

# UK Labour Market, June 2015



Coverage: **UK**

Date: **17 June 2015**

Geographical Area: **UK**

Theme: **Labour Market**

## Main points for February to April 2015

- Comparing the estimates for February to April 2015 with those for the 3 months to January 2015, employment continued to rise and unemployment continued to fall. These changes maintain the general direction of movement since late 2011 to early 2012.
- There were 31.05 million people in work, 114,000 more than for the 3 months to January 2015 and 424,000 more than for a year earlier.
- There were 22.74 million people working full-time, 362,000 more than for a year earlier. There were 8.31 million people working part-time, 63,000 more than for a year earlier.
- The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 in work (the employment rate) was 73.4%, up slightly from the 3 months to January 2015 (73.3%) and higher than for a year earlier (72.7%).
- There were 1.81 million unemployed people. This was 43,000 fewer than for the 3 months to January 2015 and 349,000 fewer than for a year earlier.
- The proportion of the economically active population who were unemployed (the unemployment rate) was 5.5%, lower than for the 3 months to January 2015 (5.7%) and for a year earlier (6.6%). Economically active people are those in work plus those seeking and available to work.
- There were 9.02 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were out of work and not seeking or available to work (known as economically inactive), 10,000 fewer than for the 3 months to January 2015 but 60,000 more than for a year earlier.
- The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive (the inactivity rate) was 22.2%, little changed compared with the 3 months to January 2015 and with a year earlier.
- Comparing February to April 2015 with a year earlier, pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.7% both including and excluding bonuses.

**(i) Summary of latest labour market statistics**

Table A shows the latest estimates, for February to April 2015, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity and shows how these estimates compare with the previous quarter (the 3 months to January 2015) and the previous year (February to April 2014). Comparing February to April 2015 with the 3 months to January 2015 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 February to April 2015, seasonally adjusted**

	<b>Number (thousands)</b>	<b>Change on Nov to Jan 2015</b>	<b>Change on Feb to Apr 2014</b>	<b>Headline Rate (%)</b>	<b>Change on Nov to Jan 2015</b>	<b>Change on Feb to Apr 2014</b>
Employed	<b>31,053</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>424</b>			
Aged 16 to 64	29,887	76	371	<b>73.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Aged 65+	1,166	37	53			
Unemployed	<b>1,813</b>	<b>-43</b>	<b>-349</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
Aged 16 to 64	1,793	-42	-339			
Aged 65+	20	0	-9			
Inactive	19,018	12	259			
Aged 16 to 64	<b>9,016</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Aged 65+	10,002	22	199			

**Table source:** Office for National Statistics

**Table notes:**

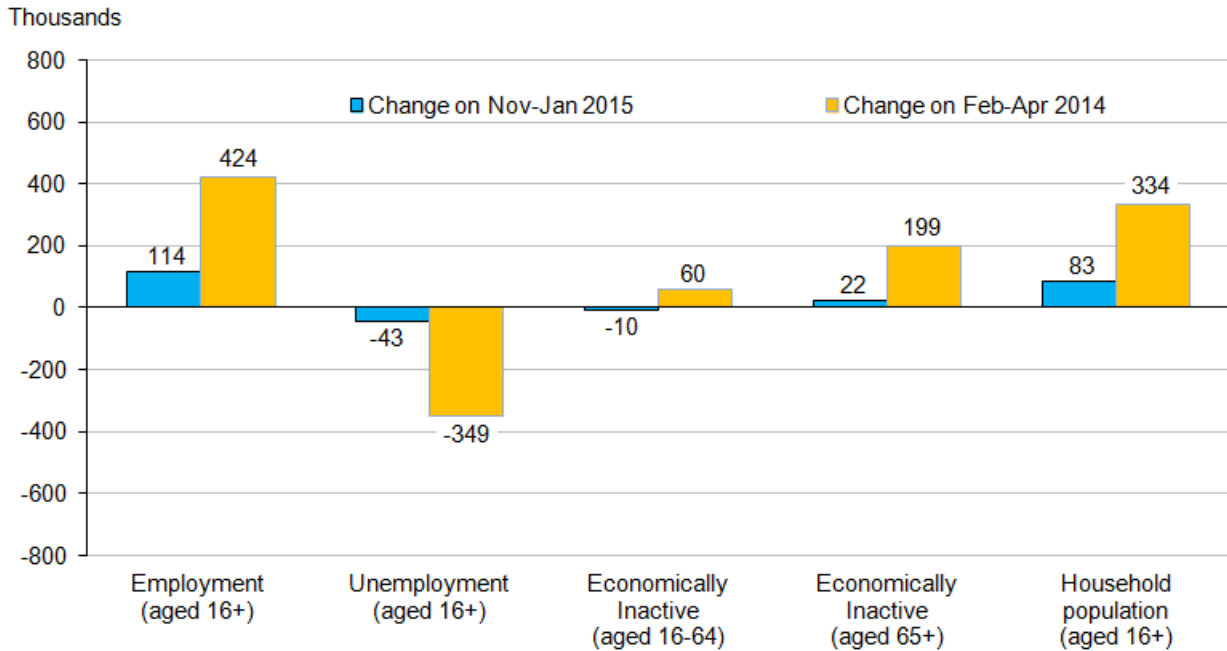
- Calculation of headline employment rate:** Number of employed people aged from 16 to 64 divided by the population aged from 16 to 64. Population is the sum of employed plus unemployed plus inactive.
- Calculation of headline unemployment rate:** Number of unemployed people aged 16 and over divided 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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Figure A shows how the latest estimates, for February to April 2015, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity compare with the previous quarter (the 3 months to January 2015) and the previous year (February to April 2014).

**Figure A: Changes in the number of people in the UK 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 4 weeks and are able to start work within the next 2 weeks. A common misconception is that the unemployment statistics are a count of people on benefits; this is not the case as they include unemployed people not claiming benefits.

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

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

Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity, hours worked and redundancies are derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), a survey of households. The most robust estimates of short-term movements in these estimates are obtained by comparing the estimates for February to April 2015 with the estimates for the 3 months to January 2015, which were first published on 18 March 2015. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for January to March 2015. This is because the February and March data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of January and April 2015. The LFS is sampled such that it is representative of the UK population over a 3 month period, not for single month periods.

### Accuracy and reliability of survey estimates

Most of the figures in this statistical bulletin come from surveys of households or businesses. 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 3 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 towards the end of this statistical bulletin in the section **Accuracy of the statistics: estimating and reporting uncertainty**.

### **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 (experimental statistics)
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. Main 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 \(1.47 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EMP01 \(1.39 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

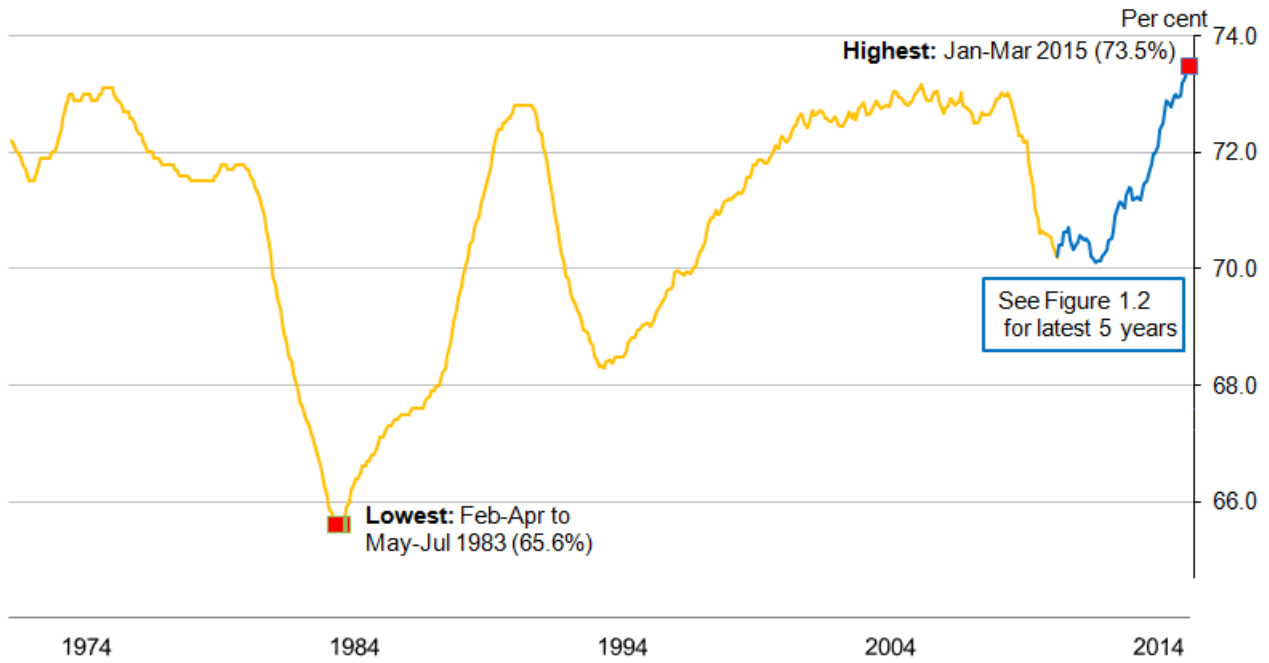
Estimates for the number of people in employment back to 1855 and for the number of self-employed people back to 1950 (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of macroeconomic data](#) (at columns H and L in worksheet 19).

## Commentary

The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 in work is known as the employment rate. Figure 1.1 shows the employment rate for people aged from 16 to 64 since comparable records began in 1971. The lowest employment rate was 65.6% in 1983, during the economic downturn of the early 1980s. The employment rate has been generally increasing since early 2012. The employment rate for the latest time period, February to April 2015, was 73.4%, slightly lower than the record high of 73.5% recorded for January to March 2015.

**Figure 1.1: UK Employment rate (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted**

January to March 1971 to February to April 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

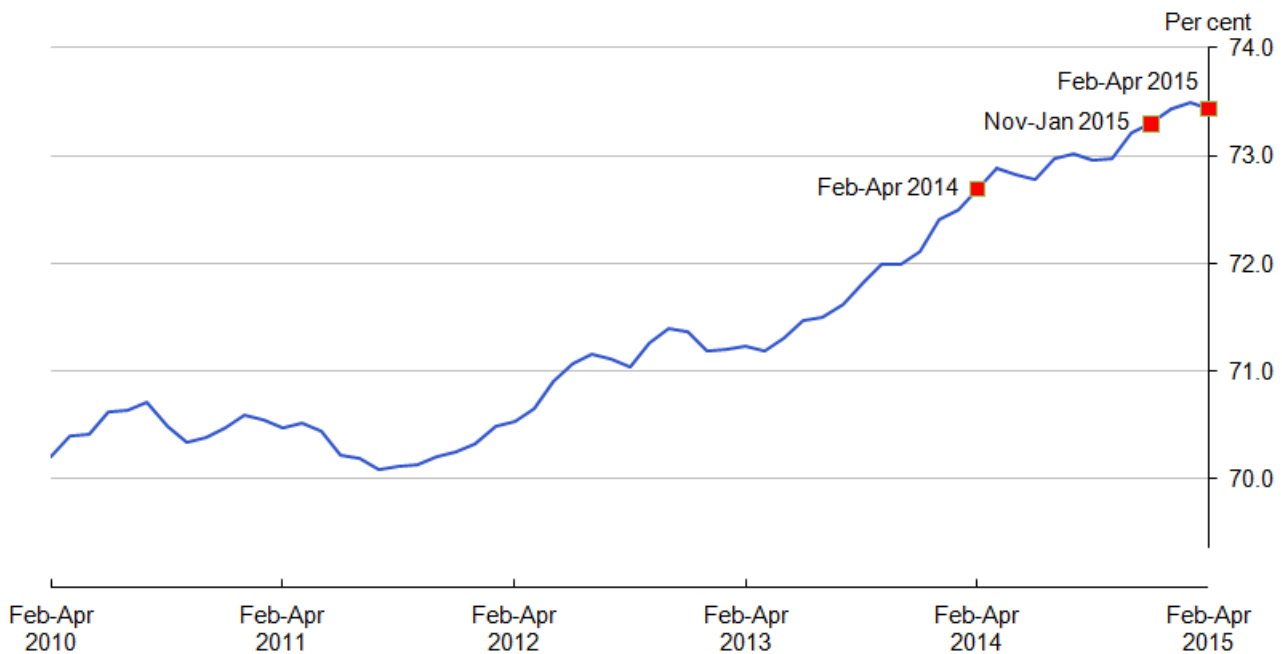
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(59 Kb)

Figure 1.2 looks in more detail at the employment rate for the last 5 years.



**Figure 1.2: UK 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 February to April 2015. This was:

- slightly higher than for the 3 months to January 2015 (73.3%)
- higher than for a year earlier (72.7%)
- higher than the pre-downturn peak recorded for early 2008 (73.0%)

The employment rate of 73.4% for February to April 2015 is slightly lower than the record high of 73.5% recorded for January to March 2015. However the comparison with the 3 months to January 2015 provides the most robust short-term comparison.

Looking at employment rates by sex, for February to April 2015:

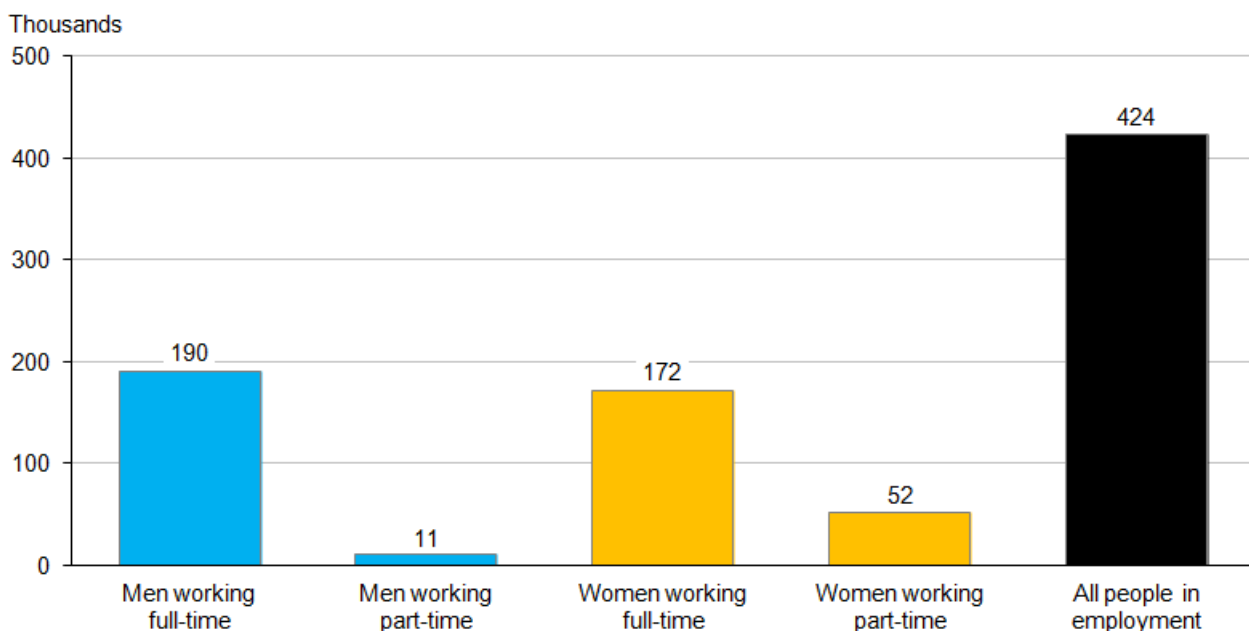
- 78.3% of men and 68.6% of women aged from 16 to 64 were in work
- these employment rates for men and women were higher than those for the 3 months to January 2015 and for a year earlier
- the employment rate for men (78.3%) was lower than before the economic downturn of 2008 to 2009, when it peaked at 79.1% in late 2007 to early 2008
- the employment rate for women (68.6%) was the joint highest since comparable records began in 1971, partly due to ongoing changes to the state pension age for women resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65

For February to April 2015, there were 31.05 million people in work, 114,000 more than for the 3 months to January 2015 and 424,000 more than for a year earlier.

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

- men working full-time increased by 190,000 to reach 14.36 million
- men working part-time increased by 11,000 to reach 2.17 million
- women working full-time increased by 172,000 to reach 8.39 million
- women working part-time increased by 52,000 to reach 6.14 million

**Figure 1.3: Changes in people in employment in the UK between February to April 2014 and February to April 2015, seasonally adjusted**



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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(25 Kb)

Comparing the estimates for type of employment for February to April 2015 with those for a year earlier, the number of:

- employees increased by 545,000 to reach 26.36 million
- self-employed people fell by 91,000 to reach 4.47 million
- unpaid family workers fell by 14,000 to reach 112,000 (see Note 2 for an explanation of the coverage of this series)
- people on government supported training and employment programmes fell by 15,000 to reach 107,000 (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

### 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 \(39.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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

### Commentary

There were 5.37 million people employed in the public sector for March 2015. This was:

- down 22,000 from December 2014
- down 59,000 from a year earlier
- the lowest figure since comparable records began in 1999

There were 25.68 million people employed in the private sector for March 2015. This was 136,000 more than for December 2014 and 483,000 more than for a year earlier.

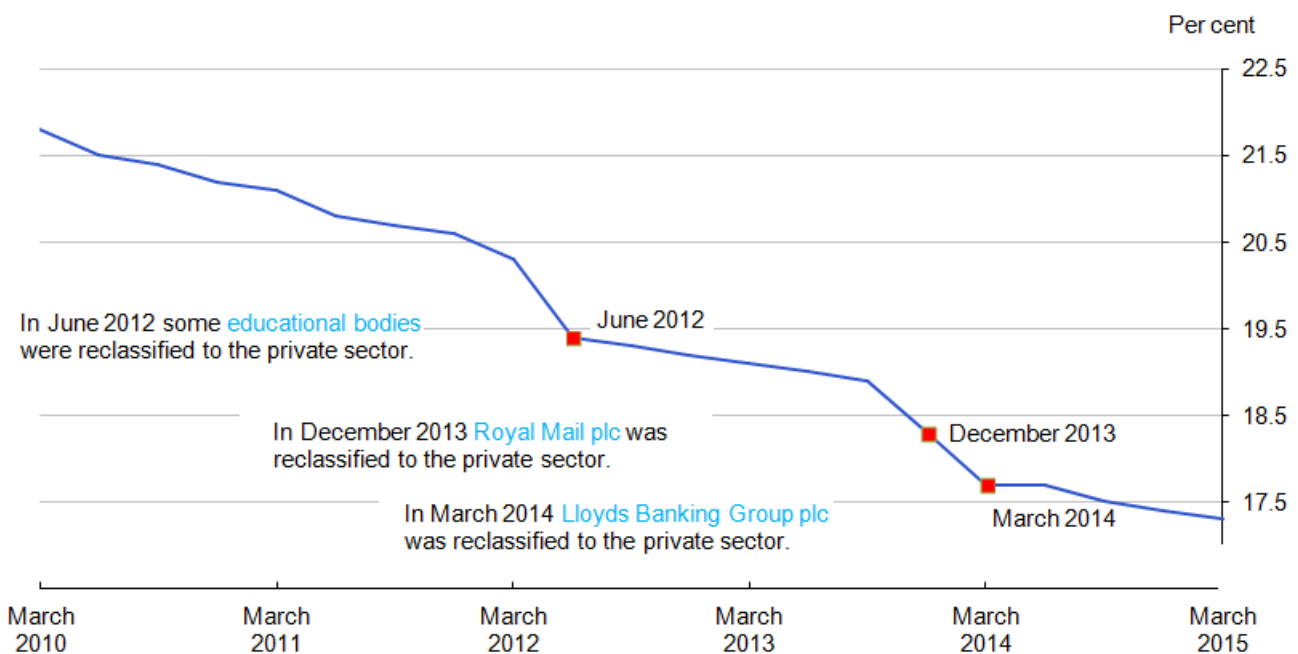
Welsh Further Education colleges moved from the public sector to the private sector in March 2015. Excluding the effects of this reclassification:

- public sector employment fell by 10,000 compared with December 2014 and by 42,000 compared with a year earlier
- private sector employment increased by 124,000 compared with December 2014 and by 466,000 compared with a year earlier

For March 2015, 82.7% of people in employment worked in the private sector and the remaining 17.3% worked in the public sector.

Figure 2.1 shows public sector employment as a percentage of all people in employment for the last 5 years.

**Figure 2.1: UK public sector employment as a percentage of total UK 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. We therefore publish estimates of public and private sector employment excluding the effects of major reclassifications alongside estimates of total public and private sector employment at Table 4 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data table EMP02 \(47 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

### 3. Employment by nationality and country of birth, not seasonally adjusted (first published on 13 May 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 January to March 2015 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for October to December 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 \(184.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

#### Commentary

Looking at the estimates by nationality, between January to March 2014 and January to March 2015, the number of:

- UK nationals working in the UK increased by 279,000 to reach 27.91 million
- non-UK nationals working in the UK increased by 294,000 to reach 3.09 million

Looking at changes in non-UK nationals working in the UK between January to March 1997 (when comparable records began) and January to March 2015:

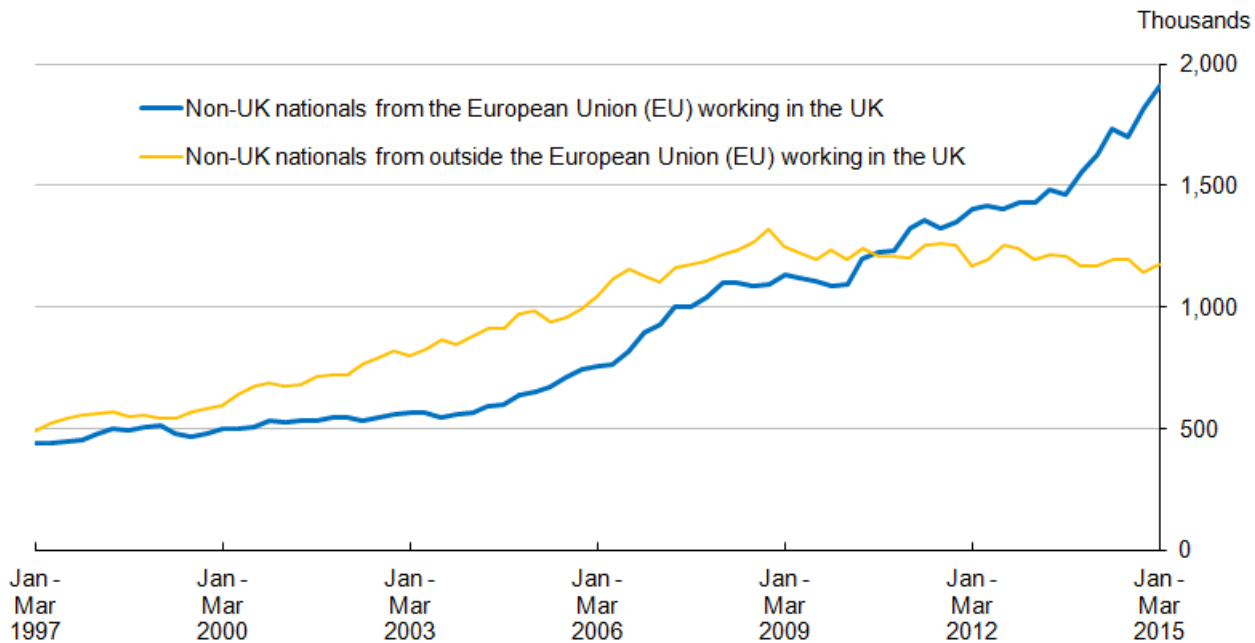
- the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK increased from 928,000 to 3.09 million
- the proportion of all people working in the UK accounted for by non-UK nationals increased from 3.5% to 10.0%
- this increase in non-UK nationals working in the UK reflects the admission of several new member states to the European Union

Looking in more detail at non-UK nationals working in the UK, between January to March 2014 and January to March 2015, the number of:

- non-UK nationals from the European Union (EU) working in the UK increased by 283,000 to reach 1.91 million
- non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK increased by 11,000 to reach 1.18 million

Figure 3.1 shows the number of non-UK nationals from EU and non-EU countries working in the UK since comparable records began in 1997.

