

## UK Labour Market, August 2015



Coverage: **UK**

Date: **12 August 2015**

Geographical Area: **UK**

Theme: **Labour Market**

### Main points for April to June 2015

- There were 31.03 million people in work, 63,000 fewer than for January to March 2015 but 354,000 more than for a year earlier.
- There were 22.76 million people working full-time, 352,000 more than for a year earlier. There were 8.27 million people working part-time, little changed compared with a year earlier.
- The employment rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were in work) was 73.4%, little changed compared with January to March 2015 but higher than for a year earlier (72.8%).
- There were 1.85 million unemployed people (people not in work but seeking and available to work), 25,000 more than for January to March 2015 but 221,000 fewer than for a year earlier.
- There were 1.01 million unemployed men, 130,000 fewer than for a year earlier. There were 838,000 unemployed women, 92,000 fewer than for a year earlier.
- The unemployment rate was 5.6%, little changed compared with January to March 2015 but lower than for a year earlier (6.3%). The unemployment rate is the proportion of the labour force (those in work plus those unemployed) who were unemployed.
- There were 8.99 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive (not working and not seeking or available to work), little changed compared with January to March 2015 and with a year earlier.
- The inactivity rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive) was 22.1%, little changed compared with January to March 2015 and with a year earlier.
- Comparing April to June 2015 with a year earlier, pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.4% including bonuses and by 2.8% excluding bonuses.

## (i) Summary of latest labour market statistics

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

	Number (thousands)	Change on Jan to Mar 2015	Change on Apr to Jun 2014	Headline Rate (%)	Change on Jan to Mar 2015	Change on Apr to Jun 2014
Employed	<b>31,035</b>	<b>-63</b>	<b>354</b>			
Aged 16 to 64	29,894	-7	315	<b>73.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Aged 65+	1,140	-56	39			
Unemployed	<b>1,852</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-221</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Aged 16 to 64	1,829	24	-218			
Aged 65+	23	2	-4			
Inactive	19,053	120	200			
Aged 16 to 64	<b>8,990</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Aged 65+	10,063	113	202			

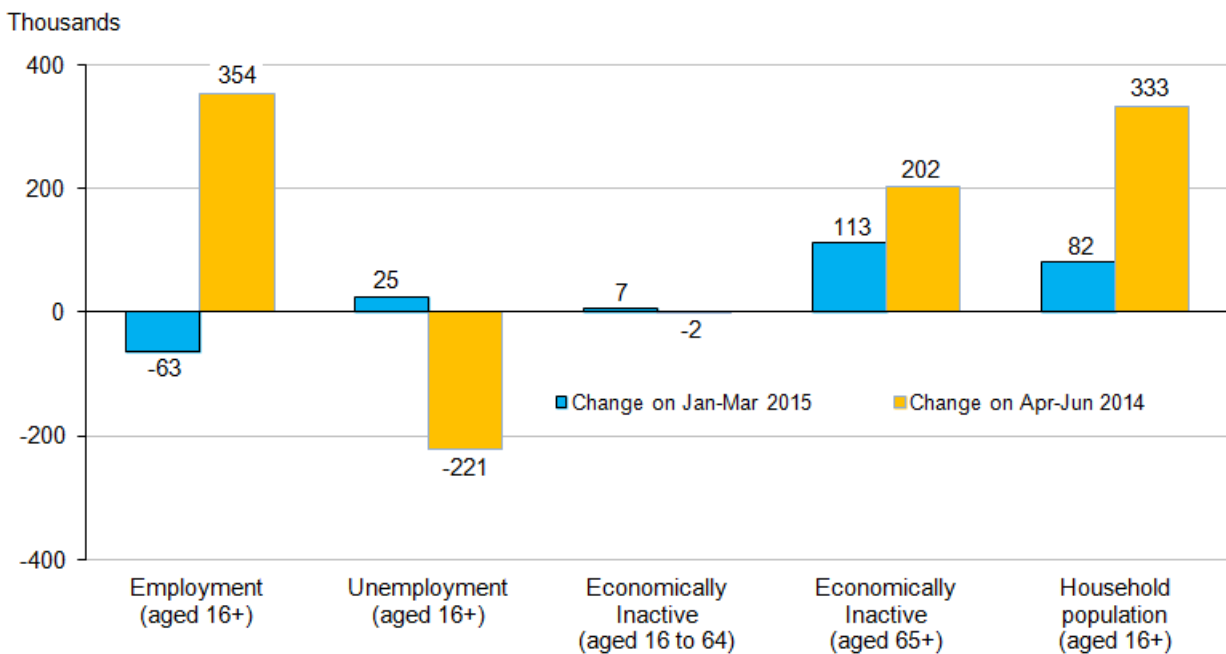
**Table source:** Office for National Statistics

### 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.

### Download table

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

**Figure A: Changes in the number of people in the UK labour market, seasonally adjusted**

Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

### Download chart

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

(26 Kb)

## (ii) Understanding and working with labour market statistics

### Where to find explanatory information

[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 April to June 2015 with the estimates for January to March 2015, which were first published on 13 May 2015. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for March to May 2015. This is because the April and May data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of March and June 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.

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 SA \(497.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EMP01 SA \(457 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

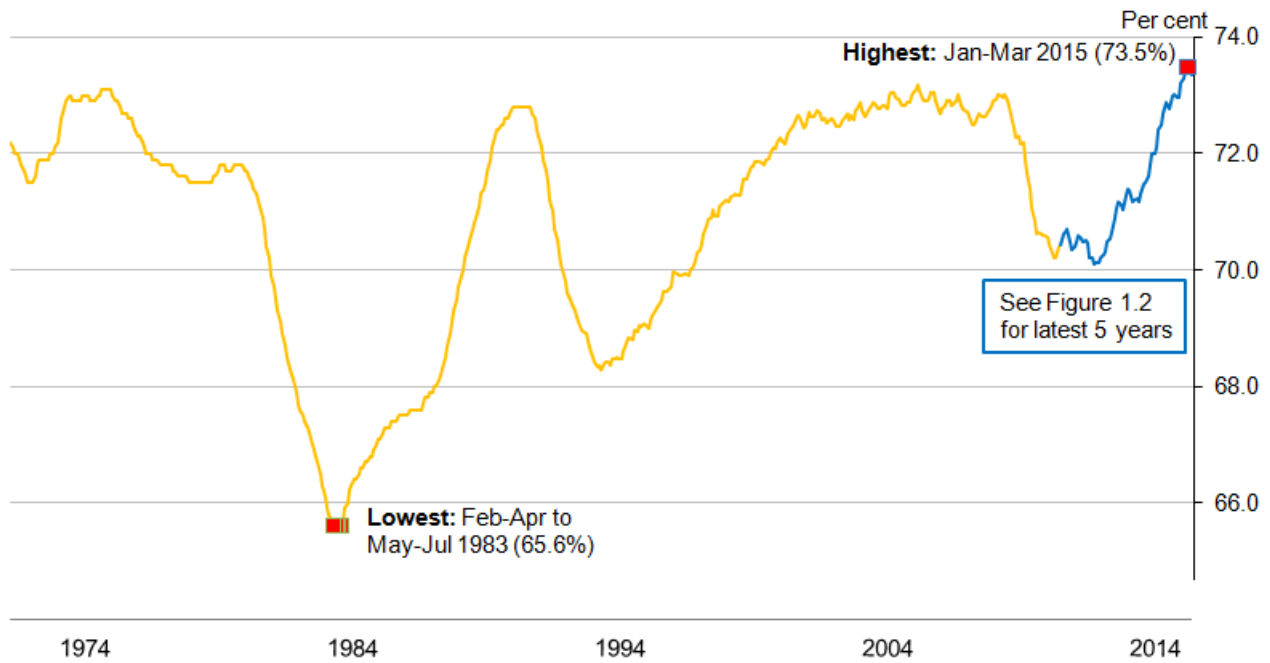
Estimates for the number of people in employment and for the number of self-employed people back to 1855 (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of macroeconomic data v2.2](#) (at columns H and N in worksheet 22).

## 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 and it reached a record high of 73.5% in January to March 2015.

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

January to March 1971 to April to June 2015



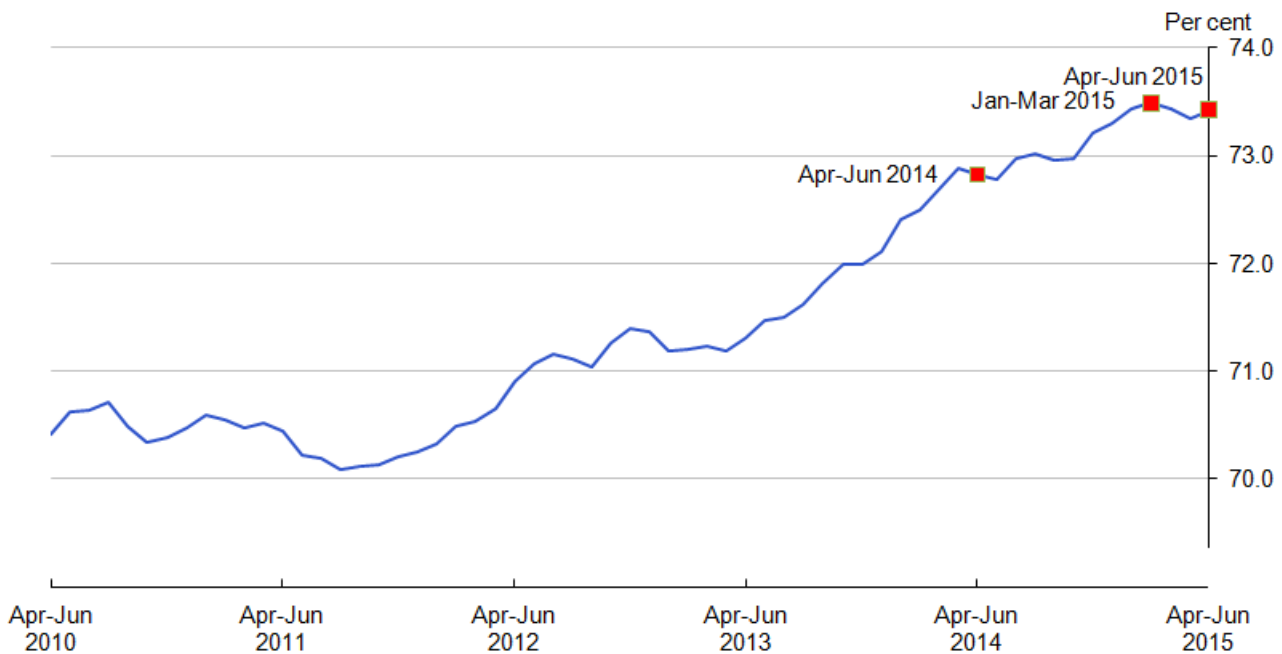
Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

#### Download chart

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

(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

### Download chart

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

(32.5 Kb)

73.4% of people aged from 16 to 64 were in work for April to June 2015. This was:

- little changed compared with the record high of 73.5% recorded for January to March 2015
- higher than for a year earlier (72.8%)
- higher than the pre-downturn peak recorded for early 2008 (73.0%)

The employment rate of 73.4% for April to June 2015 is slightly higher than the rate for March to May 2014 (73.3%). However the comparison with January to March 2015 provides the most robust short-term comparison.

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

- 78.2% of men and 68.7% of women aged from 16 to 64 were in work
- these employment rates for men and women were higher than those for a year earlier
- the employment rate for men (78.2%) 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 (68.7%) 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

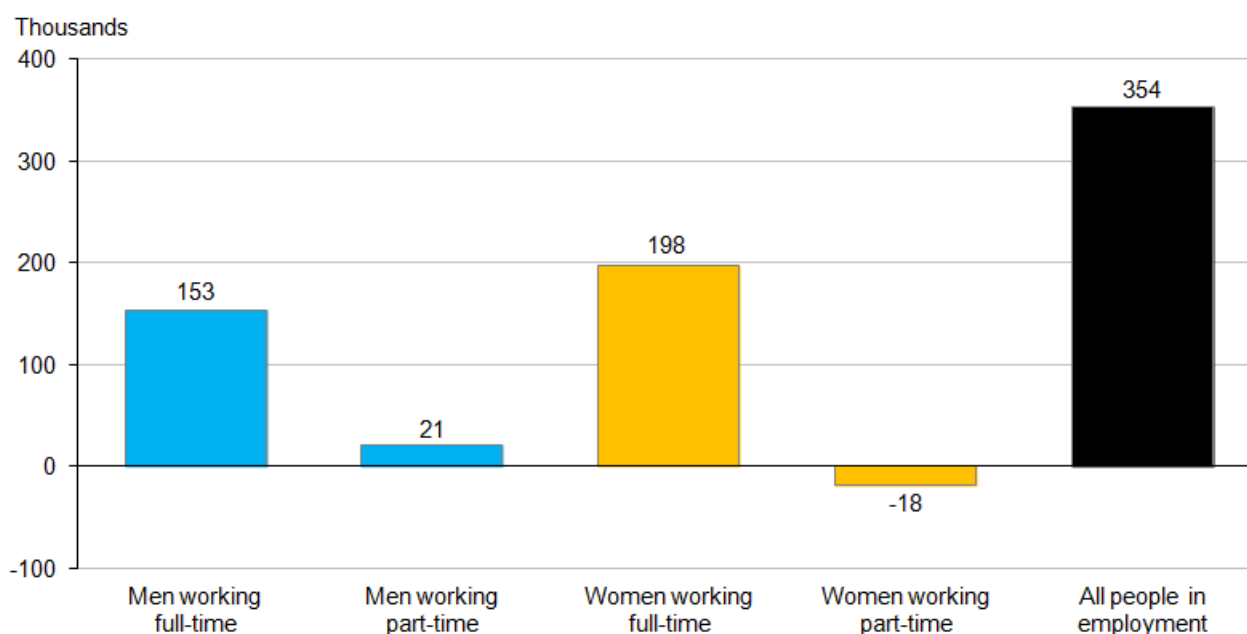


For April to June 2015, there were 31.03 million people in work, 63,000 fewer than for January to March 2015 but 354,000 more than for a year earlier.

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

- men working full-time increased by 153,000 to reach 14.36 million
- men working part-time increased by 21,000 to reach 2.14 million
- women working full-time increased by 198,000 to reach 8.40 million
- women working part-time fell by 18,000 to reach 6.13 million

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



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

#### Download chart

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

(25 Kb)

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

- employees increased by 485,000 to reach 26.32 million
- self-employed people fell by 95,000 to reach 4.51 million
- unpaid family workers fell by 12,000 to reach 102,000 (see Note 2 for an explanation of the coverage of this series)
- people on government supported training and employment programmes fell by 23,000 to reach 104,000 (see Note 3 for an explanation of the coverage of this series)

## Notes for Employment

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

## 2. Public and private sector employment (first published on 17 June 2015)

### What is public and private sector employment ?

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

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

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

Public and private sector employment estimates are available at Tables 4 and 4(1) of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data tables EMP02 \(47 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EMP03 \(39.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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.

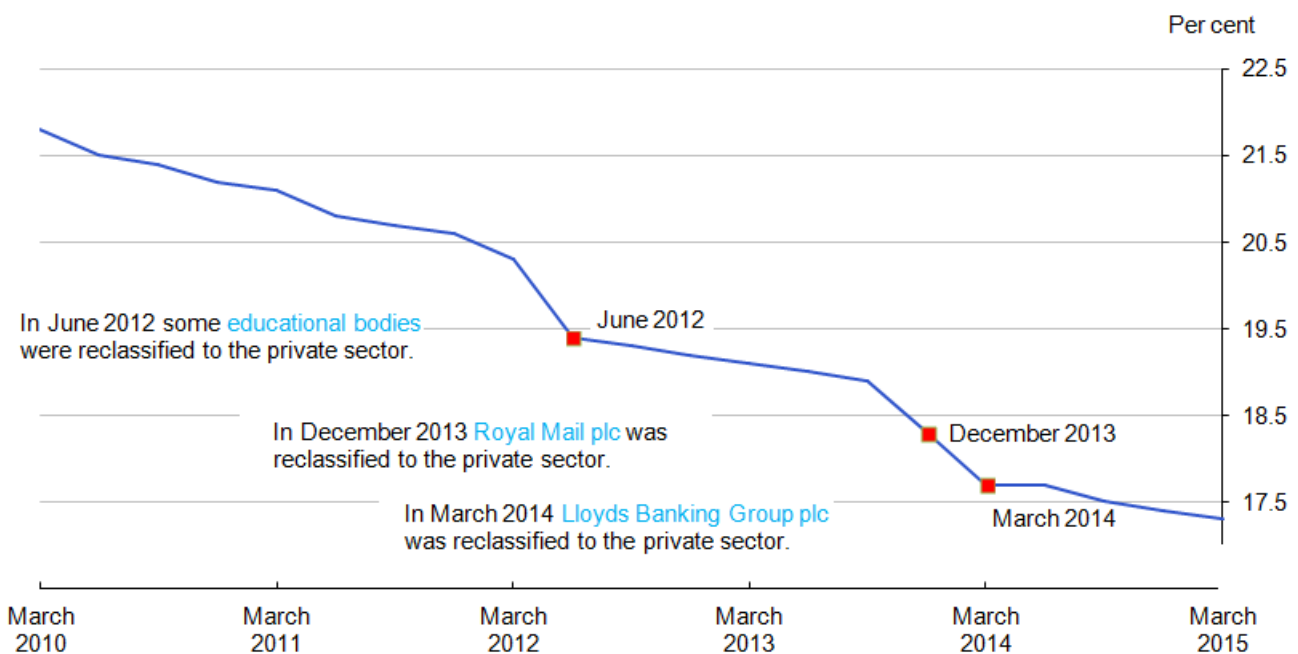
Welsh Further Education colleges moved from the public sector to the private sector in March 2015. Excluding the effects of this reclassification:

- 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

### Download chart

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

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

#### 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 April to June 2015 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for January to March 2015.

#### 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 \(137 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

#### Commentary

Looking at the estimates by nationality, between April to June 2014 and April to June 2015, the number of:

- UK nationals working in the UK increased by 84,000 to reach 27.76 million
- non-UK nationals working in the UK increased by 257,000 to reach 3.18 million

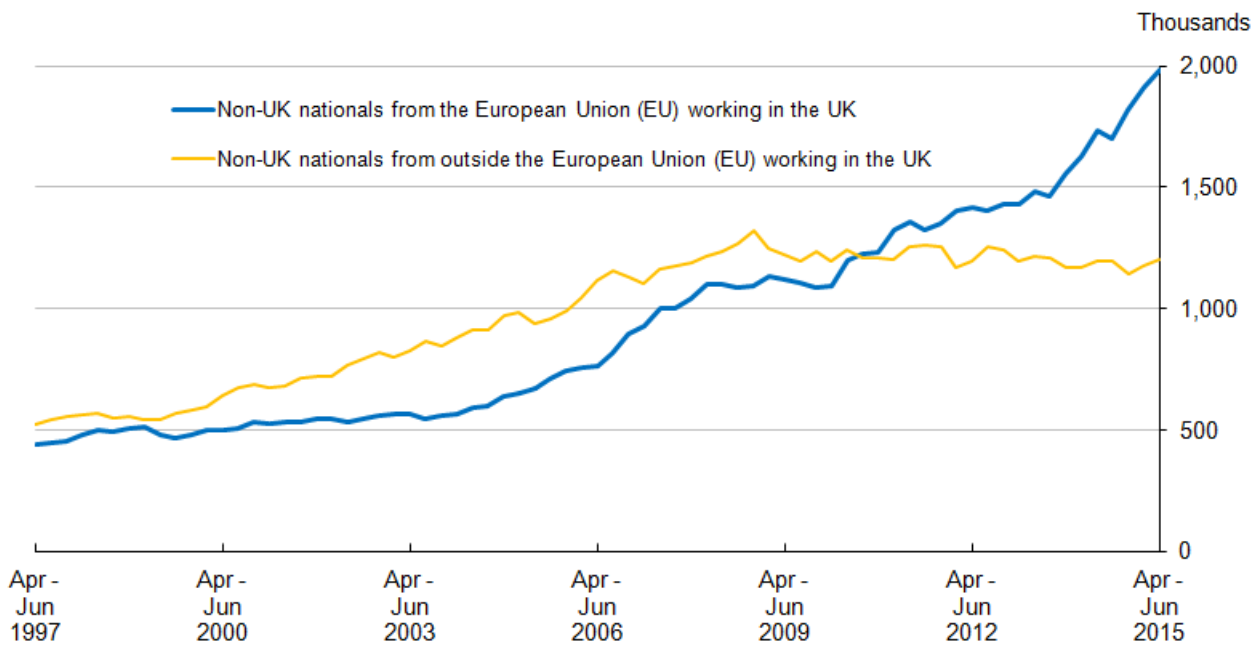
Looking at changes in non-UK nationals working in the UK between April to June 1997 and April to June 2015:

- the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK increased from 966,000 to 3.18 million
- the proportion of all people working in the UK accounted for by non-UK nationals increased from 3.7% to 10.3%
- 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 April to June 2014 and April to June 2015, the number of:

- non-UK nationals from the European Union (EU) working in the UK increased by 250,000 to reach 1.98 million
- non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK was little changed at 1.20 million

Figure 3.1 shows the number of non-UK nationals from EU and non-EU countries working in the UK from April to June 1997 to April to June 2015.

