

Statistical bulletin

UK Labour Market: July 2016

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



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1. Main points for March to May 2016

Between the 3 months to February 2016 and March to May 2016, the number of people in work increased. The number of unemployed people and the number of people not working and not seeking or available to work (economically inactive) fell.

There were 31.70 million people in work, 176,000 more than for the 3 months to February 2016 and 624,000 more than for a year earlier.

There were 23.19 million people working full-time, 401,000 more than for a year earlier. There were 8.52 million people working part-time, 223,000 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%, the highest since comparable records began in 1971.

There were 1.65 million unemployed people (people not in work but seeking and available to work), 54,000 fewer than for the 3 months to February 2016, 201,000 fewer than for a year earlier and the lowest since March to May 2008.

There were 903,000 unemployed men, 108,000 fewer than for a year earlier. There were 742,000 unemployed women, 93,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

The unemployment rate was 4.9%, down from 5.6% for a year earlier. The last time it was lower was for 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 8.87 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive (not working and not seeking or available to work), 46,000 fewer than for the 3 months to February 2016 and 181,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

The inactivity rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive) was 21.6%, the lowest since comparable records began in 1971.

Average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for price inflation) increased by 2.3% including bonuses and by 2.2% excluding bonuses compared with a year earlier.

2. Summary of latest labour market statistics

Table 1 and Figure 1 show the latest estimates, for March to May 2016, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity and shows how these estimates compare with the previous quarter (the 3 months to February 2016) and the previous year (March to May 2015). Comparing the estimates for March to May 2016 with those for the 3 months to February 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 March to May 2016, seasonally adjusted

	Number (thousands)	Change on Dec to Feb 2016	Change on Mar to May 2015	Headline Rate (%)	Change on Dec to Feb 2016	Change on Mar to May 2015
Employed	31,705	176	624			
Aged 16 to 64	30,498	141	549	74.4	0.3	1.0
Aged 65 and over	1,206	35	76			
Unemployed	1,646	-54	-201	4.9	-0.2	-0.7
Aged 16 to 64	1,623	-57	-204			
Aged 65 and over	22	3	3			
Inactive	19,033	-32	-53			
Aged 16 to 64	8,874	-46	-181	21.6	-0.1	-0.5
Aged 65 and over	10,160	14	127			

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

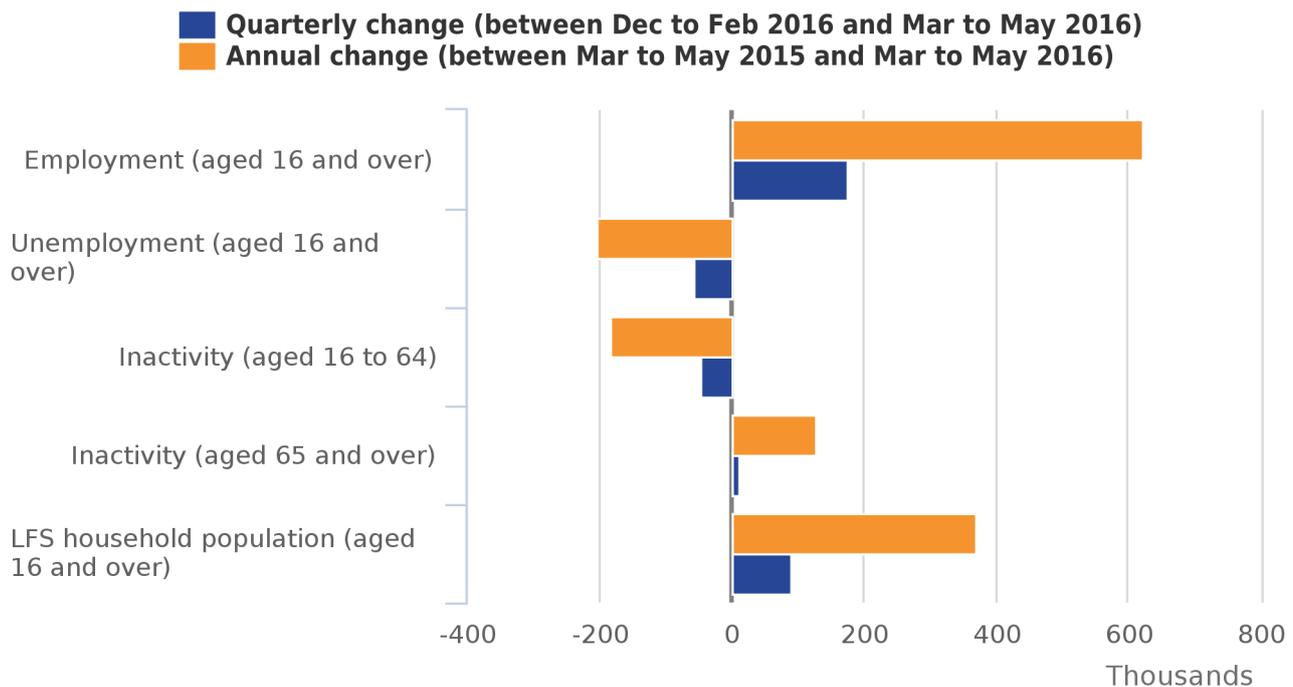
1. Calculation of headline employment rate: Number of employed people aged from 16 to 64 divided by the population aged from 16 to 64. Population is the sum of employed plus unemployed plus inactive.

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

[Interpreting labour market statistics](#), originally published in 2012 and available on the National Archives website, is designed to help you interpret labour market statistics and highlights some common misunderstandings.

A more detailed [Guide to labour market statistics](#), which includes a [Glossary](#), is also 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 March to May 2016 with the estimates for the 3 months to February 2016, which were first published on 20 April 2016 and were revised in the May 2016 edition of this release. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for February to April 2016. This is because the March and April data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of February and May 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.

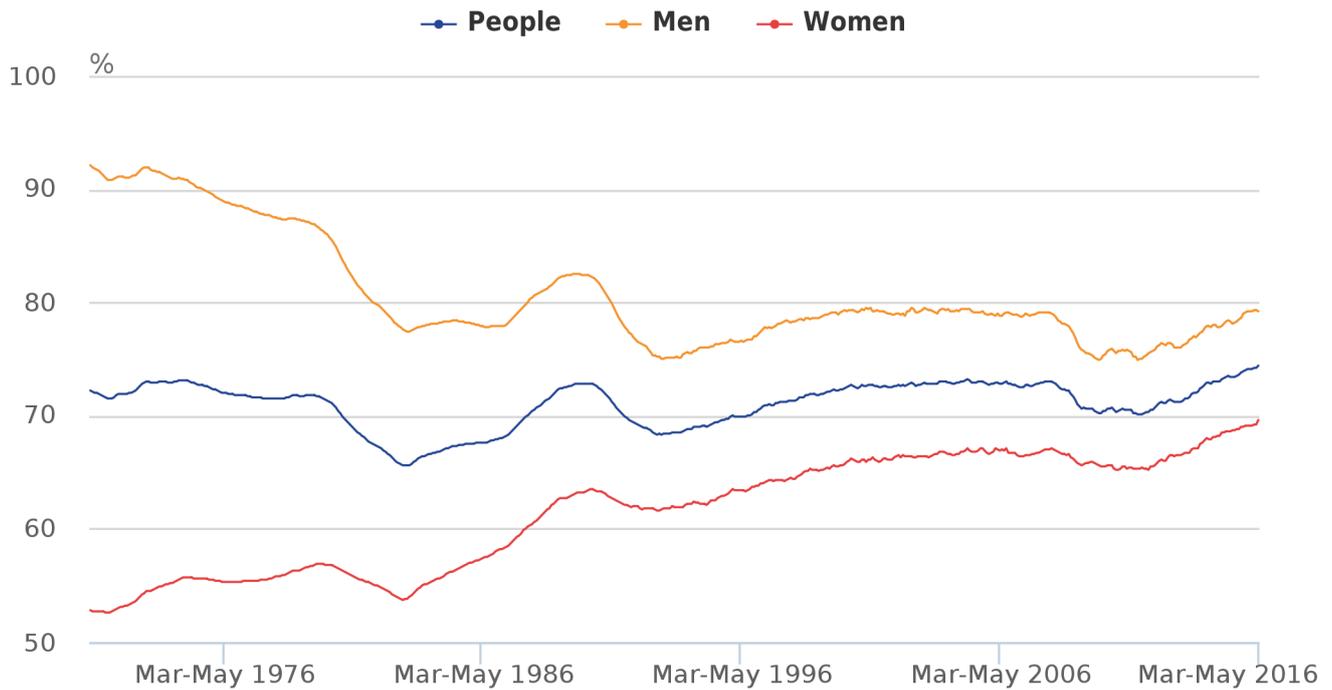
A [comparison between estimates of employment and jobs](#) is available on our website.

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, March to May 2016, the employment rate for people reached a record high of 74.4%.

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

January to March 1971 to March to May 2016

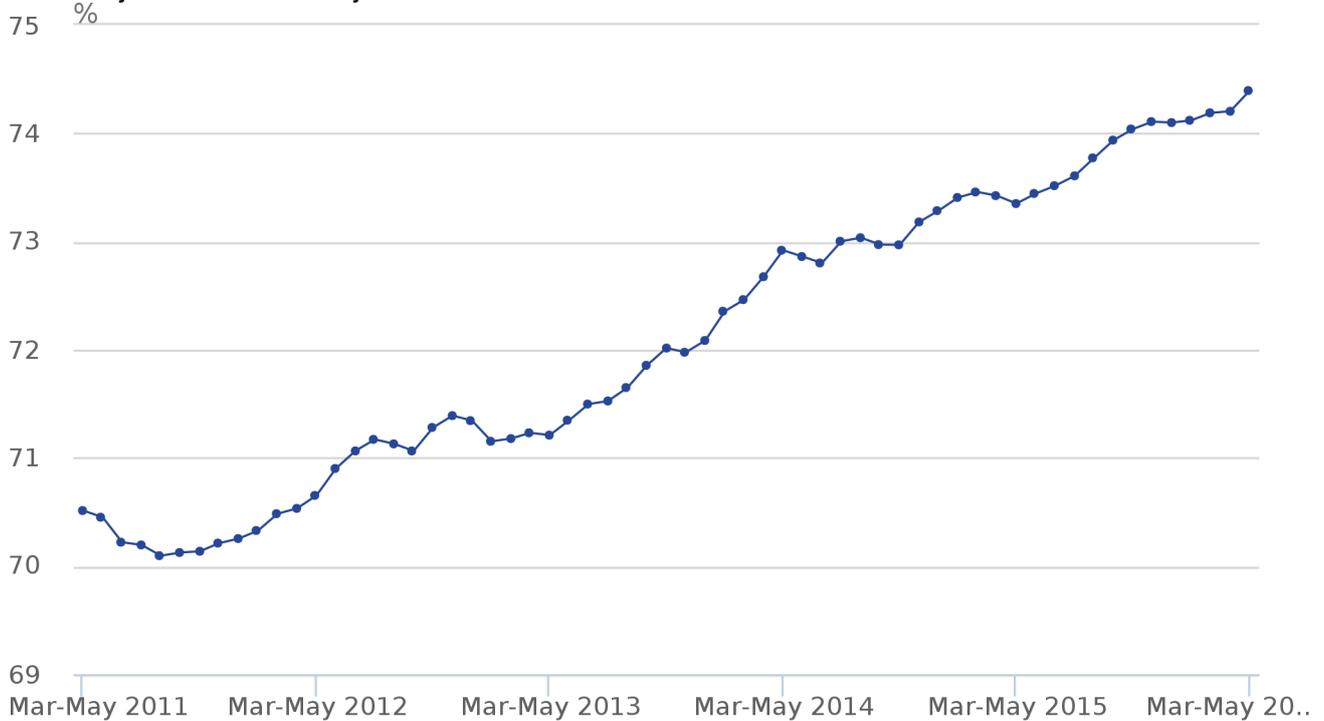


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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

March to May 2011 to March to May 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

For March to May 2016, 74.4% of people aged from 16 to 64 were in work, the highest since comparable records began in 1971.

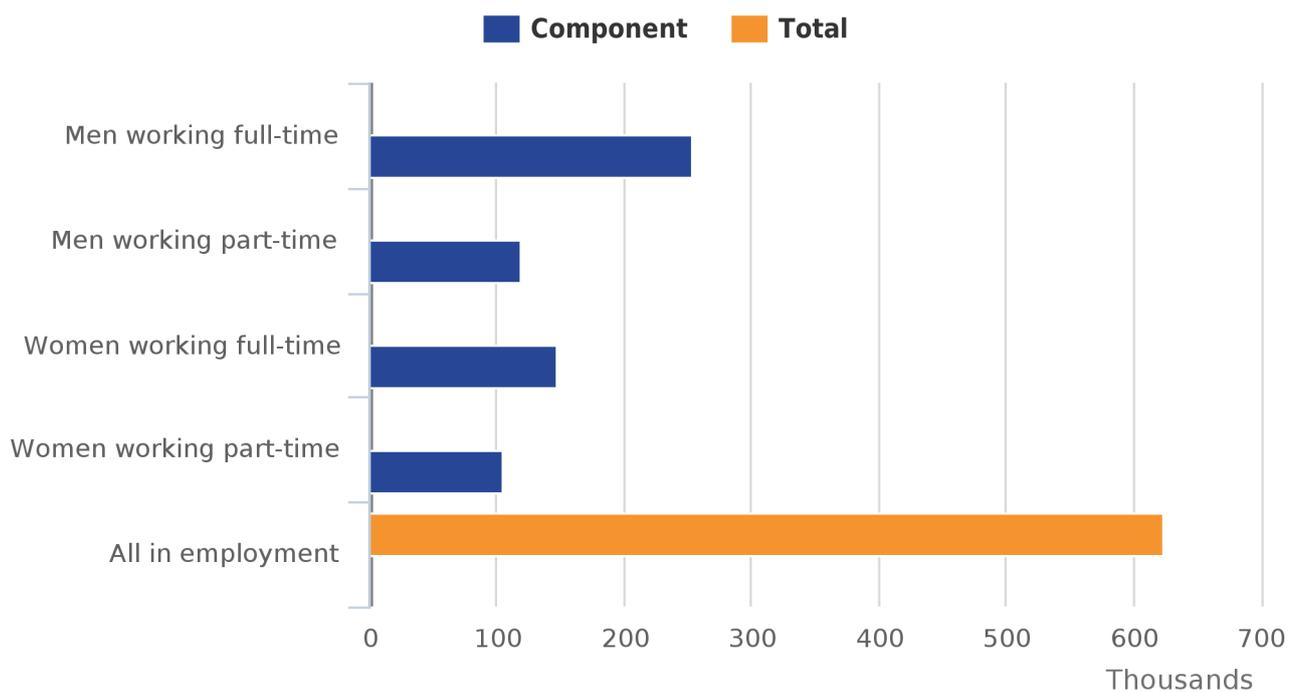
Looking at employment rates by sex, for March to May 2016:

- 79.2% of men and 69.6% of women aged from 16 to 64 were in work
- the employment rate for men (79.2%) was higher than for a year earlier (78.1%)
- the employment rate for women (69.6%) was the highest since comparable records began in 1971, 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 March to May 2016, there were 31.70 million people in work, 176,000 more than for the 3 months to February 2016 and 624,000 more than for a year earlier.

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

Figure 4: Changes in people in employment in the UK between March to May 2015 and March to May 2016, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Comparing the estimates for type of employment for March to May 2016 with those for a year earlier:

- employees increased by 319,000 to 26.71 million (84.2% of all people in work)
- self-employed people increased by 300,000 to 4.79 million (15.1% of all people in work)
- unpaid family workers increased by 11,000 to 116,000 (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 were little changed at 94,000 (0.3% 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](#).

Estimates for the number of people in employment and for the number of self-employed people back to 1855 (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.2](#) (at columns H and N in worksheet 22).

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 (first published on 15 June 2016)

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

There were 5.35 million people employed in the public sector for March 2016. This was:

- slightly more (6,000) than for December 2015
- 21,000 fewer than for a year earlier

There have been 2 consecutive small quarterly increases in public sector employment. However, prior to these 2 small quarterly increases, the number of people employed in the public sector had been generally falling since March 2010.

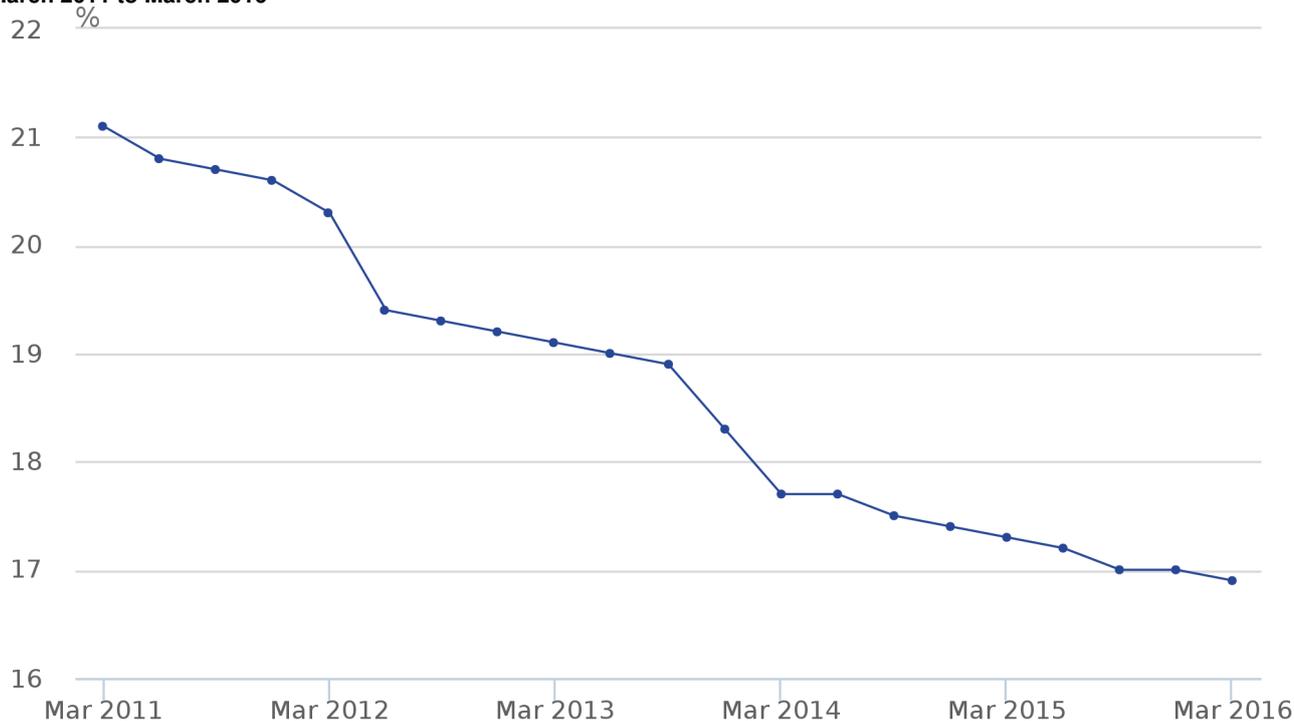
There were 26.24 million people employed in the private sector for March 2016. This was 50,000 more than for December 2015 and 482,000 more than for a year earlier.

For March 2016, 16.9% of people in employment worked in the public sector, the lowest proportion since comparable records began in March 1999. The remaining 83.1% 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

March 2011 to March 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](#).

6. Employment by nationality and country of birth, not seasonally adjusted (first published on 18 May 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 January to March 2016 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for October to December 2015.

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 January to March 2015 and January to March 2016:

- UK nationals working in the UK increased by 185,000 to 28.15 million
- non-UK nationals working in the UK increased by 229,000 to 3.34 million

Looking at changes in non-UK nationals working in the UK between January to March 1997 (when comparable records began) and January to March 2016:

- the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK increased from 928,000 to 3.34 million
- the proportion of all people working in the UK accounted for by non-UK nationals increased from 3.5% to 10.6%
- this increase in non-UK nationals working in the UK reflects the admission of several new member states to the European Union (EU)

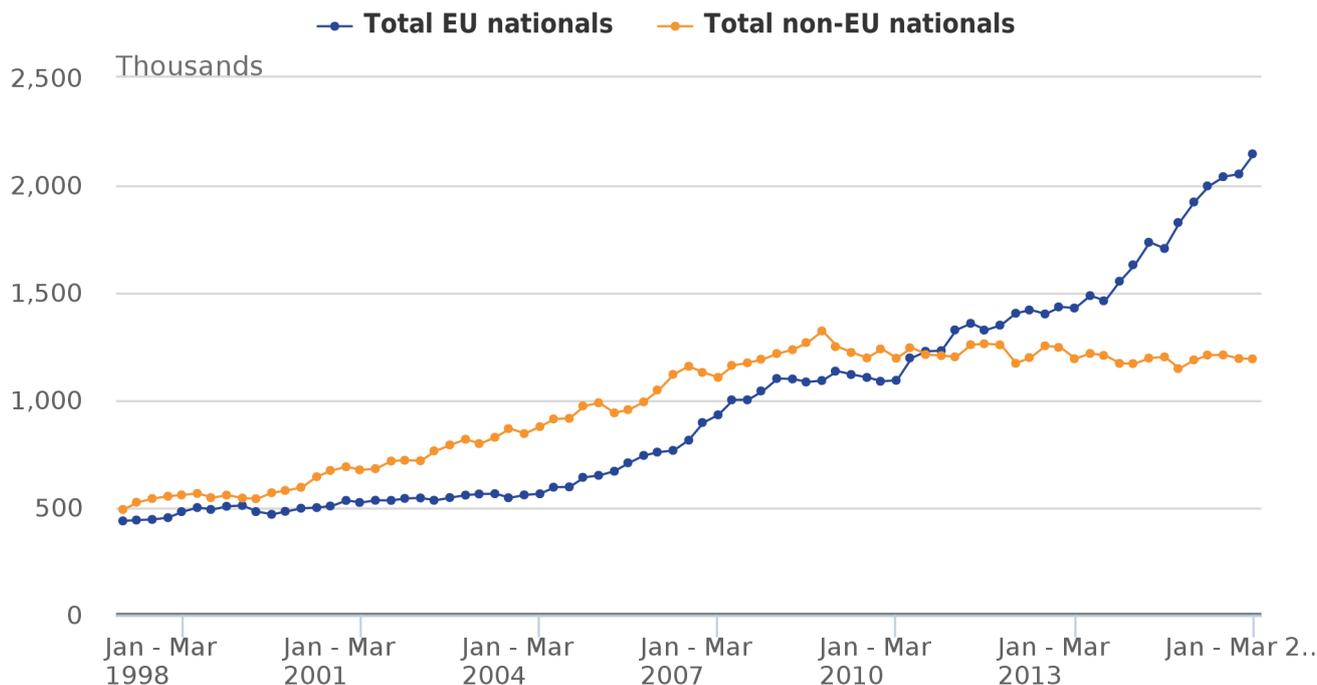
Looking in more detail at non-UK nationals working in the UK, between January to March 2015 and January to March 2016:

- non-UK nationals from the EU working in the UK increased by 224,000 to 2.15 million
- non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK were little changed at 1.19 million

Figure 6 shows the number of non-UK nationals from EU and non-EU countries working in the UK from January to March 1997 (when comparable records began) to January to March 2016.