**Figure 3.1: Non-UK nationals working in the UK, not seasonally adjusted**



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

#### Download chart

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As shown in Figure 3.1, since January to March 2009, the number of non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK has been broadly flat but the number of non-UK nationals from EU countries working in the UK has continued to increase.

For January to March 2015, there were 4.88 million people born abroad working in the UK, but the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK was much lower at 3.09 million. This is because the estimates for people born abroad working in the UK include some UK nationals. Looking at the estimates by country of birth, between January to March 2014 and January to March 2015, the number of:

- UK born people working in the UK increased by 307,000 to reach 26.11 million
- non-UK born people working in the UK increased by 264,000 to reach 4.88 million

## 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 \(499 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [HOUR02 \(1.72 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

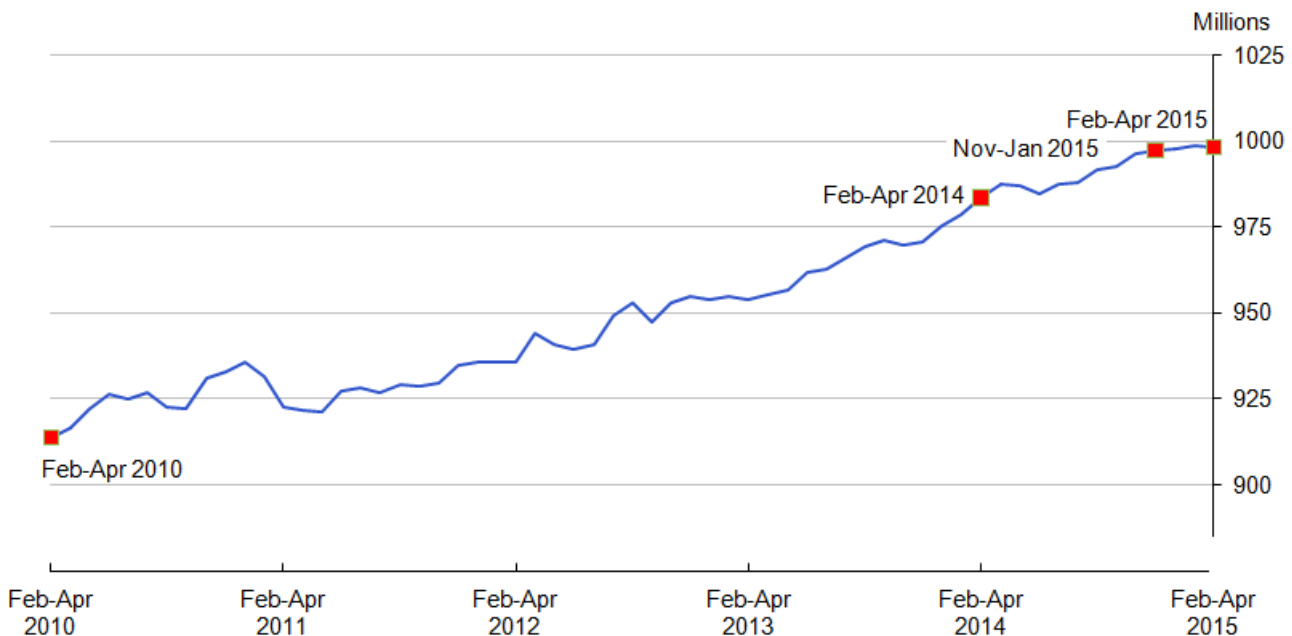
### Commentary

Total hours worked per week were 998.3 million for February to April 2015. This was:

- 1.1 million (0.1%) more than for the 3 months to January 2015
- 14.8 million (1.5%) more than for a year earlier
- 84.5 million (9.2%) more than 5 years previously

Figure 4.1 shows total hours worked for the last 5 years.

**Figure 4.1: Total hours worked per week in the UK, seasonally adjusted**



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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For February to April 2015:

- people working full-time worked, on average, 37.4 hours per week in their main job, slightly lower compared with a year earlier
- people working part-time worked, on average, 16.3 hours per week in their main job, 0.3 hours higher than for a year earlier

## 5. Workforce jobs

### 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

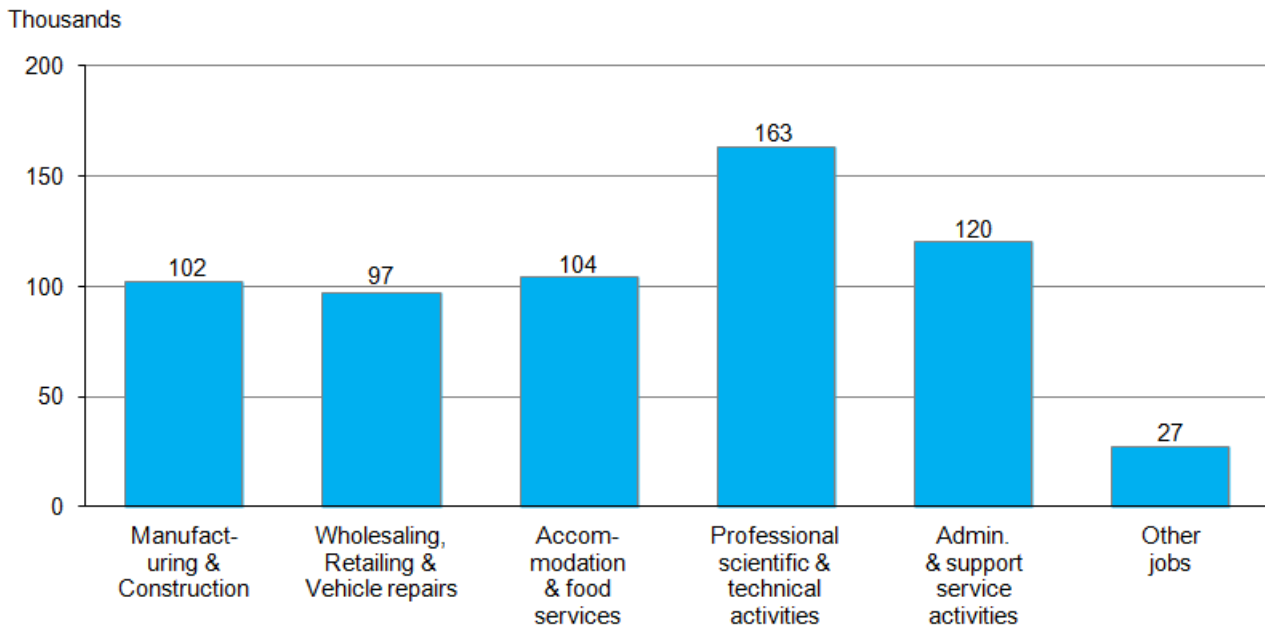
Jobs estimates are available at Tables 5 and 6 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data tables JOBS01 \(55.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [JOBS02 \(326 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

### Commentary

There were 33.67 million workforce jobs in the UK in March 2015, 160,000 more than for December 2014 and 613,000 more than for a year earlier. Figure 5.1 shows changes in the number of jobs by industrial sector between March 2014 and March 2015.



**Figure 5.1: Changes in the number of jobs in the UK between March 2014 and March 2015, seasonally adjusted**



Source: Office for National Statistics

### Download chart

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(25.5 Kb)

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 March 2015:

- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the manufacturing and mining and quarrying sectors fell from 26.4% to 8.1%
- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the services sector increased from 63.2% to 83.4%

Comparable estimates for workforce jobs by industry begin in 1978 and are available at [data table JOBS02 \(326 Kb Excel sheet\)](#). Historical information back to 1841, not comparable with the latest estimates, are available from [2011 Census Analysis, 170 years of industry](#) published on our website.

## 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 \(608 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), [EARN02 \(539.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EARN03 \(611 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 \(539.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Estimates back to 1750 (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of macroeconomic data](#) (at column G in worksheet 18).

### 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 April 2015:

- average regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £462 per week before tax and other deductions from pay
- average total pay (including bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £493 per week before tax and other deductions from pay

Between February to April 2014 and February to April 2015:

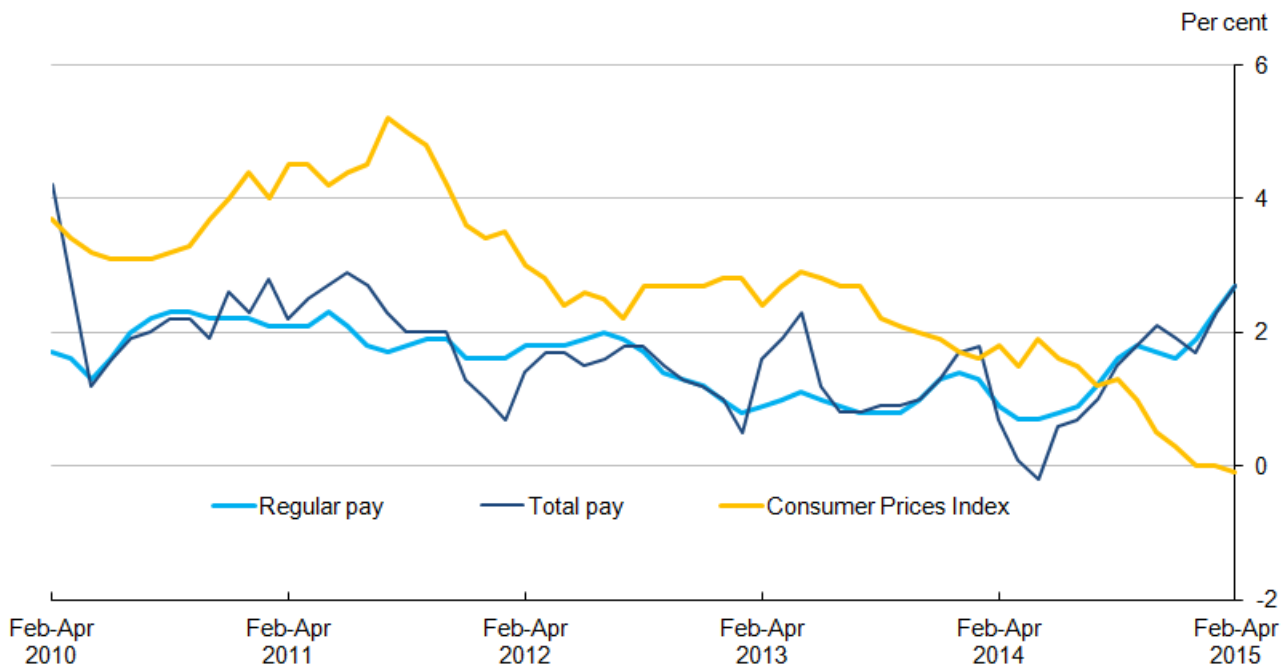
- regular pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.7%, the highest annual growth rate since the three months to February 2009.
- total pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.7%. The last time the annual growth rate was as high as 2.7% was for June to August 2011.

For February to April 2015 higher three month average growth rates were recorded, for both regular pay and total pay, across a wide range of industries in the private sector compared with January to March 2015.

The Consumer Prices Index (CPI) fell by 0.1% in the year to April 2015.

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

**Figure 6.1: Average earnings and consumer prices annual growth rates**



Source: Office for National Statistics

**Notes:**

1. Figure 6.1 shows monthly estimates for the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) from April 2010 to April 2015 and three month average estimates for Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) from February to April 2010 to February to April 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 £493 a week in April 2015; an increase of 58.3%. Between January 2000 and April 2015, the Consumer Prices Index increased by 39.0%.

**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. We estimate that, if the April 2014 reclassification had not occurred, the public sector single month growth rates between April 2014 and March 2015 would have been around 0.3 percentage points higher and the corresponding private sector growth rates would have been around 0.1 percentage points lower.

## 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

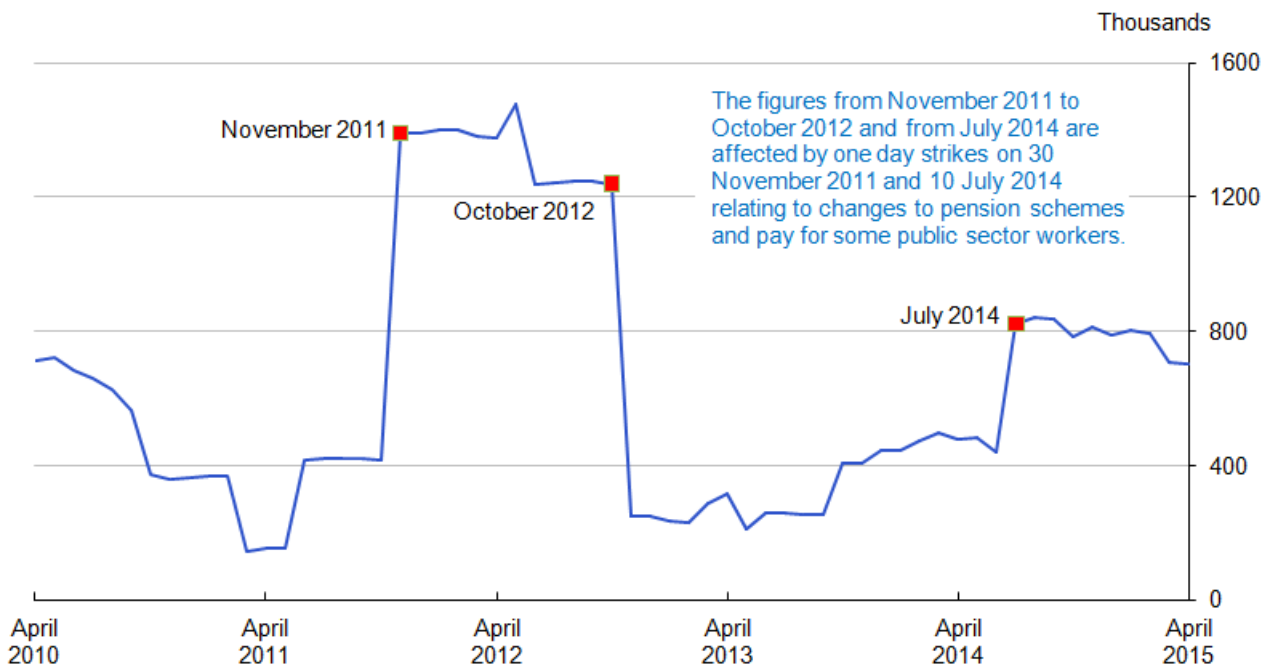
In April 2015, there were 7,000 working days lost from 19 stoppages. For the 12 months ending April 2015, there were 704,000 working days lost from 160 stoppages.

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 \(114 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Figure 7.1 shows cumulative 12 month totals for working days lost for the last 5 years.

**Figure 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 4 weeks and are available to start work within the next 2 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 \(2.25 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

Estimates for the unemployment rate back to 1870 (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of macroeconomic data](#) (at column S in worksheet 19).

International comparisons of unemployment rates are available at Table 19 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data table A10 \(274 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

European Union (EU) unemployment rates were published in a [Eurostat News Release](#) on 3 June 2015.

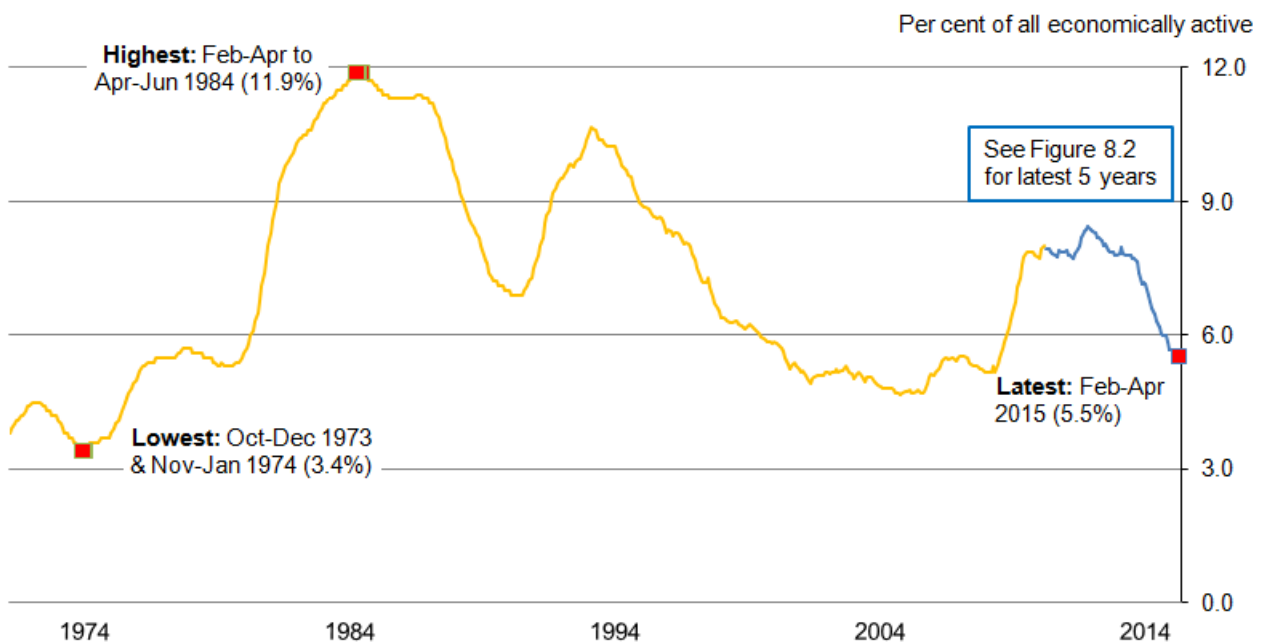
## Commentary

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

Figure 8.1 shows that the lowest unemployment rate recorded since comparable records began in 1971 was 3.4% in late 1973 to 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, February to April 2015, was 5.5%.

### Figure 8.1: UK Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over), seasonally adjusted

January to March 1971 to February to April 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

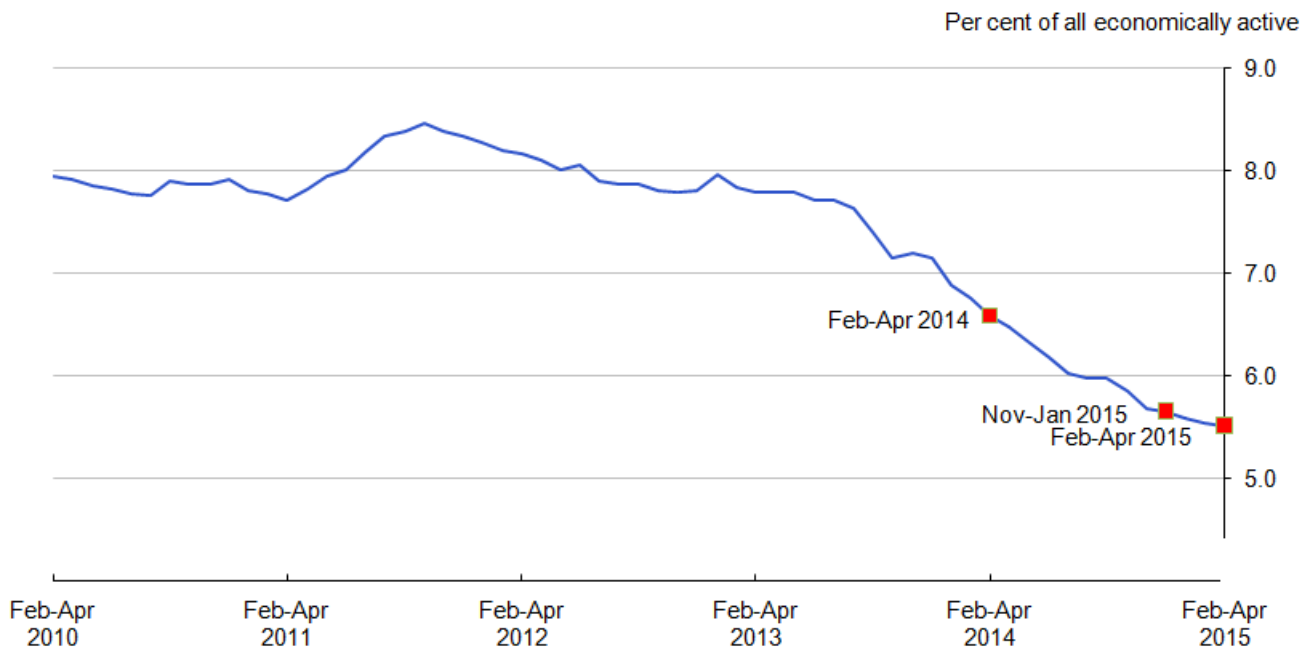
### Download chart

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

(58.5 Kb)

Figure 8.2 looks in more detail at the unemployment rate for the last 5 years.