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

Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

#### Download chart

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

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 April to June 2015, there were 4.99 million people born abroad working in the UK, but the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK was much lower at 3.18 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 April to June 2014 and April to June 2015, the number of:

- UK born people working in the UK increased by 126,000 to reach 25.94 million
- non-UK born people working in the UK increased by 207,000 to reach 4.99 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 SA \(222.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [HOUR02 SA \(574 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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

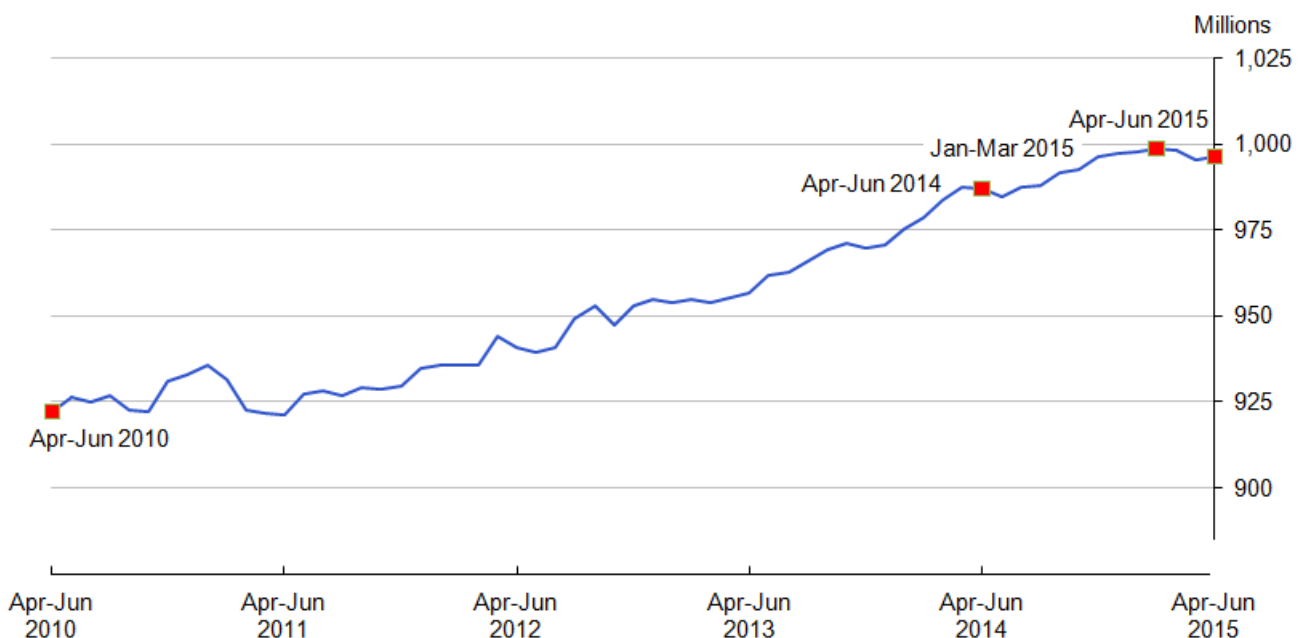
### Commentary

Total hours worked per week were 996.4 million for April to June 2015. This was:

- 2.2 million (0.2%) fewer than for January to March 2015
- 9.6 million (1.0%) more than for a year earlier
- 74.2 million (8.0%) 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

### Download chart

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

(28.5 Kb)

For April to June 2015:

- people worked, on average, 32.1 hours per week in their main job, little changed compared with a year earlier
- people working full-time worked, on average, 37.4 hours per week in their main job, 0.2 hours fewer than for a year earlier
- people working part-time worked, on average, 16.2 hours per week in their main job, 0.2 hours more than for a year earlier

## 5. Workforce jobs (first published on 17 June 2015)

### What is workforce jobs ?

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

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

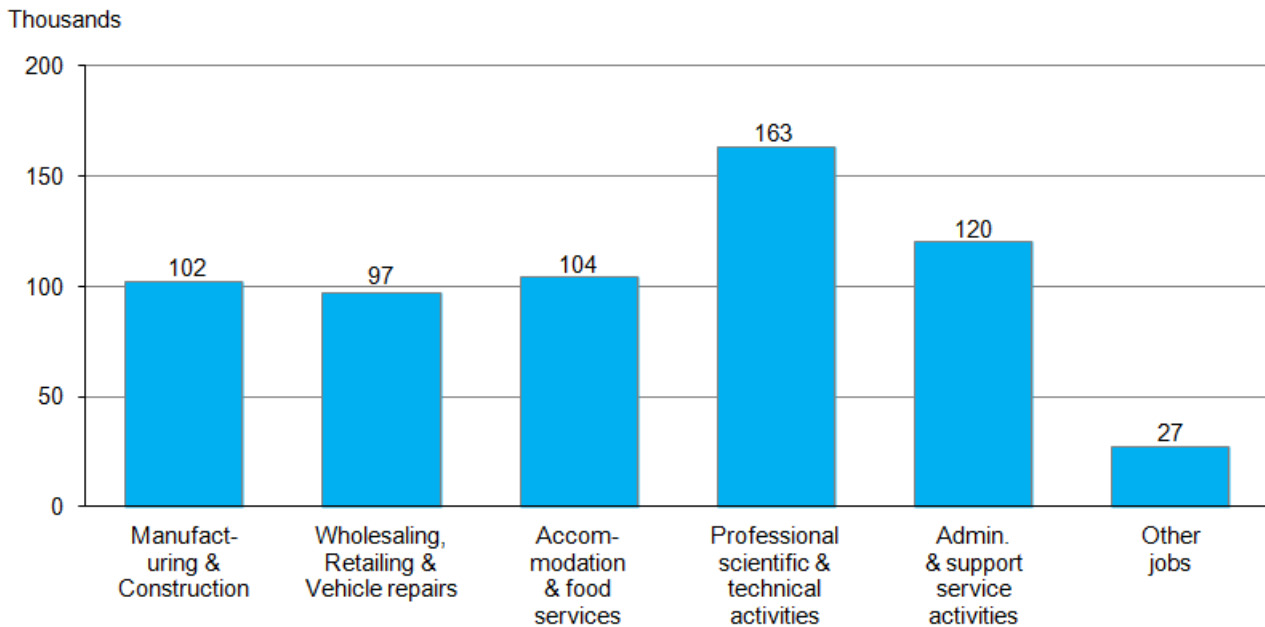
### Where to find data about workforce jobs

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

### 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

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

Estimates of average weekly earnings in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for consumer price inflation) are available at Tables 15, 16 and 17 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at data tables [EARN01 \(611 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), [EARN02 \(542.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EARN03 \(616 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 \(542.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 v2.2](#) (at column G in worksheet 21).

### Where to find more information about earnings

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

An article looking at [bonus payments](#) was published on 29 August 2014. The next annual article on bonus payments will be published on 26 August 2015.

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

### Commentary

For June 2015:

- average regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £463 per week before tax and other deductions from pay
- average total pay (including bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £488 per week before tax and other deductions from pay

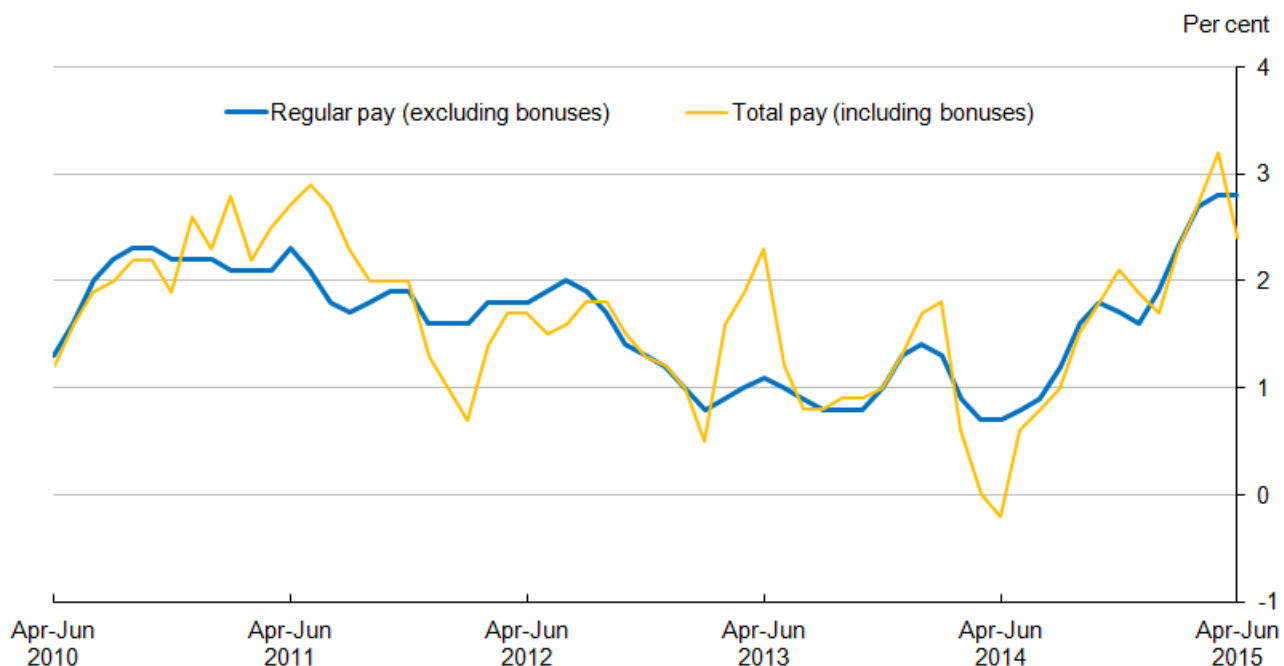
Between April to June 2014 and April to June 2015 in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for consumer price inflation):

- regular pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.8%, the same as the growth rate between March to May 2014 and March to May 2015
- total pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.4%, lower than the growth rate between March to May 2014 and March to May 2015 (3.2%)

This fall in the total pay annual growth rate, from 3.2% for March to May 2015 to 2.4% for April to June 2015, reflected a high single month growth rate (4.4%) for March 2015 falling out of the latest 3 month average time period and being replaced by a lower single month growth rate (1.9%) for June 2015. Lower bonuses were recorded in June 2015 compared with June 2014 across the private sector, particularly for financial and business services.

Figure 6.1 compares the annual growth rates for both regular and total pay in nominal terms for the last 5 years.

**Figure 6.1: Great Britain average earnings annual growth rates, seasonally adjusted**



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

#### Download chart

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

Looking at longer term movements since comparable records began in 2000, average total pay for employees in Great Britain in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for consumer price inflation) increased from £311 a week in January 2000 to £488 a week in June 2015; an increase of 56.6%. Over the same period the Consumer Prices Index increased by 39.2%.

Between April to June 2014 and April to June 2015 in real terms (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation):

- regular pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.8%
- total pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.4%

These growth rates are the same as those for earnings in nominal terms because consumer price inflation was close to zero. A more detailed analysis of earnings growth in real terms is available at [Supplementary Analysis of Average Weekly Earnings](#).

### Notes for Average Weekly Earnings

1. The estimates relate to Great Britain and include salaries but not unearned income, benefits in kind or arrears of pay.
2. As well as pay settlements, the estimates reflect bonuses, changes in the number of paid hours worked and the impact of employees paid at different rates joining and leaving individual businesses. The estimates also reflect changes in the overall structure of the workforce; for example, 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 \(115.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

### Where to find more information about labour disputes

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

### Commentary

In June 2015, there were 7,000 working days lost from 19 stoppages. For the 12 months ending June 2015, there were 670,000 working days lost from 156 stoppages.

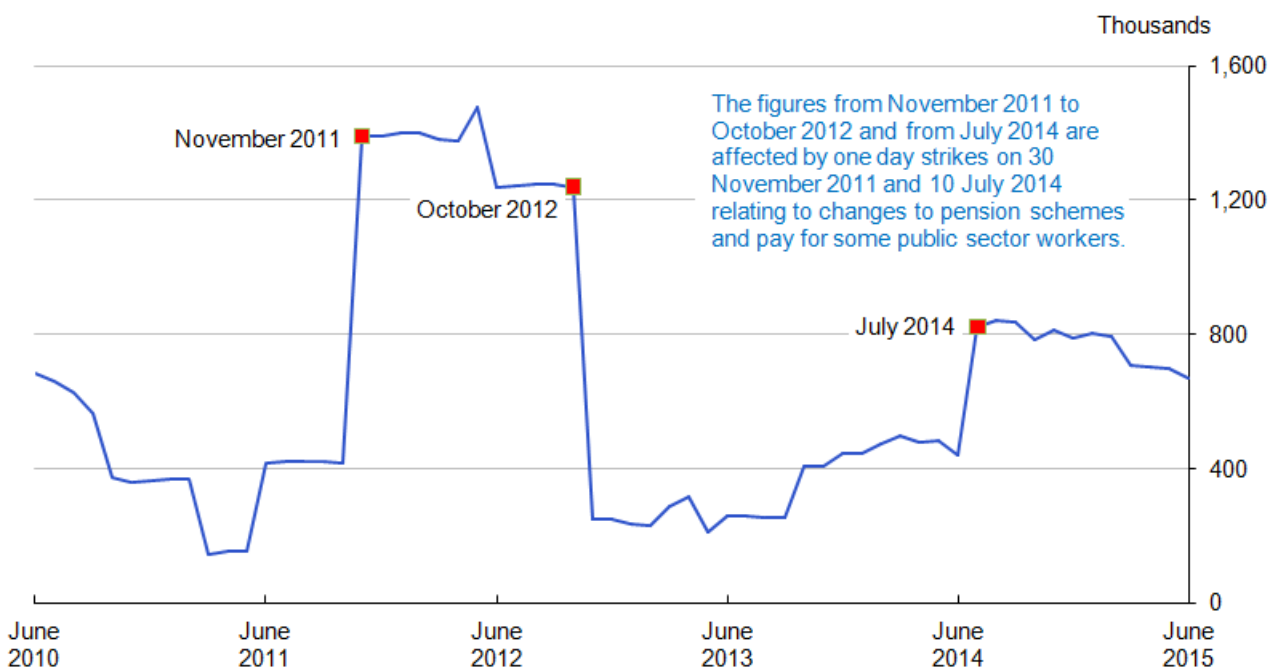
Since monthly records began in December 1931:

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

Working days lost are at historically low levels when looking at the longer run time series back to the 1930s, available at [data table LABD01 \(115.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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

**Figure 7.1: Working days lost in the UK cumulative 12 months totals, not seasonally adjusted**



Source: Labour Disputes Statistics - Office for National Statistics

**Download chart**

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

## 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.

### 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 SA \(692 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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

International comparisons of unemployment rates are available at Table 19 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data table A10 \(291.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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

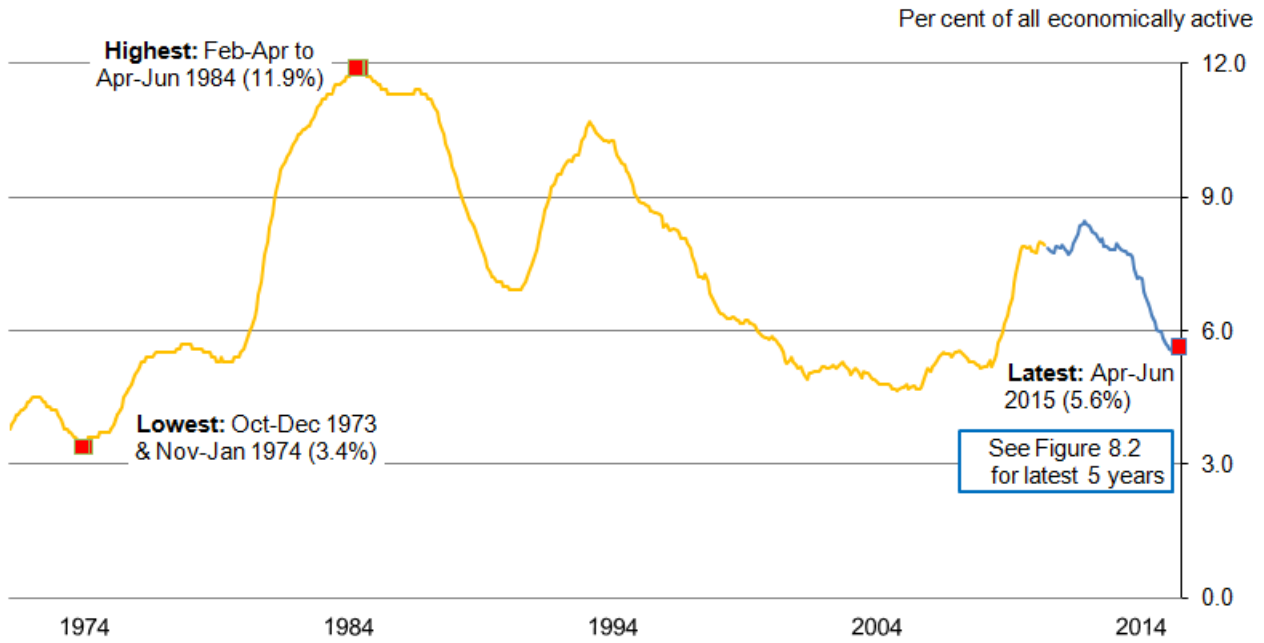
### Commentary

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, April to June 2015, was 5.6%.

