 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

## Where to find data about redundancies

Redundancies estimates are available at Tables 23 and 24 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [datasets RED01 SA](#) and [RED02](#).

# 17 . Vacancies

## Introduction

[Vacancies](#) are defined as positions for which employers are actively seeking to recruit outside their business or organisation.

## Commentary

There were 748,000 job vacancies for September to November 2016. This was little changed compared with June to August 2016 and with a year earlier.

Figure 22 shows the number of job vacancies since comparable records began in 2001.

### Figure 22: Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted

April to June 2001 to September to November 2016



Source: Vacancy Survey: Office for National Statistics

#### Notes:

1. The estimates exclude the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector.

There were 663,000 job vacancies in the services sectors for September to November 2016, accounting for 88.6% of all vacancies. Looking at services in more detail, the sectors with the largest number of job vacancies were wholesaling, retailing and repair of motor vehicles (137,000) and human health and social work (117,000).

## Where to find data about vacancies

Vacancies estimates are available at Tables 21, 21(1) and 22 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [datasets VACS01](#), [VACS02](#) and [VACS03](#).

# 18 . Main out of work benefits, not seasonally adjusted (first published on 16 November 2016)

## Introduction

Main out of work benefits includes claimants of unemployment related benefits and Employment and Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits. It also includes claimants of Income Support and Pension Credit. While most people claiming these benefits are out of work a small number are in employment. These estimates exclude claimants in Northern Ireland.

The estimates are not seasonally adjusted and it is therefore best practice to compare the estimates for May 2016 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for February 2016.

## Commentary

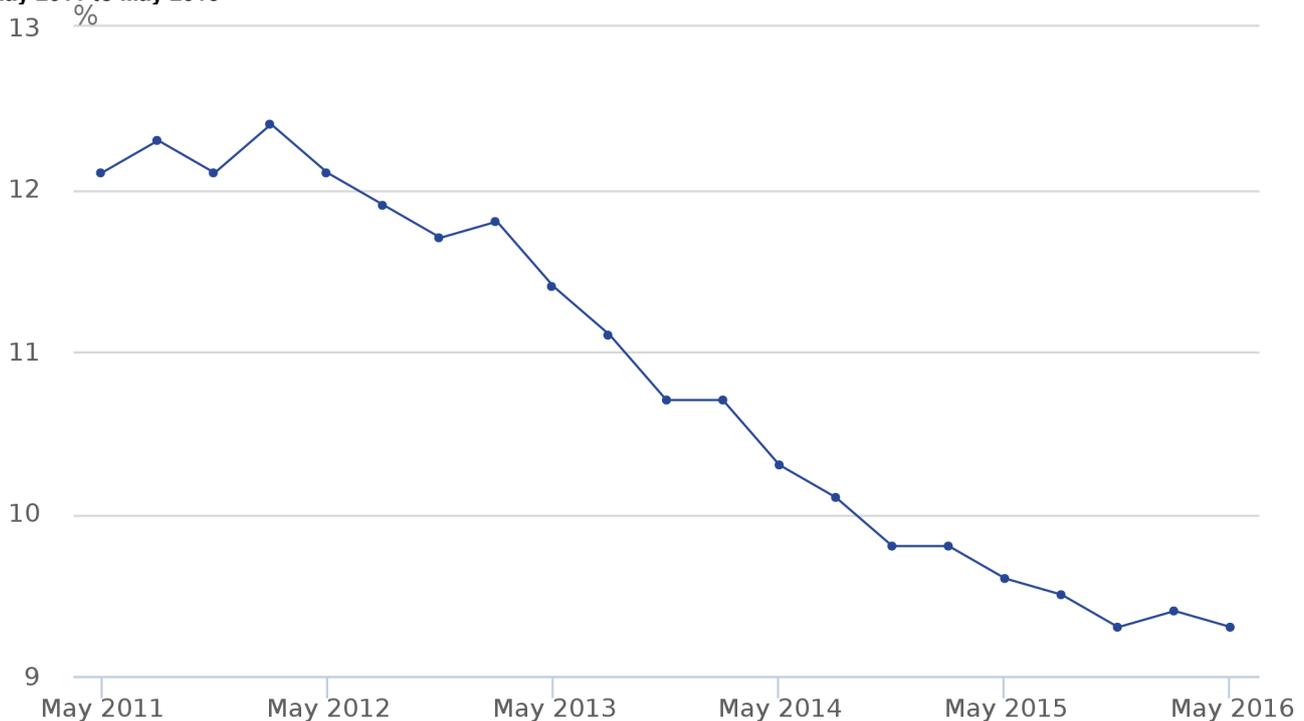
For May 2016:

- there were 3.72 million people claiming main out of work benefits, 116,700 fewer than for a year earlier
- 9.3% of the population aged from 16 to 64 were claiming main out of work benefits, down from 9.6% for a year earlier

Figure 23 shows, for the last 5 years, the proportion of the population aged from 16 to 64 claiming main out of work benefits.

**Figure 23: Proportion of Great Britain population (aged 16 to 64) claiming main out of work benefits, not seasonally adjusted**

May 2011 to May 2016



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Office for National Statistics

## Where to find data about main out of work benefits

Estimates of claimants of main out of work benefits are available at Table 11 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset BEN01](#).

## 19 . Revisions

Estimates for the most recent time periods are subject to revision due to the receipt of late and corrected responses to business surveys and revisions to seasonal adjustment factors which are re-estimated every month. Estimates are subject to longer run revisions, on an annual basis, resulting from reviews of the seasonal adjustment process. Estimates derived from the Labour Force Survey (a survey of households) are usually only revised once a year. Revisions to estimates derived from other sources are usually minor and are commented on in the statistical bulletin if this is not the case. Further information is available in the [labour market statistics revisions policy](#).

One indication of the reliability of the main indicators in this statistical bulletin can be obtained by monitoring the size of revisions. [Datasets EMP05](#), [UNEM04](#), [JOBS06](#) and [CLA03](#) record the size and pattern of revisions over the last five years. These indicators only report summary measures for revisions. The revised data itself may be subject to sampling or other sources of error. Our standard presentation is to show 5 years worth of revisions (60 observations for a monthly series, 20 for a quarterly series).

## 20 . Accuracy of the statistics: estimating and reporting uncertainty

Most of the figures in this statistical bulletin come from surveys of households or businesses. Surveys gather information from a sample rather than from the whole population. The sample is designed to allow for this, and to be as accurate as possible given practical limitations such as time and cost constraints, but results from sample surveys are always estimates, not precise figures. This means that they are subject to some uncertainty. This can have an impact on how changes in the estimates should be interpreted, especially for short-term comparisons.

We can calculate the level of uncertainty (also called “sampling variability”) around a survey estimate by exploring how that estimate would change if we were to draw many survey samples for the same time period instead of just one. This allows us to define a range around the estimate (known as a “confidence interval”) and to state how likely it is in practice that the real value that the survey is trying to measure lies within that range. Confidence intervals are typically set up so that we can be 95% sure that the true value lies within the range – in which case we refer to a “95% confidence interval”.

For example, the unemployment rate for August to October 2016 was estimated to be 4.8%. This figure had a stated 95% confidence interval of +/- 0.2 percentage points. This means that we can be 95% certain that the true unemployment rate for August to October 2016 was between 4.6% and 5.0%. However, the best estimate from the survey was that the unemployment rate was 4.8%.

The number of people unemployed for the same period was estimated at 1,616,000, with a stated 95% confidence interval of +/- 77,000. This means that we can be 95% certain that the true number of unemployed people was between 1,539,000 and 1,693,000. Again, the best estimate from the survey was that the number of unemployed people was 1,616,000.

As well as calculating precision measures around the numbers and rates obtained from the survey, we can also calculate them for changes in the numbers. For example, for August to October 2016, the estimated change in the number of unemployed people since May to July 2016 was a fall of 16,000 with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 81,000. This means that we can be 95% certain the actual change in unemployment was somewhere between an increase of 65,000 and a fall of 97,000, with the best estimate being a fall of 16,000. As the estimated decrease in unemployment of 16,000 is smaller than the confidence interval of 81,000, the estimated decrease in unemployment is said to be “not statistically significant”.

### Working with uncertain estimates

In general, changes in the numbers (and especially the rates) reported in this statistical bulletin between 3 month periods are small, and are not usually greater than the level that is explainable by sampling variability. In practice, this means that small, short-term movements in reported rates (for example within +/- 0.3 percentage points) should be treated as indicative, and considered alongside medium and long-term patterns in the series and corresponding movements in administrative sources, where available, to give a fuller picture.

### Seasonal adjustment and uncertainty

Like many economic indicators, the labour market is affected by factors that tend to occur at around the same time every year; for example, school leavers entering the labour market in July and whether Easter falls in March or April. In order to compare movements other than annual changes in labour market statistics, such as since the previous quarter or since the previous month, the data are seasonally adjusted to remove the effects of seasonal factors and the arrangement of the calendar. All estimates discussed in this statistical bulletin are seasonally adjusted except where otherwise stated. While seasonal adjustment is essential to allow for robust comparisons through time, it is not possible to estimate uncertainty measures for the seasonally adjusted series.

## Where to find data about uncertainty and reliability

[Dataset A11](#) shows sampling variabilities for estimates derived from the Labour Force Survey.

[Dataset JOBS07](#) shows sampling variabilities for estimates of workforce jobs.

The sampling variability of the 3 month average vacancies level is around +/- 1.5% of that level.

Sampling variability information for average weekly earnings growth rates are available from the “Sampling Variability” worksheets within [datasets EARN01](#) and [EARN03](#).

## 21 . Quality and methodology

The Quality and Methodology Information documents contain important information on:

- the strengths and limitations of the data and how it compares with related data
- users and uses of the data
- how the output was created
- the quality of the output including the accuracy of the data

[Labour Force Survey Quality and Methodology Information](#)

[Labour Force Survey performance and quality monitoring reports](#)

[Claimant count Quality and Methodology Information](#)

[Vacancy Survey Quality and Methodology Information](#)

[Workforce Jobs Quality and Methodology Information](#)

[Average weekly earnings \(AWE\) Quality and Methodology Information](#)

[Labour Disputes Quality and Methodology Information](#)

## 22. Background notes

### 1. This month's release

There have been revisions to estimates of Workforce Jobs going back several years caused by benchmarking to the latest estimates from the annual Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES), updating seasonal factors and taking on board late information. There have been further revisions going back to the start of the series in 1959 resulting from some methodological improvements.

There have been revisions to estimates of public sector employment back to the start of the time series in 1999 caused by taking account of late information, updating seasonal factors and some reclassifications.

There have been revisions to nominal estimates of average weekly earnings back to the start of the time series in 2000 resulting from the annual review of the seasonal adjustment process.

### 2. Next month's release

There are no major developments planned for next month's release.

### 3. Experimental statistics: Claimant Count estimates

Experimental statistics are not yet fully developed. Estimates of the Claimant Count, published at Table 10 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset CLA01](#), are the only series in this statistical bulletin designated as experimental statistics.

The Claimant Count estimates have been designated as experimental statistics since June 2015 because they include estimates of Universal Credit claimants which are still being developed by the Department for Work and Pensions. An [article on our website](#) explains the changes made to the Claimant Count in the June 2015 edition of this statistical bulletin.

### 4. Publication policy

Publication dates up to the end of 2017 are:

18 January 2017

15 February 2017

15 March 2017

12 April 2017

17 May 2017

14 June 2017

12 July 2017

16 August 2017

13 September 2017

18 October 2017

15 November 2017

13 December 2017

A [list of the job titles of those given pre-release access](#) to the contents of this statistical bulletin is available on our website.

## 5. Contact details for this statistical bulletin

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## Summary of labour market statistics published on 14 December 2016

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	Aug-Oct 2016	31.762 million	Jul-Sep 2016 (31.799 million)	Apr-Jun 2016 (31.750 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	Aug-Oct 2016	74.4%	Jul-Sep 2016 (74.5%)	Feb-Apr 2016 (74.2%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	Aug-Oct 2016	1.616 million	Jun-Aug 2016 (1.656 million)	Jul-Sep 2016 (1.604 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	Aug-Oct 2016	4.8%	Jun-Aug 2016 (4.9%)	Jul-Sep 2005 (4.7%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Youth unemployment level (aged 16 to 24)	Aug-Oct 2016	587,000	Jul-Sep 2016 (591,000)	Feb-Apr 2005 (585,000)	Mar-May 1992
Youth unemployment rate (aged 16 to 24)	Aug-Oct 2016	13.1%	Jun-Aug 2016 (13.7%)	Jul-Sep 2005 (12.7%)	Mar-May 1992
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	Aug-Oct 2016	8.907 million	Feb-Apr 2016 (8,924 million)	Jul-Sep 2016 (8.893 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	Aug-Oct 2016	21.7%	Feb-Apr 2016 (21.8%)	Jun-Aug 2016 (21.5%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Claimant Count level (experimental)	November 2016	809,000	February 2015 (819,200)	October 2016 (806,700)	January 1971
Claimant Count rate (experimental)	November 2016	2.3%	February 2015 (2.4%)	July 2016 (2.2%)	January 1971
Average Earnings (total pay - nominal)	Aug-Oct 2016	2.5%	Jul-Sep 2015 (3.0%)	Jul-Sep 2016 (2.4%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay - nominal)	Aug-Oct 2016	2.6%	Jun-Aug 2015 (2.8%)	Jul-Sep 2016 (2.4%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Vacancies level	Sep-Nov 2016	748,000	Aug-Oct 2016 (755,000)	May-Jul 2016 (745,000)	Apr-Jun 2001

# Index of Tables

The table below provides an index of the tables appearing in this Statistical Bulletin and it shows how these table numbers match up with the table numbers in the Excel spreadsheets which are available on the website at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/uklabourmarket/december2016/relateddata>

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<b>EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS</b>		
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4	Public and private sector employment	<a href="#">Table EMP02</a>
4(1)	Public sector employment by industry	<a href="#">Table EMP03</a>
5	Workforce jobs summary	<a href="#">Table JOBS01</a>
6 (**)	Workforce jobs by industry	<a href="#">Table JOBS02</a>
7	Actual weekly hours worked	<a href="#">Table HOUR01 SA</a>
7(1)	Usual weekly hours worked	<a href="#">Table HOUR02 SA</a>
8	Employment by country of birth and nationality	<a href="#">Table EMP06</a>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>		
9	Unemployment by age and duration	<a href="#">Table UNEM01 SA</a>
<b>CLAIMANT COUNT &amp; BENEFITS</b>		
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21	Vacancies by size of business	<a href="#">Table VACS03</a>
21(1)	Vacancies and unemployment	<a href="#">Table VACS01</a>
22	Vacancies by industry	<a href="#">Table VACS02</a>
<b>REDUNDANCIES</b>		
23	Redundancies levels and rates	<a href="#">Table RED01 SA</a>
24 (***)	Redundancies by industry	<a href="#">Table RED02</a>
<b>REGIONAL SUMMARY</b>		
25	Regional labour market summary	<a href="#">Table A07</a>

(\*) Tables 2 and 12 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file have been amalgamated into one spreadsheet (Table A05 SA).

(\*\*) Table JOBS02 provides more detail than Table 6 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file.

(\*\*\*) Table RED02 provides more detail than Table 24 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file.

The following symbols are used in the tables: p provisional, r revised, .. Not available, \* grossed up total less than 9,500.

The four-character identification codes appearing in the tables are the ONS references for the data series appearing in the Labour Market Statistics dataset which is available on the website at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/labourmarketstatistics>

# SUMMARY

## 1 Summary of headline LFS<sup>1</sup> indicators

United Kingdom (thousands)  
seasonally adjusted

	LFS household population <sup>1</sup>		Headline indicators					
			Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	Level	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>4</sup>
			MGSL	LF2O	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 & over
<b>People</b>								
Aug-Oct 2014	51,773	40,706	30,838	73.0	1,956	6.0	9,067	22.3
Aug-Oct 2015	52,173	40,905	31,420	73.9	1,718	5.2	8,964	21.9
Nov-Jan 2016	52,264	40,944	31,538	74.1	1,691	5.1	8,933	21.8
Feb-Apr 2016	52,354	40,983	31,594	74.2	1,671	5.0	8,924	21.8
May-Jul 2016	52,445	41,022	31,767	74.5	1,632	4.9	8,832	21.5
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>52,526</b>	<b>41,054</b>	<b>31,762</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>8,907</b>	<b>21.7</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>-6</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-16</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>		<i>-1.0</i>		<i>0.9</i>	
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-103</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-56</i>	<i>-0.2</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.1</i>		<i>-6.0</i>		<i>-0.6</i>	
<b>Men</b>								
Aug-Oct 2014	25,244	20,194	16,392	77.8	1,090	6.2	3,400	16.8
Aug-Oct 2015	25,469	20,309	16,753	79.0	941	5.3	3,341	16.5
Nov-Jan 2016	25,520	20,332	16,837	79.2	923	5.2	3,324	16.3
Feb-Apr 2016	25,570	20,355	16,866	79.3	892	5.0	3,330	16.4
May-Jul 2016	25,621	20,378	16,915	79.4	901	5.1	3,312	16.3
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>25,666</b>	<b>20,397</b>	<b>16,866</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>16.6</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>-49</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-13</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>0.4</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.3</i>		<i>-1.4</i>		<i>2.3</i>	
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-53</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.7</i>		<i>-5.6</i>		<i>1.5</i>	
<b>Women</b>								
Aug-Oct 2014	26,529	20,513	14,446	68.2	866	5.7	5,667	27.6
Aug-Oct 2015	26,704	20,596	14,667	69.0	777	5.0	5,623	27.3
Nov-Jan 2016	26,744	20,612	14,701	69.1	767	5.0	5,609	27.2
Feb-Apr 2016	26,784	20,628	14,728	69.2	779	5.0	5,593	27.1
May-Jul 2016	26,824	20,644	14,852	69.8	731	4.7	5,520	26.7
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>26,860</b>	<b>20,657</b>	<b>14,895</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5,518</b>	<b>26.7</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-4</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>0.0</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>		<i>-0.5</i>		<i>0.0</i>	
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-49</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-105</i>	<i>-0.6</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.6</i>		<i>-6.4</i>		<i>-1.9</i>	

Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk

1. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a survey of the population of private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.
2. The headline employment rate is the number of people aged 16 to 64 in employment divided by the population aged 16 to 64.
3. The headline unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people (aged 16+) divided by the economically active population (aged 16+). The economically active population is defined as those in employment plus those who are unemployed.
4. The headline inactivity rate is the number of people aged 16 to 64 divided by the population aged 16-64.

### Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity rates

The headline employment and inactivity rates are based on the population aged 16 to 64 but the headline unemployment rate is based on the economically active population aged 16 and over. The employment and inactivity rates for those aged 16 and over are affected by the inclusion of the retired population in the denominators and are therefore less meaningful than the rates for those aged from 16 to 64. However, for the unemployment rate for those aged 16 and over, no such effect occurs as the denominator for the unemployment rate is the economically active population which only includes people in work or actively seeking and able to work.

### Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity levels

The headline employment and unemployment levels are for those aged 16 and over; they measure all people in work or actively seeking and able to work. However, the headline inactivity level is for those aged 16 to 64. The inactivity rate for those aged 16 and over is less meaningful as it includes elderly people who have retired from the labour force.

# SUMMARY

## 2(1) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 16 and over											
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	MGRZ	MGSR	MGSC	MGSX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
Aug-Oct 2014	30,838	59.6	1,956	6.0	18,979	36.7	29,703	73.0	1,936	6.1	9,067	22.3
Aug-Oct 2015	31,420	60.2	1,718	5.2	19,035	36.5	30,244	73.9	1,698	5.3	8,964	21.9
Nov-Jan 2016	31,538	60.3	1,691	5.1	19,035	36.4	30,339	74.1	1,672	5.2	8,933	21.8
Feb-Apr 2016	31,594	60.3	1,671	5.0	19,090	36.5	30,410	74.2	1,649	5.1	8,924	21.8
May-Jul 2016	31,767	60.6	1,632	4.9	19,045	36.3	30,577	74.5	1,613	5.0	8,832	21.5
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>31,762</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>19,149</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>30,548</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>8,907</b>	<b>21.7</b>
Change on quarter	-6	-0.1	-16	0.0	104	0.1	-29	-0.1	-14	0.0	76	0.2
Change %	0.0		-1.0		0.5		-0.1		-0.9		0.9	
Change on year	342	0.2	-103	-0.3	114	0.0	304	0.5	-99	-0.3	-56	-0.2
Change %	1.1		-6.0		0.6		1.0		-5.8		-0.6	
<b>Men</b>	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
Aug-Oct 2014	16,392	64.9	1,090	6.2	7,761	30.7	15,718	77.8	1,076	6.4	3,400	16.8
Aug-Oct 2015	16,753	65.8	941	5.3	7,774	30.5	16,040	79.0	928	5.5	3,341	16.5
Nov-Jan 2016	16,837	66.0	923	5.2	7,759	30.4	16,095	79.2	913	5.4	3,324	16.3
Feb-Apr 2016	16,866	66.0	892	5.0	7,812	30.6	16,143	79.3	882	5.2	3,330	16.4
May-Jul 2016	16,915	66.0	901	5.1	7,805	30.5	16,174	79.4	892	5.2	3,312	16.3
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>16,866</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7,912</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>16,127</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>16.6</b>
Change on quarter	-49	-0.3	-13	-0.1	107	0.4	-46	-0.3	-12	-0.1	78	0.4
Change %	-0.3		-1.4		1.4		-0.3		-1.3		2.3	
Change on year	113	-0.1	-53	-0.3	138	0.3	88	0.1	-48	-0.3	49	0.2
Change %	0.7		-5.6		1.8		0.5		-5.2		1.5	
<b>Women</b>	MGSB	MGST	MGSE	MGSZ	MGSK	YBTE	LF2H	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
Aug-Oct 2014	14,446	54.5	866	5.7	11,218	42.3	13,985	68.2	861	5.8	5,667	27.6
Aug-Oct 2015	14,667	54.9	777	5.0	11,261	42.2	14,204	69.0	769	5.1	5,623	27.3
Nov-Jan 2016	14,701	55.0	767	5.0	11,276	42.2	14,244	69.1	759	5.1	5,609	27.2
Feb-Apr 2016	14,728	55.0	779	5.0	11,277	42.1	14,267	69.2	767	5.1	5,593	27.1
May-Jul 2016	14,852	55.4	731	4.7	11,240	41.9	14,404	69.8	721	4.8	5,520	26.7
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>14,895</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>11,237</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>14,421</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5,518</b>	<b>26.7</b>
Change on quarter	43	0.1	-4	0.0	-4	-0.1	17	0.0	-2	0.0	-2	0.0
Change %	0.3		-0.5		0.0		0.1		-0.3		0.0	
Change on year	229	0.5	-49	-0.4	-24	-0.3	217	0.8	-51	-0.4	-105	-0.6
Change %	1.6		-6.4		-0.2		1.5		-6.6		-1.9	
	Aged 16-17						Aged 18-24					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	YBTO	YBUA	YBVH	YBVK	YCAS	LWEX	YBTR	YBUD	YBVN	YBVQ	YCAV	LWFA
Aug-Oct 2014	323	21.6	157	32.6	1,017	68.0	3,471	59.9	601	14.8	1,720	29.7
Aug-Oct 2015	377	25.6	122	24.4	975	66.1	3,605	62.3	503	12.2	1,682	29.1
Nov-Jan 2016	361	24.6	134	27.1	973	66.3	3,621	62.7	498	12.1	1,657	28.7
Feb-Apr 2016	357	24.5	137	27.7	967	66.2	3,593	62.4	484	11.9	1,685	29.2
May-Jul 2016	351	24.1	140	28.5	963	66.3	3,593	62.5	482	11.8	1,673	29.1
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>3,581</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>1,687</b>	<b>29.4</b>
Change on quarter	-22	-1.4	-18	-1.4	30	2.5	-11	0.0	-17	-0.3	13	0.3
Change %	-6.2		-12.5		3.1		-0.3		-3.5		0.8	
Change on year	-48	-2.8	1	2.7	19	2.6	-24	0.2	-38	-0.8	5	0.4
Change %	-12.8		0.5		1.9		-0.7		-7.6		0.3	
<b>Men</b>	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
Aug-Oct 2014	139	18.1	76	35.3	552	72.0	1,789	60.9	359	16.7	788	26.8
Aug-Oct 2015	170	22.6	71	29.4	513	68.0	1,881	63.9	283	13.1	778	26.5
Nov-Jan 2016	166	22.2	72	30.3	512	68.2	1,872	63.7	287	13.3	778	26.5
Feb-Apr 2016	169	22.6	71	29.6	508	68.0	1,861	63.5	273	12.8	796	27.2
May-Jul 2016	157	21.1	81	34.0	507	68.0	1,831	62.6	294	13.8	799	27.3
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>27.9</b>
Change on quarter	-12	-1.4	-18	-3.7	25	3.8	-17	-0.5	-4	0.0	15	0.6
Change %	-7.5		-21.9		4.9		-0.9		-1.2		1.9	
Change on year	-25	-2.9	-8	0.8	18	3.8	-67	-1.8	8	0.7	36	1.4
Change %	-14.5		-11.0		3.5		-3.5		2.8		4.6	
<b>Women</b>	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAZ	LWFC
Aug-Oct 2014	184	25.2	81	30.5	466	63.7	1,681	58.9	241	12.5	932	32.6
Aug-Oct 2015	207	28.8	51	19.6	462	64.2	1,724	60.5	220	11.3	904	31.7
Nov-Jan 2016	194	27.1	62	24.1	460	64.3	1,749	61.6	211	10.8	880	31.0
Feb-Apr 2016	188	26.5	66	25.9	458	64.3	1,731	61.1	211	10.9	889	31.4
May-Jul 2016	194	27.3	59	23.3	457	64.4	1,761	62.4	188	9.6	874	31.0
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>31.0</b>
Change on quarter	-10	-1.3	0	1.0	6	1.2	5	0.4	-13	-0.6	-2	0.0
Change %	-5.2		0.4		1.2		0.3		-7.1		-0.2	
Change on year	-24	-2.8	8	4.7	1	1.4	43	2.3	-46	-2.4	-31	-0.7
Change %	-11.4		16.7		0.2		2.5		-20.9		-3.5	

Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk

# SUMMARY

## 2(2) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 25-34						Aged 35-49					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAV	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
Aug-Oct 2014	7,012	80.7	399	5.4	1,273	14.7	10,794	83.3	463	4.1	1,695	13.1
Aug-Oct 2015	7,146	81.4	373	5.0	1,256	14.3	10,737	83.3	388	3.5	1,766	13.7
Nov-Jan 2016	7,191	81.7	379	5.0	1,229	14.0	10,752	83.5	360	3.2	1,764	13.7
Feb-Apr 2016	7,228	81.9	353	4.7	1,242	14.1	10,739	83.5	358	3.2	1,764	13.7
May-Jul 2016	7,286	82.4	326	4.3	1,234	13.9	10,772	83.9	361	3.2	1,712	13.3
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>7,284</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>10,727</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>13.5</b>
Change on quarter	-3	-0.2	14	0.2	10	0.1	-45	-0.2	9	0.1	20	0.2
Change %	0.0		4.2		0.8		-0.4		2.4		1.1	
Change on year	137	0.7	-33	-0.5	-12	-0.3	-9	0.3	-18	-0.2	-34	-0.2
Change %	1.9		-8.8		-1.0		-0.1		-4.6		-1.9	
<b>Men</b>	YBTU	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
Aug-Oct 2014	3,773	87.6	216	5.4	319	7.4	5,698	89.2	230	3.9	462	7.2
Aug-Oct 2015	3,862	88.4	200	4.9	306	7.0	5,680	89.3	187	3.2	494	7.8
Nov-Jan 2016	3,910	89.2	192	4.7	281	6.4	5,694	89.6	175	3.0	487	7.7
Feb-Apr 2016	3,942	89.6	168	4.1	288	6.6	5,674	89.4	179	3.1	495	7.8
May-Jul 2016	3,971	90.0	154	3.7	289	6.5	5,695	89.8	178	3.0	466	7.4
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>3,947</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5,666</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Change on quarter	-24	-0.8	16	0.4	21	0.5	-30	-0.3	0	0.0	21	0.3
Change %	-0.6		10.2		7.4		-0.5		0.0		4.4	
Change on year	85	0.7	-30	-0.8	4	0.0	-15	0.2	-9	-0.1	-7	-0.1
Change %	2.2		-15.0		1.4		-0.3		-4.8		-1.4	
<b>Women</b>	YBTW	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCBA	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
Aug-Oct 2014	3,239	74.0	183	5.3	954	21.8	5,096	77.7	233	4.4	1,233	18.8
Aug-Oct 2015	3,284	74.5	173	5.0	950	21.6	5,056	77.4	200	3.8	1,272	19.5
Nov-Jan 2016	3,281	74.3	187	5.4	948	21.5	5,058	77.6	185	3.5	1,277	19.6
Feb-Apr 2016	3,286	74.3	184	5.3	954	21.6	5,065	77.8	179	3.4	1,269	19.5
May-Jul 2016	3,316	74.8	172	4.9	945	21.3	5,077	78.0	183	3.5	1,246	19.1
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>3,337</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>5,062</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>19.2</b>
Change on quarter	21	0.3	-2	-0.1	-11	-0.3	-15	-0.1	9	0.2	-1	0.0
Change %	0.6		-1.1		-1.2		-0.3		4.7		-0.1	
Change on year	52	0.6	-3	-0.1	-17	-0.5	6	0.5	-9	-0.2	-28	-0.3
Change %	1.6		-1.5		-1.7		0.1		-4.3		-2.2	
	Aged 50-64						Age 65+					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	LF26	LF2U	LF28	LF2E	LF2A	LF2W	LFK4	LFK6	K5HU	K5HW	LFL4	LFL6
Aug-Oct 2014	8,104	68.8	317	3.8	3,361	28.5	1,135	10.3	20	1.7	9,912	89.6
Aug-Oct 2015	8,379	70.0	313	3.6	3,285	27.4	1,176	10.4	20	1.7	10,071	89.4
Nov-Jan 2016	8,415	70.0	302	3.5	3,311	27.5	1,199	10.6	18	1.5	10,102	89.2
Feb-Apr 2016	8,494	70.3	318	3.6	3,266	27.0	1,183	10.4	22	1.8	10,166	89.4
May-Jul 2016	8,575	70.7	304	3.4	3,249	26.8	1,190	10.4	19	1.6	10,214	89.4
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>8,627</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3,252</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>10,242</b>	<b>89.3</b>
Change on quarter	52	0.1	-2	0.0	3	-0.1	23	0.2	-2	-0.2	28	-0.1
Change %	0.6		-0.7		0.1		2.0		-10.7		0.3	
Change on year	248	0.9	-11	-0.2	-33	-0.7	37	0.1	-3	-0.3	170	-0.1
Change %	3.0		-3.6		-1.0		3.2		-16.7		1.7	
<b>Men</b>	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
Aug-Oct 2014	4,319	74.6	194	4.3	1,279	22.1	674	13.4	14	2.1	4,361	86.4
Aug-Oct 2015	4,446	75.6	188	4.1	1,250	21.2	714	13.8	13	1.7	4,434	85.9
Nov-Jan 2016	4,453	75.4	188	4.0	1,266	21.4	742	14.3	10	1.3	4,436	85.5
Feb-Apr 2016	4,497	75.8	190	4.1	1,243	21.0	723	13.9	10	1.4	4,482	85.9
May-Jul 2016	4,519	75.9	185	3.9	1,251	21.0	742	14.1	*	*	4,493	85.7
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>4,555</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>14.0</b>	*	*	<b>4,523</b>	<b>85.8</b>
Change on quarter	36	0.3	-6	-0.2	-4	-0.2	-3	-0.1	*	*	30	0.1
Change %	0.8		-3.3		-0.3		-0.4		*	*	0.7	
Change on year	109	0.6	-9	-0.3	-3	-0.4	25	0.2	*	*	89	-0.1
Change %	2.4		-5.0		-0.2		3.6		*	*	2.0	
<b>Women</b>	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
Aug-Oct 2014	3,785	63.2	123	3.1	2,082	34.8	460	7.7	*	*	5,551	92.3
Aug-Oct 2015	3,933	64.5	125	3.1	2,035	33.4	462	7.6	*	*	5,638	92.3
Nov-Jan 2016	3,961	64.7	114	2.8	2,044	33.4	457	7.5	*	*	5,666	92.4
Feb-Apr 2016	3,996	65.0	127	3.1	2,023	32.9	460	7.5	12	2.5	5,684	92.3
May-Jul 2016	4,056	65.7	119	2.9	1,998	32.4	448	7.3	10	2.3	5,721	92.6
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>4,072</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>7.7</b>	*	*	<b>5,719</b>	<b>92.2</b>
Change on quarter	16	0.0	4	0.1	7	0.0	26	0.4	*	*	-2	-0.4
Change %	0.4		3.4		0.3		5.8		*	*	0.0	
Change on year	139	1.1	-2	-0.1	-30	-1.1	12	0.1	*	*	81	-0.1
Change %	3.5		-1.5		-1.5		2.6		*	*	1.4	

Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 3 Full-time, part-time & temporary workers

United Kingdom (thousands of people aged 16 and over), seasonally adjusted

People	All in employment					Full-time and part-time workers <sup>1</sup>						
	Total	Employees	Self employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training & employment programmes <sup>2</sup>	Total people working full-time	Total people working part-time	Employees working full-time	Employees working part-time	Self-employed people working full-time	Self-employed people working part-time	Total workers with second jobs
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRW	MGRU	MGRV	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
Aug-Oct 2014	30,838	26,061	4,541	118	117	22,571	8,267	19,244	6,817	3,258	1,284	1,208
Aug-Oct 2015	31,420	26,611	4,625	87	97	22,967	8,453	19,643	6,968	3,262	1,364	1,162
Nov-Jan 2016	31,538	26,688	4,655	98	97	23,033	8,505	19,678	7,010	3,293	1,362	1,131
Feb-Apr 2016	31,594	26,692	4,698	106	98	23,096	8,498	19,683	7,009	3,352	1,345	1,119
May-Jul 2016	31,767	26,821	4,756	110	81	23,253	8,514	19,796	7,025	3,399	1,357	1,130
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>31,762</b>	<b>26,815</b>	<b>4,754</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>23,202</b>	<b>8,560</b>	<b>19,791</b>	<b>7,024</b>	<b>3,344</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>1,133</b>
Change on quarter	-6	-6	-2	14	-12	-51	46	-5	-1	-55	53	3
Change %	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	-15.4	-0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	-1.6	3.9	0.3
Change on year	342	204	129	37	-29	235	107	148	56	83	46	-29
Change %	1.1	0.8	2.8	42.5	-29.4	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.8	2.5	3.4	-2.5
<b>Men</b>	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX
Aug-Oct 2014	16,392	13,172	3,101	53	66	14,253	2,139	11,633	1,539	2,578	523	520
Aug-Oct 2015	16,753	13,515	3,141	41	56	14,503	2,251	11,893	1,622	2,566	575	492
Nov-Jan 2016	16,837	13,573	3,163	47	53	14,557	2,280	11,923	1,650	2,596	567	501
Feb-Apr 2016	16,866	13,549	3,214	50	53	14,629	2,237	11,931	1,617	2,663	551	478
May-Jul 2016	16,915	13,601	3,217	50	48	14,676	2,239	11,973	1,628	2,668	549	475
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>16,866</b>	<b>13,593</b>	<b>3,173</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>14,569</b>	<b>2,298</b>	<b>11,938</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>2,591</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>493</b>
Change on quarter	-49	-7	-44	9	-7	-107	58	-35	27	-78	33	18
Change %	-0.3	-0.1	-1.4	18.4	-13.9	-0.7	2.6	-0.3	1.7	-2.9	6.1	3.9
Change on year	113	78	33	17	-15	66	47	45	33	25	8	2
Change %	0.7	0.6	1.0	41.7	-27.0	0.5	2.1	0.4	2.0	1.0	1.3	0.3
<b>Women</b>	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
Aug-Oct 2014	14,446	12,889	1,441	65	51	8,318	6,128	7,610	5,279	680	761	687
Aug-Oct 2015	14,667	13,096	1,485	45	41	8,464	6,202	7,750	5,345	696	789	671
Nov-Jan 2016	14,701	13,115	1,492	51	44	8,476	6,225	7,755	5,360	697	795	630
Feb-Apr 2016	14,728	13,144	1,483	56	44	8,467	6,261	7,752	5,392	689	794	641
May-Jul 2016	14,852	13,220	1,539	60	33	8,577	6,275	7,823	5,397	731	808	656
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>14,895</b>	<b>13,222</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8,633</b>	<b>6,262</b>	<b>7,853</b>	<b>5,369</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>640</b>
Change on quarter	43	2	42	5	-6	56	-13	30	-28	22	20	-16
Change %	0.3	0.0	2.8	8.6	-17.5	0.7	-0.2	0.4	-0.5	3.1	2.5	-2.4
Change on year	229	126	96	20	-13	169	60	103	23	58	39	-30
Change %	1.6	1.0	6.5	43.2	-32.8	2.0	1.0	1.3	0.4	8.3	4.9	-4.5