**Figure 8.2: UK Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over), seasonally adjusted**



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

### Download chart

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

(28.5 Kb)

The unemployment rate for those aged 16 and over for February to April 2015 was 5.5%. This was:

- down from 5.7% for the 3 months to January 2015
- down from 6.6% for a year earlier
- higher than the pre-downturn trough of 5.2% for late 2007 to early 2008

For February to April 2015, there were 1.81 million unemployed people. This was 43,000 fewer than for the 3 months to January 2015 and 349,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

Looking at unemployment for men and women for February to April 2015, there were:

- 1.00 million unemployed men, 23,000 fewer than for the 3 months to January 2015 and 201,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 811,000 unemployed women, 20,000 fewer than for the 3 months to January 2015 and 148,000 fewer than for a year earlier

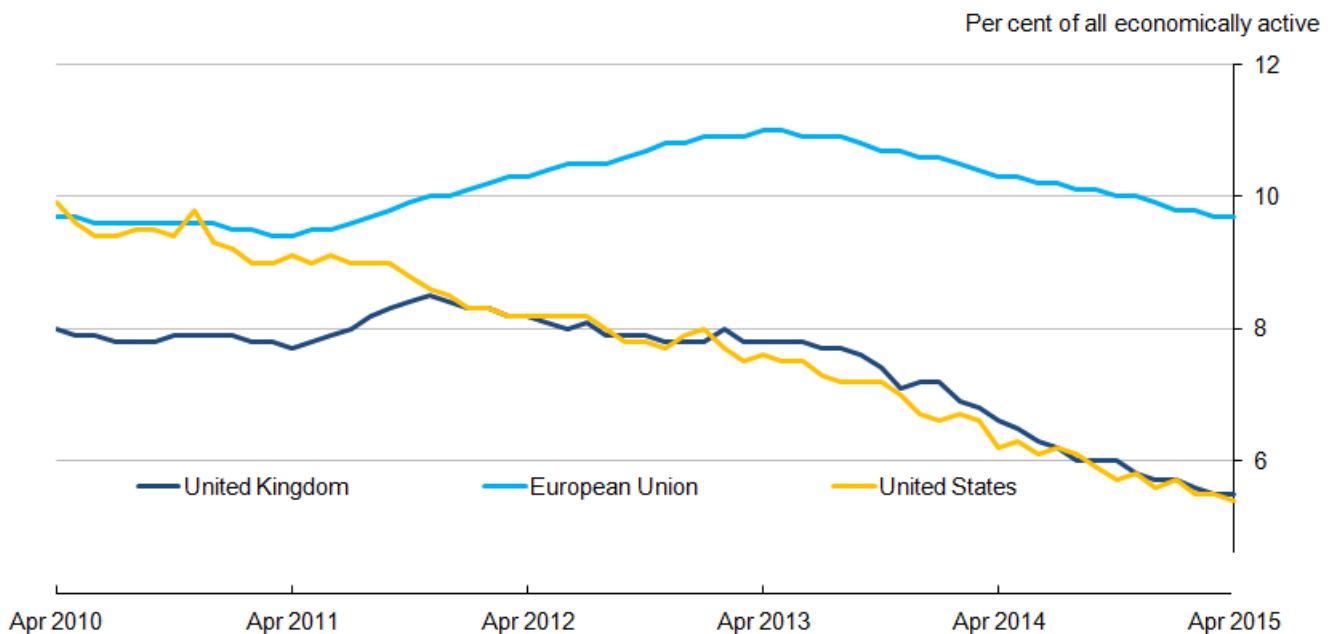
Looking at unemployment by how long people have been out of work and seeking work, for February to April 2015 there were:

- 947,000 people who had been unemployed for up to 6 months, little changed compared with the 3 months to January 2015 but 80,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 293,000 people who had been unemployed for between 6 and 12 months, 11,000 more than for the 3 months to January 2015 but 51,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 574,000 people who had been unemployed for over 12 months, 55,000 fewer than for the 3 months to January 2015 and 219,000 fewer than for a year earlier

Looking at international comparisons, the unemployment rate for the European Union (EU) was 9.7% of the economically active population for April 2015. Within the EU, the highest unemployment rates were for Greece (25.4% for February 2015) and Spain (22.7% for April 2015). The UK unemployment rate of 5.5%, for February to April 2015, was the second lowest in the EU, with Germany the only EU country with a lower unemployment rate (4.7% for April 2015). The unemployment rate for the United States was 5.4% for April 2015 and 5.5% for May 2015.

Figure 8.3 shows the unemployment rates for the UK, the EU and the United States (US) for the last 5 years. It 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. For the most recent time periods the unemployment rates for the UK and the USA have been very similar. However, for January to March 2015, the employment rate for those aged from 16 to 64 for the UK (73.5%) was higher than that for the USA (68.6%).

**Figure 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.



- Figure 8.3 shows monthly estimates for the EU and for the United States from April 2010 to April 2015 and three month average estimates for the UK from February to April 2010 to February to April 2015

### Download chart

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

(30.5 Kb)

## 9. Claimant Count (experimental statistics)

### Special note: Changes to the Claimant Count

In previous editions of this statistical bulletin, the headline measure of the Claimant Count included claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) only. In this month's edition the headline measure of the Claimant Count includes, for the first time, some claimants of Universal Credit as well as JSA claimants. These Universal Credit estimates are still being developed by the Department for Work and Pensions. We have therefore decided that the Claimant Count estimates including Universal Credit (which have been published as an alternative measure since July 2014) will continue to be designated as experimental statistics even though they are now the headline measure.

The coverage of the Universal Credit estimates does not precisely match the Claimant Count definition because it includes some claimants who are not required to seek work. However our analysis indicates that any bias in the new experimental measure of the Claimant Count is now less than in the old measure which only included JSA claimants.

Detailed estimates of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) are no longer available from this statistical bulletin, but they continue to be available at [data tables BEN02 \(307 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [BEN03 \(548 Kb Excel sheet\)](#). The estimates continue to provide an accurate measure of the number of people claiming JSA but they are no longer the best estimate of the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits. The UK Statistics Authority has therefore decided that the JSA estimates should no longer be designated as National Statistics, as explained in correspondence between the National Statistician and the UK Statistics Authority:

[Letter from National Statistician to UK Statistics Authority, 9 June 2015](#)

[Reply from UK Statistics Authority to National Statistician, 10 June 2015](#)

See Background Notes to this statistical bulletin for further details.

### Where to find data about the Claimant Count

Claimant Count estimates are available at Table 10 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data table CLA01 \(309.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 \(309.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

## What is the Claimant Count?

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

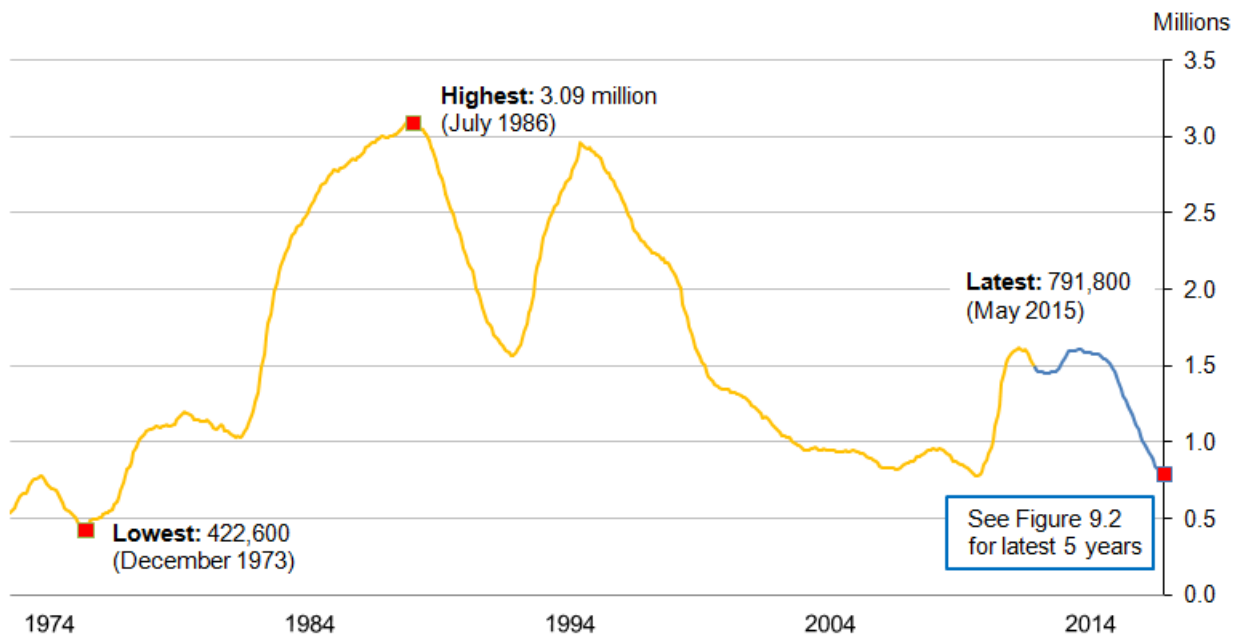
- between January 1971 (when comparable estimates start) and September 1996 it is an estimate of the number of people who would have claimed unemployment related benefits if the current benefit system had existed at that time
- between October 1996 and April 2013 the Claimant Count is a count of the number of people claiming Jobseeker’s Allowance (JSA)
- between May 2013 and October 2013 the Claimant Count includes all claimants of Universal Credit (including those who were in work) as well as all JSA claimants
- from November 2013 the Claimant Count includes all **out of work** Universal Credit claimants as well as all JSA claimants

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

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

## Commentary

Figure 9.1 shows the Claimant Count since comparable records began in 1971. It shows that the lowest number of people claiming unemployment related benefits was 422,600 in December 1973 and the highest figure was 3.09 million in July 1986. For the latest month, May 2015, there were 791,800 people claiming unemployment related benefits.

**Figure 9.1: UK Claimant Count from January 1971, seasonally adjusted**

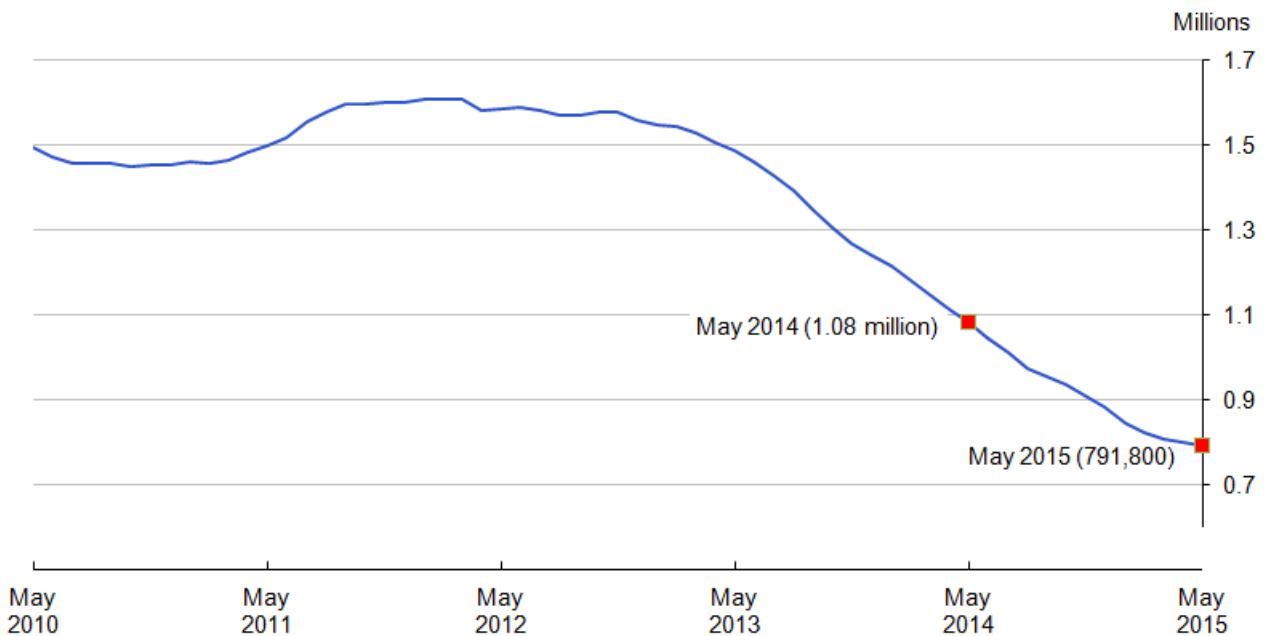
Source: Office for National Statistics, Department for Work and Pensions

#### Download chart

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

(61.5 Kb)

Looking in more detail at the most recent 5 years, Figure 9.2 shows the Claimant Count from May 2010 to May 2015.

**Figure 9.2: UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted**

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

### Download chart

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

(31.5 Kb)

For May 2015 there were 791,800 people claiming unemployment related benefits. The number of people claiming unemployment related benefits has fallen for 31 consecutive months and it is:

- down 6,500 from April 2015 (the smallest monthly fall since February 2013)
- down 290,900 from a year earlier
- 13,400 higher than the pre-downturn trough of 778,400 for February 2008

For May 2015 there were:

- 506,300 men claiming unemployment related benefits, 4,300 fewer than for April 2015 and 186,900 fewer than for a year earlier
- 285,400 women claiming unemployment related benefits, 2,200 fewer than for April 2015 and 104,000 fewer than for a year earlier

## 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 4 weeks and are available to start work in the next 2 weeks, or;
- out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start it in the next 2 weeks.

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

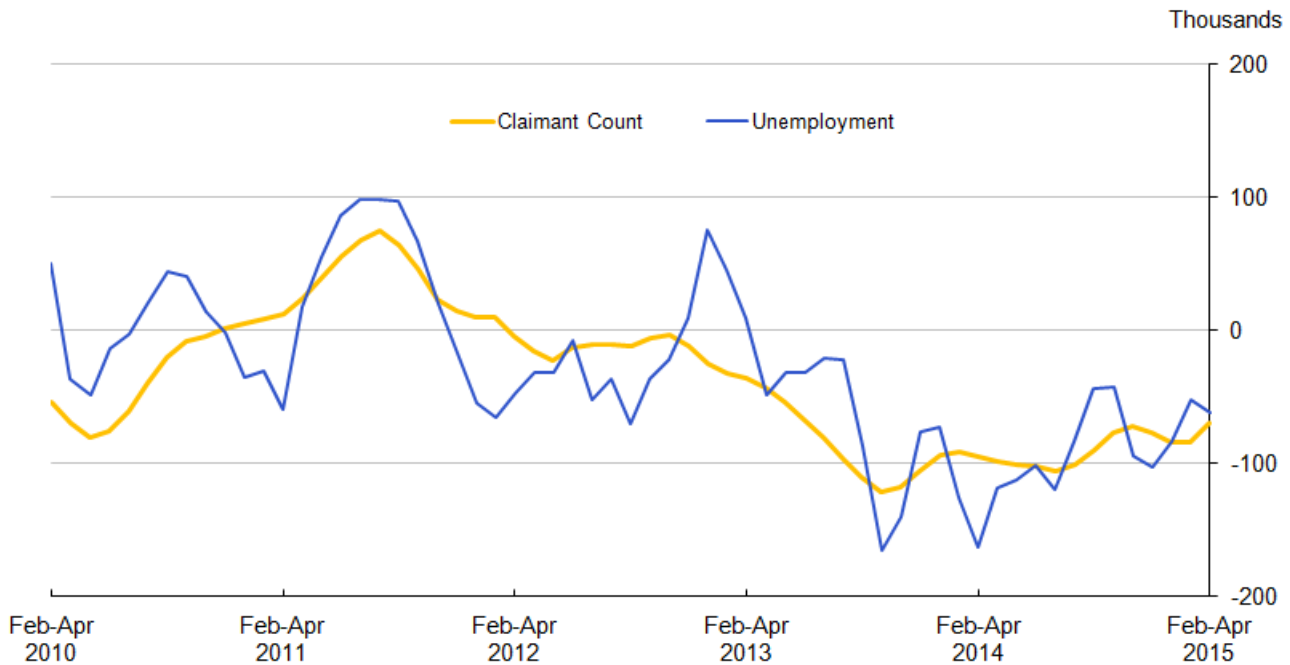
The [Claimant Count](#) measures the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits. As explained at Section 9 of this statistical bulletin, the Claimant Count estimates are designated as experimental statistics. In this section of the bulletin, quarterly movements in unemployment are compared with quarterly movements in the Claimant Count. Some claimants will not be classified as unemployed. For example, people in employment working fewer than 16 hours a week can be eligible to claim JSA depending on their income.

Figure 10.1 and the associated spreadsheet compare quarterly movements in unemployment and the Claimant Count for the same 3 month average time periods. The unemployment estimates shown in this comparison exclude unemployed people 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 Claimant Count than total unemployment because people in these population groups are not usually eligible to claim JSA.

When 3 month average estimates for the Claimant Count are compared with unemployment estimates for the same time periods and for the same population groups (people aged from 18 to 64 excluding 18 to 24 year olds in full-time education), between the 3 months to January 2015 and February to April 2015:

- unemployment fell by 62,000
- the Claimant Count fell by 70,000

**Figure 10.1: Quarterly changes in Unemployment and the Claimant Count for the UK (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 4 weeks and/or they are unable to start work within the next 2 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 \(1.47 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) and [INAC01 \(2.72 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

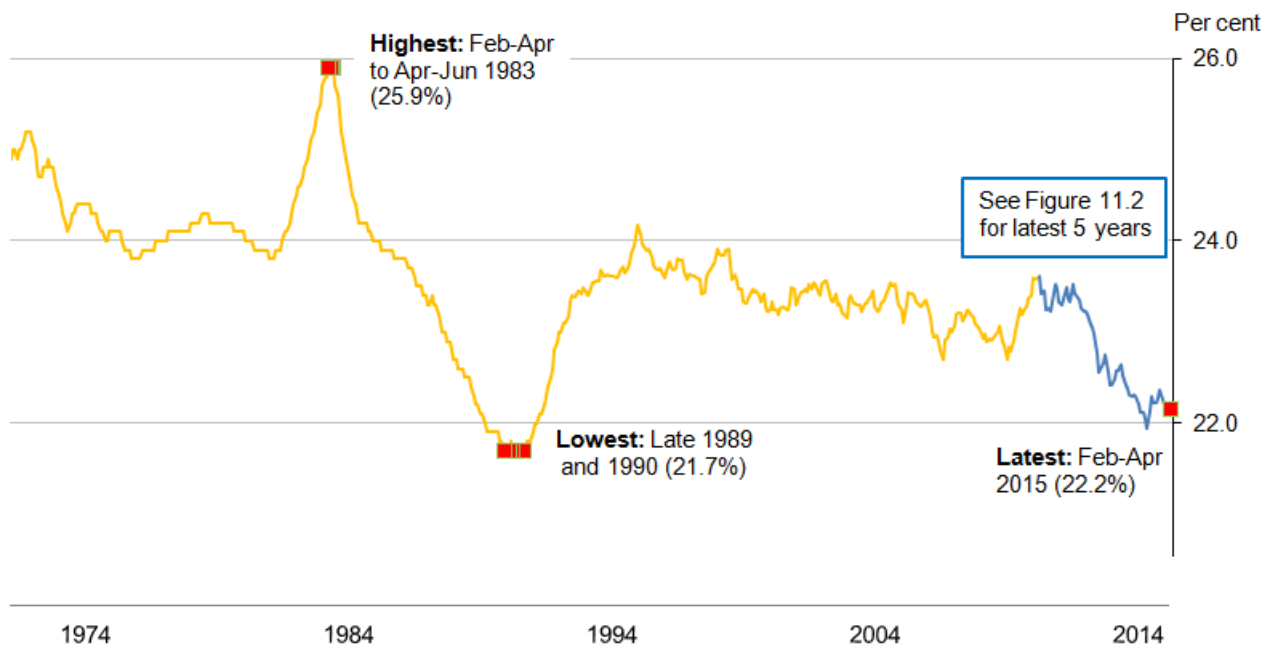
## Commentary

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

Figure 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 resumed its generally downward path.

### Figure 11.1: UK Economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted

January to March 1971 to February to April 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

## Download chart

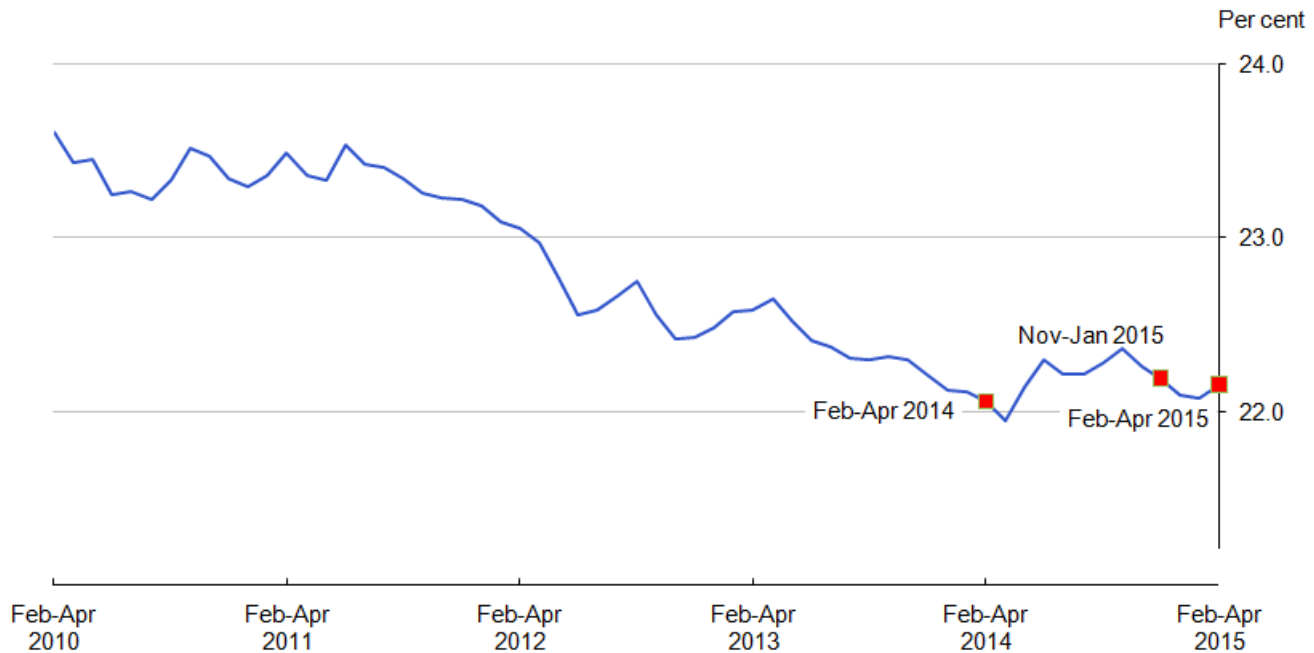
[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)

(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.

Figure 11.2 looks in more detail at the economic inactivity rate for the last 5 years.

**Figure 11.2: UK 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)

The economic inactivity rate for those aged from 16 to 64 for February to April 2015 was 22.2%. This was little changed compared with the 3 months to January 2015 and with a year earlier.

For February to April 2015, there were 9.02 million people aged from 16 to 64 not in work and neither seeking nor available to work (known as economically inactive), 10,000 fewer than for the 3 months to January 2015 but 60,000 more than for a year earlier.