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

January to March 1971 to April to June 2015

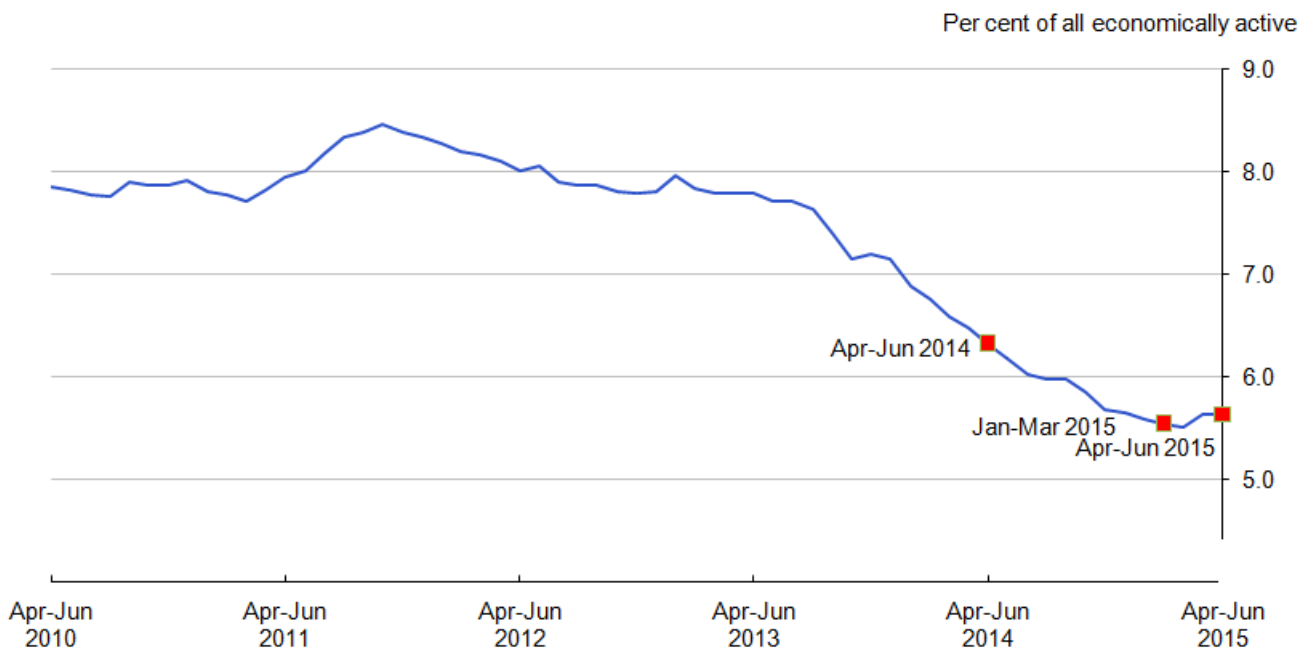


Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

#### 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 April to June 2015 was 5.6%. This was:

- little changed from January to March 2015 (5.5%)
- down from 6.3% for a year earlier
- higher than the pre-downturn trough of 5.2% for late 2007 to early 2008

For April to June 2015, there were 1.85 million unemployed people. This was 25,000 more than for January to March 2015 but 221,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

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

- 1.01 million unemployed men, little changed compared with January to March 2015 but 130,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 838,000 unemployed women, 17,000 more than for January to March 2015 but 92,000 fewer than for a year earlier

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

- 971,000 people who had been unemployed for up to 6 months, 17,000 more than for January to March 2015 but 28,000 fewer than for a year earlier

- 305,000 people who had been unemployed for between 6 and 12 months, 21,000 more than for January to March 2015 but 28,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 575,000 people who had been unemployed for over 12 months, 13,000 fewer than for January to March 2015 and 166,000 fewer than for a year earlier

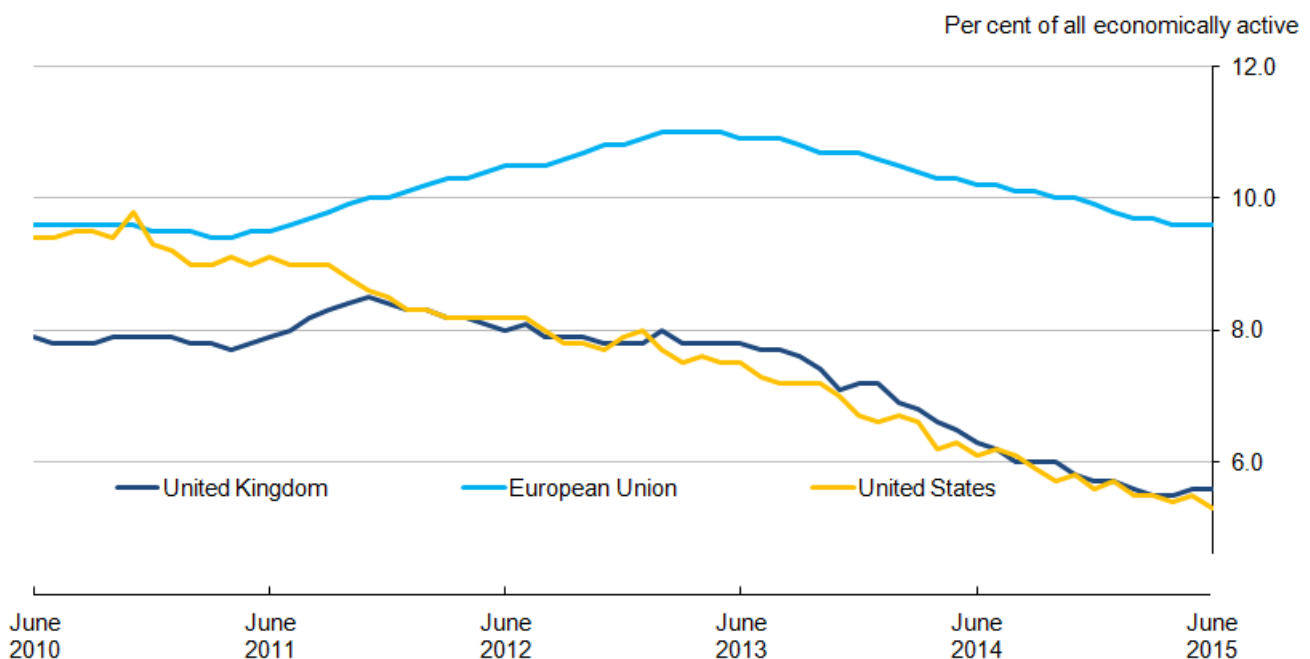
Looking at international comparisons, the unemployment rate for the European Union (EU) was 9.6% of the economically active population for June 2015. Within the EU:

- the highest unemployment rates were for Greece (25.6% for April 2015) and Spain (22.5% for June 2015).
- the lowest unemployment rates were for Germany (4.7% for June 2015) and the Czech Republic (4.9% for June 2015).

The unemployment rate for the United States was 5.3% for both June and July 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 US have been very similar. However, for April to June 2015, the employment rate for those aged from 16 to 64 for the UK (73.4%) was higher than that for the US (68.7%).

**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.
2. Figure 8.3 shows monthly estimates for the EU and for the United States from June 2010 to June 2015 and 3 month average estimates for the UK from April to June 2010 to April to June 2015.

**Download chart**

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

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

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

**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 \(276 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

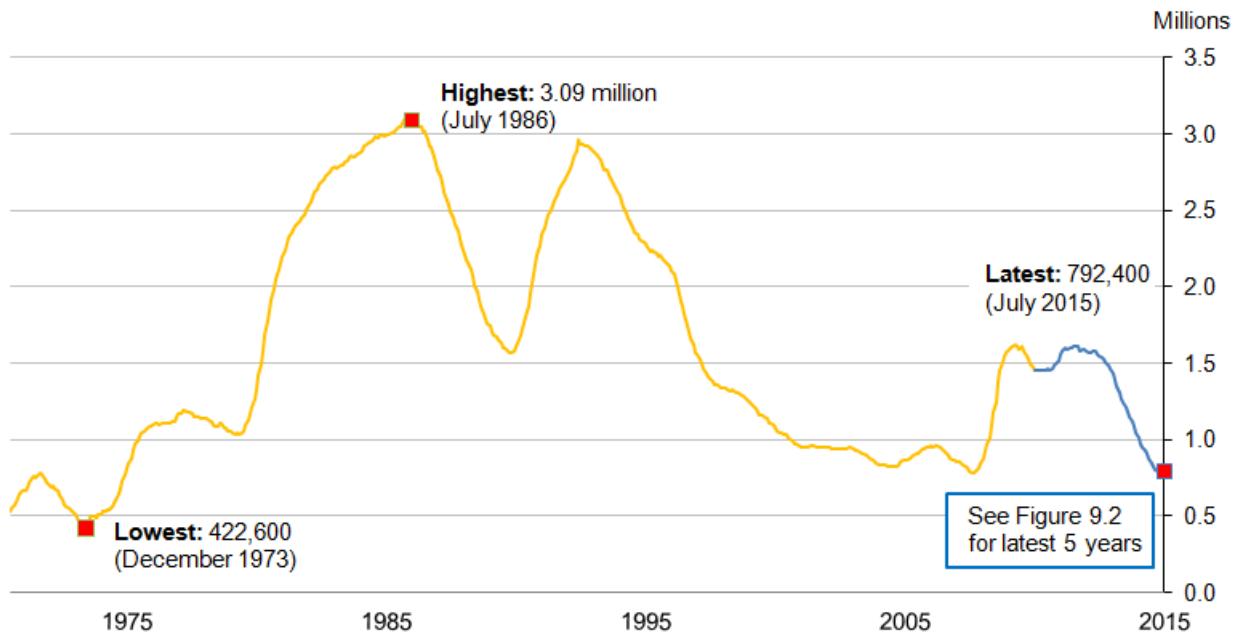
While comparable records start in 1971, some data back to 1881 (which do not have National Statistics status) are available from the “Historic Data” worksheet within [data table CLA01 \(276 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

## 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, July 2015, there were 792,400 people claiming unemployment related benefits.

### Figure 9.1: UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted

January 1971 to July 2015



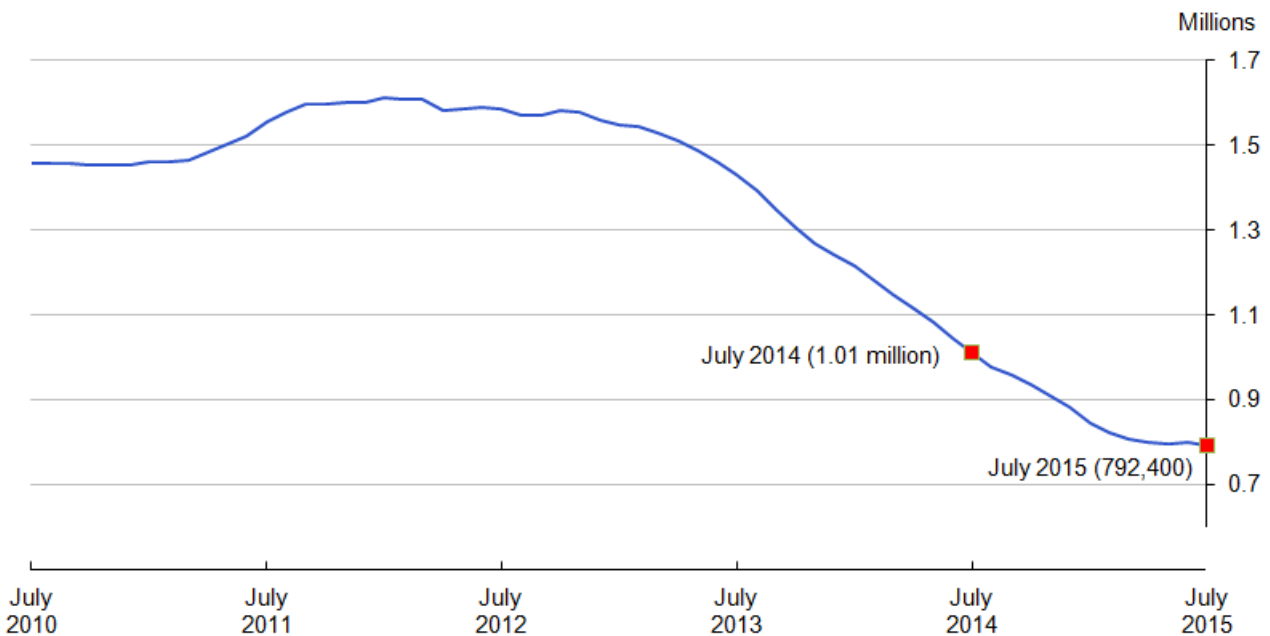
Source: Office for National Statistics, Department for Work and Pensions

### Download chart

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

(56 Kb)

Looking in more detail at the most recent 5 years, Figure 9.2 shows the Claimant Count from July 2010 to July 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 July 2015 there were 792,400 people claiming unemployment related benefits. The number of people claiming unemployment related benefits is:

- down 4,900 from June 2015
- down 217,700 from a year earlier
- 14,000 higher than the pre-downturn trough of 778,400 for February 2008

For July 2015 there were:

- 512,500 men claiming unemployment related benefits, 700 fewer than for June 2015 and 136,100 fewer than for a year earlier
- 279,900 women claiming unemployment related benefits, 4,200 fewer than for June 2015 and 81,600 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
- out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start it in the next 2 weeks

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

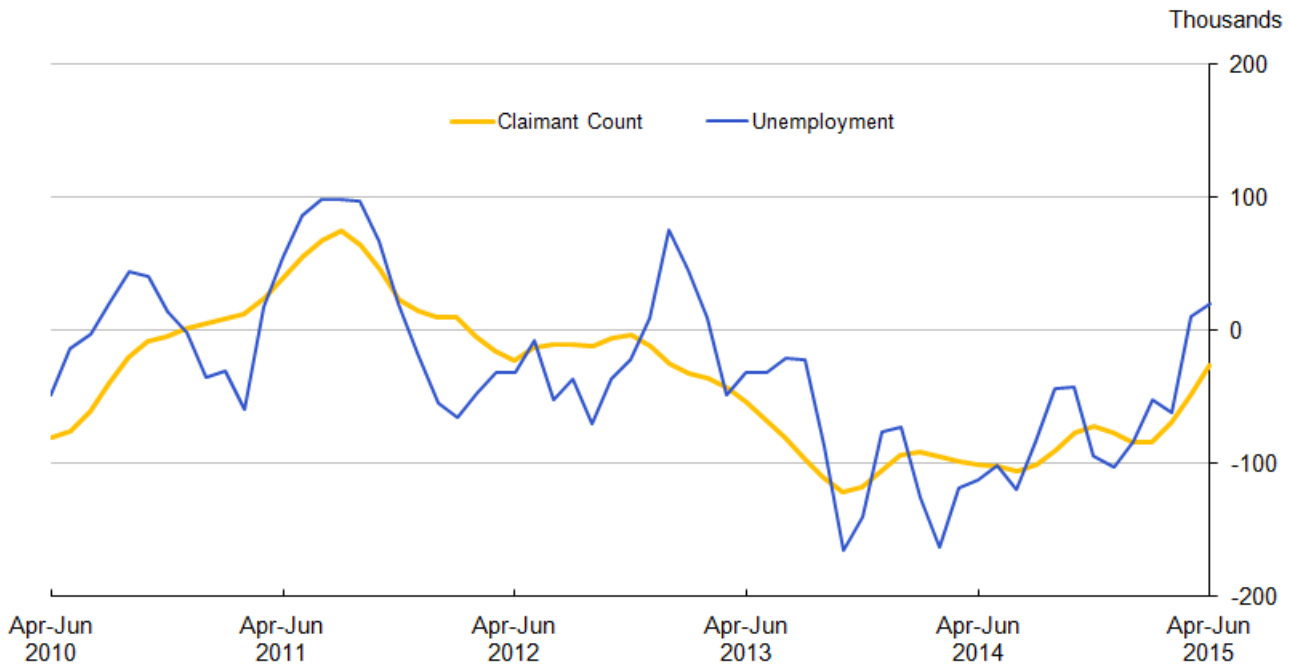
The [Claimant Count](#) measures the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits. As explained at Section 9 of this statistical bulletin, the Claimant Count estimates are designated as experimental statistics. In this section of the bulletin, quarterly movements in unemployment are compared 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 January to March 2015 and April to June 2015:

- unemployment increased by 20,000
- the Claimant Count fell by 27,000

**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](#)  
(227 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.

### 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 SA \(497.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [INAC01 SA \(783.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

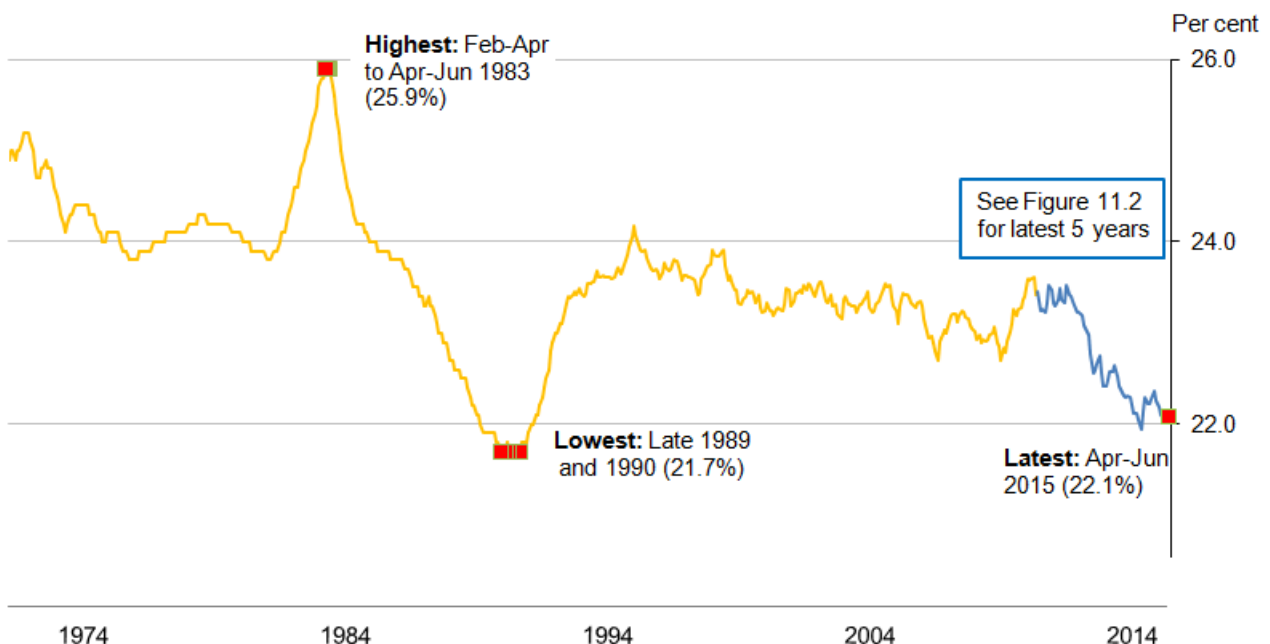
### Commentary

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 although it has been broadly flat for the last year.