People	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)						Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) <sup>3</sup>								
	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 <sup>4</sup>	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	YCCB	YCCF	YCCI	YCCJ	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCCD	YCDG	YCDJ		
Aug-Oct 2014	1,691	6.5	572	33.8	423	120	576	8,101	1,318	16.3	5,571	175	990		
Aug-Oct 2015	1,651	6.2	579	35.1	407	116	549	8,331	1,289	15.5	5,680	220	1,096		
Nov-Jan 2016	1,656	6.2	555	33.5	404	140	557	8,373	1,212	14.5	5,755	238	1,110		
Feb-Apr 2016	1,636	6.1	540	33.0	426	126	544	8,355	1,191	14.3	5,767	237	1,097		
May-Jul 2016	1,662	6.2	528	31.7	436	134	564	8,382	1,155	13.8	5,857	246	1,075		
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>8,434</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>5,914</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1,063</b>		
Change on quarter	-46	-0.2	-34	-1.2	-10	-10	9	52	5	0.0	57	7	-13		
Change %	-2.8	-0.2	-6.4	-2.4	-2.4	-7.4	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.0	2.9	-1.2		
Change on year	-35	-0.2	-85	-4.5	19	7	23	103	-129	-1.7	233	32	-33		
Change %	-2.1	-0.2	-14.7	4.8	6.3	4.3	1.2	-10.0	4.1	14.7	4.1	14.7	-3.0		
<b>Men</b>	YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK		
Aug-Oct 2014	805	6.1	291	36.2	186	65	263	2,062	572	27.7	984	77	410		
Aug-Oct 2015	784	5.8	309	39.4	182	45	248	2,197	569	25.9	1,056	89	468		
Nov-Jan 2016	772	5.7	288	37.3	182	63	238	2,217	538	24.3	1,084	101	475		
Feb-Apr 2016	770	5.7	275	35.7	184	66	245	2,168	528	24.3	1,040	98	478		
May-Jul 2016	785	5.8	276	35.1	182	75	251	2,177	516	23.7	1,103	96	442		
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>2,237</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>442</b>		
Change on quarter	-40	-0.3	-21	-1.0	-11	-15	8	61	6	-0.4	53	9	0		
Change %	-5.1	-0.3	-7.8	-2.4	-5.9	-20.4	3.0	2.8	1.1	0.0	4.8	9.3	0.0		
Change on year	-40	-0.3	-55	-5.3	-11	15	11	40	-47	-2.6	100	16	-26		
Change %	-5.1	-0.3	-17.8	-5.8	-5.8	34.0	4.2	1.8	-8.3	9.5	17.9	17.9	-5.6		
<b>Women</b>	YCCB	YCCE	YCCH	YCCK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCT	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL		
Aug-Oct 2014	886	6.9	281	31.7	237	56	312	6,040	746	12.3	4,586	99	581		
Aug-Oct 2015	866	6.6	269	31.1	224	72	301	6,134	720	11.7	4,624	131	627		
Nov-Jan 2016	885	6.7	267	30.1	222	77	320	6,156	673	10.9	4,671	137	634		
Feb-Apr 2016	866	6.6	265	30.6	242	60	299	6,187	663	10.7	4,727	140	620		
May-Jul 2016	877	6.6	252	28.7	254	58	313	6,205	639	10.3	4,754	150	633		
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>6,197</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>4,757</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>621</b>		
Change on quarter	-6	0.0	-13	-1.3	0	5	1	-9	0	0.0	3	-2	-13		
Change %	-0.7	0.0	-5.0	-3.6	0.2	9.3	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-1.2	-2.0		
Change on year	5	0.0	-30	-3.6	30	-8	13	62	-81	-1.4	133	17	-7		
Change %	0.6	0.0	-11.2	-3.6	13.4	-11.1	4.3	1.0	-11.3	2.9	12.6	12.6	-1.1		

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. The split between full-time and part-time employment is based on respondents' self-classification.

Labour market statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk

2. This series does not include all people on these programmes; it only includes those engaging in any form of work, work experience or work-related training.

3. These series cover Employees and Self-employed only. These series include some temporary employees recorded in columns 13 to 19.

4. The total includes those who did not give a reason for working part-time and it therefore does not equal the sum of columns 21, 23, 24 and 25.

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 4 Public and private sector employment

United Kingdom (thousands of people aged 16 and over), seasonally adjusted

	Public sector		Private sector <sup>1</sup>		Total employment <sup>2</sup>	Public sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)		Private sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)		
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)		(000s)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9
	G7AU	G9BZ	G7K5	G9C2	G7GO	MFY7	MFY9	MFZ2	MFY5	
Sep 14 (r)	5,512	17.9	25,326	82.1	30,838	5,245	17.0	25,593	83.0	
Dec 14 (r)	5,494	17.7	25,509	82.3	31,003	5,239	16.9	25,764	83.1	
Mar 15 (r)	5,473	17.6	25,660	82.4	31,133	5,228	16.8	25,905	83.2	
Jun 15 (r)	5,449	17.5	25,759	82.5	31,208	5,216	16.7	25,992	83.3	
Sep 15 (r)	5,452	17.4	25,968	82.6	31,420	5,201	16.6	26,219	83.4	
Dec 15 (r)	5,443	17.3	26,095	82.7	31,538	5,203	16.5	26,335	83.5	
Mar 16 (r)	5,445	17.2	26,149	82.8	31,594	5,203	16.5	26,391	83.5	
Jun 16 (r)	5,430	17.1	26,337	82.9	31,767	5,201	16.4	26,566	83.6	
<b>Sep 16</b>	<b>5,442</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>26,320</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>31,762</b>	<b>5,203</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>26,559</b>	<b>83.6</b>	
Change on quarter	12	0.0	-17	0.0	-6	2	0.0	-7	0.0	
Change %	0.2		-0.1		0.0	0.0		0.0		
Change on year	-10	-0.3	352	0.3	342	2	-0.2	340	0.2	
Change %	-0.2		1.4		1.1	0.0		1.3		

Enquiries 01633 456776

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) and returns from public sector organisations  
See footnotes under table 4(1)

### 4(1) Public sector employment by industry

United Kingdom (thousands of people aged 16 and over), seasonally adjusted

	Construction	HM Forces <sup>3</sup>	Police (including civilians)	Public administration	Of which: Civil Service <sup>4</sup>	Education	National Health Service	Other health and social work	Other (including financial corporations)	Total public sector employment <sup>5</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	G7ER	G7EU	G7EX	G7F2	G7D6	G7F5	G7FG	G7FJ	G7FM	G7AU
Sep 14 (r)	39	163	256	1,053	435	1,514	1,534	305	639	5,512
Dec 14 (r)	38	162	255	1,045	433	1,520	1,538	301	636	5,494
Mar 15 (r)	36	161	255	1,034	434	1,516	1,545	295	630	5,473
Jun 15 (r)	35	159	254	1,020	425	1,518	1,551	291	627	5,449
Sep 15 (r)	34	159	252	1,016	419	1,515	1,558	286	624	5,452
Dec 15 (r)	34	159	250	1,015	417	1,517	1,567	283	621	5,443
Mar 16 (r)	35	158	248	1,010	419	1,519	1,574	278	624	5,445
Jun 16 (r)	34	158	246	1,003	416	1,520	1,584	276	613	5,430
<b>Sep 16</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>5,442</b>
Change on quarter	-1	0	-1	-1	0	5	6	-7	0	12
Change %	-2.9	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	-2.5	0.0	0.2
Change on year	-1	-1	-7	-14	-3	10	32	-17	-11	-10
Change %	-2.9	-0.6	-2.8	-1.4	-0.7	0.7	2.1	-5.9	-1.8	-0.2

Enquiries 01633 456776

Source: returns from public sector organisations

**Explanatory Note: The public and private sector employment series have been affected by a number of major reclassifications where bodies employing large numbers of people have moved between the public and private sectors. These major reclassifications are as follows:**

Further Education corporations and Sixth Form College corporations in England are included in the private sector from June 2012 but in the public sector for earlier time periods.

Royal Mail plc is included in the private sector from December 2013 but in the public sector for earlier time periods.

Lloyds Banking Group plc is included in the public sector from December 2008 to December 2013 but in the private sector for earlier and later time periods.

Royal Bank of Scotland plc is included in the public sector from December 2008 but in the private sector for earlier time periods.

Network Rail is included in the private sector before December 2002. From December 2002 onwards it is included in the public sector (except for the period from June 2003 to March 2004, when it is included in the private sector).

Northern Rock is included in the public sector from December 2007 until December 2011 but in the private sector for earlier and later time periods.

Bradford and Bingley is included in the public sector from September 2008 but in the private sector for earlier time periods.

Welsh Further Education colleges are included in the private sector from March 2015 but in the public sector for earlier time periods.

English Housing Associations are included in the public sector from September 2008 but in the private sector for earlier time periods.

The series shown at Table 4 (in columns 6 to 9) for public and private sector employment excluding the effects of major reclassifications show all of the above mentioned bodies included in the private sector for all time periods and excluded from the public sector for all time periods. When using figures from this table, the latest estimate of the number of people employed in the public and private sectors should be taken from columns 1 and 3 respectively. However the quarterly and annual changes in employment shown in these columns are affected by reclassifications. Figures from columns 6 and 8 should be used for assessments of the recent underlying changes in public and private sector employment. The changes in employment shown in these columns are measured on a consistent basis to remove the effect of major reclassifications. The quarterly movements between June and September 2016 are not affected by major reclassifications. However the quarterly changes for the series shown in columns 6 and 8 differ slightly from those in columns 1 and 3 because the series are separately seasonally adjusted.

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

2. LFS employment data for March refer to February-April, June refers to May-July, September refers to August-October and December refers to November-January.

3. This series excludes locally engaged staff stationed outside the United Kingdom.

4. This series excludes the Northern Ireland Civil Service.

5. This series may not exactly equal the sum of the components because each component is independently seasonally adjusted.

More detailed estimates are available in the Public Sector Employment Statistical Bulletin at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/publicsectorpersonnel/bulletins/publicsectoremployment/latest>

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 5 Workforce jobs

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs <sup>1</sup>	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees <sup>1</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Sep 14 (r)	33,550	28,782	4,526	163	79
Dec 14 (r)	33,652	28,947	4,478	161	66
Mar 15 (r)	33,814	29,209	4,377	161	68
Jun 15 (r)	33,878	29,261	4,385	159	72
Sep 15 (r)	34,060	29,380	4,461	159	59
Dec 15 (r)	34,092	29,460	4,419	159	54
Mar 16 (r)	34,368	29,711	4,431	158	67
Jun 16 (r)	34,530	29,793	4,523	158	56
<b>Sep 16 (p)</b>	<b>34,588</b>	<b>29,882</b>	<b>4,499</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>49</b>
Change on quarter	58	89	-24	0	-7
Change %	0.2	0.3	-0.5	0.2	-13.0
Change on year	529	502	38	-1	-10
Change %	1.6	1.7	0.9	-0.9	-17.2

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5

See footnotes under table 6

## 6 Workforce jobs by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All jobs	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication
	A-T	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Sep 14 (r)	33,550	421	67	2,640	122	195	2,133	4,959	1,534	2,197	1,361
Dec 14 (r)	33,652	406	70	2,626	125	194	2,155	4,977	1,558	2,204	1,359
Mar 15 (r)	33,814	371	75	2,653	131	194	2,143	5,035	1,546	2,217	1,390
Jun 15 (r)	33,878	368	74	2,640	133	200	2,122	5,008	1,613	2,238	1,390
Sep 15 (r)	34,060	404	67	2,618	135	200	2,183	5,019	1,615	2,265	1,382
Dec 15 (r)	34,092	399	65	2,616	140	194	2,182	5,048	1,642	2,266	1,358
Mar 16 (r)	34,368	386	62	2,641	148	199	2,225	5,074	1,669	2,262	1,386
Jun 16 (r)	34,530	370	60	2,657	146	200	2,241	5,112	1,672	2,301	1,429
<b>Sep 16 (p)</b>	<b>34,588</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2,632</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>2,206</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>1,682</b>	<b>2,326</b>	<b>1,419</b>
Change on quarter	58	17	0	-25	-5	3	-35	-6	10	26	-10
Change %	0.2	4.5	0.4	-0.9	-3.1	1.4	-1.6	-0.1	0.6	1.1	-0.7
Change on year	529	-17	-7	14	7	3	23	87	67	61	37
Change %	1.6	-4.2	-10.5	0.5	5.3	1.4	1.1	1.7	4.2	2.7	2.7

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security <sup>2</sup>	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	People employed by households etc.	Total services
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Sep 14 (r)	1,128	537	2,812	2,843	1,530	2,887	4,225	968	906	84	27,972
Dec 14 (r)	1,113	564	2,842	2,898	1,518	2,905	4,219	942	900	79	28,077
Mar 15 (r)	1,117	553	2,893	2,875	1,503	2,935	4,226	959	928	66	28,244
Jun 15 (r)	1,111	565	2,915	2,866	1,491	2,955	4,239	987	893	69	28,340
Sep 15 (r)	1,107	561	2,952	2,943	1,479	2,964	4,218	982	910	59	28,454
Dec 15 (r)	1,100	565	2,959	2,916	1,477	2,986	4,224	980	909	64	28,495
Mar 16 (r)	1,100	558	2,990	2,935	1,485	2,985	4,294	965	929	73	28,704
Jun 16 (r)	1,091	585	2,997	2,932	1,478	2,996	4,294	966	926	78	28,857
<b>Sep 16 (p)</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>3,031</b>	<b>2,921</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>4,295</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>28,960</b>
Change on quarter	4	-10	34	-12	-5	14	1	37	0	19	103
Change %	0.4	-1.7	1.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	24.2	0.4
Change on year	-12	14	79	-22	-5	47	77	20	17	38	506
Change %	-1.1	2.5	2.7	-0.8	-0.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.8	65.1	1.8

Workforce jobs enquiries 01633 456776

Sources: Employer surveys, Labour Force Survey and administrative sources

1. Workforce Jobs figures are a measure of jobs rather than people. For this reason estimates of self-employment jobs and government supported trainee jobs differ from estimates of people in self-employment and in government supported training and employment programmes shown at Table 3. The estimates for government supported trainees shown in this table exclude trainees with contracts of employment as such people are included in the estimates of employee jobs.

2. This series is not exclusively a public sector series as it includes some private sector jobs. See table 4 for estimates of public and private sector employment.