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

January to March 1997 to January to March 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

As shown in Figure 6, 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 January to March 2016, there were 5.24 million people born abroad working in the UK, but the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK was much lower at 3.34 million. This is because the estimates for people born abroad working in the UK include some UK nationals. Looking at the estimates by country of birth, between January to March 2015 and January to March 2016:

- UK born people working in the UK increased by 94,000 to 26.25 million
- non-UK born people working in the UK increased by 330,000 to 5.24 million

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 1.02 billion for March to May 2016. This was:

- 3.9 million more (0.4%) compared with the 3 months to February 2016
- 19.7 million (2.0%) more than for a year earlier

Between the 3 months to February 2016 and March to May 2016, the number of people in work increased by 176,000 (as explained at Section 4 of this statistical bulletin) but average hours worked per week fell slightly.

For March to May 2016:

- people worked, on average, 32.1 hours per week, down slightly compared with the 3 months to February 2016 but unchanged compared with a year earlier
- people working full-time worked, on average, 37.5 hours per week in their main job, unchanged compared with the 3 months to February 2016 but up slightly compared with a year earlier
- people working part-time worked, on average, 16.1 hours per week in their main job, down slightly compared with the 3 months to February 2016 and 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

March to May 2011 to March to May 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](#).

Estimates for average weekly hours worked back to 1855 (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.2](#) (at column Q in worksheet 22).

8. Workforce jobs (first published on 15 June 2016)

Introduction

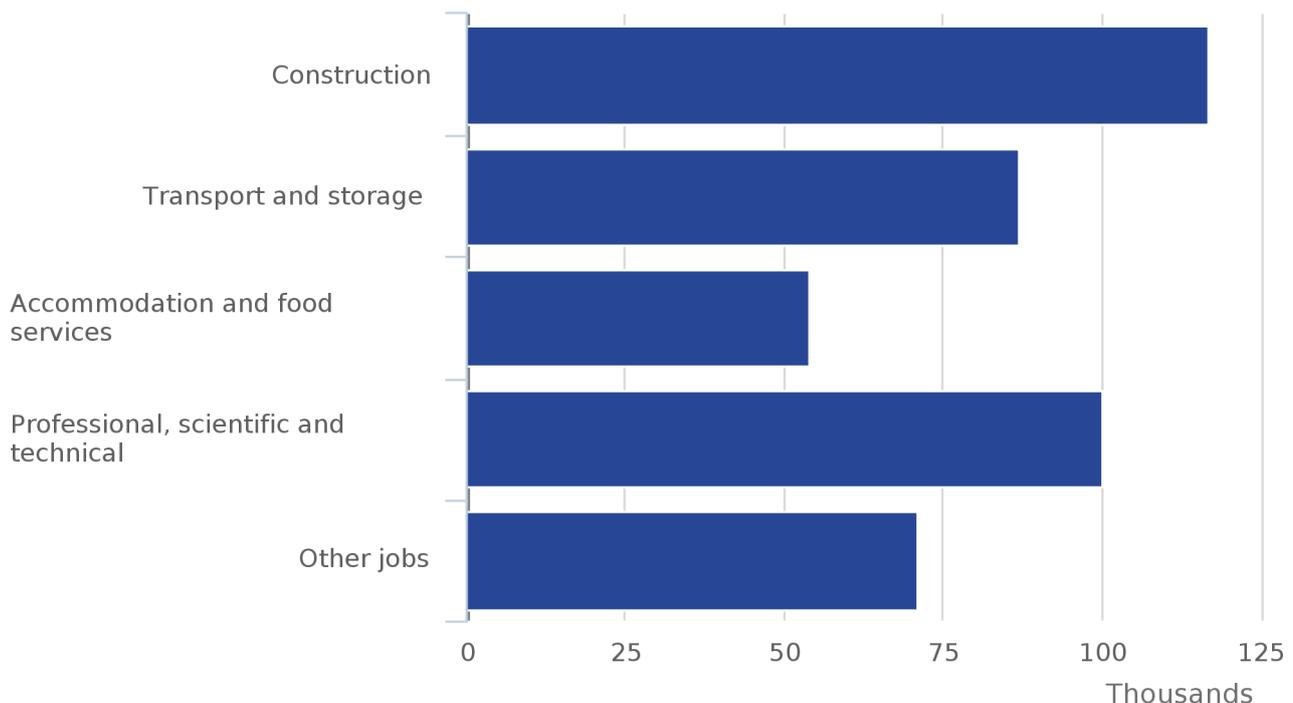
[Workforce jobs](#) measures the number of filled jobs in the economy. The estimates are mainly sourced from employer surveys. Workforce jobs is a different concept from employment, which is sourced from the Labour Force Survey, as employment is an estimate of people and some people have more than one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

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

Commentary

For March 2016 there were 34.26 million workforce jobs, 186,000 more than for December 2015 and 429,000 more than for a year earlier. Figure 8 shows changes in the number of jobs by industrial sector between March 2015 and March 2016.

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



Source: Office for National Statistics

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

- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the manufacturing and mining and quarrying sectors fell from 26.3% to 8.0%
- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the services sector increased from 63.2% to 83.1%

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](#).

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](#).

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

- average regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £471 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £461 per week for a year earlier
- average total pay (including bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £502 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £492 per week for a year earlier

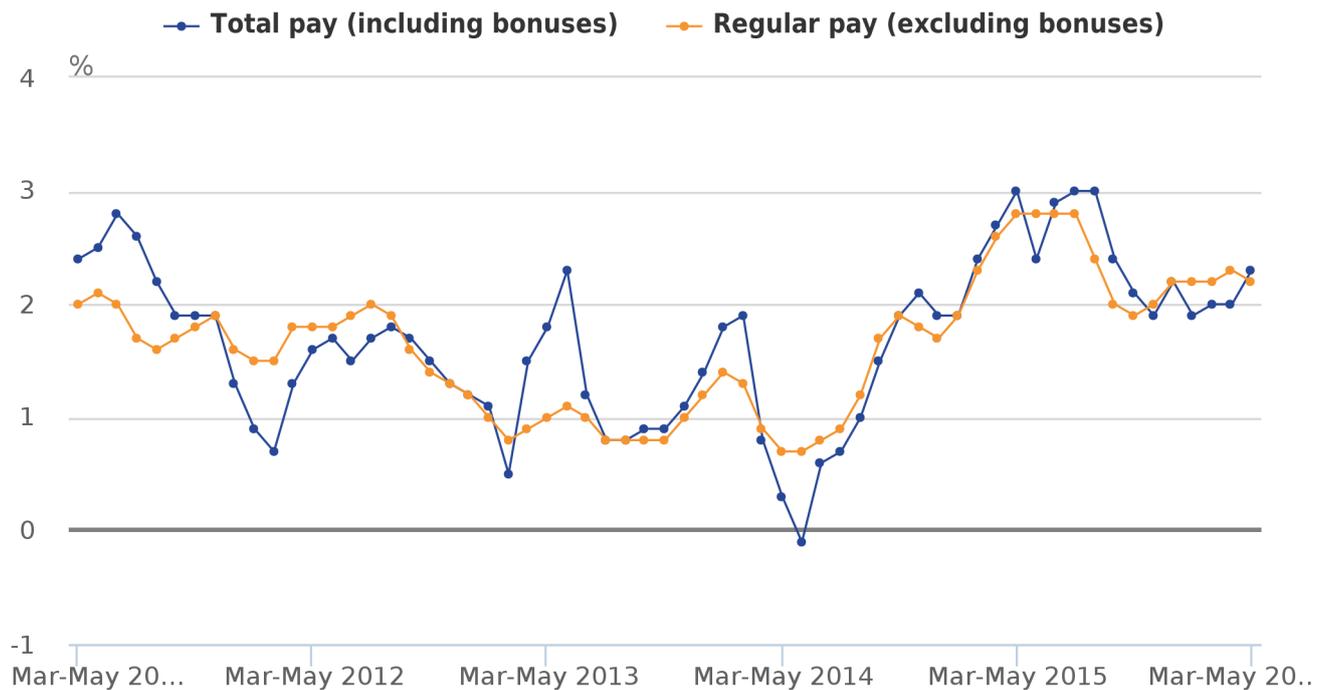
Between March to May 2015 and March to May 2016, in nominal terms, regular pay increased by 2.2%, little changed compared with the growth rate between February to April 2015 and February to April 2016 (2.3%).

Between March to May 2015 and March to May 2016, in nominal terms, total pay increased by 2.3%, higher than the growth rate between February to April 2015 and February to April 2016 (2.0%).

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

March to May 2011 to March to May 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 £311 a week in January 2000 to £502 a week in May 2016; an increase of 61.2%. Over the same period the Consumer Prices Index increased by 39.6%.

Between March to May 2015 and March to May 2016 in real terms (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation) regular pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 1.8% and total pay increased by 1.9%.

A more detailed analysis of earnings growth in real terms is available at [Supplementary Analysis of Average Weekly 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 v2.2](#) (at column G in worksheet 21).

Where to find more information about earnings

A [supplementary analysis of Average Weekly Earnings](#) which includes estimates of real earnings (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation) is available on our website.

An article looking at [bonus payments](#) was published on 26 August 2015.

The [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings \(ASHE\)](#), published on 18 November 2015, provides more detailed data for 2015.

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.
3. Lloyds Banking Group plc is reclassified to the private sector from April 2014 following the sale of some government owned shares to private sector investors. It is classified to the public sector between July 2009 and March 2014. We estimate that, if the April 2014 reclassification had not occurred, the public sector single month growth rates between April 2014 and March 2015 would have been around 0.3 percentage points higher and the corresponding private sector growth rates would have been around 0.1 percentage points lower.

10. Labour disputes (not seasonally adjusted)

Introduction

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

Commentary

For May 2016:

- there were 22,000 working days lost from 18 stoppages
- 11,000 people took strike action
- most of the working days lost were due to disputes in the Education sector

For the 12 months ending May 2016:

- there were 251,000 working days lost from 103 stoppages
- 79,000 people took strike action

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

Working days lost are at historically low levels when looking at the long run monthly time series back to the 1930s, available at [dataset LABD01](#).

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 16 July 2015. The next edition will be 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.

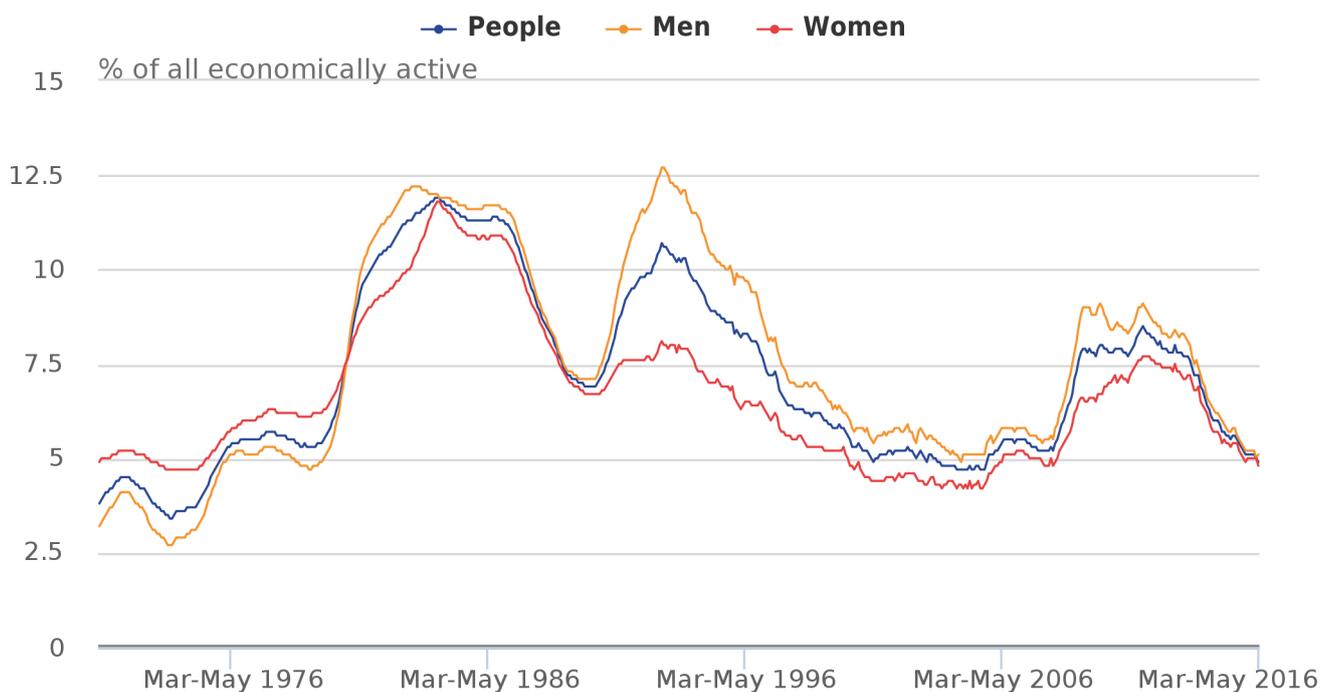
The unemployment rate is not the proportion of the total population who are unemployed. It is the proportion of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed. This follows [guidelines specified by the International Labour Organisation](#) and it ensures that UK unemployment rates 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, March to May 2016, was 4.9%. 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 March to May 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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

Figure 12: UK Unemployment rate (people aged 16 and over), seasonally adjusted

March to May 2011 to March to May 2016
9 % of all economically active



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

The unemployment rate for those aged 16 and over for March to May 2016 was 4.9%. This was:

- lower than for the 3 months to February 2016 (5.1%)
- lower than for a year earlier (5.6%)

The unemployment rate has not been lower since July to September 2005.

For March to May 2016, there were:

- 1.65 million unemployed people, 54,000 fewer than for the 3 months to February 2016 and 201,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 903,000 unemployed men, 25,000 fewer than for the 3 months to February 2016 and 108,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 742,000 unemployed women, 29,000 fewer than for the 3 months to February 2016 and 93,000 fewer than for a year earlier

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

- 950,000 people who had been unemployed for up to 6 months, 26,000 fewer compared with a year earlier
- 235,000 people who had been unemployed for between 6 and 12 months, 64,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 461,000 people who had been unemployed for over 12 months, 110,000 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](#).

Estimates for the unemployment level and rate back to 1870 (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.2](#) (at columns P and U in worksheet 22).

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 had existed at that time
- between October 1996 and April 2013 the Claimant Count is a count of the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)
- from May 2013 the Claimant Count includes all out of work Universal Credit claimants as well as all JSA claimants

Ideally only those Universal Credit claimants who are out of work and required to seek work should be included in the Claimant Count but it is not currently possible to produce estimates on this basis. The Claimant Count therefore currently includes some out of work claimants of Universal Credit who are not required to look for work; for example, due to illness or disability.

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.

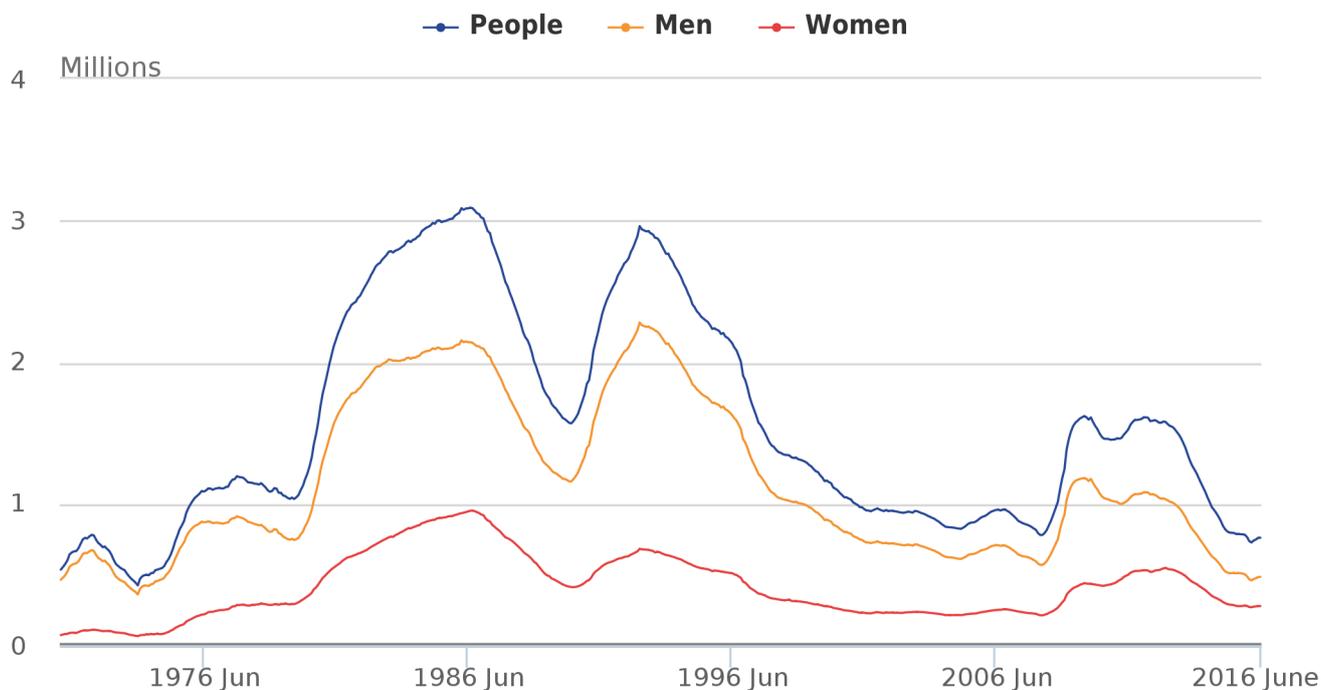
The Claimant Count includes people who claim unemployment related benefits but who do not receive payment. For example some claimants will have had their benefits stopped for a limited period of time by Jobcentre Plus. Some people claim JSA in order to receive National Insurance Credits.

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, June 2016, there were 759,100 people claiming unemployment related benefits.

Figure 13: UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted

January 1971 to June 2016

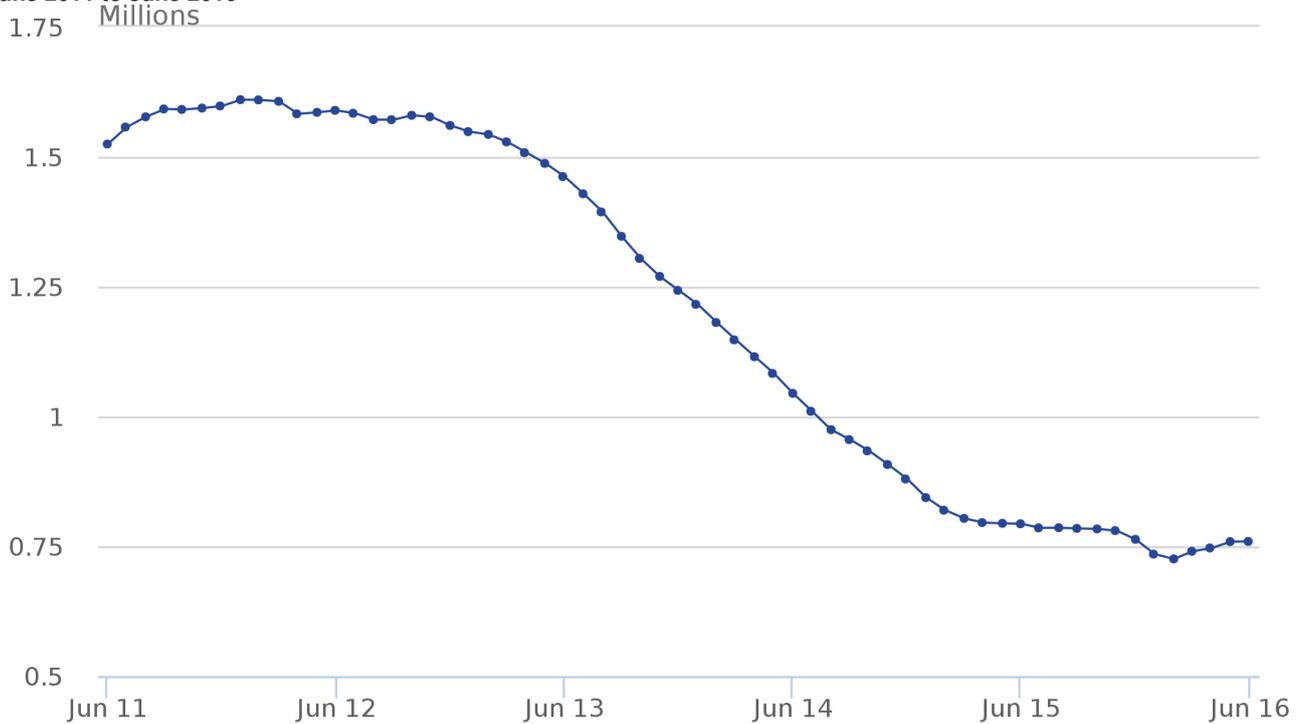


Source: Office for National Statistics, Department for Work and Pensions

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

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

June 2011 to June 2016



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

For June 2016 there were 759,100 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This consisted of:

- 590,200 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance
- 168,900 people who were out of work and claiming Universal Credit

For June 2016 there were 759,100 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This was:

- little changed compared with May 2016
- 33,900 fewer than for a year earlier

For June 2016 there were:

- 482,500 men claiming unemployment related benefits, little changed compared with May 2016 but 27,600 fewer than for a year earlier
- 276,600 women claiming unemployment related benefits, little changed compared with May 2016 but 6,300 fewer 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 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.