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

January to March 1971 to April to June 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

### Download chart

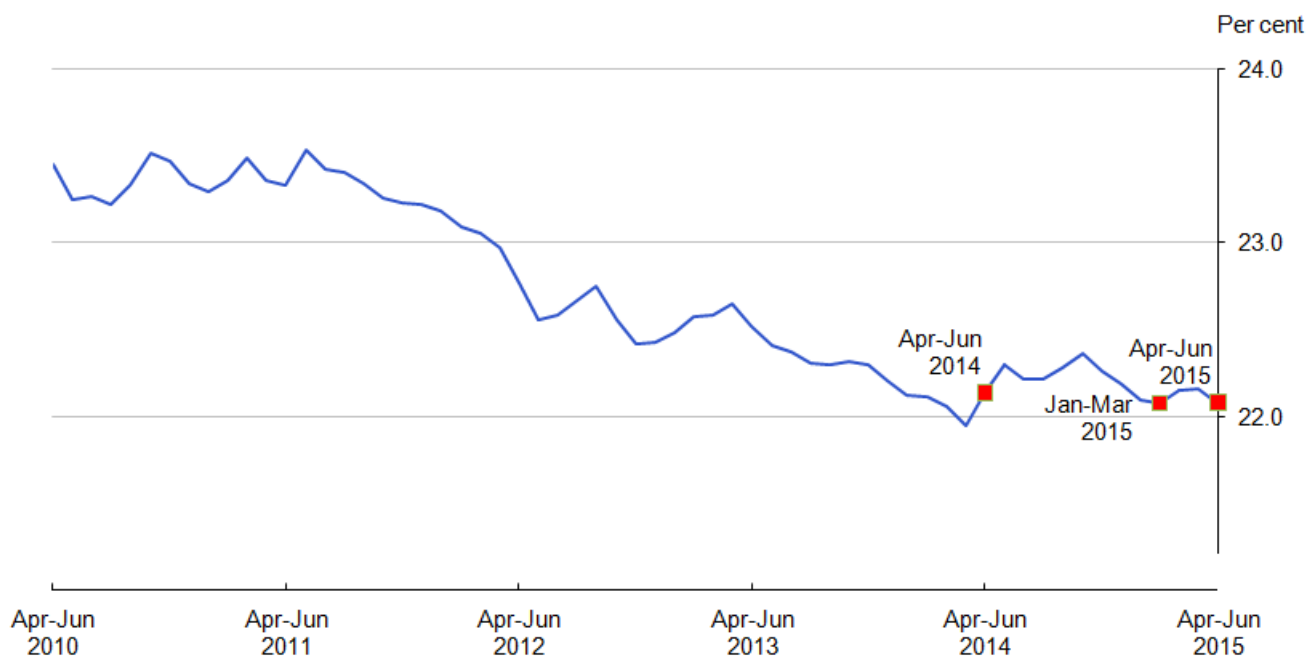
[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)

(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. For the latest time period, April to June 2015, the rate for women reached a record low of 27.2% while the rate for men was 16.9%.

Figure 11.2 shows the economic inactivity rate for people 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 April to June 2015 was 22.1%. This was little changed compared with January to March 2015 and with a year earlier.

For April to June 2015, there were 8.99 million people aged from 16 to 64 not in work and neither seeking nor available to work (known as economically inactive). This was little changed compared with January to March 2015 and with a year earlier. Comparing April to June 2015 with a year earlier, falls in most categories of economic inactivity were largely offset by an increase of 86,000 in the number of people in the long-term sick category.

Looking in more detail at the 8.99 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive for April to June 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 2.30 million people who were not looking for work because they were studying, 15,000 fewer than for January to March 2015 and 46,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 2.26 million people (of which 2.01 million were women) who were not looking for work because they were looking after the family or home, 23,000 fewer than for January to March 2015 and 42,000 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 2.08 million people who were not looking for work due to long-term sickness, 75,000 more than for January to March 2015 and 86,000 more than for a year earlier
- there were 1.25 million people who were not looking for work because they had retired, 28,000 fewer than for January to March 2015 and 70,000 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 SA. \(783.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#)

## 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 SA \(1.02 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

### 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. Estimates for April to June 2015 will be published on 20 August 2015.

### Commentary

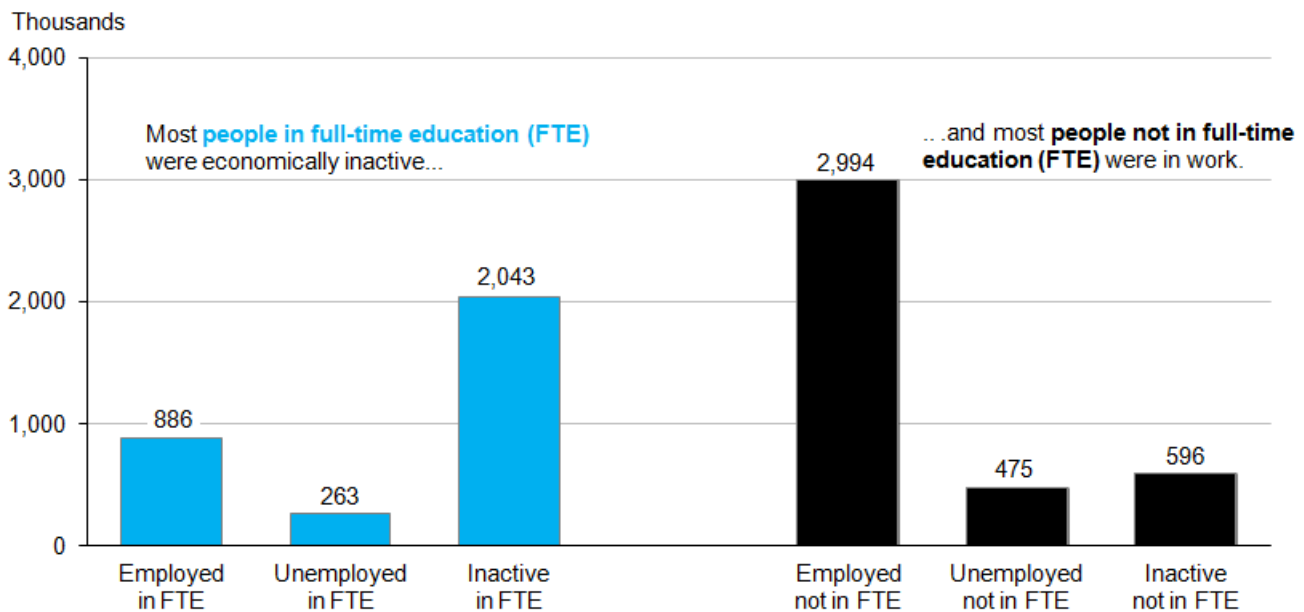
For April to June 2015, for people aged from 16 to 24, there were:

- 3.88 million people in work (including 886,000 full-time students with part-time jobs)
- 738,000 unemployed people (including 263,000 full-time students looking for part-time work)
- 2.64 million economically inactive people, most of whom (2.04 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 April to June 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.

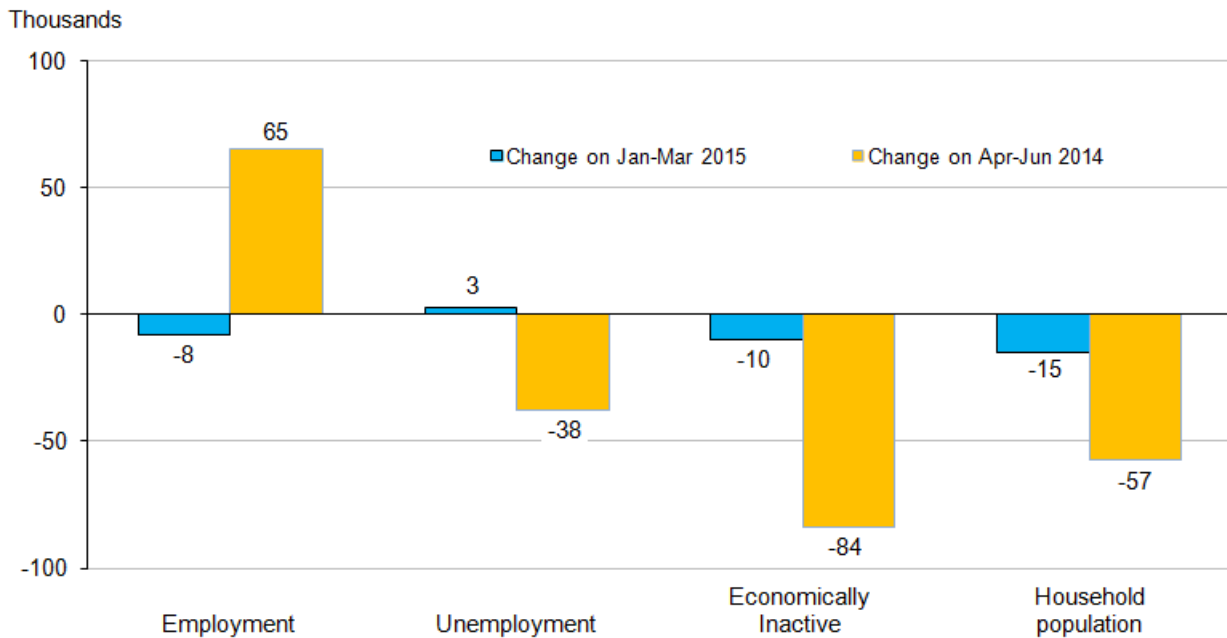
**Download chart**

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

(29.5 Kb)

Figure 12.2 shows how the latest estimates, for April to June 2015, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for people aged from 16 to 24 compare with the previous quarter (January to March 2015) and the previous year (April to June 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 April to June 2015, the unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds was 16.0%. This was:

- little changed compared with January to March 2015 (15.9%)
- lower than for a year earlier (16.9%)
- 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 44.0% for April to June 2015. This long-term increase in the proportion of young people going into full-time education reduces the size of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work). The reduction in the economically active population increases the unemployment rate, because the unemployment rate is the proportion of the economically active population who are unemployed.

Looking at international comparisons, the youth unemployment rate (for those aged from 15 to 24) for the European Union (EU) was 20.7% for June 2015. Within the EU, the highest youth unemployment rates were for Greece (53.2% for April 2015) and for Spain (49.2% for June 2015). The lowest youth unemployment rates were for Germany (7.1% for June 2015) and Malta (10.0% for June 2015). These EU youth unemployment rates were published in a [Eurostat news release](#) on 31 July 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 SA \(68.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [RED02 \(2.36 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

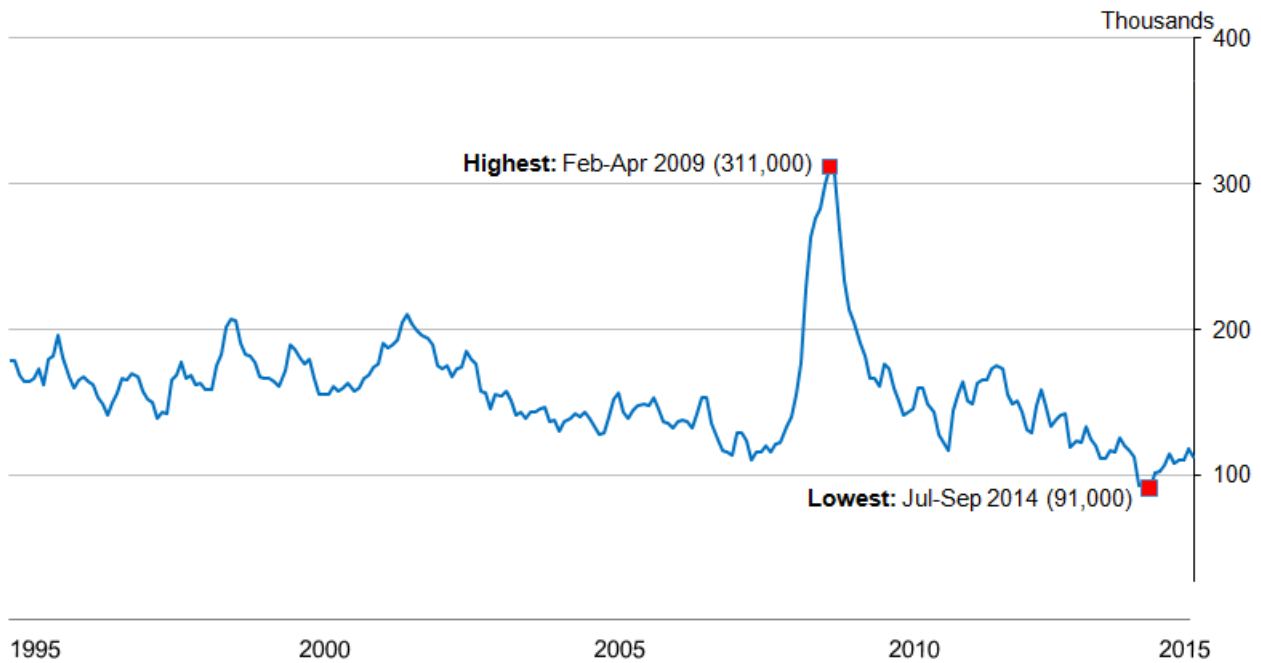
### Commentary

For April to June 2015, 112,000 people had become redundant in the 3 months before the Labour Force Survey interviews. This was little changed compared with January to March 2015 and with a year earlier, but 199,000 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 April to June 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 \(148.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [VACS03 \(79.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

**Commentary**

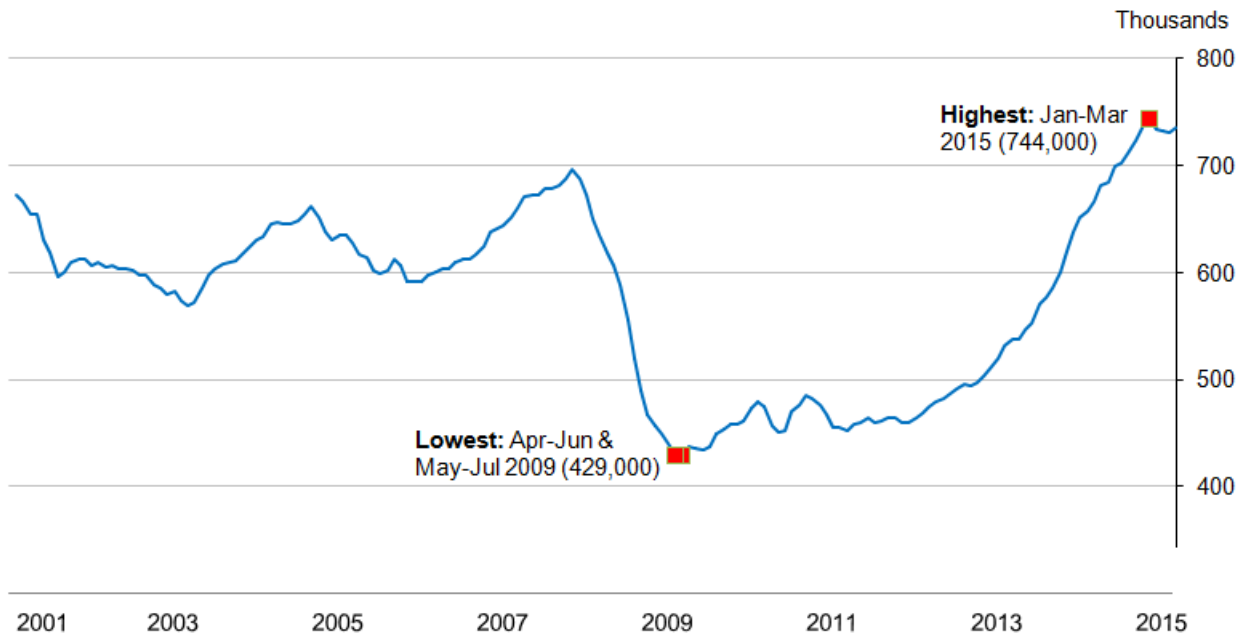
There were 735,000 job vacancies for May to July 2015. This was:

- little changed compared with February to April 2015
- 69,000 more than for 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 May to July 2015



Source: Vacancy Survey - Office for National Statistics

**Download chart**

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

## 15. Main out of work benefits, not seasonally adjusted

### What are main out of work benefits ?

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

The estimates are not seasonally adjusted and it is therefore best practice to compare the estimates for February 2015 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for November 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 \(59.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

### Commentary

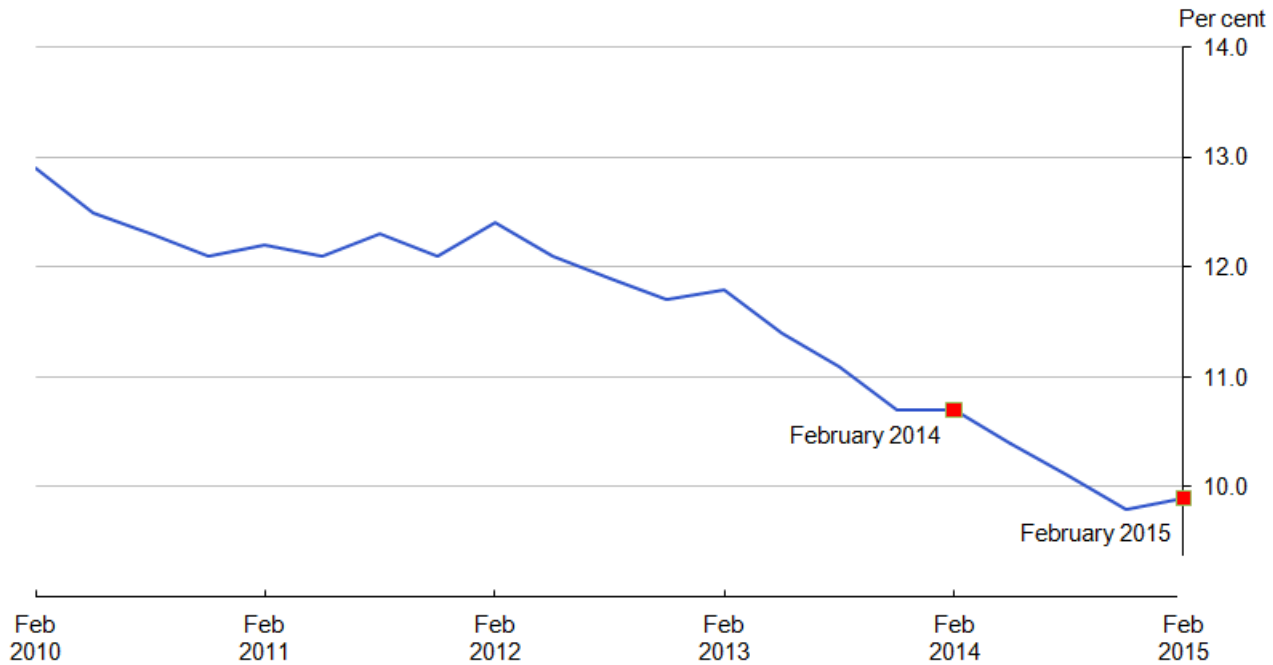
For February 2015 there were 3.94 million people claiming main out of work benefits. This was:

- 329,700 fewer than for February 2014
- 1.16 million fewer than the peak of 5.10 million recorded for February 2010

For February 2015, 9.9% 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.

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 Great Britain 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 \(BRES\)](#)

[Index of Labour Costs per Hour \(ILCH\) - Experimental Statistics](#)

(\*) 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 \(20 August 2014\)](#)

## 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 \(1.32 Mb Excel sheet\)](#), [UNEM04 \(2.11 Mb Excel sheet\)](#), [JOBS06 \(370.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [CLA02 \(2.09 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) 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 April to June 2015 was estimated to be 5.6%. This figure had a stated 95% confidence interval of +/- 0.2 percentage points. This means that we can be 95% certain that the true unemployment rate for April to June 2015 was between 5.4% and 5.8%. However, the best estimate from the survey was that the unemployment rate was 5.6%.

The number of people unemployed for the same period was estimated at 1,852,000, with a stated 95% confidence interval of +/- 76,000. This means that we can be 95% sure that the true number of unemployed people was between 1,776,000 and 1,928,000. Again, the best estimate from the survey was that the number of unemployed people was 1,852,000.

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 April to June 2015, the estimated change in the number of unemployed people since January to March 2015 was an increase of 25,000, with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 81,000. This means that we can be 95% certain the actual change in unemployment was somewhere between an increase of 106,000 and a fall of 56,000, with the best estimate being an increase of 25,000. As the estimated increase in unemployment of 25,000 is smaller than the confidence interval of 81,000, the estimated increase in unemployment is said to be “not statistically significant”.

### Working with uncertain estimates

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

### Seasonal adjustment and uncertainty

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

### Where to find data about uncertainty and reliability

[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 3 month average **vacancies** level is around +/- 1.5% of that level.