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 7 Actual weekly hours worked

United Kingdom (hours worked by people aged 16 and over), seasonally adjusted

People	Total weekly hours (millions) <sup>1,2</sup>	Average (mean) actual weekly hours worked				
		All workers <sup>1</sup>		Full-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Part-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Second Jobs
		YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Aug-Oct 2014	994.8	32.3		37.6	16.1	9.3
Aug-Oct 2015	1,006.0	32.0		37.3	16.2	9.5
Nov-Jan 2016	1,014.7	32.2		37.6	16.3	9.5
Feb-Apr 2016	1,014.8	32.1		37.6	16.1	9.4
May-Jul 2016	1,018.3	32.1		37.4	16.1	9.5
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>1,013.4</b>	<b>31.9</b>		<b>37.3</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-5.0	-0.1		-0.2	0.0	0.2
<i>Change %</i>	-0.5	-0.5		-0.5	-0.3	1.8
<i>Change on year</i>	7.3	-0.1		-0.1	-0.1	0.2
<i>Change %</i>	0.7	-0.4		-0.2	-0.7	2.2
<b>Men</b>						
	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF	
Aug-Oct 2014	602.8	36.8	39.5	16.0	9.9	
Aug-Oct 2015	610.6	36.4	39.2	16.0	9.6	
Nov-Jan 2016	616.3	36.6	39.4	16.3	10.5	
Feb-Apr 2016	617.4	36.6	39.4	16.1	10.4	
May-Jul 2016	617.6	36.5	39.3	16.2	10.2	
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>612.5</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-5.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.4	
<i>Change %</i>	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4	0.6	4.3	
<i>Change on year</i>	2.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	1.1	
<i>Change %</i>	0.3	-0.4	-0.3	2.0	11.2	
<b>Women</b>						
	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG	
Aug-Oct 2014	392.0	27.1	34.5	16.1	8.9	
Aug-Oct 2015	395.5	27.0	34.1	16.3	9.4	
Nov-Jan 2016	398.5	27.1	34.4	16.4	8.7	
Feb-Apr 2016	397.4	27.0	34.4	16.1	8.7	
May-Jul 2016	400.7	27.0	34.3	16.1	9.0	
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>400.8</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	
<i>Change on quarter</i>	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	
<i>Change %</i>	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	
<i>Change on year</i>	5.4	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.5	
<i>Change %</i>	1.4	-0.2	0.2	-1.6	-4.9	

Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk

1. Main and second job.

2. Total actual weekly hours worked including paid and unpaid overtime.

3. Main job only. The split between full-time and part-time employment is based on respondents' self-classification.

## 7(1) Usual weekly hours of work<sup>1</sup>

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
<b>Aug-Oct 2015</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	1.0	2.2	1.2	0.8	1.5	3.5	1.8	7.1
6 up to 15 hours	6.4	3.6	9.7	6.0	3.3	8.9	8.5	4.8	16.4
16 up to 30 hours	20.1	10.2	31.3	19.6	8.7	30.9	22.4	16.6	34.6
31 up to 45 hours	52.1	57.4	46.1	54.7	60.9	48.3	37.6	42.6	27.1
Over 45 hours	19.8	27.8	10.7	18.5	26.4	10.3	27.9	34.1	14.8
Total (thousands)	31,420	16,753	14,667	26,611	13,515	13,096	4,625	3,141	1,485
<b>May-Jul 2016</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.1	1.1	0.8	1.5	3.0	1.5	6.2
6 up to 15 hours	6.6	3.6	10.1	6.1	3.3	9.1	8.8	4.2	18.3
16 up to 30 hours	20.0	10.2	31.1	19.6	8.6	30.8	22.4	16.7	34.2
31 up to 45 hours	52.2	57.9	45.7	54.9	61.5	48.1	37.5	43.2	25.6
Over 45 hours	19.7	27.4	11.0	18.3	25.9	10.5	28.4	34.4	15.7
Total (thousands)	31,767	16,915	14,852	26,821	13,601	13,220	4,756	3,217	1,539
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.1	0.8	1.5	3.3	1.9	6.2
6 up to 15 hours	6.6	3.5	10.1	6.0	3.2	9.0	9.3	4.8	18.4
16 up to 30 hours	20.2	10.4	31.3	19.9	9.1	30.9	22.3	16.2	34.7
31 up to 45 hours	52.4	58.2	45.9	55.1	61.6	48.4	37.7	43.5	26.1
Over 45 hours	19.3	26.8	10.7	17.9	25.4	10.2	27.3	33.6	14.6
Total (thousands)	31,762	16,866	14,895	26,815	13,593	13,222	4,754	3,173	1,581

1. Total usual weekly hours worked by people aged 16 and over in main job including paid and unpaid overtime.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 8 Employment levels and rates by country of birth and nationality (first published on 16 November 2016)

United Kingdom (thousands of people aged 16 and over) not seasonally adjusted

				European Union (EU)				Countries not in the European Union (non-EU)							
	Total <sup>1</sup>	UK	Non UK	Of which:				Total non-EU	Africa excluding South Africa	South Africa	Australia and New Zealand	India	Pakistan and Bangladesh	USA	Rest of the world
				Total EU (EU27) <sup>2</sup>	EU14 <sup>3</sup>	EUA8 <sup>4</sup>	Romania and Bulgaria								
<b>Levels (aged 16 and over)</b>															
<b>By country of birth</b>	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	EQ4S	JJR9	JJS3	JJS5	JJS7	JJS9	JJR7	EQ4T
Jul - Sep 2014	30,920	26,148	4,766	1,821	745	852	188	2,944	663	141	136	447	325	83	1,148
Jul - Sep 2015	31,426	26,284	5,121	2,122	889	987	221	2,999	663	132	117	444	349	91	1,202
Oct - Dec 2015	31,617	26,489	5,112	2,115	890	982	215	2,997	670	134	120	430	345	95	1,203
Jan - Mar 2016	31,495	26,249	5,239	2,210	974	974	232	3,030	664	131	126	463	337	101	1,208
Apr - Jun 2016	31,661	26,254	5,402	2,332	992	1,029	276	3,070	674	139	135	441	340	98	1,242
<b>Jul - Sep 2016</b>	<b>31,880</b>	<b>26,321</b>	<b>5,552</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1,289</b>
<i>Change on year</i>	454	36	430	232	73	91	58	199	28	29	16	40	-16	15	88
<i>Change %</i>	1.4	0.1	8.4	10.9	8.2	9.2	26.2	6.6	4.2	22.0	13.8	8.9	-4.6	16.0	7.3
<b>By nationality</b>	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	EQ4W	JJS2	JJS4	JJS6	JJS8	JJT2	JJR8	EQ4X
Jul - Sep 2014	30,920	27,991	2,906	1,705	687	840	167	1,201	195	60	96	212	101	69	468
Jul - Sep 2015	31,426	28,173	3,249	2,040	847	979	203	1,210	194	47	86	200	111	80	492
Oct - Dec 2015	31,617	28,365	3,245	2,052	862	972	204	1,193	193	46	86	176	102	80	509
Jan - Mar 2016	31,495	28,153	3,337	2,146	939	962	228	1,192	188	45	83	186	107	86	497
Apr - Jun 2016	31,661	28,211	3,447	2,235	944	1,007	266	1,213	211	49	94	184	108	85	482
<b>Jul - Sep 2016</b>	<b>31,880</b>	<b>28,386</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>2,261</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>503</b>
<i>Change on year</i>	454	213	241	221	90	74	55	20	14	3	1	2	-18	7	11
<i>Change %</i>	1.4	0.8	7.4	10.9	10.6	7.6	27.2	1.6	7.3	5.7	1.6	1.1	-16.6	8.6	2.2
<b>Rates (aged 16 to 64)</b>															
<b>By country of birth</b>	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	EQ52	LFN3	LFN4	LFN5	LFN6	LFN7	LFN2	EQ53
Jul - Sep 2014	73.2	73.8	70.6	78.4	75.1	81.0	80.2	66.5	66.2	76.7	86.6	74.2	52.9	68.8	65.9
Jul - Sep 2015	74.0	74.5	72.0	80.5	76.6	84.6	80.2	67.0	65.5	79.2	86.2	72.2	55.5	78.2	66.8
Oct - Dec 2015	74.3	74.9	71.5	79.9	76.2	83.5	79.9	66.5	65.8	78.1	87.2	70.8	57.0	72.4	65.6
Jan - Mar 2016	74.0	74.6	71.2	78.7	77.5	80.8	75.8	66.5	66.9	78.3	90.3	72.8	56.5	74.5	64.1
Apr - Jun 2016	74.3	74.8	72.2	79.4	76.9	81.6	80.9	67.5	69.1	81.5	89.4	72.3	55.3	75.9	65.6
<b>Jul - Sep 2016</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>64.8</b>
<i>Change on year</i>	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.9	-1.6	2.3	0.8	4.9	1.9	1.7	3.2	-1.1	0.2	-2.1
<b>By nationality</b>	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	EQ56	LFO5	LFO6	LFO7	LFO8	LFO9	LFO4	EQ57
Jul - Sep 2014	73.2	73.6	70.5	78.2	75.0	81.2	78.9	61.7	57.1	78.7	86.1	72.2	50.6	70.3	56.9
Jul - Sep 2015	74.0	74.2	72.8	79.7	74.9	84.5	80.0	63.6	59.7	81.2	90.1	69.5	54.7	74.9	59.6
Oct - Dec 2015	74.3	74.6	72.1	79.1	74.8	83.4	78.6	62.6	58.5	78.5	89.2	67.2	54.6	68.4	59.6
Jan - Mar 2016	74.0	74.4	71.3	78.0	76.0	80.8	75.3	61.7	59.2	77.7	88.0	70.1	53.5	68.1	57.1
Apr - Jun 2016	74.3	74.6	72.3	78.4	75.0	81.5	79.3	63.1	63.0	84.1	89.2	68.3	53.4	75.2	57.6
<b>Jul - Sep 2016</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>55.9</b>
<i>Change on year</i>	0.7	0.7	-0.1	0.6	2.4	-1.5	0.8	-1.7	2.2	1.9	1.0	0.6	-5.4	0.6	-3.7

Source: Labour Force Survey  
Labour market statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk

1. The total series includes people who do not state their country of birth or nationality. The total levels series MGTM does not therefore equal the sum of the "UK" and "Non-UK" series.
2. This series consists of all 27 EU member states excluding the UK. It does not equal the sum of the EU14, EUA8, and "Romania & Bulgaria" series as it also includes Cyprus, Malta and Croatia.
3. Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.
4. Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovak Republic and Slovenia.

The estimates shown in this table relate to the number of people in employment and should not be used as a proxy for flows of foreign migrants into the UK.

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(1) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over							All aged 16-64						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>People</b>	MGSC	MG SX	YBWF	YB WG	YB WH	YB WI	YB WL	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
Aug-Oct 2014	1,956	6.0	937	334	685	35.0	377	1,936	6.1	935	333	668	34.5	371
Aug-Oct 2015	1,718	5.2	940	267	511	29.8	288	1,698	5.3	936	264	497	29.3	283
Nov-Jan 2016	1,691	5.1	951	259	481	28.4	258	1,672	5.2	941	256	475	28.4	253
Feb-Apr 2016	1,671	5.0	950	258	462	27.7	262	1,649	5.1	935	256	458	27.8	257
May-Jul 2016	1,632	4.9	956	227	449	27.5	257	1,613	5.0	945	225	443	27.4	251
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>223</b>
Change on quarter	-16	0.0	1	15	-31	-1.7	-31	-14	0.0	8	17	-38	-2.2	-28
Change %	-1.0		0.1	6.4	-7.0		-11.9	-0.9		0.8	7.4	-8.7		-11.3
Change on year	-103	-0.3	17	-26	-94	-3.9	-61	-99	-0.3	16	-23	-93	-4.0	-60
Change %	-6.0		1.8	-9.6	-18.3		-21.3	-5.8		1.7	-8.7	-18.6		-21.2
<b>Men</b>	MGSD	MG SY	MG YK	MG YM	MG YO	YB WJ	YB WM	YB SI	YB TJ	YB WP	YB WS	YB WV	YB WY	YB XB
Aug-Oct 2014	1,090	6.2	488	179	423	38.8	233	1,076	6.4	483	176	416	38.7	228
Aug-Oct 2015	941	5.3	489	144	308	32.8	186	928	5.5	484	142	303	32.6	182
Nov-Jan 2016	923	5.2	489	144	290	31.4	170	913	5.4	484	143	287	31.4	168
Feb-Apr 2016	892	5.0	464	146	283	31.7	174	882	5.2	457	145	280	31.8	172
May-Jul 2016	901	5.1	501	128	272	30.2	178	892	5.2	496	128	268	30.0	174
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>154</b>
Change on quarter	-13	-0.1	-2	0	-11	-0.8	-23	-12	-0.1	-3	1	-10	-0.7	-20
Change %	-1.4		-0.4	0.2	-4.0		-12.7	-1.3		-0.5	0.5	-3.7		-11.7
Change on year	-53	-0.3	10	-16	-47	-3.4	-31	-48	-0.3	10	-13	-45	-3.3	-28
Change %	-5.6		2.1	-11.0	-15.4		-16.5	-5.2		2.0	-9.4	-14.8		-15.4
<b>Women</b>	MGSE	MG SZ	MG YL	MG YN	MG YP	YB WK	YB WN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
Aug-Oct 2014	866	5.7	449	155	262	30.2	144	861	5.8	452	157	252	29.3	143
Aug-Oct 2015	777	5.0	451	123	203	26.1	102	769	5.1	452	123	194	25.2	101
Nov-Jan 2016	767	5.0	462	115	191	24.9	87	759	5.1	457	114	188	24.8	85
Feb-Apr 2016	779	5.0	487	113	179	23.0	88	767	5.1	478	111	178	23.2	85
May-Jul 2016	731	4.7	455	99	177	24.2	79	721	4.8	449	97	175	24.2	77
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>69</b>
Change on quarter	-4	0.0	2	14	-20	-2.7	-8	-2	0.0	10	16	-28	-3.9	-8
Change %	-0.5		0.5	14.4	-11.5		-10.2	-0.3		2.3	16.3	-16.2		-10.4
Change on year	-49	-0.4	6	-10	-46	-4.6	-31	-51	-0.4	7	-10	-48	-4.9	-32
Change %	-6.4		1.4	-7.9	-22.8		-30.1	-6.6		1.5	-7.9	-24.6		-31.7
			16-17					18-24						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
<b>People</b>	YB VH	YB VK	YB XD	YB XG	YB XJ	YB XM	YB XP	YB VN	YB VQ	YB XS	YB XV	YB XY	YB YB	YB YE
Aug-Oct 2014	157	32.6	109	32	16	10.4	*	601	14.8	308	90	203	33.7	95
Aug-Oct 2015	122	24.4	94	18	10	8.2	*	503	12.2	313	74	117	23.2	52
Nov-Jan 2016	134	27.1	98	22	14	10.4	*	498	12.1	310	78	110	22.2	43
Feb-Apr 2016	137	27.7	113	14	10	7.0	*	484	11.9	314	77	93	19.2	46
May-Jul 2016	140	28.5	109	15	15	10.7	*	482	11.8	321	69	91	18.9	43
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>39</b>
Change on quarter	-18	-1.4	-13	-3	-2	-0.1	*	-17	-0.3	-26	18	-8	-1.0	-4
Change %	-12.5		-11.7	-17.4	-13.3		*	-3.5		-8.2	25.5	-8.8		-9.7
Change on year	1	2.7	3	-5	3	2.4	*	-38	-0.8	-18	14	-33	-5.3	-13
Change %	0.5		3.1	-29.6	30.5		*	-7.6		-5.8	18.3	-28.7		-24.6
<b>Men</b>	YB VI	YB VL	YB XE	YB XH	YB XK	YB XN	YB XQ	YB VO	YB VR	YB XT	YB XW	YB XZ	YB YC	YB YF
Aug-Oct 2014	76	35.3	52	14	10	13.1	*	359	16.7	166	58	135	37.6	63
Aug-Oct 2015	71	29.4	51	13	*	*	*	283	13.1	172	35	75	26.7	36
Nov-Jan 2016	72	30.3	46	16	10	14.0	*	287	13.3	175	41	70	24.5	27
Feb-Apr 2016	71	29.6	54	*	*	*	*	273	12.8	168	44	61	22.2	29
May-Jul 2016	81	34.0	64	11	*	*	*	294	13.8	188	43	63	21.3	34
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>51</b>	*	*	*	*	<b>291</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>31</b>
Change on quarter	-18	-3.7	-13	*	*	*	*	-4	0.0	-15	12	-1	0.0	-3
Change %	-21.9		-20.4	*	*	*	*	-1.2		-7.8	27.7	-1.3		-8.5
Change on year	-8	0.8	0	*	*	*	*	8	0.7	1	20	-14	-5.4	-5
Change %	-11.0		-0.8	*	*	*	*	2.8		0.8	57.8	-18.1		-13.7
<b>Women</b>	YB VJ	YB VM	YB XF	YB XI	YB XL	YB XO	YB XR	YB VP	YB VS	YB XU	YB XX	YB YA	YB YD	YB YG
Aug-Oct 2014	81	30.5	57	18	*	*	*	241	12.5	142	31	68	28.1	32
Aug-Oct 2015	51	19.6	43	*	*	*	*	220	11.3	141	39	41	18.7	16
Nov-Jan 2016	62	24.1	52	*	*	*	*	211	10.8	135	36	40	19.0	16
Feb-Apr 2016	66	25.9	59	*	*	*	*	211	10.9	146	33	32	15.3	17
May-Jul 2016	59	23.3	46	*	*	*	*	188	9.6	133	26	29	15.3	10
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>46</b>	*	*	*	*	<b>174</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>*</b>
Change on quarter	0	1.0	0	*	*	*	*	-13	-0.6	-12	6	-7	-3.0	*
Change %	0.4		0.3	*	*	*	*	-7.1		-8.9	21.9	-25.3		*
Change on year	8	4.7	3	*	*	*	*	-46	-2.4	-20	-7	-20	-6.4	*
Change %	16.7		7.7	*	*	*	*	-20.9		-13.9	-17.4	-48.0		*

Relationship between columns: 1=3+4+5; 8=10+11+12; 15=17+18+19; 22=24+25+26.

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

Labour market statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>People</b>	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Aug-Oct 2014	862	4.6	379	166	317	36.8	174	337	3.5	142	46	149	44.3	104
Aug-Oct 2015	760	4.1	396	120	244	32.1	141	333	3.4	137	55	141	42.3	93
Nov-Jan 2016	738	4.0	401	120	218	29.5	124	320	3.2	142	40	138	43.2	86
Feb-Apr 2016	710	3.8	380	116	215	30.2	123	340	3.4	144	52	145	42.6	94
May-Jul 2016	688	3.7	382	102	204	29.7	119	323	3.2	143	40	139	43.1	92
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>78</b>
Change on quarter	22	0.1	32	4	-13	-2.8	-12	-4	-0.1	8	-5	-8	-1.9	-14
Change %	3.2		8.3	4.0	-6.6		-10.3	-1.3		5.7	-11.4	-5.6		-15.5
Change on year	-50	-0.3	17	-14	-53	-5.3	-34	-15	-0.2	15	-19	-10	-1.1	-15
Change %	-6.6		4.4	-11.9	-21.9		-24.2	-4.4		10.6	-35.3	-6.9		-16.1
<b>Men</b>	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Aug-Oct 2014	447	4.5	184	83	180	40.3	98	208	4.0	86	24	98	47.3	69
Aug-Oct 2015	387	3.9	187	60	140	36.1	89	200	3.7	78	36	87	43.2	60
Nov-Jan 2016	366	3.7	185	59	122	33.4	83	198	3.7	82	28	87	44.2	58
Feb-Apr 2016	347	3.5	168	57	123	35.3	80	201	3.7	74	35	92	45.7	63
May-Jul 2016	332	3.3	175	50	108	32.4	73	193	3.5	74	24	95	49.2	70
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>53</b>
Change on quarter	16	0.2	21	-5	0	-1.4	-2	-7	-0.1	5	-4	-8	-2.3	-17
Change %	4.7		12.0	-11.0	0.0		-3.4	-3.6		6.4	-16.1	-8.2		-23.6
Change on year	-39	-0.4	9	-16	-32	-5.1	-19	-14	-0.3	0	-15	1	3.7	-7
Change %	-10.1		4.7	-26.5	-22.9		-21.1	-7.1		0.5	-43.1	1.0		-11.5
<b>Women</b>	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYY	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Aug-Oct 2014	416	4.7	194	84	137	33.0	76	128	2.9	56	22	51	39.5	35
Aug-Oct 2015	373	4.3	209	60	104	27.9	52	133	2.9	59	19	54	41.0	33
Nov-Jan 2016	372	4.3	215	61	96	25.8	42	123	2.7	60	12	51	41.7	28
Feb-Apr 2016	363	4.2	212	59	92	25.3	42	139	3.0	70	17	53	38.0	30
May-Jul 2016	355	4.1	207	52	96	27.1	46	129	2.8	70	16	44	33.8	22
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>25</b>
Change on quarter	7	0.1	11	10	-14	-4.2	-10	3	0.0	3	-1	0	-0.7	2
Change %	1.9		5.2	18.2	-14.1		-21.2	2.1		4.9	-4.3	0.0		9.8
Change on year	-11	-0.2	9	2	-21	-5.1	-15	-1	-0.1	14	-4	-11	-7.9	-8
Change %	-3.0		4.1	2.6	-20.6		-29.5	-0.4		24.0	-20.8	-19.5		-24.5

Relationship between columns: 1=3+4+5; 8=10+11+12.

