

Statistical bulletin:

# UK Labour Market: June 2016

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



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# 1. Main points for February to April 2016

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

There were 31.59 million people in work, 55,000 more than for the 3 months to January 2016 and 461,000 more than for a year earlier.

There were 23.10 million people working full-time, 304,000 more than for a year earlier. There were 8.50 million people working part-time, 157,000 more than for a year earlier.

The employment rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were in work) was 74.2%, the joint highest since comparable records began in 1971.

There were 1.67 million unemployed people (people not in work but seeking and available to work), 20,000 fewer than for the 3 months to January 2016, 148,000 fewer than for a year earlier and the lowest since March to May 2008.

There were 892,000 unemployed men, 113,000 fewer than for a year earlier. There were 779,000 unemployed women, 35,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

The unemployment rate was 5.0%, the lowest since August to October 2005. The unemployment rate is the proportion of the labour force (those in work plus those unemployed) that were unemployed.

There were 8.92 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive (not working and not seeking or available to work), 9,000 fewer than for the 3 months to January 2016 and 124,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

The inactivity rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive) was 21.8%, unchanged compared with the 3 months to January 2016 but lower than for a year earlier (22.2%).

Average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for price inflation) increased by 2.0% including bonuses and by 2.3% excluding bonuses compared with a year earlier.

## Summary of latest labour market

## 2. statistics

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

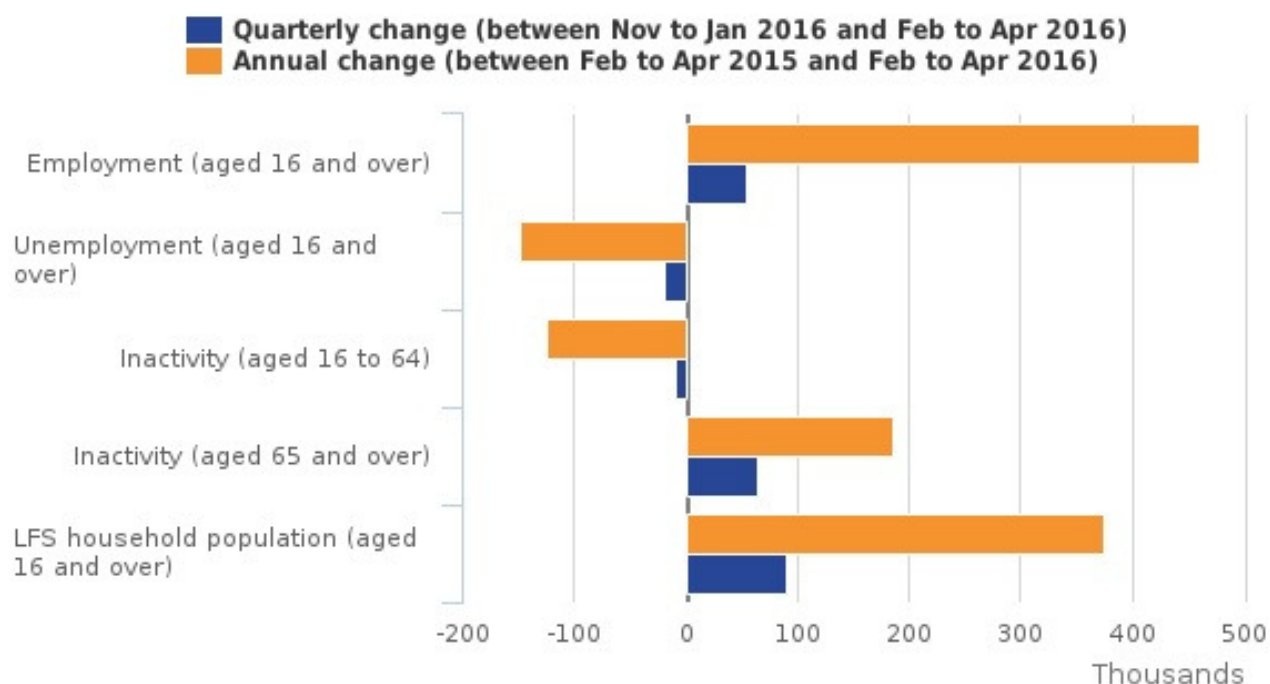
	Number (thousands)	Change on Nov to Jan 2016	Change on Feb to Apr 2015	Headline Rate (%)	Change on Nov to Jan 2016	Change on Feb to Apr 2015
Employed	31,594	55	461			
Aged 16 to 64	30,410	71	444	74.2	0.1	0.8
Aged 65 and over	1,183	-16	16			
Unemployed	1,671	-20	-148	5.0	-0.1	-0.5
Aged 16 to 64	1,649	-24	-150			
Aged 65 and over	22	4	3			
Inactive	19,090	55	62			
Aged 16 to 64	8,924	-9	-124	21.8	0.0	-0.4
Aged 65 and over	10,166	64	186			

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 February to April 2016 with the estimates for the 3 months to January 2016, which were first published on 16 March 2016 and were revised in last month's release. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for January to March 2016. This is because the February and March data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of January and April 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 rate for people aged from 16 to 64 since comparable records began in 1971. The lowest employment rate was 65.6% in 1983, during the economic downturn of the early 1980s. The employment rate has been generally increasing since early 2012 and for the latest time period, February to April 2016, it reached a joint record high of 74.2%.

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

**January to March 1971 to February to April 2016**



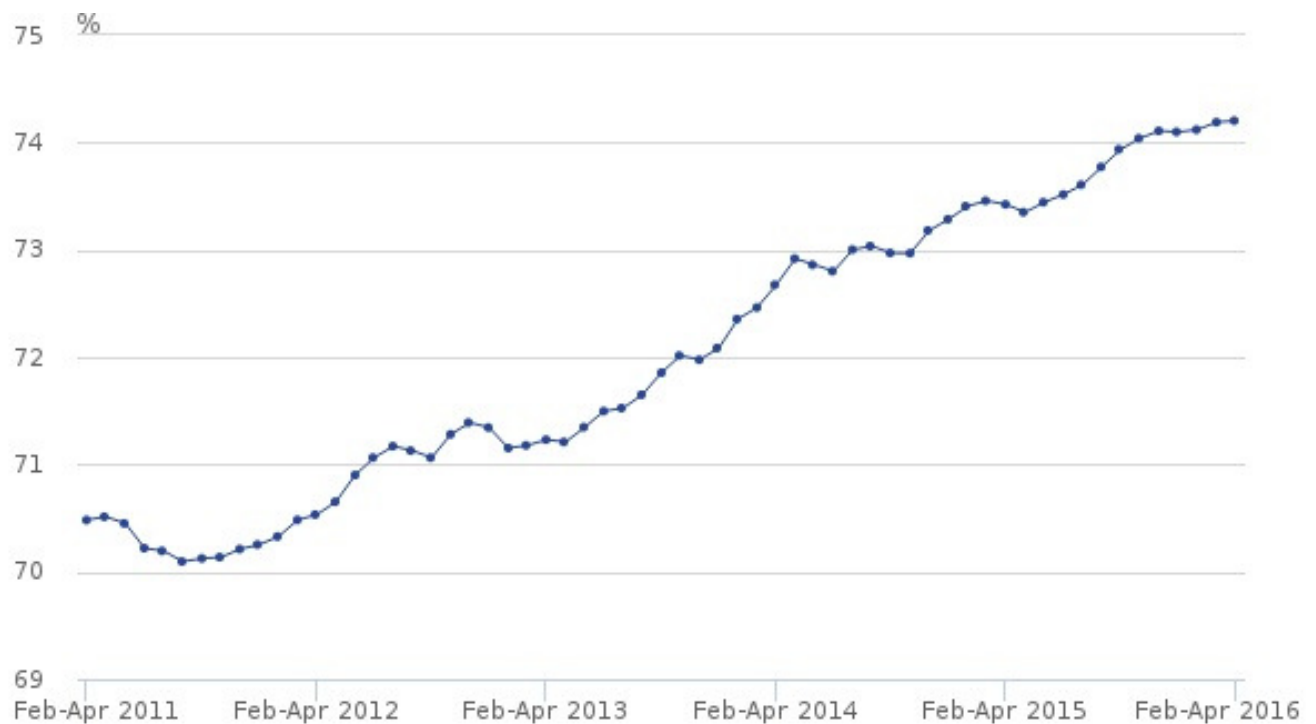
**Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics**



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

### **Figure 3: UK Employment rate (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted**

**February to April 2011 to February to April 2016**



**Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics**

For February to April 2016, 74.2% of people aged from 16 to 64 were in work, the joint highest since comparable records began in 1971.

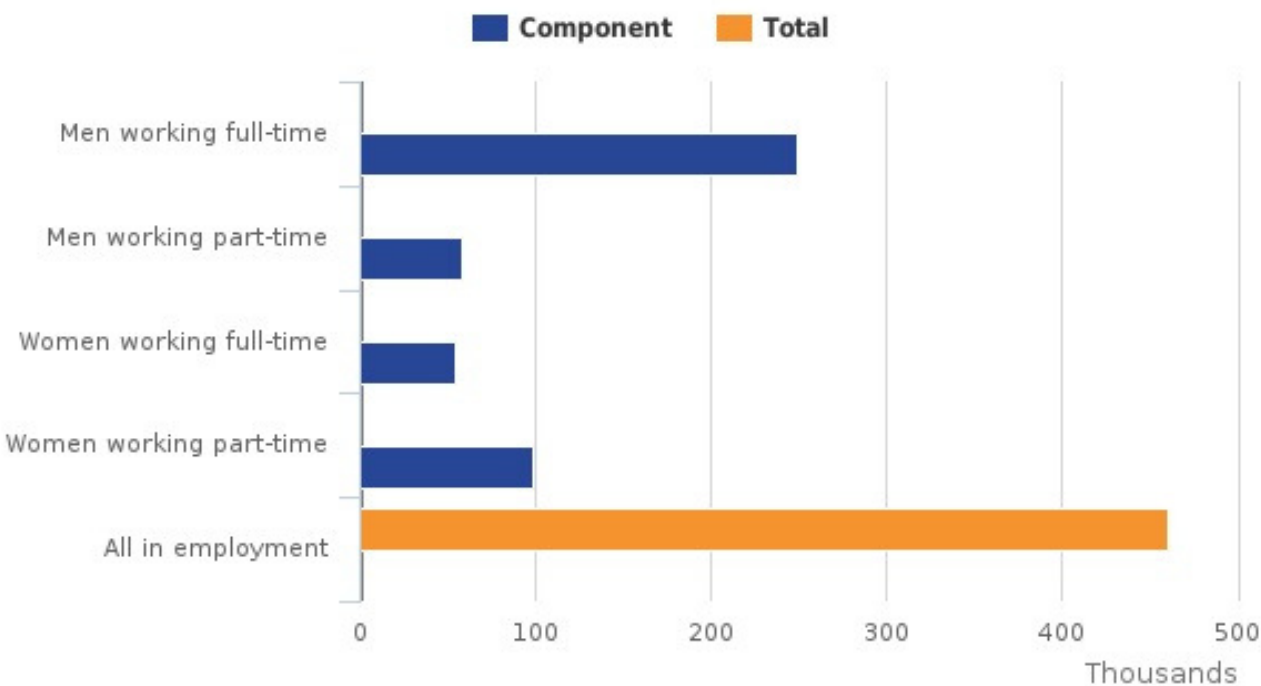
Looking at employment rates by sex, for February to April 2016:

- 79.3% of men and 69.2% of women aged from 16 to 64 were in work
- the employment rate for men (79.3%) has not been higher since January to March 2005
- the employment rate for women (69.2%) was the joint 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 February to April 2016, there were 31.59 million people in work, 55,000 more than for the 3 months to January 2016 and 461,000 more than for a year earlier.

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

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



**Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics**

Comparing the estimates for type of employment for February to April 2016 with those for a year earlier:

- employees increased by 262,000 to 26.69 million (84.5% of all people in work)
- self-employed people increased by 209,000 to 4.70 million (14.9% of all people in work)
- unpaid family workers were little changed at 106,000 (0.3% of all people in work); see Note 2 at the end of this section for an explanation of the coverage of this series

- people on government supported training and employment programmes fell by 9,000 to 98,000 (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

### 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.

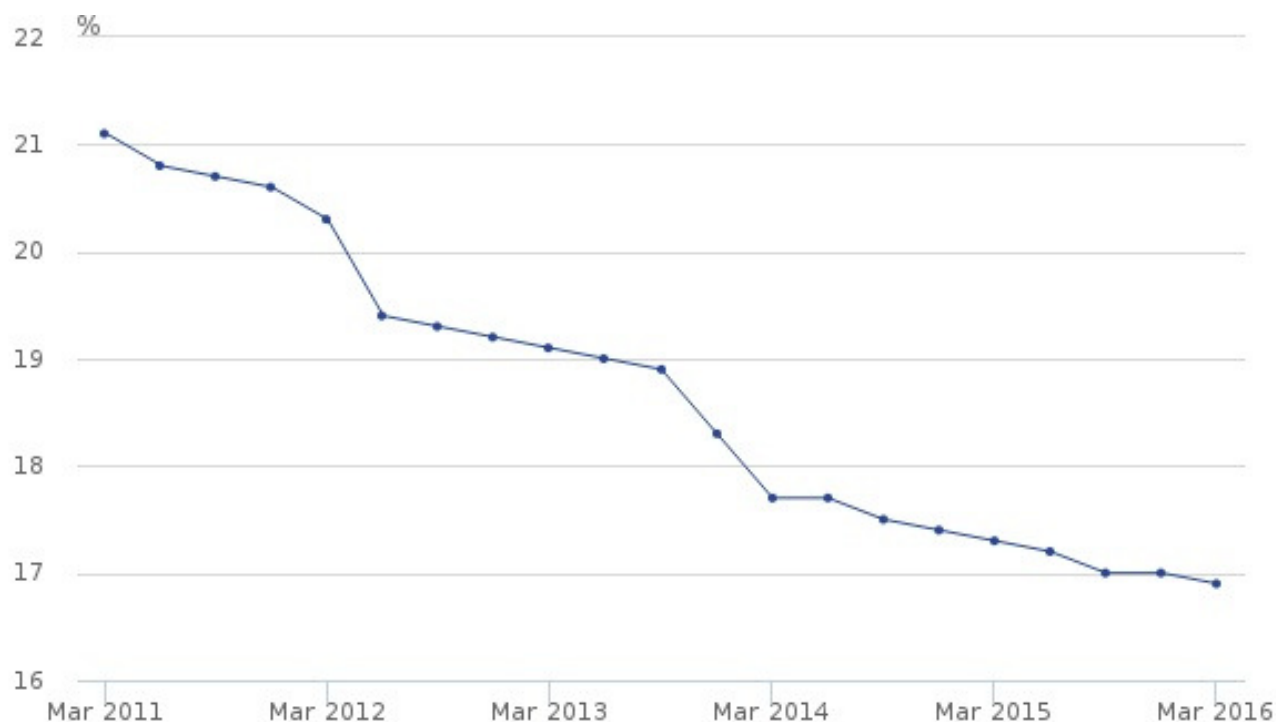
There were 26.24 million people employed in the private sector for March 2016. This was 50,000 more than for December 2015 and 482,000 more than for a year earlier.

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)

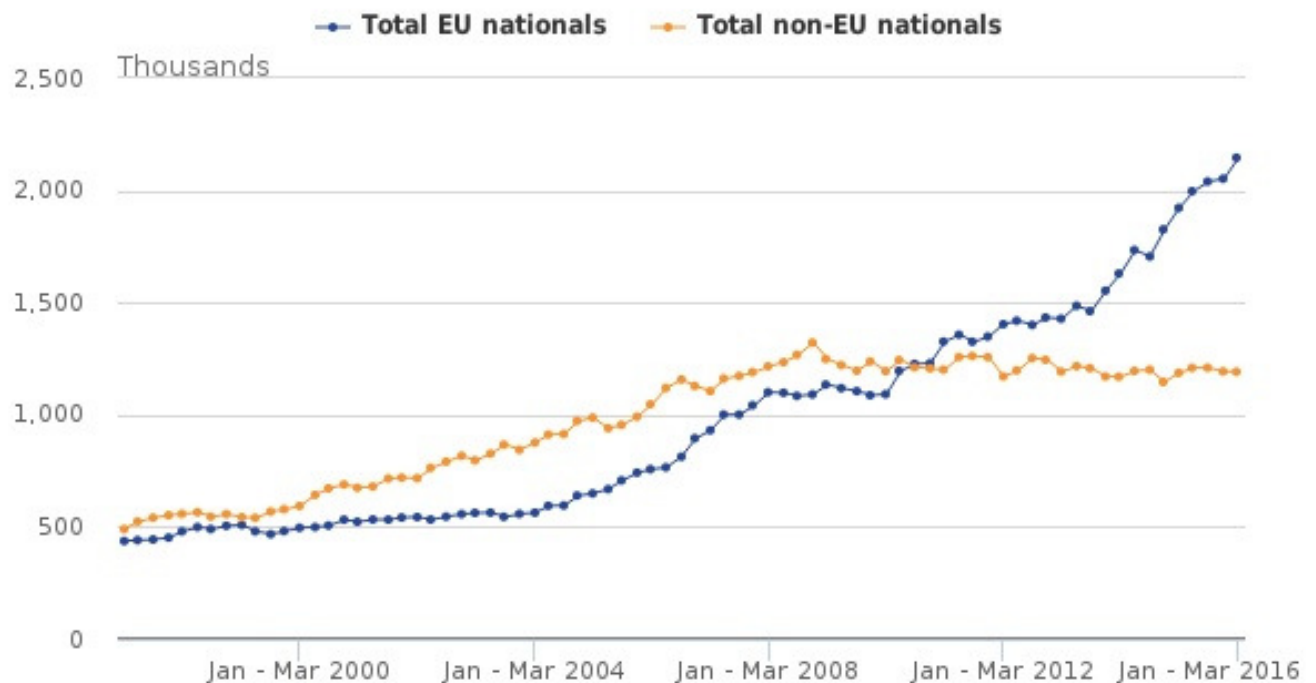
Looking in more detail at non-UK nationals working in the UK, between January to March 2015 and January to March 2016:

- 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 1.01 billion for February to April 2016. This was:

- little changed compared with the 3 months to January 2016
- 14.9 million (1.5%) more than for a year earlier

Between the 3 months to January 2016 and February to April 2016, the number of people in work increased by 55,000 (as explained at Section 4 of this statistical bulletin) but average hours worked per week fell slightly.