Looking in more detail at the 9.02 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive for February to April 2015, the 2 largest categories were students and people looking after the family or home (each of which accounted for just over a quarter of the total):

- there were 2.32 million people who were not looking for work because they were studying, little changed compared with the 3 months to January 2015 but 26,000 more than for a year earlier



- there were 2.26 million people (of which 2.02 million were women) who were not looking for work because they were looking after the family or home, 49,000 fewer than for the 3 months to January 2015 and 9,000 fewer than for a year earlier

The third and fourth largest categories were long-term sick (around 23% of the total) and retired (around 14% of the total):

- there were 2.04 million people who were not looking for work due to long-term sickness, 28,000 more than for the 3 months to January 2015 and 37,000 more than for a year earlier
- there were 1.29 million people who were not looking for work because they had retired, 11,000 more than for the 3 months to January 2015 but 36,000 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 \(2.72 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

## 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 \(2.58 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

### 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 January to March 2015 were published on 21 May 2015.

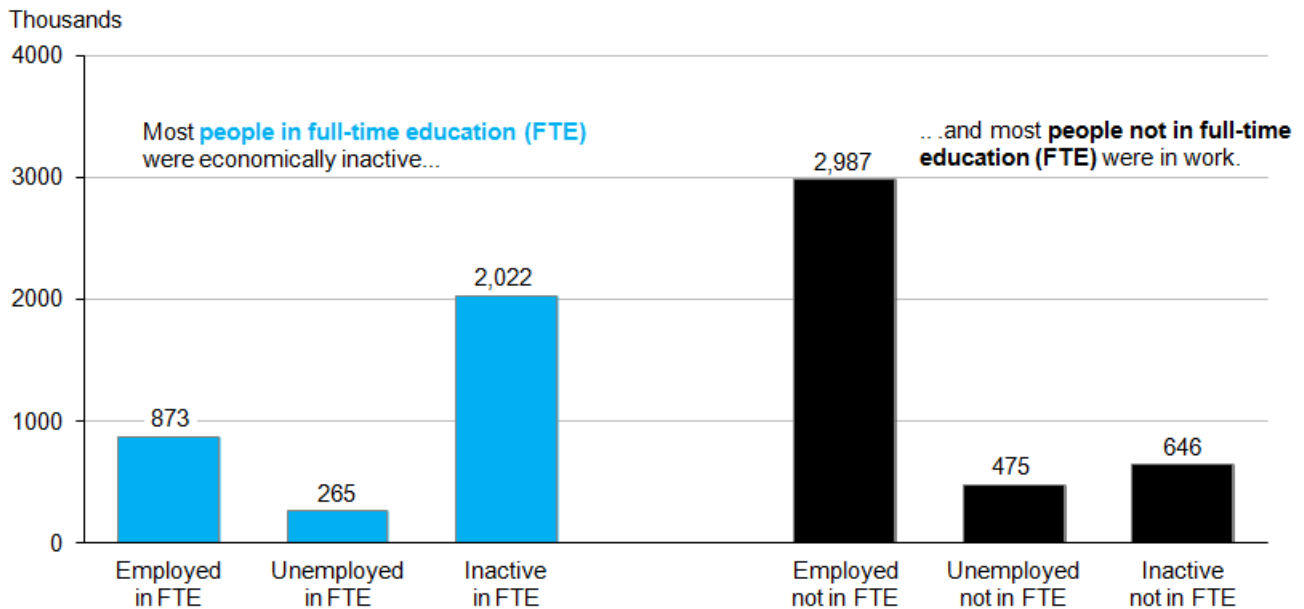
### Commentary

For February to April 2015, for people aged from 16 to 24, there were:

- 3.86 million people in work (including 873,000 full-time students with part-time jobs)
- 740,000 unemployed people (including 265,000 full-time students looking for part-time work)
- 2.67 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.

**Figure 12.1: Young people (aged 16 to 24) in the UK labour market for February to April 2015, seasonally adjusted**



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

**Notes:**

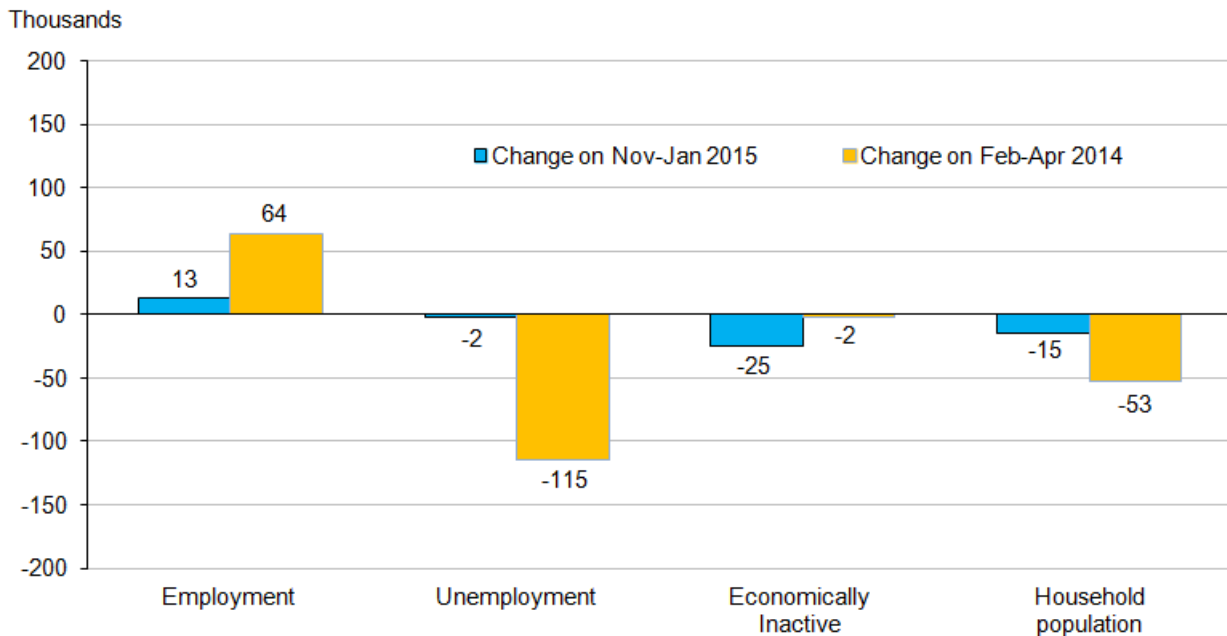
1. FTE = Full-time education.
2. The "Not in full-time education" series includes people in part-time education and/or some form of training.

**Download chart**

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

Figure 12.2 shows how the latest estimates, for February to April 2015, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for people aged from 16 to 24 compare with the previous quarter (the 3 months to January 2015) and the previous year (February to April 2014).

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



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

### Download chart

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

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

- slightly lower than for the 3 months to January 2015 (16.2%)
- lower than for a year earlier (18.4%)
- 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 43.5% for February to April 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 20.7% for April 2015. Within the EU, the highest youth unemployment rates were for Greece (50.1% for February 2015) and for Spain (49.6% for April 2015). The lowest youth unemployment rates were for Germany (7.2% for April 2015) and for Austria and Denmark (10.1% for April 2015). These EU youth unemployment rates were published in a [Eurostat news release](#) on 3 June 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 \(212.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [RED02 \(2.34 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

### Commentary

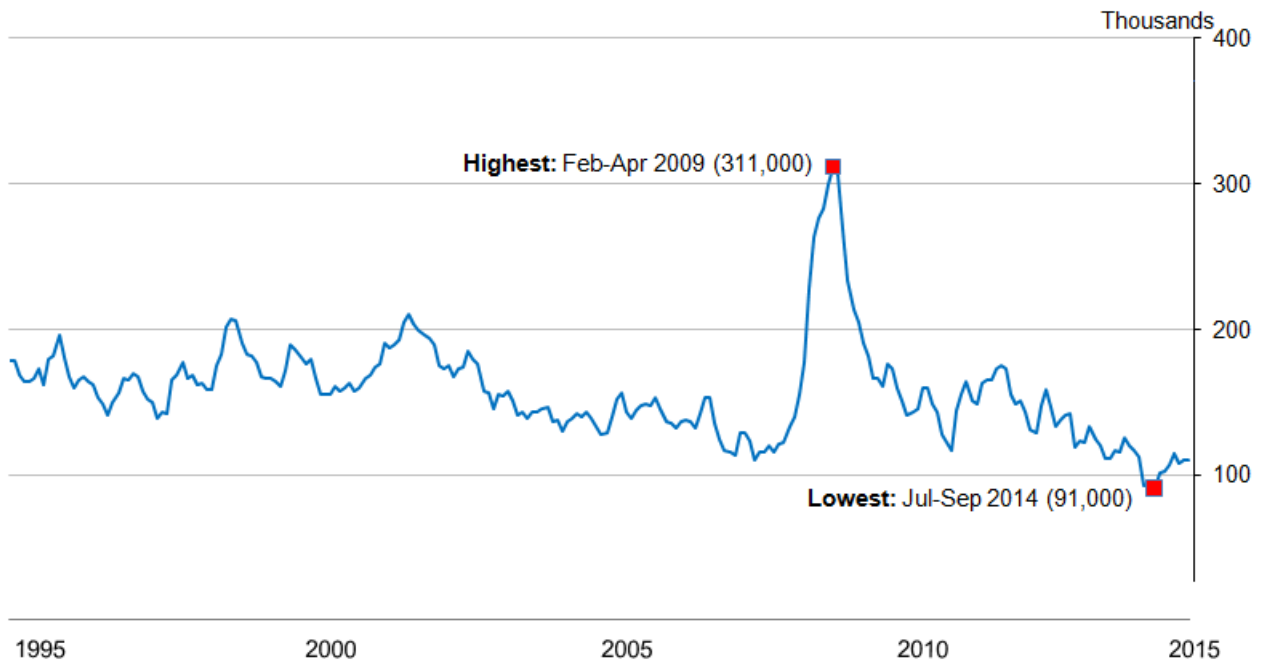
For February to April 2015, 110,000 people had become redundant in the 3 months before the Labour Force Survey interviews. This was:

- little changed compared with the 3 months to January 2015
- 10,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 202,000 fewer than the peak of 311,000 recorded for February to April 2009

Figure 13.1 shows the number of people who had become redundant since comparable records began in March to May 1995.

**Figure 13.1: Number of redundancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted**

March to May 1995 to February to April 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

**Download chart**[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)

(40 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 \(66 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), [VACS02 \(149 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [VACS03 \(79.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

**Commentary**

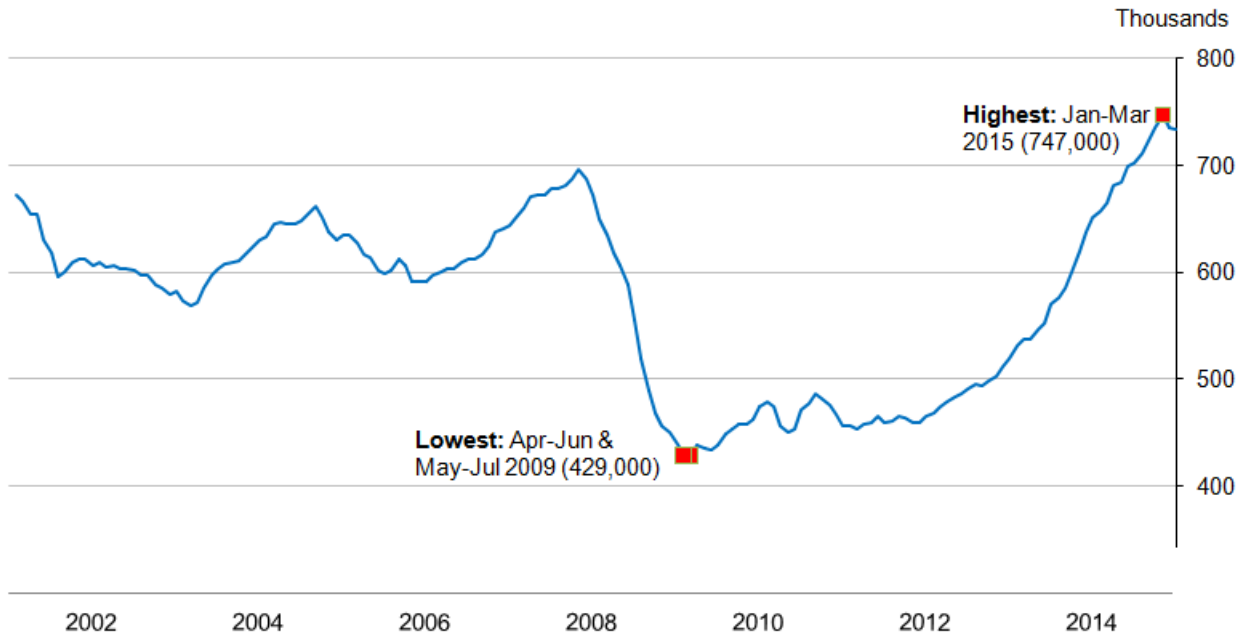
There were 734,000 job vacancies for March to May 2015. This was:

- little changed compared with the 3 months to February 2015
- up 82,000 from a year earlier

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

### Figure 14.1: Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted

April to June 2001 to March to May 2015



Source: Vacancy Survey - Office for National Statistics

#### Download chart

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

(34 Kb)

## 15. Main out of work benefits, not seasonally adjusted (first published on 13 May 2015)

### What are main out of work benefits ?

Main 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 November 2014 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for August 2014.

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

Estimates of claimants of main out of work benefits are available at Table 11 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data table BEN01 \(60.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

## Commentary

For November 2014 there were 3.90 million people claiming main out of work benefits. This was:

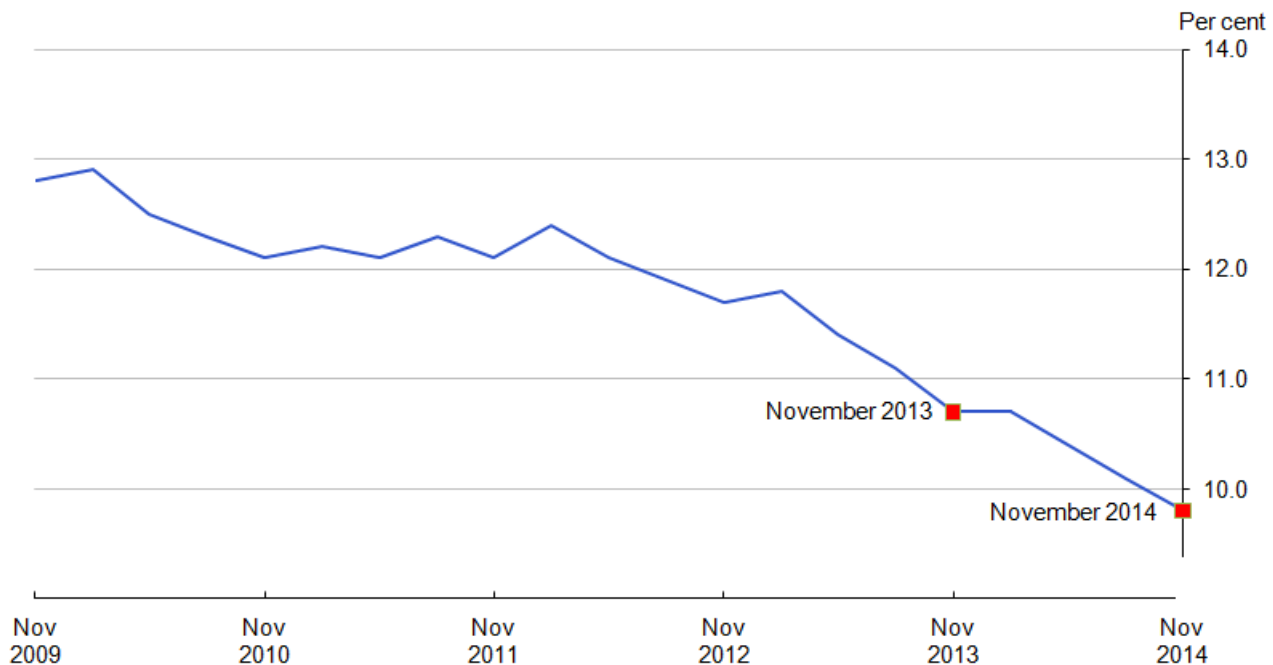
- 350,800 fewer than for November 2013
- 1.20 million fewer than the peak of 5.10 million recorded for February 2010

For November 2014, 9.8% of the population aged from 16 to 64 were claiming main out of work benefits. This was:

- down from 10.7% for a year earlier
- the lowest since comparable records began in 1999

Figure 15.1 shows, for the last 5 years, the proportion of the population aged from 16 to 64 claiming main out of work benefits.

### Figure 15.1: Proportion of population (aged 16 to 64) claiming main 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**

[Understanding average earnings for the “continuously employed” \(18 May 2015\)](#)

[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 \(3 July 2014\)](#)



## Historic articles published in Economic and 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 \(1.25 Mb Excel sheet\)](#), [UNEM04 \(2.06 Mb Excel sheet\)](#), [JOBS06 \(370.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [CLA02 \(2.04 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) 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. Our standard presentation is to show 5 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 February to April 2015 was estimated to be 5.5%. 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 February to April 2015 was between 5.3% and 5.7%. However, the best estimate from the survey was that the unemployment rate was 5.5%.

The number of people unemployed for the same period was estimated at 1,813,000, with a stated 95% confidence interval of +/- 73,000. This means that we can be 95% sure that the true number of unemployed people was between 1,740,000 and 1,886,000. Again, the best estimate from the survey was that the number of unemployed people was 1,813,000.

As well as calculating precision measures around the numbers and rates obtained from the survey, we can also calculate them for changes in the numbers. For example, for February to April 2015, the estimated change in the number of unemployed people since the 3 months to January 2015 was a fall of 43,000, with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 78,000. This means that we can be 95% certain the actual change in unemployment was somewhere between an increase of 35,000 and a fall of 121,000, with the best estimate being a fall of 43,000. As the estimated fall in unemployment of 43,000 is smaller than the confidence interval of 78,000, 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 \(608 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EARN03 \(611 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

## (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 the Claimant Count back to January 2012, resulting from the annual review of the seasonal adjustment process, and revisions to national and regional

Claimant Count rates back to 2001, resulting from updating the denominators to take account of the latest estimates of Workforce Jobs.

There have been further revisions to the Claimant Count back to May 2013 resulting from incorporating estimates of Universal Credit. See Background Note 3 for further details.

## 2. Next month's release

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

## 3. Incorporation of estimates of Universal Credit into the Claimant Count

In this release, the headline measure of the Claimant Count has been changed to include some claimants of Universal Credit (UC) as well as JSA claimants, resulting in upward revisions to the Claimant Count back to May 2013. Previously the headline measure did not include UC claimants.

The Claimant Count measures the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits. 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.

The introduction of 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. A [list of Jobcentres where Universal Credit is available](#) can be found on the GOV.UK website.

Universal Credit is replacing a number of means-tested benefits including the means-tested element of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). It will not replace contributory based JSA.

Following a consultation in 2012, 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

From the July 2014 edition of this statistical bulletin up until the May 2015 edition, we published two measures of the Claimant Count:

- a measure that only included JSA claimants (which was, until now, the headline measure)
- an experimental measure which includes some claimants of Universal Credit (which has now become the headline measure)

The experimental estimates of Universal Credit are still being developed by the Department for Work and Pensions and they currently include 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).

The number of Jobcentre Plus offices introducing Universal Credit has increased substantially over the last few months. Consequently we have concluded that the experimental measure of the Claimant Count has now become the best estimate of the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits. We are therefore no longer publishing two measures of the Claimant Count. Instead we are publishing a single measure of the Claimant Count which includes the experimental estimates of Universal Credit claimants. These experimental Claimant Count estimates are available at Table 10 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data table CLA01 \(309.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

It is not currently possible to produce estimates of inflows and outflows for the new measure of the Claimant Count. Consequently estimates of Claimant Count inflows and outflows have been removed from table 10 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and from [data table CLA01 \(309.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

While we are currently unable to produce estimates of inflows and outflows for the new measure of the Claimant Count, estimates of JSA inflows and outflows continue to be available and are now published at [data table BEN02 \(307 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Similarly, it is not currently possible to produce an age or duration breakdown for the new measure of the Claimant Count. Consequently, table 11 of the pdf version of last month's statistical bulletin, has been suspended. To maintain continuity of table numbering within the statistical bulletin, table 25 (Main out of work benefits) of last month's edition has been renumbered as table 11. Corresponding changes have been made to the [Labour Market Statistics Time Series Dataset](#).

While we are currently unable to produce an age or duration breakdown for the new measure of the Claimant Count, estimates of JSA by age and duration continue to be available and are now published at [data table BEN03 \(548 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

The JSA estimates published at [data tables BEN02 \(307 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [BEN03 \(548 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) are no longer designated as National Statistics because they are no longer the best estimate of the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits, as explained in correspondence between the National Statistician and the UK Statistics Authority:

[Letter from National Statistician to UK Statistics Authority, 9 June 2015](#)

[Reply from UK Statistics Authority to National Statistician, 10 June 2015](#)

"Jobseeker's Allowance, Universal Credit and the Claimant Count: Changes to the Measurement of the Claimant Count" provides further information and is available at the [Labour Market articles and reports page](#) on our website.

#### 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](http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html) or from the Media Relations Office email: [media.relations@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto: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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This document is also available on our website at [www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk).

