

UK Labour Market, April 2015



Coverage: **UK**

Date: **17 April 2015**

Geographical Area: **UK**

Theme: **Labour Market**

Main points for the 3 months ending February 2015

- Comparing the estimates for the 3 months ending February 2015 with those for September to November 2014, employment continued to rise and unemployment continued to fall. These changes maintain the general direction of movement since late 2011/early 2012.
- There were 31.05 million people in work, 248,000 more than for September to November 2014 and 557,000 more than for a year earlier.
- The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 in work (the employment rate) was 73.4%, the highest since comparable records began in 1971.
- There were 1.84 million unemployed people, 76,000 fewer than for September to November 2014 and 416,000 fewer than for a year earlier.
- The proportion of the economically active population who were unemployed (the unemployment rate) was 5.6%, lower than for September to November 2014 (5.8%) and for a year earlier (6.9%). The economically active population is those in work plus those seeking and available to work.
- There were 8.99 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were out of work and not seeking or available to work (known as economically inactive), 104,000 fewer than for September to November 2014 but 11,000 more than for a year earlier.
- The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive (the inactivity rate) was 22.1%, lower than for September to November 2014 (22.4%) but unchanged compared with a year earlier.
- Comparing the 3 months ending February 2015 with a year earlier, pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 1.7% including bonuses and by 1.8% excluding bonuses.

(i) Summary of latest Labour Market Statistics

Table A shows the latest estimates, for the 3 months ending February 2015, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity and shows how these estimates compare with the previous quarter (September to November 2014) and the previous year (the 3 months ending February 2014). Comparing the 3 months ending February 2015 with September to November 2014 provides the most robust short-term comparison. See **Making comparisons with earlier data** at Section (ii).

Table A: Summary of latest labour market statistics for the 3 months to February 2015, seasonally adjusted

	Number (thousands)	Change on Sep to Nov 2014	Change on Dec to Feb 2014	Headline Rate (%)	Change on Sep to Nov 2014	Change on Dec to Feb 2014
Employed	31,049	248	557			
Aged 16 to 64	29,872	204	482	73.4	0.5	1.0
Aged 65+	1,176	44	75			
Unemployed	1,838	-76	-416	5.6	-0.3	-1.3
Aged 16 to 64	1,819	-76	-404			
Aged 65+	19	0	-13			
Inactive	18,943	-88	195			
Aged 16 to 64	8,990	-104	11	22.1	-0.3	0.0
Aged 65+	9,953	16	184			

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

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

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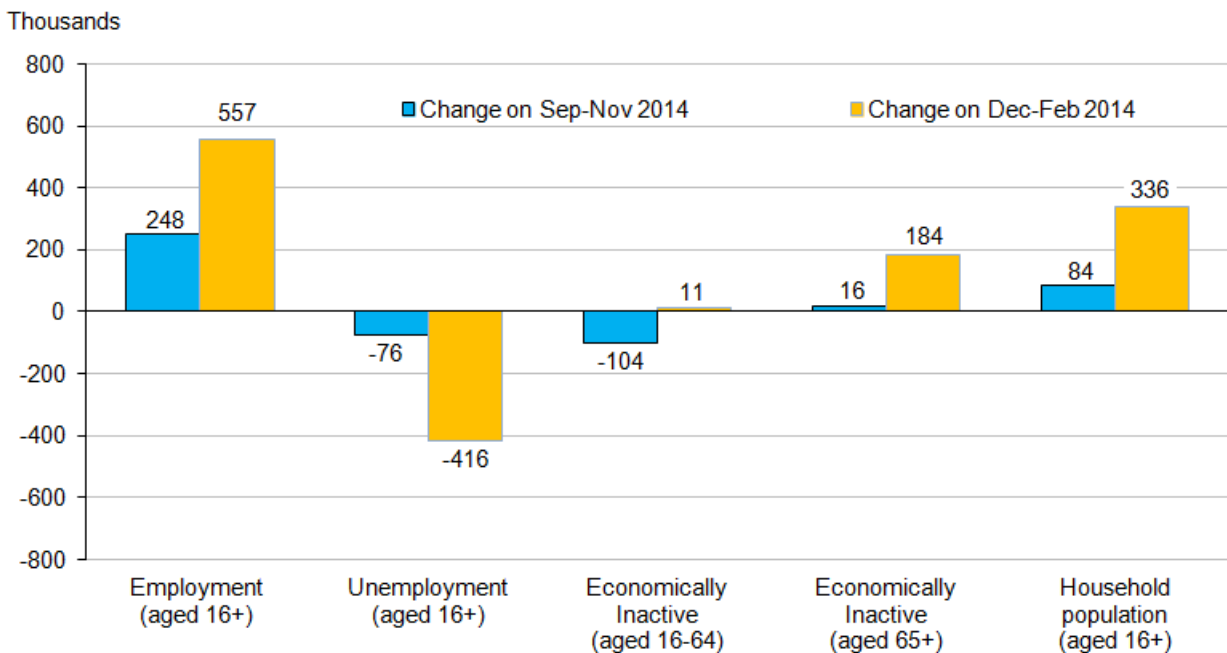
Comparing the 3 months ending February 2015 with September to November 2014, the number of:

- people in employment increased by 248,000 (to 31.05 million)
- unemployed people fell by 76,000 (to 1.84 million)
- people aged from 16 to 64 who were out of work but not seeking or available to work (economically inactive) fell by 104,000 (to 8.99 million)

Comparing the 3 months ending February 2015 with a year earlier, the number of:

- people in employment increased by 557,000
- unemployed people fell by 416,000
- people aged from 16 to 64 who were out of work but not seeking or available to work (economically inactive) increased by 11,000

Chart A: Changes in the number of people in the labour market, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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(ii) Understanding and working with Labour Market Statistics

Where to find explanatory information

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

[Interpreting Labour Market statistics](#), available on our website, is designed to help users interpret labour market statistics and highlight some common misunderstandings.

A more detailed [Guide to Labour Market Statistics](#), which expands on “Interpreting Labour Market Statistics” is also available.

A [Glossary](#) which gives an explanation of terms used within Labour Market Statistics, is available on our website.

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 four weeks and are able to start work within the next two 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 four weeks or who are unable to start work within the next two 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.

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 the 3 months ending February 2015 with the estimates for September to November 2014, which were first published on 21 January 2015. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for the 3 months to January 2015. This is because the December and January data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of November 2014 and February 2015. The LFS is sampled such that it is representative of the UK population over a three 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. Surveys gather information from a sample rather than from the whole population. The sample is designed carefully 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 a margin of error which can have an impact on how changes in the numbers should be interpreted, especially in the short-term.

Changes in the numbers reported in this Statistical Bulletin (and especially the rates) between three month periods are usually not greater than the margin of error. In practice, this means that small, short-term movements in reported rates (for example within +/- 0.3 percentage points) should be treated as indicative, and considered alongside medium and long-term patterns in the series and corresponding movements in administrative sources, where available, to give a fuller picture.

Further information is available in the **Accuracy of the Statistics: Estimating and Reporting Uncertainty** section of this Statistical Bulletin.

Seasonal adjustment

All estimates discussed in this Statistical Bulletin are seasonally adjusted except where otherwise stated. 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.

(iii) Detailed Commentary

This section of the Statistical Bulletin consists of the following parts.

People in Work

1. Employment
2. Public and Private Sector Employment
3. Employment by Nationality and Country of Birth
4. Actual Hours Worked
5. Workforce Jobs
6. Average Weekly Earnings
7. Labour Disputes

People not in Work

8. Unemployment
9. Claimant Count
10. Comparison between Unemployment and the Claimant Count
11. Economic Inactivity

Other Labour Market Statistics

12. Young People in the Labour Market
13. Redundancies
14. Vacancies
15. Key Out of Work Benefits

1. Employment

What is employment ?

[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.

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

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

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 [data tables A02 \(1.45 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EMP01 \(1.37 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

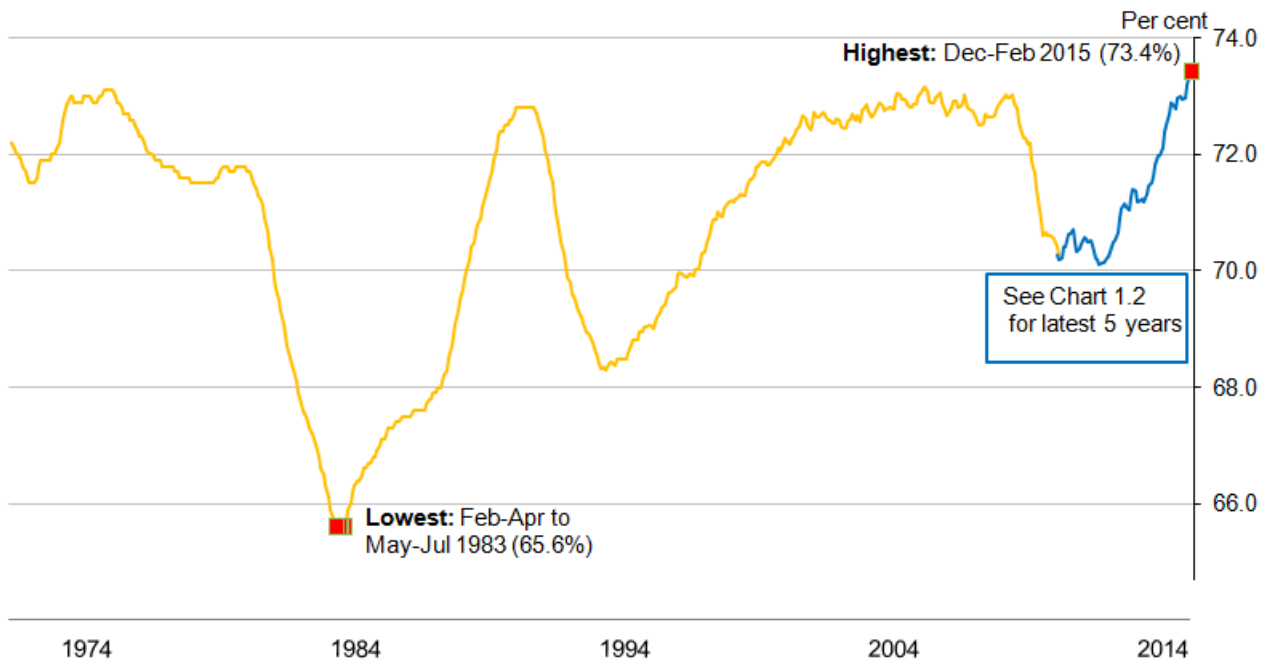
Where to find more information about employment

An article looking at [self-employed workers in the UK](#) was published on 20 August 2014.

Commentary

The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 in work is known as the employment rate. Chart 1.1 shows the employment rate for people aged from 16 to 64 since comparable records began in 1971. The chart shows that 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, the 3 months ending February 2015, it reached a record high of 73.4%.

Chart 1.1: Employment rate (aged 16 to 64) from 1971, seasonally adjusted

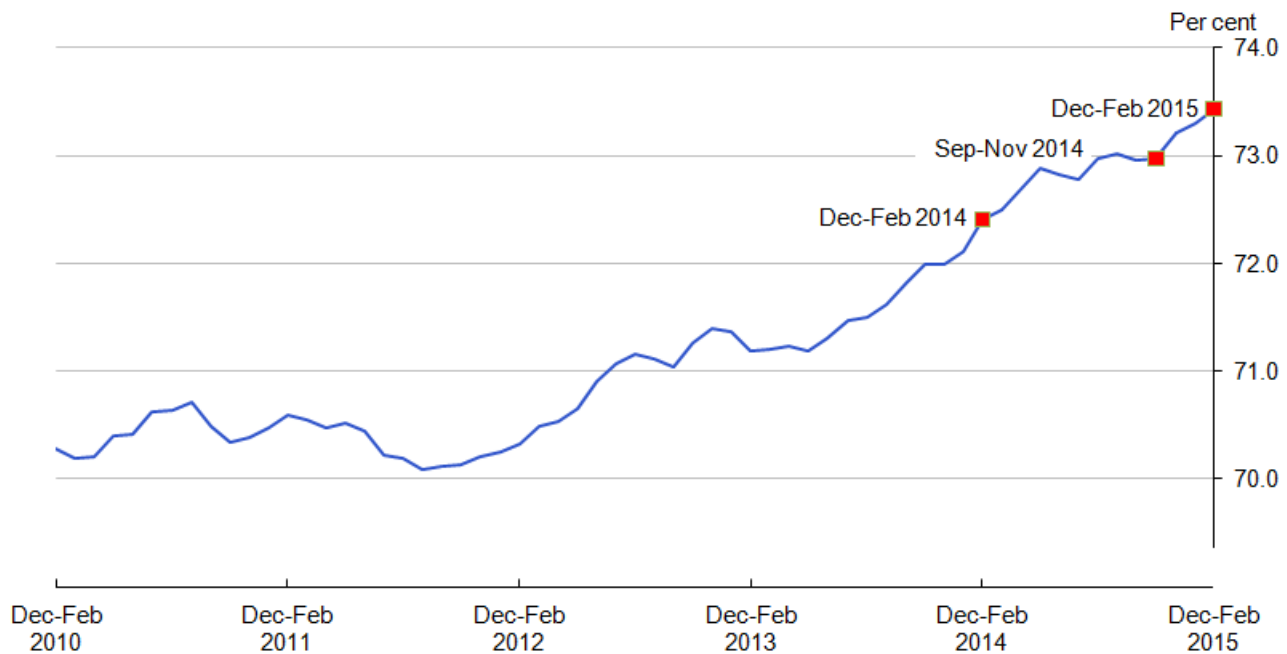


Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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(59 Kb)

Chart 1.2 looks in more detail at the employment rate for the last five years.

Chart 1.2: Employment rate (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted

Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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73.4% of people aged from 16 to 64 were in work for the 3 months ending February 2015. This was:

- higher than for September to November 2014 (73.0%)
- higher than for a year earlier (72.4%)
- higher than the pre-downturn peak recorded for early 2008 (73.0%)
- the highest employment rate since comparable records began in 1971

Looking at employment rates by sex, for the 3 months ending February 2015:

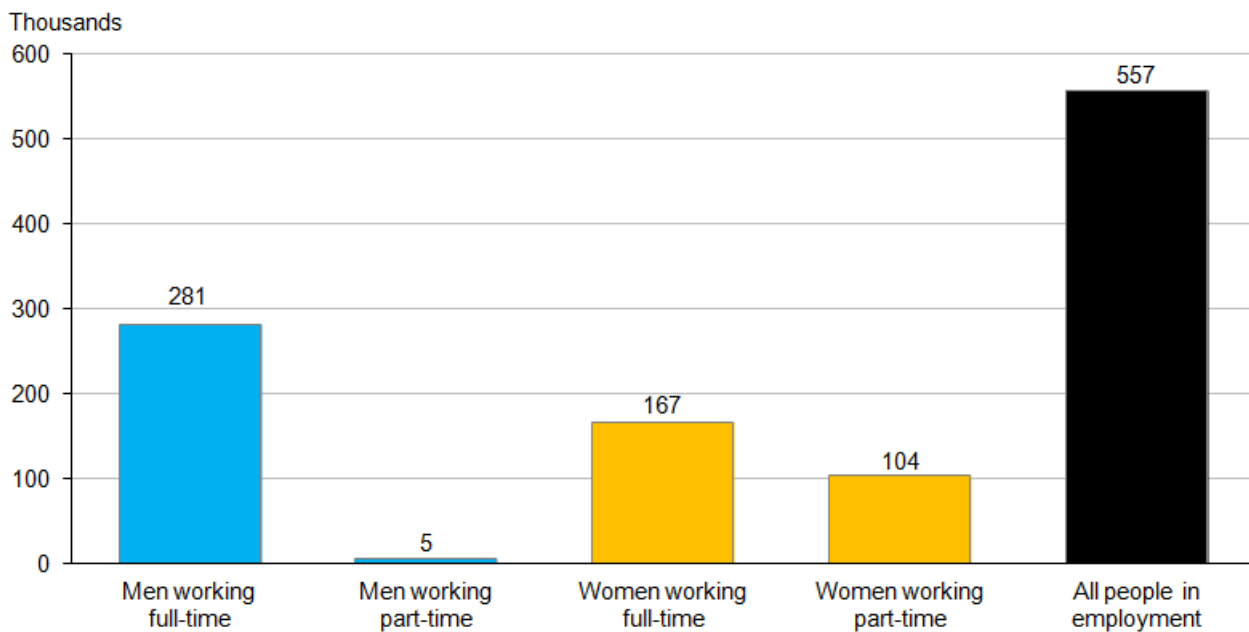
- 78.3% of men and 68.6% of women aged from 16 to 64 were in work
- these employment rates for men and women were higher than those for September to November 2014 and for a year earlier
- the employment rate for men (78.3%) was lower than before the economic downturn of 2008 to 2009, when it peaked at 79.1% in late 2007/early 2008
- the employment rate for women (68.6%) was the highest since comparable records began in 1971, partly due to ongoing changes to the state pension age for women resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65

For the 3 months ending February 2015, there were 31.05 million people in work, 248,000 more than for September to November 2014 and 557,000 more than for a year earlier.

Comparing the estimates for full-time and part-time employment by sex for the 3 months ending February 2015 with those for a year earlier, the number of:

- men working full-time increased by 281,000 to reach 14.36 million
- men working part-time was little changed at 2.19 million
- women working full-time increased by 167,000 to reach 8.33 million
- women working part-time increased by 104,000 to reach 6.17 million

Chart 1.3: Changes in people in employment between the three months ending February 2014 and the three months ending February 2015, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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Comparing the estimates for type of employment for the 3 months ending February 2015 with those for a year earlier, the number of:

- employees increased by 583,000 to reach 26.30 million
- self-employed people was little changed at 4.52 million
- unpaid family workers was little changed at 114,000 (see Note 2 for an explanation of the coverage of this series)
- people on government supported training and employment programmes fell by 22,000 to reach 110,000 (see Note 3 for an explanation of the coverage of this series)

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.

2. Public and Private Sector Employment (first published on 18 March 2015)

What is public and private sector employment ?

[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.

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 [data tables EMP02 \(47 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EMP03 \(40.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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

Commentary

There were 5.40 million people employed in the public sector for December 2014. This was 6,000 fewer than for September 2014 and the lowest figure since comparable records began in 1999.

There were 25.54 million people employed in the private sector for December 2014, 149,000 more than for September 2014.

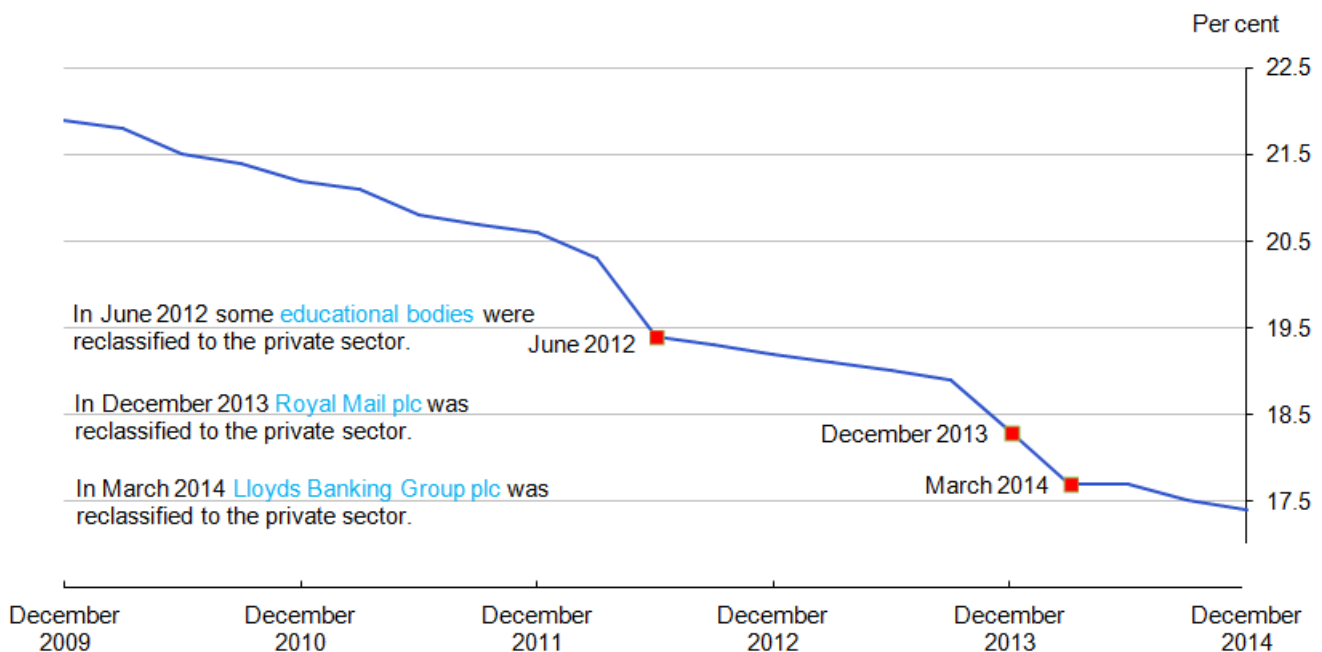
Between December 2013 and December 2014, the number of people employed in the public sector fell by 140,000 and the number of people employed in the private sector increased by 757,000. These annual movements in public and private sector employment were partly due to the reclassification of Lloyds Banking Group plc which moved from the public sector to the private sector in March 2014. Excluding the effects of this reclassification, public sector employment fell by 42,000

and private sector employment increased by 659,000 between December 2013 and December 2014.

For December 2014, 82.6% of people in employment worked in the private sector and the remaining 17.4% worked in the public sector.

Chart 2.1 shows public sector employment as a percentage of all people in employment for the last five years.

Chart 2.1: Public sector employment as a percentage of total employment, seasonally adjusted



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

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The number of people employed in the public sector has been generally falling since March 2010. Quarterly estimates of public and private sector employment are available back to 1999. Comparisons of public and private sector employment over time are complicated by a number of changes to the composition of these sectors over this period with several large employers moving between the public and private sectors. ONS therefore publishes 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 [data table EMP02 \(47 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

3. Employment by Nationality and Country of Birth, not seasonally adjusted (first published on 18 February 2015)

What is employment by nationality and country of birth ?

The estimates of employment by both nationality and country of birth relate to the number of people in employment rather than the number of jobs. Changes in the series therefore show net changes in the number of people in employment, not the proportion of new jobs that have been filled by UK and non-UK workers. These estimates should not be used as a proxy for flows of foreign migrants into the UK.

The estimates are not seasonally adjusted and it is therefore best practice to compare the estimates for October to December 2014 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for July to September 2014.

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 [data table EMP06 \(183.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Commentary

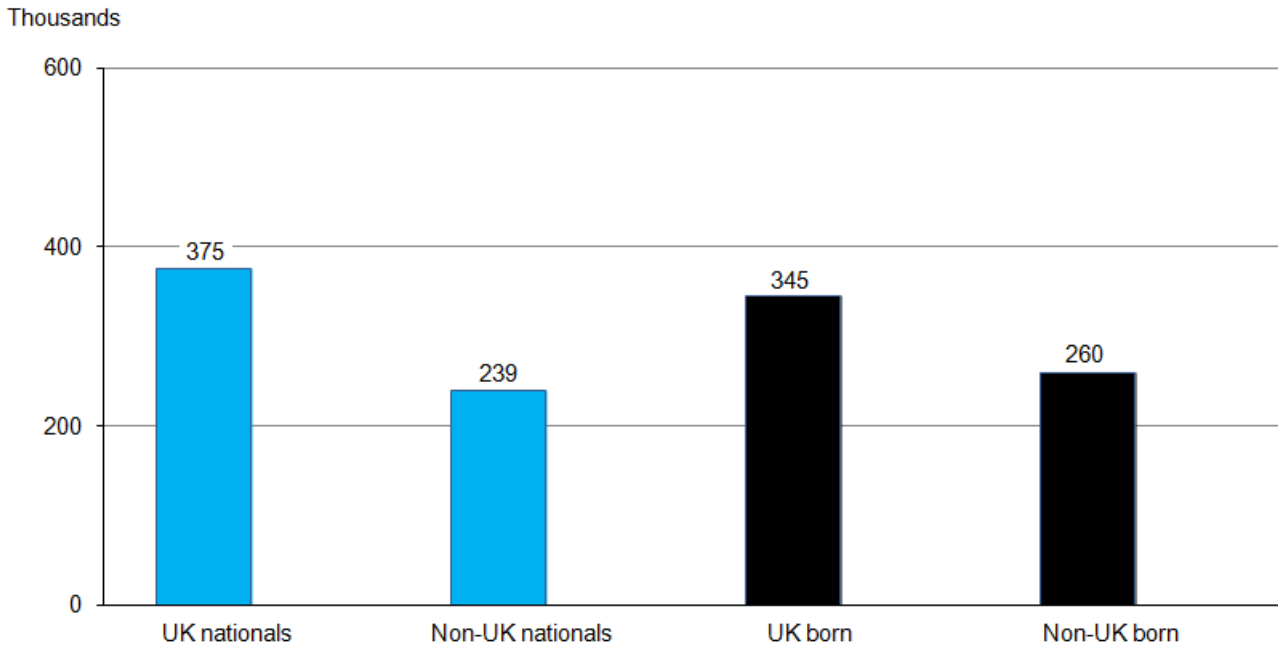
Looking at the estimates by nationality, between October to December 2013 and October to December 2014, the number of:

- UK nationals working in the UK increased by 375,000 to reach 28.00 million, and
- non-UK nationals working in the UK increased by 239,000 to reach 2.96 million.