For February to April 2016:

- people worked, on average, 32.1 hours per week, down slightly compared with the 3 months to January 2016 but unchanged compared with a year earlier
- people working full-time worked, on average, 37.6 hours per week in their main job, unchanged compared with the 3 months to January 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, fewer than for the 3 months to January 2016 (16.3) and fewer than for a year earlier (16.3)

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

February to April 2011 to February to April 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

### Introduction

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

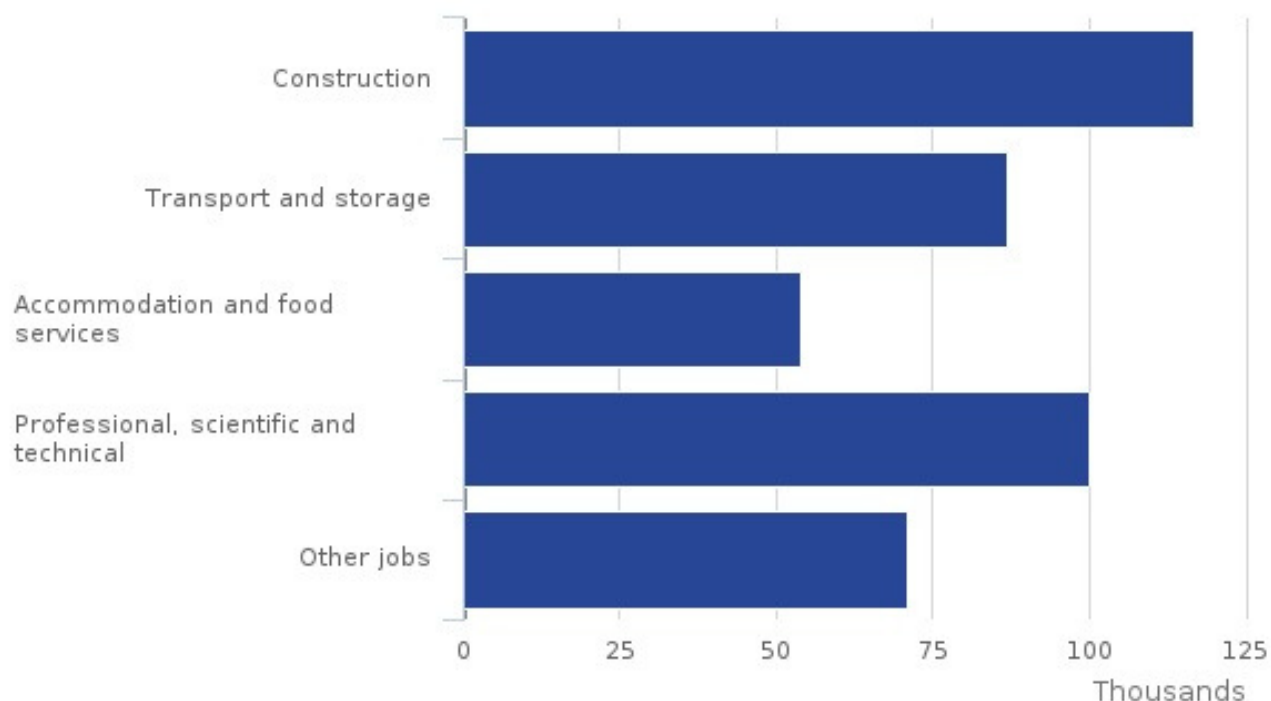
A comparison between estimates of employment and jobs is available on our website.

## Commentary

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

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

- average regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £472 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £460 per week for a year earlier

- average total pay (including bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £503 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £490 per week for a year earlier

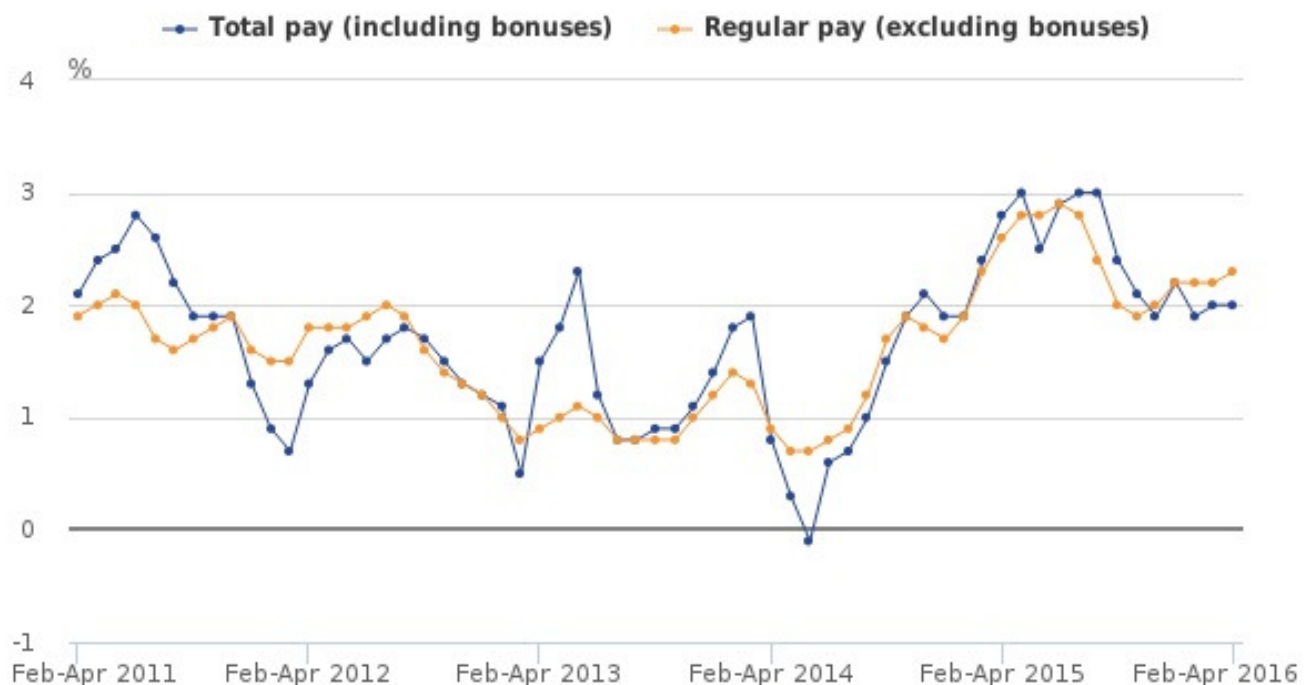
Between February to April 2015 and February to April 2016, in nominal terms, regular pay increased by 2.3%, little changed compared with the growth rate between January to March 2015 and January to March 2016 (2.2%).

Between February to April 2015 and February to April 2016, in nominal terms, total pay increased by 2.0%, unchanged compared with the growth rate between January to March 2015 and January to March 2016.

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

February to April 2011 to February to April 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 £503 a week in April 2016; an increase of 61.4%. Over the same period the Consumer Prices Index increased by 39.4%.

Between February to April 2015 and February to April 2016 in real terms (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation) regular pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 1.9% and total pay increased by 1.6%.

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 April 2016:

- there were 73,000 working days lost from 14 stoppages
- 23,000 people took strike action

Most of the working days lost between January and April 2016 were due to a dispute involving junior doctors in the National Health Service in England. For the 4 month period from January to April 2016 there were 148,000 working days lost, of which 129,000 (87.2%) were due to the junior doctors dispute.

For the 12 months ending April 2016

- there were 241,000 working days lost from 100 stoppages

- 69,000 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

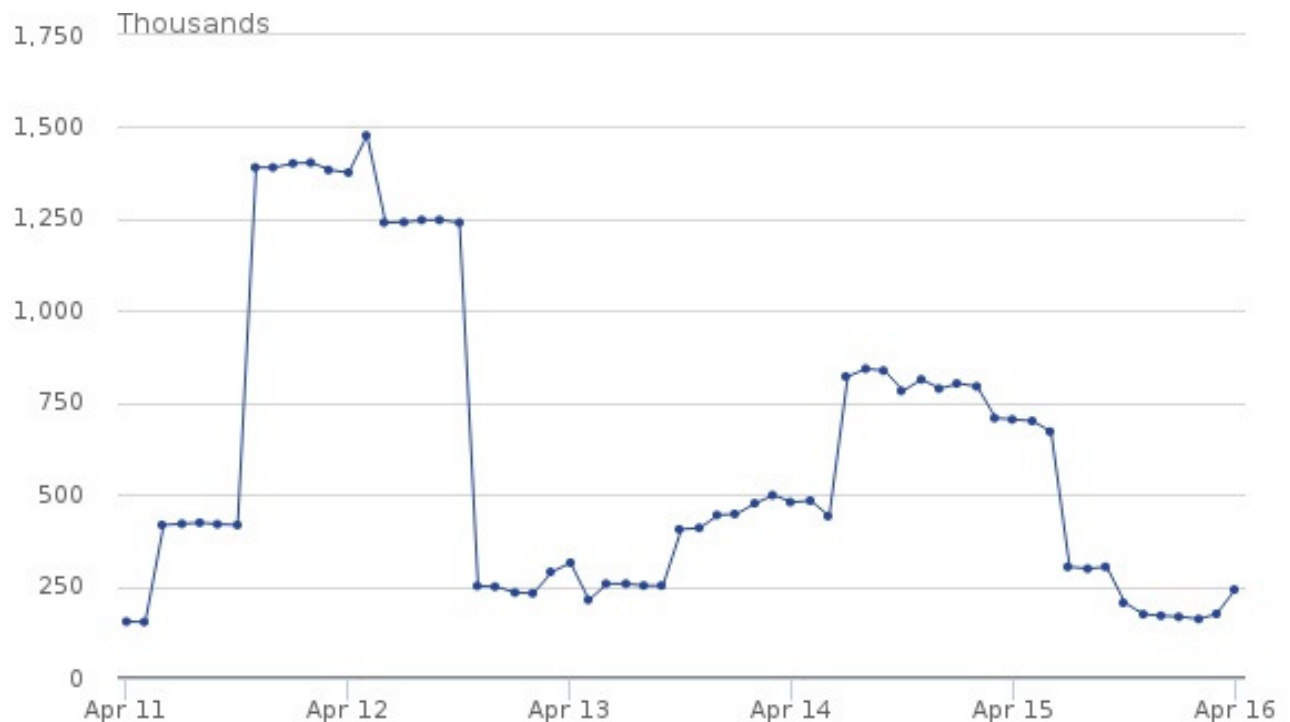
Although the number of working days lost for April 2016 (73,000) was the highest since October 2014, working days lost are at historically low levels when looking at the longer run time series back to the 1930s, available at [dataset LABD01](#).

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

April 2011 to April 2016



**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

An [article providing more detailed information](#) was published on 16 July 2015.

# 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, the lowest unemployment rate 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 the latest time period, February to April 2016, was 5.0%, the lowest since August to October 2005.

## Figure 11: UK Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over), seasonally adjusted

January to March 1971 to February to April 2016



**Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics**

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

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

February to April 2011 to February to April 2016



**Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics**

The unemployment rate for those aged 16 and over for February to April 2016 was 5.0%. This was:

- down slightly compared with the 3 months to January 2016 (5.1%)
- down from a year earlier (5.5%)
- the lowest since August to October 2005 (4.9%)

For February to April 2016, there were:

- 1.67 million unemployed people, 20,000 fewer than for the 3 months to January 2016 and 148,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 892,000 unemployed men, 31,000 fewer than for the 3 months to January 2016 and 113,000 fewer than for a year earlier

- 779,000 unemployed women, 12,000 more than for the 3 months to January 2016 but 35,000 fewer than for a year earlier

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

- 950,000 people who had been unemployed for up to 6 months, unchanged compared with a year earlier
- 258,000 people who had been unemployed for between 6 and 12 months, 34,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 462,000 people who had been unemployed for over 12 months, 114,000 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.

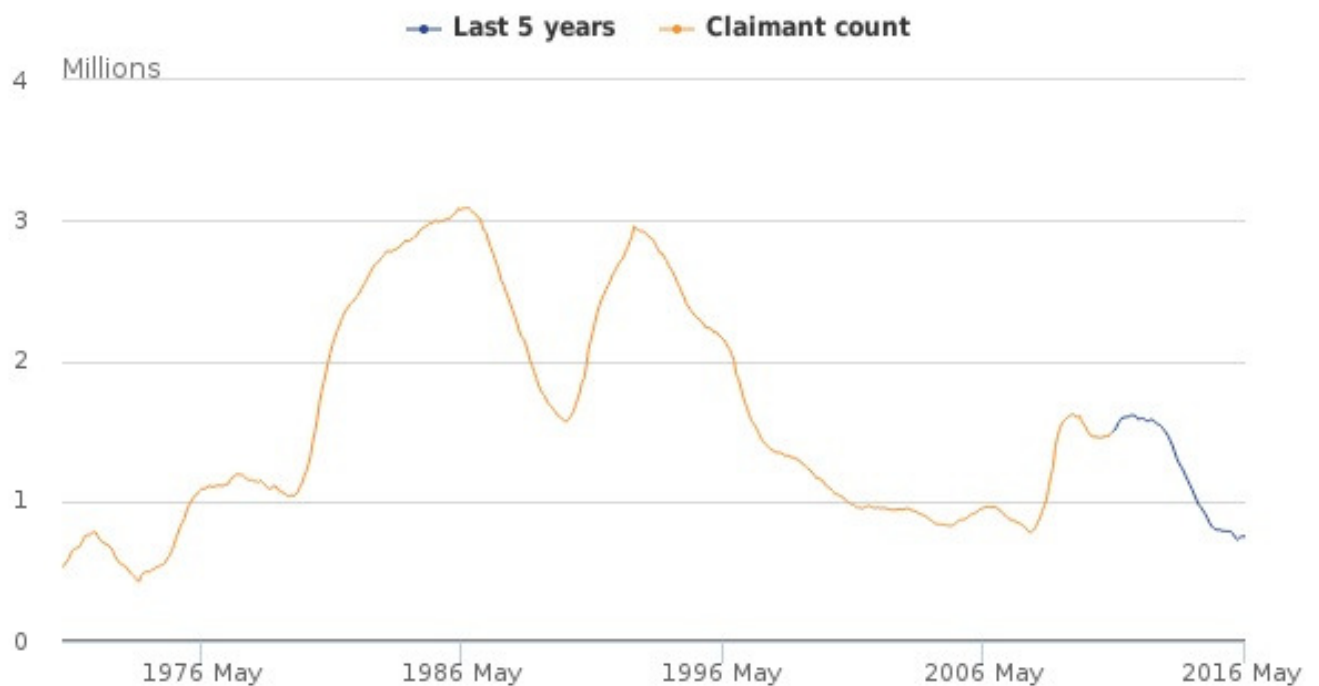
The Claimant Count estimates are currently designated as experimental statistics because the Universal Credit estimates are still being developed by the Department for Work and Pensions. However the Claimant Count estimates do provide the best available estimates of the number of people claiming unemployment 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, May 2016, there were 746,100 people claiming unemployment related benefits.

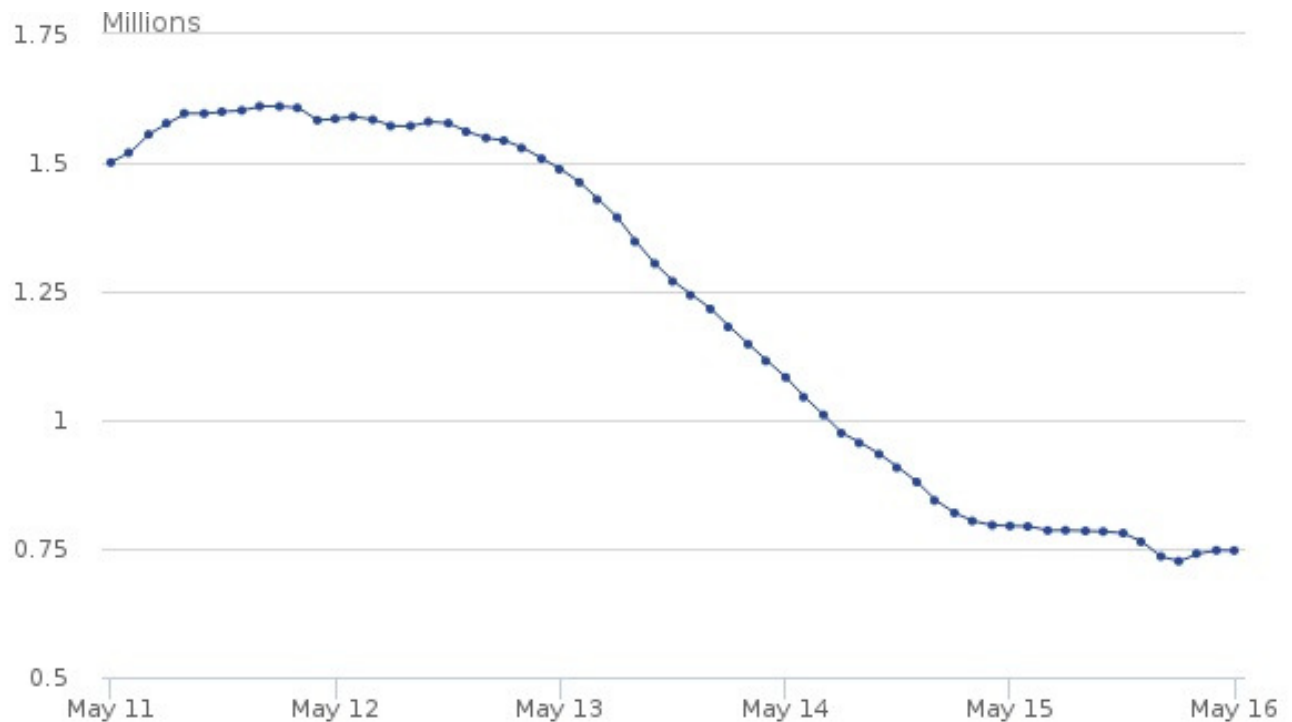
**Figure 13: UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted**  
**January 1971 to May 2016**



**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 from May 2011 to May 2016.

**Figure 14: UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted**  
**May 2011 to May 2016**



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

For May 2016 there were 746,100 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This consisted of:

- 591,300 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance
- 154,800 people who were out of work and claiming Universal Credit

For May 2016 there were 746,100 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This was:

- little changed compared with April 2016
- 47,900 fewer than for a year earlier

For May 2016 there were:



- 473,200 men claiming unemployment related benefits, little changed compared with April 2016 but 35,500 fewer than for a year earlier
- 272,900 women claiming unemployment related benefits, little changed compared with April 2016 but 12,400 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.