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## Summary of labour market statistics published on 17 June 2015

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	Feb-Apr 2015	31.053 million	Jan-Mar 2015 (31.098 million)	Dec-Feb 2015 (30.049 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	Feb-Apr 2015	73.4%	Jan-Mar 2015 (73.5%)	Nov-Jan 2015 (73.3%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	Feb-Apr 2015	1.813 million	Jan-Mar 2015 (1.827 million)	Jun-Aug 2008 (1.793 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	Feb-Apr 2015	5.5%	Dec-Feb 2015 (5.6%)	Apr-Jun 2008 (5.4%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Youth unemployment level (aged 16 to 24)	Feb-Apr 2015	740,000	Dec-Feb 2015 (742,000)	Jan-Mar 2015 (735,000)	Mar-May 1992
Youth unemployment rate (aged 16 to 24)	Feb-Apr 2015	16.1%	Nov-Jan 2015 (16.2%)	Jan-Mar 2015 (15.9%)	Mar-May 1992
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	Feb-Apr 2015	9.016 million	Nov-Jan 2015 (9.026 million)	Jan-Mar 2015 (8.983 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	Feb-Apr 2015	22.2%	Oct-Dec 2014 (22.3%)	Jan-Mar 2015 (22.1%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Claimant Count level (experimental)	May 2015	791,800	April 2015 (798,300)	March 2008 (778,500)	January 1971
Claimant Count rate (experimental)	May 2015	2.3%	February 2015 (2.4%)	February 1975 (2.2%)	January 1971
Average Earnings (total pay)	Feb-Apr 2015	2.7%	May-Jul 2011 (2.9%)	Jan-Mar 2015 (2.3%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay)	Feb-Apr 2015	2.7%	Dec-Feb 2009 (2.9%)	Jan-Mar 2015 (2.3%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Vacancies level	Mar-May 2015	734,000	Feb-Apr 2015 (735,000)	Nov-Jan 2015 (723,000)	Apr-Jun 2001



# Index of Tables

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

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-360600>

Statistical Bulletin table number	Table description	Spreadsheet table number
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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/june-2015/dataset--labour-market-statistics.html>

# SUMMARY

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

United Kingdom  
(thousands) seasonally  
adjusted

	LFS household population <sup>1</sup>		Headline indicators					
			Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
			Level	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>4</sup>
	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 to 64
<b>People</b>	MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MGSX	LF2M	LF2S
Feb-Apr 2013	51,210	40,532	29,889	71.2	2,527	7.8	9,154	22.6
Feb-Apr 2014	51,550	40,605	30,629	72.7	2,162	6.6	8,956	22.1
May-Jul 2014	51,635	40,625	30,682	72.8	2,021	6.2	9,058	22.3
Aug-Oct 2014	51,718	40,649	30,796	73.0	1,958	6.0	9,056	22.3
Nov-Jan 2015	51,801	40,673	30,939	73.3	1,856	5.7	9,026	22.2
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>51,884</b>	<b>40,697</b>	<b>31,053</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>9,016</b>	<b>22.2</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	83	24	114	0.1	-43	-0.1	-10	0.0
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	0.4		-2.3		-0.1	
<i>Change on year</i>	334	92	424	0.7	-349	-1.1	60	0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.6	0.2	1.4		-16.1		0.7	
<b>Men</b>	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM
Feb-Apr 2013	24,944	20,100	15,902	76.0	1,422	8.2	3,415	17.0
Feb-Apr 2014	25,134	20,149	16,324	77.7	1,202	6.9	3,314	16.4
May-Jul 2014	25,182	20,162	16,318	77.7	1,124	6.4	3,386	16.8
Aug-Oct 2014	25,228	20,178	16,384	77.9	1,092	6.2	3,391	16.8
Nov-Jan 2015	25,274	20,193	16,458	78.1	1,024	5.9	3,405	16.9
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>25,321</b>	<b>20,208</b>	<b>16,524</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3,398</b>	<b>16.8</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	47	16	66	0.2	-23	-0.1	-7	0.0
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	0.4		-2.2		-0.2	
<i>Change on year</i>	187	59	201	0.6	-201	-1.1	84	0.4
<i>Change %</i>	0.7	0.3	1.2		-16.7		2.5	
<b>Women</b>	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
Feb-Apr 2013	26,267	20,432	13,987	66.5	1,105	7.3	5,738	28.1
Feb-Apr 2014	26,416	20,456	14,305	67.8	960	6.3	5,642	27.6
May-Jul 2014	26,454	20,463	14,364	67.9	897	5.9	5,672	27.7
Aug-Oct 2014	26,490	20,471	14,412	68.1	866	5.7	5,666	27.7
Nov-Jan 2015	26,527	20,480	14,481	68.5	831	5.4	5,621	27.4
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>26,563</b>	<b>20,489</b>	<b>14,528</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5,618</b>	<b>27.4</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	37	9	48	0.1	-20	-0.1	-3	0.0
<i>Change %</i>	0.1	0.0	0.3		-2.4		-0.1	
<i>Change on year</i>	147	33	224	0.9	-148	-1.0	-24	-0.2
<i>Change %</i>	0.6	0.2	1.6		-15.5		-0.4	

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(1) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 16 and over						Aged 16-64					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	MGRZ	MGSR	MGSC	MG SX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
Feb-Apr 2013	29,889	58.4	2,527	7.8	18,794	36.7	28,872	71.2	2,506	8.0	9,154	22.6
Feb-Apr 2014	30,629	59.4	2,162	6.6	18,759	36.4	29,516	72.7	2,133	6.7	8,956	22.1
May-Jul 2014	30,682	59.4	2,021	6.2	18,933	36.7	29,568	72.8	1,999	6.3	9,058	22.3
Aug-Oct 2014	30,796	59.5	1,958	6.0	18,964	36.7	29,655	73.0	1,938	6.1	9,056	22.3
Nov-Jan 2015	30,939	59.7	1,856	5.7	19,006	36.7	29,811	73.3	1,836	5.8	9,026	22.2
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>31,053</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>19,018</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>29,887</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>1,793</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>9,016</b>	<b>22.2</b>
Change on quarter	114	0.1	-43	-0.1	12	0.0	76	0.1	-42	-0.1	-10	0.0
Change %	0.4		-2.3		0.1		0.3		-2.3		-0.1	
Change on year	424	0.4	-349	-1.1	259	0.3	371	0.7	-339	-1.1	60	0.1
Change %	1.4		-16.1		1.4		1.3		-15.9		0.7	
<b>Men</b>	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
Feb-Apr 2013	15,902	63.8	1,422	8.2	7,619	30.5	15,279	76.0	1,406	8.4	3,415	17.0
Feb-Apr 2014	16,324	64.9	1,202	6.9	7,608	30.3	15,653	77.7	1,182	7.0	3,314	16.4
May-Jul 2014	16,318	64.8	1,124	6.4	7,741	30.7	15,667	77.7	1,109	6.6	3,386	16.8
Aug-Oct 2014	16,384	64.9	1,092	6.2	7,753	30.7	15,710	77.9	1,077	6.4	3,391	16.8
Nov-Jan 2015	16,458	65.1	1,024	5.9	7,791	30.8	15,778	78.1	1,009	6.0	3,405	16.9
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>16,524</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7,795</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>15,823</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3,398</b>	<b>16.8</b>
Change on quarter	66	0.1	-23	-0.1	3	0.0	44	0.2	-22	-0.1	-7	0.0
Change %	0.4		-2.2		0.0		0.3		-2.2		-0.2	
Change on year	201	0.3	-201	-1.1	187	0.5	170	0.6	-195	-1.1	84	0.4
Change %	1.2		-16.7		2.5		1.1		-16.5		2.5	
<b>Women</b>	MGSB	MGST	MGSE	MGSZ	MGSK	YBTE	LF2H	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
Feb-Apr 2013	13,987	53.2	1,105	7.3	11,175	42.5	13,594	66.5	1,100	7.5	5,738	28.1
Feb-Apr 2014	14,305	54.2	960	6.3	11,151	42.2	13,863	67.8	951	6.4	5,642	27.6
May-Jul 2014	14,364	54.3	897	5.9	11,192	42.3	13,901	67.9	891	6.0	5,672	27.7
Aug-Oct 2014	14,412	54.4	866	5.7	11,211	42.3	13,945	68.1	860	5.8	5,666	27.7
Nov-Jan 2015	14,481	54.6	831	5.4	11,215	42.3	14,033	68.5	826	5.6	5,621	27.4
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>14,528</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>11,223</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>14,064</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5,618</b>	<b>27.4</b>
Change on quarter	48	0.1	-20	-0.1	9	0.0	32	0.1	-20	-0.1	-3	0.0
Change %	0.3		-2.4		0.1		0.2		-2.5		-0.1	
Change on year	224	0.5	-148	-1.0	72	0.0	202	0.9	-145	-1.0	-24	-0.2
Change %	1.6		-15.5		0.6		1.5		-15.2		-0.4	
	Aged 16-17						Aged 18-24					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	YBTO	YBUA	YBVH	YBVK	YCAS	LWEX	YBTR	YBUD	YBVN	YBVQ	YCAV	LWFA
Feb-Apr 2013	329	21.7	190	36.6	994	65.7	3,371	57.8	771	18.6	1,693	29.0
Feb-Apr 2014	325	21.6	180	35.7	999	66.4	3,471	59.7	675	16.3	1,670	28.7
May-Jul 2014	318	21.2	164	34.0	1,018	67.9	3,490	60.0	592	14.5	1,730	29.8
Aug-Oct 2014	320	21.4	154	32.5	1,019	68.3	3,475	59.9	600	14.7	1,730	29.8
Nov-Jan 2015	340	22.9	156	31.4	991	66.7	3,508	60.5	587	14.3	1,702	29.4
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>3,515</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>1,689</b>	<b>29.2</b>
Change on quarter	5	0.5	-1	-0.4	-11	-0.5	7	0.2	-2	-0.1	-13	-0.2
Change %	1.5		-0.5		-1.2		0.2		-0.3		-0.8	
Change on year	21	1.8	-25	-4.7	-20	-0.2	44	1.0	-90	-2.0	18	0.5
Change %	6.3		-14.1		-2.0		1.3		-13.3		1.1	
<b>Men</b>	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
Feb-Apr 2013	144	18.6	100	41.0	532	68.5	1,723	58.5	446	20.5	779	26.4
Feb-Apr 2014	138	17.9	96	41.1	536	69.6	1,793	60.8	409	18.6	745	25.3
May-Jul 2014	137	17.8	79	36.7	551	71.8	1,773	60.1	367	17.1	808	27.4
Aug-Oct 2014	139	18.2	73	34.4	552	72.3	1,795	61.0	359	16.6	791	26.9
Nov-Jan 2015	143	18.8	82	36.6	535	70.4	1,824	62.0	344	15.9	773	26.3
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>26.3</b>
Change on quarter	4	0.6	6	1.1	-14	-1.5	-2	0.0	-2	-0.1	0	0.0
Change %	2.7		7.8		-2.6		-0.1		-0.5		0.0	
Change on year	9	1.4	-8	-3.4	-14	-0.7	28	1.2	-67	-2.8	28	1.0
Change %	6.2		-7.8		-2.6		1.6		-16.3		3.7	
<b>Women</b>	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAX	LWFC
Feb-Apr 2013	185	25.1	90	32.8	462	62.7	1,648	57.1	326	16.5	913	31.6
Feb-Apr 2014	187	25.4	84	31.0	463	63.1	1,678	58.5	266	13.7	925	32.2
May-Jul 2014	181	24.8	84	31.8	467	63.7	1,718	60.0	225	11.6	922	32.2
Aug-Oct 2014	181	24.8	81	30.9	467	64.0	1,680	58.7	242	12.6	939	32.8
Nov-Jan 2015	197	27.2	73	27.1	455	62.7	1,684	59.0	243	12.6	930	32.5
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>32.1</b>
Change on quarter	1	0.3	-7	-2.1	2	0.6	9	0.4	0	-0.1	-14	-0.4
Change %	0.7		-9.8		0.5		0.6		0.1		-1.5	
Change on year	12	2.1	-18	-6.1	-6	0.2	16	0.9	-23	-1.2	-9	-0.1
Change %	6.4		-21.3		-1.3		0.9		-8.8		-1.0	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# SUMMARY

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

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 25-34						Aged 35-49					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAV	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
Feb-Apr 2013	6,756	78.8	536	7.3	1,280	14.9	10,701	81.8	606	5.4	1,773	13.6
Feb-Apr 2014	6,988	80.7	451	6.1	1,222	14.1	10,739	82.9	482	4.3	1,735	13.4
May-Jul 2014	6,968	80.3	432	5.8	1,280	14.7	10,758	83.2	473	4.2	1,697	13.1
Aug-Oct 2014	7,028	80.8	400	5.4	1,267	14.6	10,751	83.3	465	4.1	1,691	13.1
Nov-Jan 2015	7,021	80.6	379	5.1	1,310	15.0	10,780	83.7	432	3.9	1,674	13.0
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>7,040</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>10,770</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>13.1</b>
Change on quarter	19	0.1	-14	-0.2	9	0.1	-10	0.1	-18	-0.2	7	0.1
Change %	0.3		-3.7		0.7		-0.1		-4.1		0.4	
Change on year	52	0.0	-87	-1.1	97	1.0	30	0.8	-68	-0.6	-54	-0.3
Change %	0.7		-19.2		7.9		0.3		-14.0		-3.1	
<b>Men</b>	YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
Feb-Apr 2013	3,650	85.9	312	7.9	288	6.8	5,645	87.5	302	5.1	505	7.8
Feb-Apr 2014	3,787	88.0	235	5.8	281	6.5	5,672	88.7	246	4.2	475	7.4
May-Jul 2014	3,797	88.0	220	5.5	298	6.9	5,681	89.1	236	4.0	461	7.2
Aug-Oct 2014	3,792	87.7	219	5.5	314	7.3	5,677	89.1	231	3.9	460	7.2
Nov-Jan 2015	3,798	87.6	203	5.1	336	7.7	5,686	89.4	214	3.6	457	7.2
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>3,804</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>5,699</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Change on quarter	7	-0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1	13	0.3	-18	-0.3	-5	-0.1
Change %	0.2		0.0		1.3		0.2		-8.5		-1.0	
Change on year	17	-0.5	-32	-0.8	60	1.3	27	1.1	-50	-0.8	-22	-0.3
Change %	0.5		-13.6		21.4		0.5		-20.3		-4.6	
<b>Women</b>	YBTW	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCBA	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
Feb-Apr 2013	3,106	71.9	224	6.7	992	23.0	5,057	76.3	304	5.7	1,268	19.1
Feb-Apr 2014	3,201	73.4	216	6.3	941	21.6	5,068	77.2	236	4.5	1,261	19.2
May-Jul 2014	3,171	72.6	213	6.3	982	22.5	5,077	77.5	237	4.5	1,236	18.9
Aug-Oct 2014	3,236	74.1	181	5.3	953	21.8	5,074	77.6	234	4.4	1,231	18.8
Nov-Jan 2015	3,223	73.7	176	5.2	974	22.3	5,094	78.0	218	4.1	1,216	18.6
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>3,236</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>5,071</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>18.8</b>
Change on quarter	12	0.2	-14	-0.4	5	0.1	-23	-0.2	0	0.0	12	0.2
Change %	0.4		-8.0		0.5		-0.4		0.2		1.0	
Change on year	34	0.5	-55	-1.6	37	0.8	3	0.6	-18	-0.3	-32	-0.4
Change %	1.1		-25.3		3.9		0.1		-7.5		-2.6	
	Aged 50-64						Age 65+					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	LF26	LF2U	LF28	LF2E	LF2A	LF2W	LFK4	LFK6	K5HU	K5HW	LFL4	LFL6
Feb-Apr 2013	7,715	66.9	402	5.0	3,413	29.6	1,017	9.5	21	2.1	9,641	90.3
Feb-Apr 2014	7,992	68.5	344	4.1	3,330	28.5	1,113	10.2	29	2.6	9,803	89.6
May-Jul 2014	8,034	68.6	338	4.0	3,333	28.5	1,114	10.1	22	1.9	9,875	89.7
Aug-Oct 2014	8,081	68.8	318	3.8	3,349	28.5	1,141	10.3	20	1.7	9,908	89.5
Nov-Jan 2015	8,163	69.2	282	3.3	3,350	28.4	1,128	10.1	20	1.8	9,980	89.7
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>8,217</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3,349</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>10,002</b>	<b>89.4</b>
Change on quarter	54	0.2	-8	-0.1	-1	-0.1	37	0.3	0	-0.1	22	-0.3
Change %	0.7		-2.7		0.0		3.3		-2.2		0.2	
Change on year	225	0.9	-70	-0.9	19	-0.3	53	0.3	-9	-0.9	199	-0.2
Change %	2.8		-20.2		0.6		4.7		-32.4		2.0	
<b>Men</b>	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
Feb-Apr 2013	4,117	72.6	246	5.6	1,311	23.1	624	12.9	16	2.5	4,204	86.8
Feb-Apr 2014	4,263	74.3	196	4.4	1,278	22.3	671	13.5	20	3.0	4,294	86.1
May-Jul 2014	4,280	74.4	207	4.6	1,268	22.0	650	13.0	15	2.3	4,354	86.7
Aug-Oct 2014	4,307	74.6	196	4.3	1,274	22.0	674	13.3	14	2.1	4,362	86.4
Nov-Jan 2015	4,328	74.7	166	3.7	1,304	22.5	680	13.4	15	2.2	4,386	86.3
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>4,352</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4,396</b>	<b>86.0</b>
Change on quarter	23	0.1	-8	-0.2	7	0.0	21	0.3	-1	-0.2	10	-0.3
Change %	0.5		-4.9		0.5		3.2		-4.9		0.2	
Change on year	88	0.5	-39	-0.9	33	0.3	31	0.3	-6	-0.9	102	-0.1
Change %	2.1		-19.7		2.6		4.6		-28.7		2.4	
<b>Women</b>	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
Feb-Apr 2013	3,598	61.4	156	4.2	2,102	35.9	393	6.7	*	*	5,437	93.2
Feb-Apr 2014	3,729	62.9	148	3.8	2,052	34.6	442	7.4	*	*	5,509	92.4
May-Jul 2014	3,753	63.1	131	3.4	2,065	34.7	463	7.7	*	*	5,521	92.2
Aug-Oct 2014	3,774	63.2	123	3.2	2,076	34.8	467	7.8	*	*	5,546	92.1
Nov-Jan 2015	3,834	63.9	117	3.0	2,046	34.1	448	7.4	*	*	5,593	92.5
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>3,866</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>5,605</b>	<b>92.3</b>
Change on quarter	31	0.3	0	0.0	-8	-0.3	16	0.2	*	*	12	-0.2
Change %	0.8		0.3		-0.4		3.6		*	*	0.2	
Change on year	137	1.3	-31	-0.9	-14	-0.8	22	0.2	*	*	96	-0.2
Change %	3.7		-21.0		-0.7		5.0		*	*	1.7	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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



# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 4 Public and private sector employment

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

	Public sector		Private sector <sup>1</sup>		Total employment <sup>2</sup>	Public sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)		Private sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)		
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)		(000s)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9
	G7AU	G9BZ	G7K5	G9C2	G7GO	MFY7	MFY9	MFZ2	MFY5	
Mar 13	5,715	19.1	24,174	80.9	29,889	5,327 (r)	17.8 (r)	24,562 (r)	82.2 (r)	
Jun 13	5,701	19.0	24,298	81.0	29,999	5,319 (r)	17.7 (r)	24,680 (r)	82.3 (r)	
Sep 13	5,714	18.9	24,494	81.1	30,208	5,338 (r)	17.7	24,870 (r)	82.3	
Dec 13	5,537	18.3	24,785	81.7	30,322	5,323 (r)	17.6	24,999 (r)	82.4	
Mar 14	5,431	17.7	25,198	82.3	30,629	5,316 (r)	17.4	25,313 (r)	82.6	
Jun 14	5,419	17.7	25,263	82.3	30,682	5,307 (r)	17.3 (r)	25,375 (r)	82.7 (r)	
Sep 14	5,403	17.5	25,393	82.5	30,796	5,290 (r)	17.2	25,506 (r)	82.8	
Dec 14	5,394 (r)	17.4	25,545 (r)	82.6	30,939	5,284 (r)	17.1	25,655 (r)	82.9	
Mar 15	<b>5,372</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>25,681</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>31,053</b>	<b>5,274</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>25,779</b>	<b>83.0</b>	
Change on quarter	-22	-0.1	136	0.1	114	-10	-0.1	124	0.1	
Change %	-0.4		0.5		0.4	-0.2		0.5		
Change on year	-59	-0.4	483	0.4	424	-42	-0.4	466	0.4	
Change %	-1.1		1.9		1.4	-0.8		1.8		

Enquiries 01633 456776

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

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

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

	Construction	HM Forces <sup>3</sup>	Police (including civilians)	Public administration	Of which: Civil Service <sup>4</sup>	Education	National Health Service	Other health and social work	Other (including financial corporations)	Total public sector employment <sup>5</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	G7ER	G7EU	G7EX	G7F2	G7D6	G7F5	G7FG	G7FJ	G7FM	G7AU
Mar 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	1,576 (r)	276	538 (r)	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 (r)	38	161	255	1,051	439	1,517	1,585	259	525	5,394
Mar 15	<b>36</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>5,372</b>
Change on quarter	-2	0	-1	-9	1	-3	4	-7	5	-22
Change %	-5.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.9	0.2	-0.2	0.3	-2.7	1.0	-0.4
Change on year	-3	-6	-3	-24	0	-4	13	-24	-8	-59
Change %	-7.7	-3.6	-1.2	-2.3	0.0	-0.3	0.8	-8.7	-1.5	-1.1

Enquiries 01633 456776

Source: returns from public sector organisations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The series shown at Table 4 (in columns 6 to 9) for public and private sector employment excluding the effects of major reclassifications show all of the above mentioned bodies included in the private sector for all time periods and excluded from the public sector for all time periods. When using figures from this table, the latest estimate of the number of people employed in the public and private sectors should be taken from columns 1 and 3 respectively. However the quarterly and annual changes in employment shown in these columns are affected by reclassifications. Figures from columns 6 and 8 should be used for assessments of the recent underlying changes in public and private sector employment. The changes in employment shown in these columns are measured on a consistent basis to remove the effect of major reclassifications.

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

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs 1	Employee jobs 2	Self-employment jobs <sup>1</sup> 3	HM Forces 4	Government-supported trainees <sup>1</sup> 5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
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 (r)	33,513	28,867	4,466	162	18
<b>Mar 15 (p)</b>	<b>33,673</b>	<b>29,124</b>	<b>4,370</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>19</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	160	257	-96	-1	1
<i>Change %</i>	0.5	0.9	-2.2	-0.6	4.6
<i>Change on year</i>	613	792	-172	-6	-1
<i>Change %</i>	1.9	2.8	-3.8	-3.7	-4.3

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

See footnotes under table 6

## 6 Workforce jobs by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All jobs A-T	Agriculture, forestry & fishing A	Mining & quarrying B	Manufacturing C	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply D	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities E	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage H	Accommodation & food service activities I	Information & communication J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Mar 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 (r)	33,513	437	68	2,608	127	195	2,117	4,879	1,602	2,234	1,315
<b>Mar 15 (p)</b>	<b>33,673</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>2,642</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>2,124</b>	<b>4,935</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>1,344</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	160	-29	6	34	2	2	8	55	-34	22	29
<i>Change %</i>	0.5	-6.7	8.2	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.4	1.1	-2.1	1.0	2.2
<i>Change on year</i>	613	-60	9	76	5	3	26	97	18	104	19
<i>Change %</i>	1.9	-12.8	13.4	2.9	4.1	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.1	4.9	1.4
SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities K	Real estate activities L	Professional scientific & technical activities M	Administrative & support service activities N	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security <sup>2</sup> O	Education P	Human health & social work activities Q	Arts, entertainment & recreation R	Other service activities S	People employed by households etc. T	Total services G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Mar 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	856	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 (r)	1,115	565	2,879	2,793	1,521	2,898	4,245	975	859	81	27,962
<b>Mar 15 (p)</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>2,958</b>	<b>2,778</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>2,928</b>	<b>4,224</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>28,099</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	17	-18	78	-16	-14	30	-21	-3	25	-12	137
<i>Change %</i>	0.5	-6.7	8.2	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.4	1.1	-2.1	1.0	2.2
<i>Change on year</i>	15	1	163	120	-39	49	-17	20	21	-18	554
<i>Change %</i>	1.4	0.3	5.8	4.5	-2.5	1.7	-0.4	2.1	2.4	-20.6	2.0

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) <sup>1,2</sup>	All workers <sup>1</sup>	Full-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Part-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Second Jobs
<b>People</b>	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Feb-Apr 2013	953.9	31.9	37.5	15.9	9.4
Feb-Apr 2014	983.5	32.1	37.6	16.0	9.6
May-Jul 2014	984.8	32.1	37.6	16.0	9.2
Aug-Oct 2014	991.6	32.2	37.6	16.1	9.3
Nov-Jan 2015	997.1	32.2	37.6	16.1	9.7
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>998.3</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>
Change on quarter	1.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.5
Change %	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	1.1	-5.0
Change on year	14.8	0.0	-0.1	0.3	-0.3
Change %	1.5	0.1	-0.3	2.0	-3.5
<b>Men</b>	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Feb-Apr 2013	580.7	36.5	39.4	15.8	10.0
Feb-Apr 2014	598.4	36.7	39.4	16.2	10.7
May-Jul 2014	597.8	36.6	39.4	16.0	9.9
Aug-Oct 2014	600.9	36.7	39.4	15.8	9.8
Nov-Jan 2015	605.3	36.8	39.5	16.2	10.6
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>606.3</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Change on quarter	1.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	-1.0
Change %	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	1.4	-9.5
Change on year	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	-1.1
Change %	1.3	0.1	-0.1	1.5	-10.3
<b>Women</b>	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Feb-Apr 2013	373.2	26.7	34.1	16.0	9.0
Feb-Apr 2014	385.1	26.9	34.4	15.9	8.7
May-Jul 2014	387.0	26.9	34.4	16.0	8.8
Aug-Oct 2014	390.7	27.1	34.4	16.1	8.9
Nov-Jan 2015	391.9	27.1	34.4	16.1	9.1
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>391.9</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Change on quarter	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.2
Change %	0.0	-0.3	-0.7	1.1	-1.8
Change on year	6.9	0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.3
Change %	1.8	0.2	-0.7	2.1	2.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. Main and second job.