For October to December 2014, there were 4.78 million people born abroad working in the UK, but the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK was much lower at 2.96 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 October to December 2013 and October to December 2014, the number of:

- UK born people working in the UK increased by 345,000 to reach 26.16 million, and
- non-UK born people working in the UK increased by 260,000 to reach 4.78 million.

Chart 3.1: Employment by nationality and country of birth, changes between October to December 2013 and October to December 2014, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Between October to December 2013 and October to December 2014, the total number of people in employment increased by 611,000.
2. Changes in the UK and non-UK estimates may not sum exactly to changes in the total number of people in employment because some people do not state their country of birth or nationality in their Labour Force Survey interviews.

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Estimates of employment by nationality and country of birth are available back to 1997. Between January to March 1997 and October to December 2014, the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK increased from 928,000 (3.5% of all people working in the UK) to 2.96 million (9.6% of all people working in the UK). This increase in the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK since 1997 reflects the admission of several new member states to the European Union.

4. Actual Hours Worked

What is actual hours worked ?

[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.

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 [data tables HOUR01 \(485.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [HOUR02 \(1.69 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

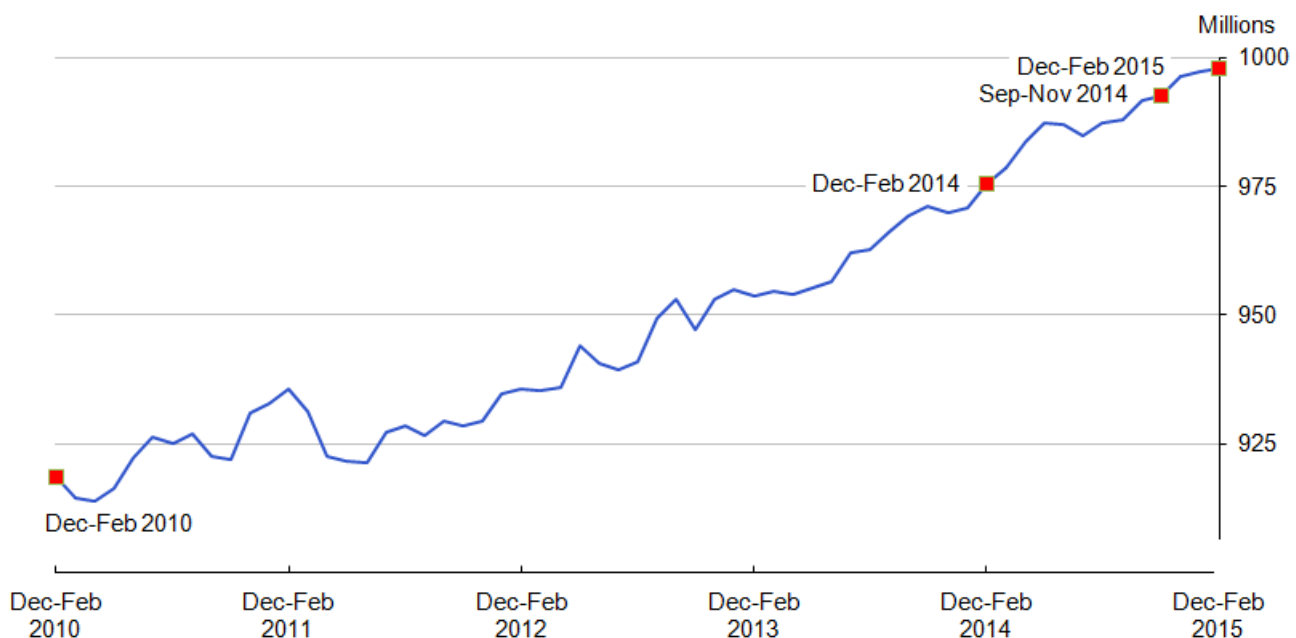
Commentary

Total hours worked per week were 997.9 million for the 3 months ending February 2015. This was:

- 5.3 million (0.5%) more than for September to November 2014
- 22.4 million (2.3%) more than for a year earlier
- 79.3 million (8.6%) more than five years previously

Chart 4.1 shows total hours worked for the last five years.

Chart 4.1: Total hours worked per week, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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For the 3 months ending February 2015:

- people working full-time worked, on average, 37.5 hours per week in their main job, virtually unchanged compared with a year earlier
- people working part-time worked, on average, 16.2 hours per week in their main job, 0.3 hours higher than for a year earlier

5. Workforce Jobs (first published on 18 March 2015)

What is Workforce Jobs ?

[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 in an article published on our website.

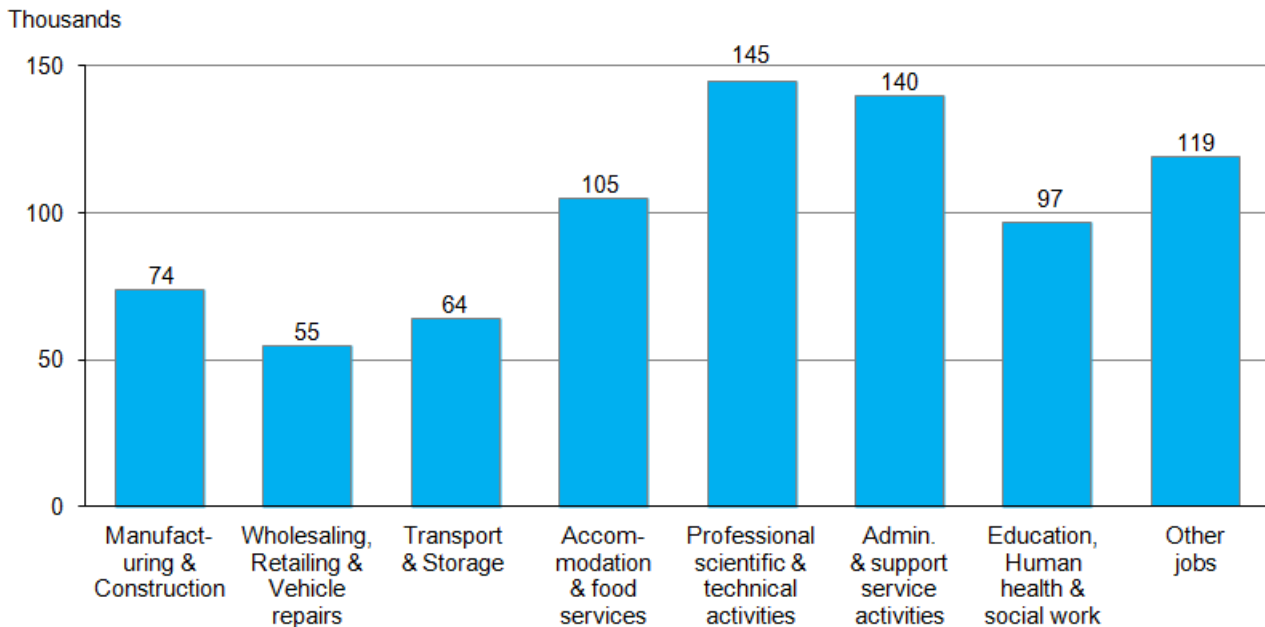
Where to find data about workforce jobs

Jobs estimates are available at Tables 5 and 6 of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data tables JOBS01 \(55.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [JOBS02 \(325 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Commentary

For December 2014 there were 33.52 million workforce jobs, 87,000 more than for September 2014 and 800,000 more than for a year earlier. Chart 5.1 shows changes in the number of jobs by industrial sector between December 2013 and December 2014.

Chart 5.1: Workforce jobs changes between December 2013 and December 2014, seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

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Since comparable records began in 1978, the number of jobs in the manufacturing and mining and quarrying sectors has declined, but jobs in the service sectors have increased substantially. Between June 1978 and December 2014:

- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the manufacturing and mining and quarrying sectors fell from 26.4% to 8.0%
- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the services sector increased from 63.2% to 83.4%.

While comparable estimates for workforce jobs by industry begin in 1978, [some information back to 1841, based on Census data](#), are available in a report published by ONS in June 2013.

6. Average Weekly Earnings

What is Average Weekly Earnings ?

[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). 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 Earnings** at the end of this section.

Where to find data on Average Weekly Earnings

Average Weekly Earnings estimates are available at Tables 15, 16 and 17 of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data tables EARN01 \(609 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), [EARN02 \(536.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EARN03 \(607 Kb Excel sheet\)](#). While comparable records for Average Weekly Earnings start in 2000, modelled estimates back to 1963 (which do not have National Statistics status) are available at [data table EARN02 \(536.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Where to find more information about Earnings

An article looking at [bonus payments](#) was published on 29 August 2014.

An article looking at [UK wages over the last four decades](#) was published on 3 July 2014.

The [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings \(ASHE\)](#), published on 19 November 2014, provides more detailed data.

Commentary

For February 2015:

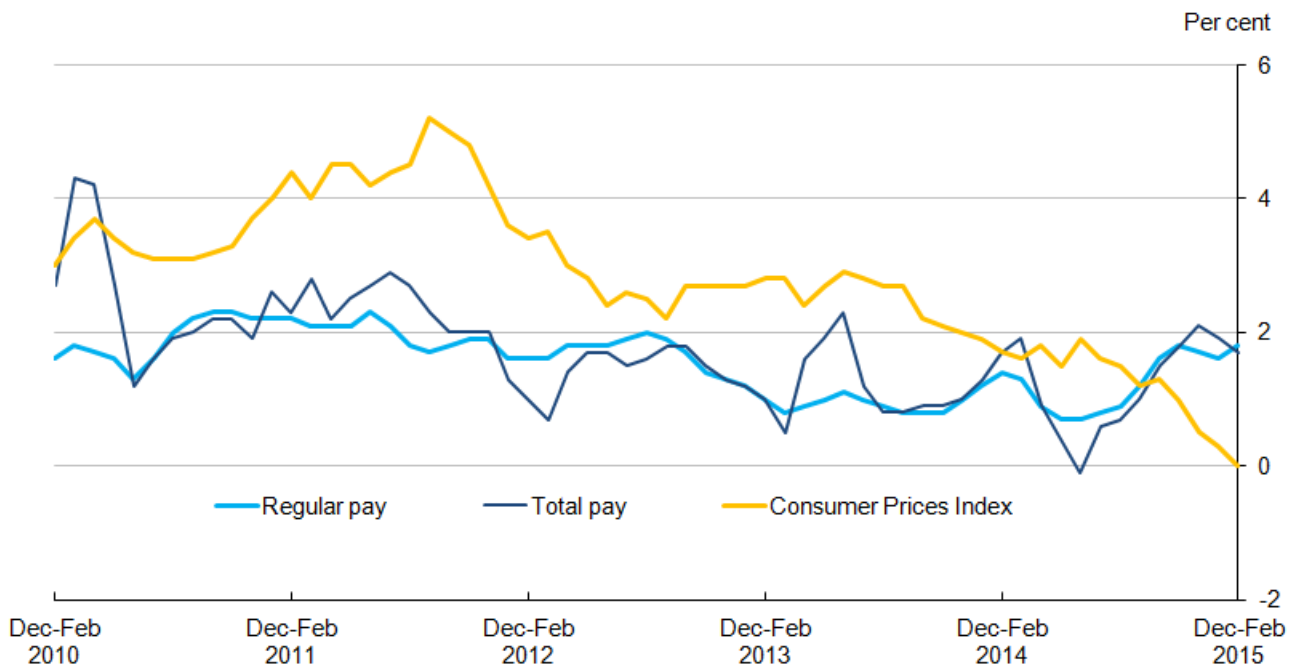
- average regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £459 per week before tax and other deductions from pay
- average total pay (including bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £485 per week before tax and other deductions from pay

Between the 3 months ending February 2014 and the 3 months ending February 2015:

- regular pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 1.8%, higher than the growth rate between the three months to January 2014 and the three months to January 2015 (1.6%)
- total pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 1.7%, lower than the growth rate between the three months to January 2014 and the three months to January 2015 (1.9%)

The Consumer Prices Index (CPI) was unchanged in the year to February 2015, that is, a 12-month growth rate of 0.0%.

Chart 6.1 compares the annual growth rates for both regular and total pay with consumer price inflation.

Chart 6.1: Average earnings and consumer prices annual growth rates

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. This chart shows monthly estimates for the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) from February 2010 to February 2015 and three month average estimates for Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) from the 3 months to February 2010 to the 3 months to February 2015.
2. The CPI series is for the United Kingdom and is compiled from prices data based on a large and representative selection of individual goods and services. The AWE series are for Great Britain and are sourced from the Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey
3. The AWE series are seasonally adjusted. The CPI series is not seasonally adjusted.

Download chart

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Since comparable records began in 2000, average total pay for employees in Great Britain has increased from £311 a week in January 2000 to £485 a week in February 2015; an increase of 55.6%. Between January 2000 and February 2015, the Consumer Prices Index increased by 38.3%.

Notes for Average Weekly Earnings

1. The estimates are in current prices; this means that they are not adjusted for price inflation. 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, fewer low paid jobs in the economy would have an upward 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. ONS estimates that, if the April 2014 reclassification had not occurred, the public sector single month growth rates from April 2014 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.

7. Labour Disputes (not seasonally adjusted)

What is labour disputes?

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

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 [data table LABD01 \(114 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Commentary

In February 2015, there were 24,000 working days lost from 11 stoppages. For the 12 months ending February 2015, there were 794,000 working days lost from 151 stoppages.

Since records began in December 1931:

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

Working days lost are at historically low levels when looking at the longer run time series back to the 1930s, available at [data table LABD01 \(114 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Chart 7.1 shows cumulative 12 month totals for working days lost for the last five years.

Chart 7.1: Working days lost cumulative 12 months totals, not seasonally adjusted

Source: Labour Disputes Statistics - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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8. Unemployment

What is unemployment ?

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

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

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 [data table UNEM01 \(2.22 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

International comparisons of unemployment rates are available at Table 19 of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data table A10 \(272 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

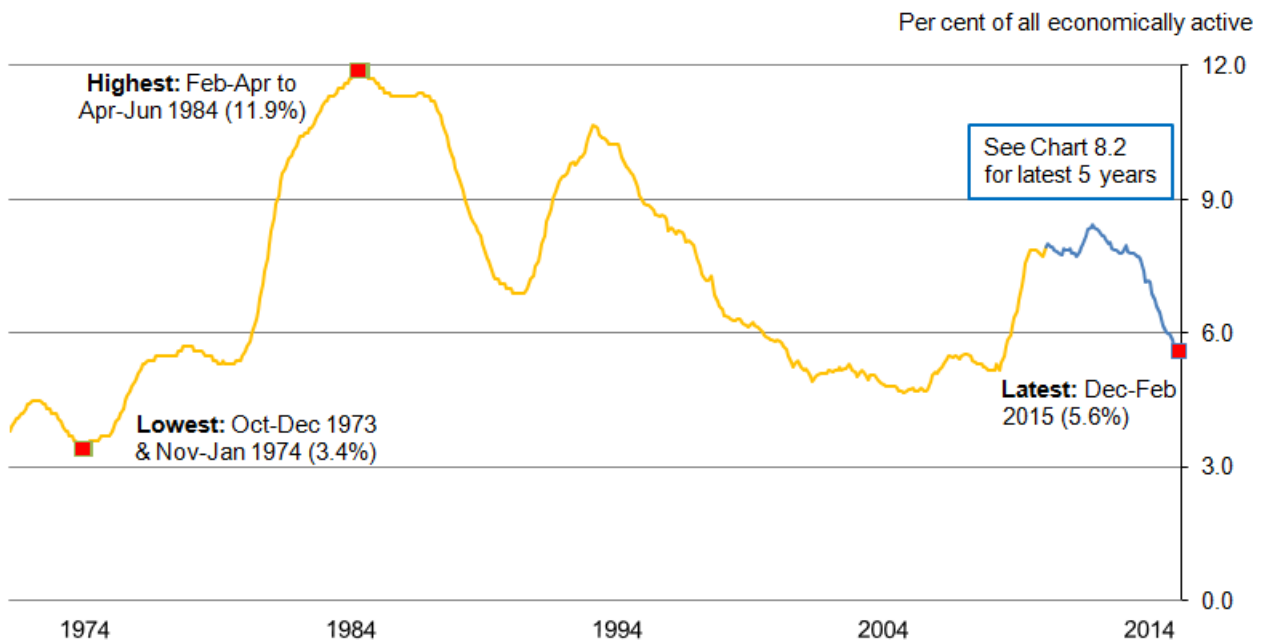
European Union (EU) unemployment rates were published in a [Eurostat News Release](#) on 31 March 2015.

Commentary

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 unemployment rates published by ONS are broadly comparable with those published by other countries.

Chart 8.1 shows the unemployment rate for people aged 16 and over since comparable records began in 1971. The chart shows that the lowest unemployment rate was 3.4% in late 1973/early 1974 and the highest rate, of 11.9%, was recorded in 1984 during the downturn of the early 1980s. The unemployment rate for the latest time period, the 3 months ending February 2015, was 5.6%.

Chart 8.1: Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over) from 1971, seasonally adjusted

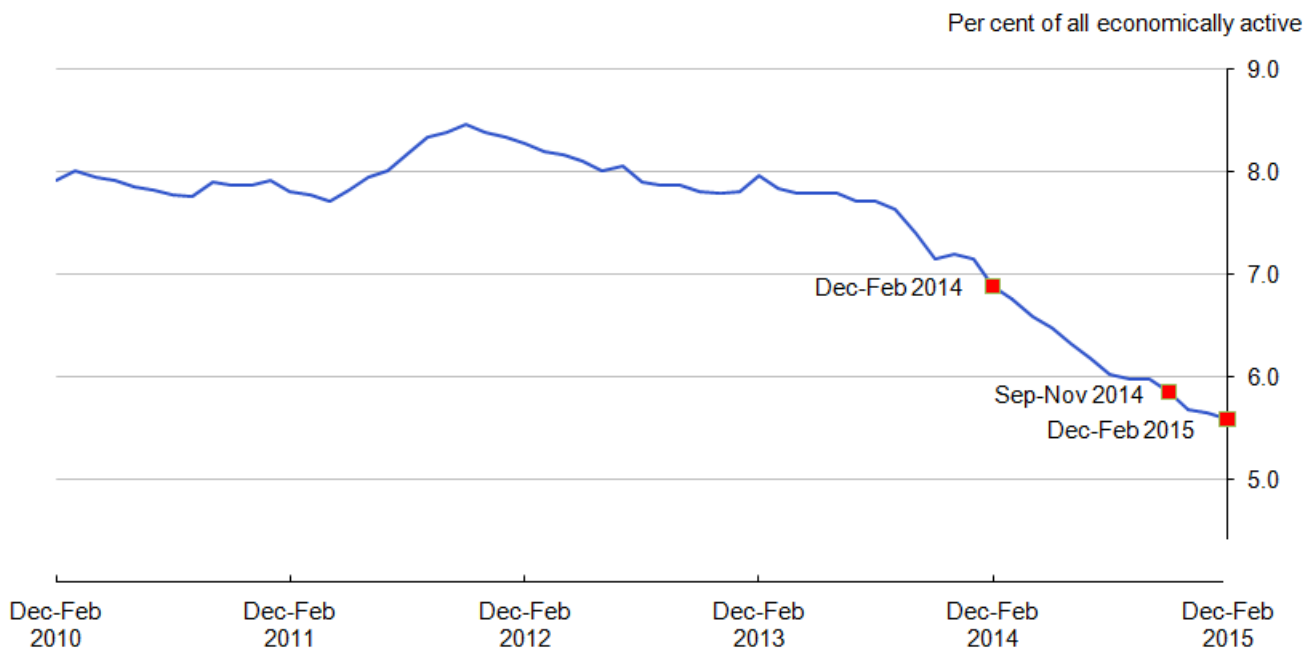


Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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Chart 8.2 looks in more detail at the unemployment rate for the last five years.

Chart 8.2: Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over), seasonally adjusted

Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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As shown in Charts 8.1 and 8.2, the unemployment rate for those aged 16 and over for the 3 months ending February 2015 was 5.6%. This was:

- down from 5.8% for September to November 2014
- down from 6.9% for a year earlier
- higher than the pre-downturn trough of 5.2% for late 2007/early 2008

For the 3 months ending February 2015, there were 1.84 million unemployed people. This was 76,000 fewer than for September to November 2014 and 416,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

Looking at unemployment for men and women for the 3 months ending February 2015, there were:

- 1.01 million unemployed men, 56,000 fewer than for September to November 2014 and 248,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 825,000 unemployed women, 20,000 fewer than for September to November 2014 and 168,000 fewer than for a year earlier

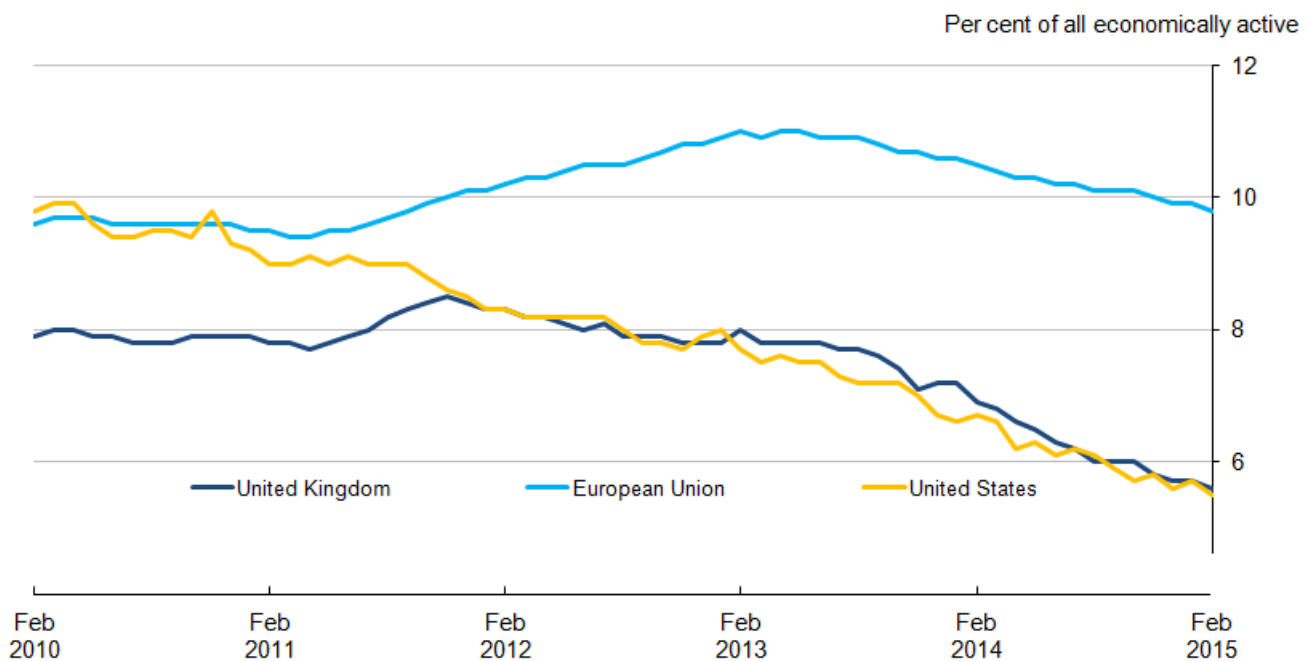
Looking at unemployment by how long people have been out of work and seeking work, for the 3 months ending February 2015, there were:

- 931,000 people who had been unemployed for up to 6 months, 141,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 284,000 people who had been unemployed for between 6 and 12 months, 87,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 623,000 people who had been unemployed for over 12 months, 188,000 fewer than for a year earlier

Looking at international comparisons, the unemployment rate for the European Union (EU) was 9.8% of the economically active population for February 2015. Within the EU, the highest unemployment rates were for Greece (26.0% for December 2014) and Spain (23.2% for February 2015) and the lowest were for Germany (4.8% for February 2015) and Austria (5.3% for February 2015). The unemployment rate for the United States was 5.5% for both February and March 2015.

Chart 8.3 shows the unemployment rates for the UK, the EU and the United States (US) for the last five years. The chart shows that the unemployment rate for the UK has been substantially lower than that for the whole of the EU. The unemployment rate for the US has moved in a downward direction since early 2010 and the UK unemployment rate has been generally falling since early 2012. Since early 2013 the unemployment rate for the US has generally been slightly lower than the rate for the UK.