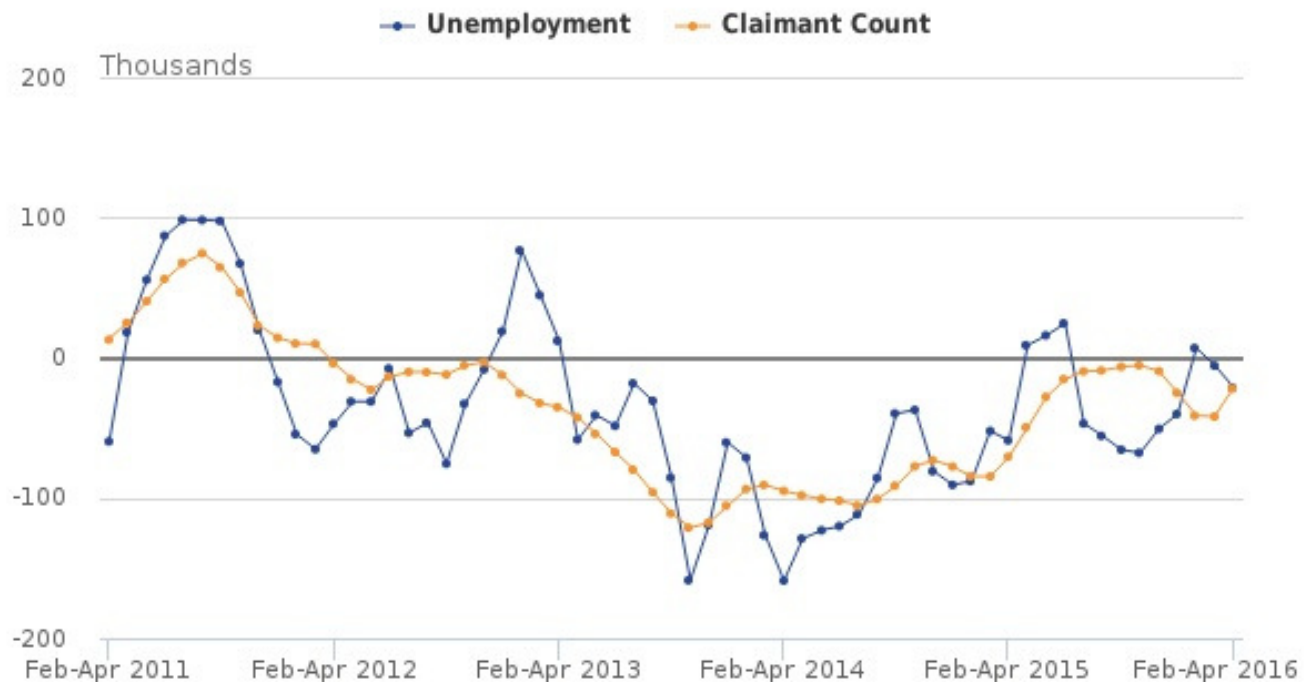
Figure 15 and dataset X05 compare quarterly movements in unemployment and the Claimant Count for the same 3 month average time periods. The unemployment estimates shown in this comparison exclude unemployed people aged between 16 and 17 and 65 and over as well as unemployed people aged from 18 to 24 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 January 2016 and February to April 2016:

- unemployment fell by 21,000
- the Claimant Count fell by 22,000

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

February to April 2011 to February to April 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 the economic inactivity rate for people aged from 16 to 64 since comparable records began in 1971.

Figure 16 shows that the economic inactivity rate 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, the economic inactivity rate resumed its downward path, reaching a record low of 21.7% in late 1989 and 1990, 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 resumed its generally downward path and for the latest time period, February to April 2016, it reached 21.8%.

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

January to March 1971 to February to April 2016



**Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics**

Figure 17 shows the economic inactivity rate for people for the last 5 years.

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

February to April 2011 to February to April 2016



**Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics**

The economic inactivity rate for those aged from 16 to 64 for February to April 2016 was 21.8%, unchanged compared with the 3 months to January 2016 but lower than for a year earlier (22.2%).

Since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate for men has been gradually rising while the rate for women has been gradually falling. For February to April 2016, the economic inactivity rate for men was 16.4% and the rate for women was 27.1%, the joint lowest since comparable records began in 1971.

For February to April 2016, there were 8.92 million people aged from 16 to 64 not in work and neither seeking nor available to work (known as economically inactive). This was:

- 9,000 fewer than for the 3 months to January 2016
- 124,000 fewer than for a year earlier

Looking in more detail at the 8.92 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive for February to April 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 2.29 million people who were not looking for work because they were studying, 37,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 2.27 million people (of which just over 2 million were women) who were not looking for work because they were looking after the family or home, little changed compared with a year earlier

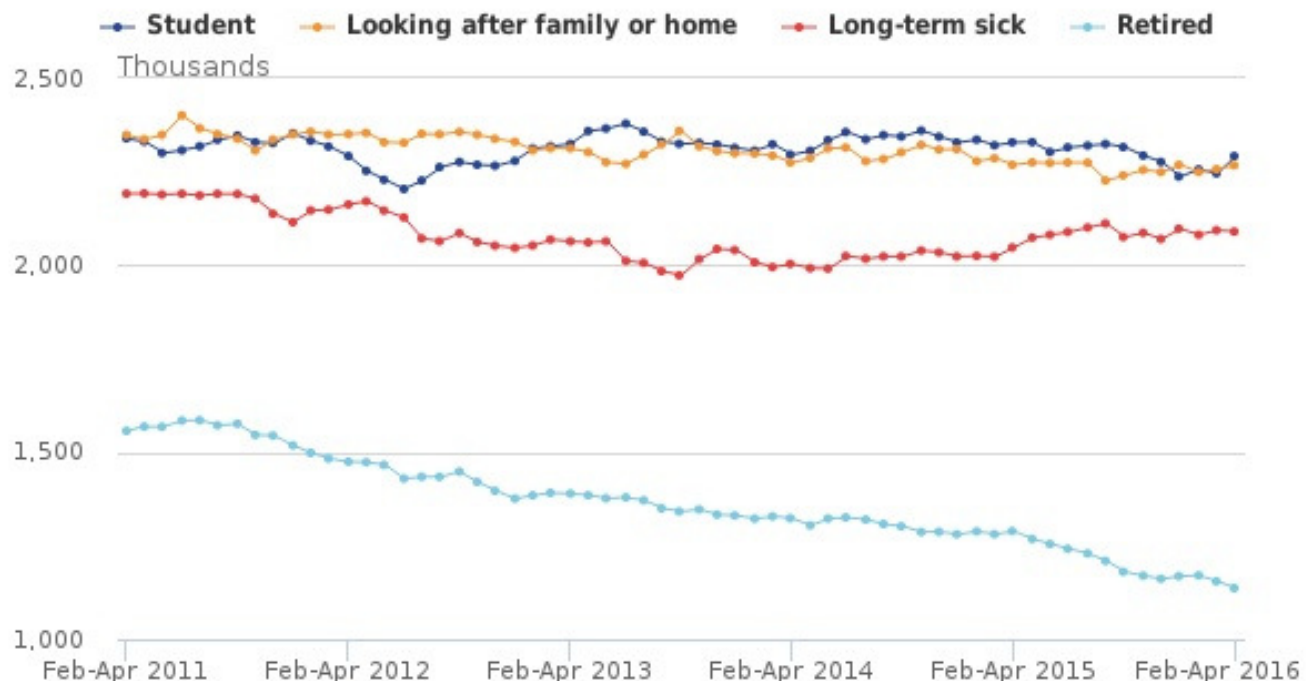
The third and fourth largest categories were long-term sick (23.4% of the total) and retired (12.7% of the total):

- there were 2.09 million people who were not looking for work due to long-term sickness, 42,000 more than for a year earlier
- there were 1.14 million people who were not looking for work because they had retired, 152,000 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

February to April 2011 to February to April 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



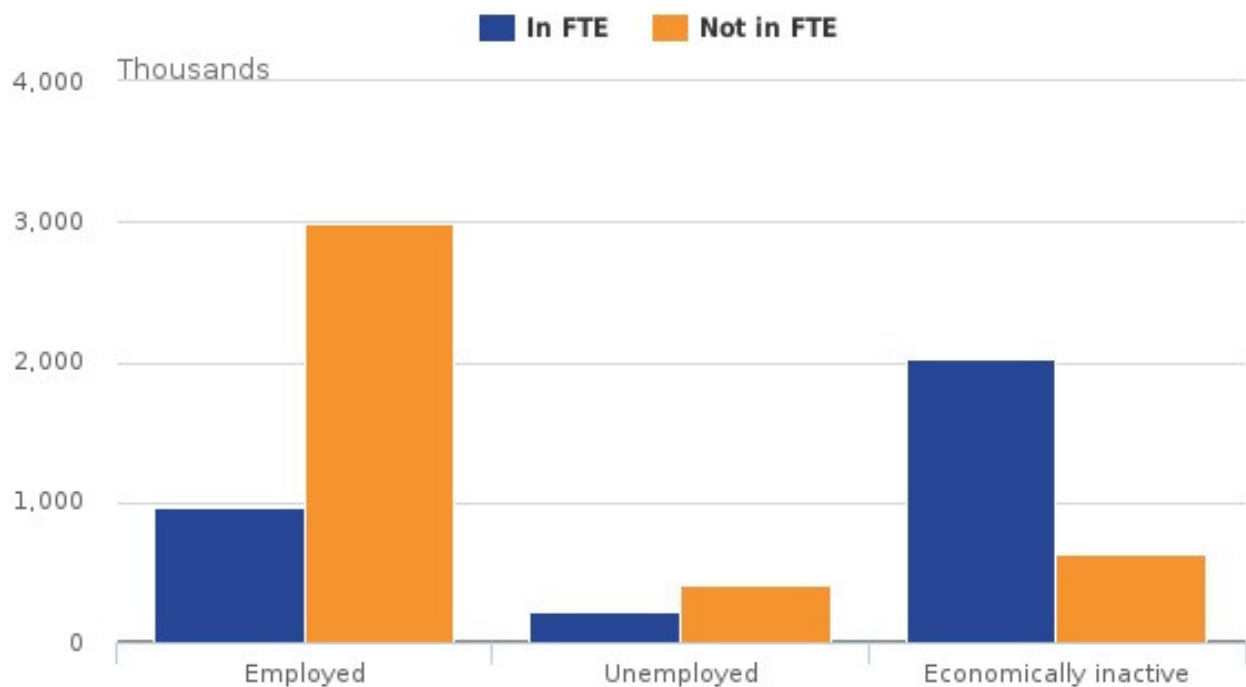
This section looks at people aged from 16 to 24. It is a common misconception that all people in full-time education are classified as economically inactive. This is not the case as people in full-time education are included in the employment estimates if they have a part-time job and are included in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

## Commentary

For February to April 2016, for people aged from 16 to 24, there were:

- 3.95 million people in work (including 967,000 full-time students with part-time jobs)
- 621,000 unemployed people (including 216,000 full-time students looking for part-time work)
- 2.65 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 February to April 2016, seasonally adjusted**



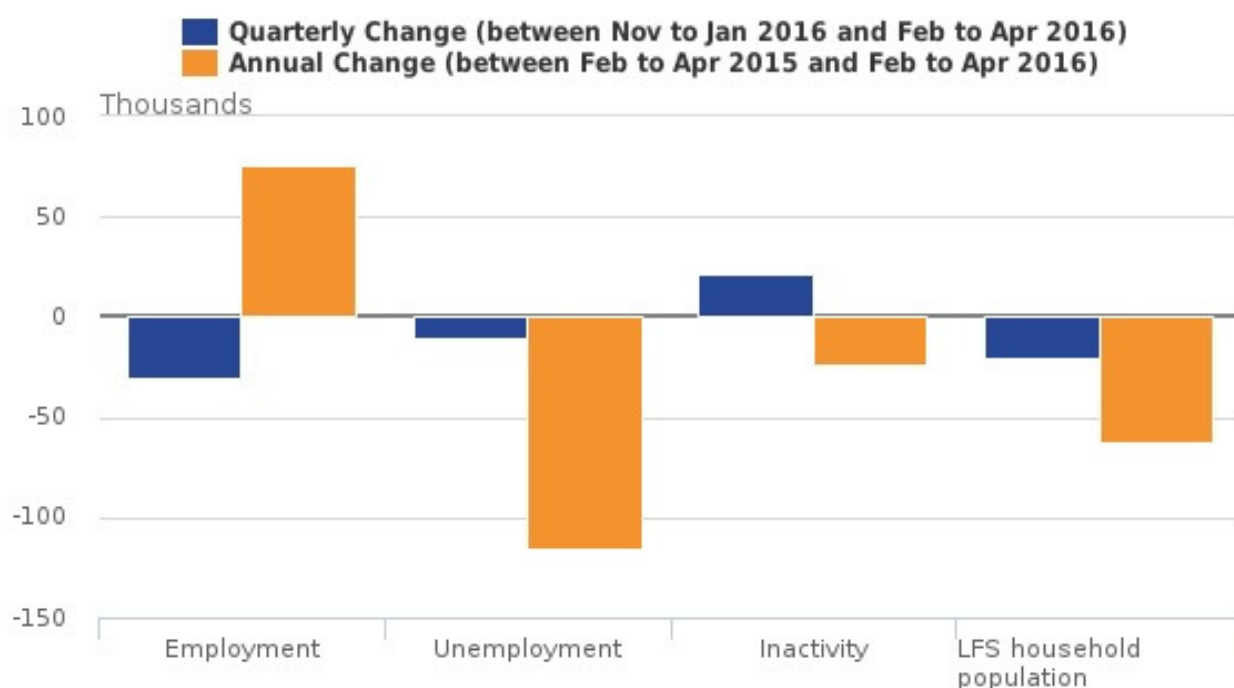
**Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics**

**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 February to April 2016, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for people aged from 16 to 24 compare with the previous quarter (the 3 months to January 2016) and the previous year (February to April 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 February to April 2016, the unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds was 13.6%, lower than for a year earlier (16.0%). 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 February to April 2016 the proportion of people aged from 16 to 24 who were in full-time education increased substantially from 26.2% to 44.4%. 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.

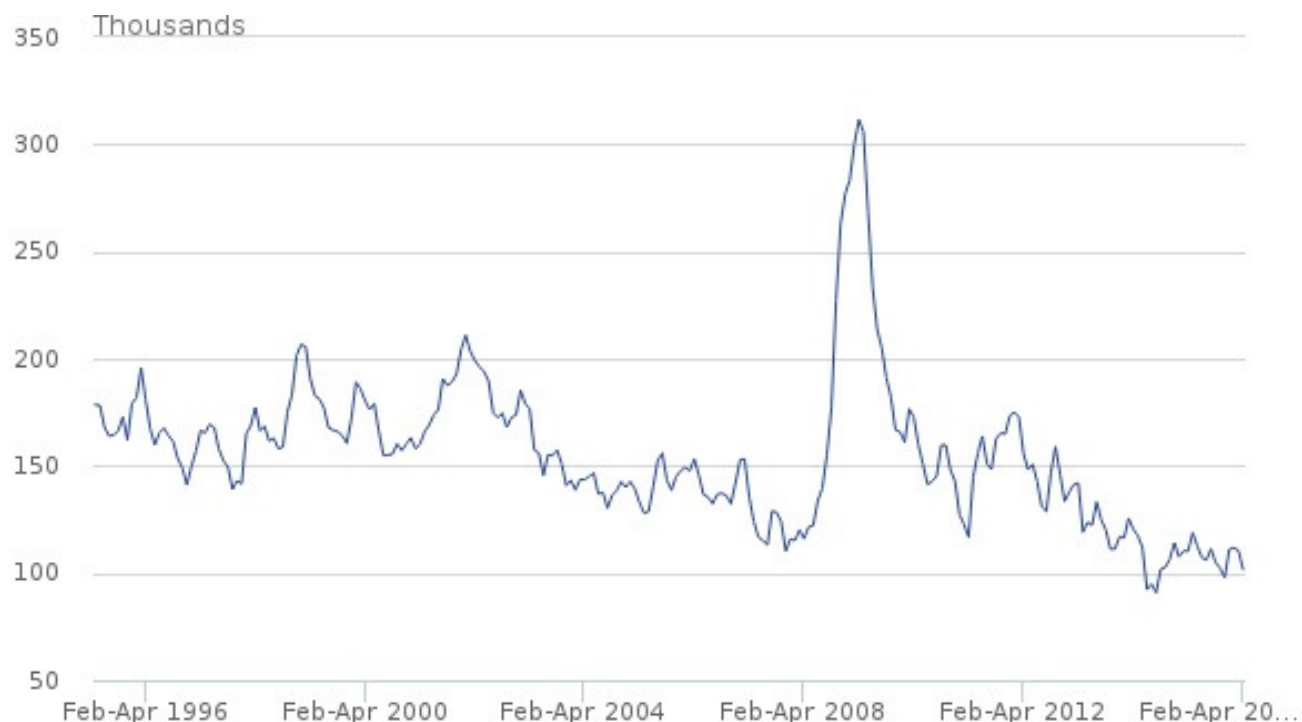
### Commentary

For February to April 2016, 102,000 people had become redundant in the 3 months before the Labour Force Survey interviews. This was 9,000 fewer than for the 3 months to January 2016 and 8,000 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 February to April 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 749,000 job vacancies for March to May 2016. This was 9,000 fewer than for the 3 months to February 2016 but 17,000 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 March to May 2016**



**Source: Vacancy Survey: Office for National Statistics**

**Notes:**

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

There were 674,000 job vacancies in the services sectors for March to May 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 (143,000) and human health and social work (119,000).

# 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).

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

## 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 February to April 2016 was estimated to be 5.0%. This figure had a stated 95% confidence interval of  $\pm 0.2$  percentage points. This means that we can be 95% certain that the true unemployment rate for February to April 2016 was between 4.8% and 5.2%. However, the best estimate from the survey was that the unemployment rate was 5.0%.

The number of people unemployed for the same period was estimated at 1,671,000, with a stated 95% confidence interval of  $\pm 70,000$ . This means that we can be 95% sure that the true number of unemployed people was between 1,601,000 and 1,741,000. Again, the best estimate from the survey was that the number of unemployed people was 1,671,000.

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 February to April 2016, the estimated change in the number of unemployed people since the 3 months to January 2016 was a fall of 20,000, with a 95% confidence interval of  $\pm 77,000$ . This means that we can be 95% certain the actual change in unemployment was somewhere between an increase of 57,000 and a fall of 97,000, with the best estimate being a fall of 20,000. As the estimated fall in unemployment of 20,000 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  $\pm 0.3$  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 have been revisions to estimates of Workforce Jobs back to the start of the series in 1959 resulting from an improvement to the coverage of businesses on the Inter-Departmental Business Register, used by ONS as the sampling frame for its business surveys. An [article published on 21 December 2015](#) provides more detail.