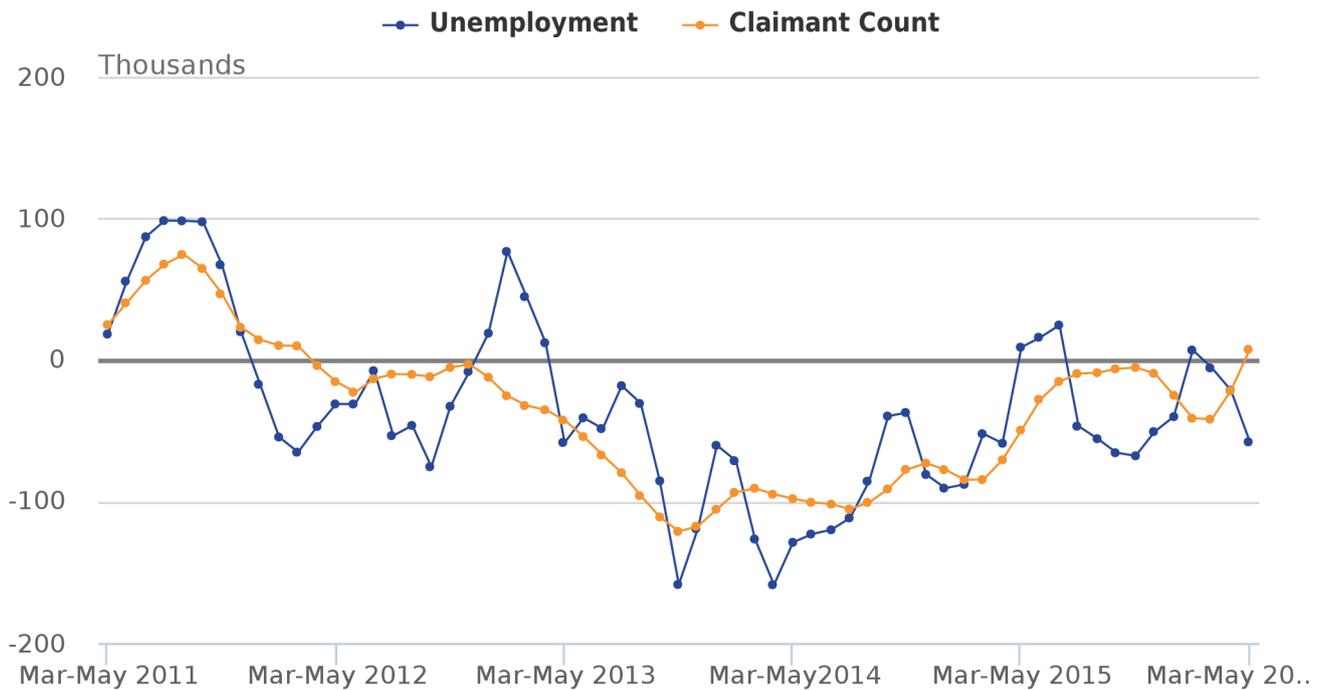
Figure 15 and [dataset X05](#) compare quarterly movements in unemployment and the Claimant Count for the same 3 month average time periods. The unemployment estimates shown in this comparison exclude unemployed people aged between 16 and 17 and 65 and over as well as unemployed people aged from 18 to 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 the 3 months to February 2016 and March to May 2016:

- unemployment fell by 58,000
- the Claimant Count increased by 7,000

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

March to May 2011 to March to May 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.

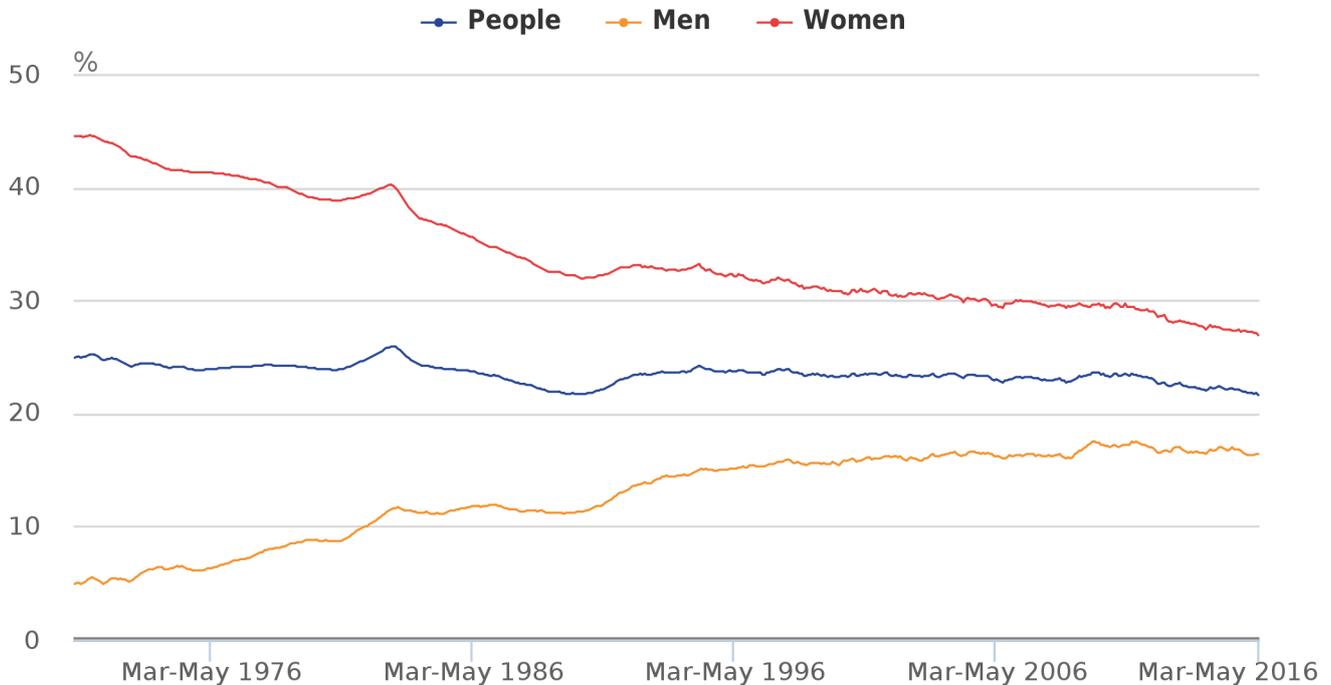
Commentary

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 March to May 2016:

- the inactivity rate for people was 21.6%, the lowest since comparable records began in 1971
- the economic inactivity rate for men was 16.4%
- the economic inactivity rate for women was 26.9%, the lowest since comparable records began in 1971

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

January to March 1971 to March to May 2016

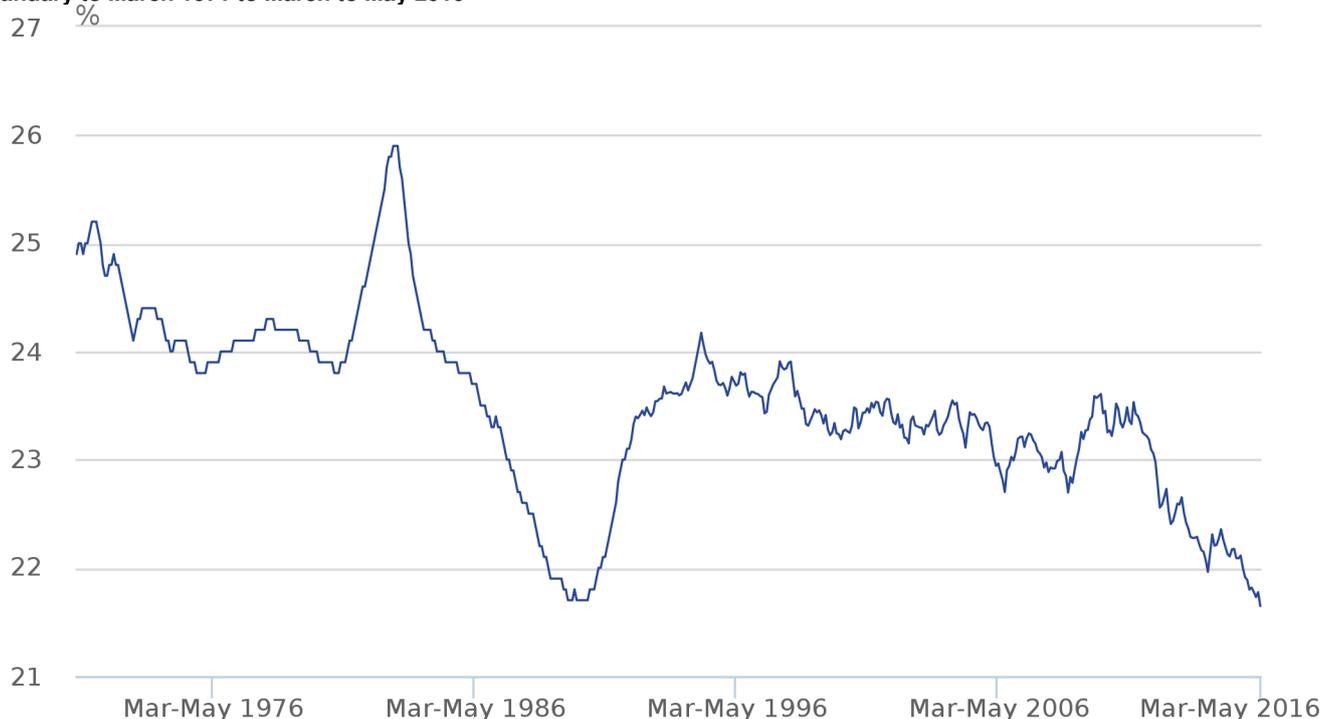


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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 and for the latest time period, March to May 2016, it reached a record low of 21.6%.

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

January to March 1971 to March to May 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

For March to May 2016, there were 8.87 million people aged from 16 to 64 not in work and neither seeking nor available to work (known as economically inactive). This was:

- 46,000 fewer than for the 3 months to February 2016
- 181,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- the lowest since May to July 2003

Looking in more detail at the 8.87 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive for March to May 2016, the 2 largest categories were students and people looking after the family or home (each of which accounted for just over a quarter of the total):

- there were 2.31 million people who were not looking for work because they were studying, 17,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 2.23 million people (of which 1.98 million were women) who were not looking for work because they were looking after the family or home, 48,000 fewer than for a year earlier

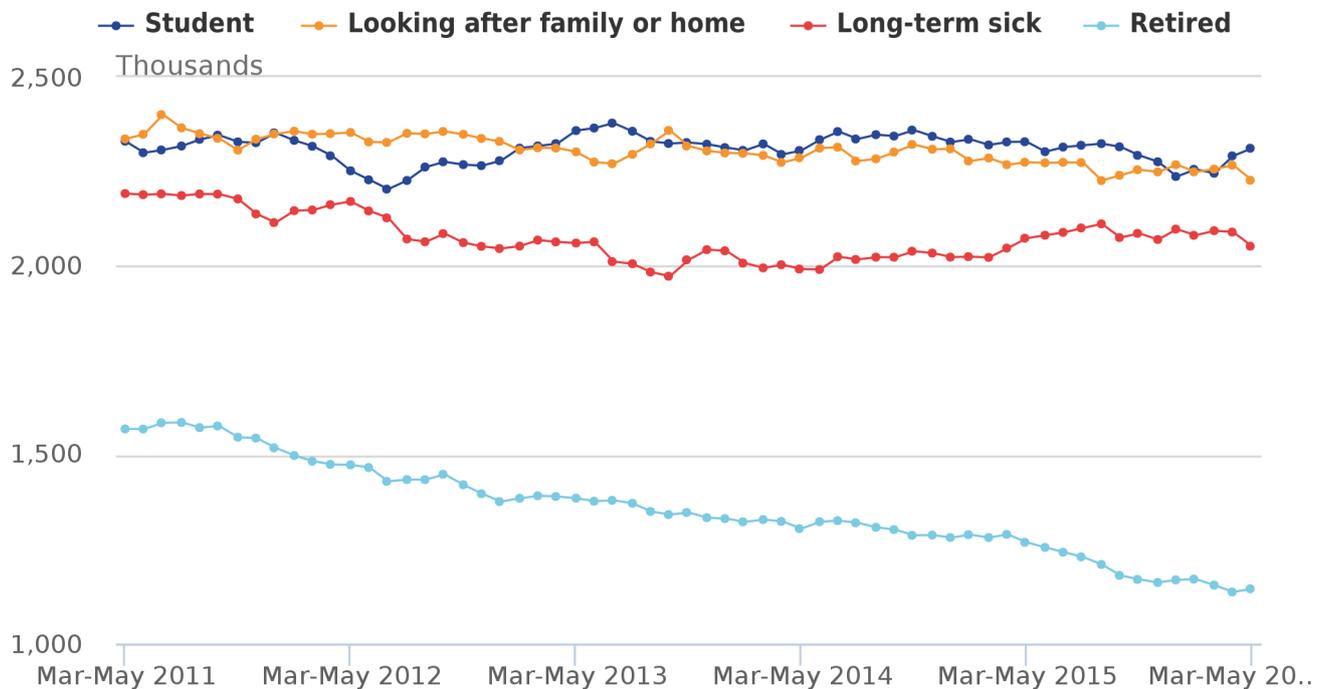
The third and fourth largest categories were long-term sick (23.1% of the total) and retired (12.9% of the total):

- there were 2.05 million people who were not looking for work due to long-term sickness, 21,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 1.14 million people who were not looking for work because they had retired, 123,000 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

March to May 2011 to March to May 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Where to find data on 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

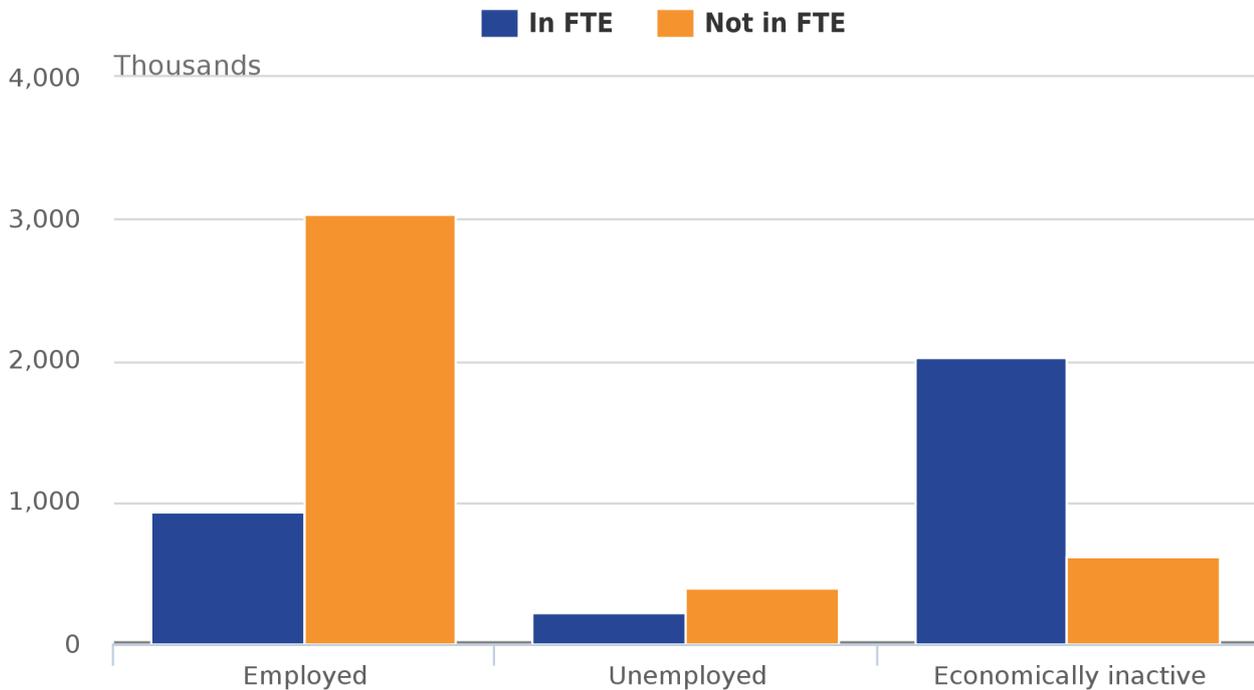
This section looks at people aged from 16 to 24. It is a common misconception that all people in full-time education are classified as economically inactive. This is not the case as people in full-time education are included in the employment estimates if they have a part-time job and are included in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

Commentary

For March to May 2016, for people aged from 16 to 24, there were:

- 3.96 million people in work (including 931,000 full-time students with part-time jobs)
- 617,000 unemployed people (including 215,000 full-time students looking for part-time work)
- 2.64 million economically inactive people, most of whom (2.03 million) were full-time students

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



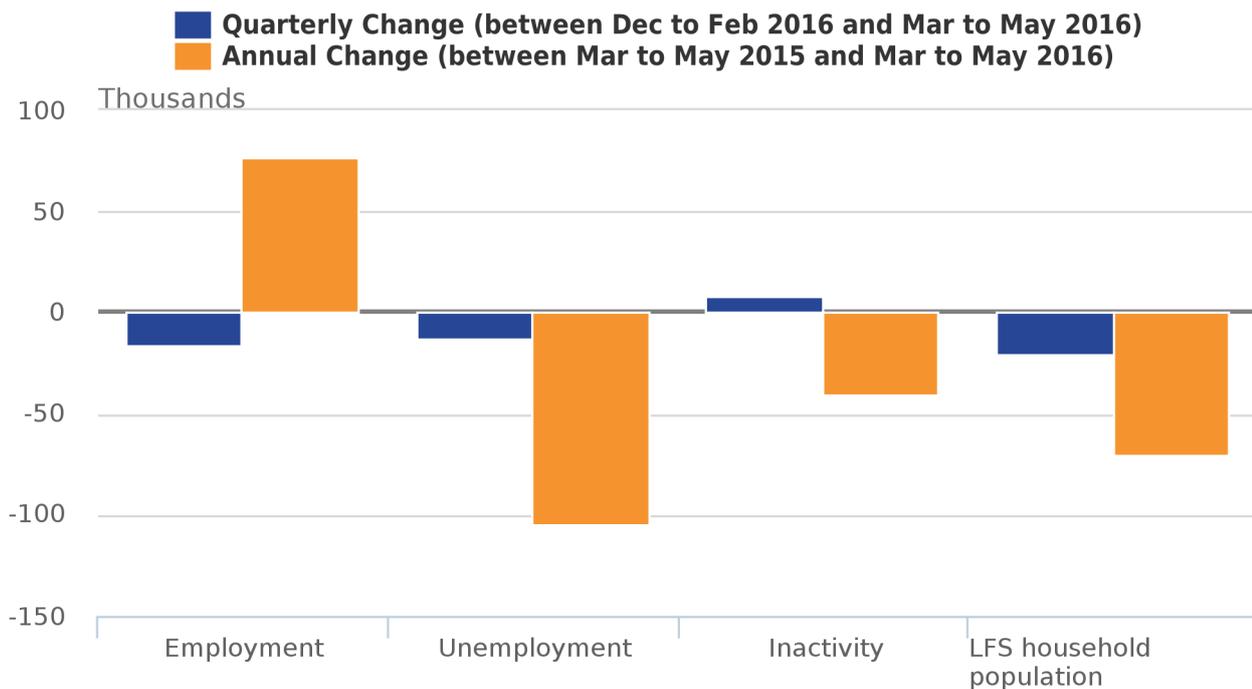
Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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 March to May 2016, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for people aged from 16 to 24 compare with the previous quarter (the 3 months to February 2016) and the previous year (March to May 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 March to May 2016, the unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds was 13.5%, lower than for a year earlier (15.7%). It has not been lower since July to September 2005 (when it was 12.7%).

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 March to May 2016 the proportion of people aged from 16 to 24 who were in full-time education increased substantially from 26.2% to 44.0%. 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 on 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 January to March 2016 were published on 26 May 2016.

16. Redundancies

Introduction

The [redundancies](#) estimates measure the number of people who have been made redundant or have taken voluntary redundancy.

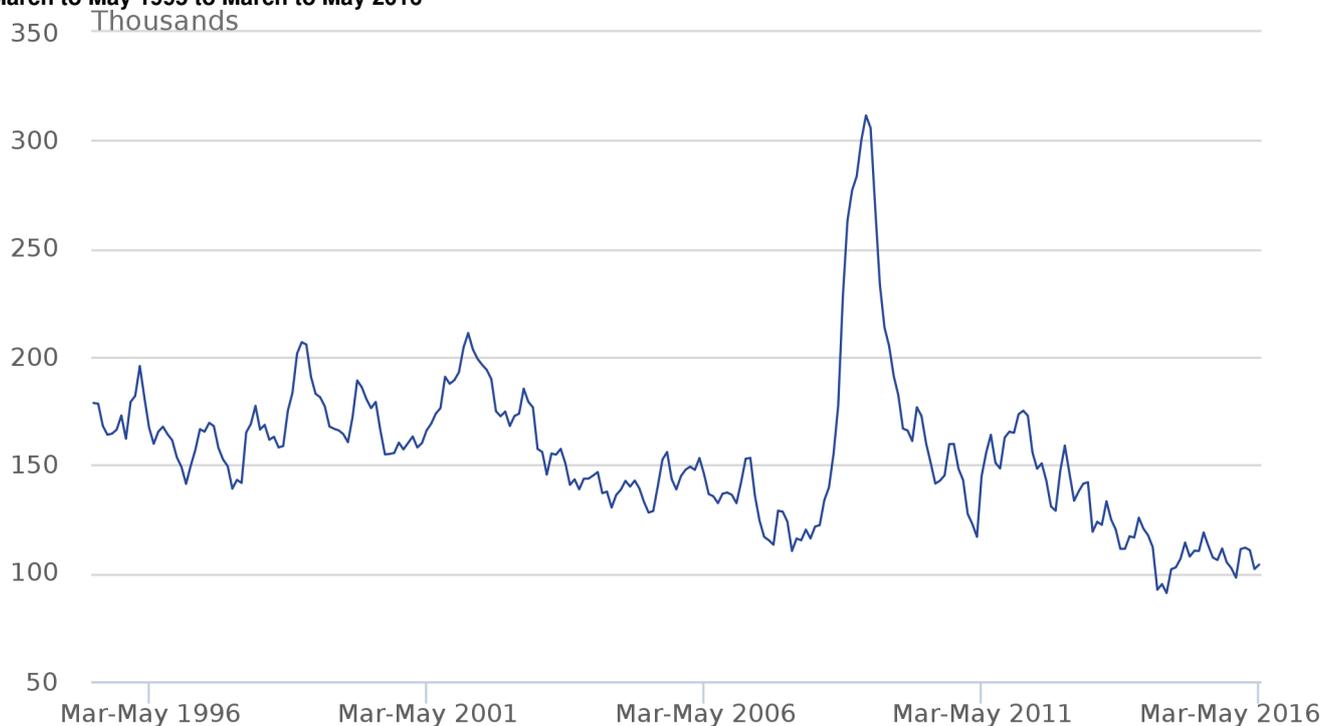
Commentary

For March to May 2016, 104,000 people had become redundant in the 3 months before the Labour Force Survey interviews. This was 8,000 fewer than for the 3 months to February 2016 and 15,000 fewer 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 March to May 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Where to find data on 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 747,000 job vacancies for April to June 2016. This was 10,000 fewer than for January to March 2016 but 15,000 more than for 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 April to June 2016



Source: Vacancy Survey: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

There were 672,000 job vacancies in the services sectors for April to June 2016, accounting for almost 90% 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 (142,000) and human health and social work (118,000).