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

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

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

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

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
<b>Feb-Apr 2014</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	1.0	2.2	1.2	0.7	1.6	3.0	1.7	6.0
6 up to 15 hours	6.8	3.6	10.3	6.2	3.2	9.2	9.6	5.2	19.4
16 up to 30 hours	19.9	10.0	31.1	19.6	8.7	30.7	21.8	15.5	35.4
31 up to 45 hours	51.8	57.2	45.7	54.5	60.8	48.0	37.0	42.4	25.3
Over 45 hours	20.0	28.2	10.7	18.6	26.7	10.4	28.6	35.3	14.0
Total (thousands)	30,629	16,324	14,305	25,817	13,060	12,757	4,564	3,128	1,435
<b>Nov-Jan 2015</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	0.9	2.0	1.0	0.6	1.4	3.4	1.9	6.5
6 up to 15 hours	6.7	3.6	10.2	6.2	3.3	9.2	9.0	4.4	18.7
16 up to 30 hours	19.7	9.8	31.0	19.4	8.4	30.6	22.0	15.7	35.2
31 up to 45 hours	52.1	57.6	45.9	54.9	61.3	48.4	36.3	41.8	24.6
Over 45 hours	20.0	28.1	10.8	18.5	26.4	10.4	29.4	36.2	14.9
Total (thousands)	30,939	16,458	14,481	26,193	13,278	12,915	4,526	3,068	1,458
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	0.9	2.4	1.1	0.5	1.6	3.8	1.9	7.9
6 up to 15 hours	6.3	3.6	9.3	5.9	3.3	8.6	8.1	4.5	15.7
16 up to 30 hours	20.0	10.0	31.5	19.7	8.6	31.1	22.2	15.8	35.7
31 up to 45 hours	52.2	57.7	46.1	54.8	61.1	48.3	37.4	42.9	25.6
Over 45 hours	19.9	27.9	10.9	18.5	26.5	10.4	28.6	34.9	15.0
Total (thousands)	31,053	16,524	14,528	26,361	13,356	13,005	4,472	3,054	1,419

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 13 May 2015)

	European Union (EU)							Countries not in the European Union (non-EU)							
	Total <sup>1</sup>	UK	Non UK	Of which:				Total non-EU	Africa excluding South Africa	South Africa	Australia and New Zealand	India	Pakistan and Bangladesh	USA	Rest of the world
				Total EU (EU27) <sup>2</sup>	EU14 <sup>3</sup>	EUA8 <sup>4</sup>	Romania and Bulgaria								
<b>Levels (aged 16 and over)</b>															
<b>By country of birth</b>	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	EQ4S	JJR9	JJS3	JJS5	JJS7	JJS9	JJR7	EQ4T
Jan - Mar 2013	29,752	25,419	4,321	1,589	750	690	113	2,732	618	157	124	422	284	109	1,019
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
<b>Jan - Mar 2015</b>	<b>31,008</b>	<b>26,111</b>	<b>4,878</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>2,929</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1,138</b>
<i>Change on year</i>	576	307	264	190	17	135	38	74	84	-9	1	-44	-3	4	41
<i>Change %</i>	1.9	1.2	5.7	10.8	2.1	16.7	26.0	2.6	14.4	-5.8	0.7	-9.7	-0.8	4.3	3.7
<b>By nationality</b>	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	EQ4W	JJS2	JJS4	JJS6	JJS8	JJT2	JJR8	EQ4X
Jan - Mar 2013	29,752	27,127	2,620	1,427	647	666	105	1,192	208	59	77	209	79	82	478
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
<b>Jan - Mar 2015</b>	<b>31,008</b>	<b>27,911</b>	<b>3,091</b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>444</b>
<i>Change on year</i>	576	279	294	283	113	126	43	11	10	2	4	1	12	8	-25
<i>Change %</i>	1.9	1.0	10.5	17.4	16.4	15.7	33.5	1.0	6.0	3.2	3.8	0.6	12.4	9.8	-5.4
<b>Rates (aged 16 to 64)</b>															
<b>By country of birth</b>	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	EQ52	LFN3	LFN4	LFN5	LFN6	LFN7	LFN2	EQ53
Jan - Mar 2013	70.9	71.7	67.1	75.4	73.4	78.8	70.4	63.0	62.3	81.6	78.0	74.6	49.3	70.1	60.0
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
<b>Jan - Mar 2015</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>61.8</b>
<i>Change on year</i>	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.4	-0.1	3.0	0.2	0.2	4.1	-1.5	-1.0	-2.5	1.0	5.5	-1.3
<b>By nationality</b>	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	EQ56	LFO5	LFO6	LFO7	LFO8	LFO9	LFO4	EQ57
Jan - Mar 2013	70.9	71.3	67.3	76.7	75.4	79.3	69.9	58.8	54.1	80.3	79.8	74.5	43.0	71.8	53.4
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
<b>Jan - Mar 2015</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>51.8</b>
<i>Change on year</i>	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.0	2.7	1.7	-0.3	6.0	-3.5	1.6	-2.9	5.7	0.4	-3.8

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 MGTM 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(1) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over							All aged 16-64						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>People</b>	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
Feb-Apr 2013	2,527	7.8	1,206	419	902	35.7	460	2,506	8.0	1,195	417	894	35.7	453
Feb-Apr 2014	2,162	6.6	1,026	343	793	36.7	433	2,133	6.7	1,011	339	782	36.7	428
May-Jul 2014	2,021	6.2	978	319	724	35.8	399	1,999	6.3	965	316	719	35.9	393
Aug-Oct 2014	1,958	6.0	938	335	684	34.9	376	1,938	6.1	935	334	669	34.5	370
Nov-Jan 2015	1,856	5.7	945	282	629	33.9	338	1,836	5.8	934	277	624	34.0	332
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>1,793</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>318</b>
Change on quarter	-43	-0.1	1	11	-55	-2.2	-12	-42	-0.1	5	12	-58	-2.5	-15
Change %	-2.3		0.2	3.8	-8.7		-3.7	-2.3		0.5	4.2	-9.4		-4.4
Change on year	-349	-1.1	-80	-51	-219	-5.0	-107	-339	-1.1	-72	-51	-216	-5.1	-110
Change %	-16.1		-7.8	-14.7	-27.6		-24.8	-15.9		-7.2	-15.0	-27.7		-25.8
<b>Men</b>	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBWX
Feb-Apr 2013	1,422	8.2	641	220	561	39.4	302	1,406	8.4	634	219	553	39.3	297
Feb-Apr 2014	1,202	6.9	509	189	505	42.0	291	1,182	7.0	499	187	496	42.0	286
May-Jul 2014	1,124	6.4	497	166	461	41.0	267	1,109	6.6	489	164	455	41.0	262
Aug-Oct 2014	1,092	6.2	490	180	422	38.6	233	1,077	6.4	485	177	415	38.5	228
Nov-Jan 2015	1,024	5.9	483	148	393	38.4	223	1,009	6.0	479	145	385	38.2	218
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>211</b>
Change on quarter	-23	-0.1	-6	17	-33	-2.4	-6	-22	-0.1	-6	17	-32	-2.4	-7
Change %	-2.2		-1.3	11.2	-8.3		-2.8	-2.2		-1.3	11.6	-8.4		-3.1
Change on year	-201	-1.1	-32	-25	-144	-6.0	-74	-195	-1.1	-26	-25	-143	-6.2	-75
Change %	-16.7		-6.2	-13.0	-28.6		-25.6	-16.5		-5.3	-13.5	-28.9		-26.2
<b>Women</b>	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
Feb-Apr 2013	1,105	7.3	565	198	342	30.9	158	1,100	7.5	561	198	341	31.0	157
Feb-Apr 2014	960	6.3	518	154	288	30.0	143	951	6.4	512	153	286	30.1	142
May-Jul 2014	897	5.9	481	152	263	29.4	133	891	6.0	475	151	264	29.6	132
Aug-Oct 2014	866	5.7	448	155	262	30.3	143	860	5.8	450	157	254	29.5	142
Nov-Jan 2015	831	5.4	462	134	236	28.3	116	826	5.6	455	132	239	29.0	114
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>106</b>
Change on quarter	-20	-0.1	8	-6	-22	-2.0	-6	-20	-0.1	11	-5	-26	-2.5	-8
Change %	-2.4		1.7	-4.5	-9.3		-5.5	-2.5		2.4	-3.8	-11.0		-7.0
Change on year	-148	-1.0	-48	-26	-74	-3.7	-33	-145	-1.0	-46	-26	-73	-3.7	-35
Change %	-15.5		-9.3	-16.8	-25.8		-23.2	-15.2		-9.0	-16.8	-25.6		-25.0
			16-17						18-24					
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
<b>People</b>	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Feb-Apr 2013	190	36.6	131	30	29	15.3	*	771	18.6	408	126	237	30.7	96
Feb-Apr 2014	180	35.7	123	31	27	15.0	*	675	16.3	353	107	215	31.8	83
May-Jul 2014	164	34.0	117	23	24	14.9	*	592	14.5	312	101	179	30.2	104
Aug-Oct 2014	154	32.5	106	32	15	10.0	*	600	14.7	307	90	203	33.8	95
Nov-Jan 2015	156	31.4	109	27	20	12.8	*	587	14.3	327	78	182	31.0	83
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12.3</b>	*	<b>585</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>72</b>
Change on quarter	-1	-0.4	4	-4	-1	-0.5	*	-2	-0.1	26	8	-35	-6.0	-12
Change %	-0.5		4.0	-15.8	-4.3		*	-0.3		7.8	10.5	-19.5		-13.8
Change on year	-25	-4.7	-9	-8	-8	-2.7	*	-90	-2.0	-1	-21	-69	-6.8	-31
Change %	-14.1		-7.6	-26.6	-29.5		*	-13.3		-0.2	-19.5	-31.9		-30.2
<b>Men</b>	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXX	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Feb-Apr 2013	100	41.0	65	18	17	16.6	*	446	20.5	218	64	163	36.6	68
Feb-Apr 2014	96	41.1	60	18	18	18.5	*	409	18.6	193	67	149	36.5	78
May-Jul 2014	79	36.7	55	10	15	19.1	*	367	17.1	183	64	120	32.7	60
Aug-Oct 2014	73	34.4	49	15	*	*	*	359	16.6	164	59	135	37.7	63
Nov-Jan 2015	82	36.6	58	13	11	13.0	*	344	15.9	175	41	128	37.2	64
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11.8</b>	*	<b>342</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>53</b>
Change on quarter	6	1.1	8	-2	0	-1.1	*	-2	-0.1	10	13	-24	-6.9	-11
Change %	7.8		14.2	-12.4	-1.5		*	-0.5		5.5	30.9	-19.0		-16.6
Change on year	-8	-3.4	6	-7	-7	-6.7	*	-67	-2.8	-8	-13	-46	-6.2	-24
Change %	-7.8		10.7	-35.9	-41.1		*	-16.3		-4.3	-19.2	-30.6		-31.4
<b>Women</b>	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Feb-Apr 2013	90	32.8	65	12	13	13.9	*	326	16.5	190	62	74	22.7	29
Feb-Apr 2014	84	31.0	63	12	*	*	*	266	13.7	160	40	66	24.7	26
May-Jul 2014	84	31.8	62	13	*	*	*	225	11.6	130	37	59	26.0	24
Aug-Oct 2014	81	30.9	57	18	*	*	*	242	12.6	143	31	67	27.9	31
Nov-Jan 2015	73	27.1	51	13	*	*	*	243	12.6	152	37	54	22.3	20
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>11</b>	*	*	*	<b>243</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>19</b>
Change on quarter	-7	-2.1	-4	-3	*	*	*	0	-0.1	16	-5	-11	-4.6	-1
Change %	-9.8		-7.8	-19.3	*	*	*	0.1		10.5	-12.4	-20.7		-4.8
Change on year	-18	-6.1	-16	-2	*	*	*	-23	-1.2	8	-8	-23	-7.1	-7
Change %	-21.3		-25.1	-12.6	*	*	*	-8.8		4.8	-20.0	-34.9		-26.7

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>People</b>	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Feb-Apr 2013	1,142	6.1	507	194	441	38.6	244	424	4.6	160	68	196	46.2	117
Feb-Apr 2014	933	5.0	406	156	371	39.8	222	373	3.9	145	50	179	48.0	108
May-Jul 2014	906	4.9	403	154	349	38.5	198	359	3.8	147	41	172	47.9	113
Aug-Oct 2014	866	4.6	381	167	317	36.7	174	338	3.5	144	46	148	43.9	103
Nov-Jan 2015	811	4.4	385	133	293	36.1	160	303	3.2	124	44	134	44.3	93
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>88</b>
Change on quarter	-32	-0.2	-26	5	-10	0.2	7	-8	-0.1	-2	2	-8	-1.5	-5
Change %	-3.9		-6.8	3.4	-3.5		4.3	-2.7		-1.9	5.0	-6.0		-5.6
Change on year	-154	-0.8	-48	-18	-89	-3.5	-55	-79	-0.9	-22	-4	-53	-5.2	-20
Change %	-16.5		-11.7	-11.5	-23.9		-24.9	-21.2		-15.5	-7.3	-29.6		-18.4
<b>Men</b>	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Feb-Apr 2013	614	6.2	261	94	258	42.1	154	262	5.2	96	44	123	46.9	77
Feb-Apr 2014	481	4.8	181	76	223	46.5	141	217	4.2	74	28	114	52.7	71
May-Jul 2014	456	4.6	180	67	208	45.7	126	222	4.3	80	25	117	52.8	79
Aug-Oct 2014	451	4.5	188	83	179	39.8	98	210	4.0	88	23	98	46.9	69
Nov-Jan 2015	417	4.2	179	70	169	40.5	98	181	3.5	71	24	86	47.4	59
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>55</b>
Change on quarter	-18	-0.2	-21	2	0	2.0	9	-9	-0.2	-4	4	-9	-2.6	-4
Change %	-4.4		-11.7	2.9	0.3		9.1	-4.9		-5.1	14.8	-10.2		-7.4
Change on year	-82	-0.8	-23	-4	-54	-4.0	-34	-44	-0.9	-6	-1	-37	-8.0	-16
Change %	-17.0		-12.9	-5.8	-24.2		-24.1	-20.5		-8.6	-3.1	-32.6		-22.8
<b>Women</b>	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYW	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Feb-Apr 2013	528	6.1	246	100	182	34.5	90	162	3.9	64	24	73	45.1	40
Feb-Apr 2014	453	5.2	225	80	148	32.7	81	157	3.6	70	22	65	41.4	37
May-Jul 2014	450	5.2	223	87	140	31.2	72	138	3.2	67	16	55	39.9	33
Aug-Oct 2014	415	4.8	192	84	138	33.3	76	128	2.9	56	22	50	39.0	35
Nov-Jan 2015	394	4.5	206	64	124	31.5	62	122	2.8	53	20	48	39.8	34
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>33</b>
Change on quarter	-14	-0.1	-5	2	-11	-1.7	-2	1	0.0	1	-1	1	0.3	-1
Change %	-3.5		-2.6	3.9	-8.7		-3.2	0.5		2.5	-6.7	1.4		-2.4
Change on year	-73	-0.8	-24	-14	-35	-2.9	-21	-35	-0.9	-16	-3	-16	-1.3	-4
Change %	-16.0		-10.8	-16.9	-23.5		-26.3	-22.1		-22.7	-12.8	-24.5		-9.9

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

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

# CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS

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

United Kingdom (thousands)

		Jobseeker's Allowance (seasonally adjusted) <sup>2</sup>	Universal Credit (not seasonally adjusted) <sup>3</sup>	Universal Credit (seasonally adjusted) <sup>4</sup>	Claimant Count <sup>6</sup>	
					Claimant Count <sup>5</sup> (seasonally adjusted)	rate % (seasonally adjusted)
					BCJD	BCJE
<b>People</b>	<b>2014</b>					
	May	(r) 1078.6	4.2	4.1	1082.7	3.1
	June #	(r) 1039.8	4.5	4.6	1044.4	3.0
	July	(r) 1004.9	5.2	5.2	1010.1	2.9
	August #	(r) 966.9	7.8	7.9	974.8	2.8
	September	(r) 945.9	9.9	10.1	956.0	2.8
	October	(r) 921.7	12.1	12.9	934.6	2.7
	November #	(r) 893.0	14.8	15.6	908.6	2.6
	December	(r) 863.2	17.1	18.1	881.3	2.6
	<b>2015</b>					
	January	(r) 825.7	20.5	19.9	845.6	2.5
	February #	(r) 795.6	27.7	25.6	821.2	2.4
	March	(r) 776.4	31.6	29.7	806.1	2.3
	April	(r) 763.8	36.1	34.5	798.3	2.3
	<b>May #</b>	<b>(p) 748.1</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>791.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>
	<i>Change on month</i>	-15.7			-6.5	0.0
	<i>Change %</i>	-2.1			-0.8	
	<i>Change on year</i>	-330.5			-290.9	-0.8
	<i>Change %</i>	-30.6			-26.9	
					DPAE	DPAH
<b>Men</b>	<b>2014</b>					
	May	(r) 690.3	3.0	2.9	693.2	3.8
	June #	(r) 666.2	3.3	3.3	669.5	3.7
	July	(r) 644.9	3.7	3.7	648.6	3.6
	August #	(r) 621.4	5.5	5.6	627.0	3.4
	September	(r) 608.9	6.9	7.2	616.1	3.4
	October	(r) 592.5	8.5	9.3	601.8	3.3
	November #	(r) 572.7	10.4	11.1	583.8	3.2
	December	(r) 551.3	12.2	12.9	564.2	3.1
	<b>2015</b>					
	January	(r) 526.0	14.8	14.1	540.1	3.0
	February #	(r) 505.5	19.9	18.1	523.6	2.9
	March	(r) 494.1	22.5	20.9	515.0	2.8
	April	(r) 486.7	25.4	24.0	510.7	2.8
	<b>May #</b>	<b>(p) 476.2</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>506.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>
	<i>Change on month</i>	-10.5			-4.3	0.0
	<i>Change %</i>	-2.2			-0.9	
	<i>Change on year</i>	-214.1			-186.9	-1.0
	<i>Change %</i>	-31.0			-27.0	
					DPAF	DPAI
<b>Women</b>	<b>2014</b>					
	May	(r) 388.3	1.2	1.2	389.5	2.4
	June #	(r) 373.6	1.3	1.3	374.9	2.3
	July	(r) 360.0	1.5	1.5	361.5	2.2
	August #	(r) 345.5	2.4	2.3	347.8	2.2
	September	(r) 337.0	3.0	2.9	339.9	2.1
	October	(r) 329.2	3.7	3.6	332.8	2.1
	November #	(r) 320.3	4.3	4.5	324.8	2.0
	December	(r) 311.9	4.9	5.2	317.1	2.0
	<b>2015</b>					
	January	(r) 299.7	5.8	5.8	305.5	1.9
	February #	(r) 290.1	7.8	7.5	297.6	1.8
	March	(r) 282.3	9.1	8.8	291.1	1.8
	April	(r) 277.1	10.7	10.5	287.6	1.8
	<b>May #</b>	<b>(p) 271.9</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>285.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>
	<i>Change on month</i>	-5.2			-2.2	0.0
	<i>Change %</i>	-1.9			-0.8	
	<i>Change on year</i>	-116.4			-104.0	-0.6
	<i>Change %</i>	-30.0			-26.7	

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative systems

1. This experimental Claimant Count series includes Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and out-of-work Universal Credit claimants. The estimates are based on the Universal Credit information available at the time of producing each figure and revised one month after initial publication.

2. The seasonally adjusted Jobseeker's Allowance level series published in data table BEN02.

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

- From May 2013 until October 2013, the Universal Credit figures represent ALL claimants of Universal Credit, including those in work and those not seeking work. The overall Universal Credit figure is likely to overstate the number of unemployed Universal Credit claimants at a point in time.

- From November 2013 onwards, the Universal Credit figures represent those claimants of Universal Credit who had not worked in the reference period. This is an improved estimate of unemployed Universal Credit claimants at a point in time, but will still overstate the number as it includes some non-jobseekers who are not in employment.

4. An implied seasonal factor has been derived from the seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted regional JSA data. JSA series are not directly seasonally adjusted at this level, with UK totals being the sum of individual regional gender seasonally adjusted figures. The Universal Credit figure has been adjusted using the implied seasonal factor in each UK region and summed to give a UK total. (Universal credit not seasonally adjusted \* Implied seasonal factor / 100)

5. JSA seasonally adjusted + Universal Credit seasonally adjusted.

6. Denominator = Jobseeker's Allowance + out-of-work Universal Credit + Workforce jobs.

# CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS

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

Great Britain and abroad (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

(first published on 13 May 2015)

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

	Total	GB Jobseeker <sup>3</sup>	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits <sup>4</sup>	Lone Parent <sup>5</sup>	Other Income related <sup>6</sup>
Number of claimants	J9CL	N3Y9	J9CM	J9CN	J9CO
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
<b>Nov 14</b>	<b>3,896.9</b>	<b>798.1</b>	<b>2,520.3</b>	<b>455.5</b>	<b>123.0</b>
<i>Change on year</i>	-350.8	-366.0	63.9	-29.5	-19.2
<i>Change %</i>	-8.3	-31.4	2.6	-6.1	-13.5

	Total	GB Jobseeker <sup>3</sup>	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits <sup>4</sup>	Lone Parent <sup>5</sup>	Other Income related <sup>6</sup>
Proportions (%) <sup>7</sup>	J9CP	J9CQ	J9CR	J9CS	J9CT
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
<b>Nov 14</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<i>Change on year</i>	-0.9	-0.9	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 seasonally adjusted 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.