### 2. Next month's release

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

### 3. Experimental Statistics: Claimant Count estimates

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

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

### 4. Publication policy

Publication dates up to the end of 2016 are:

20 July 2016

17 August 2016

14 September 2016

19 October 2016

16 November 2016

14 December 2016

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

## 22 . Methodology

Labour market QMI

Labour Force Survey (LFS) QMI

Claimant count QMI

Vacancy Survey QMI

Workforce Jobs QMI

Average weekly earnings (AWE) QMI

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Telephone: +44 (0)1633 455400

## Summary of labour market statistics published on 15 June 2016

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	Feb-Apr 2016	31.594 million	<b>Never</b>	Jan-Mar 2016 (31.578 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	Feb-Apr 2016	74.2%	<b>Never</b>	Dec-Feb 2016 (74.1%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	Feb-Apr 2016	1.671 million	Jan-Mar 2016 (1.692 million)	Mar-May 2008 (1.625 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	Feb-Apr 2016	5.0%	Jan-Mar 2016 (5.1%)	Aug-Oct 2005 (4.9%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Youth unemployment level (aged 16 to 24)	Feb-Apr 2016	621,000	Jan-Mar 2016 (631,000)	Jul-Sep 2005 (603,000)	Mar-May 1992
Youth unemployment rate (aged 16 to 24)	Feb-Apr 2016	13.6%	Jan-Mar 2016 (13.7%)	Jul-Sep 2005 (12.7%)	Mar-May 1992
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	Feb-Apr 2016	8.924 million	Nov-Jan 2016 (8.933 million)	Jan-Mar 2016 (8.902 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	Feb-Apr 2016	21.8%	Sep-Nov 2015 (21.9%)	Jan-Mar 2016 (21.7%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Claimant Count level (experimental)	May 2016	746,100	April 2016 (746,500)	March 2016 (740,100)	January 1971
Claimant Count rate (experimental)	May 2016	2.2%	November 2015 (2.3%)	February 2016 (2.1%)	January 1971
Average Earnings (total pay - nominal)	Feb-Apr 2016	2.0%	Nov-Jan 2016 (2.2%)	Dec-Feb 2016 (1.9%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay - nominal)	Feb-Apr 2016	2.3%	Jul-Sep 2015 (2.4%)	Jan-Mar 2016 (2.2%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Vacancies level	Mar-May 2016	749,000	Jan-Mar 2016 (756,000)	Feb-Apr 2016 (747,000)	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/june2016/relateddata>

Statistical Bulletin table number	Table description	Spreadsheet table number
	<b>SUMMARY</b>	
1	Labour Force Survey Summary	<a href="#">Table A02 SA</a>
2 (*)	Labour market status by age group	<a href="#">Table A05 SA</a>
	<b>EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS</b>	
3	Full-time, part-time & temporary workers	<a href="#">Table EMP01 SA</a>
4	Public and private sector employment	<a href="#">Table EMP02</a>
4(1)	Public sector employment by industry	<a href="#">Table EMP03</a>
5	Workforce jobs summary	<a href="#">Table JOBS01</a>
6 (**)	Workforce jobs by industry	<a href="#">Table JOBS02</a>
7	Actual weekly hours worked	<a href="#">Table HOUR01 SA</a>
7(1)	Usual weekly hours worked	<a href="#">Table HOUR02 SA</a>
8	Employment by country of birth and nationality	<a href="#">Table EMP06</a>
	<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>	
9	Unemployment by age and duration	<a href="#">Table UNEM01 SA</a>
	<b>CLAIMANT COUNT &amp; BENEFITS</b>	
10	Claimant Count (experimental statistics)	<a href="#">Table CLA01</a>
11	Main out of work benefits	<a href="#">Table BEN01</a>
	<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY</b>	
12(*)	Economic activity by age	<a href="#">Table A05 SA</a>
13	Economic inactivity by reason	<a href="#">Table INAC01 SA</a>
14	Labour market and educational status of young people	<a href="#">Table A06 SA</a>
	<b>EARNINGS</b>	
15	Average Weekly Earnings - Total pay	<a href="#">Table EARN01</a>
16	Average Weekly Earnings - Bonus pay	<a href="#">Table EARN01</a>
17	Average Weekly Earnings - Regular pay	<a href="#">Table EARN01</a>
18	Average Weekly Earnings real and nominal (summary table)	<a href="#">Table EARN01</a>
	<b>INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY</b>	
19	International comparisons of employment and unemployment	<a href="#">Table A10</a>
	<b>LABOUR DISPUTES</b>	
20	Labour disputes	<a href="#">Table LABD01</a>
	<b>VACANCIES</b>	
21	Vacancies by size of business	<a href="#">Table VACS03</a>
21(1)	Vacancies and unemployment	<a href="#">Table VACS01</a>
22	Vacancies by industry	<a href="#">Table VACS02</a>
	<b>REDUNDANCIES</b>	
23	Redundancies levels and rates	<a href="#">Table RED01 SA</a>
24 (***)	Redundancies by industry	<a href="#">Table RED02</a>
	<b>REGIONAL SUMMARY</b>	
25	Regional labour market summary	<a href="#">Table A07</a>

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

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

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

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

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

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

# SUMMARY

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

United Kingdom (thousands)  
seasonally adjusted

		LFS household population <sup>1</sup>		Headline indicators					
				Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
				Level	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>4</sup>
				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
<b>People</b>									
	Feb-Apr 2014	51,574	40,623	30,636	72.7	2,164	6.6	8,965	22.1
	Feb-Apr 2015	51,979	40,813	31,133	73.4	1,818	5.5	9,048	22.2
	May-Jul 2015	52,082	40,867	31,208	73.5	1,822	5.5	9,026	22.1
	Aug-Oct 2015	52,173	40,905	31,420	73.9	1,718	5.2	8,964	21.9
	Nov-Jan 2016	52,264	40,944	31,538	74.1	1,691	5.1	8,933	21.8
	<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>52,354</b>	<b>40,983</b>	<b>31,594</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>8,924</b>	<b>21.8</b>
	<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-20</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-9</i>	<i>0.0</i>
	<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>		<i>-1.2</i>		<i>-0.1</i>	
	<i>Change on year</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>461</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-148</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-124</i>	<i>-0.4</i>
	<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>		<i>-8.1</i>		<i>-1.4</i>	
<b>Men</b>		MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MG SV	MGSD	MG SY	YBSO	YBTM
	Feb-Apr 2014	25,134	20,146	16,319	77.7	1,203	6.9	3,317	16.5
	Feb-Apr 2015	25,360	20,255	16,558	78.3	1,005	5.7	3,410	16.8
	May-Jul 2015	25,418	20,286	16,602	78.3	989	5.6	3,417	16.8
	Aug-Oct 2015	25,469	20,309	16,753	79.0	941	5.3	3,341	16.5
	Nov-Jan 2016	25,520	20,332	16,837	79.2	923	5.2	3,324	16.3
	<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>25,570</b>	<b>20,355</b>	<b>16,866</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3,330</b>	<b>16.4</b>
	<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-31</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>0.0</i>
	<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>		<i>-3.4</i>		<i>0.2</i>	
	<i>Change on year</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>308</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-113</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-80</i>	<i>-0.5</i>
	<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.9</i>		<i>-11.2</i>		<i>-2.3</i>	
<b>Women</b>		MGSN	LF2P	MG SB	LF25	MG SE	MG SZ	LF2N	LF2T
	Feb-Apr 2014	26,440	20,477	14,317	67.8	962	6.3	5,648	27.6
	Feb-Apr 2015	26,619	20,558	14,575	68.6	814	5.3	5,638	27.4
	May-Jul 2015	26,664	20,581	14,606	68.8	833	5.4	5,609	27.3
	Aug-Oct 2015	26,704	20,596	14,667	69.0	777	5.0	5,623	27.3
	Nov-Jan 2016	26,744	20,612	14,701	69.1	767	5.0	5,609	27.2
	<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>26,784</b>	<b>20,628</b>	<b>14,728</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5,593</b>	<b>27.1</b>
	<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-16</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
	<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>		<i>1.5</i>		<i>-0.3</i>	
	<i>Change on year</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-35</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-45</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
	<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.0</i>		<i>-4.3</i>		<i>-0.8</i>	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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



# SUMMARY

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

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

		Aged 16 and over						Aged 16-64					
		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
	Feb-Apr 2014	30,636	59.4	2,164	6.6	18,773	36.4	29,522	72.7	2,135	6.7	8,965	22.1
	Feb-Apr 2015	31,133	59.9	1,818	5.5	19,028	36.6	29,966	73.4	1,799	5.7	9,048	22.2
	May-Jul 2015	31,208	59.9	1,822	5.5	19,053	36.6	30,043	73.5	1,797	5.6	9,026	22.1
	Aug-Oct 2015	31,420	60.2	1,718	5.2	19,035	36.5	30,244	73.9	1,698	5.3	8,964	21.9
	Nov-Jan 2016	31,538	60.3	1,691	5.1	19,035	36.4	30,339	74.1	1,672	5.2	8,933	21.8
	<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>31,594</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>19,090</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>30,410</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>8,924</b>	<b>21.8</b>
	Change on quarter	55	0.0	-20	-0.1	55	0.0	71	0.1	-24	-0.1	-9	0.0
	Change %	0.2		-1.2		0.3		0.2		-1.4		-0.1	
	Change on year	461	0.5	-148	-0.5	62	-0.1	444	0.8	-150	-0.5	-124	-0.4
	Change %	1.5		-8.1		0.3		1.5		-8.3		-1.4	
Men		MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
	Feb-Apr 2014	16,319	64.9	1,203	6.9	7,612	30.3	15,647	77.7	1,182	7.0	3,317	16.5
	Feb-Apr 2015	16,558	65.3	1,005	5.7	7,797	30.7	15,855	78.3	990	5.9	3,410	16.8
	May-Jul 2015	16,602	65.3	989	5.6	7,827	30.8	15,894	78.3	975	5.8	3,417	16.8
	Aug-Oct 2015	16,753	65.8	941	5.3	7,774	30.5	16,040	79.0	928	5.5	3,341	16.5
	Nov-Jan 2016	16,837	66.0	923	5.2	7,759	30.4	16,095	79.2	913	5.4	3,324	16.3
	<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>16,866</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7,812</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>16,143</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3,330</b>	<b>16.4</b>
	Change on quarter	29	0.0	-31	-0.2	53	0.1	48	0.1	-32	-0.2	7	0.0
	Change %	0.2		-3.4		0.7		0.3		-3.5		0.2	
	Change on year	308	0.7	-113	-0.7	15	-0.2	288	1.0	-108	-0.7	-80	-0.5
	Change %	1.9		-11.2		0.2		1.8		-10.9		-2.3	
Women		MGSB	MGST	MGSE	MGSZ	MGSK	YBTE	LF2H	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
	Feb-Apr 2014	14,317	54.2	962	6.3	11,161	42.2	13,875	67.8	953	6.4	5,648	27.6
	Feb-Apr 2015	14,575	54.8	814	5.3	11,231	42.2	14,111	68.6	809	5.4	5,638	27.4
	May-Jul 2015	14,606	54.8	833	5.4	11,226	42.1	14,149	68.8	823	5.5	5,609	27.3
	Aug-Oct 2015	14,667	54.9	777	5.0	11,261	42.2	14,204	69.0	769	5.1	5,623	27.3
	Nov-Jan 2016	14,701	55.0	767	5.0	11,276	42.2	14,244	69.1	759	5.1	5,609	27.2
	<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>14,728</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>11,277</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>14,267</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5,593</b>	<b>27.1</b>
	Change on quarter	26	0.0	12	0.1	1	-0.1	23	0.1	8	0.0	-16	-0.1
	Change %	0.2		1.5		0.0		0.2		1.1		-0.3	
	Change on year	153	0.2	-35	-0.3	46	-0.1	156	0.5	-42	-0.3	-45	-0.3
	Change %	1.0		-4.3		0.4		1.1		-5.2		-0.8	
		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
	Feb-Apr 2014	326	21.7	177	35.2	1,002	66.5	3,455	59.7	670	16.3	1,665	28.8
	Feb-Apr 2015	348	23.4	153	30.6	985	66.3	3,526	60.8	583	14.2	1,691	29.2
	May-Jul 2015	374	25.3	145	27.9	961	64.9	3,555	61.2	573	13.9	1,676	28.9
	Aug-Oct 2015	377	25.6	122	24.4	975	66.1	3,605	62.3	503	12.2	1,682	29.1
	Nov-Jan 2016	361	24.6	134	27.1	973	66.3	3,621	62.7	498	12.1	1,657	28.7
	<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>29.2</b>
	Change on quarter	-3	-0.1	2	0.5	-6	-0.1	-28	-0.3	-14	-0.2	28	0.6
	Change %	-0.9		1.8		-0.6		-0.8		-2.8		1.7	
	Change on year	9	1.1	-17	-2.9	-18	-0.1	67	1.6	-99	-2.3	-6	0.1
	Change %	2.7		-10.8		-1.8		1.9		-17.0		-0.3	
Men		YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
	Feb-Apr 2014	139	18.0	93	40.2	539	69.9	1,782	60.8	407	18.6	743	25.3
	Feb-Apr 2015	147	19.4	88	37.5	525	69.0	1,826	62.0	341	15.8	776	26.4
	May-Jul 2015	163	21.5	82	33.5	513	67.6	1,827	62.0	337	15.6	783	26.6
	Aug-Oct 2015	170	22.6	71	29.4	513	68.0	1,881	63.9	283	13.1	778	26.5
	Nov-Jan 2016	166	22.2	72	30.3	512	68.2	1,872	63.7	287	13.3	778	26.5
	<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>27.2</b>
	Change on quarter	2	0.4	-2	-0.8	-4	-0.2	-10	-0.2	-14	-0.5	18	0.7
	Change %	1.4		-2.2		-0.8		-0.5		-4.8		2.3	
	Change on year	21	3.2	-17	-7.9	-16	-1.1	35	1.5	-68	-3.0	19	0.8
	Change %	14.6		-19.7		-3.1		1.9		-20.0		2.5	
Women		YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAAX	LWFC
	Feb-Apr 2014	188	25.6	84	30.9	463	63.0	1,673	58.5	263	13.6	922	32.3
	Feb-Apr 2015	201	27.6	65	24.5	460	63.4	1,700	59.5	241	12.4	915	32.0
	May-Jul 2015	212	29.3	62	22.8	449	62.1	1,727	60.5	236	12.0	893	31.3
	Aug-Oct 2015	207	28.8	51	19.6	462	64.2	1,724	60.5	220	11.3	904	31.7
	Nov-Jan 2016	194	27.1	62	24.1	460	64.3	1,749	61.6	211	10.8	880	31.0
	<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>31.4</b>
	Change on quarter	-6	-0.7	4	1.7	-2	0.1	-18	-0.5	0	0.1	10	0.4
	Change %	-2.9		6.5		-0.4		-1.0		0.0		1.1	
	Change on year	-12	-1.2	1	1.4	-2	0.9	31	1.6	-30	-1.6	-25	-0.6
	Change %	-6.0		1.2		-0.4		1.8		-12.6		-2.8	

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	YCAV	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
	Feb-Apr 2014	6,975	80.7	454	6.1	1,215	14.1	10,763	82.9	486	4.3	1,742	13.4
	Feb-Apr 2015	7,044	80.7	368	5.0	1,316	15.1	10,808	83.7	417	3.7	1,695	13.1
	May-Jul 2015	7,072	80.8	373	5.0	1,307	14.9	10,759	83.4	402	3.6	1,744	13.5
	Aug-Oct 2015	7,146	81.4	373	5.0	1,256	14.3	10,737	83.3	388	3.5	1,766	13.7
	Nov-Jan 2016	7,191	81.7	379	5.0	1,229	14.0	10,752	83.5	360	3.2	1,764	13.7
	<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>7,228</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>10,739</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>13.7</b>
	Change on quarter	36	0.2	-26	-0.4	13	0.1	-13	0.0	-2	0.0	0	0.0
	Change %	0.5		-6.9		1.1		-0.1		-0.5		0.0	
	Change on year	183	1.2	-16	-0.3	-74	-1.0	-69	-0.1	-60	-0.5	69	0.6
	Change %	2.6		-4.3		-5.6		-0.6		-14.3		4.1	
Men		YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
	Feb-Apr 2014	3,770	88.0	235	5.9	279	6.5	5,687	88.7	247	4.2	475	7.4
	Feb-Apr 2015	3,794	87.5	204	5.1	339	7.8	5,725	89.8	196	3.3	454	7.1
	May-Jul 2015	3,814	87.6	199	5.0	339	7.8	5,694	89.4	187	3.2	488	7.7
	Aug-Oct 2015	3,862	88.4	200	4.9	306	7.0	5,680	89.3	187	3.2	494	7.8
	Nov-Jan 2016	3,910	89.2	192	4.7	281	6.4	5,694	89.6	175	3.0	487	7.7
	<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>3,942</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5,674</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>7.8</b>
	Change on quarter	32	0.4	-24	-0.6	7	0.1	-20	-0.2	4	0.1	8	0.1
	Change %	0.8		-12.3		2.6		-0.3		2.6		1.7	
	Change on year	148	2.1	-36	-1.0	-51	-1.3	-52	-0.4	-17	-0.3	40	0.7
	Change %	3.9		-17.6		-15.0		-0.9		-8.8		8.8	
Women		YBTW	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCBA	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
	Feb-Apr 2014	3,205	73.5	219	6.4	936	21.5	5,076	77.1	239	4.5	1,266	19.2
	Feb-Apr 2015	3,250	74.0	164	4.8	977	22.2	5,083	77.7	221	4.2	1,240	19.0
	May-Jul 2015	3,258	74.1	173	5.1	968	22.0	5,065	77.5	215	4.1	1,256	19.2
	Aug-Oct 2015	3,284	74.5	173	5.0	950	21.6	5,056	77.4	200	3.8	1,272	19.5
	Nov-Jan 2016	3,281	74.3	187	5.4	948	21.5	5,058	77.6	185	3.5	1,277	19.6
	<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>3,286</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>5,065</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>19.5</b>
	Change on quarter	5	0.0	-3	-0.1	6	0.1	7	0.2	-6	-0.1	-8	-0.1
	Change %	0.1		-1.4		0.6		0.1		-3.3		-0.7	
	Change on year	36	0.3	20	0.5	-23	-0.7	-18	0.1	-42	-0.8	29	0.5
	Change %	1.1		12.2		-2.4		-0.3		-19.2		2.3	
		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
	Feb-Apr 2014	8,003	68.5	348	4.2	3,341	28.6	1,114	10.2	29	2.5	9,808	89.6
	Feb-Apr 2015	8,239	69.4	277	3.2	3,362	28.3	1,167	10.4	20	1.7	9,980	89.4
	May-Jul 2015	8,283	69.5	305	3.5	3,338	28.0	1,165	10.4	25	2.1	10,026	89.4
	Aug-Oct 2015	8,379	70.0	313	3.6	3,285	27.4	1,176	10.4	20	1.7	10,071	89.4
	Nov-Jan 2016	8,415	70.0	302	3.5	3,311	27.5	1,199	10.6	18	1.5	10,102	89.2
	<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>8,494</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3,266</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>10,166</b>	<b>89.4</b>
	Change on quarter	79	0.4	16	0.1	-44	-0.5	-16	-0.2	4	0.3	64	0.2
	Change %	0.9		5.2		-1.3		-1.3		20.6		0.6	
	Change on year	254	1.0	41	0.4	-96	-1.3	16	0.0	3	0.2	186	0.0
	Change %	3.1		14.8		-2.8		1.4		13.2		1.9	
Men		MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
	Feb-Apr 2014	4,269	74.3	200	4.5	1,280	22.3	672	13.5	20	3.0	4,295	86.1
	Feb-Apr 2015	4,362	74.7	160	3.5	1,315	22.5	703	13.8	15	2.0	4,387	85.9
	May-Jul 2015	4,396	75.0	169	3.7	1,295	22.1	708	13.8	14	2.0	4,409	85.9
	Aug-Oct 2015	4,446	75.6	188	4.1	1,250	21.2	714	13.8	13	1.7	4,434	85.9
	Nov-Jan 2016	4,453	75.4	188	4.0	1,266	21.4	742	14.3	10	1.3	4,436	85.5
	<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>4,497</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4,482</b>	<b>85.9</b>
	Change on quarter	44	0.4	3	0.0	-23	-0.5	-19	-0.4	0	0.1	46	0.4
	Change %	1.0		1.4		-1.8		-2.5		3.6		1.0	
	Change on year	135	1.1	31	0.5	-72	-1.6	20	0.1	-4	-0.6	95	0.0
	Change %	3.1		19.3		-5.5		2.8		-29.1		2.2	
Women		LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
	Feb-Apr 2014	3,734	62.8	148	3.8	2,060	34.7	442	7.4	*	*	5,513	92.4
	Feb-Apr 2015	3,877	64.2	117	2.9	2,046	33.9	464	7.6	*	*	5,593	92.3
	May-Jul 2015	3,888	64.1	135	3.4	2,043	33.7	457	7.5	10	2.2	5,617	92.3
	Aug-Oct 2015	3,933	64.5	125	3.1	2,035	33.4	462	7.6	*	*	5,638	92.3
	Nov-Jan 2016	3,961	64.7	114	2.8	2,044	33.4	457	7.5	*	*	5,666	92.4
	<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>3,996</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2,023</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>5,684</b>	<b>92.3</b>
	Change on quarter	35	0.3	13	0.3	-22	-0.5	3	0.0	*	*	17	-0.1
	Change %	0.9		11.5		-1.1		0.7		*		0.3	
	Change on year	119	0.8	10	0.2	-24	-1.0	-3	-0.2	*	*	91	0.1
	Change %	3.1		8.7		-1.2		-0.7		*		1.6	