Chart 8.3: Unemployment rates for the United Kingdom, European Union and United States, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. The unemployment rates for the UK and the United States are for those aged 16 and over. The unemployment rate for the EU is for those aged from 15 to 74.
2. This chart shows monthly estimates for the EU and for the United States from February 2010 to February 2015 and three month average estimates for the UK from the 3 months to February 2010 to the 3 months to February 2015.

Download chart

XLS [XLS format](#)
(30.5 Kb)

9. Claimant Count

Introduction

The [Claimant Count](#) measures the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed.

Since July 2014, ONS has published two measures of the Claimant Count; the headline Claimant Count (which is a National Statistic) and a new experimental measure which, unlike the headline measure, includes some claimants of Universal Credit (UC).

Where to find data about the Claimant Count

Claimant Count estimates are available at Tables 10, 10(1) and 11 of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data tables CLA01 \(396.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), [CLA02 \(543 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [CLA03 \(71 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 [data table CLA01 \(396.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

What is the headline Claimant Count ?

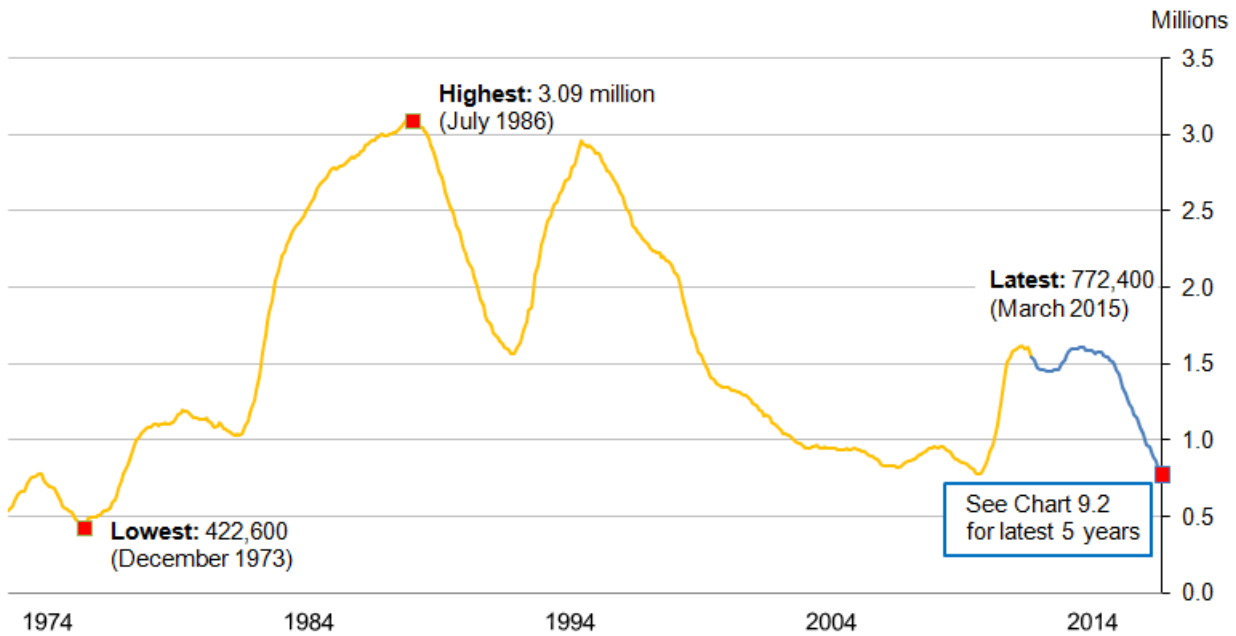
Since October 1996 it has been a count of the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). Between January 1971 (when comparable estimates start) and September 1996 it is an estimate of the number of people who would have claimed JSA if it had existed at that time.

It includes people who claim JSA 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 (Headline Claimant Count)

Chart 9.1 shows the headline Claimant Count since comparable records began in 1971. The chart 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, March 2015, there were 772,400 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA).

Chart 9.1: Headline Claimant Count from January 1971, seasonally adjusted

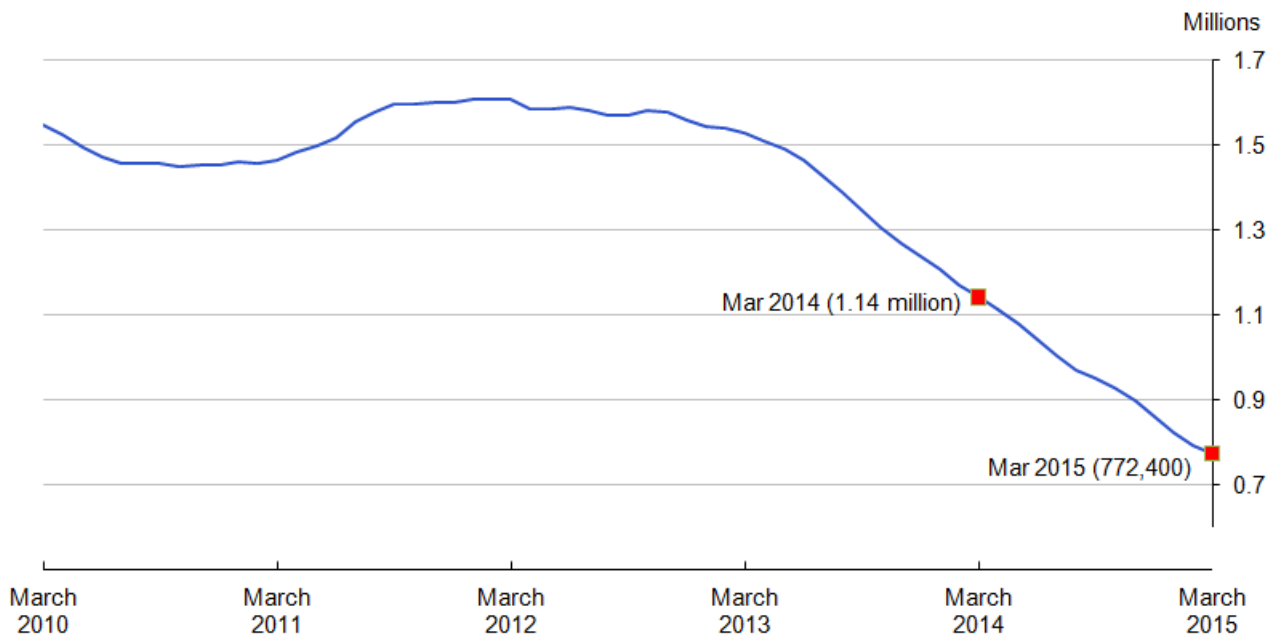


Source: Office for National Statistics, Department for Work and Pensions

Download chart

[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)
(61 Kb)

Looking in more detail at the most recent five years, Chart 9.2 shows the headline Claimant Count, which excludes claimants of Universal Credit, from March 2010 to March 2015.

Chart 9.2: Headline Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted

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

Download chart

[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)

(31.5 Kb)

For March 2015 there were 772,400 people claiming JSA. The number of JSA claimants has fallen for 29 consecutive months and it is:

- down 20,700 from February 2015
- down 369,400 from a year earlier
- 6,000 lower than the pre-downturn trough of 778,400 for February 2008

What is the experimental adjusted Claimant Count ?

The experimental adjusted Claimant Count differs from the headline Claimant Count because, as well as JSA claimants, it also includes some claimants of Universal Credit (UC) from May 2013 (the first month in which the Claimant Count is affected by UC).

- Between May 2013 and October 2013, the UC estimates included in the adjusted Claimant Count include **all claimants of UC** including those who were in work.
- From November 2013 they include all **out of work** UC claimants but include some claimants who are not required to look for work (who should ideally be excluded from the Claimant Count).

See Background Notes to this Statistical Bulletin for further details.

Commentary (Experimental adjusted Claimant Count)

The experimental adjusted Claimant Count shows that, for March 2015, there were 802,500 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This was:

- down 16,100 from February 2015
- down 343,000 from a year earlier
- 24,100 higher than the pre-downturn trough of 778,400 for February 2008

10. 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 four weeks and are available to start work in the next two weeks, or;
- out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start it in the next two weeks.

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

The [Claimant Count](#) measures the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed. As explained at Section 9 of this Statistical Bulletin, since July 2014 ONS has published two measures of the Claimant Count; the headline Claimant Count (which is a National Statistic) and a new experimental measure. In this section of the Bulletin, quarterly movements in unemployment are compared with quarterly movements in the headline Claimant Count.

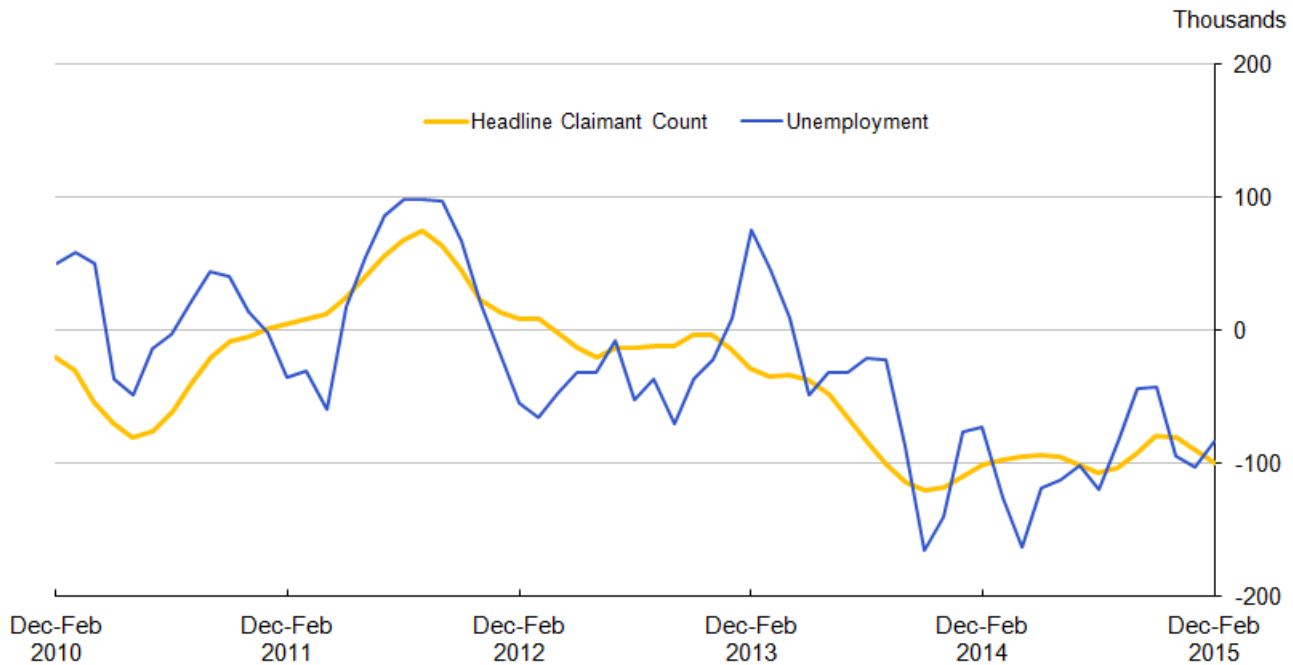
Since October 1996, the headline Claimant Count has been a count of the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). Some JSA claimants will not be classified as unemployed. For example, people in employment working fewer than 16 hours a week can be eligible to claim JSA depending on their income.

Chart 10.1 and the associated spreadsheet compare quarterly movements in unemployment and the headline Claimant Count for the same three month average time periods. The unemployment estimates shown in this comparison exclude unemployed people in the 16 to 17 and 65 and over age groups as well as unemployed people aged from 18 to 24 in full-time education. This provides a more meaningful comparison with the headline Claimant Count than total unemployment because people in these population groups are not usually eligible to claim JSA.

When three month average estimates for the headline 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 September to November 2014 and the 3 months ending February 2015:

- unemployment fell by 84,000
- the headline Claimant Count fell by 100,000

Chart 10.1: Quarterly changes in Unemployment and the headline Claimant Count (aged 18 to 64), seasonally adjusted



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 the associated spreadsheet, 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).

Download chart

[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)
(225.5 Kb)

11. Economic Inactivity

What is economic inactivity ?

[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 four weeks and/or they are unable to start work within the next two weeks.

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

Where to find data on economic inactivity

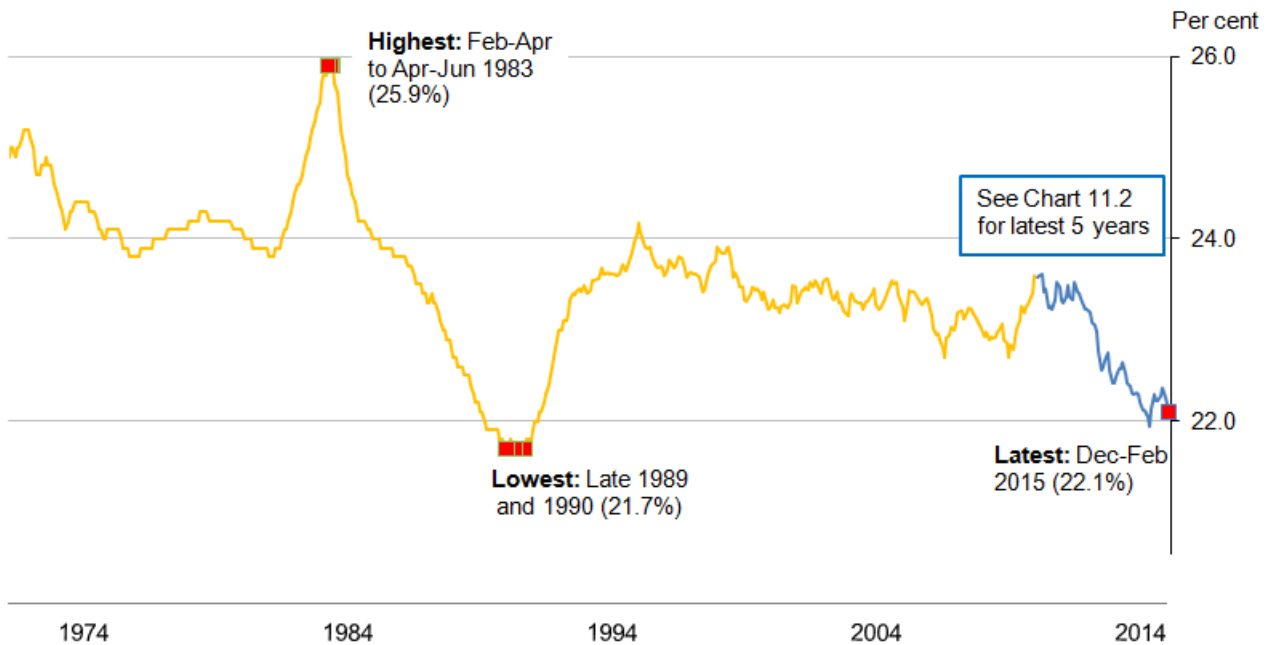
Economic inactivity estimates are available at Tables 1 and 13 of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data tables A02 \(1.45 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) and [INAC01 \(2.7 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

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. Chart 11.1 shows the economic inactivity rate for people aged from 16 to 64 since comparable records began in 1971.

Chart 11.1 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 continued its downward path.

Chart 11.1: Economic Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64) from 1971, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

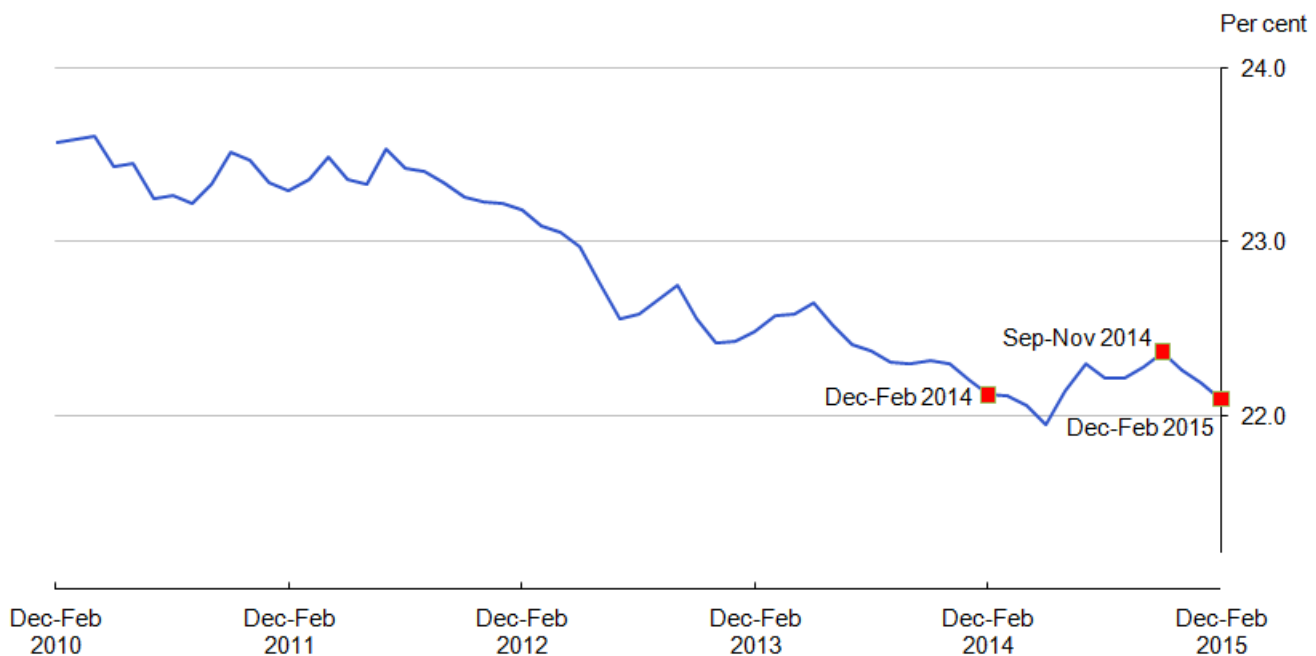
Download chart

[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)
(58.5 Kb)

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.

Chart 11.2 looks in more detail at the economic inactivity rate for the last five years.

Chart 11.2: Economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)

(32.5 Kb)

As shown in Charts 11.1 and 11.2, the economic inactivity rate for those aged from 16 to 64 for the 3 months ending February 2015 was 22.1%. This was down from 22.4% for September to November 2014 but unchanged compared with a year earlier.

For the 3 months ending February 2015, there were 8.99 million people aged from 16 to 64 not in work and neither seeking nor available to work (known as economically inactive), 104,000 fewer than for September to November 2014 but 11,000 more than for a year earlier.

Looking in more detail at the 8.99 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive for the 3 months ending February 2015, the two 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 2.33 million people who were not looking for work because they were studying, 33,000 fewer than for September to November 2014 but 27,000 more than for a year earlier
- there were 2.27 million people (of which 2.04 million were women) who were not looking for work because they were looking after the family or home, 49,000 fewer than for September to November 2014 and 22,000 fewer than for a year earlier

The third and fourth largest categories were long-term sick (around 22% of the total) and retired (around 14% of the total):

- there were 2.01 million people who were not looking for work due to long-term sickness, 24,000 fewer than for September to November 2014 but 13,000 more than for a year earlier
- there were 1.29 million people who were not looking for work because they had retired, little changed compared with September to November 2014 but 35,000 fewer than for a year earlier, partly due to ongoing changes to the state pension age for women resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65

A more detailed breakdown of economic inactivity by reason is available at Table 13 of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data table INAC01 \(2.7 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

12. Young People in the Labour Market

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 [data table A06 \(2.55 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 October to December 2014 were published on 26 February 2015.

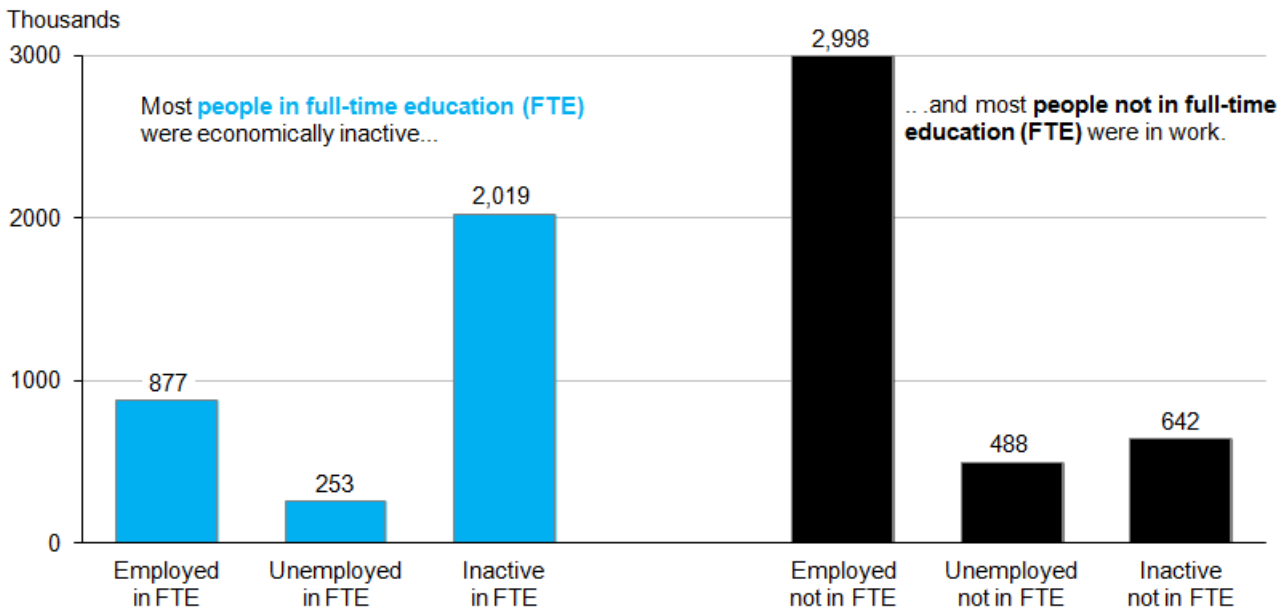
Commentary

For the 3 months ending February 2015, for people aged from 16 to 24, there were:

- 3.87 million people in work (including 877,000 full-time students with part-time jobs)
- 742,000 unemployed people (including 253,000 full-time students looking for part-time work)
- 2.66 million economically inactive people, most of whom (2.02 million) were full-time students

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.

Chart 12.1: Young people (aged 16 to 24) in the labour market for the three months ending February 2015, 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.

Download chart

[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)

(30 Kb)

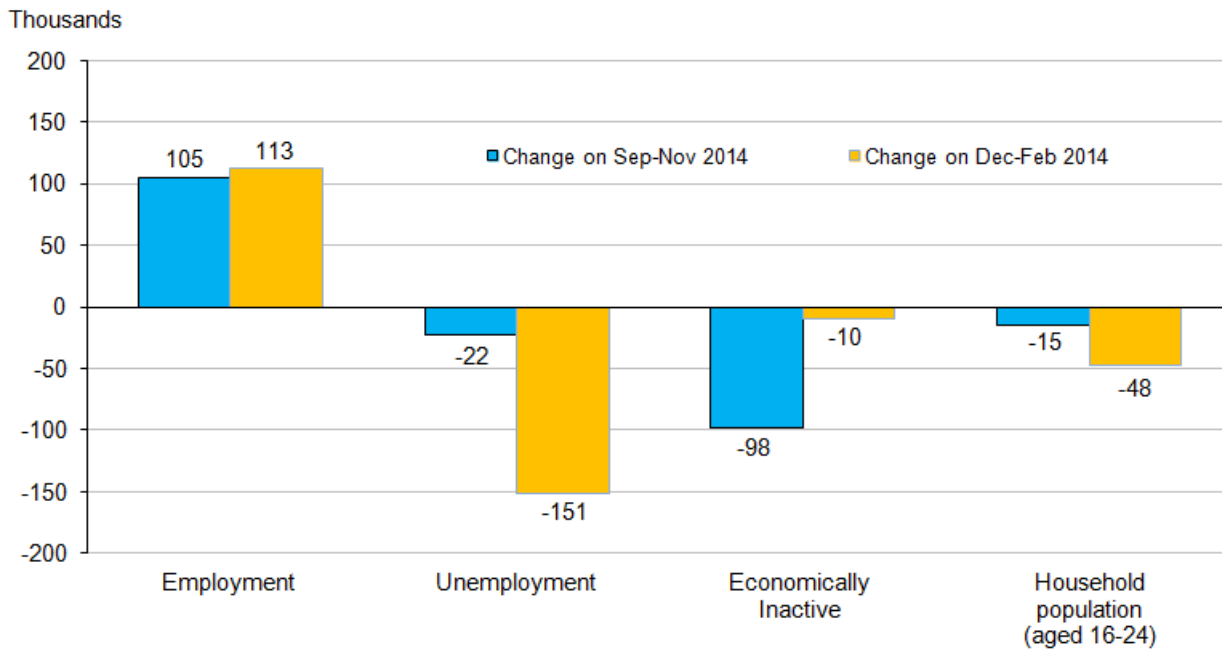
Comparing the 3 months ending February 2015 with September to November 2014, the number of people aged from 16 to 24:

- in employment increased by 105,000
- who were unemployed fell by 22,000
- who were economically inactive fell by 98,000

Comparing the 3 months ending February 2015 with a year earlier, the number of people aged from 16 to 24:

- in employment increased by 113,000
- who were unemployed fell by 151,000
- who were economically inactive fell by 10,000

Chart 12.2: Changes in the number of young people (aged 16 to 24) in the labour market, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)

(24 Kb)

For the 3 months ending February 2015, the unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds was 16.1%. This was:

- lower than for September to November 2014 (16.9%)
- lower than for a year earlier (19.2%)
- higher than the pre-downturn trough of 13.8% for the 3 months ending February 2008

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

Comparisons of youth unemployment rates over time are complicated by the fact that, since comparable records began in 1992, the proportion of people aged from 16 to 24 in full-time education has increased substantially from 26.2% for March to May 1992 to 43.3% for the three months ending February 2015. Unemployment rates are not the proportion of the total population who are unemployed. They are the proportion of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed. The long-term increase in the proportion of young people going into full-time education reduces the size of the economically active population and therefore increases the unemployment rate.