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

Source: Labour Force Survey  
Labour market statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk

# CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS

## 10 Claimant Count<sup>1</sup> (Experimental Statistics)

United Kingdom (thousands)

		Jobseeker's Allowance (seasonally adjusted) <sup>2</sup>	Universal Credit (not seasonally adjusted) <sup>3</sup>	Universal Credit (seasonally adjusted) <sup>4</sup>	Claimant Count <sup>5</sup>	Claimant Count <sup>6</sup>
					(seasonally adjusted)	rate % (seasonally adjusted)
					BCJD	BCJE
<b>People</b>	<b>2015</b>					
	November #	682.5	96.0	103.1	785.6	2.3
	December	661.4	103.8	109.5	770.9	2.2
	<b>2016</b>					
	January #	630.8	116.5	111.4	742.2	2.1
	February	608.6	139.8	127.6	736.2	2.1
	March	606.1	158.7	147.5	753.6	2.2
	April #	596.9	173.6	166.1	763.0	2.2
	May	593.9	184.6	182.1	776.0	2.2
	June	584.9	191.6	193.7	778.6	2.2
	July #	568.1	207.0	210.0	778.1	2.2
	August	560.3	223.3	227.5	787.8	2.3
	September	551.5	233.7	241.9	793.4	2.3
	October #	(r) 544.3	248.2	262.4	806.7	2.3
	<b>November</b>	<b>(p)</b> 538.8	252.8	270.2	809.0	2.3
	<i>Change on month</i>	-5.5			2.4	0.0
	<i>Change %</i>	-1.0			0.3	
<i>Change on year</i>	-143.7			23.5	0.1	
<i>Change %</i>	-21.1			3.0		
					DPAE	DPAH
<b>Men</b>	<b>2015</b>					
	November #	435.2	65.6	70.9	506.1	2.8
	December	418.2	71.8	75.3	493.5	2.7
	<b>2016</b>					
	January #	395.7	81.3	76.6	472.3	2.6
	February	379.2	98.1	87.8	467.0	2.5
	March	377.9	111.5	102.0	479.9	2.6
	April #	371.7	121.7	115.2	486.9	2.7
	May	370.2	129.1	126.5	496.7	2.7
	June	364.9	133.4	134.7	499.6	2.7
	July #	355.3	142.4	146.1	501.4	2.7
	August	351.0	151.8	158.1	509.1	2.8
	September	344.3	157.7	166.8	511.1	2.8
	October #	(r) 337.9	166.6	179.1	517.0	2.8
	<b>November</b>	<b>(p)</b> 332.1	170.1	183.6	515.7	2.8
	<i>Change on month</i>	-5.8			-1.3	0.0
	<i>Change %</i>	-1.7			-0.3	
<i>Change on year</i>	-103.1			9.6	0.1	
<i>Change %</i>	-23.7			1.9		
					DPAF	DPAI
<b>Women</b>	<b>2015</b>					
	November #	247.3	30.4	32.2	279.5	1.7
	December	243.2	32.0	34.2	277.4	1.7
	<b>2016</b>					
	January #	235.1	35.2	34.8	269.9	1.7
	February	229.4	41.7	39.8	269.2	1.7
	March	228.2	47.2	45.5	273.7	1.7
	April #	225.2	51.9	50.9	276.1	1.7
	May	223.7	55.5	55.6	279.3	1.7
	June	220.0	58.1	59.0	279.0	1.7
	July #	212.8	64.6	63.9	276.7	1.7
	August	209.3	71.4	69.4	278.7	1.7
	September	207.2	75.9	75.2	282.4	1.7
	October #	(r) 206.4	81.6	83.3	289.7	1.8
	<b>November</b>	<b>(p)</b> 206.7	82.7	86.6	293.3	1.8
	<i>Change on month</i>	0.3			3.7	0.0
	<i>Change %</i>	0.1			1.3	
<i>Change on year</i>	-40.6			13.9	0.1	
<i>Change %</i>	-16.4			5.0		

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative systems

1. This experimental Claimant Count series includes all Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and some Universal Credit claimants. The estimates are based on the Universal Credit information available at the time of producing each figure and revised one month after initial publication.
2. The seasonally adjusted Jobseeker's Allowance level series published at dataset BEN02.
3. Caseload figures taken from the DWP Universal Credit - experimental official statistics publication. From April 2015 onwards the Universal Credit figures include claimants of Universal Credit who are required to seek work. Most of these claimants will be unemployed but a small number will be in work with very low earnings.
4. An implied seasonal factor has been derived from the seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted regional JSA data. JSA series are not directly seasonally adjusted at this level, with UK totals being the sum of individual regional gender seasonally adjusted figures. The Universal Credit figure has been adjusted using the implied seasonal factor in each UK region and summed to give a UK total. (Universal credit not seasonally adjusted \* Implied seasonal factor / 100)
5. JSA seasonally adjusted + Universal Credit seasonally adjusted.
6. Denominator = Jobseeker's Allowance + out-of-work Universal Credit + Workforce jobs.

# Months where there are 5 weeks between count dates; the rest are 4 week periods.

Labour Market Statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk

# CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS

## 11 Main out of work benefits<sup>1</sup>

Great Britain and abroad (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

(first published on 16 November 2016)

Statistical Groups <sup>2</sup>					
	Total	GB Claimant Count <sup>3</sup>	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits <sup>4</sup>	Lone Parent <sup>5</sup>	Other Income related <sup>6</sup>
	J9CL	N3Y9	J9CM	J9CN	J9CO
<b>Number of claimants</b>					
May-14	4,118.4	1,039.4	2,470.2	474.7	134.0
Aug-14	4,020.6	915.3	2,508.1	470.8	126.4
Nov-14	3,910.4	811.6	2,520.3	455.5	123.0
Feb-15	3,934.1	836.2	2,533.2	448.1	116.6
May-15	3,836.9	763.8	2,521.2	441.6	110.3
Aug-15	3,792.3	741.0	2,512.1	437.4	101.8
Nov-15	3,720.1	699.3	2,498.8	424.6	97.5
Feb-16	3,759.1	761.3	2,485.3	420.3	92.1
<b>May-16</b> (p)	<b>3,720.2</b>	<b>747.0</b>	<b>2,471.3</b>	<b>416.5</b>	<b>85.4</b>
<i>Change on year</i>	-116.7	-16.8	-49.9	-25.1	-24.9
<i>Change %</i>	-3.0	-2.2	-2.0	-5.7	-22.6

	Total	GB Claimant Count <sup>3</sup>	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits <sup>4</sup>	Lone Parent <sup>5</sup>	Other Income related <sup>6</sup>
	J9CP	J9CQ	J9CR	J9CS	J9CT
<b>Proportions (%)<sup>7</sup></b>					
May-14	10.3	2.6	6.2	1.2	0.3
Aug-14	10.1	2.3	6.3	1.2	0.3
Nov-14	9.8	2.0	6.3	1.1	0.3
Feb-15	9.8	2.1	6.3	1.1	0.3
May-15	9.6	1.9	6.3	1.1	0.3
Aug-15	9.5	1.8	6.3	1.1	0.3
Nov-15	9.3	1.7	6.2	1.1	0.2
Feb-16	9.4	1.9	6.2	1.0	0.2
<b>May-16</b> (p)	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<i>Change on year</i>	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)

Labour Market Statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk

1. This table includes all claimants of out of work benefits excluding carers (as carers are not generally subject to labour market activation policies). While most people claiming these benefits will be out of work a small number will be in employment. This table shows the most up to date National Statistics currently available for claimants of incapacity benefits, lone parent and "other income related" benefits. More up to date early estimates of incapacity and lone parent benefits, which are not currently designated as National Statistics, have been published by the Department for Work and Pensions at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dwp-statistical-summaries-2016>

2. Each claimant is assigned to a statistical group to avoid double counting. There is a hierarchy as shown in the table (ie, Claimant Count followed by incapacity benefits, etc.). For example, a person claiming incapacity benefit and lone parent benefit is recorded in the former.

3. Claimant Count for Great Britain. This experimental Claimant Count series includes all Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and some Universal Credit (UC) claimants. More up to date Claimant Count estimates for the United Kingdom are available at Table 10.

4. This series includes claimants of Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance but does **NOT** include claimants of Personal Independence Payments (PIPs).

5. Single recipients of Income Support with a child under qualifying age.

6. Claimants of Income Support or Pension Credit not included in the incapacity benefits or lone parent categories.

7. Proportions of population receiving state benefits have been calculated using residence based populations for those aged from 16 to 64. The Claimant Count proportions differ from the Claimant Count rates shown at Table 10 as the denominator for the latter is workforce jobs plus Claimant Count.

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 12 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over	16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Economically active levels</b>								
<b>People</b>	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Aug-Oct 2014	32,794	31,640	480	4,071	7,411	11,257	8,421	1,154
Aug-Oct 2015	33,138	31,942	499	4,108	7,519	11,124	8,692	1,196
Nov-Jan 2016	33,229	32,011	495	4,119	7,570	11,111	8,716	1,217
Feb-Apr 2016	33,264	32,059	494	4,077	7,580	11,097	8,811	1,205
May-Jul 2016	33,399	32,190	491	4,074	7,613	11,134	8,878	1,209
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>33,377</b>	<b>32,147</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>4,046</b>	<b>7,624</b>	<b>11,097</b>	<b>8,928</b>	<b>1,230</b>
Change on quarter	-22	-43	-39	-28	11	-37	50	21
Change %	-0.1	-0.1	-8.0	-0.7	0.1	-0.3	0.6	1.8
Change on year	239	205	-48	-62	105	-27	237	34
Change %	0.7	0.6	-9.6	-1.5	1.4	-0.2	2.7	2.8
<b>Men</b>	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Aug-Oct 2014	17,482	16,794	214	2,149	3,989	5,928	4,513	689
Aug-Oct 2015	17,694	16,968	241	2,164	4,062	5,868	4,634	726
Nov-Jan 2016	17,760	17,008	239	2,158	4,102	5,868	4,641	752
Feb-Apr 2016	17,758	17,024	240	2,134	4,110	5,853	4,688	733
May-Jul 2016	17,816	17,066	238	2,125	4,125	5,874	4,703	750
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>17,754</b>	<b>17,007</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>4,117</b>	<b>5,844</b>	<b>4,733</b>	<b>747</b>
Change on quarter	-62	-58	-30	-20	-8	-30	30	-3
Change %	-0.3	-0.3	-12.4	-1.0	-0.2	-0.5	0.6	-0.5
Change on year	60	39	-33	-59	55	-24	99	21
Change %	0.3	0.2	-13.5	-2.7	1.4	-0.4	2.1	2.8
<b>Women</b>	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Aug-Oct 2014	15,312	14,846	265	1,922	3,422	5,329	3,908	466
Aug-Oct 2015	15,444	14,974	258	1,944	3,457	5,256	4,058	470
Nov-Jan 2016	15,469	15,003	256	1,960	3,468	5,243	4,075	466
Feb-Apr 2016	15,506	15,034	254	1,942	3,470	5,244	4,124	472
May-Jul 2016	15,583	15,124	252	1,949	3,488	5,260	4,175	459
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>15,623</b>	<b>15,139</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>3,507</b>	<b>5,253</b>	<b>4,195</b>	<b>484</b>
Change on quarter	40	15	-10	-8	19	-7	20	25
Change %	0.3	0.1	-3.9	-0.4	0.5	-0.1	0.5	5.4
Change on year	179	166	-15	-3	49	-3	138	14
Change %	1.2	1.1	-5.9	-0.2	1.4	-0.1	3.4	2.9
<b>Economic activity rates (%)<sup>1</sup></b>								
<b>People</b>	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Aug-Oct 2014	63.3	77.7	32.0	70.3	85.3	86.9	71.5	10.4
Aug-Oct 2015	63.5	78.1	33.9	70.9	85.7	86.3	72.6	10.6
Nov-Jan 2016	63.6	78.2	33.7	71.3	86.0	86.3	72.5	10.8
Feb-Apr 2016	63.5	78.2	33.8	70.8	85.9	86.3	73.0	10.6
May-Jul 2016	63.7	78.5	33.7	70.9	86.1	86.7	73.2	10.6
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>
Change on quarter	-0.1	-0.2	-2.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.1
Change on year	0.0	0.2	-2.6	-0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.1
<b>Men</b>	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Aug-Oct 2014	69.3	83.2	28.0	73.2	92.6	92.8	77.9	13.6
Aug-Oct 2015	69.5	83.5	32.0	73.5	93.0	92.2	78.8	14.1
Nov-Jan 2016	69.6	83.7	31.8	73.5	93.6	92.3	78.6	14.5
Feb-Apr 2016	69.4	83.6	32.0	72.8	93.4	92.2	79.0	14.1
May-Jul 2016	69.5	83.7	32.0	72.7	93.5	92.6	79.0	14.3
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>14.2</b>
Change on quarter	-0.4	-0.4	-3.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	0.2	-0.1
Change on year	-0.3	-0.2	-3.8	-1.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1
<b>Women</b>	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Aug-Oct 2014	57.7	72.4	36.3	67.4	78.2	81.2	65.2	7.7
Aug-Oct 2015	57.8	72.7	35.8	68.3	78.4	80.5	66.6	7.7
Nov-Jan 2016	57.8	72.8	35.7	69.0	78.5	80.4	66.6	7.6
Feb-Apr 2016	57.9	72.9	35.7	68.6	78.4	80.5	67.1	7.7
May-Jul 2016	58.1	73.3	35.6	69.0	78.7	80.9	67.6	7.4
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>
Change on quarter	0.1	0.0	-1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
Change on year	0.3	0.6	-1.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.1

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

1. Denominator = all persons in the relevant age group.

Source: Labour Force Survey  
Labour market statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 13 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)								Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)	
	All aged 16-64								Does not want a job	Wants a job <sup>1</sup>
	Student	Looking after family / home	Temporary sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged	Retired	Other			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
<b>People</b>										
Aug-Oct 2014	9,067	2,344	2,302	182	2,023	48	1,302	866	6,785	2,281
Aug-Oct 2015	8,964	2,316	2,240	206	2,075	37	1,180	910	6,674	2,289
Nov-Jan 2016	8,933	2,237	2,268	198	2,098	30	1,168	934	6,712	2,221
Feb-Apr 2016	8,924	2,292	2,267	193	2,090	29	1,136	917	6,750	2,174
May-Jul 2016	8,832	2,285	2,203	169	2,032	31	1,153	959	6,657	2,174
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>8,907</b>	<b>2,324</b>	<b>2,224</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>1,989</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>6,703</b>	<b>2,204</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	76	39	21	-1	-43	1	13	45	46	30
<i>Change %</i>	0.9	1.7	0.9	-0.8	-2.1	4.5	1.1	4.7	0.7	1.4
<i>Change on year</i>	-56	8	-16	-38	-86	-4	-14	94	29	-85
<i>Change %</i>	-0.6	0.4	-0.7	-18.6	-4.1	-11.5	-1.2	10.4	0.4	-3.7
<b>Men</b>	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Aug-Oct 2014	3,400	1,220	238	81	992	21	467	381	2,471	929
Aug-Oct 2015	3,341	1,185	234	98	1,006	21	430	367	2,389	952
Nov-Jan 2016	3,324	1,147	246	93	1,001	19	431	387	2,396	927
Feb-Apr 2016	3,330	1,174	247	91	1,008	13	418	379	2,427	903
May-Jul 2016	3,312	1,173	241	78	983	14	430	392	2,427	885
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>2,504</b>	<b>886</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	78	19	20	0	-31	3	29	39	76	1
<i>Change %</i>	2.3	1.6	8.3	-0.2	-3.2	19.7	6.6	9.9	3.1	0.1
<i>Change on year</i>	49	7	27	-20	-54	-4	29	65	115	-66
<i>Change %</i>	1.5	0.6	11.5	-20.6	-5.4	-18.8	6.6	17.6	4.8	-7.0
<b>Women</b>	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Aug-Oct 2014	5,667	1,124	2,064	100	1,031	27	835	485	4,314	1,353
Aug-Oct 2015	5,623	1,131	2,007	108	1,069	15	750	543	4,285	1,337
Nov-Jan 2016	5,609	1,090	2,022	105	1,097	11	737	547	4,315	1,294
Feb-Apr 2016	5,593	1,118	2,020	102	1,082	16	719	537	4,323	1,271
May-Jul 2016	5,520	1,112	1,963	91	1,049	16	723	566	4,230	1,290
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>5,518</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>4,199</b>	<b>1,318</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-2	20	1	-1	-12	-1	-15	7	-31	29
<i>Change %</i>	0.0	1.8	0.0	-1.3	-1.1	-8.8	-2.1	1.2	-0.7	2.2
<i>Change on year</i>	-105	1	-43	-18	-32	0	-43	30	-86	-19
<i>Change %</i>	-1.9	0.1	-2.1	-16.8	-3.0	-1.3	-5.7	5.4	-2.0	-1.4
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
<b>People</b>	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Aug-Oct 2014	100	25.9	25.4	2.0	22.3	0.5	14.4	9.6	74.8	25.2
Aug-Oct 2015	100	25.8	25.0	2.3	23.2	0.4	13.2	10.2	74.5	25.5
Nov-Jan 2016	100	25.0	25.4	2.2	23.5	0.3	13.1	10.5	75.1	24.9
Feb-Apr 2016	100	25.7	25.4	2.2	23.4	0.3	12.7	10.3	75.6	24.4
May-Jul 2016	100	25.9	24.9	1.9	23.0	0.4	13.1	10.9	75.4	24.6
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>
<b>Men</b>	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Aug-Oct 2014	100	35.9	7.0	2.4	29.2	0.6	13.7	11.2	72.7	27.3
Aug-Oct 2015	100	35.5	7.0	2.9	30.1	0.6	12.9	11.0	71.5	28.5
Nov-Jan 2016	100	34.5	7.4	2.8	30.1	0.6	13.0	11.6	72.1	27.9
Feb-Apr 2016	100	35.3	7.4	2.7	30.3	0.4	12.5	11.4	72.9	27.1
May-Jul 2016	100	35.4	7.3	2.3	29.7	0.4	13.0	11.8	73.3	26.7
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>26.1</b>
<b>Women</b>	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Aug-Oct 2014	100	19.8	36.4	1.8	18.2	0.5	14.7	8.6	76.1	23.9
Aug-Oct 2015	100	20.1	35.7	1.9	19.0	0.3	13.3	9.7	76.2	23.8
Nov-Jan 2016	100	19.4	36.1	1.9	19.6	0.2	13.1	9.8	76.9	23.1
Feb-Apr 2016	100	20.0	36.1	1.8	19.3	0.3	12.9	9.6	77.3	22.7
May-Jul 2016	100	20.1	35.6	1.6	19.0	0.3	13.1	10.3	76.6	23.4
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>23.9</b>

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk)

1. This series comprises those who say they would like a regular paid job, but who do not meet the internationally agreed definition of unemployment because they have not been looking for work in the last four weeks and/or they were unable to start working within two weeks.