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 18 May 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 November 2015 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for August 2015.

Commentary

For November 2015 there were 3.71 million people claiming main out of work benefits. This was:

- 195,600 fewer than for a year earlier
- the lowest since comparable records began in 1999

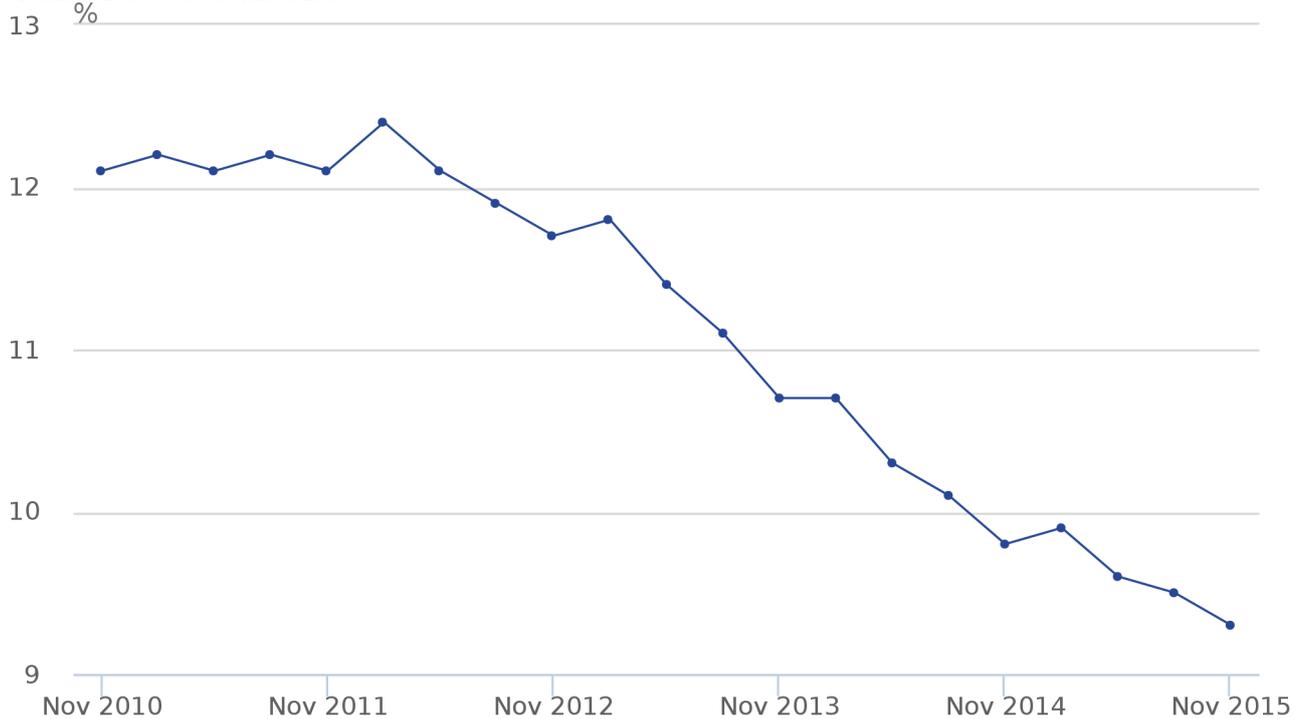
For November 2015, 9.3% of the population aged from 16 to 64 were claiming main out of work benefits. This was:

- down from 9.8% for a year earlier
- the lowest since comparable records began in 1999

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

November 2010 to November 2015



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 March to May 2016 was estimated to be 4.9%. 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 March to May 2016 was between 4.7% and 5.1%. However, the best estimate from the survey was that the unemployment rate was 4.9%.

The number of people unemployed for the same period was estimated at 1,646,000, with a stated 95% confidence interval of +/- 70,000. This means that we can be 95% certain that the true number of unemployed people was between 1,576,000 and 1,716,000. Again, the best estimate from the survey was that the number of unemployed people was 1,646,000.

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 March to May 2016, the estimated change in the number of unemployed people since the 3 months to February 2016 was a fall of 54,000, with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 77,000. This means that we can be 95% certain the actual change in unemployment was somewhere between a fall of 131,000 and an increase of 23,000, with the best estimate being a fall of 54,000. As the estimated fall in unemployment of 54,000 is smaller than the confidence interval of 77,000, the estimated fall 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. Background notes

1. This month's release

There are no major developments in this month's release.

2. Next month's release

In next month's release, ONS plans to implement revisions to the Claimant Count back to November 2014. These revisions will result from changing the range of Universal Credit claimants within the Claimant Count to only include those within the intensive work search group. While these revisions will result in improved estimates the Claimant Count statistics will continue to be designated as experimental as they are still being developed by the Department for Work and Pensions.

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:

17 August 2016

14 September 2016

19 October 2016

16 November 2016

14 December 2016

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

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Summary of labour market statistics published on 20 July 2016

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	Mar-May 2016	31.705 million	Never	Feb-Apr 2016 (31.594 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	Mar-May 2016	74.4%	Never	Feb-Apr 2016 (74.2%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	Mar-May 2016	1.646 million	Feb-Apr 2016 (1.671 million)	Mar-May 2008 (1.625 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	Mar-May 2016	4.9%	Feb-Apr 2016 (5.0%)	Jul-Sep 2005 (4.7%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Youth unemployment level (aged 16 to 24)	Mar-May 2016	617,000	Feb-Apr 2016 (621,000)	Jul-Sep 2005 (603,000)	Mar-May 1992
Youth unemployment rate (aged 16 to 24)	Mar-May 2016	13.5%	Feb-Apr 2016 (13.6%)	Jul-Sep 2005 (12.7%)	Mar-May 1992
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	Mar-May 2016	8.874 million	Feb-Apr 2016 (8.924 million)	May-Jul 2003 (8.838 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	Mar-May 2016	21.6%	Feb-Apr 2016 (21.8%)	Never	Jan-Mar 1971
Claimant Count level (experimental)	June 2016	759,100	December 2015 (763,100)	May 2016 (758,700)	January 1971
Claimant Count rate (experimental)	June 2016	2.2%	November 2015 (2.3%)	February 2016 (2.1%)	January 1971
Average Earnings (total pay - nominal)	Mar-May 2016	2.3%	Aug-Oct 2015 (2.4%)	Feb-Apr 2016 (2.0%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay - nominal)	Mar-May 2016	2.2%	Feb-Apr 2016 (2.3%)	Oct-Dec 2015 (2.0%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Vacancies level	Apr-Jun 2016	747,000	Mar-May 2016 (748,000)	Sep-Nov 2015 (743,000)	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:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/uklabourmarket/july2016/relateddata>

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4	Public and private sector employment	Table EMP02
4(1)	Public sector employment by industry	Table EMP03
5	Workforce jobs summary	Table JOBS01
6 (**)	Workforce jobs by industry	Table JOBS02
7	Actual weekly hours worked	Table HOUR01 SA
7(1)	Usual weekly hours worked	Table HOUR02 SA
8	Employment by country of birth and nationality	Table EMP06
UNEMPLOYMENT		
9	Unemployment by age and duration	Table UNEM01 SA
CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS		
10	Claimant Count (experimental statistics)	Table CLA01
11	Main out of work benefits	Table BEN01
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY		
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16	Average Weekly Earnings - Bonus pay	Table EARN01
17	Average Weekly Earnings - Regular pay	Table EARN01
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23	Redundancies levels and rates	Table RED01 SA
24 (***)	Redundancies by industry	Table RED02
REGIONAL SUMMARY		
25	Regional labour market summary	Table A07

(*) 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:

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

SUMMARY

1 Summary of headline LFS¹ indicators

United Kingdom (thousands)
seasonally adjusted

	LFS household population ¹		Headline indicators					
			Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 to 64
	MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MG SX	LF2M	LF2S
People								
Mar-May 2014	51,606	40,632	30,748	72.9	2,109	6.4	8,924	22.0
Mar-May 2015	52,014	40,831	31,080	73.4	1,846	5.6	9,054	22.2
Jun-Aug 2015	52,113	40,880	31,251	73.6	1,774	5.4	9,039	22.1
Sep-Nov 2015	52,203	40,918	31,508	74.0	1,685	5.1	8,956	21.9
Dec-Feb 2016	52,294	40,957	31,529	74.1	1,700	5.1	8,920	21.8
Mar-May 2016	52,384	40,996	31,705	74.4	1,646	4.9	8,874	21.6
<i>Change on quarter</i>	90	39	176	0.3	-54	-0.2	-46	-0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	0.6		-3.2		-0.5	
<i>Change on year</i>	370	165	624	1.0	-201	-0.7	-181	-0.5
<i>Change %</i>	0.7	0.4	2.0		-10.9		-2.0	
Men								
	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MG SV	MGSD	MG SY	YBSO	YBTM
Mar-May 2014	25,151	20,151	16,362	77.9	1,160	6.6	3,315	16.4
Mar-May 2015	25,379	20,265	16,505	78.1	1,011	5.8	3,440	17.0
Jun-Aug 2015	25,435	20,294	16,641	78.5	972	5.5	3,404	16.8
Sep-Nov 2015	25,486	20,317	16,793	79.1	924	5.2	3,339	16.4
Dec-Feb 2016	25,536	20,340	16,850	79.2	928	5.2	3,312	16.3
Mar-May 2016	25,587	20,362	16,878	79.2	903	5.1	3,333	16.4
<i>Change on quarter</i>	51	23	28	0.0	-25	-0.1	21	0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	0.2		-2.7		0.6	
<i>Change on year</i>	208	97	372	1.1	-108	-0.7	-107	-0.6
<i>Change %</i>	0.8	0.5	2.3		-10.7		-3.1	
Women								
	MG SN	LF2P	MG SB	LF25	MG SE	MG SZ	LF2N	LF2T
Mar-May 2014	26,455	20,481	14,386	68.0	949	6.2	5,609	27.4
Mar-May 2015	26,635	20,566	14,575	68.7	835	5.4	5,614	27.3
Jun-Aug 2015	26,678	20,586	14,609	68.8	802	5.2	5,635	27.4
Sep-Nov 2015	26,717	20,601	14,715	69.1	761	4.9	5,617	27.3
Dec-Feb 2016	26,757	20,618	14,679	69.1	772	5.0	5,607	27.2
Mar-May 2016	26,797	20,633	14,827	69.6	742	4.8	5,540	26.9
<i>Change on quarter</i>	40	16	149	0.5	-29	-0.2	-67	-0.3
<i>Change %</i>	0.1	0.1	1.0		-3.8		-1.2	
<i>Change on year</i>	162	68	252	0.9	-93	-0.7	-74	-0.4
<i>Change %</i>	0.6	0.3	1.7		-11.1		-1.3	

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
People	MGRZ	MGSR	MGSC	MGSX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
Mar-May 2014	30,748	59.6	2,109	6.4	18,748	36.3	29,628	72.9	2,080	6.6	8,924	22.0
Mar-May 2015	31,080	59.8	1,846	5.6	19,087	36.7	29,950	73.4	1,827	5.7	9,054	22.2
Jun-Aug 2015	31,251	60.0	1,774	5.4	19,088	36.6	30,090	73.6	1,750	5.5	9,039	22.1
Sep-Nov 2015	31,508	60.4	1,685	5.1	19,010	36.4	30,295	74.0	1,666	5.2	8,956	21.9
Dec-Feb 2016	31,529	60.3	1,700	5.1	19,065	36.5	30,357	74.1	1,680	5.2	8,920	21.8
Mar-May 2016	31,705	60.5	1,646	4.9	19,033	36.3	30,498	74.4	1,623	5.1	8,874	21.6
Change on quarter	176	0.2	-54	-0.2	-32	-0.1	141	0.3	-57	-0.2	-46	-0.1
Change %	0.6		-3.2		-0.2		0.5		-3.4		-0.5	
Change on year	624	0.8	-201	-0.7	-53	-0.4	549	1.0	-204	-0.7	-181	-0.5
Change %	2.0		-10.9		-0.3		1.8		-11.2		-2.0	
Men	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
Mar-May 2014	16,362	65.1	1,160	6.6	7,628	30.3	15,698	77.9	1,139	6.8	3,315	16.4
Mar-May 2015	16,505	65.0	1,011	5.8	7,863	31.0	15,829	78.1	997	5.9	3,440	17.0
Jun-Aug 2015	16,641	65.4	972	5.5	7,821	30.7	15,933	78.5	957	5.7	3,404	16.8
Sep-Nov 2015	16,793	65.9	924	5.2	7,769	30.5	16,063	79.1	914	5.4	3,339	16.4
Dec-Feb 2016	16,850	66.0	928	5.2	7,758	30.4	16,109	79.2	918	5.4	3,312	16.3
Mar-May 2016	16,878	66.0	903	5.1	7,806	30.5	16,136	79.2	893	5.2	3,333	16.4
Change on quarter	28	0.0	-25	-0.1	48	0.1	27	0.0	-25	-0.1	21	0.1
Change %	0.2		-2.7		0.6		0.2		-2.7		0.6	
Change on year	372	0.9	-108	-0.7	-57	-0.5	307	1.1	-103	-0.7	-107	-0.6
Change %	2.3		-10.7		-0.7		1.9		-10.4		-3.1	
Women	MGSB	MGST	MGSE	MGSZ	MGSK	YBTE	LF2H	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
Mar-May 2014	14,386	54.4	949	6.2	11,120	42.0	13,931	68.0	941	6.3	5,609	27.4
Mar-May 2015	14,575	54.7	835	5.4	11,224	42.1	14,121	68.7	830	5.6	5,614	27.3
Jun-Aug 2015	14,609	54.8	802	5.2	11,266	42.2	14,157	68.8	793	5.3	5,635	27.4
Sep-Nov 2015	14,715	55.1	761	4.9	11,241	42.1	14,232	69.1	752	5.0	5,617	27.3
Dec-Feb 2016	14,679	54.9	772	5.0	11,307	42.3	14,248	69.1	763	5.1	5,607	27.2
Mar-May 2016	14,827	55.3	742	4.8	11,227	41.9	14,363	69.6	730	4.8	5,540	26.9
Change on quarter	149	0.5	-29	-0.2	-80	-0.4	115	0.5	-32	-0.2	-67	-0.3
Change %	1.0		-3.8		-0.7		0.8		-4.2		-1.2	
Change on year	252	0.6	-93	-0.7	3	-0.2	241	0.9	-100	-0.7	-74	-0.4
Change %	1.7		-11.1		0.0		1.7		-12.1		-1.3	
	Aged 16-17						Aged 18-24					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	YBTO	YBUA	YBVH	YBVK	YCAS	LWEX	YBTR	YBUD	YBVN	YBVQ	YCAV	LWFA
Mar-May 2014	326	21.7	171	34.4	1,008	67.0	3,473	60.0	645	15.7	1,672	28.9
Mar-May 2015	361	24.3	148	29.0	975	65.7	3,523	60.7	574	14.0	1,704	29.4
Jun-Aug 2015	366	24.8	139	27.6	973	65.8	3,582	61.8	542	13.2	1,675	28.9
Sep-Nov 2015	368	25.0	126	25.5	978	66.4	3,611	62.4	503	12.2	1,671	28.9
Dec-Feb 2016	373	25.5	130	25.9	961	65.6	3,603	62.4	500	12.2	1,668	28.9
Mar-May 2016	353	24.2	142	28.7	963	66.0	3,607	62.7	475	11.6	1,675	29.1
Change on quarter	-20	-1.3	12	2.8	2	0.4	4	0.2	-25	-0.6	7	0.2
Change %	-5.4		9.1		0.2		0.1		-5.0		0.4	
Change on year	-8	-0.1	-6	-0.3	-12	0.3	85	1.9	-100	-2.4	-29	-0.3
Change %	-2.3		-3.8		-1.2		2.4		-17.3		-1.7	
Men	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
Mar-May 2014	143	18.6	86	37.4	542	70.3	1,784	60.8	391	18.0	758	25.9
Mar-May 2015	153	20.2	82	34.9	524	69.0	1,810	61.5	338	15.8	797	27.1
Jun-Aug 2015	157	20.7	77	32.9	523	69.1	1,854	62.9	317	14.6	774	26.3
Sep-Nov 2015	169	22.4	72	30.0	513	68.0	1,869	63.6	290	13.4	781	26.6
Dec-Feb 2016	176	23.4	71	28.8	503	67.1	1,866	63.6	285	13.2	783	26.7
Mar-May 2016	163	21.8	74	31.3	510	68.3	1,849	63.2	274	12.9	805	27.5
Change on quarter	-13	-1.6	3	2.4	7	1.2	-17	-0.5	-11	-0.3	22	0.8
Change %	-7.3		4.0		1.3		-0.9		-3.8		2.8	
Change on year	10	1.7	-8	-3.7	-14	-0.8	40	1.7	-64	-2.8	8	0.4
Change %	6.4		-9.8		-2.7		2.2		-19.0		1.0	
Women	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAAX	LWFC
Mar-May 2014	183	24.9	85	31.7	467	63.5	1,689	59.1	254	13.1	914	32.0
Mar-May 2015	208	28.7	66	24.0	451	62.2	1,713	60.0	236	12.1	907	31.8
Jun-Aug 2015	209	29.0	62	22.9	450	62.4	1,728	60.5	225	11.5	901	31.6
Sep-Nov 2015	199	27.7	54	21.3	465	64.8	1,742	61.2	213	10.9	890	31.3
Dec-Feb 2016	198	27.6	59	23.1	458	64.1	1,737	61.2	215	11.0	886	31.2
Mar-May 2016	190	26.7	68	26.4	453	63.7	1,758	62.1	201	10.2	870	30.8
Change on quarter	-7	-0.9	9	3.3	-5	-0.4	21	0.9	-14	-0.8	-15	-0.5
Change %	-3.8		15.2		-1.1		1.2		-6.6		-1.7	
Change on year	-18	-2.0	2	2.4	3	1.5	45	2.2	-35	-1.9	-37	-1.0
Change %	-8.7		3.7		0.6		2.6		-15.0		-4.1	