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

	All in employment					Full-time and part-time workers <sup>1</sup>							Total workers with second jobs
	Total	Employees	Self employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training & employment programmes <sup>2</sup>	Total people working full-time	Total people working part-time	Employees working full-time	Employees working part-time	Self-employed people working full-time	Self-employed people working part-time		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRU	MGRW	YCBF	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW	
Feb-Apr 2014	30,636	25,820	4,571	123	122	22,377	8,259	19,025	6,795	3,267	1,304	1,181	
Feb-Apr 2015	31,133	26,430	4,489	108	106	22,792	8,341	19,523	6,907	3,190	1,299	1,216	
May-Jul 2015	31,208	26,465	4,533	101	110	22,819	8,389	19,561	6,904	3,187	1,346	1,185	
Aug-Oct 2015	31,420	26,611	4,625	87	97	22,967	8,453	19,643	6,968	3,262	1,364	1,162	
Nov-Jan 2016	31,538	26,688	4,655	98	97	23,033	8,505	19,678	7,010	3,293	1,362	1,131	
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>31,594</b>	<b>26,692</b>	<b>4,698</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>23,096</b>	<b>8,498</b>	<b>19,683</b>	<b>7,009</b>	<b>3,352</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>1,119</b>	
Change on quarter	55	4	42	8	1	63	-8	5	-1	59	-17	-12	
Change %	0.2	0.0	0.9	8.3	0.6	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	-1.3	-1.1	
Change on year	461	262	209	-2	-9	304	157	160	102	163	46	-97	
Change %	1.5	1.0	4.6	-1.4	-8.3	1.3	1.9	0.8	1.5	5.1	3.5	-8.0	
	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX	
Feb-Apr 2014	16,319	13,054	3,132	59	74	14,159	2,160	11,505	1,549	2,595	537	507	
Feb-Apr 2015	16,558	13,384	3,064	48	62	14,380	2,178	11,807	1,577	2,528	536	534	
May-Jul 2015	16,602	13,401	3,096	42	64	14,411	2,191	11,850	1,550	2,520	576	520	
Aug-Oct 2015	16,753	13,515	3,141	41	56	14,503	2,251	11,893	1,622	2,566	575	492	
Nov-Jan 2016	16,837	13,573	3,163	47	53	14,557	2,280	11,923	1,650	2,596	567	501	
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>16,866</b>	<b>13,549</b>	<b>3,214</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>14,629</b>	<b>2,237</b>	<b>11,931</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>478</b>	
Change on quarter	29	-24	51	3	0	73	-43	9	-33	67	-16	-23	
Change %	0.2	-0.2	1.6	5.8	0.3	0.5	-1.9	0.1	-2.0	2.6	-2.9	-4.5	
Change on year	308	165	150	2	-9	250	58	125	40	135	15	-56	
Change %	1.9	1.2	4.9	3.6	-14.2	1.7	2.7	1.1	2.6	5.4	2.7	-10.5	
	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY	
Feb-Apr 2014	14,317	12,766	1,439	64	49	8,218	6,099	7,521	5,245	672	767	674	
Feb-Apr 2015	14,575	13,046	1,425	59	44	8,413	6,162	7,716	5,330	662	763	682	
May-Jul 2015	14,606	13,064	1,437	59	46	8,408	6,198	7,710	5,354	667	770	665	
Aug-Oct 2015	14,667	13,096	1,485	45	41	8,464	6,202	7,750	5,345	696	789	671	
Nov-Jan 2016	14,701	13,115	1,492	51	44	8,476	6,225	7,755	5,360	697	795	630	
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>14,728</b>	<b>13,144</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>8,467</b>	<b>6,261</b>	<b>7,752</b>	<b>5,392</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>641</b>	
Change on quarter	26	29	-8	5	0	-9	35	-3	32	-8	-1	10	
Change %	0.2	0.2	-0.6	10.7	0.9	-0.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	-1.1	-0.1	1.7	
Change on year	153	97	59	-3	0	54	99	35	62	27	31	-41	
Change %	1.0	0.7	4.1	-5.5	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.5	1.2	4.1	4.1	-6.0	
Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)						Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) <sup>3</sup>							
	Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total <sup>4</sup>	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	YCBZ	YCCB	YCCF	YCCI	YCOL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ
Feb-Apr 2014	1,681	6.5	599	35.7	378	119	584	8,098	1,402	17.3	5,437	186	1,035
Feb-Apr 2015	1,683	6.4	584	34.7	373	124	602	8,206	1,305	15.9	5,623	208	1,019
May-Jul 2015	1,680	6.3	563	33.5	406	129	582	8,250	1,277	15.5	5,654	231	1,039
Aug-Oct 2015	1,651	6.2	579	35.1	407	116	549	8,331	1,289	15.5	5,680	220	1,096
Nov-Jan 2016	1,656	6.2	555	33.5	404	140	557	8,373	1,212	14.5	5,755	238	1,110
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>1,636</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>8,355</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>5,767</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>1,097</b>
Change on quarter	-20	-0.1	-15	-0.5	22	-14	-13	-18	-21	-0.2	12	-1	-12
Change %	-1.2		-2.7	5.4	-10.1	-2.4	-0.2	-1.7		0.2	-0.4	-1.1	
Change on year	-47	-0.2	-44	-1.7	53	1	-58	148	-114	-1.6	144	30	78
Change %	-2.8		-7.5	14.4	1.1	-9.6	1.8	-8.7		2.6	14.3	7.7	
	YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK
Feb-Apr 2014	778	6.0	303	38.9	149	61	265	2,086	610	29.2	955	80	424
Feb-Apr 2015	806	6.0	312	38.7	160	65	269	2,113	561	26.5	1,032	85	421
May-Jul 2015	783	5.8	288	36.7	174	58	263	2,126	555	26.1	1,033	96	427
Aug-Oct 2015	784	5.8	309	39.4	182	45	248	2,197	569	25.9	1,056	89	468
Nov-Jan 2016	772	5.7	288	37.3	182	63	238	2,217	538	24.3	1,084	101	475
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>2,168</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>478</b>
Change on quarter	-1	0.0	-13	-1.6	2	2	7	-49	-10	0.1	-44	-3	2
Change %	-0.2		-4.6	1.1	3.7	3.1	-2.2	-1.9		-4.1	-3.2	0.4	
Change on year	-36	-0.3	-37	-3.0	24	0	-24	55	-33	-2.2	8	13	57
Change %	-4.5		-11.9	15.2	0.6	-8.8	2.6	-5.8		0.8	15.2	13.4	
	YCCB	YCCE	YCCH	YCCK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCT	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDE	YCDI	YCDL
Feb-Apr 2014	902	7.1	296	32.9	229	58	320	6,012	793	13.2	4,482	105	611
Feb-Apr 2015	877	6.7	272	31.0	213	59	333	6,093	744	12.2	4,591	123	598
May-Jul 2015	896	6.9	275	30.7	232	70	319	6,124	722	11.8	4,620	135	612
Aug-Oct 2015	866	6.6	269	31.1	224	72	301	6,134	720	11.7	4,624	131	627
Nov-Jan 2016	885	6.7	267	30.1	222	77	320	6,156	673	10.9	4,671	137	634
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>6,187</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>4,727</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>620</b>
Change on quarter	-19	-0.2	-2	0.4	20	-16	-21	31	-10	-0.2	56	2	-14
Change %	-2.1		-0.7	9.0	-21.5	-6.4	0.5	-1.5		1.2	1.6	-2.3	
Change on year	-11	-0.1	-7	-0.4	29	1	-34	94	-81	-1.5	136	17	22
Change %	-1.2		-2.5	13.7	1.6	-10.3	1.5	-10.9		3.0	13.6	3.6	

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=15/13; 22=21/20

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 4 Public and private sector employment

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

	Public sector		Private sector <sup>1</sup>		Total employment <sup>2</sup>	Public sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)		Private sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)	
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)		(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	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 (r)	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 (r)	5,348	17.0	26,190	83.0	31,538	5,246	16.6	26,292	83.4
<b>Mar 16</b>	<b>5,354</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>26,240</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>31,594</b>	<b>5,247</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>26,347</b>	<b>83.4</b>
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 <sup>3</sup>	Police (including civilians)	Public administration	Of which: Civil Service <sup>4</sup>	Education	National Health Service	Other health and social work	Other (including financial corporations)	Total public sector employment <sup>5</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	G7ER	G7EU	G7EX	G7F2	G7D6	G7F5	G7FG	G7FJ	G7FM	G7AU
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 (r)	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 (r)	34	158	249	1,021	423	1,513	1,611	241	519	5,348
<b>Mar 16</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>5,354</b>
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

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

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

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 (r)	33,224	426	67	2,581	121	195	2,121	4,874	1,513	2,172	1,340
Jun 14 (r)	33,507	410	66	2,617	115	196	2,123	4,930	1,511	2,197	1,354
Sep 14 (r)	33,617	421	67	2,635	122	196	2,135	4,963	1,533	2,202	1,358
Dec 14 (r)	33,689	403	71	2,633	120	198	2,164	4,958	1,533	2,219	1,349
Mar 15 (r)	33,827	374	77	2,668	122	201	2,176	5,001	1,501	2,236	1,377
Jun 15 (r)	33,894	377	77	2,667	119	210	2,169	4,975	1,553	2,259	1,370
Sep 15 (r)	34,009	421	73	2,655	116	212	2,243	4,966	1,536	2,290	1,355
Dec 15 (r)	34,070	409	70	2,658	122	209	2,243	4,986	1,562	2,303	1,343
<b>Mar 16 (p)</b>	<b>34,256</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2,680</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>4,996</b>	<b>1,588</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>1,364</b>
Change on quarter	186	-9	-2	22	11	7	51	10	26	-13	21
Change %	0.5	-2.2	-2.5	0.8	8.8	3.5	2.3	0.2	1.7	-0.6	1.6
Change on year	429	26	-9	12	11	16	117	-5	87	54	-13
Change %	1.3	6.9	-11.6	0.4	8.8	7.8	5.4	-0.1	5.8	2.4	-1.0

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 <sup>2</sup> 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 (r)	1,125	548	2,794	2,741	1,548	2,878	4,237	947	909	87	27,712
Jun 14 (r)	1,135	545	2,837	2,846	1,546	2,890	4,246	939	906	97	27,980
Sep 14 (r)	1,132	531	2,825	2,858	1,537	2,887	4,248	970	912	85	28,041
Dec 14 (r)	1,127	559	2,849	2,920	1,523	2,893	4,238	943	908	81	28,100
Mar 15 (r)	1,143	537	2,898	2,896	1,510	2,917	4,226	960	937	69	28,208
Jun 15 (r)	1,153	537	2,918	2,887	1,499	2,931	4,235	986	900	72	28,275
Sep 15 (r)	1,149	526	2,949	2,945	1,486	2,925	4,202	986	914	61	28,288
Dec 15 (r)	1,148	536	2,958	2,920	1,483	2,943	4,208	982	927	65	28,362
<b>Mar 16 (p)</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>2,997</b>	<b>2,902</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>2,942</b>	<b>4,252</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>28,464</b>
Change on quarter	3	-8	39	-18	8	-1	44	-11	-6	7	103
Change %	0.3	-1.6	1.3	-0.6	0.6	0.0	1.0	-1.1	-0.6	11.0	0.4
Change on year	8	-10	100	5	-19	25	26	11	-16	4	256
Change %	0.7	-1.8	3.4	0.2	-1.2	0.8	0.6	1.1	-1.7	5.6	0.9

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

	Total weekly hours (millions) <sup>1,2</sup>	Average (mean) actual weekly hours worked			
		All workers <sup>1</sup>	Full-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Part-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Second Jobs
People	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Feb-Apr 2014	983.8	32.1	37.6	15.9	9.6
Feb-Apr 2015	1,000.0	32.1	37.4	16.3	9.2
May-Jul 2015	997.9	32.0	37.3	16.2	9.4
Aug-Oct 2015	1,006.0	32.0	37.3	16.2	9.5
Nov-Jan 2016	1,014.7	32.2	37.6	16.3	9.5
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>1,014.8</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Change on quarter	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.1
Change %	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-1.5	-0.6
Change on year	14.9	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.2
Change %	1.5	0.0	0.4	-1.2	1.9
Men	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Feb-Apr 2014	598.2	36.7	39.4	16.1	10.7
Feb-Apr 2015	606.9	36.7	39.3	16.4	9.5
May-Jul 2015	606.8	36.6	39.3	16.2	9.6
Aug-Oct 2015	610.6	36.4	39.2	16.0	9.6
Nov-Jan 2016	616.3	36.6	39.4	16.3	10.5
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>617.4</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>
Change on quarter	1.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2
Change %	0.2	0.0	0.1	-1.1	-1.5
Change on year	10.5	0.0	0.1	-0.3	0.8
Change %	1.7	-0.1	0.2	-1.7	8.6
Women	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Feb-Apr 2014	385.6	26.9	34.5	15.9	8.7
Feb-Apr 2015	393.0	27.0	34.1	16.3	9.0
May-Jul 2015	391.0	26.8	33.9	16.2	9.2
Aug-Oct 2015	395.5	27.0	34.1	16.3	9.4
Nov-Jan 2016	398.5	27.1	34.4	16.4	8.7
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>397.4</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>
Change on quarter	-1.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.1
Change %	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	-1.7	0.8
Change on year	4.4	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.3
Change %	1.1	0.1	0.7	-1.1	-3.2

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. Main and second job.

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

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

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

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.1	0.6	1.6	3.8	1.9	7.7
6 up to 15 hours	6.3	3.6	9.3	5.9	3.3	8.6	8.1	4.5	15.8
16 up to 30 hours	20.0	10.0	31.4	19.7	8.6	31.1	22.3	16.0	35.9
31 up to 45 hours	52.2	57.6	46.1	54.8	61.0	48.3	37.4	42.8	25.7
Over 45 hours	19.9	27.9	10.9	18.6	26.5	10.4	28.5	34.8	14.9
Total (thousands)	31,133	16,558	14,575	26,430	13,384	13,046	4,489	3,064	1,425
<b>Nov-Jan 2016</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.4	0.9	2.0	1.0	0.7	1.4	3.2	1.6	6.7
6 up to 15 hours	6.6	3.7	9.8	6.2	3.5	9.0	8.2	4.1	16.9
16 up to 30 hours	20.2	10.3	31.4	19.7	8.7	31.1	23.0	17.1	35.4
31 up to 45 hours	52.0	57.5	45.7	54.5	60.8	48.0	38.2	43.8	26.4
Over 45 hours	19.8	27.6	11.0	18.6	26.4	10.6	27.4	33.5	14.6
Total (thousands)	31,538	16,837	14,701	26,688	13,573	13,115	4,655	3,163	1,492
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	0.9	2.2	1.1	0.7	1.6	3.2	1.7	6.6
6 up to 15 hours	6.5	3.6	9.8	6.1	3.3	8.9	8.2	4.1	17.1
16 up to 30 hours	20.1	10.2	31.5	19.7	8.6	31.1	22.9	16.8	36.1
31 up to 45 hours	52.0	57.8	45.4	54.6	61.3	47.7	37.9	43.8	25.0
Over 45 hours	19.8	27.4	11.1	18.5	26.1	10.7	27.8	33.6	15.2
Total (thousands)	31,594	16,866	14,728	26,692	13,549	13,144	4,698	3,214	1,483

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.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)							
		Of which:													
	Total <sup>1</sup>	UK	Non UK	Total EU (EU27) <sup>2</sup>	EU14 <sup>3</sup>	EUA8 <sup>4</sup>	Romania and Bulgaria	Total non-EU	Africa excluding South Africa	South Africa	Australia and New Zealand	India	Pakistan and Bangladesh	USA	Rest of the world
<b>Levels (aged 16 and over)</b>															
<b>By country of birth</b>	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	EQ4S	JJR9	JJS3	JJS5	JJS7	JJS9	JJR7	EQ4T
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
<b>Jan - Mar 2016</b>	<b>31,495</b>	<b>26,249</b>	<b>5,239</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>3,030</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1,208</b>
Change on year	412	94	330	252	176	30	45	79	-8	-17	-13	52	5	-2	61
Change %	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
<b>By nationality</b>	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
<b>Jan - Mar 2016</b>	<b>31,495</b>	<b>28,153</b>	<b>3,337</b>	<b>2,146</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>497</b>
Change on year	412	185	229	224	131	32	55	5	11	-9	-16	-24	-3	-3	49
Change %	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
<b>Rates (aged 16 to 64)</b>															
<b>By country of birth</b>	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	EQ52	LFN3	LFN4	LFN5	LFN6	LFN7	LFN2	EQ53
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
<b>Jan - Mar 2016</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>64.1</b>
Change on year	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
<b>By nationality</b>	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
<b>Jan - Mar 2016</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>57.1</b>
Change on year	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](mailto:labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk)