Looking at international comparisons, the youth unemployment rate (for those aged from 15 to 24) for the European Union (EU) was 21.1% for February 2015. Within the EU, the highest youth unemployment rates were for Spain (50.7% for February 2015) and for Greece (51.2% for December 2014). The lowest youth unemployment rates were for Germany (7.2% for February 2015) and for Austria (9.0% for February 2015). These EU youth unemployment rates were published in a [Eurostat News Release](#) on 31 March 2015.

13. Redundancies

What are redundancies ?

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

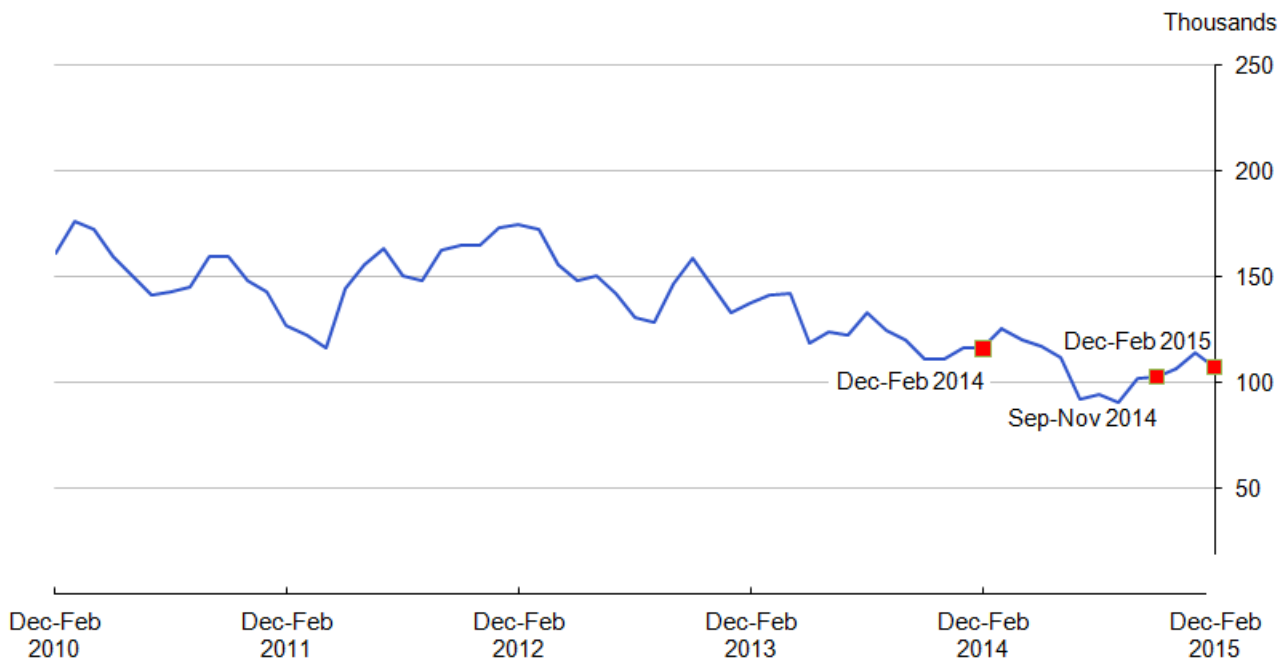
Where to find data on redundancies

Redundancies estimates are available at Tables 23 and 24 of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data tables RED01 \(199.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [RED02 \(2.34 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

Commentary

For the 3 months ending February 2015, 107,000 people had become redundant in the 3 months before the Labour Force Survey interviews. This was little changed compared with September to November 2014 and with a year earlier, but 204,000 fewer than the peak of 311,000 recorded for February to April 2009.

Chart 13.1 shows the number of people made redundant (including voluntary redundancies) for the last five years.

Chart 13.1: Redundancies, seasonally adjusted

Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)
(28 Kb)

14. Vacancies

What are vacancies ?

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

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 [data tables VACS01 \(69 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), [VACS02 \(148 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [VACS03 \(83 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

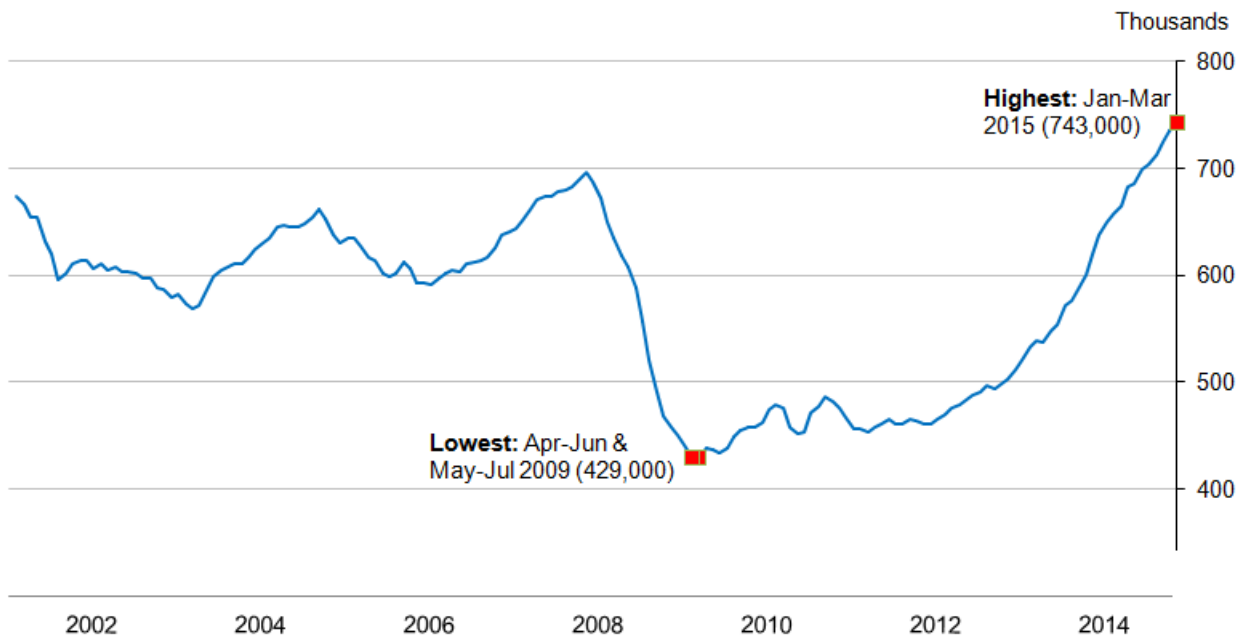
Commentary

There were 743,000 job vacancies for January to March 2015. This was:

- up 32,000 from October to December 2014
- up 124,000 from a year earlier
- the highest since comparable records began in 2001

Chart 14.1 shows the number of job vacancies since comparable records began in 2001.

Chart 14.1: Vacancies, seasonally adjusted



Source: Vacancy Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)

(34 Kb)

15. Key Out of Work Benefits, not seasonally adjusted (first published on 18 February 2015)

What are key out of work benefits ?

Key out of work benefits includes claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance 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 August 2014 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for May 2014.

Where to find data about key out of work benefits

Estimates of claimants of key out of work benefits are available at Table 25 of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data table BEN01 \(58.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Commentary

For August 2014 there were 4.01 million people claiming key out of work benefits. This was:

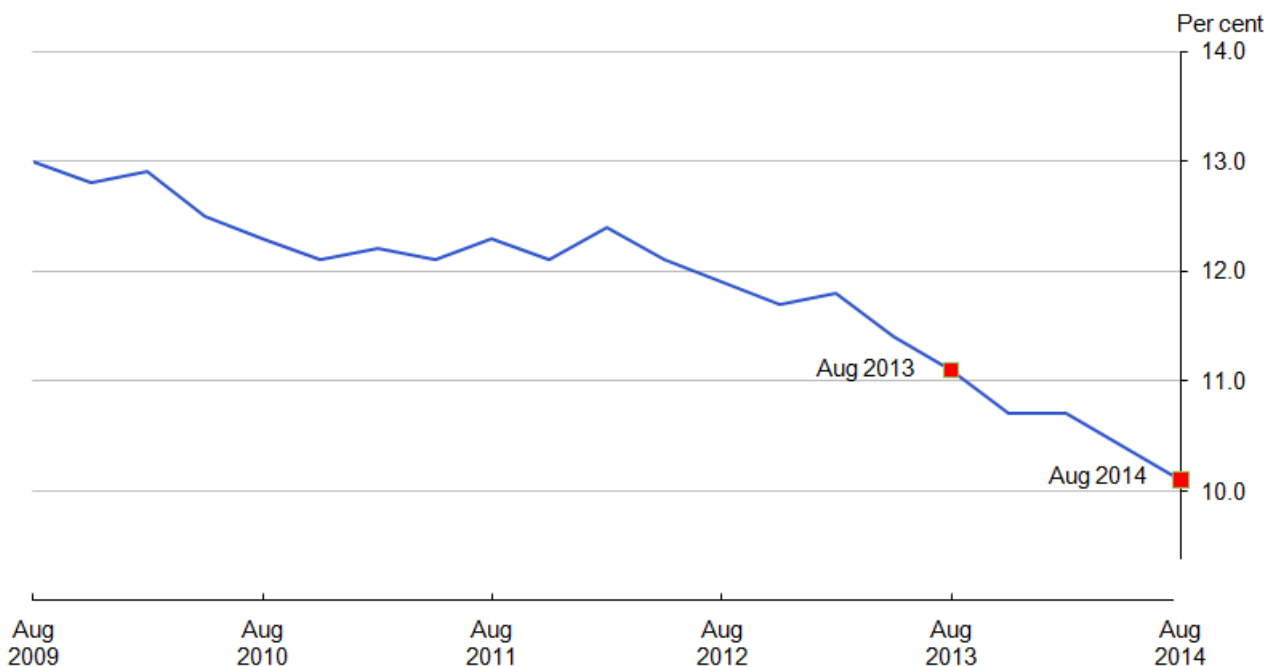
- 395,900 fewer than for August 2013, and
- 1.09 million fewer than the peak of 5.10 million recorded for February 2010.

For August 2014, 10.1% of the population aged from 16 to 64 were claiming key out of work benefits. This was:

- down from 11.1% for a year earlier, and
- the lowest since comparable records began in 1999.

Chart 15.1 shows, for the last five years, the proportion of the population aged from 16 to 64 claiming key out of work benefits.

Chart 15.1: Proportion of population (aged 16 to 64) claiming key out of work benefits, not seasonally adjusted



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

Download chart

[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)
(25.5 Kb)

(iv) Where to find more information about Labour Market Statistics

Other regularly published labour market releases

[Regional Labour Market statistics \(*\)](#)

[Public Sector Employment](#)

[Young People who were Not in Employment, Education or Training \(NEET\)](#)

[Labour Productivity](#)

[Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings \(ASHE\)](#)

[Business Register and Employment Survey \(BRES\)](#)

(*) Regional and local area statistics are available at [NOMIS®](#)

Recently published reports on labour market topics

[Workers aged 65 and over in the 2011 Census \(25 March 2015\)](#)

[Participation rates in the UK Labour Market \(19 March 2015\)](#)

[Contracts with no guaranteed hours \(25 February 2015\)](#)

[Families in the Labour Market \(9 December 2014\)](#)

[Underemployment and overemployment in the UK \(25 November 2014\)](#)

[Public and Private Sector Earnings \(19 November 2014\)](#)

[Working and workless households \(29 October 2014\)](#)

[Employment in tourism industries \(26 September 2014\)](#)

[Bonus payments in Great Britain \(29 August 2014\)](#)

[Self-employed workers in the UK \(20 August 2014\)](#)

[UK wages over the last four decades \(3 July 2014\)](#)

[Characteristics of home workers in the UK \(4 June 2014\)](#)

Historic articles published in Economic & Labour Market Review and Labour Market Trends

Articles about labour market statistics were published in Labour Market Trends (up until 2006) and in Economic and Labour Market Review (from 2007 to 2011). Editions of [Labour Market](#)

[Trends](#) are available on our website from July 2001 until December 2006 when the publication was discontinued. Editions of [Economic and Labour Market Review](#) are available on our website from the first edition, published in January 2007, up until the last edition published in May 2011.

Published ad hoc data and analysis

[Additional statistical data and analyses for labour market statistics](#) that have not been included in our standard publications are available on our website.

Methodological articles

A number of [methodological articles](#) about labour market statistics are available on our website.

(v) 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 \(36.7 Kb Pdf\)](#).

One indication of the reliability of the key indicators in this Statistical Bulletin can be obtained by monitoring the size of revisions. [Data tables EMP05 \(1.24 Mb Excel sheet\)](#), [UNEM04 \(5.25 Mb Excel sheet\)](#), [JOBS06 \(383 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [CLA04 \(2.04 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) 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. The ONS standard presentation is to show five years worth of revisions (60 observations for a monthly series, 20 for a quarterly series).

(vi) 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 carefully to allow for this, and to be as accurate as possible given practical limitations like 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 the 3 months ending February 2015 was estimated to be 5.6%. This figure had a stated 95% confidence interval of +/- 0.2 percentage points. This means that we can be 95% certain that the true unemployment rate for the 3 months ending February 2015 was between 5.4% and 5.8%. However, the best estimate from the survey was that the unemployment rate was 5.6%.

The number of people unemployed for the same period was estimated at 1,838,000, with a stated 95% confidence interval of +/- 74,000. This means that we can be 95% sure that the true number of unemployed people was between 1,764,000 and 1,912,000. Again, the best estimate from the survey was that the number of unemployed people was 1,838,000.

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 the 3 months ending February 2015, the estimated change in the number of unemployed people since September to November 2014 was a fall of 76,000, with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 80,000. This means that we can be 95% certain the actual change in unemployment was somewhere between an increase of 4,000 and a fall of 156,000, with the best estimate being a fall of 76,000. As the estimated fall in unemployment of 76,000 is smaller than the confidence interval of 80,000, 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 three month periods are small, and are not usually greater than the level that is explainable by sampling variability. In practice, this means that small, short-term movements in reported rates (for example within +/- 0.3 percentage points) should be treated as indicative, and considered alongside medium and long-term patterns in the series and corresponding movements in administrative sources, where available, to give a fuller picture.

Seasonal adjustment and uncertainty

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

Where to find data about uncertainty and reliability

[Data table A11 \(48 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) shows sampling variabilities for estimates derived from the **Labour Force Survey**.

[Data table JOBS07 \(44.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) shows sampling variabilities for estimates of **workforce jobs**.

The sampling variability of the three 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 [data tables EARN01 \(609 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EARN03 \(607 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

(vii) Other Quality Information

[Quality and Methodology Information papers](#) for labour market statistics are available on our website.

Further information about the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is available from:

- the [LFS User Guide](#), and
- [LFS Performance and Quality Monitoring Reports](#).

Background notes

1. This month's Release

There have been revisions to estimates of vacancies back to the start of the time series in 2001 resulting from the annual review of the seasonal adjustment process and taking on board the latest estimates of workforce jobs for the estimates of vacancies per 100 employee jobs.

2. Next month's Release

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

3. Introduction of Universal Credit

The Pathfinder for Universal Credit started on 29 April 2013 with the introduction of this new benefit in one Jobcentre Plus office. This has been extended to further Jobcentre Plus offices across Great Britain:

- By 12 June 2014 (the Claimant Count date for June 2014), Universal Credit had been introduced in 10 Jobcentre Plus offices across Great Britain.
- By 12 March 2015 (the Claimant Count date for March 2015), Universal Credit had been introduced in 148 Jobcentre Plus offices across Great Britain, around 20% of all Jobcentre Plus offices.
- More detailed information is available on our website at [List of Jobcentre Plus Offices under Universal Credit \(90.6 Kb Pdf\)](#).
- Universal Credit will replace a number of means-tested benefits including the means-tested element of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). It will not replace contributory based JSA.

The Claimant Count measures the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed. Between October 1996 and April 2013, the only unemployment-related benefit in the UK was Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and the Claimant Count was therefore a count of the number of people claiming JSA.

Following a consultation in 2012 by ONS, it was decided that, with the introduction of Universal Credit, the Claimant Count would include:

- people claiming contribution-based JSA (which is not affected by the introduction of Universal Credit)
- people claiming income-based JSA during the transition period while this benefit is being gradually phased out
- people claiming Universal Credit who are not working and who are subject to a full set of labour market jobseeker requirements, that is required to be actively seeking work and available to start work

Since July 2014, ONS has published two measures of the Claimant Count:

- a measure that only includes JSA claimants (this National Statistic is currently the headline measure)
- a new experimental measure which includes some claimants of Universal Credit

The experimental measure is still being developed by the Dept. for Work & Pensions and it currently includes all out of work Universal Credit claimants including those who are not required to look for work (who should ideally be excluded from the Claimant Count).

4. **Publication policy**

Publication dates up to the end of 2015 are available in the Background Notes to the [June 2014 edition of this Statistical Bulletin](#).

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

5. Details of the policy governing the release of new data are available by visiting www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html or from the Media Relations Office email: media.relations@ons.gsi.gov.uk

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

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Summary of labour market statistics published on 17 April 2015

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	Dec-Feb 2015	31.049 million	Never	Nov-Jan 2015 (30.939 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	Dec-Feb 2015	73.4%	Never	Nov-Jan 2015 (73.3%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	Dec-Feb 2015	1.838 million	Nov-Jan 2015 (1.856 million)	Jun-Aug 2008 (1.793 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	Dec-Feb 2015	5.6%	Nov-Jan 2015 (5.7%)	May-Jul 2008 (5.5%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Youth unemployment level (aged 16 to 24)	Dec-Feb 2015	742,000	Nov-Jan 2015 (743,000)	Oct-Dec 2014 (740,000)	Mar-May 1992
Youth unemployment rate (aged 16 to 24)	Dec-Feb 2015	16.1%	Nov-Jan 2015 (16.2%)	Jun-Aug 2014 (16.0%)	Mar-May 1992
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	Dec-Feb 2015	8.990 million	Nov-Jan 2015 (9.026 million)	Mar-May 2014 (8.915 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	Dec-Feb 2015	22.1%	Nov-Jan 2015 (22.2%)	Mar-May 2014 (22.0%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Headline Claimant Count level	March 2015	772,400	February 2015 (793,100)	May 1975 (734,400)	January 1971
Headline Claimant Count rate	February 2015	2.3%	February 2015 (2.4%)	February 1975 (2.2%)	January 1971
Average Earnings (total pay)	Dec-Feb 2015	1.7%	Nov-Jan 2015 (1.9%)	Aug-Oct 2014 (1.5%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay)	Dec-Feb 2015	1.8%	Jul-Sep 2012 (1.9%)	Nov-Jan 2015 (1.6%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Vacancies level	Jan-Mar 2015	743,000	Never	Dec-Feb 2015 (735,000)	Apr-Jun 2001

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<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn%3A77-357108>

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

(**) 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/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-statistics/april-2015/dataset--labour-market-statistics.html>

SUMMARY

1 Summary of headline LFS¹ indicators

United Kingdom
(thousands) seasonally
adjusted

	LFS household population ¹		Headline indicators					
			Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
			Level	Rate ²	Level	Rate ³	Level	Rate ⁴
	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 to 64
People	MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MGSX	LF2M	LF2S
Dec-Feb 2013	51,156	40,524	29,827	71.2	2,582	8.0	9,112	22.5
Dec-Feb 2014	51,493	40,592	30,491	72.4	2,254	6.9	8,979	22.1
Mar-May 2014	51,578	40,612	30,717	72.9	2,126	6.5	8,915	22.0
Jun-Aug 2014	51,663	40,633	30,763	73.0	1,972	6.0	9,028	22.2
Sep-Nov 2014	51,746	40,657	30,801	73.0	1,914	5.8	9,094	22.4
Dec-Feb 2015	51,829	40,681	31,049	73.4	1,838	5.6	8,990	22.1
<i>Change on quarter</i>	84	25	248	0.5	-76	-0.3	-104	-0.3
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	0.8		-4.0		-1.1	
<i>Change on year</i>	336	90	557	1.0	-416	-1.3	11	0.0
<i>Change %</i>	0.7	0.2	1.8		-18.5		0.1	
Men	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM
Dec-Feb 2013	24,912	20,094	15,882	76.0	1,447	8.3	3,384	16.8
Dec-Feb 2014	25,103	20,140	16,257	77.4	1,260	7.2	3,313	16.5
Mar-May 2014	25,150	20,153	16,353	77.8	1,164	6.6	3,322	16.5
Jun-Aug 2014	25,198	20,167	16,362	77.9	1,095	6.3	3,375	16.7
Sep-Nov 2014	25,244	20,183	16,375	77.8	1,069	6.1	3,430	17.0
Dec-Feb 2015	25,290	20,198	16,544	78.3	1,013	5.8	3,376	16.7
<i>Change on quarter</i>	47	16	169	0.6	-56	-0.4	-54	-0.3
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	1.0		-5.3		-1.6	
<i>Change on year</i>	187	58	286	1.0	-248	-1.4	62	0.3
<i>Change %</i>	0.7	0.3	1.8		-19.7		1.9	
Women	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
Dec-Feb 2013	26,243	20,430	13,945	66.4	1,136	7.5	5,728	28.0
Dec-Feb 2014	26,390	20,451	14,234	67.5	993	6.5	5,666	27.7
Mar-May 2014	26,428	20,458	14,365	68.0	961	6.3	5,593	27.3
Jun-Aug 2014	26,465	20,466	14,401	68.1	876	5.7	5,653	27.6
Sep-Nov 2014	26,502	20,474	14,426	68.2	845	5.5	5,664	27.7
Dec-Feb 2015	26,539	20,483	14,505	68.6	825	5.4	5,614	27.4
<i>Change on quarter</i>	37	9	79	0.4	-20	-0.2	-50	-0.3
<i>Change %</i>	0.1	0.0	0.5		-2.4		-0.9	
<i>Change on year</i>	149	32	271	1.1	-168	-1.1	-52	-0.3
<i>Change %</i>	0.6	0.2	1.9		-16.9		-0.9	

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 economically inactive people aged 16 to 64 divided by the population aged 16 to 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 level for those aged 16 and over is less meaningful as it includes elderly people who have retired from the labour force.