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 14 Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of people aged from 16 to 24

August to October 2016

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 to 24				In full-time education (FTE)				Not in full-time education (FTE) <sup>1</sup>			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Total	Employed <sup>2</sup>	Unemployed <sup>2</sup>	Economically inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Levels</b>												
<b>People</b>												
16-17	1,445	329	122	994	1,262	260	82	919	183	69	40	74
18-24	5,733	3,581	465	1,687	1,873	647	102	1,125	3,859	2,935	363	562
16-24	7,178	3,910	587	2,680	3,135	907	184	2,044	4,043	3,004	403	636
<b>Men</b>												
16-17	740	146	63	531	637	109	39	489	103	36	25	42
18-24	2,919	1,814	291	814	913	278	58	578	2,006	1,537	233	236
16-24	3,659	1,960	354	1,345	1,550	387	96	1,067	2,109	1,573	257	278
<b>Women</b>												
16-17	705	184	59	462	625	151	44	430	80	33	15	32
18-24	2,814	1,767	174	873	960	369	44	547	1,854	1,398	130	326
16-24	3,519	1,950	233	1,335	1,585	520	88	977	1,934	1,431	146	358
<b>Changes on quarter</b>												
<b>People</b>												
16-17	-9	-22	-18	30	-12	-8	-19	15	3	-14	2	15
18-24	-15	-11	-17	13	1	-3	-6	9	-16	-9	-11	4
16-24	-24	-33	-34	44	-12	-11	-25	24	-13	-23	-9	19
<b>Men</b>												
16-17	-5	-12	-18	25	-8	-3	-20	15	3	-9	2	9
18-24	-5	-17	-4	15	-6	-4	-4	3	0	-13	1	12
16-24	-10	-29	-21	39	-13	-7	-24	18	3	-22	3	21
<b>Women</b>												
16-17	-4	-10	0	6	-5	-5	1	0	0	-5	-1	6
18-24	-9	5	-13	-2	6	2	-2	6	-16	4	-12	-8
16-24	-14	-5	-13	4	2	-4	-1	6	-15	-1	-12	-2
<b>Rates(%)<sup>3</sup></b>												
<b>People</b>												
16-17		22.8	27.1	68.8		20.6	24.0	72.9		37.6	36.6	40.6
18-24		62.5	11.5	29.4		34.5	13.6	60.0		76.0	11.0	14.6
16-24		54.5	13.1	37.3		28.9	16.9	65.2		74.3	11.8	15.7
<b>Men</b>												
16-17		19.7	30.3	71.8		17.2	26.1	76.8		35.2	40.5	40.9
18-24		62.2	13.8	27.9		30.4	17.3	63.3		76.6	13.1	11.8
16-24		53.6	15.3	36.8		25.0	19.9	68.8		74.6	14.1	13.2
<b>Women</b>												
16-17		26.0	24.3	65.6		24.1	22.5	68.8		40.8	31.8	40.2
18-24		62.8	9.0	31.0		38.4	10.6	57.0		75.4	8.5	17.6
16-24		55.4	10.7	37.9		32.8	14.4	61.7		74.0	9.2	18.5
<b>Changes on quarter</b>												
<b>People</b>												
16-17		-1.4	-1.4	2.5		-0.4	-3.5	1.9		-8.3	5.2	7.7
18-24		0.0	-0.3	0.3		-0.2	-0.6	0.5		0.1	-0.3	0.2
16-24		-0.3	-0.6	0.7		-0.2	-1.7	1.0		-0.3	-0.2	0.5
<b>Men</b>												
16-17		-1.4	-3.7	3.8		-0.2	-8.3	3.3		-10.0	7.6	8.2
18-24		-0.5	0.0	0.6		-0.3	-0.8	0.7		-0.6	0.1	0.6
16-24		-0.6	-0.6	1.2		-0.2	-3.5	1.7		-1.1	0.3	1.0
<b>Women</b>												
16-17		-1.3	1.0	1.2		-0.7	0.9	0.5		-6.2	2.1	7.0
18-24		0.4	-0.6	0.0		-0.1	-0.4	0.3		0.8	-0.7	-0.3
16-24		0.1	-0.5	0.3		-0.3	0.0	0.3		0.5	-0.7	0.0

Relationship between columns: 1=5+9; 2=6+10; 3=7+11.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk

1. Not in full-time education includes people in part-time education and/or some form of training. Estimates of the number of young people who were not in employment, education or training ("NEET") cannot therefore be derived from this table. Estimates of young people who were NEET are published separately at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/unemployment/bulletins/youngpeoplenotineducationemploymentortrainingneet/latest>

2. People in full-time education are employed if they have a part-time job or unemployed if they are looking for part-time employment.

3. Denominator = all persons in the relevant age group for economically active, total in employment and economically inactive; economically active for unemployment.

# EARNINGS

## 15 Average Weekly Earnings - total pay<sup>1</sup>

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

		Whole Economy (100%) <sup>2</sup>			Private sector (82%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>			Public sector (18%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
		KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	KAC4	KAC5	KAC6	KAC7	KAC8	KAC9
Oct 14	(r)	484	2.0	1.5	482	2.5	1.8	493	0.6	0.6
Aug 15	(r)	494	3.2	3.0	494	3.7	3.4	498	1.0	1.0
Sep 15	(r)	493	2.2	3.0	491	2.4	3.4	502	1.6	1.2
Oct 15	(r)	494	1.9	2.4	492	2.1	2.7	500	1.3	1.3
Nov 15		495	2.2	2.1	494	2.3	2.3	501	1.5	1.5
Dec 15	(r)	497	1.7	1.9	496	1.9	2.1	500	0.9	1.3
Jan 16	(r)	498	2.8	2.2	497	3.1	2.4	502	1.6	1.3
Feb 16	(r)	494	1.4	1.9	492	1.2	2.1	502	1.5	1.3
Mar 16	(r)	500	2.0	2.1	500	2.3	2.2	501	1.7	1.6
Apr 16	(r)	503	2.7	2.0	503	2.9	2.1	504	1.8	1.7
May 16		502	2.3	2.3	502	2.5	2.6	504	1.4	1.6 (r)
Jun 16		502	2.5	2.5	503 (r)	2.4	2.6	505	1.9	1.7
Jul 16	(r)	505	2.4	2.4	506	2.7	2.5	505	1.5	1.6
Aug 16	(r)	505	2.2	2.4	504	2.2	2.4	507	2.0	1.8
Sep 16	(r)	506	2.6	2.4	506	3.0	2.6	506	0.9	1.4
<b>Oct 16</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
		Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) <sup>2</sup>			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (22%) <sup>2</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) <sup>2,5,6</sup>		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
		K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
Oct 14	(r)	470	2.1	1.5	625	3.2	2.1	487	1.1	1.2
Aug 15	(r)	478	3.2	3.1	635	3.3	3.0	493	1.6	1.2
Sep 15	(r)	477	2.1	3.0	630	1.5	2.9	495	1.7	1.4
Oct 15	(r)	478	1.7	2.3	633	1.4	2.0	494	1.5	1.6
Nov 15	(r)	479	2.0	2.0	635	2.0	1.6	496	1.7	1.6
Dec 15	(r)	480	1.6	1.8	638	1.4	1.6	494	0.9	1.4
Jan 16	(r)	482	2.4	2.0	639	4.3	2.6	497	1.7	1.4
Feb 16	(r)	478	0.9	1.6	615	-1.3	1.5	498	1.5	1.4
Mar 16	(r)	484	1.8	1.7	654	3.8	2.3	499	1.8	1.6
Apr 16	(r)	486	2.3	1.7	647	2.6	1.7	500	2.2	1.8
May 16	(r)	485	1.9	2.0	643	2.1	2.8	499	1.6	1.9
Jun 16	(r)	486	2.3	2.2	644	3.7	2.8	500	2.0	1.9
Jul 16	(r)	488	2.3	2.2	650	3.2	3.0	498	1.3	1.6
Aug 16	(r)	488	2.0	2.2	642	1.2	2.6	504	2.3	1.8
Sep 16	(r)	489	2.4	2.3	643	2.1	2.1	500	1.0	1.5
<b>Oct 16</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>
		Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) <sup>2</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) <sup>2</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (24%) <sup>2</sup>		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
		K5CA	K5CB	K5CC	K5CD	K5CE	K5CF	K5CG	K5CH	K5CI
Oct 14	(r)	566	1.6	1.8	561	2.8	2.1	323	1.2	0.5
Aug 15	(r)	573	1.7	1.7	598	6.8	5.3	333	4.6	4.8
Sep 15	(r)	573	1.2	1.5	595	5.2	6.2	332	2.9	4.3
Oct 15	(r)	575	1.6	1.5	600	6.9	6.3	332	2.8	3.4
Nov 15	(r)	575	1.5	1.4	598	6.2	6.1	335	3.4	3.0
Dec 15	(r)	579	1.3	1.5	599	5.7	6.3	338	3.9	3.4
Jan 16	(r)	578	2.0	1.6	607	9.7	7.2	333	1.3	2.9
Feb 16	(r)	575	1.7	1.7	606	8.9	8.1	338	3.0	2.8
Mar 16	(r)	581	1.6	1.8	600	6.2	8.3	339	-1.2	1.0
Apr 16	(r)	583	1.8	1.7	616	9.3	8.2	340	2.9	1.5
May 16	(r)	586	3.2	2.2	626	8.8	8.1	340	2.3	1.3
Jun 16	(r)	586	1.9	2.3	609	7.5	8.6	340	2.4	2.6
Jul 16	(r)	587	2.4	2.5	625	3.7	6.6	342	2.5	2.4
Aug 16	(r)	588	2.6	2.3	622	4.0	5.0	343	2.9	2.6
Sep 16	(r)	589	2.7	2.6	627	5.4	4.3	345	4.2	3.2
<b>Oct 16</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

1. Estimates of total pay include bonuses but exclude arrears of pay.

2. The figure in brackets is the percentage of whole economy employment in that sector or industry for the latest time period.

3. The three month average figures are the changes in the average seasonally adjusted values for the three months ending with the relevant month compared with the same period a year earlier.

4. From July 2009 Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc is classified to the public sector; for earlier time periods it is classified to the private sector. Between July 2009 and March 2014 Lloyds Banking Group plc is classified to the public sector; it is classified to the private sector for earlier and later time periods.

5. Between June 2010 and May 2012 English Further Education Corporations and Sixth Form College Corporations are classified to the public sector.

Before June 2010 and after May 2012 they are classified to the private sector.

6. From October 2013 Royal Mail plc is classified to the private sector; previously it is in the public sector.

# EARNINGS

## 16 Average Weekly Earnings - bonus pay

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

		Whole Economy (100%) <sup>1</sup>			Private sector (82%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>			Public sector (18%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
		KAF4	KAF5	KAF6	KAF7	KAF8	KAF9	KAG2	KAG3	KAG4
Oct 14	(r)	29	3.9	-3.0	34	2.8	-3.4	3	-12.2	-38.4
Aug 15	(r)	32	21.5	10.5	40	21.3	9.5	2	12.7	-24.5
Sep 15	(r)	31	10.2	16.4	36	8.7	16.0	5	63.9	-0.8
Oct 15	(r)	31	8.0	13.1	36	7.1	12.3	2	-11.8	23.0
Nov 15	(r)	30	0.0	5.9	36	0.2	5.3	2	-5.8	16.6
Dec 15	(r)	31	-2.9	1.5	37	-4.3	0.8	2	-56.3	-29.2
Jan 16	(r)	31	9.7	2.0	37	10.0	1.6	3	135.4	-10.1
Feb 16	(r)	26	-9.3	-1.0	32	-6.4	-0.5	2	-1.9	-8.9
Mar 16	(r)	31	3.2	1.2	37	2.7	2.0	2	-16.9	20.6
Apr 16	(r)	32	7.8	0.7	38	5.9	0.8	2	12.4	-2.3
May 16	(r)	32	7.3	6.1	38	5.4	4.7	3	26.0	7.4
Jun 16	(r)	28	4.7	6.6	37	3.1	4.8	2	14.5	17.9
Jul 16	(r)	34	8.3	6.9	39	7.4	5.3	2	-19.6	4.4
Aug 16	(r)	31	-4.2	2.8	37	-6.3	1.2	4	79.0	21.2
Sep 16	(r)	31	-0.4	1.2	37	2.4	0.9	2	-56.0	-13.9
<b>Oct 16</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>-10.2</b>

		Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) <sup>1</sup>			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (22%) <sup>1</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) <sup>2,5,6</sup>		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
		K5CS	K5CT	K5CU	K5CV	K5CW	K5CX	KAH3	KAH4	KAH5
Oct 14	(r)	29	4.7	-4.4	71	0.3	-1.8	2	71.0	-10.1
Aug 15	(r)	33	23.1	11.9	88	23.8	7.1	1	25.5	-24.0
Sep 15	(r)	32	14.3	19.3	71	-2.0	13.6	2	66.3	4.6
Oct 15	(r)	32	8.1	15.0	75	5.7	9.1	1	-9.9	25.5
Nov 15	(r)	31	1.7	7.9	70	-5.6	-0.7	2	4.3	18.4
Dec 15	(r)	32	-2.3	2.4	78	-9.5	-3.6	1	-55.2	-23.8
Jan 16	(r)	31	10.4	3.0	75	13.2	-1.5	2	173.4	0.8
Feb 16	(r)	27	-9.0	-0.5	58	-16.0	-4.7	1	-58.7	-32.9
Mar 16	(r)	32	0.9	0.7	80	7.2	1.5	2	39.0	-6.5
Apr 16	(r)	32	6.4	-0.5	82	6.7	-0.2	1	307.7	-7.5
May 16	(r)	32	5.4	4.2	79	11.2	8.3	2	43.5	73.1
Jun 16	(r)	30	8.6	6.7	72	28.3	14.2	2	50.9	80.4
Jul 16	(r)	34	8.0	7.3	91	20.5	19.4	1	-14.3	24.7
Aug 16	(r)	31	-5.2	3.5	76	-13.6	8.8	3	149.8	63.1
Sep 16	(r)	31	-2.7	0.0	68	-3.1	0.5	1	-47.8	14.1
<b>Oct 16</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>16.8</b>

		Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) <sup>2</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) <sup>1</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (24%) <sup>2</sup>		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
		K5D3	K5D4	K5D5	K5D6	K5D7	K5D8	K5D9	K5DA	K5DB
Oct 14	(r)	22	-4.7	-1.1	20	7.6	20.9	22	-0.2	-10.8
Aug 15	(r)	23	5.0	6.4	27	-3.6	-2.5	23	7.9	9.5
Sep 15	(r)	22	-13.8	-1.7	25	-5.9	-1.3	24	11.0	12.1
Oct 15	(r)	25	15.0	1.3	23	17.1	1.0	22	0.9	6.6
Nov 15	(r)	22	-10.5	-3.9	23	-4.6	1.0	23	2.9	4.9
Dec 15	(r)	24	-12.1	-3.6	25	4.3	4.9	24	11.0	5.0
Jan 16	(r)	22	-7.4	-10.1	29	40.1	12.0	22	-5.2	2.8
Feb 16	(r)	22	7.1	-5.1	28	60.6	32.0	23	10.1	5.0
Mar 16	(r)	25	-1.0	-0.8	25	18.2	38.4	21	-20.8	-6.7
Apr 16	(r)	24	-3.9	0.3	32	35.5	36.7	23	2.9	-4.1
May 16	(r)	27	28.9	6.8	44	26.9	27.1	23	-1.8	-7.4
Jun 16	(r)	25	-5.2	5.0	27	20.1	27.5	20	-12.7	-3.9
Jul 16	(r)	23	-10.9	2.5	34	15.5	21.3	23	-2.1	-5.5
Aug 16	(r)	25	9.5	-2.7	28	5.2	13.3	21	-6.4	-7.0
Sep 16	(r)	26	19.6	5.1	31	20.6	13.7	23	-1.9	-3.4
<b>Oct 16</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>147.9</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

1. The figure in brackets is the percentage of whole economy employment in that sector or industry for the latest time period.