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
People	YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAZ	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
Mar-May 2014	6,990	80.8	433	5.8	1,227	14.2	10,790	83.1	482	4.3	1,710	13.2
Mar-May 2015	7,047	80.7	388	5.2	1,301	14.9	10,791	83.6	422	3.8	1,702	13.2
Jun-Aug 2015	7,105	81.1	371	5.0	1,282	14.6	10,751	83.3	391	3.5	1,758	13.6
Sep-Nov 2015	7,169	81.6	372	4.9	1,242	14.1	10,750	83.4	356	3.2	1,779	13.8
Dec-Feb 2016	7,184	81.6	369	4.9	1,253	14.2	10,762	83.6	365	3.3	1,743	13.5
Mar-May 2016	7,244	82.0	347	4.6	1,239	14.0	10,762	83.7	356	3.2	1,737	13.5
Change on quarter	60	0.5	-23	-0.3	-14	-0.2	0	0.1	-9	-0.1	-6	0.0
Change %	0.8		-6.1		-1.1		0.0		-2.4		-0.4	
Change on year	198	1.4	-42	-0.7	-62	-0.9	-29	0.2	-66	-0.6	35	0.3
Change %	2.8		-10.7		-4.8		-0.3		-15.6		2.1	
Men	YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
Mar-May 2014	3,792	88.5	215	5.4	280	6.5	5,692	88.9	245	4.1	468	7.3
Mar-May 2015	3,795	87.4	212	5.3	336	7.7	5,711	89.6	196	3.3	467	7.3
Jun-Aug 2015	3,838	88.1	200	5.0	319	7.3	5,694	89.4	186	3.2	487	7.6
Sep-Nov 2015	3,881	88.8	196	4.8	296	6.8	5,683	89.4	170	2.9	506	8.0
Dec-Feb 2016	3,916	89.2	184	4.5	288	6.6	5,680	89.4	183	3.1	490	7.7
Mar-May 2016	3,945	89.6	171	4.2	287	6.5	5,682	89.6	186	3.2	477	7.5
Change on quarter	30	0.4	-13	-0.3	-1	0.0	3	0.1	3	0.0	-13	-0.2
Change %	0.8		-7.2		-0.3		0.0		1.5		-2.6	
Change on year	150	2.2	-41	-1.1	-49	-1.2	-29	-0.1	-10	-0.1	10	0.2
Change %	4.0		-19.2		-14.5		-0.5		-5.0		2.2	
Women	YBTW	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCBA	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
Mar-May 2014	3,198	73.3	218	6.4	947	21.7	5,099	77.5	238	4.5	1,241	18.9
Mar-May 2015	3,252	74.0	177	5.2	966	22.0	5,080	77.7	227	4.3	1,235	18.9
Jun-Aug 2015	3,268	74.2	171	5.0	963	21.9	5,058	77.4	205	3.9	1,271	19.5
Sep-Nov 2015	3,288	74.6	176	5.1	947	21.5	5,066	77.6	186	3.5	1,273	19.5
Dec-Feb 2016	3,268	74.0	185	5.4	965	21.8	5,082	78.0	182	3.5	1,254	19.2
Mar-May 2016	3,299	74.5	176	5.1	952	21.5	5,080	78.0	171	3.3	1,260	19.3
Change on quarter	31	0.6	-9	-0.3	-13	-0.3	-2	0.1	-12	-0.2	6	0.1
Change %	0.9		-5.1		-1.3		0.0		-6.4		0.5	
Change on year	48	0.5	-1	-0.1	-13	-0.5	0	0.4	-56	-1.0	25	0.5
Change %	1.5		-0.6		-1.4		0.0		-24.7		2.0	
	Aged 50-64						Age 65+					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	LF26	LF2U	LF28	LF2E	LF2A	LF2W	LFK4	LFK6	K5HU	K5HW	LFL4	LFL6
Mar-May 2014	8,049	68.8	350	4.2	3,307	28.2	1,120	10.2	29	2.5	9,824	89.5
Mar-May 2015	8,228	69.2	294	3.5	3,372	28.4	1,131	10.1	19	1.7	10,032	89.7
Jun-Aug 2015	8,286	69.4	306	3.6	3,351	28.1	1,161	10.3	24	2.1	10,048	89.5
Sep-Nov 2015	8,398	70.0	309	3.5	3,286	27.4	1,212	10.7	19	1.5	10,053	89.1
Dec-Feb 2016	8,435	70.0	315	3.6	3,294	27.3	1,171	10.3	20	1.7	10,145	89.5
Mar-May 2016	8,532	70.5	303	3.4	3,260	27.0	1,206	10.6	22	1.8	10,160	89.2
Change on quarter	97	0.5	-12	-0.2	-34	-0.4	35	0.3	3	0.2	14	-0.3
Change %	1.1		-3.8		-1.0		3.0		13.4		0.1	
Change on year	304	1.4	9	0.0	-112	-1.4	76	0.5	3	0.1	127	-0.5
Change %	3.7		3.0		-3.3		6.7		15.6		1.3	
Men	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
Mar-May 2014	4,287	74.5	202	4.5	1,266	22.0	664	13.3	21	3.1	4,314	86.3
Mar-May 2015	4,359	74.6	169	3.7	1,317	22.5	677	13.2	15	2.1	4,422	86.5
Jun-Aug 2015	4,390	74.8	176	3.9	1,301	22.2	709	13.8	15	2.1	4,417	85.9
Sep-Nov 2015	4,461	75.7	186	4.0	1,244	21.1	729	14.1	10	1.3	4,430	85.7
Dec-Feb 2016	4,472	75.6	194	4.2	1,249	21.1	741	14.3	11	1.4	4,445	85.5
Mar-May 2016	4,496	75.7	188	4.0	1,255	21.1	742	14.2	10	1.4	4,473	85.6
Change on quarter	24	0.1	-6	-0.1	6	0.0	1	-0.1	0	-0.1	27	0.1
Change %	0.5		-3.2		0.5		0.1		-4.6		0.6	
Change on year	137	1.1	19	0.3	-62	-1.4	65	1.0	-4	-0.8	50	-0.9
Change %	3.1		11.4		-4.7		9.6		-29.9		1.1	
Women	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
Mar-May 2014	3,762	63.2	147	3.8	2,041	34.3	455	7.6	*	*	5,511	92.2
Mar-May 2015	3,868	63.9	125	3.1	2,055	34.0	454	7.5	*	*	5,610	92.4
Jun-Aug 2015	3,895	64.1	130	3.2	2,050	33.7	452	7.4	*	*	5,631	92.4
Sep-Nov 2015	3,937	64.5	122	3.0	2,042	33.5	483	7.9	*	*	5,624	92.0
Dec-Feb 2016	3,963	64.7	121	3.0	2,045	33.4	431	7.0	*	*	5,700	92.8
Mar-May 2016	4,035	65.6	115	2.8	2,005	32.6	465	7.5	12	2.6	5,687	92.3
Change on quarter	73	0.9	-6	-0.2	-40	-0.8	34	0.5	*	*	-13	-0.6
Change %	1.8		-4.9		-1.9		7.9		*	*	-0.2	
Change on year	167	1.6	-10	-0.4	-50	-1.4	11	0.1	*	*	77	-0.2
Change %	4.3		-8.4		-2.5		2.3		*	*	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 ¹						
	Total	Employees	Self employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training & employment programmes ²	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	MGRQ	MGRU	MGRV	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
Mar-May 2014	30,748	25,900	4,608	119	121	22,463	8,285	19,105	6,795	3,278	1,330	1,192
Mar-May 2015	31,080	26,391	4,485	105	99	22,787	8,294	19,532	6,859	3,171	1,315	1,199
Jun-Aug 2015	31,251	26,534	4,519	92	106	22,865	8,385	19,622	6,912	3,175	1,344	1,166
Sep-Nov 2015	31,508	26,679	4,641	97	90	23,042	8,466	19,720	6,959	3,261	1,380	1,161
Dec-Feb 2016	31,529	26,661	4,666	100	101	23,070	8,459	19,699	6,963	3,304	1,362	1,124
Mar-May 2016	31,705	26,710	4,785	116	94	23,188	8,517	19,720	6,990	3,409	1,376	1,134
Change on quarter	176	49	119	16	-7	118	59	22	27	104	15	11
Change %	0.6	0.2	2.6	15.7	-7.2	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.4	3.2	1.1	1.0
Change on year	624	319	300	11	-5	401	223	188	131	238	61	-65
Change %	2.0	1.2	6.7	10.0	-5.0	1.8	2.7	1.0	1.9	7.5	4.7	-5.4
Men	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX
Mar-May 2014	16,362	13,089	3,145	60	68	14,202	2,161	11,543	1,545	2,602	543	504
Mar-May 2015	16,505	13,344	3,053	44	64	14,373	2,132	11,798	1,546	2,521	532	530
Jun-Aug 2015	16,641	13,462	3,078	39	63	14,431	2,210	11,892	1,570	2,497	580	494
Sep-Nov 2015	16,793	13,551	3,147	49	46	14,547	2,246	11,944	1,607	2,567	580	504
Dec-Feb 2016	16,850	13,563	3,180	51	56	14,598	2,252	11,944	1,619	2,615	564	484
Mar-May 2016	16,878	13,515	3,256	53	53	14,627	2,250	11,897	1,618	2,696	560	485
Change on quarter	28	-48	76	2	-3	29	-2	-46	-1	81	-5	1
Change %	0.2	-0.4	2.4	4.0	-5.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	3.1	-0.8	0.2
Change on year	372	171	203	9	-10	254	119	100	71	175	28	-46
Change %	2.3	1.3	6.7	19.7	-16.2	1.8	5.6	0.8	4.6	6.9	5.3	-8.6
Women	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
Mar-May 2014	14,386	12,811	1,463	58	53	8,261	6,125	7,561	5,250	675	787	687
Mar-May 2015	14,575	13,046	1,433	61	35	8,413	6,162	7,734	5,312	650	783	669
Jun-Aug 2015	14,609	13,072	1,441	53	43	8,434	6,175	7,730	5,342	677	764	672
Sep-Nov 2015	14,715	13,128	1,494	48	44	8,495	6,220	7,776	5,352	694	800	657
Dec-Feb 2016	14,679	13,098	1,486	49	45	8,472	6,207	7,755	5,343	689	797	640
Mar-May 2016	14,827	13,194	1,529	63	41	8,560	6,267	7,823	5,372	713	816	650
Change on quarter	149	97	43	14	-4	88	61	68	28	24	19	10
Change %	1.0	0.7	2.9	27.8	-9.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.5	3.5	2.4	1.6
Change on year	252	148	96	2	5	147	105	89	59	63	33	-19
Change %	1.7	1.1	6.7	3.1	15.2	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.1	9.8	4.2	-2.9

People	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)						Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) ³						
	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 ⁴	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
Mar-May 2014	1,681	6.5	601	35.7	375	123	583	8,125	1,363	16.8	5,504	192	1,031
Mar-May 2015	1,672	6.3	552	33.0	394	126	600	8,174	1,276	15.6	5,618	214	1,013
Jun-Aug 2015	1,664	6.3	584	35.1	407	127	546	8,256	1,268	15.4	5,658	223	1,056
Sep-Nov 2015	1,646	6.2	576	35.0	395	134	540	8,339	1,248	15.0	5,727	228	1,087
Dec-Feb 2016	1,651	6.2	546	33.1	409	122	574	8,324	1,186	14.2	5,736	248	1,096
Mar-May 2016	1,618	6.1	511	31.6	421	139	548	8,366	1,185	14.2	5,808	234	1,079
Change on quarter	-33	-0.1	-35	-1.5	12	17	-26	42	-1	-0.1	72	-14	-17
Change %	-2.0	-0.1	-6.5	-4.3	2.8	14.0	-4.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	-5.6	-1.5
Change on year	-54	-0.3	-41	-1.4	26	12	-51	192	-91	-1.4	191	20	66
Change %	-3.2	-0.3	-7.4	-4.3	6.6	9.6	-8.6	2.4	-7.1	-1.4	3.4	9.3	6.5
Men	YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK
Mar-May 2014	778	5.9	307	39.5	146	64	261	2,088	599	28.7	966	88	416
Mar-May 2015	792	5.9	291	36.7	173	60	268	2,078	548	26.4	1,011	86	418
Jun-Aug 2015	778	5.8	302	38.8	177	58	241	2,150	556	25.9	1,052	88	435
Sep-Nov 2015	771	5.7	300	38.9	177	59	235	2,187	546	25.0	1,075	92	459
Dec-Feb 2016	773	5.7	285	36.8	179	54	255	2,184	529	24.2	1,059	104	472
Mar-May 2016	752	5.6	258	34.2	178	75	242	2,178	533	24.5	1,077	90	455
Change on quarter	-21	-0.1	-27	-2.6	-1	20	-13	-6	4	0.2	19	-14	-17
Change %	-2.7	-0.1	-9.6	-7.3	-0.8	37.8	-5.0	-0.3	0.7	0.7	1.8	-13.8	-3.5
Change on year	-40	-0.4	-33	-2.5	4	15	-26	100	-15	-1.9	66	4	38
Change %	-5.0	-0.4	-11.4	-6.6	2.5	24.2	-9.5	4.8	-2.8	-1.9	6.6	4.1	9.1
Women	YCCB	YCCE	YCCH	YCCK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCT	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL
Mar-May 2014	904	7.1	293	32.5	229	59	322	6,037	764	12.7	4,538	104	614
Mar-May 2015	880	6.7	261	29.7	221	66	332	6,095	728	11.9	4,607	128	596
Jun-Aug 2015	887	6.8	282	31.8	231	69	305	6,106	712	11.7	4,607	135	621
Sep-Nov 2015	875	6.7	276	31.5	218	75	305	6,152	702	11.4	4,653	136	628
Dec-Feb 2016	878	6.7	262	29.8	230	67	319	6,140	656	10.7	4,677	144	624
Mar-May 2016	866	6.6	253	29.3	243	64	306	6,188	652	10.5	4,731	144	624
Change on quarter	-12	-0.1	-8	-0.5	13	-3	-13	47	-4	-0.2	54	1	0
Change %	-1.4	-0.1	-3.2	-1.8	5.6	-5.1	-4.1	0.8	-0.7	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.0
Change on year	-14	-0.2	-8	-0.4	22	-2	-26	92	-76	-1.4	124	16	28
Change %	-1.6	-0.2	-3.0	-1.4	9.8	-3.6	-7.8	1.5	-10.4	-1.4	2.7	12.8	4.7

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

(first published on 15 June 2016)

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

	Public sector		Private sector ¹		Total employment ²	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)	(%)
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8
	G7AU	G9BZ	G7K5	G9C2	G7GO	MFY7	MFY9	MFZ2	MFY5
Mar 14	5,437	17.7	25,199	82.3	30,636	5,318	17.4	25,318	82.6
Jun 14	5,420	17.7	25,288	82.3	30,708	5,311	17.3	25,397	82.7
Sep 14	5,408	17.5	25,430	82.5	30,838	5,292	17.2	25,546	82.8
Dec 14	5,397	17.4	25,606	82.6	31,003	5,287	17.1	25,716	82.9
Mar 15	5,375	17.3	25,758	82.7	31,133	5,271	16.9	25,862	83.1
Jun 15	5,361	17.2	25,847	82.8	31,208	5,263	16.9	25,945	83.1
Sep 15	5,344	17.0	26,076	83.0	31,420	5,239	16.7	26,181	83.3
Dec 15	5,348	17.0	26,190	83.0	31,538	5,246	16.6	26,292	83.4
Mar 16	5,354	16.9	26,240	83.1	31,594	5,247	16.6	26,347	83.4
Change on quarter	6	-0.1	50	0.1	55	1	0.0	55	0.0
Change %	0.1		0.2		0.2	0.0		0.2	
Change on year	-21	-0.4	482	0.4	461	-24	-0.3	485	0.3
Change %	-0.4		1.9		1.5	-0.5		1.9	

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 ³	Police (including civilians)	Public administration	Of which: Civil Service ⁴	Education	National Health Service	Other health and social work	Other (including financial corporations)	Total public sector employment ⁵
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	G7ER	G7EU	G7EX	G7F2	G7D6	G7F5	G7FG	G7FJ	G7FM	G7AU
Mar 14	39	167	257	1,066	440	1,521	1,576	277	540	5,437
Jun 14	39	164	256	1,066	442	1,517	1,571	267	541	5,420
Sep 14	39	163	256	1,057	440	1,514	1,573	263	537	5,408
Dec 14	38	161	255	1,051	439	1,519	1,584	259	527	5,397
Mar 15	36	161	255	1,042	439	1,515	1,589	253	531	5,375
Jun 15	35	159	254	1,025	431	1,518	1,588	251	529	5,361
Sep 15	34	159	251	1,020	425	1,510	1,591	245	526	5,344
Dec 15	34	158	249	1,021	423	1,513	1,611	241	519	5,348
Mar 16	35	158	246	1,019	424	1,515	1,620	237	528	5,354
Change on quarter	1	0	-3	-2	1	2	9	-4	9	6
Change %	2.9	0.0	-1.2	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	-1.7	1.7	0.1
Change on year	-1	-3	-9	-23	-15	0	31	-16	-3	-21
Change %	-2.8	-1.9	-3.5	-2.2	-3.4	0.0	2.0	-6.3	-0.6	-0.4

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.

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 December 2015 and March 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

(first published on 15 June 2016)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs 1	Employee jobs 2	Self-employment jobs ¹ 3	HM Forces 4	Government-supported trainees ¹ 5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Mar 14	33,224	28,495	4,542	167	20
Jun 14	33,507	28,776	4,546	164	21
Sep 14	33,617	28,919	4,513	163	23
Dec 14	33,689	29,037	4,468	161	21
Mar 15	33,827	29,279	4,367	161	21
Jun 15	33,894	29,333	4,379	159	22
Sep 15	34,009	29,380	4,448	159	22
Dec 15	34,070	29,487	4,404	159	21
Mar 16 (p)	34,256	29,644	4,433	158	21
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.9</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>429</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>-1.1</i>

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 A-T	Agriculture, forestry & fishing A	Mining & quarrying B	Manufacturing C	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply D	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities E	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage H	Accommodation & food service activities I	Information & communication J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Mar 14	33,224	426	67	2,581	121	195	2,121	4,874	1,513	2,172	1,340
Jun 14	33,507	410	66	2,617	115	196	2,123	4,930	1,511	2,197	1,354
Sep 14	33,617	421	67	2,635	122	196	2,135	4,963	1,533	2,202	1,358
Dec 14	33,689	403	71	2,633	120	198	2,164	4,958	1,533	2,219	1,349
Mar 15	33,827	374	77	2,668	122	201	2,176	5,001	1,501	2,236	1,377
Jun 15	33,894	377	77	2,667	119	210	2,169	4,975	1,553	2,259	1,370
Sep 15	34,009	421	73	2,655	116	212	2,243	4,966	1,536	2,290	1,355
Dec 15	34,070	409	70	2,658	122	209	2,243	4,986	1,562	2,303	1,343
Mar 16 (p)	34,256	400	68	2,680	133	216	2,293	4,996	1,588	2,290	1,364
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>-9</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>-13</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-2.2</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>429</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>-9</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>-5</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>-13</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>-11.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>-1.0</i>

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities K	Real estate activities L	Professional scientific & technical activities M	Administrative & support service activities N	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security ² O	Education P	Human health & social work activities Q	Arts, entertainment & recreation R	Other service activities S	People employed by households etc. T	Total services G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Mar 14	1,125	548	2,794	2,741	1,548	2,878	4,237	947	909	87	27,712
Jun 14	1,135	545	2,837	2,846	1,546	2,890	4,246	939	906	97	27,980
Sep 14	1,132	531	2,825	2,858	1,537	2,887	4,248	970	912	85	28,041
Dec 14	1,127	559	2,849	2,920	1,523	2,893	4,238	943	908	81	28,100
Mar 15	1,143	537	2,898	2,896	1,510	2,917	4,226	960	937	69	28,208
Jun 15	1,153	537	2,918	2,887	1,499	2,931	4,235	986	900	72	28,275
Sep 15	1,149	526	2,949	2,945	1,486	2,925	4,202	986	914	61	28,288
Dec 15	1,148	536	2,958	2,920	1,483	2,943	4,208	982	927	65	28,362
Mar 16 (p)	1,151	527	2,997	2,902	1,492	2,942	4,252	971	921	73	28,464
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>-8</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>-18</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>-11</i>	<i>-6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>103</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>-10</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>-19</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>-16</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>256</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>

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) ^{1,2}	Average (mean) actual weekly hours worked				Second Jobs
		All workers ¹		Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	
		YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	
Mar-May 2014	988.0	32.1		37.6	16.0	9.5
Mar-May 2015	997.8	32.1		37.4	16.2	9.2
Jun-Aug 2015	1,000.6	32.0		37.3	16.2	9.7
Sep-Nov 2015	1,011.3	32.1		37.4	16.2	9.4
Dec-Feb 2016	1,013.7	32.2		37.5	16.2	9.5
Mar-May 2016	1,017.6	32.1		37.5	16.1	9.5
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>-0.1</i>		<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-0.2</i>		<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-0.4</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>0.0</i>		<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>		<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Men						
		YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Mar-May 2014	599.8	36.7		39.4	16.0	10.6
Mar-May 2015	605.4	36.7		39.4	16.2	9.4
Jun-Aug 2015	607.2	36.5		39.2	16.0	9.8
Sep-Nov 2015	612.9	36.5		39.3	16.1	10.2
Dec-Feb 2016	617.1	36.6		39.4	16.2	10.6
Mar-May 2016	617.9	36.6		39.4	16.3	10.4
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.0</i>		<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>		<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-2.0</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>-0.1</i>		<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.9</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>		<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>9.8</i>
Women						
		YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Mar-May 2014	388.2	27.0		34.5	15.9	8.8
Mar-May 2015	392.4	26.9		34.1	16.2	9.0
Jun-Aug 2015	393.4	26.9		34.0	16.3	9.6
Sep-Nov 2015	398.3	27.1		34.3	16.3	8.9
Dec-Feb 2016	396.6	27.0		34.3	16.2	8.7
Mar-May 2016	399.6	27.0		34.3	16.1	8.8
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>-0.1</i>		<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-0.2</i>		<i>0.1</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>		<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>0.1</i>		<i>0.5</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-1.8</i>

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 work¹

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
Mar-May 2015									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	0.9	2.4	1.1	0.6	1.6	3.9	2.0	8.1
6 up to 15 hours	6.3	3.6	9.3	5.9	3.2	8.6	8.3	4.5	16.5
16 up to 30 hours	19.9	9.8	31.3	19.6	8.5	31.0	21.9	15.7	35.1
31 up to 45 hours	52.4	57.7	46.3	54.9	61.1	48.6	37.4	42.8	25.8
Over 45 hours	19.9	28.0	10.7	18.5	26.6	10.3	28.5	35.0	14.6
Total (thousands)	31,080	16,505	14,575	26,391	13,344	13,046	4,485	3,053	1,433
Dec-Feb 2016									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	0.9	2.1	1.0	0.7	1.4	3.3	1.7	6.8
6 up to 15 hours	6.5	3.6	9.8	6.1	3.4	8.9	8.0	3.8	17.0
16 up to 30 hours	20.2	10.3	31.5	19.8	8.7	31.2	23.0	17.0	35.9
31 up to 45 hours	52.1	57.8	45.7	54.7	61.2	48.0	38.1	43.9	25.6
Over 45 hours	19.7	27.4	11.0	18.5	26.1	10.6	27.6	33.6	14.8
Total (thousands)	31,529	16,850	14,679	26,661	13,563	13,098	4,666	3,180	1,486
Mar-May 2016									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.1	0.7	1.6	3.3	1.7	6.5
6 up to 15 hours	6.5	3.6	9.9	6.1	3.3	8.9	8.4	3.9	17.9
16 up to 30 hours	20.0	10.2	31.1	19.5	8.6	30.8	22.5	16.5	35.1
31 up to 45 hours	52.1	57.9	45.6	54.8	61.4	48.0	38.1	44.0	25.3
Over 45 hours	19.8	27.4	11.2	18.5	26.1	10.7	27.8	33.8	15.2
Total (thousands)	31,705	16,878	14,827	26,710	13,515	13,194	4,785	3,256	1,529

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 18 May 2016)