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
Dec-Feb 2013	6,738	78.8	556	7.6	1,256	14.7	10,714	81.7	628	5.5	1,765	13.5
Dec-Feb 2014	6,930	80.1	472	6.4	1,247	14.4	10,726	82.7	496	4.4	1,753	13.5
Mar-May 2014	7,006	80.8	436	5.9	1,226	14.1	10,759	83.1	486	4.3	1,702	13.1
Jun-Aug 2014	6,984	80.4	413	5.6	1,289	14.8	10,752	83.2	475	4.2	1,694	13.1
Sep-Nov 2014	7,031	80.8	392	5.3	1,276	14.7	10,759	83.4	433	3.9	1,708	13.2
Dec-Feb 2015	7,034	80.7	366	4.9	1,314	15.1	10,789	83.8	427	3.8	1,662	12.9
Change on quarter	3	-0.1	-26	-0.3	37	0.4	30	0.4	-6	-0.1	-45	-0.3
Change %	0.0		-6.6		2.9		0.3		-1.3		-2.7	
Change on year	104	0.6	-105	-1.4	67	0.7	62	1.1	-69	-0.6	-91	-0.6
Change %	1.5		-22.3		5.3		0.6		-13.9		-5.2	
Men	YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
Dec-Feb 2013	3,641	85.9	311	7.9	286	6.8	5,648	87.4	320	5.4	497	7.7
Dec-Feb 2014	3,753	87.4	257	6.4	284	6.6	5,679	88.7	251	4.2	472	7.4
Mar-May 2014	3,807	88.4	216	5.4	283	6.6	5,673	88.8	245	4.1	470	7.4
Jun-Aug 2014	3,797	87.9	215	5.4	305	7.1	5,678	89.1	237	4.0	459	7.2
Sep-Nov 2014	3,787	87.5	214	5.4	327	7.6	5,673	89.1	218	3.7	474	7.4
Dec-Feb 2015	3,799	87.5	198	5.0	342	7.9	5,699	89.7	208	3.5	447	7.0
Change on quarter	12	0.1	-16	-0.4	15	0.3	27	0.6	-10	-0.2	-27	-0.4
Change %	0.3		-7.5		4.6		0.5		-4.5		-5.7	
Change on year	46	0.1	-59	-1.5	59	1.3	21	1.0	-43	-0.7	-25	-0.3
Change %	1.2		-22.9		20.7		0.4		-17.0		-5.3	
Women	YBTW	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCBA	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
Dec-Feb 2013	3,097	71.8	245	7.3	970	22.5	5,066	76.3	308	5.7	1,269	19.1
Dec-Feb 2014	3,177	73.0	214	6.3	963	22.1	5,047	76.8	245	4.6	1,281	19.5
Mar-May 2014	3,199	73.3	219	6.4	943	21.6	5,086	77.5	242	4.5	1,232	18.8
Jun-Aug 2014	3,187	73.0	197	5.8	983	22.5	5,073	77.5	237	4.5	1,235	18.9
Sep-Nov 2014	3,244	74.2	178	5.2	949	21.7	5,086	77.8	215	4.1	1,234	18.9
Dec-Feb 2015	3,235	74.0	168	4.9	971	22.2	5,089	78.0	219	4.1	1,216	18.6
Change on quarter	-9	-0.3	-10	-0.3	22	0.5	3	0.2	4	0.1	-18	-0.2
Change %	-0.3		-5.6		2.3		0.1		1.9		-1.5	
Change on year	58	1.0	-46	-1.4	8	0.1	42	1.2	-26	-0.5	-66	-0.9
Change %	1.8		-21.6		0.8		0.8		-10.6		-5.1	
	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
Dec-Feb 2013	7,712	67.0	391	4.8	3,413	29.6	980	9.2	16	1.6	9,635	90.6
Dec-Feb 2014	7,971	68.5	362	4.3	3,307	28.4	1,101	10.1	31	2.7	9,769	89.6
Mar-May 2014	8,021	68.7	352	4.2	3,305	28.3	1,117	10.2	30	2.6	9,821	89.5
Jun-Aug 2014	8,064	68.8	331	3.9	3,324	28.4	1,110	10.1	20	1.7	9,900	89.8
Sep-Nov 2014	8,109	68.9	306	3.6	3,350	28.5	1,133	10.2	19	1.6	9,937	89.6
Dec-Feb 2015	8,175	69.2	284	3.4	3,352	28.4	1,176	10.6	19	1.6	9,953	89.3
Change on quarter	66	0.3	-22	-0.3	2	-0.1	44	0.3	0	-0.1	16	-0.3
Change %	0.8		-7.3		0.1		3.8		-1.9		0.2	
Change on year	203	0.7	-79	-1.0	45	0.0	75	0.4	-13	-1.2	184	-0.3
Change %	2.6		-21.7		1.4		6.8		-40.4		1.9	
Men	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
Dec-Feb 2013	4,117	72.6	244	5.6	1,306	23.0	606	12.6	12	2.0	4,200	87.2
Dec-Feb 2014	4,238	74.0	212	4.8	1,274	22.3	671	13.5	19	2.8	4,272	86.1
Mar-May 2014	4,277	74.5	201	4.5	1,265	22.0	663	13.3	22	3.2	4,312	86.3
Jun-Aug 2014	4,298	74.6	199	4.4	1,265	21.9	652	13.0	13	2.0	4,366	86.8
Sep-Nov 2014	4,305	74.4	192	4.3	1,286	22.2	675	13.3	15	2.2	4,371	86.4
Dec-Feb 2015	4,338	74.7	162	3.6	1,305	22.5	721	14.2	13	1.8	4,358	85.6
Change on quarter	33	0.3	-30	-0.7	19	0.2	45	0.8	-2	-0.3	-13	-0.8
Change %	0.8		-15.6		1.5		6.7		-10.2		-0.3	
Change on year	100	0.7	-50	-1.2	30	0.2	50	0.6	-6	-1.0	86	-0.5
Change %	2.4		-23.5		2.4		7.4		-31.1		2.0	
Women	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
Dec-Feb 2013	3,595	61.5	147	3.9	2,107	36.0	374	6.4	*	*	5,435	93.5
Dec-Feb 2014	3,733	63.1	150	3.9	2,033	34.4	430	7.2	12	2.6	5,497	92.6
Mar-May 2014	3,745	63.1	151	3.9	2,040	34.4	453	7.6	*	*	5,509	92.3
Jun-Aug 2014	3,766	63.2	132	3.4	2,059	34.6	459	7.6	*	*	5,535	92.2
Sep-Nov 2014	3,804	63.6	113	2.9	2,064	34.5	457	7.6	*	*	5,567	92.3
Dec-Feb 2015	3,836	63.9	121	3.1	2,048	34.1	456	7.5	*	*	5,595	92.4
Change on quarter	33	0.3	8	0.2	-17	-0.4	-2	-0.1	*	*	28	0.0
Change %	0.9		6.9		-0.8		-0.4		*	*	0.5	
Change on year	103	0.8	-29	-0.8	15	-0.3	25	0.3	*	*	98	-0.2
Change %	2.8		-19.2		0.7		5.9		*	*	1.8	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

4 Public and private sector employment (first published on 18 March 2015)

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

	Public sector		Private sector ¹		Total employment ²	Public sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)		Private sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)		
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)		(000s)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9
	G7AU	G9BZ	G7K5	G9C2	G7GO	MFY7	MFY9	MFZ2	MFY5	
Dec 12	5,733	19.2	24,162	80.8	29,895	5,346	17.9	24,549	82.1	
Mar 13	5,715	19.1	24,174	80.9	29,889	5,345	17.9	24,544	82.1	
Jun 13	5,701	19.0	24,298	81.0	29,999	5,340	17.8	24,659	82.2	
Sep 13	5,714	18.9	24,494	81.1	30,208	5,357	17.7	24,851	82.3	
Dec 13	5,537	18.3	24,785	81.7	30,322	5,340	17.6	24,982	82.4	
Mar 14	5,431	17.7	25,198	82.3	30,629	5,333	17.4	25,296	82.6	
Jun 14	5,419	17.7	25,263	82.3	30,682	5,324	17.4	25,358	82.6	
Sep 14	5,403	17.5	25,393	82.5	30,796	5,303	17.2	25,493	82.8	
Dec 14	5,397	17.4	25,542	82.6	30,939	5,298	17.1	25,641	82.9	
Change on quarter	-6	-0.1	149	0.1	143	-5	-0.1	148	0.1	
Change %	-0.1		0.6		0.5	-0.1		0.6		
Change on year	-140	-0.9	757	0.9	617	-42	-0.5	659	0.5	
Change %	-2.5		3.1		2.0	-0.8		2.6		

Enquiries 01633 456776

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

4(1) Public sector employment by industry

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

	Construction	HM Forces ³	Police (including civilians)	Public administration	Of which: Civil Service ⁴	Education	National Health Service	Other health and social work	Other (including financial corporations)	Total public sector employment ⁵
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	G7ER	G7EU	G7EX	G7F2	G7D6	G7F5	G7FG	G7FJ	G7FM	G7AU
Dec 12	42	178	263	1,076	451	1,470	1,562	294	847	5,733
Mar 13	41	178	261	1,078	449	1,477	1,566	291	828	5,715
Jun 13	40	175	261	1,079	450	1,501	1,545	288	815	5,701
Sep 13	40	174	259	1,076	447	1,513	1,555	285	805	5,714
Dec 13	39	168	258	1,066	445	1,520	1,568	282	634	5,537
Mar 14	39	167	257	1,066	440	1,518	1,578	276	539	5,431
Jun 14	39	164	256	1,066	442	1,514	1,574	268	540	5,419
Sep 14	39	163	256	1,058	440	1,511	1,575	262	536	5,403
Dec 14	38	161	255	1,055	439	1,512	1,586	260	526	5,397
Change on quarter	-1	-2	-1	-3	-1	1	11	-2	-10	-6
Change %	-2.6	-1.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.7	-0.8	-1.9	-0.1
Change on year	-1	-7	-3	-11	-6	-8	18	-22	-108	-140
Change %	-2.6	-4.2	-1.2	-1.0	-1.3	-0.5	1.1	-7.8	-17.0	-2.5

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.

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 September and December 2014 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.

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

5 Workforce jobs (first published on 18 March 2015)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs 1	Employee jobs 2	Self-employment jobs ¹ 3	HM Forces 4	Government-supported trainees ¹ 5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Dec 12	31,768	27,409	4,160	179	19
Mar 13	31,996	27,612	4,186	178	20
Jun 13	32,076	27,717	4,165	175	18
Sep 13	32,280	27,819	4,268	173	20
Dec 13	32,721	28,078	4,455	168	20
Mar 14	33,060	28,332	4,542	167	20
Jun 14	33,364	28,633	4,546	164	21
Sep 14	33,434	28,738	4,514	163	20
Dec 14	33,521	28,872	4,469	162	18
<i>Change on quarter</i>	87	134	-44	-1	-1
<i>Change %</i>	0.3	0.5	-1.0	-0.9	-7.1
<i>Change on year</i>	800	794	15	-7	-1
<i>Change %</i>	2.4	2.8	0.3	-4.0	-7.1

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
Dec 12	31,768	375	74	2,539	122	191	2,035	4,809	1,506	1,960	1,250
Mar 13	31,996	369	72	2,544	128	194	2,038	4,858	1,493	1,961	1,263
Jun 13	32,076	375	70	2,554	124	188	2,037	4,814	1,486	2,039	1,268
Sep 13	32,280	372	68	2,564	123	194	2,064	4,811	1,497	2,072	1,278
Dec 13	32,721	430	71	2,564	125	196	2,097	4,840	1,528	2,117	1,296
Mar 14	33,060	468	65	2,566	124	195	2,098	4,837	1,550	2,152	1,325
Jun 14	33,364	454	64	2,593	119	198	2,096	4,867	1,568	2,193	1,331
Sep 14	33,434	465	64	2,600	125	194	2,089	4,893	1,601	2,198	1,342
Dec 14	33,521	438	68	2,615	125	195	2,121	4,896	1,592	2,221	1,342
<i>Change on quarter</i>	87	-28	4	15	0	1	32	3	-9	24	0
<i>Change %</i>	0.3	-5.9	6.5	0.6	-0.1	0.4	1.5	0.1	-0.6	1.1	0.0
<i>Change on year</i>	800	8	-3	51	1	-2	23	55	64	105	46
<i>Change %</i>	2.4	1.9	-3.6	2.0	0.4	-0.8	1.1	1.1	4.2	5.0	3.5
SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities K	Real estate activities L	Professional scientific & technical activities M	Administrative & support service activities N	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security ² O	Education P	Human health & social work activities Q	Arts, entertainment & recreation R	Other service activities S	People employed by households etc. T	Total services G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Dec 12	1,144	499	2,545	2,546	1,569	2,761	4,080	894	791	77	26,431
Mar 13	1,139	503	2,574	2,574	1,568	2,789	4,153	895	805	76	26,651
Jun 13	1,115	529	2,612	2,571	1,562	2,819	4,135	910	799	68	26,728
Sep 13	1,104	533	2,659	2,585	1,555	2,839	4,134	911	854	65	26,898
Dec 13	1,111	540	2,735	2,646	1,544	2,860	4,165	920	866	79	27,237
Mar 14	1,117	546	2,794	2,658	1,546	2,879	4,240	951	863	87	27,545
Jun 14	1,130	549	2,855	2,753	1,543	2,896	4,251	947	860	97	27,840
Sep 14	1,121	536	2,854	2,745	1,534	2,885	4,255	984	863	86	27,897
Dec 14	1,120	570	2,880	2,786	1,525	2,896	4,226	962	862	82	27,959
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-1	34	26	41	-9	11	-30	-22	-1	-4	62
<i>Change %</i>	-0.1	6.3	0.9	1.5	-0.6	0.4	-0.7	-2.2	-0.1	-4.7	0.2
<i>Change on year</i>	9	30	145	140	-19	36	61	42	6	3	722
<i>Change %</i>	0.8	5.6	5.3	5.3	-1.3	1.3	1.5	4.6	0.7	3.4	2.7

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

	Average (mean) actual weekly hours worked				
	Total weekly hours (millions) ^{1,2}	All workers ¹	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Second Jobs
People	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Dec-Feb 2013	953.6	32.0	37.5	15.9	9.4
Dec-Feb 2014	975.5	32.0	37.4	16.0	9.5
Mar-May 2014	987.2	32.1	37.6	16.0	9.5
Jun-Aug 2014	987.3	32.1	37.5	16.0	9.0
Sep-Nov 2014	992.6	32.2	37.6	16.1	9.6
Dec-Feb 2015	997.9	32.1	37.5	16.2	9.5
Change on quarter	5.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1
Change %	0.5	-0.3	-0.4	0.7	-1.0
Change on year	22.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Change %	2.3	0.5	0.0	1.7	-0.1
Men	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Dec-Feb 2013	581.3	36.6	39.4	15.9	10.0
Dec-Feb 2014	593.0	36.5	39.2	16.0	10.6
Mar-May 2014	600.0	36.7	39.4	16.0	10.5
Jun-Aug 2014	598.5	36.6	39.3	16.0	9.4
Sep-Nov 2014	601.2	36.7	39.4	16.1	10.3
Dec-Feb 2015	606.7	36.7	39.4	16.3	10.1
Change on quarter	5.4	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.2
Change %	0.9	-0.1	-0.2	1.0	-1.9
Change on year	13.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.4
Change %	2.3	0.5	0.3	1.7	-4.2
Women	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Dec-Feb 2013	372.3	26.7	34.1	15.9	9.0
Dec-Feb 2014	382.5	26.9	34.3	15.9	8.7
Mar-May 2014	387.2	27.0	34.5	15.9	8.7
Jun-Aug 2014	388.8	27.0	34.4	16.1	8.7
Sep-Nov 2014	391.3	27.1	34.5	16.1	9.2
Dec-Feb 2015	391.2	27.0	34.2	16.2	9.1
Change on quarter	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.0
Change %	0.0	-0.6	-0.9	0.5	-0.5
Change on year	8.8	0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.4
Change %	2.3	0.4	-0.5	1.6	4.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. Main and second job.

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

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

7(1) Usual weekly hours of work¹

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
Dec-Feb 2014									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	1.0	2.3	1.2	0.7	1.7	3.4	2.1	6.4
6 up to 15 hours	6.7	3.7	10.2	6.2	3.2	9.3	9.2	5.4	17.5
16 up to 30 hours	19.9	10.1	31.1	19.7	8.9	30.8	21.4	15.0	35.5
31 up to 45 hours	51.9	57.2	45.8	54.5	60.9	48.0	37.0	41.9	26.3
Over 45 hours	19.9	28.0	10.6	18.4	26.3	10.2	29.0	35.6	14.3
Total (thousands)	30,491	16,257	14,234	25,719	13,008	12,711	4,524	3,122	1,402
Sep-Nov 2014									
Less than 6 Hours	1.4	0.9	1.9	1.0	0.7	1.4	2.8	1.6	5.5
6 up to 15 hours	6.8	3.6	10.3	6.2	3.3	9.2	9.3	4.6	19.1
16 up to 30 hours	19.7	9.8	31.0	19.3	8.4	30.5	22.0	15.6	35.7
31 up to 45 hours	52.1	57.7	45.9	54.9	61.5	48.2	36.6	42.0	25.2
Over 45 hours	20.0	28.0	10.9	18.5	26.2	10.6	29.3	36.3	14.4
Total (thousands)	30,801	16,375	14,426	26,066	13,189	12,877	4,520	3,070	1,450
Dec-Feb 2015									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	0.9	2.1	1.0	0.6	1.5	3.5	1.9	6.9
6 up to 15 hours	6.6	3.6	9.9	6.1	3.3	9.0	8.7	4.6	17.4
16 up to 30 hours	19.9	9.9	31.3	19.5	8.4	30.9	22.6	16.1	36.5
31 up to 45 hours	52.1	57.7	45.8	54.9	61.3	48.2	36.4	42.0	24.4
Over 45 hours	19.9	27.9	10.8	18.5	26.3	10.4	28.9	35.4	14.8
Total (thousands)	31,049	16,544	14,505	26,302	13,342	12,959	4,523	3,085	1,438

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

8 Employment levels and rates by country of birth and nationality (first published on 18 February 2015)

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

	United Kingdom (thousands of people aged 16 and over) not seasonally adjusted														
	European Union (EU)							Countries not in the European Union (non-EU)							
	Total ¹	UK	Non UK	Of which:				Total non-EU	Africa excluding South Africa	South Africa	Australia and New Zealand	India	Pakistan and Bangladesh	USA	Rest of the world
Total EU (EU27) ²				EU14 ³	EUA8 ⁴	Romania and Bulgaria									
Levels (aged 16 and over)															
By country of birth	MGMTM	JF6F	JF6G	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	EQ4S	JJR9	JJS3	JJS5	JJS7	JJS9	JJR7	EQ4T
Oct - Dec 2012	29,976	25,587	4,379	1,599	742	714	105	2,780	621	149	123	419	295	130	1,043
Oct - Dec 2013	30,355	25,818	4,519	1,719	807	731	150	2,801	597	153	132	439	335	100	1,045
Jan - Mar 2014	30,432	25,804	4,614	1,759	775	807	147	2,855	582	156	136	453	333	97	1,097
Apr - Jun 2014	30,608	25,818	4,788	1,847	787	866	158	2,941	642	148	148	445	324	102	1,132
Jul - Sep 2014	30,886	26,132	4,748	1,817	742	850	189	2,932	660	141	135	447	324	83	1,142
Oct - Dec 2014	30,966	26,164	4,780	1,899	788	908	172	2,880	635	144	130	415	335	93	1,128
Change on year	611	345	260	181	-19	176	22	79	37	-9	-2	-24	0	-7	83
Change %	2.0	1.3	5.8	10.5	-2.3	24.1	14.9	2.8	6.2	-5.9	-1.3	-5.4	0.1	-6.7	7.9
By nationality	MGMTM	JF6H	JF6I	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	EQ4W	JJS2	JJS4	JJS6	JJS8	JJT2	JJR8	EQ4X
Oct - Dec 2012	29,976	27,292	2,678	1,433	625	698	96	1,245	228	49	76	217	90	93	491
Oct - Dec 2013	30,355	27,623	2,723	1,552	687	727	130	1,171	184	51	83	201	109	70	472
Jan - Mar 2014	30,432	27,631	2,796	1,629	687	803	129	1,168	166	53	94	208	98	80	469
Apr - Jun 2014	30,608	27,681	2,925	1,732	722	859	137	1,193	181	46	99	202	107	86	472
Jul - Sep 2014	30,886	27,965	2,898	1,700	683	839	167	1,197	194	60	95	213	102	68	465
Oct - Dec 2014	30,966	27,998	2,962	1,821	761	895	154	1,141	172	50	91	207	105	81	437
Change on year	611	375	239	269	74	168	24	-29	-12	-1	7	5	-5	11	-36
Change %	2.0	1.4	8.8	17.3	10.8	23.1	18.6	-2.5	-6.4	-1.7	9.0	2.6	-4.2	15.6	-7.6
Rates (aged 16 to 64)															
By country of birth	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	EQ52	LFN3	LFN4	LFN5	LFN6	LFN7	LFN2	EQ53
Oct - Dec 2012	71.6	72.3	67.7	76.5	74.6	79.3	73.8	63.4	61.9	79.9	78.7	73.8	49.9	72.1	61.5
Oct - Dec 2013	72.2	72.8	69.1	77.2	76.8	78.7	73.1	64.9	63.1	81.2	83.9	72.4	53.2	68.3	63.6
Jan - Mar 2014	72.2	72.9	69.0	77.8	75.2	81.1	76.6	64.5	62.7	82.6	85.1	73.1	52.0	67.5	63.0
Apr - Jun 2014	72.6	73.2	70.0	79.3	77.2	81.5	78.7	65.2	63.9	79.2	87.5	73.4	51.5	72.1	64.0
Jul - Sep 2014	73.2	73.8	70.6	78.4	75.0	81.0	80.2	66.5	66.2	76.6	86.5	74.3	52.9	68.7	65.8
Oct - Dec 2014	73.4	74.1	70.0	79.4	75.8	83.0	78.6	64.9	64.4	77.9	84.9	72.3	53.8	72.7	63.1
Change on year	1.2	1.3	0.9	2.2	-1.0	4.4	5.5	0.0	1.3	-3.3	0.9	-0.1	0.6	4.4	-0.6
By nationality	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	EQ56	LFO5	LFO6	LFO7	LFO8	LFO9	LFO4	EQ57
Oct - Dec 2012	71.6	72.0	68.0	77.2	74.9	79.7	75.6	59.8	57.1	77.5	82.6	72.1	44.8	72.6	54.9
Oct - Dec 2013	72.2	72.5	69.2	77.7	77.5	79.4	71.5	60.5	54.3	82.8	85.9	71.4	49.0	68.4	56.8
Jan - Mar 2014	72.2	72.6	69.3	77.8	74.9	81.4	75.0	60.1	52.5	89.1	85.8	72.1	46.5	70.5	55.6
Apr - Jun 2014	72.6	72.9	70.4	79.0	76.4	81.7	77.0	60.9	54.9	78.3	88.0	69.6	48.9	73.6	56.8
Jul - Sep 2014	73.2	73.6	70.4	78.2	75.0	81.2	78.9	61.6	57.1	78.5	85.9	72.2	50.6	70.2	56.8
Oct - Dec 2014	73.4	73.8	69.8	79.0	75.2	83.2	77.7	58.9	53.6	86.4	89.7	70.0	50.4	72.1	52.0
Change on year	1.2	1.3	0.6	1.3	-2.3	3.8	6.2	-1.5	-0.7	3.5	3.8	-1.5	1.4	3.7	-4.8

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

- The total series includes people who do not state their country of birth or nationality. The total levels series MGMTM does not therefore equal the sum of the "UK" and "Non-UK" series.
- 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.
- Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.
- 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(2) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
People	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Dec-Feb 2013	1,183	6.3	523	222	439	37.1	238	407	4.5	148	74	186	45.6	116
Dec-Feb 2014	968	5.2	420	161	388	40.0	226	393	4.2	160	59	175	44.5	101
Mar-May 2014	922	4.9	401	166	355	38.5	212	382	4.0	147	52	182	47.8	115
Jun-Aug 2014	888	4.8	398	151	338	38.1	190	351	3.7	145	42	164	46.7	107
Sep-Nov 2014	825	4.4	376	143	306	37.1	167	325	3.4	134	46	145	44.6	99
Dec-Feb 2015	794	4.3	364	135	295	37.1	164	302	3.1	126	47	129	42.8	94
Change on quarter	-32	-0.2	-12	-8	-11	0.0	-3	-23	-0.3	-8	1	-16	-1.9	-5
Change %	-3.8		-3.1	-5.9	-3.7		-1.9	-6.9		-5.8	2.0	-10.9		-5.5
Change on year	-174	-0.9	-56	-26	-93	-2.9	-62	-91	-1.0	-33	-12	-46	-1.8	-7
Change %	-18.0		-13.3	-15.9	-23.9		-27.3	-23.2		-20.9	-20.4	-26.3		-7.3
Men	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Dec-Feb 2013	631	6.4	259	111	262	41.5	156	256	5.1	88	49	119	46.6	76
Dec-Feb 2014	508	5.1	191	86	231	45.6	147	232	4.5	85	32	115	49.5	67
Mar-May 2014	461	4.6	174	78	209	45.4	134	223	4.3	74	31	117	52.7	77
Jun-Aug 2014	453	4.6	181	70	202	44.5	118	212	4.1	80	25	107	50.7	71
Sep-Nov 2014	432	4.4	183	72	178	41.1	98	207	4.0	84	26	98	47.1	68
Dec-Feb 2015	406	4.1	165	73	169	41.5	103	176	3.4	68	26	81	46.2	60
Change on quarter	-26	-0.3	-18	1	-9	0.4	5	-32	-0.6	-16	0	-16	-0.9	-8
Change %	-6.0		-9.7	1.1	-5.0		5.0	-15.2		-18.5	1.6	-16.9		-11.8
Change on year	-102	-1.0	-26	-13	-63	-4.1	-44	-56	-1.2	-17	-6	-34	-3.4	-7
Change %	-20.0		-13.5	-15.2	-27.1		-29.9	-24.2		-19.5	-18.2	-29.3		-9.8
Women	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYW	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Dec-Feb 2013	552	6.3	264	111	177	32.0	82	151	3.7	60	25	66	43.9	40
Dec-Feb 2014	460	5.3	229	75	156	33.9	79	161	3.7	75	27	60	37.3	34
Mar-May 2014	461	5.3	227	88	146	31.7	78	159	3.6	73	21	65	40.8	37
Jun-Aug 2014	435	5.0	217	81	136	31.4	72	139	3.2	65	17	56	40.7	36
Sep-Nov 2014	393	4.5	193	72	129	32.7	69	117	2.7	50	20	47	40.3	31
Dec-Feb 2015	387	4.4	199	62	126	32.6	61	126	2.9	58	20	48	38.0	33
Change on quarter	-6	-0.1	6	-9	-3	-0.2	-8	9	0.2	8	1	1	-2.3	3
Change %	-1.5		3.1	-12.8	-2.0		-11.6	7.7		15.6	2.6	1.5		8.7
Change on year	-73	-0.8	-30	-13	-30	-1.4	-18	-35	-0.9	-17	-6	-12	0.7	-1
Change %	-15.8		-13.1	-16.8	-19.2		-22.3	-21.8		-22.5	-23.2	-20.4		-2.5