2. The three month average figures are the changes in the average seasonally adjusted values for the three months ending with the relevant month compared with the same period a year earlier.

3. From July 2009 Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc is classified to the public sector; for earlier time periods it is classified to the private sector. Between July 2009 and March 2014 Lloyds Banking Group plc is classified to the public sector; it is classified to the private sector for earlier and later time periods.

4. Between June 2010 and May 2012 English Further Education Corporations and Sixth Form College Corporations are classified to the public sector. Before June 2010 and after May 2012 they are classified to the private sector.

5. From October 2013 Royal Mail plc is classified to the private sector; previously it is in the public sector.

# EARNINGS

## 17 Average Weekly Earnings - regular pay<sup>1</sup>

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

		Whole Economy (100%) <sup>2</sup>			Private sector (82%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>			Public sector (18%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
		KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	KAJ2	KAJ3	KAJ4	KAJ5	KAJ6	KAJ7
Oct 14	(r)	456	1.9	1.6	448	2.4	2.1	490	0.5	0.9
Aug 15		463	2.6	2.8	456	2.9 (r)	3.2	494	1.1	1.2
Sep 15	(r)	463	1.9	2.4	455	2.0	2.8	496	1.4	1.2
Oct 15		463	1.6	2.0	456	1.8	2.3	496	1.3	1.3
Nov 15	(r)	465	2.2	1.9	458	2.4	2.1	498	1.7	1.5
Dec 15		466 (r)	2.1	2.0	459	2.4	2.2	497	1.2	1.4
Jan 16		467	2.3	2.2	460	2.5	2.4	500 (r)	1.7	1.5
Feb 16		469	2.3	2.2	462	2.5	2.5	500	1.4	1.4
Mar 16		469	1.9	2.2	462	2.0	2.4	500	1.6	1.5
Apr 16		472	2.5	2.3	465	2.7	2.4	502	1.9	1.6
May 16		471	2.0	2.2	464	2.2	2.3	501	1.4	1.6
Jun 16		472	2.3	2.3	466	2.4	2.5	502	1.6	1.7
Jul 16		473	2.2	2.1 (r)	467	2.4	2.3	502	1.6	1.5
Aug 16		474	2.4	2.3	467	2.5	2.4	503	1.8	1.7
Sep 16		475	2.7	2.4	469	3.1	2.7	503 (r)	1.2	1.5
<b>Oct 16</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>
		Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) <sup>2</sup>			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (22%) <sup>2</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) <sup>2,5,6</sup>		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
		K5DL	K5DM	K5DN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
Oct 14	(r)	440	2.0	1.6	553	3.4	2.4	486	1.0	1.3
Aug 15	(r)	446	2.4	2.8	557	2.3	3.3	491	1.5	1.4
Sep 15	(r)	446	1.7	2.3	557	1.5	2.4	493	1.5	1.4
Oct 15	(r)	447	1.4	1.8	559	1.0	1.6	493	1.4	1.5
Nov 15		448	2.0	1.7	561	2.4 (r)	1.6	494	1.8	1.6
Dec 15		449	1.8	1.7	564	3.0	2.1	494	1.1	1.4
Jan 16	(r)	451	1.9	1.9	567	3.0	2.8	496	1.6	1.5
Feb 16	(r)	452	2.0	1.9	566	2.6	2.9	496	1.6	1.4
Mar 16		452	1.8	1.9	566	1.9	2.5	497	1.8	1.7
Apr 16	(r)	455	2.3	2.0	570	2.5	2.4	498	1.9	1.8
May 16	(r)	453	1.6	1.9	565	1.3	1.9	496	1.4	1.7
Jun 16		455	2.0	2.0	569	1.8	1.9	499	1.7	1.7
Jul 16		456	2.0	1.9	568	2.0	1.7	497	1.4	1.5
Aug 16	(r)	456	2.3	2.1	567	1.9	1.9	500	1.8	1.7
Sep 16	(r)	458	2.6	2.3	569	2.2	2.1	499	1.2	1.5
<b>Oct 16</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>
		Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) <sup>2</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) <sup>2</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (24%) <sup>2</sup>		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
		K5DU	K5DV	K5DW	K5DX	K5DY	K5DZ	K5E2	K5E3	K5E4
Oct 14	(r)	543	1.7	1.8	538	2.5	1.5	301	1.2	1.1
Aug 15	(r)	549	1.6	1.5	571	7.0	5.5	311	4.3	4.4
Sep 15	(r)	550	1.5	1.6	569	5.8	6.5	308	2.5	3.9
Oct 15	(r)	551	1.3	1.5	573	6.5	6.4	310	3.0	3.2
Nov 15		552	1.8	1.5	575	6.8	6.3	312	3.4	3.0 (r)
Dec 15		554	2.2	1.8	572	5.7	6.3	314	3.4	3.3
Jan 16		555	2.3	2.1	578	8.8	7.1	312	1.8	2.9
Feb 16	(r)	554	1.5	2.0	581	7.7	7.4	316	2.6	2.6
Mar 16		555	1.9	1.9	582 (r)	6.4	7.6	316	2.1	2.1
Apr 16		559	2.2	1.9	583 (r)	7.5	7.2	318	3.1	2.6
May 16		561	2.6	2.2	584 (r)	7.7	7.2	318	2.7	2.6
Jun 16	(r)	560	2.3	2.4	584	7.1	7.4	319	3.4	3.0
Jul 16		564	2.8	2.6	588 (r)	2.8	5.8	320	2.9	3.0
Aug 16	(r)	563	2.5	2.5	593	3.9	4.6	321	3.4	3.2
Sep 16	(r)	563	2.3	2.5	595	4.6	3.8	322	4.5	3.6
<b>Oct 16</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

1. Estimates of regular pay exclude bonuses and arrears of pay.

2. The figure in brackets is the percentage of whole economy employment in that sector or industry for the latest time period.

3. The three month average figures are the changes in the average seasonally adjusted values for the three months ending with the relevant month compared with the same period a year earlier.

4. From July 2009 Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc is classified to the public sector; for earlier time periods it is classified to the private sector. Between July 2009 and March 2014 Lloyds Banking Group plc is classified to the public sector; it is classified to the private sector for earlier and later time periods.

5. Between June 2010 and May 2012 English Further Education Corporations and Sixth Form College Corporations are classified to the public sector.

Before June 2010 and after May 2012 they are classified to the private sector.

6. From October 2013 Royal Mail plc is classified to the private sector; previously it is in the public sector.

# EARNINGS

## 18 Average Weekly Earnings - real and nominal<sup>1</sup>

Great Britain whole economy, seasonally adjusted

<b>Total pay (including bonuses)<sup>1</sup></b>							
Nominal earnings				Real earnings <sup>3</sup>			
Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2000 prices (£)	% changes year on year			
	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		
KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	A3WX	A3WV	A3WW		
Oct 14	(r)	484	2.0	1.5	352	0.9	0.2
Aug 15	(r)	494	3.2	3.0	359	3.3	3.0
Sep 15	(r)	493	2.2	3.0	358	2.3	3.0
Oct 15	(r)	494	1.9	2.4	359	2.0	2.5
Nov 15	(r)	495	2.2	2.1	360	2.1	2.1
Dec 15	(r)	497	1.7	1.9	361	1.6	1.9
Jan 16	(r)	498	2.8	2.2	361	2.5	2.1
Feb 16	(r)	494	1.4	1.9	356	0.9	1.7
Mar 16	(r)	500	2.0	2.1	363	1.5	1.6
Apr 16		503	2.7 (r)	2.0	366	2.4	1.6
May 16		502	2.3	2.3	364	2.0	2.0
Jun 16		502	2.5	2.5	363	2.1	2.2
Jul 16		505	2.4	2.4	365	1.9	2.0
Aug 16	(r)	505	2.2	2.4	364	1.5	1.8
Sep 16	(r)	506	2.6	2.4	364	1.7	1.7
<b>Oct 16</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>

<b>Regular pay (excluding bonuses)</b>							
Nominal earnings				Real earnings <sup>3</sup>			
Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2000 prices (£)	% changes year on year			
	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		
KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	A2FC	A2F9	A2FA		
Oct 14	(r)	456	1.9	1.6	330	0.7	0.3
Aug 15		463	2.6	2.8	336	2.6 (r)	2.8
Sep 15	(r)	463	1.9	2.4	336	2.0	2.5
Oct 15		463	1.6	2.0	336	1.8	2.1 (r)
Nov 15		465	2.2	1.9	337	2.2 (r)	2.0
Dec 15		466 (r)	2.1	2.0	338	1.8	1.9
Jan 16		467	2.3	2.2	340 (r)	2.0	2.0
Feb 16		469	2.3	2.2	341	2.0	2.0
Mar 16		469	1.9	2.2	340	1.4	1.8
Apr 16		472	2.5	2.3	343	2.3	1.9
May 16		471	2.0	2.2	341	1.8	1.8
Jun 16		472	2.3	2.3	342	1.8	2.0
Jul 16	(r)	473	2.2	2.1	341	1.6	1.7
Aug 16		474	2.4	2.3	342	1.7	1.7
Sep 16		475	2.7	2.4	342	1.7	1.7
<b>Oct 16</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

1. Estimates of total pay include bonuses but exclude arrears of pay.

2. The three month average figures are the changes in the average seasonally adjusted values for the three months ending with the relevant m compared with the same period a year earlier.

3. Estimates of real earnings are calculated by deflating the nominal earnings estimates by the Consumer Prices Index (CPI).

# 19 International comparisons of employment and unemployment

Employment rates as published by EUROSTAT: (not seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by EUROSTAT on 1 December 2016 (seasonally adjusted)				
		Latest period	Employment rate (%) <sup>1,2</sup>	Change on year %		Latest Period	Unemployment rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Change on month %	Change on year %
<b>European Union (EU)</b>					<b>European Union (EU)</b>				
Austria	YXSN	Apr-Jun 16	71.4	0.6	Austria	ZXDS	Oct 16	5.9	-0.2
Belgium	YXSO	Apr-Jun 16	62.0	0.6	Belgium	ZXDI	Oct 16	7.9	-0.1
Bulgaria	A495	Apr-Jun 16	63.7	1.3	Bulgaria	A492	Oct 16	7.4	-0.1
Croatia	GUMI	Apr-Jun 16	57.4	1.2	Croatia	GUMJ	Oct 16	12.7	0.0
Cyprus	A4AC	Apr-Jun 16	64.3	1.1	Cyprus	A4AN	Oct 16	12.0	0.0
Czech Republic	A4AD	Apr-Jun 16	71.7	1.5	Czech Republic	A4AO	Oct 16	3.8	-0.1
Denmark	YXSP	Apr-Jun 16	75.3	1.8	Denmark	ZXDJ	Oct 16	6.5	0.0
Estonia	A4AE	Apr-Jun 16	73.3	1.6	Estonia	A4AP	Sep 16	7.2	-0.4
Finland	YXSQ	Apr-Jun 16	69.9	0.6	Finland	ZXDU	Oct 16	8.6	-0.1
France	YXSR	Apr-Jun 16	64.4	0.5	France	ZXDN	Oct 16	9.7	-0.2
Germany	YXSS	Apr-Jun 16	74.3	0.7	Germany	ZXDK	Oct 16	4.1	-0.1
Greece	YXST	Apr-Jun 16	52.4	1.4	Greece	ZXDL	Aug 16	23.4	0.1
Hungary	A4AF	Apr-Jun 16	66.4	2.6	Hungary	A4AQ	Sep 16	4.9	-0.1
Ireland	YXSU	Apr-Jun 16	64.7	1.6	Ireland	ZXDO	Nov 16	7.3	-0.2
Italy	YXSV	Apr-Jun 16	57.7	1.4	Italy	ZXDP	Oct 16	11.6	-0.1
Latvia	A4AG	Apr-Jun 16	69.0	0.8	Latvia	A4AR	Oct 16	9.5	-0.2
Lithuania	A4AH	Apr-Jun 16	69.5	2.5	Lithuania	A4AS	Oct 16	7.6	0.0
Luxembourg	YXSW	Apr-Jun 16	65.2	-1.9	Luxembourg	ZXDQ	Oct 16	6.2	-0.1
Malta	A4AI	Apr-Jun 16	65.7	1.8	Malta	A4AT	Oct 16	4.9	0.1
Netherlands	YXSX	Apr-Jun 16	74.8	0.6	Netherlands	ZXDR	Oct 16	5.6	-0.1
Poland	A4AJ	Apr-Jun 16	64.3	1.7	Poland	A4AU	Oct 16	5.7	-0.1
Portugal	YXSY	Jul-Sep 16	66.0	1.6	Portugal	ZXDT	Oct 16	10.8	-0.1
Romania	A494	Apr-Jun 16	61.8	-0.2	Romania	A48Z	Oct 16	5.8	0.0
Slovak Republic	A4AK	Apr-Jun 16	64.9	2.4	Slovak Republic	A4AV	Oct 16	9.1	-0.2
Slovenia	A4AL	Apr-Jun 16	66.2	0.7	Slovenia	A4AW	Oct 16	7.6	-0.1
Spain	YXSZ	Jul-Sep 16	60.2	1.8	Spain	ZXDM	Oct 16	19.2	-0.1
Sweden	YXTA	Jul-Sep 16	77.3	0.4	Sweden <sup>5</sup>	ZXDV	Oct 16	6.9	0.2
United Kingdom (*)	ANZ6	Apr-Jun 16	73.4	1.1	United Kingdom (*)	ZXDW	Aug 16	4.7	-0.1
<b>Total EU<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>A496</b>	<b>Apr-Jun 16</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>Total EU<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>A493</b>	<b>Oct 16</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Eurozone <sup>4</sup>	YXTC	Apr-Jun 16	65.4	1.0	Eurozone <sup>4</sup>	ZXDH	Oct 16	9.8	-0.1
<b>Employment rates published by the OECD (seasonally adjusted)</b>					<b>Unemployment rates as published by national statistical offices (seasonally adjusted)</b>				
Canada	A48O	Jul-Sep 16	72.4	-0.2	Canada	ZXDZ	Nov 16	6.8	-0.2
Japan	A48P	Jul-Sep 16	74.5	1.1	Japan	ZXDY	Oct 16	3.0	0.0
United States	A48Q	Jul-Sep 16	69.3	0.7	United States	ZXDY	Nov 16	4.6	-0.3

Sources: EUROSTAT, OECD, national statistical offices.  
Labour market statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk

(\*) Note: The UK rates shown in this table are as published by EUROSTAT (the EUs statistical office). See Table 1 for the latest rates for the UK as published by ONS.

- All employment rates shown in this table are for those aged from 15 to 64 except for the rate for the United States published by OECD which are for those aged from 16 to 64.
- The employment rates for the EU are published by EUROSTAT and are not seasonally adjusted. EUROSTAT do not publish seasonally adjusted (SA) employment rates but SA rates for some EU countries are published by OECD. These OECD employment rates are available at data table A10.
- Unemployment rates published by EUROSTAT for most EU countries (but not for the UK), are calculated by extrapolating from the most recent LFS data using monthly registered unemployment data. A standard population basis (15-74) is used by EUROSTAT except for Spain, Italy and the UK (16-74). The unemployment rate for the US is based on those aged 16 and over, but the rates for Canada and Japan are for those aged 15 and over. All unemployment rates shown in this table are seasonally adjusted.
- The "Total EU" series consist of all 28 EU countries. The Eurozone figures consist of the following EU countries: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Spain.
- The EU unemployment rates are as published on the EUROSTAT database. For Sweden the rates on the database differ from those shown in the EUROSTAT News Release published on 1 December 2016. This is because the figures for Sweden on the database are seasonally adjusted estimates but the figures for Sweden shown in the News Release are the trend component.

## 20 Labour disputes

United Kingdom, not seasonally adjusted

	Working days lost (thousands) <sup>1,2</sup>	Working days lost in the Public Sector (thousands) <sup>1,2</sup>	Working days lost in the Private Sector (thousands) <sup>1,2</sup>	Number of stoppages <sup>3,4</sup>	Number of stoppages in the Public Sector <sup>3,4</sup>	Number of stoppages in the Private Sector <sup>3,4</sup>	Workers involved (thousands) <sup>1,3</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	BBFW	F8XZ	F8Y2	BLUU	F8Y3	F8Y4	BLUT
2014 Oct	101	96	5	27	9	18	109
2015 Oct	3	2	1	11	6	5	2
Nov	13	2	11	11	6	5	15
Dec	9	1	8	10	4	6	11
2016 Jan	20	18	2	9	4	5	20
Feb	18	16	2	11	8	3	19
Mar	35	33	3	14	8	6	23
Apr	73	71	2	15	7	8	23
May	22	4	17	18	8	10	11
Jun	16	2	14	18	4	14	8
Jul	76	64	12	16	3	13	87
Aug	5	0	5	9	1	8	1
Sep	8	4	4	12	4	8	5
Oct (p)	8	2	6	11	3	8	4
Cumulative totals 12 months to:							
Oct 15	205	137	68	116	59	57	94
Oct 16 (p)	304	218	86	101	39	62	151

Relationship between columns 1=2+3; 4=5+6

Source: ONS Labour Disputes Inquiry  
Labour disputes enquiries 01633 455400

- Estimates of working days lost and workers involved are shown to the nearest thousand. Unrounded estimates of less than 500 therefore round to zero.
- Due to rounding the working days lost for the public and private sectors may not add up to the total working days lost.
- The latest 12 month cumulative totals for the figures in these columns will not necessarily equal the sum of the 12 months as some disputes continue for over one month. These disputes appear in each month's data, but only once in the total.
- These series exclude disputes which do not result in a stoppage of work, those involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than 1 day unless the total number of working days lost in the dispute is 100 or more.