	European Union (EU)							Countries not in the European Union (non-EU)							
	Total ¹	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) ²	EU14 ³	EUA8 ⁴	Romania and Bulgaria								
Levels (aged 16 and over)															
By country of birth	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	EQ4S	JJR9	JJS3	JJS5	JJS7	JJS9	JJR7	EQ4T
Jan - Mar 2014	30,446	25,808	4,624	1,760	777	807	146	2,864	585	156	136	454	334	97	1,101
Jan - Mar 2015	31,082	26,154	4,909	1,958	797	944	186	2,951	672	147	138	411	333	103	1,146
Apr - Jun 2015	31,047	26,001	5,035	2,047	847	977	190	2,988	669	130	141	435	343	95	1,174
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
<i>Change on year</i>	412	94	330	252	176	30	45	79	-8	-17	-13	52	5	-2	61
<i>Change %</i>	1.3	0.4	6.7	12.8	22.1	3.2	24.4	2.7	-1.1	-11.5	-9.1	12.7	1.4	-2.1	5.3
By nationality	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	EQ4W	JJS2	JJS4	JJS6	JJS8	JJT2	JJR8	EQ4X
Jan - Mar 2014	30,446	27,643	2,799	1,629	689	802	128	1,170	166	53	95	208	97	80	470
Jan - Mar 2015	31,082	27,967	3,109	1,922	808	931	173	1,187	177	55	98	210	110	89	448
Apr - Jun 2015	31,047	27,838	3,206	1,996	847	963	179	1,209	188	52	105	203	111	77	474
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
<i>Change on year</i>	412	185	229	224	131	32	55	5	11	-9	-16	-24	-3	-3	49
<i>Change %</i>	1.3	0.7	7.4	11.7	16.3	3.4	31.5	0.4	6.1	-17.3	-16.0	-11.4	-2.9	-3.3	11.0
Rates (aged 16 to 64)															
By country of birth	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	EQ52	LFN3	LFN4	LFN5	LFN6	LFN7	LFN2	EQ53
Jan - Mar 2014	72.2	72.9	69.0	77.9	75.3	81.1	76.4	64.5	62.8	82.6	85.1	73.1	52.0	67.5	63.1
Jan - Mar 2015	73.3	74.0	69.9	79.3	75.2	84.1	76.7	64.7	66.8	81.1	84.3	70.6	53.0	73.2	61.8
Apr - Jun 2015	73.2	73.8	70.6	79.5	75.8	84.6	73.9	65.5	64.6	77.8	84.1	71.6	54.2	71.5	64.7
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
<i>Change on year</i>	0.7	0.7	1.3	-0.6	2.3	-3.4	-0.9	1.8	0.1	-2.8	5.9	2.2	3.5	1.2	2.2
By nationality	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	EQ56	LFO5	LFO6	LFO7	LFO8	LFO9	LFO4	EQ57
Jan - Mar 2014	72.2	72.6	69.3	77.8	75.0	81.4	75.0	60.2	52.7	89.1	85.8	72.1	46.4	70.6	55.7
Jan - Mar 2015	73.3	73.6	70.5	79.2	75.0	84.0	76.7	59.9	58.6	85.8	87.4	69.1	52.2	71.2	52.0
Apr - Jun 2015	73.2	73.5	71.8	79.4	75.2	84.6	75.2	61.9	57.2	81.5	89.7	69.8	52.1	69.6	57.1
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
<i>Change on year</i>	0.7	0.8	0.8	-1.2	1.0	-3.3	-1.4	1.8	0.6	-8.1	0.6	1.0	1.3	-3.0	5.1

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(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	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
People	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
Mar-May 2014	2,109	6.4	1,013	343	754	35.7	419	2,080	6.6	997	340	743	35.7	412
Mar-May 2015	1,846	5.6	976	300	571	30.9	318	1,827	5.7	968	296	563	30.8	311
Jun-Aug 2015	1,774	5.4	959	287	528	29.8	302	1,750	5.5	951	282	517	29.6	298
Sep-Nov 2015	1,685	5.1	937	258	490	29.1	268	1,666	5.2	930	256	480	28.8	263
Dec-Feb 2016	1,700	5.1	963	269	468	27.5	263	1,680	5.2	954	265	461	27.4	258
Mar-May 2016	1,646	4.9	950	235	461	28.0	258	1,623	5.1	935	234	455	28.0	252
Change on quarter	-54	-0.2	-14	-33	-7	0.5	-5	-57	-0.2	-19	-31	-6	0.6	-5
Change %	-3.2		-1.4	-12.4	-1.6		-2.1	-3.4		-2.0	-11.8	-1.3		-2.0
Change on year	-201	-0.7	-26	-64	-110	-2.9	-60	-204	-0.7	-33	-62	-109	-2.8	-59
Change %	-10.9		-2.7	-21.5	-19.3		-18.9	-11.2		-3.5	-20.8	-19.3		-18.9
Men	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBWB
Mar-May 2014	1,160	6.6	497	182	482	41.5	283	1,139	6.8	488	179	472	41.4	278
Mar-May 2015	1,011	5.8	498	161	353	34.9	208	997	5.9	494	157	346	34.7	203
Jun-Aug 2015	972	5.5	498	151	323	33.2	190	957	5.7	492	148	317	33.1	188
Sep-Nov 2015	924	5.2	493	142	290	31.4	172	914	5.4	488	140	286	31.3	169
Dec-Feb 2016	928	5.2	491	150	287	30.9	180	918	5.4	485	148	285	31.1	178
Mar-May 2016	903	5.1	490	135	279	30.9	173	893	5.2	484	135	275	30.8	170
Change on quarter	-25	-0.1	-1	-15	-8	-0.1	-7	-25	-0.1	-1	-13	-10	-0.3	-8
Change %	-2.7		-0.3	-10.2	-3.0		-3.9	-2.7		-0.3	-8.7	-3.6		-4.3
Change on year	-108	-0.7	-8	-26	-74	-4.0	-35	-103	-0.7	-10	-23	-71	-3.9	-34
Change %	-10.7		-1.6	-16.1	-21.0		-16.8	-10.4		-2.0	-14.4	-20.5		-16.5
Women	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
Mar-May 2014	949	6.2	516	161	272	28.7	135	941	6.3	509	161	271	28.8	134
Mar-May 2015	835	5.4	478	139	218	26.1	110	830	5.6	475	138	218	26.2	108
Jun-Aug 2015	802	5.2	461	136	205	25.5	112	793	5.3	459	135	200	25.2	110
Sep-Nov 2015	761	4.9	444	117	200	26.2	96	752	5.0	442	116	195	25.9	94
Dec-Feb 2016	772	5.0	472	119	181	23.4	83	763	5.1	469	118	176	23.0	80
Mar-May 2016	742	4.8	460	101	182	24.5	85	730	4.8	451	99	180	24.6	82
Change on quarter	-29	-0.2	-12	-18	1	1.1	2	-32	-0.2	-18	-19	4	1.6	2
Change %	-3.8		-2.6	-15.1	0.6		1.9	-4.2		-3.9	-15.7	2.4		3.1
Change on year	-93	-0.7	-18	-39	-36	-1.6	-25	-100	-0.7	-24	-39	-38	-1.6	-25
Change %	-11.1		-3.8	-27.7	-16.5		-23.0	-12.1		-5.0	-28.2	-17.4		-23.6
			16-17						18-24					
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	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
People	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Mar-May 2014	171	34.4	120	26	25	14.5	*	645	15.7	348	104	192	29.8	92
Mar-May 2015	148	29.0	113	20	16	10.6	*	574	14.0	344	91	139	24.3	67
Jun-Aug 2015	139	27.6	107	20	12	8.6	*	542	13.2	331	85	126	23.3	54
Sep-Nov 2015	126	25.5	94	18	14	11.3	*	503	12.2	316	73	114	22.7	47
Dec-Feb 2016	130	25.9	101	17	13	9.6	*	500	12.2	321	79	99	19.8	45
Mar-May 2016	142	28.7	115	17	10	7.2	*	475	11.6	310	73	92	19.4	44
Change on quarter	12	2.8	14	0	-2	-2.5	*	-25	-0.6	-12	-6	-7	-0.5	-1
Change %	9.1		14.1	-0.4	-18.9		*	-5.0		-3.6	-7.9	-7.3		-2.0
Change on year	-6	-0.3	3	-3	-6	-3.5	*	-100	-2.4	-35	-18	-47	-4.9	-22
Change %	-3.8		2.5	-14.5	-35.3		*	-17.3		-10.0	-19.3	-34.0		-33.2
Men	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXX	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Mar-May 2014	86	37.4	55	13	17	19.9	*	391	18.0	190	62	139	35.6	69
Mar-May 2015	82	34.9	64	10	*	*	*	338	15.8	188	53	98	28.9	49
Jun-Aug 2015	77	32.9	57	12	*	*	*	317	14.6	187	45	85	26.9	36
Sep-Nov 2015	72	30.0	49	12	12	16.0	*	290	13.4	181	38	71	24.5	32
Dec-Feb 2016	71	28.8	49	13	*	*	*	285	13.2	175	44	66	23.3	30
Mar-May 2016	74	31.3	59	10	*	*	*	274	12.9	169	43	63	22.8	28
Change on quarter	3	2.4	10	-3	*	*	*	-11	-0.3	-7	-1	-4	-0.4	-2
Change %	4.0		20.9	-23.0	*	*	*	-3.8		-3.8	-1.2	-5.7		-7.4
Change on year	-8	-3.7	-5	0	*	*	*	-64	-2.8	-19	-10	-35	-6.1	-21
Change %	-9.8		-8.4	1.0	*	*	*	-19.0		-10.3	-18.2	-36.1		-43.4
Women	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Mar-May 2014	85	31.7	65	12	*	*	*	254	13.1	159	42	53	20.8	23
Mar-May 2015	66	24.0	48	10	*	*	*	236	12.1	156	38	42	17.7	17
Jun-Aug 2015	62	22.9	50	*	*	*	*	225	11.5	144	40	41	18.2	18
Sep-Nov 2015	54	21.3	45	*	*	*	*	213	10.9	135	35	43	20.3	15
Dec-Feb 2016	59	23.1	52	*	*	*	*	215	11.0	146	36	33	15.3	15
Mar-May 2016	68	26.4	56	*	*	*	*	201	10.2	141	30	29	14.7	16
Change on quarter	9	3.3	4	*	*	*	*	-14	-0.8	-5	-6	-3	-0.6	1
Change %	15.2		7.8	*	*	*	*	-6.6		-3.5	-16.0	-10.5		8.7
Change on year	2	2.4	8	*	*	*	*	-35	-1.9	-15	-8	-12	-3.0	-1
Change %	3.7		17.0	*	*	*	*	-15.0		-9.7	-20.9	-29.3		-3.9

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(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	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
People	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Mar-May 2014	915	4.9	399	162	354	38.7	212	379	4.0	145	51	183	48.2	115
Mar-May 2015	811	4.3	384	136	291	35.9	169	314	3.2	135	54	125	39.8	83
Jun-Aug 2015	762	4.1	382	122	259	33.9	156	331	3.4	139	61	131	39.6	90
Sep-Nov 2015	728	3.9	386	117	225	30.9	131	328	3.3	141	50	136	41.6	88
Dec-Feb 2016	735	3.9	396	122	217	29.5	123	335	3.4	145	50	140	41.7	91
Mar-May 2016	703	3.8	387	100	216	30.7	123	325	3.2	138	45	142	43.7	92
Change on quarter	-32	-0.2	-9	-22	-1	1.3	1	-9	-0.1	-7	-5	3	2.0	2
Change %	-4.3		-2.4	-17.8	-0.2		0.4	-2.8		-4.8	-10.4	1.9		1.9
Change on year	-107	-0.6	2	-35	-74	-5.1	-46	12	0.0	3	-9	17	3.9	9
Change %	-13.2		0.6	-26.0	-25.6		-27.0	3.7		2.2	-16.1	13.9		10.8
Men	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Mar-May 2014	460	4.6	176	76	208	45.3	134	224	4.3	76	30	117	52.5	77
Mar-May 2015	407	4.1	167	69	172	42.1	106	183	3.5	78	29	76	41.2	51
Jun-Aug 2015	386	3.9	178	58	150	38.9	97	191	3.6	76	36	79	41.5	56
Sep-Nov 2015	366	3.7	181	59	126	34.4	83	196	3.6	82	32	82	41.7	56
Dec-Feb 2016	367	3.7	184	60	123	33.4	85	205	3.8	83	33	89	43.4	62
Mar-May 2016	357	3.6	186	52	119	33.4	79	198	3.6	76	30	92	46.4	65
Change on quarter	-10	-0.1	1	-9	-3	0.0	-6	-7	-0.1	-6	-3	3	3.0	4
Change %	-2.8		0.8	-14.1	-2.7		-7.3	-3.3		-7.6	-10.0	3.3		6.0
Change on year	-50	-0.5	19	-17	-52	-8.7	-27	15	0.1	-2	1	16	5.1	14
Change %	-12.4		11.3	-24.6	-30.5		-25.7	8.1		-2.6	1.8	21.6		27.0
Women	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYZ	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK	
Mar-May 2014	455	5.2	223	86	146	32.1	78	155	3.5	69	21	65	42.1	37
Mar-May 2015	403	4.6	217	67	119	29.5	63	130	2.9	56	25	49	37.8	32
Jun-Aug 2015	376	4.3	204	63	108	28.8	58	139	3.1	63	25	52	37.0	33
Sep-Nov 2015	362	4.2	205	58	99	27.3	48	132	2.9	59	18	55	41.5	32
Dec-Feb 2016	368	4.2	212	62	94	25.6	38	130	2.9	62	17	51	38.9	29
Mar-May 2016	346	4.0	201	49	97	28.0	44	127	2.7	62	15	50	39.6	27
Change on quarter	-21	-0.2	-11	-13	3	2.4	7	-3	-0.1	-1	-2	0	0.6	-2
Change %	-5.8		-5.1	-21.4	3.0		18.0	-2.2		-0.9	-11.2	-0.5		-6.9
Change on year	-57	-0.6	-16	-18	-22	-1.5	-18	-3	-0.2	5	-9	1	1.7	-5
Change %	-14.1		-7.6	-27.5	-18.5		-29.2	-2.4		9.0	-37.5	2.1		-15.2

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 Count¹ (Experimental Statistics)

United Kingdom (thousands)

		Jobseeker's Allowance (seasonally adjusted) ²	Universal Credit (not seasonally adjusted) ³	Universal Credit (seasonally adjusted) ⁴	Claimant Count ⁵	Claimant Count ⁶
					(seasonally adjusted)	rate % (seasonally adjusted)
					BCJD	BCJE
People	2015					
	June	748.1	44.3	44.9	793.0	2.3
	July	729.8	55.3	55.4	785.2	2.3
	August #	716.4	68.1	69.1	785.5	2.3
	September	706.6	75.1	77.6	784.2	2.3
	October	695.6	82.8	87.5	783.1	2.3
	November #	682.5	90.7	97.4	779.9	2.3
	December	661.4	96.4	101.7	763.1	2.2
	2016					
	January #	630.8	108.6	103.9	734.7	2.1
	February	608.6	127.8	116.8	725.4	2.1
	March	606.1	144.1	134.0	740.1	2.2
	April #	596.9	156.3	149.6	746.5	2.2
	May (r)	593.9	167.1	164.8	758.7	2.2
	June (p)	590.2	165.4	168.9	759.1	2.2
	<i>Change on month</i>	-3.7			0.4	0.0
	<i>Change %</i>	-0.6			0.1	
	<i>Change on year</i>	-157.9			-33.9	-0.1
	<i>Change %</i>	-21.1			-4.3	
					DPAE	DPAH
Men	2015					
	June	479.1	30.7	31.0	510.1	2.8
	July	469.8	37.3	37.8	507.6	2.8
	August #	462.3	45.4	47.2	509.5	2.8
	September	455.8	49.5	52.6	508.4	2.8
	October	446.7	54.6	58.8	505.5	2.8
	November #	435.2	60.6	65.6	500.8	2.7
	December	418.2	64.8	68.0	486.2	2.7
	2016					
	January #	395.7	73.8	69.5	465.2	2.6
	February	379.2	87.5	78.3	457.5	2.5
	March	377.9	98.5	90.1	468.0	2.6
	April #	371.7	106.5	100.8	472.5	2.6
	May (r)	370.2	113.8	111.5	481.7	2.6
	June (p)	367.9	112.5	114.6	482.5	2.6
	<i>Change on month</i>	-2.3			0.9	0.0
	<i>Change %</i>	-0.6			0.2	
	<i>Change on year</i>	-111.2			-27.6	-0.2
	<i>Change %</i>	-23.2			-5.4	
					DPAF	DPAI
Women	2015					
	June	269.0	13.6	13.9	282.9	1.8
	July	260.0	18.0	17.6	277.6	1.7
	August #	254.1	22.7	21.9	276.0	1.7
	September	250.8	25.6	25.0	275.8	1.7
	October	248.9	28.2	28.7	277.6	1.7
	November #	247.3	30.1	31.8	279.1	1.7
	December	243.2	31.6	33.8	277.0	1.7
	2016					
	January #	235.1	34.8	34.4	269.5	1.7
	February	229.4	40.3	38.5	267.9	1.7
	March	228.2	45.5	43.9	272.1	1.7
	April #	225.2	49.8	48.8	274.0	1.7
	May (r)	223.7	53.3	53.3	277.0	1.7
	June (p)	222.3	53.0	54.3	276.6	1.7
	<i>Change on month</i>	-1.4			-0.5	0.0
	<i>Change %</i>	-0.6			-0.2	
	<i>Change on year</i>	-46.7			-6.3	0.0
	<i>Change %</i>	-17.4			-2.2	

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative systems

1. This experimental Claimant Count series includes Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and out of work 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 in data table BEN02.

3. Caseload figures taken from the DWP Universal Credit - experimental official statistics publication.

- From May 2013 onwards, the Universal Credit figures represent ALL out of work claimants of Universal Credit. The overall Universal Credit figure is likely to overstate the number of unemployed Universal Credit claimants at a point in time as it includes some claimants not required to look for work.

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 benefits¹

Great Britain and abroad (thousands), not
seasonally adjusted

(first published on 18 May 2016)

	Statistical Groups ²				
	Total	GB Claimant Count ³	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits ⁴	Lone Parent ⁵	Other Income related ⁶
Number of claimants	J9CL	N3Y9	J9CM	J9CN	J9CO
Nov 13	4,249.9	1,166.3	2,456.4	485.0	142.2
Feb 14	4,265.9	1,187.8	2,459.3	480.1	138.7
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	3,934.0	836.1	2,533.2	448.1	116.6
May 15	3,832.6	759.5	2,521.2	441.6	110.3
Aug 15	3,785.3	734.0	2,512.1	437.4	101.8
Nov 15	3,714.8	694.0	2,498.8	424.6	97.5
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>-195.6</i>	<i>-117.6</i>	<i>-21.5</i>	<i>-31.0</i>	<i>-25.6</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>-5.0</i>	<i>-14.5</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-6.8</i>	<i>-20.7</i>

	Statistical Groups ²				
	Total	GB Claimant Count ³	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits ⁴	Lone Parent ⁵	Other Income related ⁶
Proportions (%) ⁷	J9CP	J9CQ	J9CR	J9CS	J9CT
Nov 13	10.7	2.9	6.2	1.2	0.4
Feb 14	10.7	3.0	6.2	1.2	0.3
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	9.9	2.1	6.4	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	6.3	1.1	0.2
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>

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 Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and out of work 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
Economically active levels								
People	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Mar-May 2014	32,857	31,709	497	4,117	7,423	11,273	8,399	1,149
Mar-May 2015	32,927	31,777	509	4,097	7,435	11,213	8,522	1,150
Jun-Aug 2015	33,025	31,840	505	4,124	7,476	11,142	8,592	1,185
Sep-Nov 2015	33,193	31,962	494	4,114	7,540	11,106	8,707	1,231
Dec-Feb 2016	33,229	32,038	504	4,103	7,554	11,127	8,750	1,191
Mar-May 2016	33,351	32,122	495	4,082	7,591	11,119	8,834	1,229
Change on quarter	122	84	-8	-21	38	-9	84	38
Change %	0.4	0.3	-1.7	-0.5	0.5	-0.1	1.0	3.2
Change on year	424	345	-14	-15	156	-95	313	79
Change %	1.3	1.1	-2.7	-0.4	2.1	-0.8	3.7	6.8
Men	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Mar-May 2014	17,522	16,837	229	2,175	4,007	5,937	4,489	686
Mar-May 2015	17,516	16,825	235	2,148	4,007	5,907	4,528	691
Jun-Aug 2015	17,614	16,889	234	2,171	4,038	5,880	4,566	724
Sep-Nov 2015	17,717	16,978	241	2,159	4,077	5,853	4,648	739
Dec-Feb 2016	17,779	17,027	247	2,151	4,100	5,863	4,666	751
Mar-May 2016	17,781	17,029	237	2,124	4,116	5,868	4,684	752
Change on quarter	2	2	-10	-28	16	5	18	1
Change %	0.0	0.0	-4.0	-1.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1
Change on year	265	204	2	-25	110	-39	156	61
Change %	1.5	1.2	0.8	-1.1	2.7	-0.7	3.4	8.8
Women	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Mar-May 2014	15,335	14,872	268	1,943	3,416	5,336	3,909	463
Mar-May 2015	15,411	14,952	274	1,949	3,428	5,307	3,994	459
Jun-Aug 2015	15,411	14,951	271	1,953	3,438	5,262	4,026	461
Sep-Nov 2015	15,476	14,984	253	1,955	3,463	5,253	4,060	492
Dec-Feb 2016	15,450	15,010	257	1,952	3,454	5,265	4,084	440
Mar-May 2016	15,570	15,093	258	1,959	3,475	5,251	4,150	477
Change on quarter	119	82	2	7	21	-14	67	37
Change %	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	-0.3	1.6	8.4
Change on year	159	141	-16	10	46	-56	156	18
Change %	1.0	0.9	-5.7	0.5	1.4	-1.1	3.9	3.9
Economic activity rates (%)¹								
People	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Mar-May 2014	63.7	78.0	33.0	71.1	85.8	86.8	71.8	10.5
Mar-May 2015	63.3	77.8	34.3	70.6	85.1	86.8	71.6	10.3
Jun-Aug 2015	63.4	77.9	34.2	71.1	85.4	86.4	71.9	10.5
Sep-Nov 2015	63.6	78.1	33.6	71.1	85.9	86.2	72.6	10.9
Dec-Feb 2016	63.5	78.2	34.4	71.1	85.8	86.5	72.7	10.5
Mar-May 2016	63.7	78.4	34.0	70.9	86.0	86.5	73.0	10.8
Change on quarter	0.1	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3
Change on year	0.4	0.5	-0.3	0.3	0.9	-0.3	1.4	0.5
Men	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Mar-May 2014	69.7	83.6	29.7	74.1	93.5	92.7	78.0	13.7
Mar-May 2015	69.0	83.0	31.0	72.9	92.3	92.7	77.5	13.5
Jun-Aug 2015	69.3	83.2	30.9	73.7	92.7	92.4	77.8	14.1
Sep-Nov 2015	69.5	83.6	32.0	73.4	93.2	92.0	78.9	14.3
Dec-Feb 2016	69.6	83.7	32.9	73.3	93.4	92.3	78.9	14.5
Mar-May 2016	69.5	83.6	31.7	72.5	93.5	92.5	78.9	14.4
Change on quarter	-0.1	-0.1	-1.2	-0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1
Change on year	0.5	0.6	0.8	-0.4	1.2	-0.2	1.4	0.9
Women	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Mar-May 2014	58.0	72.6	36.5	68.0	78.3	81.1	65.7	7.8
Mar-May 2015	57.9	72.7	37.8	68.2	78.0	81.1	66.0	7.6
Jun-Aug 2015	57.8	72.6	37.6	68.4	78.1	80.5	66.3	7.6
Sep-Nov 2015	57.9	72.7	35.2	68.7	78.5	80.5	66.5	8.0
Dec-Feb 2016	57.7	72.8	35.9	68.8	78.2	80.8	66.6	7.2
Mar-May 2016	58.1	73.1	36.3	69.2	78.5	80.7	67.4	7.7
Change on quarter	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	-0.1	0.8	0.6
Change on year	0.2	0.4	-1.5	1.0	0.5	-0.5	1.4	0.2