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

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

CLAIMANT COUNT

10 Headline Claimant Count levels and rates¹

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

		Claimant Count (all aged 18+)		Inflows: all aged 18+ (standardised)	Outflows: all aged 18+ (standardised)	Claimant Count (all aged 16+) (not seasonally adjusted)	
		Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Level	Level	Rate (%) ²
		BCJD	BCJE	DPDR	DPRE	BCJA	BCJB
People	2014						
	March	1141.8	3.4	230.7	264.5	1196.3	3.6
	April	1113.4	3.3	230.3	263.8	1142.3	3.4
	May	1080.6	3.2	214.0	251.9	1090.0	3.2
	June #	1041.1	3.1	214.0	254.7	1020.3	3.0
	July	1003.7	3.0	205.0	241.1	995.8	3.0
	August #	970.5	2.9	200.6	235.6	961.1	2.9
	September	952.1	2.8	199.8	228.5	923.2	2.8
	October	927.0	2.8	194.7	221.5	887.8	2.6
	November #	897.4	2.7	190.8	220.7	848.1	2.5
	December	861.6	2.6	187.1	217.9	823.9	2.5
	2015						
	January	822.2	2.5	182.6	205.2	852.9	2.5
	February # (r)	793.1	2.4	185.1	208.0	858.3	2.6
	March (p)	772.4	2.3	181.5	204.6	826.8	2.5
	<i>Change on month</i>	-20.7	-0.1	-3.6	-3.4	-31.5	-0.1
	<i>Change %</i>	-2.6		-1.9	-1.6	-3.7	
	<i>Change on year</i>	-369.4	-1.1	-49.2	-59.9	-369.4	-1.1
	<i>Change %</i>	-32.4		-21.3	-22.6	-30.9	
			DPAE	DPAH	GDZX	GEYR	DPAA
Men	2014						
	March	732.2	4.1	147.5	171.1	778.4	4.3
	April	712.4	4.0	147.8	170.7	739.5	4.1
	May	690.4	3.9	136.6	163.2	704.2	3.9
	June #	666.7	3.7	137.8	164.1	654.8	3.7
	July	644.7	3.6	132.1	155.0	632.8	3.5
	August #	625.4	3.5	129.2	151.1	604.8	3.4
	September	614.5	3.4	127.9	145.9	581.0	3.2
	October	596.9	3.3	124.3	142.1	560.7	3.1
	November #	575.6	3.2	121.6	141.8	539.7	3.0
	December	550.0	3.1	119.3	140.3	529.0	3.0
	2015						
	January	523.3	2.9	117.0	130.5	551.9	3.1
	February # (r)	503.9	2.8	118.2	133.0	556.0	3.1
	March (p)	491.4	2.7	116.4	130.4	535.9	3.0
	<i>Change on month</i>	-12.5	-0.1	-1.8	-2.6	-20.1	-0.1
	<i>Change %</i>	-2.5		-1.5	-2.0	-3.6	
	<i>Change on year</i>	-240.8	-1.3	-31.1	-40.7	-242.5	-1.4
	<i>Change %</i>	-32.9		-21.1	-23.8	-31.2	
			DPAF	DPAI	GEYS	GEYT	DPAB
Women	2014						
	March	409.6	2.6	83.2	93.4	417.8	2.7
	April	401.0	2.6	82.5	93.1	402.8	2.6
	May	390.2	2.5	77.4	88.7	385.8	2.5
	June #	374.4	2.4	76.2	90.6	365.5	2.3
	July	359.0	2.3	72.9	86.1	363.0	2.3
	August #	345.1	2.2	71.4	84.5	356.4	2.3
	September	337.6	2.2	71.9	82.6	342.3	2.2
	October	330.1	2.1	70.4	79.4	327.1	2.1
	November #	321.8	2.1	69.2	78.9	308.4	2.0
	December	311.6	2.0	67.8	77.6	294.9	1.9
	2015						
	January	298.9	1.9	65.6	74.7	301.1	1.9
	February # (r)	289.2	1.8	66.9	75.0	302.3	1.9
	March (p)	281.0	1.8	65.1	74.2	290.9	1.9
	<i>Change on month</i>	-8.2	-0.1	-1.8	-0.8	-11.4	-0.1
	<i>Change %</i>	-2.8		-2.7	-1.1	-3.8	
	<i>Change on year</i>	-128.6	-0.8	-18.1	-19.2	-126.9	-0.8
	<i>Change %</i>	-31.4		-21.8	-20.6	-30.4	

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

1. The Claimant Count measures the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed. Since October 1996 it has been a count of the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance. Claimants of Universal Credit are not yet included in the headline Claimant Count. See Table 10(1) for experimental Claimant Count estimates including some claimants of Universal Credit.

The level measures the number of claimants on the second Thursday of each month (the "count date").

The flows figures are collected for 4 or 5 week periods between count dates; the figures are then standardised to a 4 1/3 week month. The levels and flows are independently seasonally adjusted. For these reasons, movements in the flows do not tally exactly with movements in the levels.

2. Denominator = Claimant Count + Workforce Jobs.

More detailed estimates are available from Nomis® at:

<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

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

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

CLAIMANT COUNT

10(1) Indicative representation of the Claimant Count adjusting for Universal Credit caseload¹ (Experimental Statistics)

United Kingdom (thousands)

		Headline Claimant Count (seasonally adjusted) ²	Universal Credit (not seasonally adjusted) ³	Implied Seasonal factor ⁴	Universal Credit (seasonally adjusted) ⁵	Indicative Adjusted Count ⁶
People	2014					
	March	1,141.8	3.9		3.7	1,145.5
	April	1,113.4	4.1		4.0	1,117.4
	May	1,080.6	4.2		4.1	1,084.7
	June #	1,041.1	4.5		4.6	1,045.7
	July	1,003.7	5.2		5.2	1,008.9
	August #	970.5	7.8		7.9	978.4
	September	952.1	9.9		10.2	962.3
	October	927.0	12.1		12.7	939.7
	November #	897.4	14.8		15.7	913.1
	December	861.6	17.1		17.9	879.5
	2015					
	January	822.2	20.5		19.7	841.9
	February #	(r) 793.1	27.7		25.5	818.6
	March	(p) 772.4	32.4		30.1	802.5
	<i>Change on month</i>	-20.7				-16.1
	<i>Change %</i>	-2.6				-2.0
	<i>Change on year</i>	-369.4				-343.0
	<i>Change %</i>	-32.4				-29.9
Men	2014					
	March	732.2	2.8	94.1	2.6	734.8
	April	712.4	2.9	96.3	2.8	715.2
	May	690.4	3.0	98.0	2.9	693.3
	June #	666.7	3.3	101.8	3.3	670.0
	July	644.7	3.7	101.9	3.8	648.5
	August #	625.4	5.5	103.4	5.7	631.1
	September	614.5	6.9	105.8	7.3	621.8
	October	596.9	8.5	106.5	9.0	605.9
	November #	575.6	10.4	106.6	11.1	586.7
	December	550.0	12.2	104.0	12.7	562.7
	2015					
	January	523.3	14.8	94.8	14.0	537.3
	February #	(r) 503.9	19.9	90.6	18.1	522.0
	March	(p) 491.4	23.1	91.7	21.2	512.6
	<i>Change on month</i>	-12.5				-9.3
	<i>Change %</i>	-2.5				-1.8
	<i>Change on year</i>	-240.8				-222.2
	<i>Change %</i>	-32.9				-30.2
Women	2014					
	March	409.6	1.1	98.0	1.0	410.6
	April	401.0	1.1	99.6	1.1	402.1
	May	390.2	1.2	101.1	1.2	391.4
	June #	374.4	1.3	102.4	1.3	375.7
	July	359.0	1.5	98.9	1.5	360.5
	August #	345.1	2.4	96.8	2.3	347.4
	September	337.6	3.0	98.6	2.9	340.5
	October	330.1	3.7	100.9	3.7	333.8
	November #	321.8	4.3	104.4	4.5	326.3
	December	311.6	4.9	105.7	5.2	316.8
	2015					
	January	298.9	5.8	99.3	5.7	304.6
	February #	(r) 289.2	7.8	95.7	7.5	296.7
	March	(p) 281.0	9.2	96.6	8.9	289.9
	<i>Change on month</i>	-8.2				-6.8
	<i>Change %</i>	-2.8				-2.3
	<i>Change on year</i>	-128.6				-120.7
	<i>Change %</i>	-31.4				-29.4

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative systems

1. The series are an indicative representation of how the Claimant Count series might look if information on Universal Credit was included. The indicative estimates are based on the Universal Credit information available at the time of producing each figure and revised one month after initial production. This may be different from the adjustment that is expected to be made to the Claimant Count once full information regarding Universal Credit is available.

2. The seasonally adjusted Claimant Count level series published at Table 10 of this Statistical Bulletin.

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

- From November 2013 onwards, the Universal Credit figures represent those claimants of Universal Credit who had not worked in the reference period. This is likely to be a better estimate of unemployed Universal Credit claimants at a point in time than the estimates for earlier periods which include all Universal Credit claimants, but will still overstate the number.

4. An implied seasonal factor has been derived from the seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted figures from Table 10 of this Statistical Bulletin. Claimant Count series are not directly seasonally adjusted at this level, with UK totals being the sum of individual seasonally adjusted series by region and sex.

5. Universal Credit figure adjusted using the implied seasonal factor. (Universal credit not seasonally adjusted * Implied seasonal factor / 100)

6. Indicative adjusted count (Claimant Count seasonally adjusted + Universal Credit seasonally adjusted)

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

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

CLAIMANT COUNT

11(2) Headline Claimant Count¹ by age and duration²

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	25-49						50 and over					
	All computerised claims ²	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percentage claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All computerised claims ²	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percentage claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
People	JLJU	JLGV	JLGW	JLGX	JLGY	JLJZ	JLHA	JLHB	JLHC	JLHD	JLHE	JLHF
2014												
March	642.0	328.0	105.0	209.0	32.6	108.1	212.9	94.3	32.2	86.4	40.6	52.8
April	627.4	321.1	102.4	203.9	32.5	106.1	209.5	92.8	31.7	85.0	40.6	52.3
May	609.8	312.1	99.6	198.1	32.5	103.7	205.0	90.4	31.4	83.2	40.6	51.4
June #	588.5	301.0	97.0	190.5	32.4	101.0	199.3	87.3	30.7	81.3	40.8	50.4
July	567.7	290.7	93.9	183.1	32.3	98.5	193.6	84.3	30.1	79.2	40.9	49.5
August #	548.8	282.8	90.4	175.6	32.0	96.2	189.7	83.2	29.4	77.1	40.6	48.5
September	537.3	279.4	87.8	170.1	31.7	94.6	187.8	83.8	28.8	75.2	40.0	47.5
October	522.9	274.1	84.4	164.4	31.4	92.7	185.2	83.5	27.9	73.8	39.8	46.8
November #	507.0	268.8	79.6	158.6	31.3	90.5	181.5	83.1	26.4	72.0	39.7	45.9
December	486.7	259.9	74.9	151.9	31.2	87.0	177.0	81.2	25.2	70.6	39.9	45.4
2015												
January	463.3	250.4	69.8	143.1	30.9	82.0	171.0	78.9	23.5	68.6	40.1	44.7
February # (r)	445.8	243.1	66.7	136.0	30.5	78.6	166.6	77.1	22.8	66.7	40.0	44.0
March (p)	434.2	237.8	65.2	131.2	30.2	76.4	163.8	75.9	22.6	65.3	39.9	43.3
Change on month	-11.6	-5.3	-1.5	-4.8	-0.3	-2.2	-2.8	-1.2	-0.2	-1.4	-0.2	-0.7
Change %	-2.6	-2.2	-2.2	-3.5		-2.8	-1.7	-1.6	-0.9	-2.1		-1.6
Change on year	-207.8	-90.2	-39.8	-77.8	-2.3	-31.7	-49.1	-18.4	-9.6	-21.1	-0.7	-9.5
Change %	-32.4	-27.5	-37.9	-37.2		-29.3	-23.1	-19.5	-29.8	-24.4		-18.0
Men	AGMA	JLHG	JLHH	JLHI	JLHJ	JLHK	JLHL	JLHM	JLHN	JLHO	JLHP	JLHQ
2014												
March	409.8	209.4	65.7	134.7	32.9	74.9	137.2	58.1	20.3	58.8	42.9	37.3
April	399.5	203.8	64.4	131.3	32.9	73.5	134.7	56.9	20.0	57.8	42.9	36.9
May	387.6	197.5	63.0	127.1	32.8	71.6	131.9	55.3	19.9	56.7	43.0	36.3
June #	375.1	191.1	61.5	122.5	32.7	69.4	128.6	53.7	19.5	55.4	43.1	35.5
July	362.8	185.2	59.7	117.9	32.5	67.3	125.1	51.9	19.2	54.0	43.2	34.9
August #	352.1	181.2	57.4	113.5	32.2	65.5	123.1	51.5	18.9	52.7	42.8	34.2
September	345.2	179.7	55.3	110.2	31.9	64.0	122.1	52.1	18.5	51.5	42.2	33.5
October	335.4	176.2	52.8	106.4	31.7	62.1	120.1	51.6	18.0	50.5	42.0	32.9
November #	324.0	172.3	49.2	102.5	31.6	60.1	117.2	51.3	16.9	49.0	41.8	32.0
December	309.3	165.4	46.3	97.6	31.6	57.4	114.0	49.8	16.2	48.0	42.1	31.6
2015												
January	293.5	158.6	43.4	91.5	31.2	53.8	110.0	48.2	15.0	46.8	42.5	31.3
February # (r)	281.5	153.2	41.6	86.7	30.8	51.4	107.2	47.0	14.6	45.6	42.5	30.9
March (p)	274.6	149.9	40.9	83.8	30.5	50.0	105.8	46.6	14.5	44.7	42.2	30.4
Change on month	-6.9	-3.3	-0.7	-2.9	-0.3	-1.4	-1.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.9	-0.3	-0.5
Change %	-2.5	-2.2	-1.7	-3.3		-2.7	-1.3	-0.9	-0.7	-2.0		-1.6
Change on year	-135.2	-59.5	-24.8	-50.9	-2.4	-24.9	-31.4	-11.5	-5.8	-14.1	-0.6	-6.9
Change %	-33.0	-28.4	-37.7	-37.8		-33.2	-22.9	-19.8	-28.6	-24.0		-18.5
Women	JLHR	JLHS	JLHT	JLHU	JLHV	JLHW	JLHX	JLHY	JLHZ	JLIA	JLIB	JLIC
2014												
March	232.2	118.6	39.3	74.3	32.0	33.2	75.7	36.2	11.9	27.6	36.5	15.5
April	227.9	117.3	38.0	72.6	31.9	32.6	74.8	35.9	11.7	27.2	36.4	15.4
May	222.2	114.6	36.6	71.0	32.0	32.1	73.1	35.1	11.5	26.5	36.3	15.1
June #	213.4	109.9	35.5	68.0	31.9	31.6	70.7	33.6	11.2	25.9	36.6	14.9
July	204.9	105.5	34.2	65.2	31.8	31.2	68.5	32.4	10.9	25.2	36.8	14.6
August #	196.7	101.6	33.0	62.1	31.6	30.7	66.6	31.7	10.5	24.4	36.6	14.3
September	192.1	99.7	32.5	59.9	31.2	30.6	65.7	31.7	10.3	23.7	36.1	14.0
October	187.5	97.9	31.6	58.0	30.9	30.6	65.1	31.9	9.9	23.3	35.8	13.9
November #	183.0	96.5	30.4	56.1	30.7	30.4	64.3	31.8	9.5	23.0	35.8	13.9
December	177.4	94.5	28.6	54.3	30.6	29.6	63.0	31.4	9.0	22.6	35.9	13.8
2015												
January	169.8	91.8	26.4	51.6	30.4	28.2	61.0	30.7	8.5	21.8	35.7	13.4
February # (r)	164.3	89.9	25.1	49.3	30.0	27.2	59.4	30.1	8.2	21.1	35.5	13.1
March (p)	159.6	87.9	24.3	47.4	29.7	26.4	58.0	29.3	8.1	20.6	35.5	12.9
Change on month	-4.7	-2.0	-0.8	-1.9	-0.3	-0.8	-1.4	-0.8	-0.1	-0.5	0.0	-0.2
Change %	-2.9	-2.2	-3.2	-3.9		-2.9	-2.4	-2.7	-1.2	-2.4		-1.5
Change on year	-72.6	-30.7	-15.0	-26.9	-2.3	-6.8	-17.7	-6.9	-3.8	-7.0	-0.9	-2.6
Change %	-31.3	-25.9	-38.2	-36.2		-20.5	-23.4	-19.1	-31.9	-25.4		-16.8

Relationship between columns: 14 = 15+16+17; 18 = 17/14; 20 = 21+22+23; 24 = 23/20.

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

1. The number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance.

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

2. Only computerised claims for Jobseeker's Allowance are analysed by age and duration on a monthly basis. The figures in column 2 onwards therefore differ from the figures in column 1 and in Table 10. The differences reflect numbers of clerically processed claims, which currently amount to around 0.5 per cent of the total claimant count, and minor effects of rounding.

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

12 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over	16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Economically active levels								
People	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Dec-Feb 2013	32,409	31,413	521	4,153	7,294	11,342	8,104	996
Dec-Feb 2014	32,745	31,613	503	4,151	7,402	11,223	8,334	1,133
Mar-May 2014	32,843	31,697	498	4,138	7,442	11,245	8,373	1,146
Jun-Aug 2014	32,735	31,605	480	4,106	7,397	11,227	8,395	1,130
Sep-Nov 2014	32,715	31,563	475	4,058	7,424	11,192	8,415	1,152
Dec-Feb 2015	32,886	31,692	507	4,110	7,401	11,216	8,458	1,195
Change on quarter	172	129	32	51	-23	24	44	43
Change %	0.5	0.4	6.8	1.3	-0.3	0.2	0.5	3.8
Change on year	141	79	3	-41	-1	-6	125	62
Change %	0.4	0.2	0.7	-1.0	0.0	-0.1	1.5	5.5
Men	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Dec-Feb 2013	17,329	16,711	247	2,182	3,952	5,968	4,362	618
Dec-Feb 2014	17,518	16,827	237	2,199	4,011	5,930	4,451	691
Mar-May 2014	17,517	16,832	229	2,185	4,023	5,918	4,478	685
Jun-Aug 2014	17,457	16,792	213	2,153	4,012	5,916	4,497	665
Sep-Nov 2014	17,443	16,753	217	2,146	4,002	5,891	4,498	690
Dec-Feb 2015	17,556	16,822	242	2,175	3,998	5,908	4,501	734
Change on quarter	113	69	25	28	-4	17	3	44
Change %	0.6	0.4	11.6	1.3	-0.1	0.3	0.1	6.3
Change on year	39	-5	5	-25	-13	-22	50	43
Change %	0.2	0.0	2.2	-1.1	-0.3	-0.4	1.1	6.3
Women	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Dec-Feb 2013	15,080	14,702	274	1,970	3,342	5,374	3,742	378
Dec-Feb 2014	15,227	14,785	267	1,952	3,391	5,293	3,883	442
Mar-May 2014	15,326	14,865	269	1,954	3,419	5,327	3,896	461
Jun-Aug 2014	15,278	14,813	267	1,953	3,384	5,311	3,898	465
Sep-Nov 2014	15,271	14,810	258	1,912	3,422	5,301	3,917	461
Dec-Feb 2015	15,330	14,869	265	1,935	3,403	5,309	3,958	461
Change on quarter	59	59	7	23	-19	8	41	0
Change %	0.4	0.4	2.7	1.2	-0.6	0.1	1.0	-0.1
Change on year	103	84	-2	-17	12	16	75	19
Change %	0.7	0.6	-0.6	-0.9	0.3	0.3	1.9	4.2
Economic activity rates (%)¹								
People	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Dec-Feb 2013	63.4	77.5	34.4	71.1	85.3	86.5	70.4	9.4
Dec-Feb 2014	63.6	77.9	33.4	71.3	85.6	86.5	71.6	10.4
Mar-May 2014	63.7	78.0	33.1	71.2	85.9	86.9	71.7	10.5
Jun-Aug 2014	63.4	77.8	32.1	70.7	85.2	86.9	71.6	10.2
Sep-Nov 2014	63.2	77.6	31.8	69.9	85.3	86.8	71.5	10.4
Dec-Feb 2015	63.5	77.9	34.1	70.9	84.9	87.1	71.6	10.7
Change on quarter	0.2	0.3	2.3	1.0	-0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Change on year	-0.1	0.0	0.7	-0.4	-0.7	0.6	0.0	0.3
Men	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Dec-Feb 2013	69.6	83.2	31.8	74.0	93.2	92.3	77.0	12.8
Dec-Feb 2014	69.8	83.5	30.7	74.6	93.4	92.6	77.7	13.9
Mar-May 2014	69.6	83.5	29.7	74.1	93.4	92.6	78.0	13.7
Jun-Aug 2014	69.3	83.3	27.8	73.1	92.9	92.8	78.1	13.2
Sep-Nov 2014	69.1	83.0	28.4	72.9	92.4	92.6	77.8	13.6
Dec-Feb 2015	69.4	83.3	31.8	74.0	92.1	93.0	77.5	14.4
Change on quarter	0.3	0.3	3.4	1.1	-0.3	0.4	-0.2	0.8
Change on year	-0.4	-0.3	1.2	-0.6	-1.3	0.3	-0.2	0.5
Women	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Dec-Feb 2013	57.5	72.0	37.2	68.2	77.5	80.9	64.0	6.5
Dec-Feb 2014	57.7	72.3	36.3	68.0	77.9	80.5	65.6	7.4
Mar-May 2014	58.0	72.7	36.7	68.1	78.4	81.2	65.6	7.7
Jun-Aug 2014	57.7	72.4	36.5	68.2	77.5	81.1	65.4	7.8
Sep-Nov 2014	57.6	72.3	35.4	66.9	78.3	81.1	65.5	7.7
Dec-Feb 2015	57.8	72.6	36.6	67.8	77.8	81.4	65.9	7.6
Change on quarter	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.9	-0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0
Change on year	0.1	0.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.9	0.3	0.2