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 12 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over	16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Economically active levels</b>								
<b>People</b>	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Feb-Apr 2013	32,416	31,378	520	4,142	7,291	11,308	8,118	1,038
Feb-Apr 2014	32,791	31,648	505	4,147	7,440	11,221	8,336	1,142
May-Jul 2014	32,703	31,567	482	4,082	7,400	11,231	8,371	1,135
Aug-Oct 2014	32,754	31,593	474	4,075	7,428	11,216	8,400	1,161
Nov-Jan 2015	32,795	31,646	495	4,095	7,399	11,212	8,445	1,149
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>32,866</b>	<b>31,680</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>7,405</b>	<b>11,184</b>	<b>8,492</b>	<b>1,186</b>
Change on quarter	71	34	4	6	5	-28	47	37
Change %	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.6	3.2
Change on year	75	32	-5	-46	-35	-37	155	43
Change %	0.2	0.1	-0.9	-1.1	-0.5	-0.3	1.9	3.8
<b>Men</b>	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Feb-Apr 2013	17,324	16,685	245	2,168	3,961	5,947	4,363	640
Feb-Apr 2014	17,526	16,835	234	2,202	4,022	5,917	4,459	691
May-Jul 2014	17,441	16,776	216	2,139	4,016	5,917	4,487	665
Aug-Oct 2014	17,476	16,787	212	2,153	4,011	5,908	4,503	689
Nov-Jan 2015	17,483	16,787	225	2,168	4,000	5,900	4,494	696
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>17,526</b>	<b>16,810</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>4,007</b>	<b>5,895</b>	<b>4,509</b>	<b>716</b>
Change on quarter	43	22	10	-4	7	-5	15	21
Change %	0.2	0.1	4.6	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.3	3.0
Change on year	0	-25	1	-39	-15	-22	50	25
Change %	0.0	-0.1	0.4	-1.8	-0.4	-0.4	1.1	3.6
<b>Women</b>	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Feb-Apr 2013	15,092	14,694	275	1,974	3,330	5,361	3,754	398
Feb-Apr 2014	15,265	14,814	270	1,944	3,418	5,304	3,877	451
May-Jul 2014	15,261	14,792	266	1,943	3,384	5,314	3,884	470
Aug-Oct 2014	15,278	14,806	262	1,922	3,417	5,308	3,897	473
Nov-Jan 2015	15,312	14,859	270	1,927	3,399	5,312	3,951	453
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>15,340</b>	<b>14,871</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>3,397</b>	<b>5,289</b>	<b>3,983</b>	<b>469</b>
Change on quarter	28	11	-6	10	-1	-22	32	16
Change %	0.2	0.1	-2.1	0.5	0.0	-0.4	0.8	3.6
Change on year	75	57	-6	-8	-20	-15	106	18
Change %	0.5	0.4	-2.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	2.7	4.1
<b>Economic activity rates (%)<sup>1</sup></b>								
<b>People</b>	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Feb-Apr 2013	63.3	77.4	34.3	71.0	85.1	86.4	70.4	9.7
Feb-Apr 2014	63.6	77.9	33.6	71.3	85.9	86.6	71.5	10.4
May-Jul 2014	63.3	77.7	32.1	70.2	85.3	86.9	71.5	10.3
Aug-Oct 2014	63.3	77.7	31.7	70.2	85.4	86.9	71.5	10.5
Nov-Jan 2015	63.3	77.8	33.3	70.6	85.0	87.0	71.6	10.3
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>
Change on quarter	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.3
Change on year	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	-0.5	-1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
<b>Men</b>	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Feb-Apr 2013	69.5	83.0	31.5	73.6	93.2	92.2	76.9	13.2
Feb-Apr 2014	69.7	83.6	30.4	74.7	93.5	92.6	77.7	13.9
May-Jul 2014	69.3	83.2	28.2	72.6	93.1	92.8	78.0	13.3
Aug-Oct 2014	69.3	83.2	27.7	73.1	92.7	92.8	78.0	13.6
Nov-Jan 2015	69.2	83.1	29.6	73.7	92.3	92.8	77.5	13.7
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>14.0</b>
Change on quarter	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
Change on year	-0.5	-0.4	0.7	-1.0	-1.3	0.3	-0.3	0.1
<b>Women</b>	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Feb-Apr 2013	57.5	71.9	37.3	68.4	77.0	80.9	64.1	6.8
Feb-Apr 2014	57.8	72.4	36.9	67.8	78.4	80.8	65.4	7.6
May-Jul 2014	57.7	72.3	36.3	67.8	77.5	81.1	65.3	7.8
Aug-Oct 2014	57.7	72.3	36.0	67.2	78.2	81.2	65.2	7.9
Nov-Jan 2015	57.7	72.6	37.3	67.5	77.7	81.4	65.9	7.5
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Change on quarter	0.0	0.0	-0.6	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.2
Change on year	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.8	0.4	0.8	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									
	Student	Looking after family / home	Temporary sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged	Retired	Other	Does not want a job	Wants a job <sup>1</sup>	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Feb-Apr 2013	9,154	2,325	2,311	182	2,062	68	1,391	814	6,796	2,357
Feb-Apr 2014	8,956	2,294	2,268	186	2,000	44	1,326	838	6,695	2,262
May-Jul 2014	9,058	2,369	2,301	192	2,027	39	1,321	808	6,730	2,327
Aug-Oct 2014	9,056	2,353	2,291	180	2,023	48	1,299	861	6,772	2,285
Nov-Jan 2015	9,026	2,325	2,308	190	2,010	47	1,278	869	6,779	2,247
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>9,016</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>2,259</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>2,037</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>6,678</b>	<b>2,338</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-10	-5	-49	19	28	-7	11	-7	-101	91
<i>Change %</i>	-0.1	-0.2	-2.1	10.2	1.4	-14.4	0.9	-0.8	-1.5	4.0
<i>Change on year</i>	60	26	-9	23	37	-4	-36	23	-16	77
<i>Change %</i>	0.7	1.1	-0.4	12.6	1.9	-8.9	-2.7	2.7	-0.2	3.4
<b>Men</b>	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Feb-Apr 2013	3,415	1,210	217	92	1,057	37	472	331	2,451	964
Feb-Apr 2014	3,314	1,156	231	88	984	26	470	359	2,373	941
May-Jul 2014	3,386	1,233	242	84	1,005	21	460	340	2,423	963
Aug-Oct 2014	3,391	1,219	237	81	990	21	465	378	2,459	932
Nov-Jan 2015	3,405	1,218	232	82	1,009	28	468	368	2,475	930
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>3,398</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>937</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-7	1	2	9	-12	-6	9	-11	-14	7
<i>Change %</i>	-0.2	0.1	1.0	11.3	-1.2	-21.3	2.0	-2.9	-0.6	0.8
<i>Change on year</i>	84	63	4	4	12	-4	8	-2	88	-4
<i>Change %</i>	2.5	5.5	1.6	4.3	1.2	-14.8	1.7	-0.6	3.7	-0.4
<b>Women</b>	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Feb-Apr 2013	5,738	1,115	2,093	90	1,006	31	920	483	4,345	1,393
Feb-Apr 2014	5,642	1,138	2,037	98	1,015	19	856	479	4,322	1,321
May-Jul 2014	5,672	1,136	2,059	109	1,022	18	861	467	4,308	1,364
Aug-Oct 2014	5,666	1,134	2,054	100	1,034	27	833	484	4,313	1,353
Nov-Jan 2015	5,621	1,107	2,075	108	1,001	19	810	501	4,304	1,317
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>5,618</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>2,024</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>4,217</b>	<b>1,401</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-3	-6	-51	10	40	-1	2	3	-86	83
<i>Change %</i>	-0.1	-0.6	-2.5	9.4	4.0	-4.3	0.2	0.7	-2.0	6.3
<i>Change on year</i>	-24	-38	-13	20	25	0	-44	25	-104	80
<i>Change %</i>	-0.4	-3.3	-0.6	20.1	2.5	-0.7	-5.1	5.2	-2.4	6.1
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
<b>People</b>	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Feb-Apr 2013	100	25.4	25.2	2.0	22.5	0.7	15.2	8.9	74.2	25.8
Feb-Apr 2014	100	25.6	25.3	2.1	22.3	0.5	14.8	9.4	74.7	25.3
May-Jul 2014	100	26.2	25.4	2.1	22.4	0.4	14.6	8.9	74.3	25.7
Aug-Oct 2014	100	26.0	25.3	2.0	22.3	0.5	14.3	9.5	74.8	25.2
Nov-Jan 2015	100	25.8	25.6	2.1	22.3	0.5	14.2	9.6	75.1	24.9
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>25.9</b>
<b>Men</b>	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Feb-Apr 2013	100	35.4	6.4	2.7	30.9	1.1	13.8	9.7	71.8	28.2
Feb-Apr 2014	100	34.9	7.0	2.7	29.7	0.8	14.2	10.8	71.6	28.4
May-Jul 2014	100	36.4	7.2	2.5	29.7	0.6	13.6	10.1	71.5	28.5
Aug-Oct 2014	100	36.0	7.0	2.4	29.2	0.6	13.7	11.1	72.5	27.5
Nov-Jan 2015	100	35.8	6.8	2.4	29.6	0.8	13.7	10.8	72.7	27.3
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>27.6</b>
<b>Women</b>	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Feb-Apr 2013	100	19.4	36.5	1.6	17.5	0.5	16.0	8.4	75.7	24.3
Feb-Apr 2014	100	20.2	36.1	1.7	18.0	0.3	15.2	8.5	76.6	23.4
May-Jul 2014	100	20.0	36.3	1.9	18.0	0.3	15.2	8.2	76.0	24.0
Aug-Oct 2014	100	20.0	36.3	1.8	18.2	0.5	14.7	8.5	76.1	23.9
Nov-Jan 2015	100	19.7	36.9	1.9	17.8	0.3	14.4	8.9	76.6	23.4
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>24.9</b>

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

February to April 2015

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 to 24				In full-time education (FTE)				Not in full-time education (FTE) <sup>1</sup>			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Total	Employed <sup>2</sup>	Unemployed <sup>2</sup>	Economically inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Levels</b>												
<b>People</b>												
16-17	1,479	345	155	979	1,292	260	117	915	187	85	38	65
18-24	5,789	3,515	585	1,689	1,869	613	148	1,107	3,920	2,902	437	581
16-24	7,268	3,860	740	2,668	3,161	873	265	2,022	4,107	2,987	475	646
<b>Men</b>												
16-17	757	146	89	522	653	99	64	491	104	48	25	31
18-24	2,936	1,821	342	773	926	265	80	581	2,011	1,556	262	192
16-24	3,693	1,968	431	1,294	1,579	364	144	1,071	2,114	1,604	287	223
<b>Women</b>												
16-17	722	199	66	458	638	161	53	424	84	37	13	34
18-24	2,852	1,694	243	916	943	348	68	527	1,909	1,345	175	389
16-24	3,575	1,892	309	1,373	1,582	509	122	951	1,993	1,383	188	423
<b>Changes on quarter</b>												
<b>People</b>												
16-17	-7	5	-1	-11	-12	8	-2	-18	5	-2	1	6
18-24	-8	7	-2	-13	13	-7	20	0	-21	15	-22	-13
16-24	-15	13	-2	-25	1	0	19	-18	-16	12	-21	-7
<b>Men</b>												
16-17	-4	4	6	-14	-8	10	-1	-17	4	-6	7	3
18-24	-4	-2	-2	0	-1	-5	15	-11	-3	3	-17	11
16-24	-7	2	5	-14	-9	4	15	-28	1	-3	-10	14
<b>Women</b>												
16-17	-3	1	-7	2	-4	-2	-1	-1	1	3	-6	3
18-24	-4	9	0	-14	14	-2	5	11	-18	12	-5	-25
16-24	-8	11	-7	-11	10	-4	4	10	-17	15	-11	-21
<b>Rates(%)<sup>3</sup></b>												
<b>People</b>												
16-17		23.3	31.0	66.2		20.1	31.1	70.8		45.4	30.6	34.5
18-24		60.7	14.3	29.2		32.8	19.4	59.3		74.0	13.1	14.8
16-24		53.1	16.1	36.7		27.6	23.3	64.0		72.7	13.7	15.7
<b>Men</b>												
16-17		19.4	37.7	68.9		15.1	39.3	75.1		46.1	34.2	29.9
18-24		62.0	15.8	26.3		28.6	23.1	62.7		77.4	14.4	9.6
16-24		53.3	18.0	35.0		23.0	28.3	67.9		75.9	15.2	10.5
<b>Women</b>												
16-17		27.5	24.9	63.4		25.3	24.8	66.4		44.6	25.4	40.2
18-24		59.4	12.6	32.1		36.9	16.4	55.8		70.5	11.5	20.4
16-24		52.9	14.0	38.4		32.2	19.3	60.1		69.4	11.9	21.2
<b>Changes on quarter</b>												
<b>People</b>												
16-17		0.5	-0.4	-0.5		0.8	-0.9	-0.7		-2.5	1.0	2.6
18-24		0.2	-0.1	-0.2		-0.6	2.4	-0.4		0.8	-0.6	-0.3
16-24		0.3	-0.1	-0.3		0.0	1.3	-0.6		0.6	-0.6	-0.1
<b>Men</b>												
16-17		0.6	1.1	-1.5		1.6	-2.7	-1.7		-7.8	9.2	1.8
18-24		0.0	-0.1	0.0		-0.5	3.9	-1.1		0.3	-0.8	0.6
16-24		0.2	0.1	-0.3		0.4	1.9	-1.4		-0.2	-0.4	0.7
<b>Women</b>												
16-17		0.3	-2.1	0.6		-0.2	-0.1	0.3		3.8	-10.4	3.7
18-24		0.4	-0.1	-0.4		-0.8	1.1	0.3		1.3	-0.4	-1.1
16-24		0.4	-0.3	-0.2		-0.5	0.7	0.3		1.4	-0.7	-0.9

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 pay<sup>1</sup>

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) <sup>2</sup>			Private sector (81%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>			Public sector (19%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	KAC4	KAC5	KAC6	KAC7	KAC8	KAC9
Apr 13	488	4.1	1.6	484	4.9	1.6	489	1.3	1.1
Feb 14 (r)	479	2.1	1.7	476	2.3	2.1	493	1.2	0.7
Mar 14 (r)	473	1.7	1.8	466	1.1	1.9	495	1.8	1.2
Apr 14 (r)	480	-1.6	0.7	475	-1.8	0.5	492	0.5	1.2
May 14	479	0.4	0.1 (r)	476	0.7	0.0	491	0.1	0.8
Jun 14	477	0.6	-0.2 (r)	477	1.4	0.1 (r)	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	488	2.4	2.1	486	2.7	2.5	496	0.9	0.7
Jan 15	485	1.4	1.9	483	1.7	2.2	495	0.6	0.8
Feb 15	484	1.1	1.7	482	1.3 (r)	1.9	497	0.9	0.8
Mar 15 (r)	494	4.4	2.3	492	5.6	2.8	491	-0.9	0.2
<b>Apr 15 (p)</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) <sup>2</sup>			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) <sup>2</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) <sup>2,5,6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
Apr 13	472	4.0	1.5	664	6.6	1.3	479	1.4	1.2
Feb 14 (r)	464	2.2	1.5	609	1.5	0.6	483	1.7	1.2
Mar 14 (r)	457	0.9	1.4	607	1.2	0.8	484	1.3	1.5
Apr 14 (r)	465	-1.4	0.5	612	-7.9	-1.9	485	1.4	1.5
May 14	463	0.3	-0.1	615	-1.4	-2.9 (r)	485	1.0	1.2
Jun 14	462	0.4	-0.2 (r)	605	-1.3	-3.6 (r)	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	473	2.4	2.1	631	3.8	3.2	489	1.5	1.3
Jan 15	471	1.8	2.1	611	0.9	2.4	489	1.1	1.3
Feb 15 (r)	470	1.3	1.9	604	-0.9	1.3	491	1.5	1.4
Mar 15 (r)	478	4.7	2.6	638	5.1	1.7	491	1.4	1.3
<b>Apr 15 (p)</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (9%) <sup>2</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) <sup>2</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) <sup>2</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	K5CA	K5CB	K5CC	K5CD	K5CE	K5CF	K5CG	K5CH	K5CI
Apr 13	558	3.5	2.7	569	4.0	-0.3	317	4.9	1.9
Feb 14 (r)	563	3.0	3.2	550	1.9	3.4	314	1.7	3.3
Mar 14 (r)	560	2.4	3.1	533	2.0	3.5	317	3.4	3.4
Apr 14 (r)	562	0.7	2.0	544	-4.4	-0.3	320	0.9	2.0
May 14	563	2.0	1.7 (r)	544	-1.3	-1.3	320	1.7	2.0
Jun 14	568	2.2	1.6	551	0.8	-1.7 (r)	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	571	2.1	1.6	567	3.3	3.1	325	1.9	1.7
Jan 15	565	0.2	1.1	554	-1.9	1.5	329	2.2	2.0
Feb 15	563	0.0	0.8	557	1.3	0.9	329	4.8	2.9 (r)
Mar 15 (r)	571	2.1	0.8	564	5.8	1.7	340	7.2	4.7
<b>Apr 15 (p)</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# EARNINGS

## 16 Average Weekly Earnings - bonus pay

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) <sup>1</sup>			Private sector (81%) <sup>1,3,5</sup>			Public sector (19%) <sup>1,3,4,5</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
	KAF4	KAF5	KAF6	KAF7	KAF8	KAF9	KAG2	KAG3	KAG4
Apr 13	46	59.1	19.2	52	51.8	15.7	4	-3.5	-13.3
Feb 14 (r)	29	12.4	7.0	35	10.4	7.2	5	43.9	-37.3
Mar 14 (r)	27	5.7	6.6	32	1.2	5.7	5	17.3	13.8
Apr 14 (r)	32	-30.9	-9.9	37	-29.4	-9.9	5	23.9	26.7
May 14	31	-3.5	-13.5 (r)	36	-6.7	-14.3 (r)	3	-38.2	-1.0 (r)
Jun 14	28	-2.0	-15.0 (r)	35	5.0	-13.0 (r)	2	-57.4	-26.6 (r)
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	33	17.6	10.9	38	13.8	8.9	4	57.5	3.2
Jan 15	27	-1.7	8.0	34	-0.9	6.6	2	-54.8	-19.6
Feb 15 (r)	26	-9.1	2.1	33	-8.4	1.3	3	-38.6	-26.6
Mar 15 (r)	30	14.2	0.8	36	14.9	1.4	2	-62.3	-52.5
<b>Apr 15 (p)</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-57.4</b>	<b>-53.5</b>

	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) <sup>1</sup>			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) <sup>1</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) <sup>2,5,6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
	K5CS	K5CT	K5CU	K5CV	K5CW	K5CX	KAH3	KAH4	KAH5
Apr 13	49	66.7	21.4	134	76.4	24.8	2	33.1	4.8
Feb 14 (r)	29	10.3	6.7	74	10.7	4.2	1	-11.9	-47.2
Mar 14 (r)	28	6.2	6.3	70	2.7	3.8	1	-27.1	-23.6
Apr 14 (r)	35	-29.5	-10.0	72	-46.4	-19.7	6	177.1	58.6
May 14	32	-3.4	-13.0 (r)	83	-5.0	-22.3 (r)	1	-32.2	41.0 (r)
Jun 14	28	-3.8	-15.1 (r)	69	-9.2	-24.7 (r)	1	-47.9	31.0 (r)
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	35	18.7	10.7	91	22.9	8.9	2	98.3	62.1
Jan 15	28	-1.8	7.6	63	-11.2	4.5	1	-37.1	27.5
Feb 15 (r)	26	-10.6	2.1	64	-14.0	-0.7	3	186.8	69.6
Mar 15 (r)	32	14.4	0.4	77	9.0	-5.6	1	2.3	37.7
<b>Apr 15 (p)</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-76.9</b>	<b>-30.7</b>

	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (9%) <sup>1</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) <sup>1</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) <sup>1</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
	K5D3	K5D4	K5D5	K5D6	K5D7	K5D8	K5D9	K5DA	K5DB
Apr 13	28	22.1	5.2	33	73.7	9.5	25	51.9	16.2
Feb 14 (r)	22	3.3	14.9	19	20.1	15.6	17	-20.9	-1.8
Mar 14 (r)	23	8.9	14.0	16	51.5	31.5	20	14.4	-1.2
Apr 14 (r)	23	-16.7	-3.0	21	-37.5	-6.2	24	-2.7	-4.1
May 14	23	2.7	-3.1 (r)	20	-8.2	-13.2 (r)	22	-6.9	0.3 (r)
Jun 14	28	10.9	-1.7 (r)	22	6.6	-17.1 (r)	20	2.5	-2.6 (r)
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	28	23.2	7.8	24	35.0	26.1	22	5.2	3.6
Jan 15	22	-9.5	6.2	21	-0.4	21.2	23	6.9	5.9
Feb 15 (r)	19	-12.0	0.5	17	-12.5	6.4	21	23.7	11.0
Mar 15 (r)	25	10.2	-3.8	19	17.0	0.6	25	28.8	19.2
<b>Apr 15 (p)</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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