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

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(1) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over							All aged 16-64						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>People</b>	MGSC	MG SX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
Feb-Apr 2014	2,164	6.6	1,027	343	794	36.7	433	2,135	6.7	1,011	338	787	36.9	428
Feb-Apr 2015	1,818	5.5	950	292	576	31.7	327	1,799	5.7	942	288	569	31.6	318
May-Jul 2015	1,822	5.5	985	290	547	30.0	309	1,797	5.6	973	285	539	30.0	303
Aug-Oct 2015	1,718	5.2	940	267	511	29.8	288	1,698	5.3	936	264	497	29.3	283
Nov-Jan 2016	1,691	5.1	951	259	481	28.4	258	1,672	5.2	941	256	475	28.4	253
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>257</b>
Change on quarter	-20	-0.1	0	0	-19	-0.8	4	-24	-0.1	-6	0	-17	-0.6	4
Change %	-1.2		0.0	-0.2	-3.9		1.7	-1.4		-0.7	-0.1	-3.5		1.6
Change on year	-148	-0.5	0	-34	-114	-4.0	-65	-150	-0.5	-7	-32	-111	-3.9	-62
Change %	-8.1		0.0	-11.6	-19.8		-19.8	-8.3		-0.8	-11.1	-19.5		-19.3
<b>Men</b>	MGSD	MG SY	MG YK	MG YM	MG YO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YB WY	YB XB
Feb-Apr 2014	1,203	6.9	513	185	505	41.9	290	1,182	7.0	503	183	496	42.0	286
Feb-Apr 2015	1,005	5.7	482	162	361	36.0	217	990	5.9	478	158	354	35.7	212
May-Jul 2015	989	5.6	507	149	333	33.7	194	975	5.8	502	146	327	33.5	190
Aug-Oct 2015	941	5.3	489	144	308	32.8	186	928	5.5	484	142	303	32.6	182
Nov-Jan 2016	923	5.2	489	144	290	31.4	170	913	5.4	484	143	287	31.4	168
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>172</b>
Change on quarter	-31	-0.2	-25	1	-7	0.3	4	-32	-0.2	-28	2	-6	0.4	4
Change %	-3.4		-5.2	1.0	-2.6		2.4	-3.5		-5.7	1.5	-2.2		2.4
Change on year	-113	-0.7	-18	-16	-79	-4.3	-42	-108	-0.7	-21	-14	-74	-4.0	-40
Change %	-11.2		-3.7	-9.9	-21.8		-19.6	-10.9		-4.4	-8.7	-20.8		-18.8
<b>Women</b>	MGSE	MG SZ	MG YL	MG YN	MG YP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
Feb-Apr 2014	962	6.3	515	157	290	30.2	143	953	6.4	507	155	291	30.5	142
Feb-Apr 2015	814	5.3	468	131	215	26.4	110	809	5.4	464	129	215	26.6	107
May-Jul 2015	833	5.4	477	142	214	25.7	115	823	5.5	471	139	213	25.9	112
Aug-Oct 2015	777	5.0	451	123	203	26.1	102	769	5.1	452	123	194	25.2	101
Nov-Jan 2016	767	5.0	462	115	191	24.9	87	759	5.1	457	114	188	24.8	85
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>85</b>
Change on quarter	12	0.1	25	-2	-11	-1.8	0	8	0.0	21	-2	-10	-1.6	0
Change %	1.5		5.4	-1.6	-6.0		0.3	1.1		4.6	-2.2	-5.5		0.1
Change on year	-35	-0.3	18	-18	-35	-3.3	-22	-42	-0.3	14	-18	-37	-3.4	-22
Change %	-4.3		3.9	-13.8	-16.3		-20.1	-5.2		3.0	-14.0	-17.4		-20.5
	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
<b>People</b>	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Feb-Apr 2014	177	35.2	121	31	26	14.6	*	670	16.3	348	107	215	32.1	104
Feb-Apr 2015	153	30.6	113	22	19	12.1	*	583	14.2	351	85	147	25.2	72
May-Jul 2015	145	27.9	113	19	13	8.7	*	573	13.9	346	91	136	23.8	62
Aug-Oct 2015	122	24.4	94	18	10	8.2	*	503	12.2	313	74	117	23.2	52
Nov-Jan 2016	134	27.1	98	22	14	10.4	*	498	12.1	310	78	110	22.2	43
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>46</b>
Change on quarter	2	0.5	15	-8	-4	-3.4	*	-14	-0.2	4	-1	-17	-2.9	3
Change %	1.8		14.8	-35.6	-31.5		*	-2.8		1.3	-0.9	-15.7		6.3
Change on year	-17	-2.9	0	-8	-9	-5.1	*	-99	-2.3	-37	-8	-54	-6.0	-26
Change %	-10.8		0.1	-35.7	-48.2		*	-17.0		-10.6	-9.4	-36.6		-35.7
<b>Men</b>	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXX	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Feb-Apr 2014	93	40.2	58	18	17	18.2	*	407	18.6	192	66	149	36.7	77
Feb-Apr 2015	88	37.5	67	11	10	11.3	*	341	15.8	185	52	104	30.4	53
May-Jul 2015	82	33.5	64	11	*	*	*	337	15.6	195	47	95	28.2	42
Aug-Oct 2015	71	29.4	51	13	*	*	*	283	13.1	172	35	75	26.7	36
Nov-Jan 2016	72	30.3	46	16	10	14.0	*	287	13.3	175	41	70	24.5	27
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>54</b>	*	*	*	*	<b>273</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>29</b>
Change on quarter	-2	-0.8	8	*	*	*	*	-14	-0.5	-7	3	-10	-2.3	1
Change %	-2.2		17.2	*	*	*	*	-4.8		-4.2	7.5	-13.6		4.9
Change on year	-17	-7.9	-13	*	*	*	*	-68	-3.0	-17	-8	-43	-8.2	-25
Change %	-19.7		-19.5	*	*	*	*	-20.0		-9.4	-15.1	-41.6		-46.2
<b>Women</b>	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Feb-Apr 2014	84	30.9	62	13	*	*	*	263	13.6	156	41	66	25.1	26
Feb-Apr 2015	65	24.5	46	11	*	*	*	241	12.4	166	33	43	17.8	18
May-Jul 2015	62	22.8	50	*	*	*	*	236	12.0	151	44	42	17.6	19
Aug-Oct 2015	51	19.6	43	*	*	*	*	220	11.3	141	39	41	18.7	16
Nov-Jan 2016	62	24.1	52	*	*	*	*	211	10.8	135	36	40	19.0	16
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>59</b>	*	*	*	*	<b>211</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>17</b>
Change on quarter	4	1.7	7	*	*	*	*	0	0.1	11	-4	-8	-3.6	1
Change %	6.5		12.7	*	*	*	*	0.0		8.5	-10.3	-19.2		8.8
Change on year	1	1.4	13	*	*	*	*	-30	-1.6	-20	0	-11	-2.4	-1
Change %	1.2		29.0	*	*	*	*	-12.6		-11.9	-0.5	-24.6		-5.7

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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



# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
<b>People</b>														
Feb-Apr 2014	940	5.0	412	155	374	39.7	222	377	4.0	147	50	179	47.7	108
Feb-Apr 2015	786	4.2	364	137	285	36.3	167	296	3.1	122	49	125	42.3	88
May-Jul 2015	775	4.2	379	119	276	35.7	162	329	3.4	146	62	121	36.8	83
Aug-Oct 2015	760	4.1	396	120	244	32.1	141	333	3.4	137	55	141	42.3	93
Nov-Jan 2016	738	4.0	401	120	218	29.5	124	320	3.2	142	40	138	43.2	86
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>94</b>
Change on quarter	-28	-0.1	-21	-4	-3	0.7	-2	20	0.2	2	11	6	-0.7	7
Change %	-3.8		-5.2	-3.0	-1.6		-1.5	6.1		1.3	28.7	4.5		8.4
Change on year	-76	-0.4	16	-21	-71	-6.1	-44	44	0.3	21	3	19	0.3	5
Change %	-9.6		4.4	-15.3	-24.7		-26.6	14.7		17.5	5.7	15.4		5.9
<b>Men</b>	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Feb-Apr 2014	482	4.9	185	74	223	46.3	141	220	4.3	77	28	115	52.3	71
Feb-Apr 2015	401	4.0	160	70	170	42.5	107	174	3.3	68	29	77	44.2	55
May-Jul 2015	386	3.9	170	58	159	41.2	102	183	3.5	79	34	71	38.4	50
Aug-Oct 2015	387	3.9	187	60	140	36.1	89	200	3.7	78	36	87	43.2	60
Nov-Jan 2016	366	3.7	185	59	122	33.4	83	198	3.7	82	28	87	44.2	58
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>63</b>
Change on quarter	-19	-0.2	-18	-2	1	2.0	-3	3	0.0	-8	7	5	1.6	5
Change %	-5.2		-9.6	-2.9	0.4		-3.2	1.5		-9.9	23.5	5.2		9.4
Change on year	-53	-0.6	7	-13	-48	-7.2	-27	26	0.4	5	6	15	1.6	8
Change %	-13.3		4.5	-18.3	-28.0		-25.1	15.2		8.0	21.5	19.3		14.7
<b>Women</b>	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYV	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Feb-Apr 2014	458	5.2	227	81	151	32.9	81	156	3.6	70	22	64	41.1	37
Feb-Apr 2015	385	4.4	203	67	115	29.8	60	122	2.7	54	20	48	39.7	33
May-Jul 2015	388	4.5	210	61	117	30.2	60	146	3.2	66	29	51	34.8	34
Aug-Oct 2015	373	4.3	209	60	104	27.9	52	133	2.9	59	19	54	41.0	33
Nov-Jan 2016	372	4.3	215	61	96	25.8	42	123	2.7	60	12	51	41.7	28
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>30</b>
Change on quarter	-9	-0.1	-3	-2	-4	-0.5	1	17	0.3	10	5	2	-3.7	2
Change %	-2.4		-1.4	-3.0	-4.2		2.0	13.5		16.8	41.2	3.5		6.4
Change on year	-22	-0.3	9	-8	-23	-4.5	-18	17	0.3	16	-3	5	-1.6	-3
Change %	-5.8		4.3	-12.2	-19.9		-29.3	14.0		29.7	-17.1	9.3		-8.7

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

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

# CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS

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

United Kingdom (thousands)

		Jobseeker's Allowance (seasonally adjusted) <sup>2</sup>	Universal Credit (not seasonally adjusted) <sup>3</sup>	Universal Credit (seasonally adjusted) <sup>4</sup>	Claimant Count <sup>5</sup> (seasonally adjusted)	Claimant Count <sup>6</sup> rate % (seasonally adjusted)
					BCJD	BCJE
People	<b>2015</b>					
	May #	754.0	40.4	40.0	794.0	2.3
	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
	<b>2016</b>					
	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 # (r)	596.9	156.3	149.6	746.5	2.2
	<b>May (p)</b>	<b>591.3</b>	<b>157.6</b>	<b>154.8</b>	<b>746.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>
	Change on month	-5.6			-0.4	0.0
	Change %	-0.9			-0.1	
	Change on year	-162.7			-47.9	-0.1
	Change %	-21.6			-6.0	
					DPAE	DPAH
Men	<b>2015</b>					
	May #	481.0	28.2	27.6	508.6	2.8
	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
	<b>2016</b>					
	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 # (r)	371.7	106.5	100.8	472.5	2.6
	<b>May (p)</b>	<b>368.1</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>473.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>
	Change on month	-3.6			0.6	0.0
	Change %	-1.0			0.1	
	Change on year	-112.9			-35.5	-0.2
	Change %	-23.5			-7.0	
					DPAF	DPAI
Women	<b>2015</b>					
	May #	273.0	12.2	12.3	285.3	1.8
	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
	<b>2016</b>					
	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 # (r)	225.2	49.8	48.8	274.0	1.7
	<b>May (p)</b>	<b>223.2</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>272.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
	Change on month	-2.0			-1.0	0.0
	Change %	-0.9			-0.4	
	Change on year	-49.8			-12.4	-0.1
	Change %	-18.2			-4.3	

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.

# CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS

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

Great Britain and abroad (thousands), not  
seasonally adjusted

(first published on 18 May 2016)

### Statistical Groups<sup>2</sup>

	Total	GB Claimant Count <sup>3</sup>	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits <sup>4</sup>	Lone Parent <sup>5</sup>	Other Income related <sup>6</sup>
	J9CL	N3Y9	J9CM	J9CN	J9CO
<b>Number of claimants</b>					
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
<b>Nov 15</b>	<b>3,714.8</b>	<b>694.0</b>	<b>2,498.8</b>	<b>424.6</b>	<b>97.5</b>
<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>

	Total	GB Claimant Count <sup>3</sup>	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits <sup>4</sup>	Lone Parent <sup>5</sup>	Other Income related <sup>6</sup>
	J9CP	J9CQ	J9CR	J9CS	J9CT
<b>Proportions (%)<sup>7</sup></b>					
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
<b>Nov 15</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<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
<b>Economically active levels</b>								
<b>People</b>	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Feb-Apr 2014	32,800	31,657	504	4,126	7,429	11,249	8,350	1,143
Feb-Apr 2015	32,951	31,765	501	4,109	7,413	11,226	8,516	1,186
May-Jul 2015	33,030	31,840	519	4,128	7,444	11,161	8,588	1,189
Aug-Oct 2015	33,138	31,942	499	4,108	7,519	11,124	8,692	1,196
Nov-Jan 2016	33,229	32,011	495	4,119	7,570	11,111	8,716	1,217
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>33,264</b>	<b>32,059</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>4,077</b>	<b>7,580</b>	<b>11,097</b>	<b>8,811</b>	<b>1,205</b>
Change on quarter	36	48	-1	-42	10	-15	95	-12
Change %	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-1.0	0.1	-0.1	1.1	-1.0
Change on year	313	294	-7	-32	167	-129	295	19
Change %	1.0	0.9	-1.4	-0.8	2.3	-1.1	3.5	1.6
<b>Men</b>	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Feb-Apr 2014	17,521	16,829	232	2,189	4,005	5,934	4,469	693
Feb-Apr 2015	17,563	16,845	236	2,168	3,998	5,922	4,522	718
May-Jul 2015	17,591	16,869	245	2,164	4,013	5,881	4,565	723
Aug-Oct 2015	17,694	16,968	241	2,164	4,062	5,868	4,634	726
Nov-Jan 2016	17,760	17,008	239	2,158	4,102	5,868	4,641	752
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>17,758</b>	<b>17,024</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>2,134</b>	<b>4,110</b>	<b>5,853</b>	<b>4,688</b>	<b>733</b>
Change on quarter	-2	16	1	-24	8	-15	47	-18
Change %	0.0	0.1	0.3	-1.1	0.2	-0.3	1.0	-2.5
Change on year	195	180	4	-33	112	-69	166	16
Change %	1.1	1.1	1.7	-1.5	2.8	-1.2	3.7	2.2
<b>Women</b>	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Feb-Apr 2014	15,279	14,829	272	1,936	3,424	5,315	3,882	450
Feb-Apr 2015	15,388	14,920	265	1,941	3,414	5,304	3,994	469
May-Jul 2015	15,439	14,972	274	1,964	3,431	5,280	4,023	467
Aug-Oct 2015	15,444	14,974	258	1,944	3,457	5,256	4,058	470
Nov-Jan 2016	15,469	15,003	256	1,960	3,468	5,243	4,075	466
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>15,506</b>	<b>15,034</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>1,942</b>	<b>3,470</b>	<b>5,244</b>	<b>4,124</b>	<b>472</b>
Change on quarter	38	31	-2	-18	2	1	48	6
Change %	0.2	0.2	-0.6	-0.9	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.4
Change on year	118	115	-11	1	56	-60	129	3
Change %	0.8	0.8	-4.2	0.0	1.6	-1.1	3.2	0.7
<b>Economic activity rates (%)<sup>1</sup></b>								
<b>People</b>	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Feb-Apr 2014	63.6	77.9	33.5	71.2	85.9	86.6	71.4	10.4
Feb-Apr 2015	63.4	77.8	33.7	70.8	84.9	86.9	71.7	10.6
May-Jul 2015	63.4	77.9	35.1	71.1	85.1	86.5	72.0	10.6
Aug-Oct 2015	63.5	78.1	33.9	70.9	85.7	86.3	72.6	10.6
Nov-Jan 2016	63.6	78.2	33.7	71.3	86.0	86.3	72.5	10.8
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>
Change on quarter	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	0.5	-0.2
Change on year	0.1	0.4	0.1	-0.1	1.0	-0.6	1.3	0.0
<b>Men</b>	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Feb-Apr 2014	69.7	83.5	30.1	74.7	93.5	92.6	77.7	13.9
Feb-Apr 2015	69.3	83.2	31.0	73.6	92.2	92.9	77.5	14.1
May-Jul 2015	69.2	83.2	32.4	73.4	92.2	92.3	77.9	14.1
Aug-Oct 2015	69.5	83.5	32.0	73.5	93.0	92.2	78.8	14.1
Nov-Jan 2016	69.6	83.7	31.8	73.5	93.6	92.3	78.6	14.5
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>14.1</b>
Change on quarter	-0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	-0.4
Change on year	0.2	0.5	1.1	-0.8	1.3	-0.7	1.6	0.0
<b>Women</b>	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Feb-Apr 2014	57.8	72.4	37.0	67.7	78.5	80.8	65.3	7.6
Feb-Apr 2015	57.8	72.6	36.6	68.0	77.8	81.0	66.1	7.7
May-Jul 2015	57.9	72.7	37.9	68.7	78.0	80.8	66.3	7.7
Aug-Oct 2015	57.8	72.7	35.8	68.3	78.4	80.5	66.6	7.7
Nov-Jan 2016	57.8	72.8	35.7	69.0	78.5	80.4	66.6	7.6
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Change on quarter	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
Change on year	0.1	0.3	-0.9	0.6	0.7	-0.5	1.0	-0.1