Sampling variability information for **Average Weekly Earnings** growth rates are available from the “Sampling Variability” worksheets within [data tables EARN01 \(611 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EARN03 \(616 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

## (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 are no major developments in this month's release.

### 2. Next month's release

We plan to publish estimates of the Claimant Count by age group in the data tables accompanying the statistical bulletin. These estimates will exclude clerical claims (for which an age breakdown is not available) and, as explained at Background Note 3, the Claimant Count estimates will continue to be designated as experimental statistics.

### 3. Experimental Statistics: Claimant Count estimates

Experimental statistics are those which are not yet fully developed. Estimates of the Claimant Count, published at Table 10 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data table CLA01 \(276 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), are the only series in this statistical bulletin designated as experimental statistics.

The Claimant Count estimates have been designated as experimental statistics since June 2015 because they include estimates of Universal Credit which are still being developed by the Department for Work and Pensions. An [article on our website \(110.6 Kb Pdf\)](#) explains the changes made to the Claimant Count in the June 2015 edition of this statistical bulletin.

### 4. Publication policy

Publication dates up to the end of 2016 are available in the background notes to the [July 2015 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.

## Copyright

© Crown copyright 2015

You may use or re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. To view this licence, visit [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/) or write to the Information Policy Team, The National Archives, Kew, London TW9 4DU, or email: [psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk).

This document is also available on our website at [www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk).

## Statistical contacts

Name	Phone	Department	Email
Richard Clegg @ONSRichardClegg	+44 (0)1633 455400	Labour Market Statistics Briefing	<a href="mailto:labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk">labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk</a>
Mark Chandler	+44 (0)1633 455995	Labour Force Survey	<a href="mailto:mark.chandler@ons.gsi.gov.uk">mark.chandler@ons.gsi.gov.uk</a>
Bob Watson	+44 (0)1633 455070	Claimant Count and Benefits	<a href="mailto:bob.watson@ons.gsi.gov.uk">bob.watson@ons.gsi.gov.uk</a>
Mark Williams	+44 (0)1633 456728	Workforce Jobs, Public Sector Employment and Vacancies	<a href="mailto:mark.williams@ons.gsi.gov.uk">mark.williams@ons.gsi.gov.uk</a>

<b>Name</b>	<b>Phone</b>	<b>Department</b>	<b>Email</b>
Ian Richardson	+44 (0)1633 455780	Average Weekly Earnings	<a href="mailto:ian.richardson@ons.gsi.gov.uk">ian.richardson@ons.gsi.gov.uk</a>
James Scruton	+44 (0)1633 456724	Labour Disputes	<a href="mailto:james.scruton@ons.gsi.gov.uk">james.scruton@ons.gsi.gov.uk</a>

---

**Next Publication Date:**

16 September 2015

**Issuing Body:**

Office for National Statistics

**Media Contact Details:**

Telephone: 0845 604 1858  
(8.30am-5.30pm Weekdays)

Emergency out of hours (limited service): 07867 906553

Email:

[media.relations@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:media.relations@ons.gsi.gov.uk)

## Summary of labour market statistics published on 12 August 2015

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	Apr-Jun 2015	31.035 million	Feb-Apr 2015 (31.053 million)	Mar-May 2015 (30.982 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	Apr-Jun 2015	73.4%	Jan-Mar 2015 (73.5%)	Mar-May 2015 (73.3%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	Apr-Jun 2015	1.852 million	Mar-May 2015 (1.853 million)	Feb-Apr 2015 (1.813 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	Apr-Jun 2015	5.6%	Nov-Jan 2015 (5.7%)	Feb-Apr 2015 (5.5%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Youth unemployment level (aged 16 to 24)	Apr-Jun 2015	738,000	Feb-Apr 2015 (740,000)	Mar-May 2015 (729,000)	Mar-May 1992
Youth unemployment rate (aged 16 to 24)	Apr-Jun 2015	16.0%	Feb-Apr 2015 (16.1%)	Mar-May 2015 (15.9%)	Mar-May 1992
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	Apr-Jun 2015	8.990 million	Mar-May 2015 (9.019 million)	Jan-Mar 2015 (8.983 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	Apr-Jun 2015	22.1%	Mar-May 2015 (22.2%)	Mar-May 2014 (22.0%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Claimant Count level (experimental)	July 2015	792,418	June 2015 (797,297)	April 2008 (792,400)	January 1971
Claimant Count rate (experimental)	July 2015	2.3%	February 2015 (2.4%)	February 1975 (2.2%)	January 1971
Average Earnings (total pay)	Apr-Jun 2015	2.4%	Mar-May 2015 (3.2%)	Jan-Mar 2015 (2.3%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay)	Apr-Jun 2015	2.8%	Dec-Feb 2009 (2.9%)	Feb-Apr 2015 (2.7%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Vacancies level	May-Jul 2015	735,000	Jan-Mar 2015 (744,000)	Apr-Jun 2015 (731,000)	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%3A77-371765>

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

(\*) 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/august-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	
	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 to 64
	MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MGSX	LF2M	LF2S
<b>People</b>								
Apr-Jun 2013	51,266	40,540	29,935	71.3	2,527	7.8	9,129	22.5
Apr-Jun 2014	51,607	40,618	30,680	72.8	2,074	6.3	8,992	22.1
Jul-Sep 2014	51,691	40,641	30,793	73.0	1,959	6.0	9,030	22.2
Oct-Dec 2014	51,774	40,665	30,896	73.2	1,862	5.7	9,052	22.3
Jan-Mar 2015	51,857	40,690	31,098	73.5	1,827	5.5	8,983	22.1
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>51,939</b>	<b>40,713</b>	<b>31,035</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>8,990</b>	<b>22.1</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	82	24	-63	-0.1	25	0.1	7	0.0
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	-0.2		1.4		0.1	
<i>Change on year</i>	333	95	354	0.6	-221	-0.7	-2	-0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.6	0.2	1.2		-10.7		0.0	
<b>Men</b>	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM
Apr-Jun 2013	24,975	20,106	15,932	76.1	1,442	8.3	3,387	16.8
Apr-Jun 2014	25,166	20,158	16,326	77.8	1,144	6.5	3,353	16.6
Jul-Sep 2014	25,213	20,172	16,388	78.0	1,087	6.2	3,371	16.7
Oct-Dec 2014	25,259	20,188	16,427	78.0	1,039	6.0	3,418	16.9
Jan-Mar 2015	25,306	20,204	16,570	78.4	1,006	5.7	3,368	16.7
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>25,352</b>	<b>20,219</b>	<b>16,499</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3,410</b>	<b>16.9</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	46	15	-71	-0.2	8	0.1	41	0.2
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	-0.4		0.8		1.2	
<i>Change on year</i>	185	61	174	0.4	-130	-0.8	57	0.2
<i>Change %</i>	0.7	0.3	1.1		-11.3		1.7	
<b>Women</b>	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
Apr-Jun 2013	26,290	20,434	14,004	66.6	1,084	7.2	5,742	28.1
Apr-Jun 2014	26,441	20,460	14,355	67.9	930	6.1	5,639	27.6
Jul-Sep 2014	26,478	20,469	14,404	68.1	872	5.7	5,659	27.6
Oct-Dec 2014	26,515	20,478	14,469	68.5	822	5.4	5,635	27.5
Jan-Mar 2015	26,551	20,486	14,527	68.6	821	5.3	5,615	27.4
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>26,588</b>	<b>20,495</b>	<b>14,535</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5,580</b>	<b>27.2</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	36	9	8	0.1	17	0.1	-34	-0.2
<i>Change %</i>	0.1	0.0	0.1		2.1		-0.6	
<i>Change on year</i>	147	34	180	0.8	-92	-0.6	-59	-0.3
<i>Change %</i>	0.6	0.2	1.3		-9.9		-1.0	

Source: Labour Force Survey  
Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto: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	MGSX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
Apr-Jun 2013	29,935	58.4	2,527	7.8	18,804	36.7	28,910	71.3	2,501	8.0	9,129	22.5
Apr-Jun 2014	30,680	59.5	2,074	6.3	18,853	36.5	29,580	72.8	2,047	6.5	8,992	22.1
Jul-Sep 2014	30,793	59.6	1,959	6.0	18,939	36.6	29,674	73.0	1,937	6.1	9,030	22.2
Oct-Dec 2014	30,896	59.7	1,862	5.7	19,016	36.7	29,769	73.2	1,844	5.8	9,052	22.3
Jan-Mar 2015	31,098	60.0	1,827	5.5	18,933	36.5	29,902	73.5	1,805	5.7	8,983	22.1
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>31,035</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>19,053</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>29,894</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>8,990</b>	<b>22.1</b>
Change on quarter	-63	-0.2	25	0.1	120	0.2	-7	-0.1	24	0.1	7	0.0
Change %	-0.2		1.4		0.6		0.0		1.3		0.1	
Change on year	354	0.3	-221	-0.7	200	0.2	315	0.6	-218	-0.7	-2	-0.1
Change %	1.2		-10.7		1.1		1.1		-10.6		0.0	
<b>Men</b>	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
Apr-Jun 2013	15,932	63.8	1,442	8.3	7,601	30.4	15,298	76.1	1,421	8.5	3,387	16.8
Apr-Jun 2014	16,326	64.9	1,144	6.5	7,697	30.6	15,680	77.8	1,125	6.7	3,353	16.6
Jul-Sep 2014	16,388	65.0	1,087	6.2	7,738	30.7	15,730	78.0	1,071	6.4	3,371	16.7
Oct-Dec 2014	16,427	65.0	1,039	6.0	7,793	30.9	15,745	78.0	1,025	6.1	3,418	16.9
Jan-Mar 2015	16,570	65.5	1,006	5.7	7,729	30.5	15,845	78.4	990	5.9	3,368	16.7
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>16,499</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7,838</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>15,808</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3,410</b>	<b>16.9</b>
Change on quarter	-71	-0.4	8	0.1	109	0.4	-37	-0.2	11	0.1	41	0.2
Change %	-0.4		0.8		1.4		-0.2		1.1		1.2	
Change on year	174	0.2	-130	-0.8	141	0.3	128	0.4	-125	-0.7	57	0.2
Change %	1.1		-11.3		1.8		0.8		-11.1		1.7	
<b>Women</b>	MGSB	MGST	MGSE	MGSZ	MGSK	YBTE	LF2H	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
Apr-Jun 2013	14,004	53.3	1,084	7.2	11,202	42.6	13,612	66.6	1,080	7.4	5,742	28.1
Apr-Jun 2014	14,355	54.3	930	6.1	11,156	42.2	13,900	67.9	922	6.2	5,639	27.6
Jul-Sep 2014	14,404	54.4	872	5.7	11,201	42.3	13,943	68.1	866	5.8	5,659	27.6
Oct-Dec 2014	14,469	54.6	822	5.4	11,223	42.3	14,024	68.5	819	5.5	5,635	27.5
Jan-Mar 2015	14,527	54.7	821	5.3	11,203	42.2	14,056	68.6	815	5.5	5,615	27.4
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>14,535</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>11,215</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>14,086</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5,580</b>	<b>27.2</b>
Change on quarter	8	0.0	17	0.1	11	0.0	30	0.1	13	0.1	-34	-0.2
Change %	0.1		2.1		0.1		0.2		1.6		-0.6	
Change on year	180	0.4	-92	-0.6	59	0.0	187	0.8	-93	-0.7	-59	-0.3
Change %	1.3		-9.9		0.5		1.3		-10.1		-1.0	
	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
Apr-Jun 2013	328	21.6	201	38.0	986	65.1	3,301	56.6	795	19.4	1,736	29.8
Apr-Jun 2014	319	21.2	166	34.3	1,017	67.7	3,497	60.1	610	14.9	1,707	29.4
Jul-Sep 2014	320	21.4	157	32.9	1,019	68.1	3,499	60.3	580	14.2	1,728	29.8
Oct-Dec 2014	346	23.2	157	31.2	986	66.3	3,494	60.2	583	14.3	1,722	29.7
Jan-Mar 2015	353	23.8	148	29.5	981	66.2	3,535	61.0	588	14.3	1,669	28.8
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>3,526</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>28.8</b>
Change on quarter	1	0.2	0	-0.1	-8	-0.2	-9	-0.1	3	0.1	-2	0.0
Change %	0.3		0.0		-0.8		-0.2		0.5		-0.1	
Change on year	35	2.8	-18	-4.8	-44	-1.7	29	0.8	-19	-0.5	-40	-0.5
Change %	11.1		-11.0		-4.3		0.8		-3.2		-2.4	
<b>Men</b>	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
Apr-Jun 2013	147	18.9	107	42.2	523	67.3	1,688	57.3	472	21.9	788	26.7
Apr-Jun 2014	139	18.0	80	36.5	550	71.6	1,791	60.8	375	17.3	782	26.5
Jul-Sep 2014	132	17.3	75	36.3	557	72.8	1,793	60.9	356	16.6	796	27.0
Oct-Dec 2014	150	19.7	82	35.4	529	69.5	1,811	61.6	340	15.8	791	26.9
Jan-Mar 2015	147	19.4	88	37.4	524	69.1	1,839	62.6	341	15.6	757	25.8
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>26.6</b>
Change on quarter	3	0.5	-5	-1.9	-2	0.1	-29	-0.9	3	0.3	22	0.8
Change %	2.3		-5.9		-0.3		-1.6		0.9		3.0	
Change on year	12	1.9	3	-1.1	-28	-2.4	19	0.9	-31	-1.3	-2	0.1
Change %	8.3		3.2		-5.1		1.1		-8.2		-0.3	
<b>Women</b>	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAX	LWFC
Apr-Jun 2013	181	24.5	94	34.1	463	62.8	1,613	55.9	322	16.6	948	32.9
Apr-Jun 2014	180	24.5	86	32.4	467	63.7	1,706	59.5	235	12.1	925	32.3
Jul-Sep 2014	188	25.7	82	30.3	461	63.2	1,706	59.6	224	11.6	932	32.6
Oct-Dec 2014	195	26.9	75	27.6	457	62.9	1,683	58.9	244	12.6	932	32.6
Jan-Mar 2015	206	28.5	60	22.6	457	63.2	1,696	59.4	246	12.7	912	31.9
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>1,717</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>31.1</b>
Change on quarter	-2	-0.2	5	1.7	-6	-0.6	21	0.8	0	-0.1	-25	-0.8
Change %	-1.1		8.6		-1.4		1.2		0.0		-2.7	
Change on year	24	3.7	-21	-8.1	-16	-1.1	10	0.7	11	0.4	-38	-1.2
Change %	13.2		-24.2		-3.4		0.6		4.9		-4.2	

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	
Apr-Jun 2013	6,812	79.3	513	7.0	1,268	14.8	10,694	81.9	593	5.3	1,768	13.5	
Apr-Jun 2014	6,989	80.6	439	5.9	1,246	14.4	10,771	83.3	484	4.3	1,682	13.0	
Jul-Sep 2014	7,004	80.6	405	5.5	1,281	14.7	10,773	83.4	467	4.2	1,673	13.0	
Oct-Dec 2014	7,006	80.5	390	5.3	1,308	15.0	10,794	83.7	414	3.7	1,685	13.1	
Jan-Mar 2015	7,045	80.8	363	4.9	1,311	15.0	10,780	83.7	420	3.8	1,672	13.0	
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>7,047</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1,304</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>10,728</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>13.3</b>	
Change on quarter	2	-0.1	19	0.2	-7	-0.1	-52	-0.3	-5	0.0	36	0.3	
Change %	0.0		5.1		-0.5		-0.5		-1.1		2.1		
Change on year	58	0.1	-58	-0.8	58	0.6	-43	0.2	-68	-0.6	25	0.3	
Change %	0.8		-13.1		4.7		-0.4		-14.1		1.5		
<b>Men</b>	YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH	
Apr-Jun 2013	3,674	86.2	298	7.5	290	6.8	5,650	87.7	297	5.0	493	7.6	
Apr-Jun 2014	3,804	88.3	224	5.6	282	6.5	5,683	89.0	243	4.1	458	7.2	
Jul-Sep 2014	3,800	87.9	217	5.4	305	7.0	5,695	89.4	227	3.8	450	7.1	
Oct-Dec 2014	3,785	87.3	207	5.2	341	7.9	5,685	89.4	214	3.6	462	7.3	
Jan-Mar 2015	3,817	87.9	196	4.9	331	7.6	5,702	89.8	200	3.4	449	7.1	
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>3,797</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5,672</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>7.5</b>	
Change on quarter	-20	-0.7	19	0.5	12	0.3	-31	-0.3	-9	-0.1	29	0.5	
Change %	-0.5		9.8		3.6		-0.5		-4.5		6.5		
Change on year	-7	-1.1	-9	-0.2	61	1.3	-11	0.4	-52	-0.8	20	0.4	
Change %	-0.2		-4.1		21.7		-0.2		-21.2		4.4		
<b>Women</b>	YBTW	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCBA	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI	
Apr-Jun 2013	3,139	72.4	215	6.4	978	22.6	5,044	76.2	296	5.5	1,276	19.3	
Apr-Jun 2014	3,185	73.0	215	6.3	964	22.1	5,088	77.6	241	4.5	1,225	18.7	
Jul-Sep 2014	3,204	73.3	189	5.6	976	22.3	5,079	77.6	241	4.5	1,223	18.7	
Oct-Dec 2014	3,222	73.7	183	5.4	968	22.1	5,109	78.2	200	3.8	1,223	18.7	
Jan-Mar 2015	3,228	73.8	167	4.9	980	22.4	5,078	77.9	220	4.2	1,223	18.8	
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>5,056</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>18.9</b>	
Change on quarter	22	0.5	-1	0.0	-19	-0.4	-22	-0.2	4	0.1	7	0.1	
Change %	0.7		-0.3		-1.9		-0.4		2.0		0.5		
Change on year	65	1.3	-49	-1.5	-3	-0.1	-32	0.0	-17	-0.3	5	0.2	
Change %	2.0		-22.6		-0.3		-0.6		-7.0		0.4		
	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	
Apr-Jun 2013	7,775	67.3	400	4.9	3,371	29.2	1,025	9.6	26	2.5	9,674	90.2	
Apr-Jun 2014	8,004	68.5	347	4.2	3,340	28.6	1,101	10.0	27	2.4	9,861	89.7	
Jul-Sep 2014	8,077	68.8	328	3.9	3,329	28.4	1,119	10.1	22	1.9	9,909	89.7	
Oct-Dec 2014	8,129	69.0	301	3.6	3,350	28.4	1,127	10.1	18	1.5	9,963	89.7	
Jan-Mar 2015	8,189	69.2	286	3.4	3,350	28.3	1,196	10.7	22	1.8	9,950	89.1	
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>8,239</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>10,063</b>	<b>89.6</b>	
Change on quarter	50	0.2	7	0.1	-11	-0.2	-56	-0.6	2	0.2	113	0.5	
Change %	0.6		2.3		-0.3		-4.7		7.1		1.1		
Change on year	235	0.9	-54	-0.7	-1	-0.4	39	0.1	-4	-0.4	202	-0.1	
Change %	2.9		-15.6		0.0		3.6		-13.4		2.0		
<b>Men</b>	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN	
Apr-Jun 2013	4,140	72.9	246	5.6	1,294	22.8	633	13.0	22	3.3	4,214	86.5	
Apr-Jun 2014	4,264	74.2	203	4.6	1,281	22.3	645	12.9	19	2.8	4,344	86.7	
Jul-Sep 2014	4,310	74.7	196	4.4	1,262	21.9	658	13.1	16	2.3	4,367	86.6	
Oct-Dec 2014	4,313	74.5	183	4.1	1,295	22.4	682	13.4	14	2.0	4,375	86.3	
Jan-Mar 2015	4,340	74.7	165	3.7	1,308	22.5	725	14.2	16	2.2	4,361	85.5	
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>4,380</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4,428</b>	<b>86.3</b>	
Change on quarter	40	0.4	3	0.0	-21	-0.4	-34	-0.7	-3	-0.3	67	0.8	
Change %	0.9		1.7		-1.6		-4.7		-16.2		1.5		
Change on year	116	0.9	-36	-0.9	5	-0.2	46	0.6	-5	-0.9	84	-0.5	
Change %	2.7		-17.6		0.4		7.1		-27.5		1.9		
<b>Women</b>	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7	
Apr-Jun 2013	3,635	62.0	153	4.0	2,076	35.4	392	6.7	*	*	5,460	93.2	
Apr-Jun 2014	3,740	62.9	144	3.7	2,058	34.6	455	7.6	*	*	5,517	92.2	
Jul-Sep 2014	3,767	63.1	132	3.4	2,067	34.6	461	7.7	*	*	5,542	92.2	
Oct-Dec 2014	3,815	63.7	118	3.0	2,056	34.3	445	7.4	*	*	5,588	92.6	
Jan-Mar 2015	3,849	64.0	121	3.1	2,043	34.0	471	7.8	*	*	5,589	92.1	
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>3,860</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2,052</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5,634</b>	<b>92.5</b>	
Change on quarter	11	-0.1	4	0.1	9	0.0	-22	-0.4	*	*	46	0.3	
Change %	0.3		3.2		0.5		-4.7		*	*	0.8		
Change on year	119	1.0	-18	-0.6	-6	-0.6	-6	-0.2	*	*	118	0.2	
Change %	3.2		-12.8		-0.3		-1.4		*	*	2.1		