# VACANCIES

## 21 Vacancies<sup>1</sup> by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies	Number of employees				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
	AP2Y					
<b>Levels</b>						
Sep-Nov 2014	703	127	104	92	120	260
Sep-Nov 2015 (r)	743	124	110	106	137	266
Oct-Dec 2015	751	134	110	105	139	264
Nov-Jan 2016	763	138	111	105	143	267
Dec-Feb 2016	757	137	110	101	140	269
Jan-Mar 2016	757	131	109	103	141	273
Feb-Apr 2016	748	127	109	102	137	272
Mar-May 2016	749	124	110	105	138	273
Apr-Jun 2016	747	126	107	104	135	275
May-Jul 2016	745	130	103	105	132	275
Jun-Aug 2016	751	130	106 (r)	105	136	275
Jul-Sep 2016 (r)	751	130	107	105	139	272
Aug-Oct 2016 (r)	755	129	106	106	144	269
<b>Sep-Nov 2016 (p)</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>268</b>
Change on quarter *	-3	-4	1	4	4	-7
Change % *	-0.3	-2.8	0.9	3.4	2.8	-2.6
Change on year	5	3	-4	2	3	1
Change %	0.7	2.1	-3.4	2.0	2.3	0.5

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

Vacancy Survey enquiries: [vacancy.survey@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:vacancy.survey@ons.gsi.gov.uk), 01633 456777

\* Change on previous non-overlapping three month rolling average time period.

## 21(1) Vacancies<sup>1</sup> and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies <sup>1</sup>	Unemployment <sup>2</sup>	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
<b>Levels</b>			
Aug-Oct 2014	699	1,956	2.8
Aug-Oct 2015	739	1,718	2.3
Nov-Jan 2016	763	1,691	2.2
Feb-Apr 2016	748	1,671	2.2
May-Jul 2016	745	1,632	2.2
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>755 (r)</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Change on quarter	9	-16	0.0
Change %	1.3	-1.0	
Change on year	15	-103	-0.2
Change %	2.1	-6.0	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

Vacancy Survey enquiries: [vacancy.survey@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:vacancy.survey@ons.gsi.gov.uk), 01633 456777

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

2. Unemployment estimates are produced from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and are always one period behind the ONS Vacancy Survey estimates. This table therefore shows estimates for the same periods as shown in table 1 (which shows LFS estimates).

# VACANCIES

## 22 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All vacancies <sup>1</sup>	Mining & quarrying	Manu- facturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply <sup>2</sup>	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommoda- tion & food service activities	Information & communica- tion
	B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>										
Sep-Nov 2014	703	2	48	4	2	22	130	26	77	36
Sep-Nov 2015 (r)	743	1	48	4	3	23	132	30	85	39
Oct-Dec 2015	751	1	48	4	4	24	138	29	84	40
Nov-Jan 2016	763	1	50	4	4	22	143	31	84	40
Dec-Feb 2016	757	1	48	4	3	21	145	32	81	41
Jan-Mar 2016	757	1	47	4	3	21	145	32	84	42
Feb-Apr 2016	748	1	46	4	3	21	146	31	84	43
Mar-May 2016	749	1	46	4	3	21	144	33	85	43
Apr-Jun 2016	747	1	46	4	3	21	142	36	81	45
May-Jul 2016	745	1	48	4	3	21	142	34	79	46
Jun-Aug 2016 (r)	751	1	48	4	4	20	141	33	78	45
Jul-Sep 2016 (r)	751	1	49	5	3	21	141	31	76	40
Aug-Oct 2016 (r)	755	1	50	4	3	25	140	28	77	37
<b>Sep-Nov 2016 (p)</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>37</b>
Change on quarter *	-3	0	3	0	-1	5	-4	-5	1	-8
Change % *	-0.3	33.3	6.2	4.7	-18.9	26.5	-2.9	-15.8	1.3	-17.8
Change on year	5	0	3	0	0	2	6	-2	-6	-2
Change %	0.7	0.0	6.2	4.7	-11.8	10.3	4.4	-6.4	-7.5	-4.6
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Sep-Nov 2014	2.5	2.4	2.0	3.4	1.1	1.7	2.9	2.1	3.8	3.1
Sep-Nov 2015 (r)	2.6	1.3	2.0	3.9	1.8	1.8	2.9	2.3	4.2	3.4
Oct-Dec 2015	2.6	1.3	2.0	3.9	2.2	1.8	3.0	2.2	4.1	3.4
Nov-Jan 2016	2.7	1.1	2.1	3.8	1.9	1.7	3.1	2.4	4.1	3.4
Dec-Feb 2016	2.7	1.1	2.0	3.5	1.7	1.7	3.2	2.5	4.0	3.6
Jan-Mar 2016	2.7	1.1	2.0	3.6	1.4	1.6	3.2	2.5	4.1	3.7
Feb-Apr 2016	2.6	1.1	1.9	3.7	1.5	1.6	3.2	2.4	4.1	3.7
Mar-May 2016	2.6	1.0	1.9	3.8	1.5	1.6	3.2	2.6	4.1	3.7
Apr-Jun 2016	2.6	1.0	1.9	3.7	1.8	1.6	3.1	2.8	3.9	3.9
May-Jul 2016	2.6	1.0	2.0	3.7	1.8	1.6	3.1	2.7	3.9	4.0
Jun-Aug 2016	2.6	1.0	2.0	3.9	2.0	1.6	3.1	2.6	3.8	3.9
Jul-Sep 2016	2.6	1.1	2.0	4.1	1.8	1.7 (r)	3.1	2.5	3.7	3.5
Aug-Oct 2016 (r)	2.6	1.1	2.1	4.0	1.7	1.9	3.1	2.2	3.8	3.2
<b>Sep-Nov 2016 (p)</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Change on quarter *	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.4	0.4	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	-0.7
Change on year	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities <sup>2</sup>	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	Total services
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>										
Sep-Nov 2014	37	10	62	49	12	51	104	13	18	625
Sep-Nov 2015 (r)	31	13	68	54	12	49	119	15	19	663
Oct-Dec 2015	29	12	66	52	11	49	121	16	22	670
Nov-Jan 2016	31	11	64	53	11	52	125	17	20	683
Dec-Feb 2016	31	10	64	50	11	52	128	17	20	680
Jan-Mar 2016	31	10	64	48	11	51	125	18	20	681
Feb-Apr 2016	30	9	67	47	10	50	120	18	20	674
Mar-May 2016	29	11	65	48	11	49	119	18	21	675
Apr-Jun 2016	30	11	64	49	13	48	118	16	21	672
May-Jul 2016	29	12	61	50	14	46	119	18	19	669
Jun-Aug 2016	29	12	63	52	14	46	119	21	22	674
Jul-Sep 2016 (r)	30	11	61	53	13	49	120	24	24	673
Aug-Oct 2016 (r)	30	9	63	55	13	49	120	23	26	671
<b>Sep-Nov 2016 (p)</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>663</b>
Change on quarter *	2	-4	2	3	-1	2	-2	1	3	-11
Change % *	5.3	-33.1	2.4	6.5	-9.3	3.7	-1.3	2.9	15.6	-1.6
Change on year	-1	-5	-3	2	0	-1	-1	7	6	0
Change %	-2.0	-35.7	-4.7	3.7	3.3	-2.5	-1.0	45.9	32.6	0.1
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Sep-Nov 2014	3.5	2.2	2.7	1.9	0.9	2.0	2.7	1.9	2.9	2.6
Sep-Nov 2015 (r)	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.1	0.9	1.9	3.1	2.1	3.1	2.7
Oct-Dec 2015	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.1	0.9	1.9	3.1	2.2	3.5	2.7
Nov-Jan 2016	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.1	0.8	2.0	3.2	2.4	3.3	2.8
Dec-Feb 2016	2.9	2.1	2.8	2.0	0.8	2.0	3.3	2.4	3.2	2.8
Jan-Mar 2016	2.9	2.1	2.8	1.9	0.8	1.9	3.2	2.6	3.3	2.8
Feb-Apr 2016	2.8	2.0	2.9	1.9	0.8	1.9	3.1	2.5	3.3	2.8
Mar-May 2016	2.8	2.3	2.8	1.9	0.8	1.9	3.1	2.5	3.4	2.8
Apr-Jun 2016	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.0	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.7
May-Jul 2016	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.1	1.8	3.1	2.6	3.2	2.7
Jun-Aug 2016 (r)	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.1	1.1	1.8	3.1	3.0	3.6	2.8
Jul-Sep 2016 (r)	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.1	1.0	1.9	3.1	3.4	3.9	2.7
Aug-Oct 2016 (r)	2.8	2.0	2.7	2.2	1.0	1.9	3.1	3.2	4.3	2.7
<b>Sep-Nov 2016 (p)</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Change on quarter *	0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0
Change on year	-0.1	-1.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

2. Not seasonally adjusted. These series do not display seasonality. Therefore the unadjusted series is the best estimate of a 'seasonally adjusted' series.

\* Change on previous non-overlapping three month rolling average time period.

Vacancy Survey enquiries: vacancy.survey@ons.gsi.gov.uk, 01633 456777

# REDUNDANCIES

## 23 Redundancies levels and rates<sup>1</sup>

United Kingdom, (seasonally adjusted)

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s) <sup>2</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Level (000s) <sup>2</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Level (000s) <sup>2</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
Aug-Oct 2014	102	3.9	48	3.7	54	4.2
Aug-Oct 2015	105	4.0	59	4.4	46	3.5
Nov-Jan 2016	111	4.2	67	5.0	44	3.3
Feb-Apr 2016	102	3.8	63	4.7	38	2.9
May-Jul 2016	122	4.6	72	5.3	49	3.8
<b>Aug-Oct 2016</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Change on quarter	-3	-0.1	-8	-0.6	5	0.3
Change %	-2.6		-10.6		9.2	
Change on year	13	0.4	6	0.3	8	0.6
Change %	12.8		9.5		17.1	

Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk

1. The redundancy rate is the ratio of the redundancy level for the given quarter to the seasonally adjusted number of employees in the previous quarter, multiplied by 1,000.
2. The redundancies levels as derived directly from the Labour Force Survey do not currently display seasonality. For this reason series BEAO is currently identical to the not seasonally adjusted series BEYV shown at Table 24.

## 24 Redundancies by industry<sup>1</sup>

United Kingdom (thousands of people aged 16 and over), not seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	Total redundancies <sup>2</sup>	Manufacturing C	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage, accommodation & food service activities, information & communication H,I,J	Financial & insurance and real estate activities K,L	Prof. scientific & technical activities, admin & support service activities M,N	Public Administration etc., education, human health and social work activities <sup>3</sup> O-Q	Total services <sup>4</sup> G-T
Jul-Sep 2014	91	14	*	11	17	*	13	19	70
Jul-Sep 2015	111	16	*	16	19	*	15	22	83
Oct-Dec 2015	98	15	*	16	16	*	*	22	73
Jan-Mar 2016	111	33	12	14	12	*	13	13	61
Apr-Jun 2016	111	22	*	10	17	*	11	24	77
<b>Jul-Sep 2016</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>84</b>
Change on year	3	3	*	4	-6	*	3	-1	1
Change %	2.8	20.8	*	25.6	-33.2	*	19.3	-5.2	1.0

Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk

1. The estimates in this table are for calendar quarters only whereas the estimates at Table 23 are for rolling three-monthly time periods.
2. The total series includes those people who did not state their industry. The series also includes SIC 2007 categories A (Agriculture, forestry and fishing), B (Mining and quarrying), D (Electricity, gas, etc.) and E (Water supply, sewerage, etc.). These sectors are not shown separately in this table as the sample size is too small to provide reliable estimates. See footnote 2 at Table 23.
3. Includes both public and private sectors.
4. Other Services are not shown separately in this table as the sample size is too small to provide reliable estimates.

# REGIONAL SUMMARY

## 25(1) Regional summary of labour market headline indicators<sup>1</sup>

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

### Headline estimates for August to October 2016

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	1,291	75.9	1,207	70.9	84	6.5	399	24.1
North West	3,561	76.7	3,371	72.5	190	5.3	1,048	23.3
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,713	77.5	2,569	73.3	144	5.3	758	22.5
East Midlands	2,398	79.1	2,286	75.3	112	4.7	612	20.9
West Midlands	2,865	77.0	2,714	72.8	151	5.3	820	23.0
East	3,159	80.4	3,012	76.6	147	4.7	735	19.6
London	4,750	78.0	4,490	73.7	259	5.5	1,303	22.0
South East	4,687	81.0	4,523	78.1	164	3.5	1,055	19.0
South West	2,815	80.4	2,710	77.3	105	3.7	651	19.6
<b>England</b>	<b>28,239</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>26,883</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7,380</b>	<b>21.4</b>
Wales	1,514	76.3	1,450	72.9	65	4.3	452	23.7
Scotland	2,737	77.5	2,592	73.3	145	5.3	769	22.5
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>32,490</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>30,924</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>8,601</b>	<b>21.6</b>
Northern Ireland	887	73.8	837	69.5	50	5.7	307	26.2
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>33,377</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>31,762</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>8,907</b>	<b>21.7</b>

### Change on quarter (change since May to July 2016)<sup>4</sup>

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>
North East	-16	-0.9	-2	-0.1	-14	-1.0	15	0.9
North West	0	-0.3	-9	-0.5	9	0.3	14	0.3
Yorkshire and The Humber	28	0.5	43	1.0	-15	-0.6	-17	-0.5
East Midlands	0	0.0	-10	-0.4	10	0.4	-1	0.0
West Midlands	29	0.2	54	0.9	-25	-0.9	-7	-0.2
East	-19	-0.4	-66	-1.6	46	1.5	15	0.4
London	-19	-0.2	10	0.3	-30	-0.6	11	0.2
South East	13	-0.3	15	-0.2	-2	-0.1	17	0.3
South West	-7	-0.5	6	-0.1	-13	-0.5	16	0.5
<b>England</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Wales	-6	-0.1	-8	-0.3	2	0.1	2	0.1
Scotland	-25	-0.4	-40	-0.8	14	0.6	13	0.4
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Northern Ireland	1	0.1	0	0.1	1	0.1	-2	-0.1
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0.2</b>

### Change on year (change since August to October 2015)

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>
North East	4	0.6	33	2.3	-29	-2.2	-10	-0.6
North West	17	0.2	9	0.0	8	0.2	-6	-0.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	50	1.0	70	1.6	-20	-0.9	-32	-1.0
East Midlands	52	1.4	42	1.0	10	0.3	-37	-1.4
West Midlands	88	1.5	91	1.6	-4	-0.3	-49	-1.5
East	-2	-0.8	-22	-1.3	20	0.6	33	0.8
London	33	0.1	69	0.7	-37	-0.8	7	-0.1
South East	26	0.2	34	0.4	-9	-0.2	-4	-0.2
South West	-19	-0.8	-14	-0.6	-6	-0.2	28	0.8
<b>England</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-65</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-71</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Wales	18	1.2	39	2.3	-21	-1.4	-24	-1.2
Scotland	-38	-1.4	-24	-1.0	-14	-0.4	47	1.4
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-99</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-47</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Northern Ireland	11	0.8	14	1.2	-3	-0.5	-9	-0.8
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-103</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-56</b>	<b>-0.2</b>

Relationship between columns: 1=3+5

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. Labour Force Survey is tabulated by region of residence.

Labour market statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk

2. Denominator = all persons aged 16 to 64.

3. Denominator = Total economically active.

4. Quarter on 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.

# REGIONAL SUMMARY

## 25(2) Regional labour market summary Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	Employer Surveys <sup>1</sup>		Jobcentre Plus administrative system <sup>1</sup>					
	Workforce jobs <sup>2</sup> (Sep 2016)		Claimant Count <sup>3</sup> (November 2016)					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Level		Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>
North East	1,195		52.3	4.1	34.4	5.4	17.9	2.8
North West	3,593		109.5	3.0	70.4	3.6	39.1	2.3
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,764		78.9	2.9	51.3	3.6	27.6	2.1
East Midlands	2,324		46.5	2.0	29.8	2.4	16.6	1.5
West Midlands	2,870		87.9	3.0	56.0	3.5	31.9	2.4
East	3,151		49.7	1.6	31.1	1.8	18.6	1.3
London	5,730		118.5	2.1	68.6	2.3	50.0	1.9
South East	4,934		62.9	1.3	39.6	1.6	23.4	1.0
South West	2,977		42.5	1.4	27.3	1.8	15.2	1.1
<b>England</b>	<b>29,540</b>		<b>648.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>408.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>240.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Wales	1,459		43.5	2.9	28.0	3.5	15.5	2.2
Scotland	2,718		83.4	3.0	56.3	3.8	27.1	2.1
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>33,717</b>		<b>775.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>492.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>282.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Northern Ireland	861		33.6	3.7	23.0	4.7	10.6	2.6
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>34,588</b>		<b>809.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>515.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>293.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>

### Changes on period (period specified below):

	Employer Surveys <sup>1</sup>		Jobcentre Plus administrative system <sup>1</sup>					
	Workforce jobs <sup>2</sup> (Change on Jun 2016)		Claimant Count <sup>3</sup> (Change on October 2016)					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Level		Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>
North East	9		0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
North West	11		-0.3	0.0	-0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0
Yorkshire and The Humber	-6		-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
East Midlands	11		0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
West Midlands	29		0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0
East	28		0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
London	-6		2.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
South East	-9		0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
South West	41		-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>England</b>	<b>108</b>		<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Wales	-16		-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scotland	-27		-0.2	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>65</b>		<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Northern Ireland	-6		-0.5	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>58</b>		<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk)

1. Workforce Jobs are tabulated by region of workplace. Claimant Count is tabulated by region of claimant's residence.
2. HM Forces stationed abroad are included in the UK jobs estimates but not in the regional jobs estimates.
3. Count of claimants of unemployment related benefits (experimental statistics).
4. Denominator = Claimant Count + Workforce Jobs.