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

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

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 13 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16-64	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)							Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)	
		Student	Looking after family / home	Temporary sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged	Retired	Other	Does not want a job	Wants a job <sup>1</sup>
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Feb-Apr 2014	8,965	2,296	2,274	187	2,003	44	1,323	837	6,700	2,265
Feb-Apr 2015	9,048	2,329	2,268	211	2,047	41	1,289	863	6,693	2,355
May-Jul 2015	9,026	2,315	2,275	202	2,089	38	1,242	866	6,762	2,264
Aug-Oct 2015	8,964	2,316	2,240	206	2,075	37	1,180	910	6,674	2,289
Nov-Jan 2016	8,933	2,237	2,268	198	2,098	30	1,168	934	6,712	2,221
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>8,924</b>	<b>2,292</b>	<b>2,267</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>6,750</b>	<b>2,174</b>
Change on quarter	-9	55	-1	-5	-8	-1	-32	-17	38	-47
Change %	-0.1	2.4	-0.1	-2.4	-0.4	-3.6	-2.7	-1.9	0.6	-2.1
Change on year	-124	-37	-1	-18	42	-12	-152	54	57	-181
Change %	-1.4	-1.6	-0.1	-8.6	2.1	-28.4	-11.8	6.2	0.8	-7.7
<b>Men</b>	<b>YBSO</b>	<b>BEEX</b>	<b>BEAQ</b>	<b>BEDI</b>	<b>BEDL</b>	<b>YCFP</b>	<b>BEDR</b>	<b>BEDU</b>	<b>YBWA</b>	<b>YBWD</b>
Feb-Apr 2014	3,317	1,155	232	89	986	26	470	360	2,369	948
Feb-Apr 2015	3,410	1,223	236	92	1,001	22	479	357	2,462	948
May-Jul 2015	3,417	1,216	244	89	1,031	24	463	350	2,448	970
Aug-Oct 2015	3,341	1,185	234	98	1,006	21	430	367	2,389	952
Nov-Jan 2016	3,324	1,147	246	93	1,001	19	431	387	2,396	927
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>3,330</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>903</b>
Change on quarter	7	27	1	-2	7	-6	-13	-7	30	-24
Change %	0.2	2.4	0.5	-2.6	0.7	-30.2	-3.1	-1.9	1.3	-2.6
Change on year	-80	-49	11	-1	7	-9	-61	23	-35	-45
Change %	-2.3	-4.0	4.6	-1.4	0.7	-39.1	-12.8	6.4	-1.4	-4.7
<b>Women</b>	<b>LF2N</b>	<b>LF64</b>	<b>LF66</b>	<b>LF68</b>	<b>LF6A</b>	<b>LFM3</b>	<b>LF6C</b>	<b>LF6E</b>	<b>LFM4</b>	<b>LFM5</b>
Feb-Apr 2014	5,648	1,141	2,042	98	1,018	19	853	477	4,331	1,317
Feb-Apr 2015	5,638	1,106	2,032	119	1,046	19	810	506	4,231	1,407
May-Jul 2015	5,609	1,099	2,030	113	1,058	15	778	515	4,314	1,295
Aug-Oct 2015	5,623	1,131	2,007	108	1,069	15	750	543	4,285	1,337
Nov-Jan 2016	5,609	1,090	2,022	105	1,097	11	737	547	4,315	1,294
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>5,593</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>4,323</b>	<b>1,271</b>
Change on quarter	-16	27	-2	-2	-15	5	-19	-10	8	-24
Change %	-0.3	2.5	-0.1	-2.2	-1.4	43.7	-2.5	-1.8	0.2	-1.8
Change on year	-45	12	-12	-17	36	-3	-91	31	92	-137
Change %	-0.8	1.1	-0.6	-14.2	3.4	-15.6	-11.3	6.1	2.2	-9.7
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
<b>People</b>	<b>LF6V</b>	<b>LF6X</b>	<b>LF6Z</b>	<b>LF73</b>	<b>LF75</b>	<b>LF77</b>	<b>LF79</b>	<b>LF7B</b>	<b>LF7D</b>	<b>LF7F</b>
Feb-Apr 2014	100	25.6	25.4	2.1	22.3	0.5	14.8	9.3	74.7	25.3
Feb-Apr 2015	100	25.7	25.1	2.3	22.6	0.4	14.2	9.5	74.0	26.0
May-Jul 2015	100	25.6	25.2	2.2	23.1	0.4	13.8	9.6	74.9	25.1
Aug-Oct 2015	100	25.8	25.0	2.3	23.2	0.4	13.2	10.2	74.5	25.5
Nov-Jan 2016	100	25.0	25.4	2.2	23.5	0.3	13.1	10.5	75.1	24.9
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>24.4</b>
<b>Men</b>	<b>BEBP</b>	<b>BEEH</b>	<b>BEEK</b>	<b>BEEN</b>	<b>BEEQ</b>	<b>BEET</b>	<b>BEEW</b>	<b>BEEZ</b>	<b>BEAS</b>	<b>BEGT</b>
Feb-Apr 2014	100	34.8	7.0	2.7	29.7	0.8	14.2	10.8	71.4	28.6
Feb-Apr 2015	100	35.9	6.9	2.7	29.4	0.6	14.0	10.5	72.2	27.8
May-Jul 2015	100	35.6	7.1	2.6	30.2	0.7	13.6	10.2	71.6	28.4
Aug-Oct 2015	100	35.5	7.0	2.9	30.1	0.6	12.9	11.0	71.5	28.5
Nov-Jan 2016	100	34.5	7.4	2.8	30.1	0.6	13.0	11.6	72.1	27.9
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>27.1</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>LF6W</b>	<b>LF6Y</b>	<b>LF72</b>	<b>LF74</b>	<b>LF76</b>	<b>LF78</b>	<b>LF7A</b>	<b>LF7C</b>	<b>LF7E</b>	<b>LF7G</b>
Feb-Apr 2014	100	20.2	36.2	1.7	18.0	0.3	15.1	8.5	76.7	23.3
Feb-Apr 2015	100	19.6	36.0	2.1	18.6	0.3	14.4	9.0	75.0	25.0
May-Jul 2015	100	19.6	36.2	2.0	18.9	0.3	13.9	9.2	76.9	23.1
Aug-Oct 2015	100	20.1	35.7	1.9	19.0	0.3	13.3	9.7	76.2	23.8
Nov-Jan 2016	100	19.4	36.1	1.9	19.6	0.2	13.1	9.8	76.9	23.1
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>22.7</b>

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

February to April 2016

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

All aged 16 to 24				In full-time education (FTE)				Not in full-time education (FTE) <sup>1</sup>			
Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Total	Employed <sup>2</sup>	Unemployed <sup>2</sup>	Economically inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

### Levels

#### People

16-17	1,461	357	137	967	1,285	276	101	907	176	81	36	59
18-24	5,762	3,593	484	1,685	1,925	691	115	1,120	3,837	2,902	369	565
16-24	7,222	3,950	621	2,652	3,210	967	216	2,027	4,012	2,983	405	625

#### Men

16-17	748	169	71	508	646	123	51	472	102	46	20	36
18-24	2,930	1,861	273	796	954	304	59	591	1,976	1,557	214	205
16-24	3,678	2,030	344	1,304	1,600	427	110	1,063	2,078	1,603	234	241

#### Women

16-17	713	188	66	458	639	153	50	435	73	35	15	23
18-24	2,832	1,731	211	889	971	387	55	529	1,861	1,345	155	361
16-24	3,544	1,920	277	1,348	1,610	540	106	964	1,934	1,380	171	384

### Changes on quarter

#### People

16-17	-7	-3	2	-6	-20	-14	2	-8	13	10	1	2
18-24	-14	-28	-14	28	17	-7	-5	28	-31	-22	-9	0
16-24	-21	-31	-11	22	-3	-20	-3	20	-18	-11	-9	2

#### Men

16-17	-3	2	-2	-4	-10	-6	1	-5	6	8	-3	1
18-24	-6	-10	-14	18	16	-2	0	18	-22	-8	-14	1
16-24	-9	-8	-15	14	6	-8	2	13	-15	0	-17	2

#### Women

16-17	-3	-6	4	-2	-10	-8	0	-3	7	2	4	1
18-24	-8	-18	0	10	1	-5	-5	10	-9	-13	5	-1
16-24	-12	-24	4	8	-9	-12	-5	8	-2	-11	8	0

### Rates(%)<sup>3</sup>

#### People

16-17	24.5	27.7	66.2	21.5	26.8	70.6	46.0	30.6	33.7
18-24	62.4	11.9	29.2	35.9	14.2	58.2	75.6	11.3	14.7
16-24	54.7	13.6	36.7	30.1	18.2	63.1	74.3	11.9	15.6

#### Men

16-17	22.6	29.6	68.0	19.1	29.1	73.1	44.7	30.7	35.6
18-24	63.5	12.8	27.2	31.8	16.3	61.9	78.8	12.1	10.4
16-24	55.2	14.5	35.5	26.7	20.5	66.4	77.1	12.7	11.6

#### Women

16-17	26.5	25.9	64.3	24.0	24.7	68.1	47.9	30.4	31.2
18-24	61.1	10.9	31.4	39.8	12.5	54.4	72.3	10.4	19.4
16-24	54.2	12.6	38.0	33.5	16.4	59.9	71.3	11.0	19.8

### Changes on quarter

#### People

16-17	-0.1	0.5	-0.1	-0.7	1.2	0.5	2.6	-2.4	-1.5
18-24	-0.3	-0.2	0.6	-0.7	-0.4	1.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1
16-24	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	-0.6	0.1	0.7	0.0	-0.2	0.1

#### Men

16-17	0.4	-0.8	-0.2	-0.6	1.5	0.3	5.5	-7.4	-1.2
18-24	-0.2	-0.5	0.7	-0.8	0.2	0.8	0.5	-0.6	0.1
16-24	-0.1	-0.5	0.5	-0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	-0.8	0.2

#### Women

16-17	-0.7	1.7	0.1	-0.8	1.0	0.7	-1.7	4.4	-1.7
18-24	-0.5	0.1	0.4	-0.5	-0.8	1.0	-0.4	0.4	0.1
16-24	-0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.6	-0.3	0.8	-0.5	0.6	0.0

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. Not in full-time education includes people in part-time education and/or some form of training. Estimates of the number of young people who were not in employment, education or training ("NEET") cannot therefore be derived from this table. Estimates of young people who were NEET are published separately at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/unemployment/bulletins/youngpeoplenotinfulltimeeducationemploymentortrainingneet/latest>

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

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

# EARNINGS

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

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) <sup>2</sup>			Private sector (82%) <sup>2 4 5 6</sup>			Public sector (18%) <sup>2 4 5 6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	KAC4	KAC5	KAC6	KAC7	KAC8	KAC9
Apr 14	479	-1.5	0.8	475	-2.1	0.7	492	0.1	0.0
Feb 15 (r)	488	2.0	1.9	485	2.3	2.1	495	1.3	0.9
Mar 15 (r)	490	3.9	2.4	489	4.9	2.9	489	-0.2	0.5
Apr 15 (r)	490	2.4	2.8	488	2.9	3.3	495	0.7	0.6
May 15	492	2.8	3.0 (r)	490	3.3	3.7	497	1.1	0.5 (r)
Jun 15	489	2.3	2.5 (r)	491	2.5	2.9	496	1.0	0.9 (r)
Jul 15	495	3.6	2.9	494	4.3	3.3	498	1.0	1.0
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 (r)	494	1.3	1.9	491	1.2	2.0	502	1.5	1.3
Mar 16 (r)	500	2.0	2.0	500	2.3	2.2	499	1.9	1.6
<b>Apr 16 (p)</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) <sup>2</sup>			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) <sup>2</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) <sup>2 5 6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
Apr 14	463	-1.6	0.7	612	-6.8	-1.7	485	1.3	1.5
Feb 15 (r)	474	2.3	2.1	623	2.1	1.9	491	1.5	1.4
Mar 15 (r)	475	4.1	2.7	630	3.6	2.2	490	1.4	1.3
Apr 15 (r)	475	2.5	3.0	632	3.3	3.0	490	1.0	1.3
May 15	477	2.9	3.2	632	3.2	3.4 (r)	491	1.2	1.2
Jun 15	474	2.4	2.6 (r)	616	1.4	2.6 (r)	491	1.2	1.1 (r)
Jul 15	479	3.7	3.0	634	4.4	3.0	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 (r)	478	0.8	1.6	614	-1.3	1.4	498	1.5	1.4
Mar 16 (r)	484	1.8	1.7	654	3.8	2.2	499	1.8	1.7
<b>Apr 16 (p)</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) <sup>2</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) <sup>2</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) <sup>2</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	K5CA	K5CB	K5CC	K5CD	K5CE	K5CF	K5CG	K5CH	K5CI
Apr 14	563	0.8	2.1	549	-3.9	-2.1	320	0.7	2.1
Feb 15 (r)	564	0.1	0.8	557	1.6	1.0	328	4.5	2.9
Mar 15 (r)	571	1.9	0.8	566	6.2	1.9	341	7.5	4.8
Apr 15 (r)	572	1.7	1.2	565	3.0	3.6	331	3.5	5.2
May 15	569	1.0	1.5	578	6.1	5.1 (r)	333	4.4	5.1
Jun 15	576	1.7	1.4	565	2.2	3.7 (r)	331	4.2	4.0 (r)
Jul 15	574	1.7	1.5	605	6.8	5.0	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 (r)	574	1.7	1.7	607	9.0	8.1	338	3.1	2.8
Mar 16 (r)	580	1.6	1.7	601	6.3	8.3	336	-1.4	1.0
<b>Apr 16 (p)</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: [ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# EARNINGS

## 16 Average Weekly Earnings - bonus pay

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) <sup>1</sup>			Private sector (82%) <sup>2 4 5 6</sup>			Public sector (18%) <sup>2 4 5 6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
	KAF4	KAF5	KAF6	KAF7	KAF8	KAF9	KAG2	KAG3	KAG4
Apr 14	30	-26.5	-6.9	36	-29.7	-9.4	5	23.7	21.3
Feb 15 (r)	29	-1.2	2.6	35	-1.8	2.0	2	-44.2	-27.1
Mar 15 (r)	30	10.9	2.6	36	13.4	2.4	2	-55.3	-57.1
Apr 15 (r)	30	-0.1	3.0	36	-0.5	3.3	2	-60.8	-54.0
May 15	31	3.8	4.7 (r)	37	1.5	4.4 (r)	3	2.2	-45.6 (r)
Jun 15	26	-8.0	-1.3 (r)	36	-7.6	-2.3 (r)	2	-18.4	-34.5 (r)
Jul 15	32	19.4	4.8	38	21.8	4.1	3	-42.3	-25.3
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 (r)	26	-9.8	-1.6	32	-6.8	-0.8	2	-1.8	-8.9
Mar 16 (r)	31	3.4	0.9	37	2.5	1.8	2	-17.6	22.6
<b>Apr 16 (p)</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) <sup>1</sup>			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) <sup>1</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) <sup>2 5 6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
	K5CS	K5CT	K5CU	K5CV	K5CW	K5CX	KAH3	KAH4	KAH5
Apr 14	32	-27.7	-7.6	72	-43.9	-18.1	5	159.3	54.2
Feb 15 (r)	29	-1.2	2.6	69	-8.3	-2.8	3	238.2	79.0
Mar 15 (r)	31	10.5	2.6	74	5.5	-3.7	1	-2.9	43.6
Apr 15 (r)	31	-2.7	2.0	76	5.3	0.7	1	-81.2	-27.2
May 15	31	2.3	3.1 (r)	73	-3.1	2.5 (r)	1	4.3	-54.1 (r)
Jun 15	26	-8.7	-3.0 (r)	54	-23.0	-6.7 (r)	1	-26.1	-58.1 (r)
Jul 15	33	23.1	5.0	79	21.6	-2.0	1	-50.5	-31.4
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 (r)	27	-9.4	-0.7	58	-16.4	-4.7	1	-55.2	-31.0
Mar 16 (r)	32	1.1	0.6	80	7.0	1.0	2	44.6	-3.7
<b>Apr 16 (p)</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>257.4</b>	<b>24.5</b>
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) <sup>2</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) <sup>1</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) <sup>2</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
	K5D3	K5D4	K5D5	K5D6	K5D7	K5D8	K5D9	K5DA	K5DB
Apr 14	23	-16.3	-2.6	22	-36.2	-7.5	22	-9.1	-5.3
Feb 15 (r)	20	-8.2	2.1	17	-14.0	4.7	20	21.7	9.8
Mar 15 (r)	25	8.1	-1.9	21	20.3	-0.3	27	33.1	20.3
Apr 15 (r)	25	6.1	2.2	23	5.0	3.1	22	-0.4	17.2
May 15	22	-8.0	2.0 (r)	40	132.2	48.8 (r)	24	10.4	13.7 (r)
Jun 15	28	10.7	3.1	20	-11.4	34.5 (r)	22	2.6	4.2 (r)
Jul 15	25	3.4	2.3	31	6.0	32.0	24	18.3	10.3
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 (r)	22	6.8	-5.3	27	59.5	31.3	22	9.9	5.0
Mar 16 (r)	24	-1.3	-1.0	24	17.5	37.7	21	-21.1	-6.8
<b>Apr 16 (p)</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-5.3</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

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

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

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

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

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

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



# EARNINGS

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

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) <sup>2</sup>			Private sector (82%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>			Public sector (18%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	KAJ2	KAJ3	KAJ4	KAJ5	KAJ6	KAJ7
Apr 14	448	0.5	0.9	439	0.7	1.1	487	0.5	0.9
Feb 15 (r)	458	2.3	1.9	451	2.8	2.2	493	1.2	0.9
Mar 15 (r)	460	2.8	2.3	453	3.6	2.8	493	0.7	0.9
Apr 15 (r)	460	2.7	2.6	453	3.2	3.2	493	1.2	1.0
May 15	461	2.8	2.8	454	3.3	3.3 (r)	494	1.4	1.1
Jun 15	462	2.8	2.8	455	3.3	3.2 (r)	494	1.3	1.3
Jul 15	463	2.9	2.9	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	501	1.6	1.6
<b>Apr 16 (p)</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) <sup>2</sup>			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) <sup>2</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) <sup>2,5,6</sup>			
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	K5DL	K5DM	K5DN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
Apr 14	432	0.5	0.8	535	-1.0	-0.8	482	1.2	1.4
Feb 15 (r)	443	2.7	2.2	552	3.7	2.6	489	1.4	1.3
Mar 15 (r)	444	3.0	2.6	555	3.2	3.2	489	1.4	1.3
Apr 15 (r)	445	2.9	2.9	556	4.0	3.6	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 (r)	452	2.1	1.9	567	2.7	2.9	496	1.6	1.4
Mar 16 (r)	452	1.8	1.9	566	1.9	2.5	498	1.8	1.7
<b>Apr 16 (p)</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) <sup>2</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) <sup>2</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) <sup>2</sup>			
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	K5DU	K5DV	K5DW	K5DX	K5DY	K5DZ	K5E2	K5E3	K5E4
Apr 14	540	1.8	2.1	527	-1.4	-0.5	297	1.9	2.5
Feb 15 (r)	546 (r)	0.5	0.6	540	1.7	0.6	308	3.5	2.4
Mar 15 (r)	544	1.2	0.7	548	5.3	1.7	309	4.3	3.2
Apr 15 (r)	547	1.3	1.0	543	3.0	3.3	309	4.0	3.9
May 15	547	1.2	1.3 (r)	543	3.0	3.8 (r)	310	4.0	4.1
Jun 15	548	1.2	1.3	545	2.7	2.9	309	4.1	4.0 (r)
Jul 15	549	1.7	1.4	571	6.7	4.1	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 (r)	2.6
Mar 16 (r)	555	1.9	1.9	584	6.5	7.7	315	2.1	2.1
<b>Apr 16 (p)</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

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

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

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

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

# EARNINGS

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

Great Britain whole economy, seasonally adjusted

Total pay (including bonuses) <sup>1</sup>						
	Nominal earnings			Real earnings <sup>3</sup>		
	Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2000 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	A3WX	A3WV	A3WW
Apr 14	479	-1.5	0.8	348	-2.4	-0.9
Feb 15 (r)	488	2.0	1.9	353	1.1	1.4
Mar 15 (r)	490	3.9	2.4	358	3.2	1.8
Apr 15 (r)	490	2.4	2.8	358	2.7	2.3
May 15	492	2.8	3.0 (r)	357	2.5	2.8 (r)
Jun 15	489	2.3	2.5 (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 (r)	494	1.3	1.9	356	0.9	1.7
Mar 16 (r)	500	2.0	2.0	364	1.5	1.7
<b>Apr 16 (p)</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>