# EARNINGS

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

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) <sup>2</sup>			Private sector (81%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>			Public sector (19%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	KAJ2	KAJ3	KAJ4	KAJ5	KAJ6	KAJ7
Apr 13	447	1.4	0.9	437	1.5	1.0	485	1.4	1.3
Feb 14	449	1.2	1.4	439	1.4	1.8 (r)	487	1.1	1.0
Mar 14	448	0.9 (r)	1.3	438	1.0	1.6	489	1.2	1.1
Apr 14	449	0.5	0.9	440	0.7 (r)	1.1	487	0.5	0.9
May 14	449	0.7	0.7	441	1.1	0.9	487	0.3	0.7
Jun 14	450	0.8	0.7	442	1.1	0.9 (r)	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
Jan 15	457	1.6	1.6	450	1.9	2.0	492	0.8	0.8
Feb 15	459	2.4	1.9	452 (r)	2.8	2.2	493	1.2	0.9
Mar 15 (r)	461	2.9	2.3	453	3.6	2.8	493	0.7	0.9
<b>Apr 15 (p)</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) <sup>2</sup>			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) <sup>2</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) <sup>2,5,6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	K5DL	K5DM	K5DN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
Apr 13	431	1.2	0.7	541	-0.1	-0.4	477	1.5	1.2
Feb 14 (r)	432	0.9	1.1	533	-1.2	-0.4	482	1.7	1.4
Mar 14	432	0.9	1.0	538	-0.2 (r)	-0.6	482	1.4	1.5
Apr 14	433	0.5	0.8	535	-1.1	-0.8	483 (r)	1.2	1.4
May 14	434	0.6	0.7	535	-0.7 (r)	-0.7 (r)	483	1.2	1.2
Jun 14	434	0.7	0.6	537	0.0	-0.6	484	1.4	1.3 (r)
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	443	2.1	1.8	550	2.7	2.2	488	1.1	1.2
Feb 15	444	2.7	2.2	552 (r)	3.6	2.6	489	1.4	1.3
Mar 15 (r)	445	3.0	2.6	555	3.2	3.2	489	1.5	1.3
<b>Apr 15 (p)</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (9%) <sup>2</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) <sup>2</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) <sup>2</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	K5DU	K5DV	K5DW	K5DX	K5DY	K5DZ	K5E2	K5E3	K5E4
Apr 13	530	2.4	2.4	537	1.8	0.1	291	1.8	1.1
Feb 14	542	3.0	2.8	531	1.2	2.9	297	3.3	3.6
Mar 14	537	1.6	2.6	527	-0.4	2.1	296	2.1 (r)	3.4
Apr 14 (r)	539	1.8	2.1	525	-2.3	-0.5	297	1.9	2.4
May 14	540	1.9	1.8	526	-1.1	-1.3	298	2.4	2.1 (r)
Jun 14	541	1.8	1.8 (r)	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	542	0.6	0.8	532	-1.9	0.6	306	1.9	1.8
Feb 15	545	0.4	0.6	540	1.7	0.5	308	3.6	2.4
Mar 15 (r)	542	1.0	0.7	554	5.0	1.6	309	4.3	3.2
<b>Apr 15 (p)</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY

## 18(1) Regional summary of labour market headline indicators<sup>1</sup>

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

### Headline estimates for February to April 2015

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	1,280	75.1	1,186	69.3	95	7.4	413	24.9
North West	3,542	76.2	3,339	71.7	203	5.7	1,073	23.8
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,681	76.9	2,496	71.6	185	6.9	779	23.1
East Midlands	2,352	78.4	2,237	74.4	115	4.9	626	21.6
West Midlands	2,783	76.0	2,605	71.0	177	6.4	848	24.0
East of England	3,109	80.4	2,973	76.8	136	4.4	724	19.6
London	4,563	76.8	4,277	71.9	286	6.3	1,342	23.2
South East	4,621	80.3	4,432	76.9	189	4.1	1,081	19.7
South West	2,774	80.8	2,657	77.3	117	4.2	631	19.2
<b>England</b>	<b>27,704</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>26,203</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7,516</b>	<b>22.0</b>
Wales	1,494	75.2	1,398	70.3	95	6.4	474	24.8
Scotland	2,788	79.2	2,624	74.4	163	5.9	711	20.8
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>31,985</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>30,226</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>8,701</b>	<b>22.0</b>
Northern Ireland	881	73.0	827	68.4	54	6.1	315	27.0
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>32,866</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>31,053</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>9,016</b>	<b>22.2</b>

### Change on quarter (change since the 3 months to January 2015)<sup>4</sup>

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>
North East	-7	-1.1	-3	-0.9	-5	-0.3	19	1.1
North West	8	0.2	24	0.5	-16	-0.5	-8	-0.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	10	-0.2	-14	-0.8	24	0.9	8	0.2
East Midlands	4	0.2	6	0.4	-2	-0.1	-6	-0.2
West Midlands	-5	-0.3	-1	-0.2	-5	-0.2	11	0.3
East of England	5	-0.3	26	0.2	-22	-0.7	13	0.3
London	-37	-0.3	-39	-0.4	2	0.1	16	0.3
South East	16	-0.1	36	0.4	-20	-0.5	4	0.1
South West	37	0.8	42	1.0	-5	-0.3	-27	-0.8
<b>England</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-49</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Wales	12	0.8	9	0.6	3	0.2	-15	-0.8
Scotland	15	0.4	14	0.4	1	0.0	-15	-0.4
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Northern Ireland	14	0.8	12	0.6	2	0.1	-9	-0.8
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-43</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>0.0</b>

### Change on year (change since February to April 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 (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>
North East	-14	-2.1	17	-0.1	-31	-2.3	36	2.1
North West	39	0.5	99	1.8	-59	-1.8	-19	-0.5
Yorkshire and The Humber	-31	-1.2	0	-0.3	-31	-1.1	43	1.2
East Midlands	8	0.0	35	0.8	-26	-1.1	3	0.0
West Midlands	5	0.1	38	0.9	-33	-1.2	0	-0.1
East of England	16	0.2	44	1.0	-28	-0.9	-7	-0.2
London	-30	-0.7	33	0.3	-63	-1.3	44	0.7
South East	20	0.0	53	0.6	-33	-0.7	2	0.0
South West	18	0.6	35	1.1	-16	-0.6	-18	-0.6
<b>England</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-320</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Wales	8	0.2	10	0.4	-2	-0.2	-5	-0.2
Scotland	33	0.6	53	1.2	-19	-0.8	-21	-0.6
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-342</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Northern Ireland	1	-0.2	7	0.4	-7	-0.8	3	0.2
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-349</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0.1</b>

Relationship between columns: 1=3+5

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

2. Denominator = all persons aged 16 to 64.

3. Denominator = Total economically active.

4. Quarter on quarter changes at regional level are particularly subject to sampling variability and should be interpreted in the context of changes over several quarters rather than in isolation.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY

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

	Employer Surveys <sup>1</sup>	Jobcentre Plus administrative system <sup>1</sup>					
	Workforce jobs <sup>2</sup> (Mar 2015)	Claimant Count <sup>3</sup> (May 2015)					
		Total	Total		Men		Women
	Level	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>
North East	1,180	46.7	3.8	31.2	4.9	15.5	2.6
North West	3,660	107.1	2.8	69.4	3.5	37.7	2.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,591	83.2	3.1	53.9	3.8	29.3	2.3
East Midlands	2,250	48.4	2.1	30.7	2.5	17.7	1.7
West Midlands	2,820	80.6	2.8	51.1	3.3	29.5	2.2
East of England	3,011	48.3	1.6	29.8	1.8	18.5	1.3
London	5,620	114.3	2.0	66.9	2.2	47.4	1.8
South East	4,677	59.2	1.2	36.9	1.5	22.3	1.0
South West	2,871	37.8	1.3	24.3	1.6	13.4	1.0
<b>England</b>	<b>28,678</b>	<b>625.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>394.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>231.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Wales	1,432	44.8	3.0	28.8	3.7	16.1	2.3
Scotland	2,704	78.1	2.8	53.4	3.6	24.7	1.8
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>32,814</b>	<b>748.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>476.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>272.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Northern Ireland	843	43.4	4.8	30.1	6.3	13.3	3.2
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>33,673</b>	<b>791.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>506.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>285.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>

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

	Employer Surveys <sup>1</sup>	Jobcentre Plus administrative system <sup>1</sup>					
	Workforce jobs <sup>2</sup> (Change on Dec 2014)	Claimant Count <sup>3</sup> (Change on April 2015)					
		Total	Total		Men		Women
	Level	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>
North East	34	-0.7	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
North West	12	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.9	0.0
Yorkshire and The Humber	-5	-1.7	-0.1	-1.2	-0.1	-0.5	0.0
East Midlands	-3	-1.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	0.0
West Midlands	40	-1.2	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.5	0.0
East of England	36	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
London	22	-1.5	0.0	-0.9	0.0	-0.6	0.0
South East	-32	-0.9	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.0
South West	25	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>England</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Wales	17	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Scotland	-1	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Northern Ireland	16	-1.0	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>

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

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

# 19 International comparisons of employment and unemployment

Employment rates as published by EUROSTAT: (not seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by EUROSTAT on 3 June 2015 (seasonally adjusted)				
		Latest period	Employment rate (%) <sup>1,2</sup>	Change on year %		Latest Period	Unemployment rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Change on period % <sup>4</sup>	Change on year %
<b>European Union (EU)</b>					<b>European Union (EU)</b>				
Austria	YXSN	Oct-Dec 14	71.1	-0.1	Austria	ZXDS	Apr 15	5.7	0.1
Belgium	YXSO	Oct-Dec 14	62.2	0.6	Belgium	ZXDI	Apr 15	8.5	0.0
Bulgaria	A495	Oct-Dec 14	61.4	1.8	Bulgaria	A492	Apr 15	10.1	-0.1
Croatia	GUMI	Oct-Dec 14	54.0	1.3	Croatia	GUMJ	Apr 15	17.5	-0.5
Cyprus	A4AC	Oct-Dec 14	62.8	1.0	Cyprus	A4AN	Apr 15	15.6	-0.4
Czech Republic	A4AD	Oct-Dec 14	69.8	1.5	Czech Republic	A4AO	Apr 15	5.9	0.1
Denmark	YXSP	Oct-Dec 14	73.5	1.3	Denmark	ZXDJ	Apr 15	6.3	0.0
Estonia	A4AE	Jan-Mar 15	69.9	2.3	Estonia	A4AP	Mar 15	6.1	0.1
Finland	YXSQ	Oct-Dec 14	67.8	-0.1	Finland	ZXDU	Apr 15	9.4	0.1
France	YXSR	Oct-Dec 14	64.1	0.1	France	ZXDN	Apr 15	10.5	0.0
Germany	YXSS	Oct-Dec 14	74.1	0.2	Germany	ZXDK	Apr 15	4.7	0.0
Greece	YXST	Oct-Dec 14	49.6	1.2	Greece	ZXDL	Feb 15	25.4	-0.2
Hungary	A4AF	Oct-Dec 14	62.6	3.2	Hungary	A4AQ	Mar 15	7.3	-0.1
Ireland	YXSU	Jan-Mar 15	62.2	1.4	Ireland	ZXDO	Apr 15	9.7	-0.1
Italy	YXSV	Oct-Dec 14	56.0	0.4	Italy	ZXDP	Apr 15	12.4	-0.2
Latvia	A4AG	Jan-Mar 15	66.9	1.1	Latvia	A4AR	Q1 2015	9.7	-0.7
Lithuania	A4AH	Oct-Dec 14	66.1	1.8	Lithuania	A4AS	Apr 15	8.9	-0.1
Luxembourg	YXSW	Oct-Dec 14	67.6	1.4	Luxembourg	ZXDQ	Apr 15	5.7	0.0
Malta	A4AI	Oct-Dec 14	61.6	0.2	Malta	A4AT	Apr 15	5.7	0.0
Netherlands	YXSX	Oct-Dec 14	74.4	0.2	Netherlands	ZXDR	Apr 15	7.0	0.0
Poland	A4AJ	Oct-Dec 14	62.6	1.8	Poland	A4AU	Apr 15	7.9	0.0
Portugal	YXSY	Oct-Dec 14	63.0	1.4	Portugal	ZXDT	Apr 15	13.0	-0.2
Romania	A494	Oct-Dec 14	60.8	0.9	Romania	A4BZ	Apr 15	6.9	0.1
Slovak Republic	A4AK	Oct-Dec 14	61.7	1.9	Slovak Republic	A4AV	Apr 15	12.1	-0.1
Slovenia	A4AL	Oct-Dec 14	64.0	0.8	Slovenia	A4AW	Apr 15	9.3	0.0
Spain	YXSZ	Jan-Mar 15	56.4	1.7	Spain	ZXDM	Apr 15	22.7	-0.2
Sweden	YXTA	Oct-Dec 14	74.5	0.2	Sweden <sup>7</sup>	ZXDV	Apr 15	7.8	0.2
United Kingdom	ANZ6	Jan-Mar 15	72.4	1.1	United Kingdom <sup>4</sup>	ZXDW	Feb 15	5.4	0.0
<b>Total EU<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>A496</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 14</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>Total EU<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>A493</b>	<b>Apr 15</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Eurozone <sup>5</sup>	YXTC	Oct-Dec 14	64.2	0.6	Eurozone <sup>5</sup>	ZXDH	Apr 15	11.1	-0.1
<b>Employment rates published by the Office for National Statistics</b>					<b>Unemployment rate published by Office for National Statistics (seasonally adjusted)</b>				
United Kingdom (NSA)	LF9D	Feb-Apr 15	73.3	0.8	United Kingdom <sup>4</sup>	MGSX	Feb-Apr 15	5.5	-0.1
United Kingdom (SA)	LF24	Feb-Apr 15	73.4	0.7					
<b>Employment rates published by the OECD (seasonally adjusted)</b>					<b>Unemployment rates as published by national statistical offices (seasonally adjusted)</b>				
Canada	A48O	Jan-Mar 15	72.5	0.3	Canada	ZXDZ	May 15	6.8	0.0
Japan	A48P	Jan-Mar 15	73.1	0.6	Japan	ZXDY	Apr 15	3.3	-0.1
United States	A48Q	Jan-Mar 15	68.6	0.8	United States	ZXDZ	May 15	5.5	0.1

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 3 June 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) <sup>1,2</sup>		Working days lost in the Private Sector (thousands) <sup>1,2</sup>		Number of stoppages <sup>3,4</sup>	Number of stoppages in the Public Sector <sup>4</sup>		Workers involved (thousands) <sup>1,3</sup>
	1	2	3	4		5	6	
	BBFW	F8XZ	F8Y2	BLUU		F8Y3	F8Y4	
2013 Apr	30	27	3	15	7	8	61	
2014 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	7	11	
Jan	22	5	17	18	11	7	21	
Feb	24	10	14	11	5	6	23	
Mar	23	19	3	17	12	5	17	
<b>Apr (p)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	
Cumulative totals 12 months to:								
Apr 14	479	369	110	121	50	71	490	
<b>Apr 15 (p)</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>624</b>	

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

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies	Number of employees				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8
<b>Levels</b>						
Mar-May 2013	520	77	64	68	94	218
Mar-May 2014	(r) 652	105	90	95	112	250
Apr-Jun 2014	657	109	92	93	111	252
May-Jul 2014	665	110	95	91	114	255
Jun-Aug 2014	682	114	99	91	116	262
Jul-Sep 2014	685	114	98	90	118	266
Aug-Oct 2014	699	120	101	92	119	267
Sep-Nov 2014	703	117	103	92	120	271
Oct-Dec 2014	712	118	104	96	122	272
Nov-Jan 2015	723	122	104	93	125	279
Dec-Feb 2015	(r) 735	119	109	96	130	282
Jan-Mar 2015	(r) 747	121	113	98	131	285
Feb-Apr 2015	(r) 735	115	110	95	130	285
<b>Mar-May 2015</b>	<b>(p) 734</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>287</b>
Change on quarter	* -2	-8	1	-2	3	5
Change %	* -0.2	-7.0	0.6	-1.9	2.4	1.7
Change on year	82	5	20	0	20	37
Change %	12.6	4.9	21.9	-0.2	18.1	14.9

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) Vacancies<sup>1</sup> and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies <sup>1</sup>	Unemployment <sup>2</sup>	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
<b>Levels</b>			
Feb-Apr 2013	512	2,527	4.9
Feb-Apr 2014	638	2,162	3.4
May-Jul 2014	665	2,021	3.0
Aug-Oct 2014	699	1,958	2.8
Nov-Jan 2015	723	1,856	2.6
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>735 (r)</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Change on quarter	12	-43	-0.1
Change %	1.6	-2.3	
Change on year	97	-349	-0.9
Change %	15.2	-16.1	

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 <sup>1</sup>	Mining & quarrying	Manu- facturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply <sup>2</sup>	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommoda- tion & food service activities	Information & communica- tion
	B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>										
Mar-May 2013	520	3	38	4	2	13	103	20	51	30
Mar-May 2014 (r)	652	2	47	4	2	19	122	24	68	32
Apr-Jun 2014	657	2	46	5	2	18	124	22	71	31
May-Jul 2014	665	2	50	5	2	19	126	22	72	29
Jun-Aug 2014	682	2	50	5	2	21	130	23	74	31
Jul-Sep 2014	685	2	52	5	2	22	131	24	73	33
Aug-Oct 2014	699	2	48	5	2	22	132	26	74	36
Sep-Nov 2014	703	2	48	5	2	22	132	26	76	35
Oct-Dec 2014	712	2	48	5	2	23	134	27	76	33
Nov-Jan 2015	723	1	48	5	2	25	136	30	78	33
Dec-Feb 2015 (r)	735	1	50	5	2	27	138	33	78	35
Jan-Mar 2015 (r)	747	1	48	5	2	28	143	34	78	36
Feb-Apr 2015 (r)	735	1	46	5	2	25	141	34	78	34
<b>Mar-May 2015 (p)</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>37</b>
Change on quarter *	-2	0	-5	0	0	-2	2	2	0	2
Change % *	-0.2	-18.2	-10.0	0.0	4.2	-8.6	1.4	5.7	-0.1	6.4
Change on year	82	-1	-1	1	1	6	17	11	10	5
Change %	12.6	-55.0	-2.8	11.6	25.0	30.2	14.2	47.5	14.1	16.5
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Mar-May 2013	1.9	4.1	1.6	3.1	0.9	1.1	2.3	1.6	2.7	2.7
Mar-May 2014	2.3	3.4	1.9	3.8	1.1	1.5	2.7	1.8	3.3	2.8
Apr-Jun 2014	2.3	3.2	1.9	3.9	0.8	1.5	2.8	1.7	3.5	2.7
May-Jul 2014	2.3	3.0	2.1	4.1	0.9	1.5	2.8	1.7	3.5	2.5
Jun-Aug 2014	2.4	3.2	2.1	4.2	1.0	1.7	2.9	1.7	3.6	2.7
Jul-Sep 2014	2.4	3.2	2.2	4.4	1.0	1.7	2.9	1.8	3.6	2.9
Aug-Oct 2014	2.5	3.0	2.0	4.3	1.2	1.8	2.9	1.9	3.6	3.2
Sep-Nov 2014	2.5	2.7	2.0	4.1	1.2	1.8	2.9	2.0	3.7	3.1
Oct-Dec 2014	2.5	2.5	2.0	3.9	1.2	1.8	3.0	2.0	3.7	2.9
Nov-Jan 2015	2.6	2.2	2.0	4.1	1.3	2.0	3.0	2.2	3.8	2.9
Dec-Feb 2015	2.6	1.9	2.1	4.2	1.3	2.1	3.1	2.5	3.8	3.0
Jan-Mar 2015 (r)	2.6	1.7	2.0	4.1	1.2	2.2	3.2	2.6	3.8	3.2
Feb-Apr 2015 (r)	2.6	1.7	1.9	4.2	1.3	2.0	3.1	2.6	3.8	3.0
<b>Mar-May 2015 (p)</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Change on quarter *	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Change on year	0.3	-1.9	-0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
SIC 2007 sections	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>										
Mar-May 2013	27	7	46	37	8	38	71	12	13	461
Mar-May 2014 (r)	37	11	58	45	11	49	91	14	16	578
Apr-Jun 2014	36	12	57	45	11	49	94	15	18	585
May-Jul 2014	37	11	58	45	11	49	96	15	16	588
Jun-Aug 2014	37	11	59	45	12	50	100	16	16	602
Jul-Sep 2014	37	9	62	44	12	50	99	14	14	602
Aug-Oct 2014	37	11	62	46	13	50	104	14	16	620
Sep-Nov 2014	37	11	61	48	13	50	107	13	17	624
Oct-Dec 2014	38	10	60	50	13	52	108	14	18	633
Nov-Jan 2015	39	8	63	51	13	51	108	14	17	642
Dec-Feb 2015 (r)	40	9	62	51	13	50	109	16	17	650
Jan-Mar 2015 (r)	41	10	62	51	13	51	110	17	18	663
Feb-Apr 2015 (r)	39	12	60	49	13	52	110	17	17	656
<b>Mar-May 2015 (p)</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>656</b>
Change on quarter *	-2	2	0	-2	0	2	2	1	-1	6
Change % *	-4.1	18.0	0.3	-3.9	-3.1	3.0	1.7	3.9	-5.8	1.0
Change on year	1	-1	4	4	1	3	20	2	0	78
Change %	3.8	-7.1	7.2	9.9	12.5	5.3	21.7	12.6	1.3	13.5
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Mar-May 2013	2.5	1.5	2.1	1.6	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.0
Mar-May 2014	3.5	2.4	2.5	1.9	0.8	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.4
Apr-Jun 2014	3.5	2.6	2.5	1.9	0.8	1.9	2.4	2.1	3.1	2.4
May-Jul 2014	3.5	2.4	2.5	1.9	0.9	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.4
Jun-Aug 2014	3.5	2.2	2.5	1.9	0.9	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.5
Jul-Sep 2014	3.5	2.0	2.7	1.8	0.9	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.5
Aug-Oct 2014	3.5	2.4	2.7	1.9	0.9	1.9	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.5
Sep-Nov 2014	3.6	2.2	2.6	2.0	1.0	1.9	2.7	1.8	2.9	2.6
Oct-Dec 2014	3.6	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.0	2.0	2.8	1.9	3.1	2.6
Nov-Jan 2015	3.7	1.7	2.7	2.1	1.0	1.9	2.8	1.9	3.0	2.6
Dec-Feb 2015	3.8	1.9	2.7	2.1	1.0	1.9	2.8	2.2	3.0 (r)	2.7
Jan-Mar 2015	3.9	2.2	2.7 (r)	2.1	1.0	2.0	2.8	2.3	3.1	2.7
Feb-Apr 2015 (r)	3.8	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.8	2.4	3.0	2.7
<b>Mar-May 2015 (p)</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Change on quarter *	-0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.0
Change on year	0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

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



# REDUNDANCIES

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

United Kingdom, (seasonally adjusted)

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s) <sup>2</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Level (000s) <sup>2</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Level (000s) <sup>2</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
Feb-Apr 2013	142	5.6	84	6.5	58	4.6
Feb-Apr 2014	120	4.7	72	5.6	48	3.8
May-Jul 2014	92	3.6	52	4.0	40	3.1
Aug-Oct 2014	102	3.9	48	3.7	54	4.2
Nov-Jan 2015	114	4.4	68	5.1	46	3.6
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Change on quarter	-4	-0.2	0	0.0	-4	-0.3
Change %	-3.7		0.0		-9.1	
Change on year	-10	-0.5	-4	-0.5	-6	-0.5
Change %	-8.5		-6.0		-12.3	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

SIC 2007 sections	Total redundancies <sup>2</sup>	Manufacturing C	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage, accommodation & food service activities, information & communication H,I,J	Financial & insurance and real estate activities K,L	Prof. scientific & technical activities, admin & support service activities M,N	Public Administration etc., education, human health and social work activities <sup>3</sup> O-Q	Total services <sup>4</sup> G-T
Jan-Mar 2013	141	19	17	28	27	*	20	17	104
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2015</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>82</b>
Change on year	-16	-8	*	-2	7	*	-1	-6	0
Change %	-12.4	-29.7	*	-8.7	39.8	*	-5.4	-31.6	0.4

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.