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 ¹
	Student	Looking after family / home	Temporary sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged	Retired	Other			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Mar-May 2014	8,924	2,306	2,287	188	1,992	38	1,304	809	6,639	2,285
Mar-May 2015	9,054	2,329	2,275	203	2,074	42	1,268	864	6,739	2,315
Jun-Aug 2015	9,039	2,320	2,274	205	2,101	45	1,229	866	6,738	2,302
Sep-Nov 2015	8,956	2,293	2,255	193	2,086	32	1,170	926	6,687	2,269
Dec-Feb 2016	8,920	2,256	2,249	198	2,081	29	1,170	936	6,711	2,209
Mar-May 2016	8,874	2,312	2,227	197	2,052	28	1,145	912	6,673	2,201
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-46	56	-22	0	-29	0	-26	-24	-38	-8
<i>Change %</i>	-0.5	2.5	-1.0	-0.3	-1.4	-1.5	-2.2	-2.6	-0.6	-0.4
<i>Change on year</i>	-181	-17	-48	-5	-21	-14	-123	48	-66	-114
<i>Change %</i>	-2.0	-0.7	-2.1	-2.6	-1.0	-32.7	-9.7	5.5	-1.0	-4.9
Men	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Mar-May 2014	3,315	1,174	237	86	980	24	466	347	2,384	931
Mar-May 2015	3,440	1,243	244	91	1,014	23	469	356	2,479	962
Jun-Aug 2015	3,404	1,207	240	89	1,031	28	460	350	2,438	966
Sep-Nov 2015	3,339	1,182	233	91	1,011	18	427	376	2,389	950
Dec-Feb 2016	3,312	1,151	241	96	992	16	435	381	2,400	913
Mar-May 2016	3,333	1,191	248	88	993	15	424	375	2,420	913
<i>Change on quarter</i>	21	40	7	-8	1	-1	-11	-6	21	0
<i>Change %</i>	0.6	3.5	3.1	-8.7	0.1	-7.3	-2.6	-1.6	0.9	0.0
<i>Change on year</i>	-107	-53	5	-3	-21	-8	-45	18	-58	-49
<i>Change %</i>	-3.1	-4.2	1.9	-3.5	-2.1	-35.3	-9.6	5.2	-2.4	-5.0
Women	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Mar-May 2014	5,609	1,132	2,049	102	1,012	14	838	462	4,255	1,354
Mar-May 2015	5,614	1,086	2,031	112	1,060	19	799	508	4,260	1,354
Jun-Aug 2015	5,635	1,113	2,034	117	1,069	17	769	516	4,300	1,335
Sep-Nov 2015	5,617	1,111	2,022	102	1,076	14	743	550	4,298	1,319
Dec-Feb 2016	5,607	1,106	2,008	102	1,089	13	735	555	4,311	1,296
Mar-May 2016	5,540	1,121	1,979	110	1,060	13	721	537	4,253	1,288
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-67	16	-30	8	-29	1	-14	-18	-59	-8
<i>Change %</i>	-1.2	1.4	-1.5	7.7	-2.7	5.8	-1.9	-3.2	-1.4	-0.6
<i>Change on year</i>	-74	35	-52	-2	0	-6	-78	29	-8	-66
<i>Change %</i>	-1.3	3.3	-2.6	-1.9	0.0	-29.4	-9.8	5.8	-0.2	-4.9
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Mar-May 2014	100	25.8	25.6	2.1	22.3	0.4	14.6	9.1	74.4	25.6
Mar-May 2015	100	25.7	25.1	2.2	22.9	0.5	14.0	9.5	74.4	25.6
Jun-Aug 2015	100	25.7	25.2	2.3	23.2	0.5	13.6	9.6	74.5	25.5
Sep-Nov 2015	100	25.6	25.2	2.2	23.3	0.4	13.1	10.3	74.7	25.3
Dec-Feb 2016	100	25.3	25.2	2.2	23.3	0.3	13.1	10.5	75.2	24.8
Mar-May 2016	100	26.1	25.1	2.2	23.1	0.3	12.9	10.3	75.2	24.8
Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Mar-May 2014	100	35.4	7.2	2.6	29.6	0.7	14.1	10.5	71.9	28.1
Mar-May 2015	100	36.1	7.1	2.6	29.5	0.7	13.6	10.4	72.0	28.0
Jun-Aug 2015	100	35.4	7.0	2.6	30.3	0.8	13.5	10.3	71.6	28.4
Sep-Nov 2015	100	35.4	7.0	2.7	30.3	0.5	12.8	11.3	71.5	28.5
Dec-Feb 2016	100	34.7	7.3	2.9	30.0	0.5	13.1	11.5	72.4	27.6
Mar-May 2016	100	35.7	7.5	2.6	29.8	0.4	12.7	11.2	72.6	27.4
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Mar-May 2014	100	20.2	36.5	1.8	18.0	0.2	14.9	8.2	75.9	24.1
Mar-May 2015	100	19.3	36.2	2.0	18.9	0.3	14.2	9.0	75.9	24.1
Jun-Aug 2015	100	19.8	36.1	2.1	19.0	0.3	13.6	9.2	76.3	23.7
Sep-Nov 2015	100	19.8	36.0	1.8	19.2	0.3	13.2	9.8	76.5	23.5
Dec-Feb 2016	100	19.7	35.8	1.8	19.4	0.2	13.1	9.9	76.9	23.1
Mar-May 2016	100	20.2	35.7	2.0	19.1	0.2	13.0	9.7	76.8	23.2

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

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

March to May 2016

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 to 24				In full-time education (FTE)				Not in full-time education (FTE) ¹			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Total	Employed ²	Unemployed ²	Economically inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Levels												
People												
16-17	1,459	353	142	963	1,274	266	105	903	184	87	37	60
18-24	5,757	3,607	475	1,675	1,899	666	110	1,124	3,858	2,942	365	551
16-24	7,216	3,960	617	2,638	3,173	931	215	2,027	4,042	3,029	402	611
Men												
16-17	747	163	74	510	640	114	51	475	107	49	23	35
18-24	2,928	1,849	274	805	934	286	57	591	1,994	1,564	217	213
16-24	3,675	2,012	348	1,315	1,574	400	108	1,067	2,101	1,613	240	248
Women												
16-17	711	190	68	453	634	152	54	428	77	38	14	25
18-24	2,829	1,758	201	870	965	380	52	533	1,864	1,378	148	338
16-24	3,540	1,948	269	1,323	1,599	532	107	961	1,941	1,416	162	363
Changes on quarter												
People												
16-17	-7	-20	12	2	-23	-32	10	0	17	12	2	2
18-24	-14	4	-25	7	5	-8	-11	24	-19	12	-14	-17
16-24	-21	-16	-13	8	-18	-40	-1	23	-2	24	-12	-15
Men												
16-17	-3	-13	3	7	-12	-23	2	9	9	10	1	-2
18-24	-6	-17	-11	22	-1	-10	-1	10	-5	-7	-10	12
16-24	-9	-30	-8	29	-13	-33	1	19	4	3	-9	10
Women												
16-17	-3	-7	9	-5	-11	-9	8	-9	8	2	1	4
18-24	-8	21	-14	-15	5	2	-10	13	-14	19	-4	-29
16-24	-12	14	-5	-20	-6	-8	-2	4	-6	21	-3	-24
Rates(%)³												
People												
16-17		24.2	28.7	66.0		20.9	28.3	70.9		47.3	29.9	32.5
18-24		62.7	11.6	29.1		35.0	14.1	59.2		76.3	11.0	14.3
16-24		54.9	13.5	36.6		29.4	18.7	63.9		74.9	11.7	15.1
Men												
16-17		21.8	31.3	68.3		17.8	30.8	74.3		45.7	32.3	32.5
18-24		63.2	12.9	27.5		30.6	16.7	63.3		78.4	12.2	10.7
16-24		54.8	14.8	35.8		25.4	21.3	67.8		76.8	13.0	11.8
Women												
16-17		26.7	26.4	63.7		23.9	26.4	67.5		49.6	26.6	32.5
18-24		62.1	10.2	30.8		39.4	12.1	55.2		73.9	9.7	18.1
16-24		55.0	12.1	37.4		33.3	16.7	60.1		73.0	10.3	18.7
Changes on quarter												
People												
16-17		-1.3	2.8	0.4		-2.1	4.1	1.2		2.6	-2.0	-1.9
18-24		0.2	-0.6	0.2		-0.5	-1.0	1.1		0.7	-0.4	-0.4
16-24		-0.1	-0.2	0.2		-1.1	0.6	1.1		0.6	-0.4	-0.4
Men												
16-17		-1.6	2.4	1.2		-3.2	4.5	2.8		6.3	-4.4	-5.3
18-24		-0.5	-0.3	0.8		-1.0	0.3	1.1		-0.2	-0.4	0.6
16-24		-0.7	-0.1	0.9		-1.9	1.4	1.7		0.0	-0.4	0.4
Women												
16-17		-0.9	3.3	-0.4		-1.1	4.0	-0.3		-2.6	0.6	2.9
18-24		0.9	-0.8	-0.5		0.0	-2.0	1.1		1.6	-0.4	-1.4
16-24		0.6	-0.3	-0.4		-0.4	-0.1	0.5		1.3	-0.3	-1.2

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 pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) ²			Private sector (82%) ^{2,4,5,6}			Public sector (18%) ^{2,4,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	KAC4	KAC5	KAC6	KAC7	KAC8	KAC9
May 14	479	0.5	0.3	475	0.7	0.2	492	0.2	0.1
Mar 15	490	3.9	2.4	489	5.0 (r)	2.9	489	-0.2	0.5
Apr 15 (r)	490	2.3	2.7	488	2.8	3.3	495	0.7	0.6
May 15 (r)	492	2.7	3.0	490	3.2	3.6	497	1.1	0.5
Jun 15	489	2.3	2.4 (r)	491	2.5	2.8 (r)	496	1.0	1.0 (r)
Jul 15	495	3.6	2.9	494	4.3	3.3	498	1.0	1.1 (r)
Aug 15	494	3.2	3.0	494	3.6	3.5	499	1.2	1.1
Sep 15	492	2.1	3.0	491	2.3	3.4	501	1.5	1.2
Oct 15	494	1.9	2.4	493	2.1	2.7	500	1.3	1.3
Nov 15	495	2.2	2.1	494	2.3	2.3	501	1.5	1.4
Dec 15	496	1.6	1.9	494	1.9	2.1	500	0.9	1.2
Jan 16	497	2.7	2.2	496	3.0	2.4	500	1.5	1.3
Feb 16	494	1.3	1.9	491	1.2	2.0	502	1.5	1.3
Mar 16	500	2.0	2.0	500	2.3	2.2	498 (r)	1.9	1.6
Apr 16 (r)	503	2.6	2.0	502	2.9	2.1	504	1.7	1.7
May 16 (p)	502	2.1	2.3	501	2.3	2.5	504	1.4	1.7
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
May 14	463	0.4	0.1	613	-1.6	-2.5	485	1.0	1.2
Mar 15	475	4.1	2.7	630	3.6	2.2	490	1.4	1.3
Apr 15 (r)	475	2.4	2.9	632	3.3	3.0	490	1.0	1.3
May 15 (r)	477	2.8	3.1	631	2.9	3.3	491	1.2	1.2
Jun 15	474	2.4	2.6	616	1.4	2.6	491	1.2	1.1
Jul 15	479	3.7	3.0	634	4.4	2.9 (r)	492	0.9	1.1
Aug 15	478	3.2	3.1	634	3.3	3.0	493	1.6	1.2
Sep 15	477	2.1	3.0	628	1.3	3.0	495	1.7	1.4
Oct 15	478	1.8	2.4	633	1.4	2.0	494	1.4	1.6
Nov 15	479	2.0	2.0	634	2.0	1.6	495	1.7	1.6
Dec 15	479	1.5	1.8	634	1.3	1.5	494	0.9	1.4
Jan 16	481	2.4	2.0	638	4.2	2.5	497	1.7	1.4
Feb 16	478	0.8	1.6	614	-1.3	1.4	498	1.5	1.4
Mar 16	484	1.8	1.7	654	3.8	2.2	499	1.8	1.7
Apr 16 (r)	486	2.3	1.6	648	2.5	1.7	500	2.2	1.8
May 16 (p)	485	1.7	1.9	643	1.9	2.8	499	1.7	1.9
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) ²			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5CA	K5CB	K5CC	K5CD	K5CE	K5CF	K5CG	K5CH	K5CI
May 14	564	2.0	1.8	545	-1.3	-2.1	319	1.7	2.1
Mar 15 (r)	572	2.1	0.8	565	6.1	1.8	341	7.6	4.8
Apr 15 (r)	572	1.7	1.3	567	3.2	3.6	331	3.4	5.2
May 15 (r)	568	0.8	1.5	576	5.7	5.0	333	4.2	5.1
Jun 15	576	1.7	1.4	565	2.2	3.7	331	4.2	3.9 (r)
Jul 15	574	1.7	1.4 (r)	605	6.8	4.9 (r)	334	5.6	4.7
Aug 15	573	1.7	1.7	594	6.6	5.2	332	4.5	4.8
Sep 15	573	1.2	1.5	591	5.1	6.2	332	2.9	4.3
Oct 15	574	1.5	1.5	598	6.9	6.2	333	2.9	3.4
Nov 15	575	1.5	1.4	598	6.3	6.1	335	3.4	3.1
Dec 15	578	1.3	1.4	599	5.7	6.3	338	3.9	3.4
Jan 16	577	2.0	1.6	607	9.7	7.2	334	1.3	2.9
Feb 16	574	1.7	1.7	607	9.0	8.1	338	3.1	2.8
Mar 16 (r)	581	1.6	1.7	601	6.3	8.3	337	-1.3	1.0
Apr 16 (r)	582	1.8	1.7	620	9.4	8.2	340	2.9	1.5
May 16 (p)	586	3.1	2.2	628	9.0	8.3	340	2.2	1.2

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%) ¹			Private sector (82%) ^{2,4,5,6}			Public sector (18%) ^{2,4,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	KAF4	KAF5	KAF6	KAF7	KAF8	KAF9	KAG2	KAG3	KAG4
May 14	30	-3.8	-10.0	36	-6.3	-13.2	3	-45.3	-7.6
Mar 15 (r)	30	11.7	2.9	36	13.6	2.4	2	-54.5	-56.9
Apr 15 (r)	30	-0.6	3.1	36	-1.1	3.2	2	-59.6	-53.3
May 15 (r)	30	2.6	4.3	36	0.9	4.1	2	-14.5	-48.4
Jun 15	26	-8.0	-1.9 (r)	36	-7.6	-2.7 (r)	2	-18.4	-38.1 (r)
Jul 15	32	19.4	4.4 (r)	38	21.8	3.9 (r)	3	-42.3	-29.5 (r)
Aug 15	33	22.1	10.9	39	19.5	9.9	3	25.7	-21.3
Sep 15	30	8.9	16.7	36	8.4	16.4	4	51.2	-3.0
Oct 15	32	10.0	13.5	38	9.2	12.3	2	-10.3	21.3
Nov 15	30	0.4	6.4	36	1.0	6.1	2	-3.9	12.0
Dec 15	31	-3.7	2.1	36	-4.7	1.6	2	-56.5	-28.8
Jan 16	30	9.3	1.7	36	10.0	1.8	3	137.8	-9.4
Feb 16	26	-9.8	-1.6	32	-6.8	-0.8	2	-1.8	-8.9
Mar 16 (r)	31	3.4	0.9	37	2.6	1.8	2	-16.7	22.7
Apr 16 (r)	32	7.8	0.6	38	5.8	0.6	2	12.1	-2.3
May 16 (p)	31	3.8	5.0	37	2.2	3.5	3	26.3	7.4
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ¹			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ¹			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	K5CS	K5CT	K5CU	K5CV	K5CW	K5CX	KAH3	KAH4	KAH5
May 14	30	-3.5	-11.0	76	-7.2	-21.5	1	-34.8	34.7
Mar 15 (r)	31	10.6	2.6	75	5.7	-3.7	1	-1.9	44.0
Apr 15 (r)	30	-3.2	1.8	75	5.1	0.7	1	-80.9	-26.8
May 15 (r)	31	2.9	3.2	71	-5.7	1.5	1	3.6	-53.8
Jun 15	26	-8.7	-2.9 (r)	54	-23.0	-7.7 (r)	1	-26.1	-58.0 (r)
Jul 15	33	23.1	5.3 (r)	79	21.6	-3.0 (r)	1	-50.5	-31.6 (r)
Aug 15	33	23.4	12.1	89	24.5	7.5	1	52.9	-27.8
Sep 15	31	13.2	19.8	69	-3.7	13.9	2	45.3	-7.6
Oct 15	33	9.8	15.2	77	7.4	9.4	1	-13.4	22.5
Nov 15	31	2.4	8.3	69	-5.8	-0.7	1	3.1	10.9
Dec 15	31	-2.6	3.0	73	-8.6	-2.6	1	-56.0	-23.9
Jan 16	31	10.5	3.1	75	12.3	-1.3	2	170.0	3.1
Feb 16	27	-9.4	-0.7	58	-16.4	-4.7	1	-55.2	-31.0
Mar 16 (r)	32	1.1	0.6	80	7.2	1.0	2	45.4	-3.4
Apr 16 (r)	32	6.4	-0.5	80	6.7	-0.4	3	252.7	24.5
May 16 (p)	31	1.7	3.0	76	6.9	6.9	2	49.3	104.1
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) ¹			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	K5D3	K5D4	K5D5	K5D6	K5D7	K5D8	K5D9	K5DA	K5DB
May 14	23	4.1	-2.0	17	-10.8	-14.0	22	-6.2	-1.0
Mar 15 (r)	25	8.8	-1.7	21	22.2	0.3	27	33.6	20.5
Apr 15 (r)	25	6.3	2.4	24	7.0	4.4	22	-1.2	17.0
May 15 (r)	21	-10.8	1.3	36	105.6	42.0	24	9.5	13.3
Jun 15	28	10.7	2.3 (r)	20	-11.4	27.8 (r)	22	2.6	3.6 (r)
Jul 15	25	3.4	1.4 (r)	31	6.0	25.3 (r)	24	18.3	10.0 (r)
Aug 15	24	5.1	6.5	26	-4.4	-2.6	22	6.9	9.1
Sep 15	22	-13.3	-1.9	24	-6.7	-1.5	24	11.8	12.2
Oct 15	24	13.6	1.0	27	19.8	2.0	23	1.9	6.8
Nov 15	22	-10.7	-4.3	23	-4.7	2.1	24	3.1	5.5
Dec 15	24	-12.2	-4.2	25	4.3	6.2	25	11.2	5.4
Jan 16	22	-7.6	-10.3	29	39.8	11.8	22	-5.2	2.9
Feb 16	22	6.8	-5.3	27	59.5	31.3	22	9.9	5.0
Mar 16 (r)	25	-1.1	-1.0	25	18.1	37.8	21	-21.1	-6.9
Apr 16 (r)	24	-3.9	0.2	32	35.6	36.2	23	3.2	-4.2
May 16 (p)	27	29.7	7.1	45	27.1	27.2	23	-3.7	-8.0

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 pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) ²			Private sector (82%) ^{2,4,5,6}			Public sector (18%) ^{2,4,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	KAJ2	KAJ3	KAJ4	KAJ5	KAJ6	KAJ7
May 14	449	0.7	0.7	440	1.1	1.0	487	0.3	0.7
Mar 15	460	2.8	2.3	453	3.6	2.8	493	0.7	0.9
Apr 15	460	2.8 (r)	2.6	453	3.2	3.2	493	1.2	1.0
May 15	461	2.8	2.8	454	3.2 (r)	3.3	494	1.4	1.1
Jun 15	462	2.8	2.8	455	3.3	3.2	494	1.3	1.3
Jul 15	463	2.9	2.8 (r)	456	3.4	3.3	494	1.2	1.3
Aug 15	463	2.6	2.8	456	2.9	3.2	495	1.1	1.2
Sep 15	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	465	2.2	1.9	457	2.4	2.1	498	1.6	1.5
Dec 15	465	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	499	1.7	1.5
Feb 16	469	2.3	2.2	462	2.5	2.5	500	1.4	1.4
Mar 16	(r) 469	1.9	2.2	462	2.0	2.4	500	1.6	1.5
Apr 16	(r) 472	2.5	2.3	465	2.7	2.4	502	1.9	1.6
May 16	(p) 471	2.1	2.2	464	2.3	2.4	501	1.5	1.6
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5DL	K5DM	K5DN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
May 14	433	0.6	0.7	535	-0.7	-0.6	483	1.2	1.2
Mar 15	444	3.0	2.6	555	3.2	3.2	489	1.4	1.3
Apr 15	(r) 445	2.9	2.9	557	4.1	3.7	489	1.4	1.4
May 15	446	3.0	3.0	558	4.3	3.9	489	1.2	1.3
Jun 15	447	3.0	3.0	559	4.2	4.2	491	1.4	1.3
Jul 15	447	2.9	3.0	556	3.3	3.9	490	1.3	1.3
Aug 15	446	2.4	2.8	556	2.3	3.3	491	1.5	1.4
Sep 15	446	1.7	2.3	556	1.5	2.4	493	1.5	1.4
Oct 15	447	1.4	1.8	558	1.0	1.6	493	1.4	1.5
Nov 15	448	2.0	1.7	561	2.3	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	450	1.9	1.9	566	3.0	2.8	495	1.6	1.5
Feb 16	452	2.1	1.9	567	2.7	2.9	496	1.6	1.4
Mar 16	452	1.8	1.9	566	1.9	2.5	497 (r)	1.8	1.7
Apr 16	(r) 455	2.3	2.0	571	2.5	2.4	499	1.9	1.8
May 16	(p) 454	1.7	1.9	567	1.6	2.0	497	1.5	1.7
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) ²			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5DU	K5DV	K5DW	K5DX	K5DY	K5DZ	K5E2	K5E3	K5E4
May 14	540	1.9	1.8	526	-1.2	-1.3	298	2.3	2.2
Mar 15	(r) 544	1.3	0.8	548	5.2	1.6	309	4.3	3.2
Apr 15	(r) 547	1.3	1.0	544	3.2	3.3	309	4.0	3.9
May 15	(r) 546	1.1	1.3	544	3.0	3.8	310	3.9	4.1
Jun 15	548	1.2	1.2 (r)	545	2.7	3.0 (r)	309	4.1	4.0
Jul 15	549	1.7	1.3 (r)	571	6.7	4.2 (r)	311	4.8	4.3
Aug 15	549	1.6	1.5	570	7.0	5.5	311	4.3	4.4
Sep 15	550	1.5	1.6	567	5.7	6.5	308	2.5	3.9
Oct 15	550	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	2.9
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	554	1.5	2.0	582	7.7	7.4	315	2.6	2.6
Mar 16	(r) 555	1.9	1.9	583	6.4	7.6	316	2.1	2.1
Apr 16	(r) 559	2.2	1.9	585	7.6	7.2	318	3.1	2.6
May 16	(p) 560	2.5	2.2	587	7.9	7.3	318	2.7	2.6