Regular pay (excluding bonuses)						
	Nominal earnings			Real earnings <sup>3</sup>		
	Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2000 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	A2FC	A2F9	A2FA
Apr 14	448	0.5	0.9	326	-1.1	-0.8
Feb 15	458	2.3	1.9	334	2.2	1.5
Mar 15	460	2.8	2.3 (r)	335	2.8	2.1
Apr 15 (r)	460	2.7	2.6	335	2.8	2.6
May 15	461	2.8	2.8	336	2.6	2.7 (r)
Jun 15	462	2.8	2.8	335	2.9	2.7 (r)
Jul 15	463	2.9	2.9	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 (r)	469	1.9	2.2	340	1.4	1.8
<b>Apr 16 (p)</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: [ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto: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 31 May 2016 (seasonally adjusted)					
		Latest period	Employment rate (%) <sup>1 2</sup>	Change on year %			Latest Period	Unemployment rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Change on month %	Change on year %
<b>European Union (EU)</b>					<b>European Union (EU)</b>					
Austria	YXSN	Oct-Dec 15	71.3	0.2	Austria	ZXDS	Apr 16	5.8	-0.1	-0.1
Belgium	YXSO	Oct-Dec 15	61.8	-0.4	Belgium	ZXDI	Apr 16	8.7	0.1	0.0
Bulgaria	A495	Oct-Dec 15	63.7	2.3	Bulgaria	A492	Apr 16	7.1	-0.2	-2.9
Croatia	GUMI	Oct-Dec 15	55.8	1.8	Croatia	GUMJ	Apr 16	14.6	-0.3	-1.7
Cyprus	A4AC	Oct-Dec 15	62.8	0.0	Cyprus	A4AN	Apr 16	11.6	-0.4	-4.1
Czech Republic	A4AD	Oct-Dec 15	70.8	1.0	Czech Republic	A4AO	Apr 16	4.1	0.0	-1.2
Denmark	YXSP	Oct-Dec 15	73.8	0.3	Denmark	ZXDJ	Apr 16	6.0	0.1	-0.3
Estonia	A4AE	Oct-Dec 15	71.9	1.5	Estonia	A4AP	Mar 16	6.8	0.5	0.1
Finland	YXSQ	Oct-Dec 15	67.8	0.0	Finland	ZXDU	Apr 16	9.1	0.0	-0.1
France	YXSR	Jan-Mar 16	63.7	0.4	France	ZXDN	Apr 16	9.9	-0.2	-0.4
Germany	YXSS	Oct-Dec 15	74.4	0.3	Germany	ZXDK	Apr 16	4.2	0.0	-0.5
Greece	YXST	Oct-Dec 15	51.3	1.7	Greece	ZXDL	Feb 16	24.2	-0.2	-1.6
Hungary	A4AF	Oct-Dec 15	64.8	2.2	Hungary	A4AQ	Mar 16	5.6	-0.1	-1.7
Ireland	YXSU	Oct-Dec 15	63.9	1.3	Ireland	ZXDO	Apr 16	8.4	-0.2	-1.3
Italy	YXSV	Oct-Dec 15	56.6	0.6	Italy	ZXDP	Apr 16	11.7	0.2	-0.4
Latvia	A4AG	Jan-Mar 16	68.2	1.3	Latvia	A4AR	Apr 16	9.6	0.0	0.1
Lithuania	A4AH	Jan-Mar 16	68.3	2.3	Lithuania	A4AS	Apr 16	8.2	-0.2	-1.2
Luxembourg	YXSW	Oct-Dec 15	65.8	-1.8	Luxembourg	ZXDQ	Apr 16	6.2	-0.1	-0.3
Malta	A4AI	Oct-Dec 15	63.9	1.9	Malta	A4AT	Apr 16	4.3	-0.3	-1.2
Netherlands	YXSX	Oct-Dec 15	74.3	0.6	Netherlands	ZXDR	Apr 16	6.4	0.0	-0.6
Poland	A4AJ	Oct-Dec 15	63.7	1.1	Poland	A4AU	Apr 16	6.3	0.0	-1.3
Portugal	YXSY	Jan-Mar 16	64.0	1.2	Portugal	ZXDT	Apr 16	12.0	0.0	-0.8
Romania	A494	Oct-Dec 15	61.4	0.6	Romania	A48Z	Apr 16	6.4	0.0	-0.4
Slovak Republic	A4AK	Oct-Dec 15	63.5	1.8	Slovak Republic	A4AV	Apr 16	10.2	-0.1	-1.5
Slovenia	A4AL	Oct-Dec 15	65.2	1.2	Slovenia	A4AW	Apr 16	7.8	-0.3	-1.6
Spain	YXSZ	Jan-Mar 16	58.5	2.1	Spain	ZXDM	Apr 16	20.1	-0.2	-2.6
Sweden	YXTA	Oct-Dec 15	75.6	1.1	Sweden <sup>5</sup>	ZXDV	Apr 16	6.7	-0.5	-1.1
United Kingdom (*)	ANZ6	Jan-Mar 16	73.1	0.7	United Kingdom (*)	ZXDW	Feb 16	4.9	-0.1	-0.6
<b>Total EU<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>A496</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 15</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>Total EU<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>A493</b>	<b>Apr 16</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
Eurozone <sup>4</sup>	YXTC	Oct-Dec 15	64.8	0.7	Eurozone <sup>4</sup>	ZXDH	Apr 16	10.2	0.0	-0.8
<b>Employment rates published by the OECD (seasonally adjusted)</b>					<b>Unemployment rates as published by national statistical offices (seasonally adjusted)</b>					
Canada	A48O	Jan-Mar 16	72.5	0.0	Canada	ZXDZ	May 16	6.9	-0.2	0.1
Japan	A48P	Jan-Mar 16	74.0	0.9	Japan	ZXDY	Apr 16	3.2	0.0	-0.2
United States	A48Q	Jan-Mar 16	69.3	0.8	United States	ZXDX	May 16	4.7	-0.3	-0.8

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

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

- All employment rates shown in this table are for those aged from 15 to 64 except for the rate for the United States published by OECD which are for those aged from 16 to 64.
- The employment rates for the EU are published by EUROSTAT and are not seasonally adjusted. EUROSTAT do not publish seasonally adjusted (SA) employment rates but SA rates for some EU countries are published by OECD. These OECD employment rates are available at data table A10.
- Unemployment rates published by EUROSTAT for most EU countries (but not for the UK), are calculated by extrapolating from the most recent LFS data using monthly registered unemployment data. A standard population basis (15-74) is used by EUROSTAT except for Spain, Italy and the UK (16-74). The unemployment rate for the US is based on those aged 16 and over, but the rates for Canada and Japan are for those aged 15 and over. All unemployment rates shown in this table are seasonally adjusted.
- The "Total EU" series consist of all 28 EU countries. The Eurozone figures consist of the following EU countries: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Spain.
- The EU unemployment rates are as published on the EUROSTAT database. For Sweden the rates on the database differ from those shown in the EUROSTAT News Release published on 31 May 2016. This is because the figures for Sweden on the database are seasonally adjusted estimates but the figures for Sweden shown in the News Release are the trend component.

## 20 Labour disputes

United Kingdom, not seasonally adjusted

		Working days lost (thousands) <sup>1,2</sup>	Working days lost in the Public Sector (thousands) <sup>1,2</sup>	Working days lost in the Private Sector (thousands) <sup>1,2</sup>	Number of stoppages <sup>3,4</sup>	Number of stoppages in the Public Sector <sup>3,4</sup>	Number of stoppages in the Private Sector <sup>3,4</sup>	Workers involved (thousands) <sup>1,3</sup>
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		BBFW	F8XZ	F8Y2	BLUU	F8Y3	F8Y4	BLUT
2014	Apr	11	9	2	9	3	6	7
2015	Apr	7	4	3	19	10	9	2
	May	12	10	2	17	9	8	2
	June	8	5	3	20	9	11	3
	July	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
	<b>Apr (p)</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>
Cumulative totals 12 months to:								
	Apr 15	704	632	72	159	79	80	624
	<b>Apr 16 (p)</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>69</b>

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

Source: ONS Labour Disputes Inquiry  
Labour disputes enquiries 01633 455400

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

# VACANCIES

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

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

		Number of employees					
		All Vacancies	1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
<b>Levels</b>							
Mar-May 2014		654	114	91	96	112	241
Mar-May 2015	(r)	732	122	109	96	134	271
Apr-Jun 2015		731	118	110	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	(r)	757	137	110	101	140	269
Jan-Mar 2016	(r)	756	131	109	103	141	272
Feb-Apr 2016	(r)	747	127	109	102	138	271
<b>Mar-May 2016</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>271</b>
Change on quarter	*	-9	-11	0	3	-2	2
Change %	*	-1.1	-8.1	-0.2	3.3	-1.3	0.6
Change on year		17	3	1	8	5	0
Change %		2.3	2.7	0.7	8.0	3.7	0.0

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

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

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies <sup>1</sup>	Unemployment <sup>2</sup>	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
<b>Levels</b>			
Feb-Apr 2014	641	2,164	3.4
Feb-Apr 2015	732	1,818	2.5
May-Jul 2015	739	1,822	2.5
Aug-Oct 2015	739	1,718	2.3
Nov-Jan 2016	763	1,691	2.2
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>747 (r)</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Change on quarter	-16	-20	0.0
Change %	-2.1	-1.2	
Change on year	15	-148	-0.2
Change %	2.0	-8.1	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

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

# VACANCIES

## 22 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All vacancies <sup>1</sup>	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply <sup>2</sup>	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication
	B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>										
Mar-May 2014	654	2	47	4	2	19	119	23	70	32
Mar-May 2015	732	1	46	4	3 (r)	24	134	34	79	38
Apr-Jun 2015	731	1	49	4	3	25	131	33	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 (r)	757	1	48	4	3	21	145	32	81	41
Jan-Mar 2016 (r)	756	1	47	4	3	21	145	32	84	42
Feb-Apr 2016 (r)	747	1	45	4	3	21	145	32	84	42
<b>Mar-May 2016 (p)</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>43</b>
Change on quarter *	-9	0	-2	0	0	0	-2	2	5	2
Change % *	-1.1	-14.3	-3.8	7.7	-9.4	-1.4	-1.3	6.3	6.2	3.9
Change on year	17	0	0	0	0	-3	9	0	7	4
Change %	2.3	-40.0	-0.9	10.5	16.0	-13.5	7.0	0.9	8.4	11.2
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Mar-May 2014	2.3	3.2	1.9	3.5	1.1	1.5	2.6	1.8	3.4	2.8
Mar-May 2015	2.6	1.6	1.9	3.4	1.3	1.9	2.9	2.7	3.9	3.3
Apr-Jun 2015	2.6	1.6	2.0	3.4	1.4	1.9	2.9	2.6	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 (r)	2.7	1.1	2.0	3.5	1.7	1.7	3.2	2.5	4.0	3.6
Jan-Mar 2016	2.6	1.1	2.0	3.6	1.4	1.6	3.2	2.5 (r)	4.1	3.6
Feb-Apr 2016	2.6	1.1	1.9	3.7	1.5 (r)	1.6	3.2	2.5	4.1	3.7
<b>Mar-May 2016 (p)</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Change on quarter *	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Change on year	0.1	-0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities <sup>2</sup>	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	Total services
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>										
Mar-May 2014	37	11	59	47	11	50	90	14	18	580
Mar-May 2015	36	10	66	51	11	52	112	16	16 (r)	654
Apr-Jun 2015	33	11	68	51	11	51	112	16	16	650
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 (r)	31	10	64	50	11	52	128	17	20	680
Jan-Mar 2016 (r)	31	10	65	48	11	51	125	18	20	680
Feb-Apr 2016 (r)	30	9	67	47	10	50	121	17	20	673
<b>Mar-May 2016 (p)</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>674</b>
Change on quarter *	-1	1	2	-3	-1	-3	-9	1	1	-6
Change % *	-3.6	11.5	2.3	-6.0	-6.5	-5.2	-6.8	4.2	2.5	-0.9
Change on year	-6	1	-1	-4	-1	-2	7	2	4	20
Change %	-17.5	8.1	-0.8	-7.7	-9.8	-4.5	6.2	11.5	23.2	3.0
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Mar-May 2014	3.5	2.3	2.6	1.9	0.8	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.9	2.4
Mar-May 2015	3.4	2.1	2.9	2.0	0.8	2.0	2.9	2.2	2.7	2.7
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 (r)	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	2.0	3.2	2.6	3.3	2.8
Feb-Apr 2016 (r)	2.8	2.0	2.9	1.9	0.8	1.9	3.1	2.5	3.3	2.8
<b>Mar-May 2016 (p)</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Change on quarter *	-0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Change on year	-0.6	0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	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 rates<sup>1</sup>

United Kingdom, (seasonally adjusted)

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s) <sup>2</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Level (000s) <sup>2</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Level (000s) <sup>2</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
Feb-Apr 2014	120	4.7	72	5.6	48	3.8
Feb-Apr 2015	110	4.2	68	5.1	43	3.3
May-Jul 2015	107	4.1	67	5.0	40	3.1
Aug-Oct 2015	105	4.0	59	4.4	46	3.5
Nov-Jan 2016	111	4.2	67	5.0	44	3.3
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Change on quarter	-9	-0.4	-4	-0.3	-5	-0.4
Change %	-8.3		-5.8		-12.2	
Change on year	-8	-0.4	-4	-0.4	-4	-0.4
Change %	-7.6		-6.2		-9.8	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. The redundancy rate is the ratio of the redundancy level for the given quarter to the seasonally adjusted number of employees in the previous quarter, multiplied by 1,000.

2. The redundancies levels as derived directly from the Labour Force Survey do not currently display seasonality. For this reason series BEAO is currently identical to the not seasonally adjusted series BEYV shown at Table 24.

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

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

SIC 2007 sections	Total redundancies <sup>2</sup>	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage, accommodation & food service activities, information & communication	Financial & insurance and real estate activities	Prof. scientific & technical activities, admin & support service activities	Public Administration etc., education, human health and social work activities <sup>3</sup>	Total services <sup>4</sup>
		C	F	G	H,I,J	K,L	M,N	O-Q	G-T
<b>People</b>	<b>BEYV</b>	<b>JWV6</b>	<b>JWV7</b>	<b>JWV8</b>	<b>JWV9</b>	<b>JWW2</b>	<b>JWW3</b>	<b>JWW4</b>	<b>JWW5</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2016</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>61</b>
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](mailto:labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk)

1. The estimates in this table are for calendar quarters only whereas the estimates at Table 23 are for rolling three-monthly time periods.

2. The total series includes those people who did not state their industry. The series also includes SIC 2007 categories A (Agriculture, forestry and fishing), B (Mining and quarrying), D (Electricity, gas, etc.) and E (Water supply, sewerage, etc.). These sectors are not shown separately in this table as the sample size is too small to provide reliable estimates. See footnote 2 at Table 23.

3. Includes both public and private sectors.

4. Other Services are not shown separately in this table as the sample size is too small to provide reliable estimates.

# REGIONAL SUMMARY

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

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

### Headline estimates for February to April 2016

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	1,293	76.1	1,198	70.5	94	7.3	395	23.9
North West	3,547	76.7	3,372	72.8	175	4.9	1,047	23.3
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,678	77.0	2,521	72.3	158	5.9	776	23.0
East Midlands	2,377	78.4	2,270	74.8	106	4.5	631	21.6
West Midlands	2,807	75.9	2,648	71.5	159	5.7	858	24.1
East	3,155	80.8	3,038	77.7	117	3.7	718	19.2
London	4,759	78.0	4,479	73.3	280	5.9	1,298	22.0
South East	4,693	81.3	4,512	78.1	181	3.9	1,032	18.7
South West	2,812	80.7	2,695	77.2	116	4.1	640	19.3
<b>England</b>	<b>28,120</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>26,734</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7,398</b>	<b>21.4</b>
Wales	1,512	75.7	1,439	71.9	73	4.8	463	24.3
Scotland	2,740	77.8	2,580	73.2	160	5.8	759	22.2
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>32,372</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>30,753</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>8,620</b>	<b>21.7</b>
Northern Ireland	892	74.0	841	69.6	51	5.8	304	26.0
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>33,264</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>31,594</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>8,924</b>	<b>21.8</b>

### Change on quarter (change since the 3 months to January 2016)<sup>4</sup>

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	-12	-0.4	-5	0.0	-7	-0.5	7	0.4
North West	-6	-0.4	-4	-0.3	-2	0.0	18	0.4
Yorkshire and The Humber	2	0.3	8	0.4	-6	-0.2	-9	-0.3
East Midlands	11	0.4	11	0.4	0	0.0	-11	-0.4
West Midlands	29	0.5	22	0.4	7	0.2	-19	-0.5
East	-13	-0.1	-16	-0.2	3	0.1	5	0.1
London	52	0.4	61	0.5	-8	-0.2	-19	-0.4
South East	26	0.3	24	0.2	2	0.0	-14	-0.3
South West	7	0.5	-2	0.2	8	0.3	-15	-0.5
<b>England</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-57</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Wales	-7	0.0	-2	0.3	-5	-0.3	0	0.0
Scotland	-59	-1.6	-48	-1.2	-11	-0.3	54	1.6
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Northern Ireland	6	0.5	8	0.7	-2	-0.2	-6	-0.5
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>0.0</b>

### Change on year (change since February to April 2015)

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	17	1.3	19	1.4	-2	-0.2	-21	-1.3
North West	23	0.6	50	1.2	-27	-0.8	-25	-0.6
Yorkshire and The Humber	6	0.1	32	0.8	-26	-1.0	-3	-0.1
East Midlands	13	0.0	21	0.4	-8	-0.4	2	0.0
West Midlands	24	0.0	43	0.7	-19	-0.7	1	0.0
East	22	0.3	40	0.8	-18	-0.6	-5	-0.3
London	145	1.2	154	1.4	-9	-0.4	-54	-1.2
South East	58	1.1	67	1.2	-10	-0.3	-53	-1.1
South West	22	-0.1	24	0.0	-1	-0.1	7	0.1
<b>England</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-119</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-149</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Wales	19	0.5	42	1.6	-22	-1.5	-10	-0.5
Scotland	-52	-1.4	-48	-1.3	-4	0.0	48	1.4
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-145</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-111</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Northern Ireland	16	1.2	18	1.5	-2	-0.4	-14	-1.2
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-148</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-124</b>	<b>-0.4</b>

Relationship between columns: 1=3+5

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

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.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# REGIONAL SUMMARY

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

	Employer Surveys <sup>1</sup>	Jobcentre Plus administrative system <sup>1</sup>					
	Workforce jobs <sup>2</sup> (Mar 2016)	Claimant Count <sup>3</sup> (May 2016)					
	Total	Total		Men		Women	
	Level	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>
North East	1,193	48.3	4.0	32.3	5.1	16.0	2.7
North West	3,597	106.6	2.8	65.3	3.3	41.3	2.3
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,718	71.7	2.7	46.5	3.3	25.2	2.0
East Midlands	2,348	44.1	1.9	28.3	2.3	15.7	1.5
West Midlands	2,818	78.5	2.7	49.8	3.2	28.6	2.2
East	3,130	45.5	1.5	28.0	1.7	17.5	1.2
London	5,687	103.2	1.8	59.5	1.9	43.8	1.6
South East	4,780	57.4	1.2	36.1	1.4	21.4	1.0
South West	2,942	37.9	1.3	24.3	1.6	13.5	1.0
<b>England</b>	<b>29,213</b>	<b>593.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>370.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>223.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Wales	1,456	42.1	2.9	27.1	3.5	15.0	2.1
Scotland	2,711	73.6	2.6	50.4	3.4	23.3	1.7
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>33,380</b>	<b>708.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>447.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>261.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Northern Ireland	864	37.2	4.2	25.7	5.4	11.5	2.7
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>34,256</b>	<b>746.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>473.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>272.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>

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

	Employer Surveys <sup>1</sup>	Jobcentre Plus administrative system <sup>1</sup>					
	Workforce jobs <sup>2</sup> (Change on Dec 2015)	Claimant Count <sup>3</sup> (Change on April 2016)					
	Total	Total		Men		Women	
	Level	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>
North East	9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
North West	20	-1.3	0.0	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.0
Yorkshire and The Humber	35	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0
East Midlands	-11	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Midlands	2	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0
East	36	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0
London	55	-1.1	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.5	0.0
South East	50	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0
South West	-21	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0
<b>England</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Wales	-12	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Scotland	10	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Northern Ireland	15	-0.6	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

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

1. Workforce Jobs are tabulated by region of workplace. Claimant Count is tabulated by region of claimant's residence.

2. HM Forces stationed abroad are included in the UK jobs estimates but not in the regional jobs estimates.

3. Count of claimants of unemployment related benefits (experimental statistics).

4. Denominator = Claimant Count + Workforce Jobs.