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

13 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)								Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)	
	All aged 16-64								Does not want a job	Wants a job ¹
	Student	Looking after family / home	Temporary sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged	Retired	Other			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Dec-Feb 2013	9,112	2,311	2,306	185	2,044	72	1,384	808	6,812	2,299
Dec-Feb 2014	8,979	2,303	2,292	201	1,998	47	1,321	818	6,660	2,319
Mar-May 2014	8,915	2,304	2,275	189	1,994	38	1,306	809	6,632	2,283
Jun-Aug 2014	9,028	2,356	2,269	188	2,017	45	1,318	835	6,730	2,298
Sep-Nov 2014	9,094	2,363	2,318	190	2,034	42	1,282	865	6,778	2,316
Dec-Feb 2015	8,990	2,330	2,269	193	2,011	42	1,286	859	6,735	2,255
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-104	-33	-49	3	-24	0	4	-6	-43	-61
<i>Change %</i>	-1.1	-1.4	-2.1	1.4	-1.2	-0.2	0.3	-0.7	-0.6	-2.6
<i>Change on year</i>	11	27	-22	-8	13	-4	-35	41	75	-64
<i>Change %</i>	0.1	1.2	-1.0	-4.1	0.6	-9.6	-2.6	5.0	1.1	-2.7
Men	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Dec-Feb 2013	3,384	1,208	209	93	1,042	43	464	326	2,443	940
Dec-Feb 2014	3,313	1,160	224	105	1,007	23	460	334	2,352	961
Mar-May 2014	3,322	1,179	240	86	980	24	466	347	2,390	932
Jun-Aug 2014	3,375	1,220	234	79	1,001	22	456	362	2,422	953
Sep-Nov 2014	3,430	1,228	245	89	1,011	21	462	374	2,475	955
Dec-Feb 2015	3,376	1,208	230	84	997	25	476	355	2,458	917
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-54	-20	-15	-5	-15	4	15	-19	-17	-37
<i>Change %</i>	-1.6	-1.6	-6.1	-5.3	-1.5	20.0	3.2	-5.0	-0.7	-3.9
<i>Change on year</i>	62	48	6	-21	-11	2	16	21	106	-43
<i>Change %</i>	1.9	4.2	2.6	-19.7	-1.1	10.7	3.5	6.3	4.5	-4.5
Women	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Dec-Feb 2013	5,728	1,104	2,097	92	1,002	30	921	482	4,369	1,359
Dec-Feb 2014	5,666	1,143	2,068	96	991	24	860	483	4,308	1,358
Mar-May 2014	5,593	1,125	2,036	103	1,014	14	840	462	4,242	1,351
Jun-Aug 2014	5,653	1,135	2,035	109	1,015	24	862	472	4,309	1,344
Sep-Nov 2014	5,664	1,134	2,073	101	1,023	21	820	491	4,303	1,361
Dec-Feb 2015	5,614	1,122	2,040	109	1,014	17	810	503	4,276	1,338
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-50	-13	-34	7	-9	-4	-11	12	-27	-24
<i>Change %</i>	-0.9	-1.1	-1.6	7.3	-0.9	-19.9	-1.3	2.5	-0.6	-1.7
<i>Change on year</i>	-52	-21	-28	12	23	-7	-51	20	-31	-20
<i>Change %</i>	-0.9	-1.9	-1.4	12.8	2.4	-28.7	-5.9	4.1	-0.7	-1.5
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Dec-Feb 2013	100	25.4	25.3	2.0	22.4	0.8	15.2	8.9	74.8	25.2
Dec-Feb 2014	100	25.6	25.5	2.2	22.3	0.5	14.7	9.1	74.2	25.8
Mar-May 2014	100	25.8	25.5	2.1	22.4	0.4	14.7	9.1	74.4	25.6
Jun-Aug 2014	100	26.1	25.1	2.1	22.3	0.5	14.6	9.2	74.5	25.5
Sep-Nov 2014	100	26.0	25.5	2.1	22.4	0.5	14.1	9.5	74.5	25.5
Dec-Feb 2015	100	25.9	25.2	2.1	22.4	0.5	14.3	9.6	74.9	25.1
Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Dec-Feb 2013	100	35.7	6.2	2.7	30.8	1.3	13.7	9.6	72.2	27.8
Dec-Feb 2014	100	35.0	6.8	3.2	30.4	0.7	13.9	10.1	71.0	29.0
Mar-May 2014	100	35.5	7.2	2.6	29.5	0.7	14.0	10.4	71.9	28.1
Jun-Aug 2014	100	36.2	6.9	2.3	29.7	0.6	13.5	10.7	71.8	28.2
Sep-Nov 2014	100	35.8	7.1	2.6	29.5	0.6	13.5	10.9	72.2	27.8
Dec-Feb 2015	100	35.8	6.8	2.5	29.5	0.7	14.1	10.5	72.8	27.2
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Dec-Feb 2013	100	19.3	36.6	1.6	17.5	0.5	16.1	8.4	76.3	23.7
Dec-Feb 2014	100	20.2	36.5	1.7	17.5	0.4	15.2	8.5	76.0	24.0
Mar-May 2014	100	20.1	36.4	1.8	18.1	0.2	15.0	8.3	75.8	24.2
Jun-Aug 2014	100	20.1	36.0	1.9	18.0	0.4	15.3	8.4	76.2	23.8
Sep-Nov 2014	100	20.0	36.6	1.8	18.1	0.4	14.5	8.7	76.0	24.0
Dec-Feb 2015	100	20.0	36.3	1.9	18.1	0.3	14.4	9.0	76.2	23.8

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

December 2014 to February 2015

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 to 24				In full-time education (FTE)				Not in full-time education (FTE) ¹			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Total	Employed ²	Unemployed ²	Economically inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Levels												
People												
16-17	1,484	352	154	977	1,292	258	116	918	192	95	38	59
18-24	5,794	3,522	588	1,684	1,857	619	137	1,101	3,937	2,904	450	583
16-24	7,278	3,875	742	2,662	3,149	877	253	2,019	4,129	2,998	488	642
Men												
16-17	759	150	92	518	653	94	67	493	106	55	26	25
18-24	2,939	1,837	338	764	913	262	71	580	2,026	1,575	267	185
16-24	3,698	1,986	430	1,282	1,566	356	138	1,072	2,132	1,630	292	209
Women												
16-17	725	203	62	460	639	164	50	425	86	39	13	34
18-24	2,855	1,686	250	920	944	357	66	522	1,911	1,329	183	399
16-24	3,580	1,888	312	1,380	1,583	520	116	947	1,997	1,368	196	433
Changes on quarter												
People												
16-17	-7	30	2	-39	2	22	3	-23	-9	8	-2	-16
18-24	-8	75	-24	-59	-30	7	6	-43	22	68	-30	-16
16-24	-15	105	-22	-98	-28	29	10	-66	13	77	-32	-32
Men												
16-17	-4	9	16	-29	1	7	12	-18	-5	2	4	-10
18-24	-4	43	-15	-32	-37	-17	10	-30	34	60	-24	-2
16-24	-7	52	1	-61	-36	-9	22	-49	29	62	-20	-12
Women												
16-17	-3	21	-14	-10	1	15	-9	-5	-5	6	-5	-5
18-24	-4	32	-9	-27	7	24	-3	-13	-12	9	-6	-14
16-24	-8	53	-23	-38	9	38	-12	-18	-16	15	-11	-20
Rates(%)³												
People												
16-17		23.7	30.5	65.9		20.0	31.0	71.1		49.3	28.8	30.8
18-24		60.8	14.3	29.1		33.3	18.2	59.3		73.8	13.4	14.8
16-24		53.2	16.1	36.6		27.8	22.4	64.1		72.6	14.0	15.6
Men												
16-17		19.7	38.1	68.2		14.4	41.4	75.4		52.3	31.6	23.4
18-24		62.5	15.5	26.0		28.7	21.4	63.5		77.7	14.5	9.1
16-24		53.7	17.8	34.7		22.7	27.9	68.5		76.5	15.2	9.8
Women												
16-17		28.0	23.4	63.4		25.6	23.2	66.6		45.5	24.4	39.8
18-24		59.0	12.9	32.2		37.8	15.6	55.2		69.5	12.1	20.9
16-24		52.8	14.2	38.5		32.9	18.2	59.8		68.5	12.5	21.7
Changes on quarter												
People												
16-17		2.1	-1.7	-2.3		1.7	-1.3	-1.9		6.3	-2.7	-6.4
18-24		1.4	-0.8	-1.0		0.9	0.5	-1.3		1.3	-1.1	-0.5
16-24		1.6	-0.8	-1.3		1.2	0.1	-1.5		1.6	-1.1	-0.8
Men												
16-17		1.3	2.8	-3.4		1.1	2.8	-2.9		4.0	2.5	-8.4
18-24		1.5	-0.9	-1.1		-0.6	3.3	-0.7		1.7	-1.6	-0.2
16-24		1.5	-0.4	-1.6		-0.1	3.8	-1.5		1.9	-1.4	-0.7
Women												
16-17		3.0	-6.0	-1.1		2.3	-4.8	-0.9		9.0	-10.7	-4.0
18-24		1.2	-0.6	-0.9		2.2	-1.6	-1.8		0.9	-0.4	-0.6
16-24		1.6	-1.3	-1.0		2.3	-2.7	-1.5		1.3	-0.8	-0.8

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: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/young-people-not-in-education--employment-or-training--neets/index.html>

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

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

EARNINGS

15 Average Weekly Earnings - total pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) ²			Private sector (81%) ^{2,4,5,6}			Public sector (19%) ^{2,4,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	KAC4	KAC5	KAC6	KAC7	KAC8	KAC9
Feb 13	469	0.9	1.0	465	0.8	0.9	487	1.0	1.6
Dec 13 (r)	477	1.4	1.0	473	1.8	1.3	491	0.3	0.3
Jan 14	478	1.7	1.3	474	2.1	1.6	493	0.9	0.5
Feb 14 (r)	478	2.0	1.7	475	2.1	2.0	493	1.3	0.8
Mar 14	475	2.1	1.9	472	2.4	2.2	494	1.4	1.2
Apr 14	482	-1.4	0.9 (r)	475	-1.9	0.8	492	0.6	1.1
May 14	479	0.4	0.4	476	0.7	0.4	491	0.1	0.7
Jun 14	477	0.6	-0.1	477	1.4	0.0	480	-2.1	-0.5
Jul 14	478	0.7	0.6	476	0.8	0.9	494	1.1	-0.3
Aug 14	479	0.9	0.7	477	1.1	1.1	493	0.6	-0.1
Sep 14	482	1.5	1.0	480	1.7	1.2	494	0.8	0.8
Oct 14	485	2.0	1.5	483	2.4	1.7	494	0.5	0.7
Nov 14	484	1.9	1.8	482	2.3	2.2	494	0.7	0.7
Dec 14 (r)	488	2.4	2.1	486	2.7	2.5	496	0.9	0.7
Jan 15 (r)	484	1.4	1.9	482	1.6	2.2	496	0.7	0.8
Feb 15 (p)	485	1.3	1.7	482	1.5	2.0	497	0.9	0.8
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
Feb 13	454	0.9	1.1	600	-0.2	0.1	475	1.0	1.8
Dec 13 (r)	462	1.1	0.8	608	0.6	-0.2	482	0.7	0.7
Jan 14 (r)	462	1.1	0.9	605	-0.5	-0.2	484	1.4	0.9
Feb 14 (r)	463	1.9	1.4	608	1.3	0.5	484	1.8	1.3
Mar 14	462	2.0	1.7	607	1.1	0.6 (r)	484	1.3	1.5
Apr 14	464	-1.6	0.7	620	-6.6	-1.6 (r)	485	1.3	1.5
May 14	463	0.3	0.2	615	-1.4	-2.4	485	1.0	1.2
Jun 14	462	0.4	-0.3	605	-1.3	-3.2	484	0.6	1.0
Jul 14	462	0.3	0.4	607	-0.4	-1.1	487	1.6	1.1
Aug 14	464	0.8	0.5	616	1.1	-0.2	485	1.1	1.1
Sep 14	466	1.3	0.8	619	1.9	0.9	487	1.4	1.4
Oct 14	469	2.0	1.4	625	3.2	2.0	487	1.1	1.2
Nov 14	469	2.0	1.8	620	2.5	2.5	487	1.2	1.2
Dec 14 (r)	473	2.4	2.1	631	3.8	3.2	489	1.5	1.3
Jan 15 (r)	470	1.8	2.0	610	0.8	2.4	489	1.1	1.3
Feb 15 (p)	470	1.6	1.9	610	0.3	1.6	491	1.4	1.3
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (9%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) ²			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5CA	K5CB	K5CC	K5CD	K5CE	K5CF	K5CG	K5CH	K5CI
Feb 13	547	1.7	1.7	540	-0.3	-1.2	308	0.7	1.1
Dec 13 (r)	559	2.8	2.6	548	1.7	0.9	319	3.4	3.0
Jan 14 (r)	564	3.9	3.1	565	6.8	3.0	321	4.6	3.5
Feb 14 (r)	563	2.9	3.2	549	1.7	3.4	313	1.5	3.1
Mar 14	560	2.5	3.1	533	1.9	3.5 (r)	319	4.1	3.4 (r)
Apr 14	563	0.8	2.1	546	-4.0	-0.2 (r)	320	0.8	2.1 (r)
May 14	563	2.0	1.8	544	-1.3	-1.2	320	1.7	2.2
Jun 14	568	2.2	1.6	551	0.8	-1.5	317	1.0	1.2
Jul 14	564	1.9	2.0	568	4.0	1.1	316	-0.9	0.6
Aug 14	563	1.4	1.8	558	1.2	2.0	317	-1.2	-0.4
Sep 14	566	2.3	1.9	563	2.1	2.4	321	1.3	-0.3
Oct 14	565	1.6	1.8	561	2.9	2.0	322	1.1	0.4
Nov 14	565	1.1	1.7	562	3.1	2.7	323	1.9	1.4
Dec 14 (r)	571 (r)	2.1	1.6	567	3.3	3.1	325	1.9	1.7
Jan 15 (r)	565	0.2	1.1	555	-1.9	1.5	328	2.1	2.0
Feb 15 (p)	560	-0.5	0.6	555	1.1	0.8	327	4.4	2.8

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EARNINGS

16 Average Weekly Earnings - bonus pay

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) ¹			Private sector (81%) ^{1,3,5}			Public sector (19%) ^{1,3,4,5}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	KAF4	KAF5	KAF6	KAF7	KAF8	KAF9	KAG2	KAG3	KAG4
Feb 13	26	1.6	1.2	32	1.9	1.2	3	-24.5	14.0
Dec 13 (r)	28	6.8	3.3	33	6.0	2.7	2	-77.8	-61.7
Jan 14 (r)	27	1.7	2.7	33	2.3	2.3	5	-6.8	-48.3
Feb 14 (r)	29	10.2	6.2	35	8.1	5.5	5	55.3	-35.0
Mar 14	27	7.9	6.5 (r)	34	8.2	6.2 (r)	5	3.1	12.0 (r)
Apr 14	35	-23.6	-6.4 (r)	37	-29.0	-8.5 (r)	5	22.1	23.7 (r)
May 14	31	-3.5	-9.7	36	-6.7	-12.4	3	-38.2	-6.2
Jun 14	28	-2.0	-11.8	35	5.0	-12.9	2	-57.4	-27.2
Jul 14	27	-2.5	-2.7	33	-5.3	-2.6	6	42.3	-21.4
Aug 14	27	-5.5	-3.4	33	-6.6	-2.4	2	-55.4	-27.0
Sep 14	27	-5.9	-4.7	32	-6.9	-6.3	4	-28.7	-16.7
Oct 14	30	7.1	-1.5	35	5.6	-2.8	4	-2.5	-31.0
Nov 14	29	7.8	2.8	35	7.1	1.8	3	-21.0	-18.8
Dec 14 (r)	33	17.6	10.9	38	13.8	8.9	4	57.5	3.2
Jan 15 (r)	27	-1.9	7.9	33	-1.4	6.6	2	-53.9	-19.4
Feb 15 (p)	27	-6.1	3.2	33	-5.0	2.4	3	-35.2	-25.4
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ¹			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ¹			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	K5CS	K5CT	K5CU	K5CV	K5CW	K5CX	KAH3	KAH4	KAH5
Feb 13	27	0.8	1.7	67	1.5	0.7	1	-30.7	9.2
Dec 13 (r)	29	7.3	4.0	74	3.7	4.9	1	-71.9	-69.0
Jan 14 (r)	28	1.9	3.4	71	-1.9	1.9	1	-26.3	-55.2
Feb 14 (r)	29	9.9	6.3	73	7.9	3.1	1	-11.6	-46.9
Mar 14	28	6.8	6.1 (r)	71	4.3	3.3 (r)	1	-26.5	-23.0 (r)
Apr 14	38	-23.4	-7.0 (r)	79	-40.9	-17.3 (r)	5	159.2	51.6 (r)
May 14	32	-3.4	-10.1	83	-5.0	-19.4	1	-32.2	35.0
Jun 14	28	-3.8	-12.4	69	-9.2	-22.2	1	-47.9	25.2
Jul 14	27	-7.1	-4.7	68	-4.5	-6.2	3	56.3	-13.0
Aug 14	28	-5.9	-5.6	75	1.0	-4.3	1	-53.8	-17.7
Sep 14	27	-10.0	-7.7	70	-7.1	-3.5	2	-5.4	-0.3
Oct 14	31	7.5	-2.9	74	2.1	-1.4	2	43.8	-10.1
Nov 14	30	5.6	0.8	71	1.1	-1.4	1	51.4	24.4
Dec 14 (r)	35	18.7	10.7	91	22.9	8.9	2	98.3	62.1
Jan 15 (r)	28	-2.1	7.6	63	-11.0	4.6	1	-36.9	27.3
Feb 15 (p)	27	-7.0	3.3	66	-9.7	0.9	3	198.4	72.9
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (9%) ¹			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) ¹			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) ¹		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	K5D3	K5D4	K5D5	K5D6	K5D7	K5D8	K5D9	K5DA	K5DB
Feb 13	21	-12.8	-10.1	16	-6.5	-7.4	21	6.9	3.5
Dec 13 (r)	23	11.5	3.4	18	-1.2	-6.8	21	11.2	8.5
Jan 14 (r)	24	31.6	12.1	21	29.8	8.5	21	4.9	8.2
Feb 14 (r)	22	3.1	14.7	19	20.5	15.9	17	-19.6	-1.6
Mar 14	23	10.7	14.4 (r)	16	45.2	30.3 (r)	21	20.4	0.6 (r)
Apr 14	23	-16.1	-2.3 (r)	21	-36.3	-6.5 (r)	22	-11.1	-5.3
May 14	23	2.7	-2.3	20	-8.2	-13.6	22	-6.9	-1.3
Jun 14	28	10.9	-1.5	22	6.6	-16.6	20	2.5	-5.7
Jul 14	25	13.2	9.0	33	72.3	22.1	20	-14.5	-6.8
Aug 14	22	-12.8	3.3	27	28.0	34.8	20	-27.0	-14.5
Sep 14	24	14.8	4.0	26	22.7	40.1	22	-1.6	-15.2
Oct 14	21	-6.2	-2.2	23	12.0	21.0	22	0.2	-10.8
Nov 14	24	6.0	4.7	23	33.8	22.2	23	5.4	1.3
Dec 14 (r)	28	23.2	7.8	24	35.0	26.1	22	5.2	3.6
Jan 15 (r)	22	-9.5	6.2	21	-0.4	21.1	22	6.4	5.7
Feb 15 (p)	18	-15.2	-0.5	17	-13.7	5.9	21	23.3	10.8

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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

EARNINGS

17 Average Weekly Earnings - regular pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) ²			Private sector (81%) ^{2,4,5,6}			Public sector (19%) ^{2,4,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	KAJ2	KAJ3	KAJ4	KAJ5	KAJ6	KAJ7
Feb 13	443	0.8	1.0	433	0.8	1.0	482	1.2	1.6
Dec 13	449	1.2	1.0	440	1.6	1.3	488	0.9	0.6
Jan 14	450	1.7	1.2	441	2.2	1.6	488	0.9	0.7
Feb 14 (r)	449	1.2	1.4	439	1.4	1.7	487	1.1	1.0
Mar 14	448	1.0	1.3	438	1.1	1.6	489	1.2	1.1
Apr 14	449	0.5	0.9	440	0.8	1.1	487	0.5	0.9 (r)
May 14	449	0.7	0.7	441	1.1	1.0	487	0.3	0.7
Jun 14	450	0.8	0.7	442	1.1	1.0	488	0.7	0.5
Jul 14	451	0.8	0.8	442	1.0	1.1	488	0.7	0.6
Aug 14	452	1.2	0.9	444	1.4	1.2	489	1.2	0.9
Sep 14	455	1.8	1.2	447	2.2	1.6	489	1.0	1.0
Oct 14	456	1.9	1.6	448	2.4	2.0	489	0.5	0.9
Nov 14	455	1.7	1.8	447	2.1	2.2	489	0.8	0.8
Dec 14	456	1.6	1.7	448	1.9	2.1	491	0.6	0.7 (r)
Jan 15 (r)	457	1.6	1.6	449	1.9	2.0	492	0.8	0.8
Feb 15 (p)	459	2.2	1.8	451	2.6	2.2	493	1.1	0.9
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5DL	K5DM	K5DN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
Feb 13	428	0.6	1.0	539	-0.2	-0.2	474	1.0	1.7
Dec 13	434	1.1	0.8	539	0.2	-0.6	481	1.2	0.9
Jan 14	434	1.3	0.9	536	-0.3	-0.4	482 (r)	1.4	1.1
Feb 14	432	1.0	1.1	532	-1.3	-0.5	482	1.8	1.5
Mar 14	432	0.9	1.1	537	-0.2	-0.6	482	1.4	1.5
Apr 14	433	0.5	0.8	535	-1.1	-0.9	482	1.2	1.4
May 14	434	0.6	0.7	535	-0.7	-0.7	483	1.2	1.2
Jun 14	434	0.7	0.6	537	0.0	-0.6	484	1.4	1.2
Jul 14	435	0.6	0.7	538	-0.1	-0.3	484	1.2	1.3
Aug 14	436	1.1	0.8	543	1.3	0.4	484	1.4	1.3
Sep 14	439	1.8	1.2	548	2.4	1.2	485	1.5	1.3
Oct 14	441	1.9	1.6	551	3.2	2.3	486	1.0	1.3
Nov 14	440	1.8	1.8	547	2.4	2.7	486	1.1	1.2
Dec 14	441	1.7	1.8	547	1.5	2.3	488	1.4	1.2
Jan 15 (r)	443	2.1	1.8	550	2.7	2.2	488	1.1	1.2
Feb 15 (p)	443	2.6	2.1	551	3.4	2.5	489	1.3	1.3
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (9%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) ²			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5DU	K5DV	K5DW	K5DX	K5DY	K5DZ	K5E2	K5E3	K5E4
Feb 13	527	2.5	2.2	525	-0.2	-1.0	287	0.3	0.9
Dec 13	537	2.4	2.5	526	2.2	1.1	298	2.9	2.7
Jan 14	539	3.1	2.8	542	5.5	2.8	300	4.6	3.2
Feb 14 (r)	543	3.0	2.9	531	1.2	2.9	297	3.3	3.6
Mar 14	537	1.6	2.6	527	-0.4	2.1	297	2.4	3.4 (r)
Apr 14	540	1.9	2.2 (r)	525	-2.3	-0.5	297	1.9	2.5 (r)
May 14	540	1.9	1.8	526	-1.1	-1.3	298	2.4	2.2
Jun 14	541	1.8	1.9	532	0.5	-1.0	296	0.9	1.7
Jul 14	540	1.5	1.7	537	2.0	0.4	297	0.1	1.1
Aug 14	541	1.7	1.7	530	0.7	1.0	298	0.5	0.5
Sep 14	542	2.0	1.8	536	1.3	1.3	300	1.4	0.7
Oct 14	543	1.7	1.8	536	2.5	1.5	301	1.1	1.0
Nov 14	542	1.0	1.6	539	2.1	1.9	302	1.7	1.4
Dec 14	542	0.9	1.2	536	1.9	2.1	303	1.7	1.5
Jan 15 (r)	542	0.6	0.8	532	-1.9	0.6	306	1.9	1.8
Feb 15 (p)	543	0.0	0.5	539	1.6	0.5	307	3.4	2.3

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

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

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

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

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

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

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY

18(1) Regional summary of labour market headline indicators¹

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Headline estimates for December 2014 to February 2015

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	1,285	75.8	1,185	69.8	100	7.7	401	24.2
North West	3,551	76.2	3,342	71.6	209	5.9	1,072	23.8
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,687	77.3	2,520	72.4	166	6.2	766	22.7
East Midlands	2,350	78.4	2,234	74.4	116	4.9	625	21.6
West Midlands	2,764	75.7	2,592	70.8	172	6.2	861	24.3
East of England	3,105	80.6	2,951	76.5	154	5.0	718	19.4
London	4,597	77.1	4,310	72.2	287	6.2	1,324	22.9
South East	4,630	80.5	4,435	77.0	195	4.2	1,068	19.5
South West	2,765	80.6	2,639	76.8	126	4.6	637	19.4
England	27,734	78.1	26,209	73.7	1,525	5.5	7,473	21.9
Wales	1,483	74.5	1,391	69.8	92	6.2	487	25.5
Scotland	2,782	79.0	2,615	74.2	167	6.0	717	21.0
Great Britain	31,999	78.0	30,215	73.6	1,784	5.6	8,678	22.0
Northern Ireland	887	73.2	833	68.6	53	6.0	312	26.8
United Kingdom	32,886	77.9	31,049	73.4	1,838	5.6	8,990	22.1

Change on quarter (change since September to November 2014)⁴

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
North East	-5	-0.5	6	0.1	-11	-0.8	9	0.5
North West	49	0.7	69	1.1	-20	-0.7	-29	-0.7
Yorkshire and The Humber	8	-0.1	25	0.4	-17	-0.6	4	0.1
East Midlands	-4	0.2	9	0.7	-13	-0.5	-6	-0.2
West Midlands	1	0.0	2	0.0	-1	0.0	0	0.0
East of England	-5	-0.1	-7	-0.1	1	0.0	4	0.1
London	46	0.4	57	0.6	-10	-0.3	-25	-0.4
South East	15	0.2	28	0.4	-13	-0.3	-9	-0.2
South West	23	0.6	16	0.4	7	0.2	-21	-0.6
England	127	0.2	204	0.5	-77	-0.3	-73	-0.2
Wales	12	0.4	24	1.1	-12	-0.8	-8	-0.4
Scotland	12	0.3	3	0.0	9	0.3	-11	-0.3
Great Britain	152	0.2	231	0.4	-79	-0.3	-92	-0.2
Northern Ireland	20	1.1	17	0.8	3	0.2	-12	-1.1
United Kingdom	172	0.3	248	0.5	-76	-0.3	-104	-0.3