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

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

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

	All in employment					Full-time and part-time workers <sup>1</sup>						
	Total	Employees	Self employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training & employment programmes <sup>2</sup>	Total people working full-time	Total people working part-time	Employees working full-time	Employees working part-time	Self-employed people working full-time	Self-employed people working part-time	Total workers with second jobs
<b>People</b>	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRU	MGRW	YCBH	YCBJ	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
Apr-Jun 2013	29,935	25,454	4,201	115	165	21,786	8,149	18,682	6,773	3,020	1,181	1,124
Apr-Jun 2014	30,680	25,831	4,608	115	127	22,413	8,268	19,062	6,769	3,269	1,339	1,210
Jul-Sep 2014	30,793	26,027	4,520	123	123	22,523	8,270	19,203	6,824	3,250	1,271	1,208
Oct-Dec 2014	30,896	26,181	4,501	102	113	22,597	8,299	19,337	6,843	3,197	1,304	1,197
Jan-Mar 2015	31,098	26,370	4,504	119	105	22,735	8,362	19,472	6,898	3,194	1,311	1,214
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>31,035</b>	<b>26,316</b>	<b>4,512</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>22,764</b>	<b>8,270</b>	<b>19,484</b>	<b>6,832</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>1,195</b>
Change on quarter	-63	-54	8	-16	-1	29	-92	12	-66	5	3	-19
Change %	-0.2	-0.2	0.2	-13.9	-0.6	0.1	-1.1	0.1	-1.0	0.1	0.3	-1.6
Change on year	354	485	-95	-12	-23	352	3	422	63	-70	-25	-15
Change %	1.2	1.9	-2.1	-10.9	-18.1	1.6	0.0	2.2	0.9	-2.2	-1.9	-1.2
<b>Men</b>	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBQ	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX
Apr-Jun 2013	15,932	12,855	2,927	43	107	13,797	2,135	11,345	1,510	2,405	522	459
Apr-Jun 2014	16,326	13,053	3,143	56	74	14,206	2,119	11,556	1,497	2,591	552	510
Jul-Sep 2014	16,388	13,153	3,113	53	70	14,240	2,149	11,605	1,548	2,586	526	508
Oct-Dec 2014	16,427	13,262	3,051	48	66	14,273	2,154	11,713	1,550	2,525	526	489
Jan-Mar 2015	16,570	13,389	3,067	54	60	14,383	2,187	11,811	1,578	2,535	533	521
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>16,499</b>	<b>13,307</b>	<b>3,086</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>14,360</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>11,778</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>2,531</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>540</b>
Change on quarter	-71	-82	19	-9	1	-23	-48	-33	-49	-3	22	19
Change %	-0.4	-0.6	0.6	-17.5	1.9	-0.2	-2.2	-0.3	-3.1	-0.1	4.2	3.6
Change on year	174	254	-56	-11	-13	153	21	222	33	-59	3	30
Change %	1.1	1.9	-1.8	-19.7	-17.5	1.1	1.0	1.9	2.2	-2.3	0.5	5.8
<b>Women</b>	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
Apr-Jun 2013	14,004	12,599	1,274	72	58	7,989	6,014	7,337	5,262	615	660	665
Apr-Jun 2014	14,355	12,778	1,465	59	52	8,206	6,149	7,506	5,272	678	787	699
Jul-Sep 2014	14,404	12,874	1,408	70	53	8,283	6,121	7,598	5,276	663	744	700
Oct-Dec 2014	14,469	12,918	1,450	54	47	8,325	6,145	7,625	5,294	672	778	708
Jan-Mar 2015	14,527	12,981	1,437	65	44	8,352	6,175	7,661	5,320	659	778	693
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>14,535</b>	<b>13,009</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>8,404</b>	<b>6,131</b>	<b>7,706</b>	<b>5,303</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>655</b>
Change on quarter	8	28	-11	-7	-2	52	-44	45	-17	8	-19	-38
Change %	0.1	0.2	-0.8	-10.8	-4.0	0.6	-0.7	0.6	-0.3	1.2	-2.5	-5.5
Change on year	180	231	-39	-2	-10	198	-18	200	31	-11	-28	-44
Change %	1.3	1.8	-2.7	-2.6	-18.9	2.4	-0.3	2.7	0.6	-1.7	-3.5	-6.3

	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)						Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) <sup>3</sup>						
	Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total <sup>4</sup>	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school
<b>People</b>	YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCLL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ
Apr-Jun 2013	1,568	6.2	605	38.6	324	107	531	7,955	1,453	18.3	5,245	187	1,007
Apr-Jun 2014	1,651	6.4	604	36.6	370	117	560	8,109	1,342	16.6	5,522	192	1,010
Jul-Sep 2014	1,701	6.5	597	35.1	420	122	563	8,095	1,340	16.5	5,522	174	1,017
Oct-Dec 2014	1,704	6.5	581	34.1	412	114	598	8,148	1,312	16.1	5,565	189	1,033
Jan-Mar 2015	1,688	6.4	589	34.9	369	123	608	8,207	1,319	16.1	5,616	208	1,015
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>8,145</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>5,584</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>1,007</b>
Change on quarter	-44	-0.2	-24	-0.5	7	11	-38	-62	-32	-0.3	-32	9	-8
Change %	-2.6	-4.0	-4.0	1.9	9.1	-6.3	-0.8	-2.4	-0.6	4.3	-0.8	-0.8	
Change on year	-7	-0.1	-39	-2.2	5	17	10	36	-55	-0.7	62	25	-3
Change %	-0.4	-6.4	-5.5	1.5	14.8	1.7	0.4	-4.1	1.1	13.0	-0.3	-0.3	
<b>Men</b>	YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK
Apr-Jun 2013	736	5.7	315	42.8	139	40	242	2,032	657	32.3	877	67	407
Apr-Jun 2014	766	5.9	316	41.2	137	58	255	2,050	585	28.5	956	83	407
Jul-Sep 2014	801	6.1	308	38.5	177	62	253	2,074	586	28.3	975	79	415
Oct-Dec 2014	812	6.1	308	37.9	171	59	274	2,076	565	27.2	994	84	414
Jan-Mar 2015	816	6.1	313	38.4	156	67	280	2,110	576	27.3	1,019	87	415
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>409</b>
Change on quarter	-47	-0.3	-15	0.4	3	-4	-32	-26	-21	-0.7	-3	3	-6
Change %	-5.8	-4.7	-4.7	2.0	-5.2	-11.5	-1.2	-3.6	-0.3	3.4	-1.3	-1.3	
Change on year	3	-0.1	-17	-2.4	22	5	-7	35	-30	-1.9	60	7	3
Change %	0.4	-5.5	16.1	9.3	-2.8	1.7	-5.1	6.3	8.3	0.7	0.7		
<b>Women</b>	YCCB	YCCE	YCCH	YCCK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCT	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL
Apr-Jun 2013	831	6.6	290	34.9	185	67	289	5,922	796	13.4	4,368	120	600
Apr-Jun 2014	885	6.9	288	32.6	233	59	305	6,059	758	12.5	4,566	109	603
Jul-Sep 2014	901	7.0	289	32.1	243	60	310	6,020	753	12.5	4,547	95	602
Oct-Dec 2014	892	6.9	273	30.7	240	54	324	6,072	746	12.3	4,571	105	619
Jan-Mar 2015	872	6.7	276	31.6	212	56	328	6,097	744	12.2	4,597	121	600
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>6,061</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>4,568</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>598</b>
Change on quarter	4	0.0	-9	-1.1	4	15	-6	-36	-11	-0.1	-29	6	-2
Change %	0.4	-3.2	-1.8	26.4	-1.9	-0.6	-1.5	-0.6	-1.5	-0.6	4.9	-0.4	
Change on year	-9	-0.2	-21	-2.1	-17	12	17	2	-25	-0.4	2	18	-6
Change %	-1.1	-7.4	-7.1	20.2	5.5	0.0	-3.3	0.0	16.5	-0.9			

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 4 Public and private sector employment (first published on 17 June 2015)

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	17.8	24,562	82.2	
Jun 13	5,701	19.0	24,298	81.0	29,999	5,319	17.7	24,680	82.3	
Sep 13	5,714	18.9	24,494	81.1	30,208	5,338	17.7	24,870	82.3	
Dec 13	5,537	18.3	24,785	81.7	30,322	5,323	17.6	24,999	82.4	
Mar 14	5,431	17.7	25,198	82.3	30,629	5,316	17.4	25,313	82.6	
Jun 14	5,419	17.7	25,263	82.3	30,682	5,307	17.3	25,375	82.7	
Sep 14	5,403	17.5	25,393	82.5	30,796	5,290	17.2	25,506	82.8	
Dec 14	5,394	17.4	25,545	82.6	30,939	5,284	17.1	25,655	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	276	538	5,431
Jun 14	39	164	256	1,066	442	1,514	1,574	268	540	5,419
Sep 14	39	163	256	1,058	440	1,511	1,575	262	536	5,403
Dec 14	38	161	255	1,051	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 (first published on 17 June 2015)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs <sup>1</sup>	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees <sup>1</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Mar 13	31,996	27,612	4,186	178	20
Jun 13	32,076	27,717	4,165	175	18
Sep 13	32,280	27,819	4,268	173	20
Dec 13	32,721	28,078	4,455	168	20
Mar 14	33,060	28,332	4,542	167	20
Jun 14	33,364	28,633	4,546	164	21
Sep 14	33,434	28,738	4,514	163	20
Dec 14	33,513	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	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	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
Apr-Jun 2013	956.5	32.0	37.5	15.9	9.5
Apr-Jun 2014	986.8	32.2	37.6	16.0	9.3
Jul-Sep 2014	987.9	32.1	37.5	16.1	9.1
Oct-Dec 2014	996.2	32.2	37.6	16.1	9.8
Jan-Mar 2015	998.6	32.1	37.4	16.3	9.3
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>996.4</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Change on quarter	-2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Change %	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Change on year	9.6	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.0
Change %	1.0	-0.2	-0.6	1.2	0.5
<b>Men</b>	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Apr-Jun 2013	582.7	36.6	39.4	15.7	10.7
Apr-Jun 2014	599.4	36.7	39.4	16.1	10.2
Jul-Sep 2014	599.0	36.5	39.3	16.1	9.5
Oct-Dec 2014	604.4	36.8	39.5	16.2	10.5
Jan-Mar 2015	607.6	36.7	39.4	16.3	10.0
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>605.2</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Change on quarter	-2.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.4
Change %	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-4.0
Change on year	5.8	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.6
Change %	1.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.7	-5.9
<b>Women</b>	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Apr-Jun 2013	373.8	26.7	34.1	15.9	8.6
Apr-Jun 2014	387.5	27.0	34.5	16.0	8.7
Jul-Sep 2014	388.9	27.0	34.3	16.1	8.8
Oct-Dec 2014	391.8	27.1	34.5	16.1	9.3
Jan-Mar 2015	391.0	26.9	34.1	16.3	8.9
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>391.3</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>
Change on quarter	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Change %	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	3.2
Change on year	3.8	-0.1	-0.5	0.2	0.5
Change %	1.0	-0.3	-1.3	1.4	5.7

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>Apr-Jun 2014</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	1.0	2.2	1.1	0.7	1.6	3.3	2.0	6.2
6 up to 15 hours	6.7	3.5	10.4	6.2	3.1	9.4	9.3	4.8	19.0
16 up to 30 hours	19.9	10.0	31.1	19.6	8.7	30.8	21.5	15.5	34.5
31 up to 45 hours	51.8	57.5	45.3	54.5	61.1	47.8	37.4	43.2	24.9
Over 45 hours	20.0	28.0	10.9	18.6	26.5	10.5	28.4	34.5	15.4
Total (thousands)	30,680	16,326	14,355	25,831	13,053	12,778	4,608	3,143	1,465
<b>Jan-Mar 2015</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.0	0.6	1.5	4.0	2.0	8.2
6 up to 15 hours	6.4	3.6	9.6	6.0	3.3	8.9	8.2	4.5	16.2
16 up to 30 hours	20.0	10.0	31.3	19.7	8.7	30.9	22.2	15.9	35.6
31 up to 45 hours	52.2	57.7	45.9	54.8	61.2	48.3	36.9	42.5	25.0
Over 45 hours	19.9	27.8	10.8	18.5	26.3	10.4	28.6	35.0	15.0
Total (thousands)	31,098	16,570	14,527	26,370	13,389	12,981	4,504	3,067	1,437
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	0.9	2.4	1.1	0.6	1.6	3.8	2.1	7.5
6 up to 15 hours	6.2	3.5	9.2	5.8	3.2	8.5	8.0	4.4	15.7
16 up to 30 hours	20.1	10.0	31.5	19.6	8.5	31.1	22.5	16.3	35.8
31 up to 45 hours	52.4	57.6	46.4	55.0	61.1	48.7	37.5	42.8	26.0
Over 45 hours	19.8	27.9	10.5	18.4	26.6	10.1	28.3	34.4	15.0
Total (thousands)	31,035	16,499	14,535	26,316	13,307	13,009	4,512	3,086	1,426

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

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

				European Union (EU)				Countries not in the European Union (non-EU)							Rest of the world
	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	
				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
Apr - Jun 2013	29,862	25,396	4,454	1,661	799	688	145	2,793	639	160	117	434	299	113	1,029
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
Jan - Mar 2015	31,008	26,111	4,878	1,949	791	942	186	2,929	665	147	137	409	331	102	1,138
<b>Apr - Jun 2015</b>	<b>30,950</b>	<b>25,944</b>	<b>4,995</b>	<b>2,033</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>2,961</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,165</b>
Change on year	342	126	207	187	52	106	31	20	19	-18	-9	-12	16	-8	33
Change %	1.1	0.5	4.3	10.1	6.6	12.3	19.3	0.7	2.9	-12.3	-5.8	-2.7	5.0	-8.2	2.9
<b>By nationality</b>	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	EQ4W	JJS2	JJS4	JJS6	JJS8	JJT2	JJR8	EQ4X
Apr - Jun 2013	29,862	27,157	2,701	1,485	680	667	131	1,217	207	56	74	204	97	84	496
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
Jan - Mar 2015	31,008	27,911	3,091	1,912	800	929	173	1,179	176	55	98	210	110	87	444
<b>Apr - Jun 2015</b>	<b>30,950</b>	<b>27,765</b>	<b>3,182</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>470</b>
Change on year	342	84	257	250	116	100	40	7	5	6	5	0	3	-9	-2
Change %	1.1	0.3	8.8	14.4	16.1	11.6	29.4	0.6	2.6	13.2	4.7	-0.1	2.9	-10.9	-0.4
<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
Apr - Jun 2013	71.1	71.8	67.6	76.8	75.0	79.2	75.8	63.1	62.7	81.7	77.9	72.8	49.8	71.4	60.5
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
Jan - Mar 2015	73.3	74.0	69.9	79.3	75.1	84.1	76.7	64.7	66.8	81.0	84.2	70.6	53.0	73.0	61.8
<b>Apr - Jun 2015</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>64.7</b>
Change on year	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	-1.5	3.1	-4.9	0.3	0.7	-1.4	-3.5	-1.9	2.7	-0.8	0.7
<b>By nationality</b>	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	EQ56	LFO5	LFO6	LFO7	LFO8	LFO9	LFO4	EQ57
Apr - Jun 2013	71.1	71.5	67.8	77.3	75.9	79.4	74.0	58.9	55.1	78.9	78.9	72.4	46.3	72.4	53.9
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
Jan - Mar 2015	73.3	73.6	70.5	79.2	74.9	84.1	76.7	59.8	58.5	85.6	87.4	69.2	52.2	70.9	51.8
<b>Apr - Jun 2015</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>57.1</b>
Change on year	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.4	-1.3	2.9	-1.8	0.9	2.2	3.2	1.7	0.1	3.0	-4.2	0.3