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 nominal¹

Great Britain whole economy, seasonally adjusted

	Total pay (including bonuses) ¹					
	Nominal earnings			Real earnings ³		
	Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2000 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	A3WX	A3WV	A3WW
May 14	479	0.5	0.3	348	-1.0	-1.4
Mar 15	490	3.9	2.4	358	3.2	1.8
Apr 15 (r)	490	2.3	2.7	357	2.6	2.3
May 15 (r)	492	2.7	3.0	358	2.7	2.8
Jun 15	489	2.3	2.4 (r)	355	2.3	2.5
Jul 15	495	3.6	2.9	358	3.5	2.8
Aug 15	494	3.2	3.0	358	3.2	3.0
Sep 15	492	2.1	3.0	357	2.2	2.9
Oct 15	494	1.9	2.4	358	2.0	2.4
Nov 15	495	2.2	2.1	359	2.1	2.1
Dec 15	496	1.6	1.9	360	1.6	1.9
Jan 16	497	2.7	2.2	361	2.6	2.1
Feb 16	494	1.3	1.9	356	0.9	1.7
Mar 16	500	2.0	2.0	364	1.5	1.7
Apr 16	503	2.6 (r)	2.0	366	2.4	1.6
May 16 (p)	502	2.1	2.3	364	1.9	1.9

	Regular pay (excluding bonuses)					
	Nominal earnings			Real earnings ³		
	Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2000 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	A2FC	A2F9	A2FA
May 14	449	0.7	0.7	327	-0.8	-0.9
Mar 15	460	2.8	2.3	335	2.8	2.1
Apr 15	460	2.8 (r)	2.6	335	2.8	2.6
May 15 (r)	461	2.8	2.8	335	2.5	2.7
Jun 15	462	2.8	2.8	335	2.9	2.7
Jul 15	463	2.9	2.8 (r)	336	2.8	2.7
Aug 15	463	2.6	2.8	336	2.6	2.7
Sep 15	463	1.9	2.4	336	2.0	2.5
Oct 15	463	1.6	2.0	336	1.8	2.1
Nov 15	465	2.2	1.9	337	2.1	2.0
Dec 15	465	2.1	2.0	338	1.8	1.9
Jan 16	467	2.3	2.2	339	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 (p)	471	2.1	2.2	341	1.8	1.8

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 July 2016 (seasonally adjusted)				
	Latest period	Employment rate (%) ^{1,2}	Change on year %		Latest Period	Unemployment rate (%) ³	Change on month %	Change on year %	
European Union (EU)					European Union (EU)				
Austria	YXSN	Jan-Mar 16	70.4	0.2	Austria	ZXDS	May 16	6.1	0.2
Belgium	YXSO	Jan-Mar 16	61.6	-0.3	Belgium	ZXDI	May 16	8.4	0.1
Bulgaria	A495	Jan-Mar 16	62.3	1.3	Bulgaria	A492	May 16	7.3	-0.3
Croatia	GUMI	Oct-Dec 15	55.8	1.8	Croatia	GUMJ	May 16	13.3	-0.3
Cyprus	A4AC	Jan-Mar 16	61.5	-0.4	Cyprus	A4AN	May 16	12.0	-0.2
Czech Republic	A4AD	Jan-Mar 16	71.0	1.6	Czech Republic	A4AO	May 16	4.0	-0.1
Denmark	YXSP	Jan-Mar 16	74.4	1.4	Denmark	ZXDJ	May 16	6.1	0.0
Estonia	A4AE	Jan-Mar 16	70.3	0.4	Estonia	A4AP	Apr 16	6.4	-0.2
Finland	YXSQ	Jan-Mar 16	67.5	0.3	Finland	ZXDU	May 16	9.0	0.0
France	YXSR	Jan-Mar 16	63.7	0.4	France	ZXDN	May 16	9.9	0.0
Germany	YXSS	Jan-Mar 16	74.2	0.5	Germany	ZXDK	May 16	4.2	-0.1
Greece	YXST	Jan-Mar 16	50.9	1.7	Greece	ZXDL	Mar 16	24.1	-0.1
Hungary	A4AF	Jan-Mar 16	65.1	2.7	Hungary	A4AQ	Apr 16	5.5	-0.1
Ireland	YXSU	Oct-Dec 15	63.9	1.3	Ireland	ZXDO	May 16	7.8	-0.1
Italy	YXSV	Jan-Mar 16	56.3	0.8	Italy	ZXDP	May 16	11.5	-0.1
Latvia	A4AG	Jan-Mar 16	68.2	1.3	Latvia	A4AR	May 16	9.7	0.1
Lithuania	A4AH	Jan-Mar 16	68.3	2.3	Lithuania	A4AS	May 16	8.0	-0.2
Luxembourg	YXSW	Jan-Mar 16	65.3	-0.9	Luxembourg	ZXDQ	May 16	6.2	-0.1
Malta	A4AI	Jan-Mar 16	64.3	1.8	Malta	A4AT	May 16	4.1	-0.2
Netherlands	YXSX	Jan-Mar 16	74.0	0.4	Netherlands	ZXDR	May 16	6.3	-0.1
Poland	A4AJ	Jan-Mar 16	63.7	1.8	Poland	A4AU	May 16	6.3	0.0
Portugal	YXSY	Jan-Mar 16	64.0	1.2	Portugal	ZXDT	May 16	11.6	0.0
Romania	A494	Oct-Dec 15	61.4	0.6	Romania	A48Z	May 16	6.6	0.2
Slovak Republic	A4AK	Jan-Mar 16	64.1	2.2	Slovak Republic	A4AV	May 16	10.0	-0.1
Slovenia	A4AL	Jan-Mar 16	64.2	0.7	Slovenia	A4AW	May 16	8.1	0.0
Spain	YXSZ	Jan-Mar 16	58.5	2.1	Spain	ZXDM	May 16	19.8	-0.3
Sweden	YXTA	Jan-Mar 16	74.9	0.9	Sweden ⁵	ZXDV	May 16	7.2	0.5
United Kingdom (*)	ANZ6	Jan-Mar 16	73.1	0.7	United Kingdom (*)	ZXDW	Mar 16	5.0	0.0
Total EU⁴	A496	Oct-Dec 15	66.0	0.8	Total EU⁴	A493	May 16	8.6	-0.1
Eurozone ⁴	YXTC	Oct-Dec 15	64.8	0.7	Eurozone ⁴	ZXDH	May 16	10.1	-0.1
Employment rates published by the OECD (seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by national statistical offices (seasonally adjusted)				
Canada	A48O	Jan-Mar 16	72.5	0.0	Canada	ZXDZ	Jun 16	6.8	-0.1
Japan	A48P	Jan-Mar 16	74.0	0.9	Japan	ZXDY	May 16	3.2	0.0
United States	A48Q	Jan-Mar 16	69.3	0.8	United States	ZXDZ	Jun 16	4.9	0.2

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 EU's 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 July 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 in the Public Sector (thousands) ^{1,2}		Working days lost in the Private Sector (thousands) ^{1,2}	Number of stoppages ^{3,4}		Number of stoppages in the Public Sector ^{3,4}		Number of stoppages in the Private Sector ^{3,4}	Workers involved (thousands) ^{1,3}
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
		BBFW	F8XZ	F8Y2	BLUU	F8Y3	F8Y4	BLUT		
2014	May	16	14	2	18	10	8	9		
2015	May	12	10	2	17	9	8	2		
	Jun	8	5	3	20	9	11	3		
	Jul	18	12	5	14	10	4	12		
	Aug	22	12	10	12	7	5	11		
	Sep	8	6	2	17	9	8	4		
	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	37	33	4	14	8	6	25		
	Apr	73	71	2	15	7	8	23		
	May (p)	22	4	17	18	8	10	11		
Cumulative totals 12 months to:										
	May 15	700	627	72	160	76	84	622		
	May 16 (p)	251	183	68	103	50	53	79		

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 Vacancies¹ by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies	Number of employees				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8
Levels						
Apr-Jun 2014	661	119	93	94	111	243
Apr-Jun 2015	(r) 732	119	109	100	134	270
May-Jul 2015	739	118	112	105	135	269
Jun-Aug 2015	741	122	111	105	135	268
Jul-Sep 2015	740	120	112	103	137	268
Aug-Oct 2015	739	121	112	102	137	267
Sep-Nov 2015	743	123	110	107	138	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	(r) 757	131	109	103	141	273
Feb-Apr 2016	(r) 748	127	109	102	138	273
Mar-May 2016	(r) 748	124	109	104	137	273
Apr-Jun 2016	(p) 747	124	108	105	134	276
Change on quarter	* -10	-7	-1	1	-7	3
Change %	* -1.3	-5.3	-0.9	1.4	-4.8	1.2
Change on year	15	5	-2	5	0	6
Change %	2.0	4.2	-1.4	4.9	0.1	2.2

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

21(1) Vacancies¹ and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies ¹	Unemployment ²	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
	Levels		
Mar-May 2014	654	2,109	3.2
Mar-May 2015	732	1,846	2.5
Jun-Aug 2015	741	1,774	2.4
Sep-Nov 2015	743	1,685	2.3
Dec-Feb 2016	757	1,700	2.2
Mar-May 2016	(r) 748	1,646	2.2
Change on quarter	-9	-54	0
Change %	-1.2	-3.2	
Change on year	16	-201	-0.3
Change %	2.2	-10.9	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

Vacancy Survey enquiries: 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 ¹	Mining & quarrying	Manu- facturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply ²	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
Levels (thousands)										
Apr-Jun 2014	661	2	46	4	2	19	122	22	72	31
Apr-Jun 2015 (r)	732	1	49	4	3	26	131	32	80	37
May-Jul 2015	739	1	50	4	3	26	133	32	79	37
Jun-Aug 2015	741	1	50	4	3	25	134	30	82	36
Jul-Sep 2015	740	1	50	4	3	24	130	30	82	37
Aug-Oct 2015	739	1	49	4	3	24	128	29	84	39
Sep-Nov 2015	743	1	49	4	3	24	130	29	85	38
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 (r)	1	47	4	3	21	145	32	84	42
Feb-Apr 2016 (r)	748	1	46	4	3	21	146	32	84	43
Mar-May 2016 (r)	748	1	46	4	3	21	144	34	85	43
Apr-Jun 2016 (p)	747	1	46	4	3	21	142	37	82	44
Change on quarter *	-10	0	-1	0	1	1	-3	5	-2	2
Change % *	-1.3	-14.3	-2.5	0.0	22.2	2.4	-2.0	15.5	-2.7	5.2
Change on year	15	0	-3	0	1	-4	11	4	2	7
Change %	2.0	-40.0	-6.1	5.3	26.9	-16.1	8.3	12.7	2.4	18.8
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Apr-Jun 2014	2.3	3.1	1.9	3.6	0.8	1.5	2.7	1.7	3.5	2.7
Apr-Jun 2015 (r)	2.6	1.6	2.0	3.4	1.4	2.0	2.9	2.5	3.9	3.2
May-Jul 2015	2.6	1.6	2.1	3.2	1.5	2.0	2.9	2.5	3.9	3.2
Jun-Aug 2015	2.6	1.6	2.1	3.3	1.6	1.9	2.9	2.3	4.0	3.2
Jul-Sep 2015	2.6	1.4	2.1	3.4	1.6	1.8	2.9	2.4	4.0	3.2
Aug-Oct 2015	2.6	1.3	2.0	3.7	1.6	1.8	2.8	2.3	4.1	3.3
Sep-Nov 2015	2.6	1.3	2.0	3.9	1.8	1.9	2.9	2.3	4.1	3.3
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 (r)	2.7	1.1	2.0	3.6	1.4	1.6	3.2	2.5	4.1	3.7
Feb-Apr 2016 (r)	2.6	1.1	1.9	3.7	1.5	1.6	3.2	2.5	4.1	3.7
Mar-May 2016 (r)	2.6	1.0	1.9	3.8	1.5	1.6	3.2	2.7	4.1	3.7
Apr-Jun 2016 (p)	2.6	1.0	1.9	3.6	1.8	1.7	3.1	2.9	4.0	3.8
Change on quarter *	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.2
Change on year	0.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.2	0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities ²	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
Levels (thousands)										
Apr-Jun 2014	36	12	58	47	11	50	92	15	20	589
Apr-Jun 2015 (r)	33	11	68	51	11	51	113	16	16	651
May-Jul 2015	34	12	69	52	11	51	116	15	15	656
Jun-Aug 2015	35	14	69	51	11	50	118	15	15	659
Jul-Sep 2015	35	14	69	52	12	49	119	15	16	659
Aug-Oct 2015	33	13	68	53	12	48	118	14	19	659
Sep-Nov 2015	31	13	67	54	12	49	118	15	20	662
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 (r)	31	10	64	48	11	51	125	18	20	681
Feb-Apr 2016 (r)	30	9	67	47	10	50	120	17	20	675
Mar-May 2016 (r)	30	11	65	47	11	49	120	17	20	674
Apr-Jun 2016 (p)	30	11	64	48	12	48	118	16	20	672
Change on quarter *	-1	2	0	0	1	-3	-7	-2	0	-9
Change % *	-2.9	15.6	-0.8	-0.2	9.7	-6.3	-5.2	-12.1	-1.0	-1.4
Change on year	-3	0	-4	-4	1	-3	5	0	4	21
Change %	-9.9	3.7	-5.8	-6.8	12.7	-6.5	4.8	0.6	26.4	3.2
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Apr-Jun 2014	3.5	2.5	2.5	1.9	0.8	1.9	2.4	2.2	3.3	2.4
Apr-Jun 2015	3.2	2.3	2.9	2.0	0.8	2.0	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.7
May-Jul 2015	3.3	2.6	3.0	2.1	0.8	1.9	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.7
Jun-Aug 2015	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.1	0.8	1.9	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.7
Jul-Sep 2015	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.1	0.9	1.9	3.1	2.1	2.5	2.7
Aug-Oct 2015	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.1	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.1	3.1	2.7
Sep-Nov 2015	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.2	0.9	1.9	3.0	2.1	3.2	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 (r)	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 (r)	1.9	0.8	1.9	3.1	2.5	3.3	2.8
Apr-Jun 2016 (p)	2.9	2.4	2.8	1.9	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.3	3.3	2.7
Change on quarter *	-0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.0
Change on year	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1

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 rates¹

United Kingdom, (seasonally adjusted)

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s) ²	Rate ¹	Level (000s) ²	Rate ¹	Level (000s) ²	Rate ¹
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
Mar-May 2014	117	4.6	65	5.0	52	4.1
Mar-May 2015	119	4.5	71	5.3	48	3.7
Jun-Aug 2015	106	4.0	63	4.7	43	3.3
Sep-Nov 2015	102	3.9	63	4.7	39	3.0
Dec-Feb 2016	112	4.2	70	5.2	42	3.2
Mar-May 2016	104	3.9	63	4.6	41	3.1
Change on quarter	-8	-0.3	-7	-0.5	-1	-0.1
Change %	-7.0		-10.0		-2.1	
Change on year	-15	-0.6	-8	-0.7	-7	-0.6
Change %	-12.5		-11.2		-14.5	

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 industry¹

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

SIC 2007 sections	Total redundancies ²	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 ³ O-Q	Total services ⁴ G-T
Jan-Mar 2014	126	26	13	19	19	*	11	21	82
Jan-Mar 2015	110	18	*	17	26	*	11	14	83
Apr-Jun 2015	113	18	*	12	18	*	24	17	81
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
Change on year	0	15	*	-3	-14	*	3	-1	-22
Change %	0.3	81.9	*	-18.3	-53.0	*	0	-9.4	-26.7

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 indicators¹

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Headline estimates for March to May 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 (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	1,301	76.6	1,205	70.9	96	7.4	386	23.4
North West	3,543	76.6	3,368	72.8	174	4.9	1,051	23.4
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,670	76.7	2,518	72.3	151	5.7	784	23.3
East Midlands	2,372	78.3	2,265	74.7	106	4.5	635	21.7
West Midlands	2,819	76.3	2,654	71.7	165	5.9	846	23.7
East	3,166	80.9	3,054	77.9	112	3.5	717	19.1
London	4,769	78.0	4,490	73.4	279	5.8	1,299	22.0
South East	4,689	81.4	4,513	78.3	176	3.7	1,031	18.6
South West	2,837	81.2	2,725	77.9	112	4.0	624	18.8
England	28,165	78.6	26,793	74.7	1,372	4.9	7,372	21.4
Wales	1,523	76.2	1,454	72.6	70	4.6	454	23.8
Scotland	2,778	78.4	2,625	74.0	152	5.5	737	21.6
Great Britain	32,466	78.5	30,872	74.6	1,594	4.9	8,563	21.5
Northern Ireland	885	73.4	833	69.0	52	5.9	311	26.6
United Kingdom	33,351	78.4	31,705	74.4	1,646	4.9	8,874	21.6

Change on quarter (change since the 3 months to February 2016)⁴

	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 (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
North East	-1	0.3	7	0.7	-8	-0.6	-5	-0.3
North West	-17	-0.5	-15	-0.4	-2	0.0	22	0.5
Yorkshire and The Humber	-4	-0.1	12	0.3	-16	-0.6	5	0.1
East Midlands	8	0.2	8	0.2	-1	0.0	-5	-0.2
West Midlands	29	0.7	16	0.3	13	0.4	-24	-0.7
East	5	0.0	7	0.1	-1	0.0	1	0.0
London	42	0.1	56	0.4	-14	-0.4	-4	-0.1
South East	22	0.3	26	0.4	-4	-0.1	-13	-0.3
South West	46	1.0	39	0.8	8	0.2	-32	-1.0
England	130	0.2	155	0.3	-25	-0.1	-56	-0.2
Wales	-2	0.2	4	0.6	-6	-0.4	-4	-0.2
Scotland	-1	-0.3	17	0.2	-18	-0.7	11	0.3
Great Britain	127	0.1	177	0.3	-50	-0.2	-48	-0.1
Northern Ireland	-5	-0.2	0	0.2	-5	-0.5	3	0.2
United Kingdom	122	0.1	176	0.3	-54	-0.2	-46	-0.1

Change on year (change since March to May 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 (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
North East	35	2.3	36	2.3	-2	-0.3	-37	-2.3
North West	31	0.8	64	1.6	-33	-1.0	-36	-0.8
Yorkshire and The Humber	-10	-0.1	21	0.7	-31	-1.1	5	0.1
East Midlands	8	-0.3	14	0.0	-6	-0.3	11	0.3
West Midlands	44	0.7	45	0.8	-1	-0.1	-24	-0.7
East	32	0.4	60	1.2	-28	-0.9	-11	-0.4
London	139	1.0	169	1.5	-31	-0.8	-42	-1.0
South East	66	0.9	92	1.4	-26	-0.6	-46	-0.9
South West	46	0.0	58	0.4	-12	-0.5	4	0.0
England	390	0.6	559	1.1	-169	-0.7	-176	-0.6
Wales	15	0.3	45	1.9	-30	-2.0	-7	-0.3
Scotland	3	-0.4	2	-0.4	1	0.0	13	0.4
Great Britain	407	0.5	606	1.0	-198	-0.7	-169	-0.5
Northern Ireland	16	1.0	19	1.3	-2	-0.4	-11	-1.0
United Kingdom	424	0.5	624	1.0	-201	-0.7	-181	-0.5

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 ¹		Jobcentre Plus administrative system ¹					
	Workforce jobs ² (Mar 2016)		Claimant Count ³ (June 2016)					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Level		Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
North East	1,193		49.2	4.0	32.8	5.2	16.3	2.8
North West	3,597		109.0	2.9	66.7	3.4	42.3	2.4
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,718		73.1	2.7	47.6	3.4	25.4	2.0
East Midlands	2,348		44.8	2.0	28.9	2.4	16.0	1.5
West Midlands	2,818		80.2	2.8	51.2	3.3	29.0	2.2
East	3,130		46.0	1.5	28.4	1.8	17.6	1.2
London	5,687		104.6	1.8	60.2	2.0	44.3	1.7
South East	4,780		58.9	1.2	37.2	1.5	21.7	1.0
South West	2,942		39.2	1.4	25.2	1.7	14.0	1.0
England	29,213		605.0	2.1	378.3	2.4	226.7	1.7
Wales	1,456		42.8	2.9	27.5	3.6	15.2	2.2
Scotland	2,711		74.7	2.7	51.4	3.5	23.3	1.7
Great Britain	33,380		722.4	2.2	457.1	2.6	265.3	1.7
Northern Ireland	864		36.7	4.1	25.4	5.3	11.3	2.7
United Kingdom	34,256		759.1	2.2	482.5	2.6	276.6	1.7

Changes on period (period specified below):

	Employer Surveys ¹		Jobcentre Plus administrative system ¹					
	Workforce jobs ² (Change on Dec 2015)		Claimant Count ³ (Change on May 2016)					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Level		Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
North East	9		0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
North West	20		-1.6	0.0	-1.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.0
Yorkshire and The Humber	35		0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0
East Midlands	-11		0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Midlands	2		0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
East	36		0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
London	55		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
South East	50		0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0
South West	-21		0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
England	173		0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Wales	-12		0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scotland	10		0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Great Britain	171		1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	-0.3	0.0
Northern Ireland	15		-0.6	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
United Kingdom	186		0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	-0.5	0.0

Labour market statistics enquiries: 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.