Change on year (change since December 2013 to February 2014)

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
North East	-5	-0.5	15	0.7	-20	-1.5	10	0.5
North West	53	0.6	106	1.8	-53	-1.6	-26	-0.6
Yorkshire and The Humber	-9	-0.5	51	1.3	-60	-2.2	17	0.5
East Midlands	29	0.6	75	2.1	-46	-2.1	-15	-0.6
West Midlands	-34	-0.8	25	0.8	-58	-2.0	30	0.8
East of England	9	0.2	23	0.6	-13	-0.4	-6	-0.2
London	42	-0.1	120	1.3	-79	-1.8	10	0.1
South East	20	0.1	60	0.7	-40	-0.9	0	-0.1
South West	21	0.7	28	0.8	-7	-0.3	-22	-0.7
England	127	0.1	504	1.1	-376	-1.4	-2	-0.1
Wales	-26	-1.8	-15	-1.1	-11	-0.6	33	1.8
Scotland	32	0.7	46	1.2	-14	-0.6	-25	-0.7
Great Britain	133	0.0	535	1.0	-402	-1.3	6	0.0
Northern Ireland	8	-0.4	22	0.8	-14	-1.7	5	0.4
United Kingdom	141	0.0	557	1.0	-416	-1.3	11	0.0

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.gsi.gov.uk

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY

18(2) Regional labour market summary Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	Employer Surveys ¹		Jobcentre Plus administrative system ¹					
	Workforce jobs ² (Dec 2014)		Claimant Count ³ (March 2015)					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Level		Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
North East	1,151		47.8	4.0	31.8	4.8	16.0	2.9
North West	3,655		76.8	2.2	48.2	2.5	28.6	1.7
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,561		85.1	3.2	55.3	3.9	29.8	2.4
East Midlands	2,254		49.7	2.2	31.2	2.6	18.5	1.7
West Midlands	2,785		82.6	3.0	52.1	3.4	30.5	2.4
East of England	2,973		48.6	1.6	29.9	1.8	18.7	1.3
London	5,599		116.1	2.1	67.8	2.3	48.3	1.9
South East	4,718		60.2	1.3	37.6	1.5	22.6	1.0
South West	2,860		37.1	1.3	23.8	1.6	13.3	1.0
England	28,557		604.0	2.1	377.7	2.5	226.3	1.7
Wales	1,406		44.8	3.2	28.9	3.9	15.9	2.4
Scotland	2,713		78.4	2.9	53.4	3.6	25.0	2.0
Great Britain	32,676		727.2	2.2	460.0	2.6	267.2	1.8
Northern Ireland	829		45.2	5.1	31.4	6.6	13.8	3.4
United Kingdom	33,521		772.4	2.3	491.4	2.7	281.0	1.8

Changes on period (period specified below):

	Employer Surveys ¹		Jobcentre Plus administrative system ¹					
	Workforce jobs ² (Change on Sept 2014)		Claimant Count ³ (Change on February 2015)					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Level		Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
North East	4		-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0
North West	14		-3.4	-0.1	-2.0	-0.1	-1.4	-0.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	-14		-2.4	-0.1	-1.5	-0.1	-0.9	-0.1
East Midlands	10		-1.9	-0.1	-1.2	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1
West Midlands	15		-1.8	-0.1	-1.1	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1
East of England	-10		-1.8	-0.1	-1.2	-0.1	-0.6	0.0
London	25		-3.4	-0.1	-1.9	-0.1	-1.5	-0.1
South East	40		-1.3	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.6	0.0
South West	30		-0.9	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	0.0
England	114		-17.2	-0.1	-10.2	-0.1	-7.0	-0.1
Wales	-7		-1.1	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1
Scotland	-10		-1.4	-0.1	-0.9	-0.1	-0.5	0.0
Great Britain	98		-19.7	-0.1	-11.8	-0.1	-7.9	-0.1
Northern Ireland	-10		-1.0	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1
United Kingdom	87		-20.7	-0.1	-12.5	-0.1	-8.2	-0.1

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

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

19 International comparisons of employment and unemployment

Employment rates as published by EUROSTAT: (not seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by EUROSTAT on 31 March 2015 (seasonally adjusted)				
		Latest period	Employment rate (%) ^{1,2}	Change on year %		Latest Period	Unemployment rate (%) ³	Change on period % ⁴	Change on year %
European Union (EU)					European Union (EU)				
Austria	YXSN	Oct-Dec 14	71.1	-0.1	Austria	ZXDS	Feb 15	5.3	-0.1
Belgium	YXSO	Oct-Dec 14	62.2	0.6	Belgium	ZXDI	Feb 15	8.5	0.0
Bulgaria	A495	Oct-Dec 14	61.4	1.8	Bulgaria	A492	Feb 15	10.2	0.0
Croatia	GUMI	Oct-Dec 14	54.0	1.3	Croatia	GUMJ	Feb 15	18.5	0.0
Cyprus	A4AC	Oct-Dec 14	62.8	1.0	Cyprus	A4AN	Feb 15	16.3	0.1
Czech Republic	A4AD	Oct-Dec 14	69.8	1.5	Czech Republic	A4AO	Feb 15	5.5	-0.1
Denmark	YXSP	Oct-Dec 14	73.5	1.3	Denmark	ZXDJ	Feb 15	6.2	0.0
Estonia	A4AE	Oct-Dec 14	70.4	2.1	Estonia	A4AP	Jan 15	6.2	-0.1
Finland	YXSQ	Oct-Dec 14	67.8	-0.1	Finland	ZXDU	Feb 15	9.1	0.1
France	YXSR	Oct-Dec 14	64.1	0.1	France	ZXDN	Feb 15	10.6	0.0
Germany	YXSS	Oct-Dec 14	74.1	0.2	Germany	ZXDK	Feb 15	4.8	0.0
Greece	YXST	Oct-Dec 14	49.6	1.2	Greece	ZXDL	Dec 14	26.0	0.1
Hungary	A4AF	Oct-Dec 14	62.6	3.2	Hungary	A4AQ	Jan 15	7.5	0.2
Ireland	YXSU	Oct-Dec 14	62.6	1.2	Ireland	ZXDO	Feb 15	9.9	-0.1
Italy	YXSV	Oct-Dec 14	56.0	0.4	Italy	ZXDP	Feb 15	12.7	0.1
Latvia	A4AG	Oct-Dec 14	66.5	1.2	Latvia	A4AR	Q4 2014	10.4	-0.4
Lithuania	A4AH	Oct-Dec 14	66.1	1.8	Lithuania	A4AS	Feb 15	10.0	0.2
Luxembourg	YXSW	Oct-Dec 14	67.6	1.4	Luxembourg	ZXDQ	Feb 15	5.8	0.0
Malta	A4AI	Oct-Dec 14	61.6	0.2	Malta	A4AT	Feb 15	5.9	-0.2
Netherlands	YXSX	Oct-Dec 14	74.4	0.2	Netherlands	ZXDR	Feb 15	7.1	-0.1
Poland	A4AJ	Oct-Dec 14	62.6	1.8	Poland	A4AU	Feb 15	7.8	-0.2
Portugal	YXSY	Oct-Dec 14	63.0	1.4	Portugal	ZXDT	Feb 15	14.1	0.3
Romania	A494	Oct-Dec 14	60.8	0.9	Romania	A48Z	Feb 15	6.4	-0.1
Slovak Republic	A4AK	Oct-Dec 14	61.7	1.9	Slovak Republic	A4AV	Feb 15	12.3	-0.1
Slovenia	A4AL	Oct-Dec 14	64.0	0.8	Slovenia	A4AW	Feb 15	9.4	0.0
Spain	YXSZ	Oct-Dec 14	56.8	1.7	Spain	ZXDM	Feb 15	23.2	-0.2
Sweden	YXTA	Oct-Dec 14	74.5	0.2	Sweden ⁷	ZXDV	Feb 15	7.9	0.0
United Kingdom	ANZ6	Oct-Dec 14	72.4	1.3	United Kingdom ⁴	ZXDW	Dec 14	5.5	-0.1
Total EU⁵	A496	Oct-Dec 14	65.2	0.9	Total EU⁵	A493	Feb 15	9.8	-0.1
Eurozone ⁵	YXTC	Oct-Dec 14	64.2	0.6	Eurozone ⁵	ZXDH	Feb 15	11.3	-0.1
Employment rates published by the Office for National Statistics					Unemployment rate published by Office for National Statistics (seasonally adjusted)				
United Kingdom (NSA)	LF9D	Dec-Feb 15	73.3	1.1	United Kingdom ⁴	MGSX	Dec-Feb 15	5.6	-0.3
United Kingdom (SA)	LF24	Dec-Feb 15	73.4	1.0					
Employment rates published by the OECD (seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by national statistical offices (seasonally adjusted)				
Canada	A48O	Oct-Dec 14	72.6	0.3	Canada	ZXDZ	Mar 15	6.8	0.0
Japan	A48P	Oct-Dec 14	73.0	0.9	Japan	ZXDY	Feb 15	3.5	-0.1
United States	A48Q	Jan-Mar 15	68.6	0.8	United States	ZXDZ	Mar 15	5.5	0.0

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

1. All employment rates shown in this table are for those aged from 15 to 64 except for the employment rates for the UK published by the Office for National Statistics and the rate for the United States published by OECD which are for those aged from 16 to 64.

2. The employment rates for the EU are published by Eurostat (the EU's statistical office) and are not seasonally adjusted. Eurostat do not publish seasonally adjusted employment rates. The employment rates for Canada, Japan and the United States are published by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD) and are seasonally adjusted.

5. 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.

6. Change on previous month except "Latvia" and "United Kingdom as published by Office for National Statistics" (change on previous quarter).

7. 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 March 2015. This is because the figures for Sweden on the Eurostat database are seasonally adjusted estimates but the figures for Sweden shown in the Eurostat News Release are the trend component.

3. 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 are seasonally adjusted.

4. The unemployment rate for the UK published by EUROSTAT is based on the population aged 16-74 but the unemployment rate for the UK published by the Office for National Statistics is based on those aged 16 and over. There are other minor definitional differences.

20 Labour disputes

United Kingdom, not seasonally adjusted

	Working days lost (thousands) ^{1,2}	Working days lost in the Public Sector (thousands) ^{1,2}	Working days lost in the Private Sector (thousands) ^{1,2}	Number of stoppages ^{3,4}	Number of stoppages in the Public Sector ⁴	Number of stoppages in the Private Sector ⁴	Workers involved (thousands) ^{1,3}
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	BBFW	F8XZ	F8Y2	BLUU	F8Y3	F8Y4	BLUT
2013 Feb	3	2	0	9	6	3	2
2014 Feb	32	9	23	16	5	11	27
Mar	109	104	5	15	7	8	119
Apr	11	9	2	9	3	6	7
May	16	14	2	18	10	8	9
Jun	36	29	8	26	12	14	29
Jul	386	378	9	20	10	10	427
Aug	27	25	2	18	8	10	26
Sep	3	0	3	15	6	9	1
Oct	101	96	5	27	9	18	109
Nov	44	40	5	17	7	10	27
Dec	13	11	3	15	8 (r)	7 (r)	11
2015 Jan	22	5	17	18	11	7	21
Feb (p)	24	10	14	11	5	6	23
Cumulative totals 12 months to:							
Feb 14	476	369	107	124	50	74	402
Feb 15 (p)	794	721	73	151	73	78	729

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

Source: ONS Labour Disputes Inquiry
Labour disputes enquiries 01633 456724

1. Estimates of working days lost and workers involved are shown to the nearest thousand. Unrounded estimates of less than 500 therefore round to zero.

2. Due to rounding the working days lost for the public and private sectors may not add up to the total working days lost.

3. 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.

4. These series exclude disputes which do not result in a stoppage of work, those involving fewer than ten workers or lasting less than one day unless the total number of working days lost in the dispute is 100 or more.

VACANCIES

21 Vacancies¹ by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

		All Vacancies	Number of employees				
			1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
			AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8
Levels							
Jan-Mar 2013	(r)	503	76	61	68	92	206
Jan-Mar 2014	(r)	620	92	84	90	111	243
Feb-Apr 2014	(r)	638	99	86	95	112	247
Mar-May 2014	(r)	650	105	89	94	112	250
Apr-Jun 2014	(r)	657	109	92	93	111	252
May-Jul 2014	(r)	665	110	95	91	114	255
Jun-Aug 2014	(r)	682	114	99	91	116	262
Jul-Sep 2014	(r)	685	114	98	90	118	266
Aug-Oct 2014	(r)	699	120	101	92	119	267
Sep-Nov 2014	(r)	703	117	103	92	120	271
Oct-Dec 2014	(r)	712	118	104	96	122	272
Nov-Jan 2015	(r)	724	122	104	94	126	279
Dec-Feb 2015	(r)	735	119	108	96	130	282
Jan-Mar 2015	(p)	743	120	111	96	132	284
Change on quarter	*	32	2	7	1	10	12
Change %	*	4.5	1.8	6.5	0.7	8.2	4.5
Change on year		124	28	27	7	21	41
Change %		19.9	30.2	31.9	7.4	19.1	16.9

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

21(1) Vacancies¹ and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies ¹	Unemployment ²	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels			
Dec-Feb 2013	498	2,582	5.2
Dec-Feb 2014	600 (r)	2,254	3.8
Mar-May 2014	650	2,126	3.3
Jun-Aug 2014	682 (r)	1,972	2.9
Sep-Nov 2014	703 (r)	1,914	2.7
Dec-Feb 2015	735	1,838	2.5
Change on quarter	32	-76	-0.2
Change %	4.5	-4.0	
Change on year	135	-416	-1.3
Change %	22.6	-18.5	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

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

VACANCIES

22 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All vacancies ¹	Mining & quarrying	Manu- facturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply ²	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommoda- tion & food service activities	Information & communica- tion
	B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
Levels (thousands)										
Jan-Mar 2013 (r)	503	2	38	3	2	12	97	19	47	29
Jan-Mar 2014 (r)	620	2	44	4	2	19	117	23	61	31
Feb-Apr 2014 (r)	638	2	45	4	2	20	118	23	65	32
Mar-May 2014 (r)	650	2	46	4	2	19	122	24	68	32
Apr-Jun 2014 (r)	657	2	46	5	2	18	124	22	71	31
May-Jul 2014 (r)	665	2	50	5	2	19	126 (r)	22	72	29
Jun-Aug 2014 (r)	682	2	50	5	2	21	130	23	74	31
Jul-Sep 2014 (r)	685	2	52	5	2	22	131	24	73	33
Aug-Oct 2014 (r)	699	2	48	5	2	22	132	26	74	36
Sep-Nov 2014 (r)	703	2	48	5	2	22	132	26	76	35
Oct-Dec 2014 (r)	712	2	48	5	2	23	134	27	76	33
Nov-Jan 2015 (r)	724	1	48	5	2	25	137	30	78	33
Dec-Feb 2015 (r)	735	1	50	5	2	27	138	33	78	34
Jan-Mar 2015 (p)	743	1	48	5	2	27	143	34	77	35
Change on quarter *	32	-1	1	0	0	4	8	7	2	1
Change % *	4.5	-40.0	1.1	4.4	0.0	18.7	6.3	24.0	2.1	3.6
Change on year	124	-1	4	1	0	8	26	11	16	3
Change %	19.9	-57.1	9.3	17.5	21.1	42.2	22.3	48.0	26.6	10.9
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Jan-Mar 2013 (r)	1.8	3.8	1.6	2.8	0.9	1.0	2.2	1.5	2.5	2.7
Jan-Mar 2014 (r)	2.2	3.5	1.8	3.5	1.0	1.5	2.6	1.7	3.0	2.7
Feb-Apr 2014 (r)	2.2	3.4	1.9	3.7	1.0	1.6	2.6	1.7	3.2	2.8
Mar-May 2014 (r)	2.3	3.4	1.9	3.8	1.1	1.5	2.7	1.8	3.3	2.8
Apr-Jun 2014 (r)	2.3	3.2	1.9	3.9	0.8	1.5	2.8	1.7	3.5	2.7
May-Jul 2014 (r)	2.3	3.0	2.1	4.1	0.9	1.5	2.8	1.7	3.5	2.5
Jun-Aug 2014 (r)	2.4	3.2	2.1	4.2	1.0	1.7	2.9	1.7	3.6	2.7
Jul-Sep 2014 (r)	2.4	3.2	2.2	4.4	1.0	1.7	2.9	1.8	3.6	2.9
Aug-Oct 2014 (r)	2.5	3.0	2.0	4.3	1.2	1.8	2.9	1.9	3.6	3.2
Sep-Nov 2014 (r)	2.5	2.7	2.0	4.1	1.2	1.8	2.9	2.0	3.7	3.1
Oct-Dec 2014 (r)	2.5	2.5	2.0	3.9	1.2	1.8	3.0	2.0	3.7	2.9
Nov-Jan 2015 (r)	2.6	2.2	2.0	4.1	1.3	2.0	3.0	2.2	3.8	2.9
Dec-Feb 2015 (r)	2.6	1.9	2.1	4.2	1.3	2.1	3.1	2.5	3.8	3.0
Jan-Mar 2015 (p)	2.6	1.5	2.0	4.1	1.2	2.2	3.2	2.5	3.8	3.0
Change on quarter *	0.1	-1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1
Change on year	0.4	-2.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.3
SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities ²	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	Total services
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
Levels (thousands)										
Jan-Mar 2013 (r)	27	7	43	35	8	39	70	13	14	447
Jan-Mar 2014 (r)	34	9	57	44	11	48	89	13	13	549
Feb-Apr 2014 (r)	36	10	57	43	11	50	91	14	15	564
Mar-May 2014 (r)	37	11	58	44	11	49	91	14	16	577
Apr-Jun 2014 (r)	36	12	57	45	11	49	94	15	18	585
May-Jul 2014 (r)	37	11	58	45	11	49	96	15	16	588
Jun-Aug 2014 (r)	37	11	59	45	12	50	100	16	16	602
Jul-Sep 2014 (r)	37	9	62	44	12	50	99	14	14	602
Aug-Oct 2014 (r)	37	11	62	46	13	50	104	14	16	620
Sep-Nov 2014 (r)	37	11	61	48	13	50	107	13	17	624
Oct-Dec 2014 (r)	38	10	60	50	13	52	108	14	18	633
Nov-Jan 2015 (r)	39	8	63	51	13	51	108	14	17	642
Dec-Feb 2015 (r)	40	9	62	51	13	51	109	15	18	650
Jan-Mar 2015 (p)	41	11	61	51	13	51	110	17	18	660
Change on quarter *	3	0	1	1	0	0	2	3	1	28
Change % *	8.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	0.0	-0.6	1.9	21.2	3.4	4.4
Change on year	7	2	4	7	2	4	22	4	5	112
Change %	20.3	18.0	6.5	15.8	18.9	7.3	24.5	26.7	38.6	20.4
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Jan-Mar 2013 (r)	2.6	1.6	2.0	1.5	0.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.9
Jan-Mar 2014 (r)	3.3	1.9	2.5	1.8	0.8	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.3
Feb-Apr 2014 (r)	3.4	2.1	2.5	1.8	0.8	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.3
Mar-May 2014 (r)	3.5	2.4	2.5	1.9	0.8	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.4
Apr-Jun 2014 (r)	3.5	2.6	2.5	1.9	0.8	1.9	2.4	2.1	3.1	2.4
May-Jul 2014 (r)	3.5	2.4	2.5	1.9	0.9	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.4
Jun-Aug 2014 (r)	3.5	2.2	2.5	1.9	0.9	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.5
Jul-Sep 2014 (r)	3.5	2.0	2.7	1.8	0.9	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.5
Aug-Oct 2014 (r)	3.5	2.4	2.7	1.9	0.9	1.9	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.5
Sep-Nov 2014 (r)	3.6	2.2	2.6	2.0	1.0	1.9	2.7	1.8	2.9	2.6
Oct-Dec 2014 (r)	3.6	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.0	2.0	2.8	1.9	3.1	2.6
Nov-Jan 2015 (r)	3.7	1.7	2.7	2.1	1.0	2.0	2.8	1.9	3.0	2.6
Dec-Feb 2015 (r)	3.8	1.9	2.7	2.1	1.0	1.9	2.8	2.2	3.1	2.7
Jan-Mar 2015 (p)	3.9	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.0	2.0	2.8	2.3	3.2	2.7
Change on quarter *	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Change on year	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.5

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

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

REDUNDANCIES

23 Redundancies levels and rates¹

United Kingdom, (seasonally adjusted)

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s) ²	Rate ¹	Level (000s) ²	Rate ¹	Level (000s) ²	Rate ¹
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
Dec-Feb 2013	138	5.4	94	7.3	43	3.5
Dec-Feb 2014	116	4.5	79	6.1	38	3.0
Mar-May 2014	117	4.6	65	5.0	52	4.1
Jun-Aug 2014	95	3.7	51	3.9	44	3.4
Sep-Nov 2014	103	3.9	54	4.1	48	3.8
Dec-Feb 2015	107	4.1	63	4.8	45	3.5
Change on quarter	5	0.2	9	0.6	-4	-0.3
Change %	4.7		16.1		-8.0	
Change on year	-9	-0.4	-16	-1.3	7	0.5
Change %	-7.5		-20.0		18.5	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

24 Redundancies by industry¹

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

SIC 2007 sections	Total redundancies ²	Manufacturing C	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage, accommodation & food service activities, information & communication H,I,J	Financial & insurance and real estate activities K,L	Prof. scientific & technical activities, admin & support service activities M,N	Public Administration etc., education, human health and social work activities ³ O-Q	Total services ⁴ G-T
Oct-Dec 2012	146	28	22	14	30	*	17	15	90
Oct-Dec 2013	111	15	*	17	18	*	12	23	84
Jan-Mar 2014	125	26	13	19	19	*	11	21	82
Apr-Jun 2014	112	11	*	17	28	*	15	23	90
Jul-Sep 2014	91	14	*	11	17	*	13	19	70
Oct-Dec 2014	107	14	*	12	15	11	20	17	80
Change on year	-4	0	*	-6	-3	*	8	-7	-4
Change %	-3.9	-1.1	*	-31.8	-18.2	*	67.8	-28.9	-4.6

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

Benefits

25 Key out of work benefits¹

Great Britain and abroad (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

(first published on 18 February 2015)

Statistical Groups²

	Total	GB Jobseeker ³	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits ⁴	Lone Parent ⁵	Other Income related ⁶
Number of claimants					
Aug 12	4,727.3	1,505.2	2,517.0	545.2	159.9
Nov 12	4,637.7	1,471.7	2,500.0	510.0	156.0
Feb 13	4,679.5	1,547.6	2,475.7	504.9	151.3
May 13	4,536.6	1,432.6	2,456.5	499.7	147.8
Aug 13	4,409.1	1,326.4	2,440.8	497.5	144.4
Nov 13	4,247.7	1,164.1	2,456.4	485.0	142.2
Feb 14	4,262.3	1,184.2	2,459.3	480.1	138.7
May 14	4,114.2	1,035.3	2,470.2	474.7	134.0
Aug 14	4,013.2	907.9	2,508.1	470.8	126.4
<i>Change on year</i>	-395.9	-418.5	67.3	-26.7	-18.0
<i>Change %</i>	-9.0	-31.6	2.8	-5.4	-12.5

	Total	GB Jobseeker ³	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits ⁴	Lone Parent ⁵	Other Income related ⁶
Proportions (%)⁷					
Aug 12	11.9	3.8	6.3	1.4	0.4
Nov 12	11.7	3.7	6.3	1.3	0.4
Feb 13	11.8	3.9	6.2	1.3	0.4
May 13	11.4	3.6	6.2	1.3	0.4
Aug 13	11.1	3.3	6.1	1.3	0.4
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	10.4	2.6	6.2	1.2	0.3
Aug 14	10.1	2.3	6.3	1.2	0.3
<i>Change on year</i>	-1.0	-1.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0

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 both Universal Credit claimants and carers (as carers are not generally subject to labour market activation policies). Universal Credit claimants will be included in this table as soon as possible. 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-2015>

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

3. Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claimants for Great Britain. Due to methodological differences, these figures differ slightly from estimates of jobseekers claimants shown at Table 1.1 of the Department for Work & Pensions (DWP) Quarterly Statistical Summary. More up to date estimates for claimants of JSA for the United Kingdom are available at Table 10 of this Statistical Bulletin.

4. Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance.

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 jobseeker proportions differ from the Claimant Count rates shown at Table 10 of this Statistical Bulletin as the denominator for the latter is workforce jobs plus Claimant Count.