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

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

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(1) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over							All aged 16-64						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>People</b>	MGSC	MG SX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
Apr-Jun 2013	2,527	7.8	1,181	430	916	36.2	477	2,501	8.0	1,165	428	908	36.3	468
Apr-Jun 2014	2,074	6.3	999	333	741	35.7	408	2,047	6.5	984	330	732	35.8	403
Jul-Sep 2014	1,959	6.0	950	321	688	35.1	376	1,937	6.1	944	319	674	34.8	370
Oct-Dec 2014	1,862	5.7	923	300	638	34.3	339	1,844	5.8	916	296	632	34.3	333
Jan-Mar 2015	1,827	5.5	955	284	588	32.2	341	1,805	5.7	948	280	577	32.0	333
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>317</b>
Change on quarter	25	0.1	17	21	-13	-1.1	-18	24	0.1	14	21	-10	-1.0	-16
Change %	1.4		1.8	7.5	-2.2		-5.2	1.3		1.5	7.3	-1.8		-4.7
Change on year	-221	-0.7	-28	-28	-166	-4.7	-84	-218	-0.7	-23	-30	-165	-4.8	-86
Change %	-10.7		-2.8	-8.4	-22.4		-20.7	-10.6		-2.3	-9.0	-22.6		-21.3
<b>Men</b>	MGSD	MG SY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBWB
Apr-Jun 2013	1,442	8.3	633	239	571	39.6	314	1,421	8.5	620	238	562	39.6	307
Apr-Jun 2014	1,144	6.5	495	181	468	40.9	267	1,125	6.7	487	179	459	40.8	263
Jul-Sep 2014	1,087	6.2	492	168	427	39.3	233	1,071	6.4	486	166	420	39.2	228
Oct-Dec 2014	1,039	6.0	474	164	402	38.6	220	1,025	6.1	471	161	393	38.3	216
Jan-Mar 2015	1,006	5.7	476	158	371	36.9	232	990	5.9	472	154	364	36.8	226
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>206</b>
Change on quarter	8	0.1	22	3	-16	-1.9	-21	11	0.1	22	5	-16	-2.0	-20
Change %	0.8		4.6	1.7	-4.3		-9.2	1.1		4.6	3.4	-4.4		-8.7
Change on year	-130	-0.8	3	-21	-112	-5.9	-57	-125	-0.7	7	-20	-111	-6.0	-57
Change %	-11.3		0.7	-11.4	-24.0		-21.2	-11.1		1.4	-11.2	-24.2		-21.5
<b>Women</b>	MGSE	MG SZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
Apr-Jun 2013	1,084	7.2	548	191	345	31.8	163	1,080	7.4	545	190	346	32.0	161
Apr-Jun 2014	930	6.1	505	152	273	29.4	141	922	6.2	498	151	273	29.6	140
Jul-Sep 2014	872	5.7	458	153	261	30.0	144	866	5.8	458	153	255	29.4	142
Oct-Dec 2014	822	5.4	449	137	237	28.8	119	819	5.5	444	135	239	29.2	118
Jan-Mar 2015	821	5.3	478	126	217	26.4	110	815	5.5	476	126	213	26.2	107
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>111</b>
Change on quarter	17	0.1	-5	19	3	-0.2	4	13	0.1	-8	15	5	0.3	4
Change %	2.1		-1.0	14.9	1.5		3.2	1.6		-1.7	12.2	2.6		3.7
Change on year	-92	-0.6	-31	-7	-53	-3.1	-28	-93	-0.7	-30	-10	-54	-3.2	-29
Change %	-9.9		-6.2	-4.8	-19.5		-19.7	-10.1		-6.0	-6.4	-19.8		-20.9
			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
Apr-Jun 2013	201	38.0	140	37	24	11.8	*	795	19.4	409	130	256	32.2	112
Apr-Jun 2014	166	34.3	120	21	25	15.3	*	610	14.9	325	104	181	29.6	85
Jul-Sep 2014	157	32.9	110	31	16	10.1	*	580	14.2	299	89	191	33.0	87
Oct-Dec 2014	157	31.2	108	31	18	11.5	*	583	14.3	318	82	183	31.4	85
Jan-Mar 2015	148	29.5	110	21	17	11.6	*	588	14.3	347	85	156	26.5	83
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>65</b>
Change on quarter	0	-0.1	5	-3	-2	-1.4	*	3	0.1	3	10	-10	-1.8	-17
Change %	0.0		4.5	-14.1	-11.8		*	0.5		0.8	12.1	-6.3		-20.8
Change on year	-18	-4.8	-5	-3	-10	-5.0	*	-19	-0.5	25	-9	-35	-4.9	-20
Change %	-11.0		-4.2	-14.5	-40.3		*	-3.2		7.6	-8.8	-19.3		-23.5
<b>Men</b>	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXX	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Apr-Jun 2013	107	42.2	73	24	10	9.6	*	472	21.9	231	73	169	35.8	75
Apr-Jun 2014	80	36.5	51	11	17	21.6	*	375	17.3	184	66	125	33.2	63
Jul-Sep 2014	75	36.3	54	11	11	14.0	*	356	16.6	166	60	130	36.5	59
Oct-Dec 2014	82	35.4	58	16	*	*	*	340	15.8	172	44	124	36.5	57
Jan-Mar 2015	88	37.4	66	12	10	11.6	*	341	15.6	182	48	111	32.5	61
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>47</b>
Change on quarter	-5	-1.9	-1	-2	*	*	*	3	0.3	8	5	-10	-3.1	-14
Change %	-5.9		-1.7	-13.8	*	*	*	0.9		4.5	9.8	-8.8		-22.9
Change on year	3	-1.1	13	-1	*	*	*	-31	-1.3	6	-13	-24	-3.9	-16
Change %	3.2		26.3	-11.6	*	*	*	-8.2		3.3	-20.0	-18.9		-24.9
<b>Women</b>	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Apr-Jun 2013	94	34.1	67	13	14	14.4	*	322	16.6	178	58	87	26.9	37
Apr-Jun 2014	86	32.4	68	10	*	*	*	235	12.1	141	38	56	23.9	22
Jul-Sep 2014	82	30.3	57	20	*	*	*	224	11.6	133	29	61	27.5	28
Oct-Dec 2014	75	27.6	51	14	10	12.8	*	244	12.6	147	38	59	24.1	27
Jan-Mar 2015	60	22.6	44	*	*	*	*	246	12.7	165	37	45	18.3	21
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>18</b>
Change on quarter	5	1.7	6	*	*	*	*	0	-0.1	-5	6	0	-0.1	-3
Change %	8.6		13.9	*	*	*	*	0.0		-3.3	15.3	-0.3		-14.6
Change on year	-21	-8.1	-18	*	*	*	*	11	0.4	19	4	-11	-5.7	-4
Change %	-24.2		-27.0	*	*	*	*	4.9		13.3	10.5	-20.0		-19.7

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
Apr-Jun 2013	1,106	5.9	472	195	439	39.7	242	426	4.6	161	67	198	46.4	118
Apr-Jun 2014	923	4.9	403	162	358	38.8	207	374	3.9	152	46	176	47.1	112
Jul-Sep 2014	873	4.7	387	158	327	37.5	183	350	3.7	153	43	153	43.9	102
Oct-Dec 2014	803	4.3	374	143	287	35.7	155	319	3.3	123	45	150	47.2	100
Jan-Mar 2015	783	4.2	372	132	279	35.6	164	308	3.2	126	46	136	44.2	95
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>82</b>
Change on quarter	14	0.1	-1	0	15	1.2	11	8	0.1	10	14	-16	-6.1	-13
Change %	1.8		-0.3	0.4	5.2		6.9	2.7		8.2	29.6	-11.5		-13.4
Change on year	-126	-0.6	-32	-29	-65	-2.0	-31	-58	-0.7	-16	14	-56	-9.0	-30
Change %	-13.7		-7.9	-18.1	-18.1		-15.2	-15.5		-10.4	29.7	-31.6		-26.9
<b>Men</b>	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Apr-Jun 2013	595	6.0	231	100	263	44.2	154	268	5.3	98	42	128	47.8	82
Apr-Jun 2014	467	4.7	184	74	209	44.8	125	222	4.3	76	30	117	52.5	76
Jul-Sep 2014	443	4.5	181	74	188	42.5	107	212	4.1	91	22	98	46.2	64
Oct-Dec 2014	421	4.3	174	77	169	40.2	97	197	3.8	70	26	100	50.7	66
Jan-Mar 2015	396	4.0	161	70	165	41.7	106	181	3.5	68	28	86	47.3	63
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>51</b>
Change on quarter	10	0.1	7	-4	8	0.8	5	0	0.0	8	4	-11	-6.4	-12
Change %	2.6		4.4	-6.4	4.6		5.1	0.1		11.3	14.4	-13.4		-18.9
Change on year	-61	-0.6	-16	-8	-37	-2.3	-14	-41	-0.9	-1	2	-43	-11.6	-25
Change %	-13.0		-8.5	-11.4	-17.5		-11.2	-18.4		-0.8	7.7	-36.5		-33.2
<b>Women</b>	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYW	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Apr-Jun 2013	511	5.9	241	95	176	34.4	88	158	3.8	63	25	69	44.1	36
Apr-Jun 2014	456	5.2	219	88	149	32.7	81	152	3.5	76	16	60	39.2	36
Jul-Sep 2014	429	4.9	206	84	139	32.4	76	138	3.2	62	20	56	40.4	38
Oct-Dec 2014	383	4.4	199	66	118	30.7	59	122	2.8	53	18	51	41.6	34
Jan-Mar 2015	387	4.5	211	62	114	29.4	58	127	2.9	58	18	51	39.9	32
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>31</b>
Change on quarter	4	0.0	-8	5	7	1.5	6	8	0.2	3	10	-4	-5.5	-1
Change %	1.0		-3.9	8.0	6.2		10.1	6.4		4.6	53.2	-8.2		-2.4
Change on year	-65	-0.7	-16	-21	-28	-1.8	-17	-17	-0.5	-15	11	-13	-4.8	-5
Change %	-14.3		-7.4	-23.8	-19.0		-21.3	-11.1		-19.9	69.7	-21.9		-13.4

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

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

# CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS

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

United Kingdom (thousands)

		Jobseeker's Allowance (seasonally adjusted) <sup>2</sup>	Universal Credit (not seasonally adjusted) <sup>3</sup>	Universal Credit (seasonally adjusted) <sup>4</sup>	Claimant Count <sup>5</sup>	Claimant Count <sup>6</sup>
					(seasonally adjusted)	rate % (seasonally adjusted)
					BCJD	BCJE
<b>People</b>	<b>2014</b>					
	July	1004.9	5.2	5.2	1010.1	2.9
	August #	966.9	7.8	7.9	974.8	2.8
	September	945.9	9.9	10.1	956.0	2.8
	October	921.7	12.1	12.9	934.6	2.7
	November #	893.0	14.8	15.6	908.6	2.6
	December	863.2	17.1	18.1	881.3	2.6
	<b>2015</b>					
	January	825.7	20.5	19.9	845.6	2.5
	February #	795.6	27.7	25.6	821.2	2.4
	March	776.4	31.6	29.6	806.0	2.3
	April	763.8	36.0	34.5	798.3	2.3
	May #	754.0	43.6	43.1	797.1	2.3
	June	(r) 748.1	48.6	49.2	797.3	2.3
	<b>July</b>	<b>(p) 730.0</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>792.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
	<i>Change on month</i>	-18.1			-4.9	0.0
	<i>Change %</i>	-2.4			-0.6	
	<i>Change on year</i>	-274.9			-217.7	-0.6
	<i>Change %</i>	-27.4			-21.5	
					DPAE	DPAH
<b>Men</b>	<b>2014</b>					
	July	644.9	3.7	3.7	648.6	3.6
	August #	621.4	5.5	5.6	627.0	3.4
	September	608.9	6.9	7.2	616.1	3.4
	October	592.5	8.4	9.3	601.8	3.3
	November #	572.7	10.4	11.1	583.8	3.2
	December	551.3	12.2	12.9	564.2	3.1
	<b>2015</b>					
	January	526.0	14.8	14.1	540.1	3.0
	February #	505.5	19.9	18.1	523.6	2.9
	March	494.1	22.5	20.8	514.9	2.8
	April	486.7	25.4	24.0	510.7	2.8
	May #	481.0	30.4	29.8	510.8	2.8
	June	(r) 479.1	33.8	34.1	513.2	2.8
	<b>July</b>	<b>(p) 469.5</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>512.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>
	<i>Change on month</i>	-9.6			-0.7	0.0
	<i>Change %</i>	-2.0			-0.1	
	<i>Change on year</i>	-175.4			-136.1	-0.7
	<i>Change %</i>	-27.2			-21.0	
					DPAF	DPAI
<b>Women</b>	<b>2014</b>					
	July	360.0	1.5	1.5	361.5	2.2
	August #	345.5	2.4	2.3	347.8	2.2
	September	337.0	3.0	2.9	339.9	2.1
	October	329.2	3.6	3.6	332.8	2.1
	November #	320.3	4.3	4.5	324.8	2.0
	December	311.9	4.9	5.2	317.1	2.0
	<b>2015</b>					
	January	299.7	5.8	5.8	305.5	1.9
	February #	290.1	7.8	7.5	297.6	1.8
	March	282.3	9.1	8.8	291.1	1.8
	April	277.1	10.7	10.5	287.6	1.8
	May #	273.0	13.2	13.3	286.3	1.8
	June	(r) 269.0	14.8	15.1	284.1	1.8
	<b>July</b>	<b>(p) 260.5</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>279.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
	<i>Change on month</i>	-8.5			-4.2	0.0
	<i>Change %</i>	-3.2			-1.5	
	<i>Change on year</i>	-99.5			-81.6	-0.5
	<i>Change %</i>	-27.6			-22.6	

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

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

5. JSA seasonally adjusted + Universal Credit seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

# CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS

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

Great Britain and abroad (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

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

	Total	GB Claimant Count <sup>3</sup>	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits <sup>4</sup>	Lone Parent <sup>5</sup>	Other Income related <sup>6</sup>
	J9CL	N3Y9	J9CM	J9CN	J9CO
<b>Number of claimants</b>					
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	4,409.9 (r)	1,327.2 (r)	2,440.8	497.5	144.4
Nov 13	4,249.9 (r)	1,166.3 (r)	2,456.4	485.0	142.2
Feb 14	4,265.9 (r)	1,187.8 (r)	2,459.3	480.1	138.7
May 14	4,118.3 (r)	1,039.4 (r)	2,470.2	474.7	134.0
Aug 14	4,021.0 (r)	915.7 (r)	2,508.1	470.8	126.4
Nov 14	3,911.6 (r)	812.8 (r)	2,520.3	455.5	123.0
<b>Feb 15</b>	<b>3,936.2</b>	<b>838.3</b>	<b>2,533.2</b>	<b>448.1</b>	<b>116.6</b>
<i>Change on year</i>	-329.7	-349.5	73.9	-32.0	-22.1
<i>Change %</i>	-7.7	-29.4	3.0	-6.7	-15.9

	Total	GB Claimant Count <sup>3</sup>	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits <sup>4</sup>	Lone Parent <sup>5</sup>	Other Income related <sup>6</sup>
	J9CP	J9CQ	J9CR	J9CS	J9CT
<b>Proportions (%)<sup>7</sup></b>					
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
Nov 14	9.8	2.0	6.3	1.1	0.3
<b>Feb 15</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<i>Change on year</i>	-0.8	-0.9	0.2	-0.1	-0.1

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)

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

1. This table includes all claimants of out of work benefits excluding carers (as carers are not generally subject to labour market activation policies). While most people claiming these benefits will be out of work a small number will be in employment. This table shows the most up to date National Statistics currently available for claimants of incapacity benefits, lone parent and "other income related" benefits. More up to date early estimates of incapacity and lone parent benefits, which are not currently designated as National Statistics, have been published by the Department for Work and Pensions at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dwp-statistical-summaries-2015>

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

3. Claimant Count for Great Britain. This experimental Claimant Count series includes Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and some Universal Credit (UC) claimants. The UC estimates include all UC claimants from May 2013 to October 2013 and all out of work UC Claimants from November 2013. More up to date Claimant Count estimates for the United Kingdom are available at Table 10.

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 12 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over	16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Economically active levels</b>								
<b>People</b>	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Apr-Jun 2013	32,462	31,411	528	4,096	7,325	11,287	8,175	1,052
Apr-Jun 2014	32,754	31,626	485	4,107	7,428	11,255	8,352	1,128
Jul-Sep 2014	32,752	31,611	477	4,079	7,409	11,241	8,405	1,141
Oct-Dec 2014	32,758	31,613	502	4,077	7,396	11,208	8,430	1,145
Jan-Mar 2015	32,924	31,706	500	4,123	7,408	11,200	8,475	1,218
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>32,887</b>	<b>31,723</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>4,117</b>	<b>7,429</b>	<b>11,144</b>	<b>8,532</b>	<b>1,164</b>
Change on quarter	-38	17	1	-5	21	-57	57	-54
Change %	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.3	-0.5	0.7	-4.5
Change on year	133	97	17	10	0	-111	181	36
Change %	0.4	0.3	3.5	0.2	0.0	-1.0	2.2	3.2
<b>Men</b>	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Apr-Jun 2013	17,374	16,719	254	2,160	3,971	5,947	4,386	655
Apr-Jun 2014	17,469	16,805	218	2,166	4,028	5,925	4,467	664
Jul-Sep 2014	17,475	16,802	208	2,149	4,017	5,921	4,507	673
Oct-Dec 2014	17,466	16,770	232	2,151	3,992	5,899	4,496	696
Jan-Mar 2015	17,576	16,835	234	2,180	4,013	5,902	4,505	741
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>17,514</b>	<b>16,809</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>4,012</b>	<b>5,863</b>	<b>4,547</b>	<b>705</b>
Change on quarter	-63	-26	-2	-26	-1	-40	42	-37
Change %	-0.4	-0.2	-0.8	-1.2	0.0	-0.7	0.9	-4.9
Change on year	44	4	14	-12	-16	-62	80	41
Change %	0.3	0.0	6.5	-0.5	-0.4	-1.1	1.8	6.1
<b>Women</b>	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Apr-Jun 2013	15,088	14,692	274	1,935	3,354	5,340	3,788	396
Apr-Jun 2014	15,285	14,821	266	1,941	3,400	5,330	3,884	464
Jul-Sep 2014	15,277	14,809	269	1,930	3,392	5,319	3,898	467
Oct-Dec 2014	15,292	14,843	270	1,926	3,404	5,309	3,934	449
Jan-Mar 2015	15,348	14,871	266	1,942	3,395	5,298	3,970	477
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>15,373</b>	<b>14,914</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>3,416</b>	<b>5,281</b>	<b>3,985</b>	<b>459</b>
Change on quarter	25	43	3	21	22	-17	15	-18
Change %	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.6	-0.3	0.4	-3.7
Change on year	88	93	3	22	17	-49	101	-5
Change %	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.5	-0.9	2.6	-1.0
<b>Economic activity rates (%)<sup>1</sup></b>								
<b>People</b>	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Apr-Jun 2013	63.3	77.5	34.9	70.2	85.2	86.5	70.8	9.8
Apr-Jun 2014	63.5	77.9	32.3	70.6	85.6	87.0	71.4	10.3
Jul-Sep 2014	63.4	77.8	31.9	70.2	85.3	87.0	71.6	10.3
Oct-Dec 2014	63.3	77.7	33.7	70.3	85.0	86.9	71.6	10.3
Jan-Mar 2015	63.5	77.9	33.8	71.2	85.0	87.0	71.7	10.9
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>
Change on quarter	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.3	0.2	-0.5
Change on year	-0.2	0.1	1.7	0.5	-0.6	-0.3	0.4	0.1
<b>Men</b>	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Apr-Jun 2013	69.6	83.2	32.7	73.3	93.2	92.4	77.2	13.5
Apr-Jun 2014	69.4	83.4	28.4	73.5	93.5	92.8	77.7	13.3
Jul-Sep 2014	69.3	83.3	27.2	73.0	93.0	92.9	78.1	13.4
Oct-Dec 2014	69.1	83.1	30.5	73.1	92.1	92.7	77.6	13.7
Jan-Mar 2015	69.5	83.3	30.9	74.2	92.4	92.9	77.5	14.5
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>13.7</b>
Change on quarter	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.8	-0.3	-0.5	0.4	-0.8
Change on year	-0.3	-0.2	2.4	-0.1	-1.3	-0.4	0.2	0.5
<b>Women</b>	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Apr-Jun 2013	57.4	71.9	37.2	67.1	77.4	80.7	64.6	6.8
Apr-Jun 2014	57.8	72.4	36.3	67.7	77.9	81.3	65.4	7.8
Jul-Sep 2014	57.7	72.4	36.8	67.4	77.7	81.3	65.4	7.8
Oct-Dec 2014	57.7	72.5	37.1	67.4	77.9	81.3	65.7	7.4
Jan-Mar 2015	57.8	72.6	36.8	68.1	77.6	81.2	66.0	7.9
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Change on quarter	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.3
Change on year	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.2	0.1	-0.2	0.6	-0.2

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 13 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)								Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)	
	All aged 16-64								Does not want a job	Wants a job <sup>1</sup>
	Student	Looking after family / home	Temporary sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged	Retired	Other			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Apr-Jun 2013	9,129	2,373	2,266	172	2,070	58	1,378	812	6,830	2,300
Apr-Jun 2014	8,992	2,341	2,299	189	1,997	40	1,323	804	6,696	2,296
Jul-Sep 2014	9,030	2,364	2,274	179	2,022	45	1,307	838	6,759	2,271
Oct-Dec 2014	9,052	2,340	2,309	183	2,026	46	1,281	868	6,771	2,282
Jan-Mar 2015	8,983	2,310	2,280	205	2,008	42	1,280	858	6,685	2,298
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>8,990</b>	<b>2,295</b>	<b>2,257</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>6,670</b>	<b>2,320</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	7	-15	-23	7	75	-4	-28	-5	-14	21
<i>Change %</i>	0.1	-0.6	-1.0	3.2	3.7	-9.0	-2.2	-0.6	-0.2	0.9
<i>Change on year</i>	-2	-46	-42	23	86	-2	-70	49	-25	23
<i>Change %</i>	0.0	-2.0	-1.8	12.0	4.3	-4.2	-5.3	6.1	-0.4	1.0
<b>Men</b>	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Apr-Jun 2013	3,387	1,218	200	83	1,043	33	483	328	2,453	934
Apr-Jun 2014	3,353	1,210	242	85	987	24	470	336	2,398	954
Jul-Sep 2014	3,371	1,221	234	76	995	22	458	366	2,443	928
Oct-Dec 2014	3,418	1,229	233	84	1,012	24	468	367	2,487	931
Jan-Mar 2015	3,368	1,203	234	89	988	25	476	354	2,449	920
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>3,410</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>2,428</b>	<b>982</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	41	19	12	3	27	-1	-12	-7	-21	62
<i>Change %</i>	1.2	1.6	5.2	3.1	2.7	-3.0	-2.6	-2.0	-0.8	6.7
<i>Change on year</i>	57	13	4	7	28	0	-6	11	29	28
<i>Change %</i>	1.7	1.1	1.7	8.2	2.8	1.1	-1.3	3.2	1.2	2.9
<b>Women</b>	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Apr-Jun 2013	5,742	1,155	2,066	89	1,027	25	895	484	4,376	1,366
Apr-Jun 2014	5,639	1,131	2,057	104	1,010	16	853	468	4,297	1,342
Jul-Sep 2014	5,659	1,144	2,040	103	1,027	23	849	473	4,316	1,343
Oct-Dec 2014	5,635	1,111	2,075	100	1,013	22	813	501	4,284	1,351
Jan-Mar 2015	5,615	1,107	2,046	116	1,020	17	804	504	4,236	1,379
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>5,580</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>4,243</b>	<b>1,338</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-34	-34	-35	4	48	-3	-16	2	7	-41
<i>Change %</i>	-0.6	-3.1	-1.7	3.3	4.7	-17.5	-1.9	0.5	0.2	-3.0
<i>Change on year</i>	-59	-59	-47	16	58	-2	-64	38	-55	-4
<i>Change %</i>	-1.0	-5.2	-2.3	15.2	5.8	-12.0	-7.5	8.2	-1.3	-0.3
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
<b>People</b>	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Apr-Jun 2013	100	26.0	24.8	1.9	22.7	0.6	15.1	8.9	74.8	25.2
Apr-Jun 2014	100	26.0	25.6	2.1	22.2	0.4	14.7	8.9	74.5	25.5
Jul-Sep 2014	100	26.2	25.2	2.0	22.4	0.5	14.5	9.3	74.9	25.1
Oct-Dec 2014	100	25.8	25.5	2.0	22.4	0.5	14.1	9.6	74.8	25.2
Jan-Mar 2015	100	25.7	25.4	2.3	22.4	0.5	14.3	9.6	74.4	25.6
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>25.8</b>
<b>Men</b>	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Apr-Jun 2013	100	36.0	5.9	2.4	30.8	1.0	14.2	9.7	72.4	27.6
Apr-Jun 2014	100	36.1	7.2	2.5	29.4	0.7	14.0	10.0	71.5	28.5
Jul-Sep 2014	100	36.2	6.9	2.3	29.5	0.6	13.6	10.8	72.5	27.5
Oct-Dec 2014	100	36.0	6.8	2.4	29.6	0.7	13.7	10.8	72.8	27.2
Jan-Mar 2015	100	35.7	6.9	2.6	29.3	0.7	14.1	10.5	72.7	27.3
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>28.8</b>
<b>Women</b>	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Apr-Jun 2013	100	20.1	36.0	1.6	17.9	0.4	15.6	8.4	76.2	23.8
Apr-Jun 2014	100	20.1	36.5	1.8	17.9	0.3	15.1	8.3	76.2	23.8
Jul-Sep 2014	100	20.2	36.1	1.8	18.2	0.4	15.0	8.4	76.3	23.7
Oct-Dec 2014	100	19.7	36.8	1.8	18.0	0.4	14.4	8.9	76.0	24.0
Jan-Mar 2015	100	19.7	36.4	2.1	18.2	0.3	14.3	9.0	75.4	24.6
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>24.0</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

April to June 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	1,475	354	148	973	1,307	275	114	918	167	79	34	55
18-24	5,784	3,526	591	1,667	1,885	611	149	1,125	3,899	2,916	442	542
16-24	7,258	3,880	738	2,640	3,192	886	263	2,043	4,066	2,994	475	596
<b>Men</b>												
16-17	755	150	82	522	668	111	60	498	86	39	22	24
18-24	2,934	1,810	344	780	928	252	77	599	2,006	1,558	267	181
16-24	3,689	1,960	427	1,302	1,597	363	137	1,096	2,092	1,597	290	205
<b>Women</b>												
16-17	720	204	65	451	639	164	54	421	81	39	11	30
18-24	2,850	1,717	246	887	957	359	72	526	1,893	1,358	174	361
16-24	3,570	1,920	312	1,338	1,595	523	126	947	1,974	1,397	186	391
<b>Changes on quarter</b>												
<b>People</b>												
16-17	-7	1	0	-8	15	13	1	1	-22	-12	-1	-9
18-24	-8	-9	3	-2	31	-10	3	38	-39	2	0	-40
16-24	-15	-8	3	-10	47	2	5	39	-62	-10	-2	-50
<b>Men</b>												
16-17	-4	3	-5	-2	15	14	-3	4	-19	-11	-3	-5
18-24	-4	-29	3	22	20	-13	0	33	-24	-17	3	-10
16-24	-7	-26	-2	21	36	2	-2	36	-43	-28	0	-16
<b>Women</b>												
16-17	-3	-2	5	-6	0	-2	4	-2	-3	0	1	-4
18-24	-4	21	0	-25	11	3	3	5	-15	18	-3	-30
16-24	-8	18	5	-31	11	1	7	3	-18	18	-2	-34
<b>Rates(%)<sup>3</sup></b>												
<b>People</b>												
16-17		24.0	29.5	66.0		21.0	29.3	70.2		47.0	30.1	32.7
18-24		61.0	14.3	28.8		32.4	19.6	59.7		74.8	13.2	13.9
16-24		53.5	16.0	36.4		27.8	22.9	64.0		73.6	13.7	14.7
<b>Men</b>												
16-17		19.9	35.4	69.2		16.6	35.1	74.4		45.6	36.3	28.3
18-24		61.7	16.0	26.6		27.2	23.4	64.5		77.7	14.6	9.0
16-24		53.1	17.9	35.3		22.7	27.4	68.7		76.3	15.4	9.8
<b>Women</b>												
16-17		28.3	24.3	62.6		25.7	24.7	65.8		48.5	22.5	37.4
18-24		60.2	12.6	31.1		37.5	16.7	55.0		71.7	11.4	19.1
16-24		53.8	14.0	37.5		32.8	19.4	59.3		70.8	11.7	19.8
<b>Changes on quarter</b>												
<b>People</b>												
16-17		0.2	-0.1	-0.2		0.7	-0.7	-0.7		-0.6	2.0	-1.1
18-24		-0.1	0.1	0.0		-1.1	0.6	1.0		0.8	0.0	-0.9
16-24		0.0	0.1	-0.1		-0.3	0.3	0.3		0.9	0.0	-1.0
<b>Men</b>												
16-17		0.5	-1.9	0.1		1.8	-4.3	-1.2		-2.4	3.2	0.1
18-24		-0.9	0.3	0.8		-2.0	0.9	2.2		0.1	0.3	-0.4
16-24		-0.6	0.1	0.6		-0.4	-0.4	0.8		0.2	0.2	-0.5
<b>Women</b>												
16-17		-0.2	1.7	-0.6		-0.3	1.6	-0.3		1.4	2.1	-3.4
18-24		0.8	-0.1	-0.8		-0.2	0.5	-0.1		1.5	-0.3	-1.4
16-24		0.6	0.1	-0.8		-0.2	0.9	-0.2		1.5	-0.2	-1.5

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 (82%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>			Public sector (18%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	KAC4	KAC5	KAC6	KAC7	KAC8	KAC9
Jun 13	475	1.0	2.3	471	1.2	2.7	490	0.2	1.0
Apr 14 (r)	479	-1.8	0.6	475	-1.9	0.5	491	0.4	1.1
May 14 (r)	479	0.4	0.0	475	0.6	-0.1	490	-0.1	0.7
Jun 14 (r)	479	0.8	-0.2	480	1.9	0.2	482	-1.8	-0.5
Jul 14	478	0.7	0.6	476	0.8	1.1 (r)	494	1.1	-0.3
Aug 14	479	0.9	0.8 (r)	477	1.1	1.3 (r)	493	0.6	0.0 (r)
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	1.9	497	0.9	0.8
Mar 15	494	4.4	2.3	492	5.6	2.8	491	-0.9	0.2
Apr 15 (r)	492	2.6	2.7	489	3.0	3.3	495	0.8	0.3
May 15 (r)	492	2.7	3.2	490	3.2	3.9	495	1.1	0.3
<b>Jun 15 (p)</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>487</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>
	K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
Jun 13	460	1.0	2.3	613	0.0	3.0	481	0.8	1.3
Apr 14 (r)	464	-1.7	0.4	611	-8.0	-2.0	485	1.3	1.4
May 14 (r)	463	0.3	-0.2	611	-2.0	-3.1	484	1.0	1.2
Jun 14 (r)	464	0.8	-0.2	607	-1.0	-3.8	485	0.8	1.0
Jul 14	462	0.3	0.5 (r)	607	-0.4	-1.2 (r)	487	1.6	1.2 (r)
Aug 14	464	0.8	0.7 (r)	616	1.1	-0.1 (r)	485	1.1	1.2 (r)
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	470	1.3	1.9	604	-0.9	1.3	491	1.5	1.4
Mar 15	478	4.7	2.6	638	5.1	1.7	491	1.4	1.3
Apr 15 (r)	476	2.7	2.9	641	4.9	3.0	490	1.1	1.3
May 15 (r)	476	2.9	3.4	631	3.2	4.4	490	1.2	1.2
<b>Jun 15 (p)</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</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
Jun 13	566	2.5	2.6	547	-0.8	0.9	313	1.6	3.1
Apr 14 (r)	562	0.7	2.0	546	-4.0	-0.1	320	0.7	1.9
May 14 (r)	564	2.1	1.7	543	-1.5	-1.3	319	1.5	1.9
Jun 14 (r)	567	2.0	1.6	552	1.0	-1.5	318	1.5	1.2
Jul 14	564	1.9	2.0	568	4.0	1.2 (r)	316	-0.9	0.7 (r)
Aug 14	563	1.4	1.8	558	1.2	2.1 (r)	317	-1.2	-0.2 (r)
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
Mar 15	571	2.1	0.8	564	5.9	1.7	340	7.2	4.7
Apr 15 (r)	572	1.7	1.3	564	3.1	3.4	331	3.6	5.2
May 15 (r)	569	1.0	1.6	576	6.0	5.0	333	4.4	5.1
<b>Jun 15 (p)</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# EARNINGS

## 16 Average Weekly Earnings - bonus pay

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) <sup>1</sup>			Private sector (82%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>			Public sector (18%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>		
	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
Jun 13	28	2.8	28.0	34	1.9	23.9	5	-4.9	-5.6
Apr 14 (r)	30	-33.9	-11.2	36	-30.5	-10.5	5	13.9	24.4
May 14 (r)	30	-6.6	-15.7	36	-6.4	-14.7	3	-47.2	-6.3
Jun 14 (r)	29	1.6	-16.2	39	16.3	-10.3	2	-53.5	-31.3
Jul 14	27	-2.5	-2.7 (r)	33	-5.3	1.1 (r)	6	42.3	-23.2 (r)
Aug 14	27	-5.5	-2.1 (r)	33	-6.6	1.3 (r)	2	-55.4	-25.6 (r)
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	26	-9.1	2.1	33	-8.4	1.3	3	-38.6	-26.6
Mar 15	30	14.3	0.8	36	15.0	1.4	2	-62.0	-52.5
Apr 15 (r)	30	0.3	1.4	36	0.4	1.9	2	-56.7	-53.1
May 15 (r)	30	1.4	4.9	36	0.7	5.0	3	-7.0	-48.6
<b>Jun 15 (p)</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-11.9</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>-12.7</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-19.5</b>	<b>-34.4</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
Jun 13	29	3.8	31.9	76	12.8	45.5	2	22.2	22.8
Apr 14 (r)	35	-28.9	-9.6	72	-46.5	-19.6	5	154.8	49.8
May 14 (r)	30	-10.1	-14.6	74	-14.2	-25.0	1	-37.5	31.8
Jun 14 (r)	28	-2.2	-16.4	70	-8.9	-27.4	1	-40.2	24.7
Jul 14	27	-7.1	-6.6 (r)	68	-4.5	-9.5 (r)	3	56.3	-12.0 (r)
Aug 14	28	-5.9	-5.1 (r)	75	1.0	-4.2 (r)	1	-53.8	-14.7 (r)
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	26	-10.6	2.1	64	-14.0	-0.7	3	186.8	69.6
Mar 15	32	14.3	0.4	77	9.1	-5.5	1	2.9	37.8
Apr 15 (r)	36	2.2	1.8	80	11.7	2.1	1	-76.9	-27.8
May 15 (r)	30	2.8	6.0	72	-3.5	5.6	1	4.2	-49.7
<b>Jun 15 (p)</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-14.4</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>-22.8</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-28.5</b>	<b>-55.6</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
Jun 13	25	11.0	6.7	21	-7.7	21.5	20	-1.8	21.9
Apr 14 (r)	23	-16.7	-3.1	21	-35.6	-4.3	23	-8.5	-6.7
May 14 (r)	24	6.8	-1.9	17	-18.3	-14.8	21	-8.8	-2.9
Jun 14 (r)	25	1.6	-3.6	23	10.1	-18.2	22	9.3	-3.4
Jul 14	25	13.2	6.9 (r)	33	72.3	19.8 (r)	20	-14.5	-5.4 (r)
Aug 14	22	-12.8	0.1 (r)	27	28.0	35.9 (r)	20	-27.0	-12.6 (r)
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	19	-12.0	0.5	17	-12.5	6.4	21	23.7	11.0
Mar 15	25	10.1	-3.8	20	17.6	0.9	25	28.6	19.1
Apr 15 (r)	24	5.9	1.6	23	8.8	4.3	22	-1.4	15.7
May 15 (r)	22	-8.0	2.5	40	128.9	49.0	23	9.9	11.6
<b>Jun 15 (p)</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-22.1</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>1.1</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 (82%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>			Public sector (18%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	KAJ2	KAJ3	KAJ4	KAJ5	KAJ6	KAJ7
Jun 13	447	0.9	1.1	437	1.1	1.2	485	0.5	1.1
Apr 14	449	0.5 (r)	0.9	440	0.7	1.1	487	0.5	0.9
May 14	449 (r)	0.7	0.7	441	1.0	0.9	487	0.3	0.7
Jun 14	450	0.8	0.7	441 (r)	1.1	0.9	488	0.7	0.5
Jul 14	451	0.8	0.8	442	1.0	1.0 (r)	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	2.8	2.2	493	1.2	0.9
Mar 15	461	2.9	2.3	453	3.6	2.8	493	0.7	0.9
Apr 15	461	2.8	2.7	454	3.3	3.2	493	1.2	1.0
May 15 (r)	462	2.8	2.8	455	3.3	3.4	494	1.4	1.1
<b>Jun 15 (p)</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</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>
	K5DL	K5DM	K5DN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
Jun 13	431	0.8	1.0	537	-1.0	-0.5	477	0.6	1.2
Apr 14 (r)	433	0.5	0.8	535	-1.0	-0.8	483	1.2	1.4
May 14	434	0.6	0.7	536	-0.6 (r)	-0.6	483	1.2	1.2
Jun 14	434	0.8 (r)	0.6	537	0.0	-0.6	484	1.4	1.3
Jul 14	435	0.6	0.7	538	-0.1	-0.2	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	3.6	2.6	489	1.4	1.3
Mar 15	445	3.0	2.6	555	3.2	3.2	489	1.5	1.3
Apr 15	446	3.0	2.9	557	4.2	3.7	489	1.4	1.4
May 15 (r)	447	3.0	3.0	559	4.3	3.9	489	1.2	1.4
<b>Jun 15 (p)</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>1.3</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>
	K5DU	K5DV	K5DW	K5DX	K5DY	K5DZ	K5E2	K5E3	K5E4
Jun 13	531	2.2	2.2	529	-0.5	0.3	294	1.7	1.7
Apr 14	539	1.8	2.1	525	-2.3	-0.5	297	1.8	2.4
May 14 (r)	540	1.9	1.8	526	-1.1	-1.3	298	2.1	2.0
Jun 14 (r)	541	1.8	1.8	532	0.5	-1.0	297	1.0	1.6
Jul 14	540	1.5	1.7 (r)	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	542	1.0	0.7	554	5.0	1.6	309	4.3	3.2
Apr 15	547	1.4	0.9	540	2.9	3.2	309	4.1	4.0
May 15 (r)	547	1.2	1.2	541	2.9	3.6	310	4.0	4.1
<b>Jun 15 (p)</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.0</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 April to June 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	1,267	74.3	1,165	68.2	103	8.1	426	25.7
North West	3,520	75.7	3,307	71.0	213	6.0	1,096	24.3
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,694	76.9	2,520	71.8	174	6.5	782	23.1
East Midlands	2,361	78.7	2,249	74.9	112	4.7	616	21.3
West Midlands	2,758	75.4	2,591	70.7	167	6.0	871	24.6
East of England	3,123	80.7	2,978	76.8	146	4.7	714	19.3
London	4,602	77.4	4,295	72.1	307	6.7	1,309	22.6
South East	4,596	80.3	4,389	76.6	207	4.5	1,078	19.7
South West	2,815	82.0	2,691	78.3	124	4.4	592	18.0
<b>England</b>	<b>27,736</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>26,186</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7,483</b>	<b>21.9</b>
Wales	1,514	76.1	1,424	71.5	90	5.9	457	23.9
Scotland	2,766	78.6	2,611	74.1	155	5.6	731	21.4
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>32,016</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>30,220</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>8,671</b>	<b>21.9</b>
Northern Ireland	871	72.6	814	67.8	56	6.5	319	27.4
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>32,887</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>31,035</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>8,990</b>	<b>22.1</b>

### Change on quarter (change since January to March 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	-11	-0.8	-18	-1.1	7	0.6	14	0.8
North West	-27	-0.5	-38	-0.8	11	0.4	25	0.5
Yorkshire and The Humber	13	-0.2	16	-0.1	-3	-0.1	7	0.2
East Midlands	21	1.0	24	1.1	-3	-0.2	-27	-1.0
West Midlands	-39	-0.9	-27	-0.5	-12	-0.3	32	0.9
East of England	16	0.4	7	0.1	9	0.3	-13	-0.4
London	17	0.4	-4	0.1	22	0.4	-24	-0.4
South East	-57	-0.4	-68	-0.6	11	0.3	21	0.4
South West	37	0.9	32	0.7	5	0.1	-28	-0.9
<b>England</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-76</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Wales	32	1.5	42	2.0	-9	-0.8	-29	-1.5
Scotland	-24	-0.7	-11	-0.4	-13	-0.4	24	0.7
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-46</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Northern Ireland	-16	-0.4	-17	-0.6	1	0.3	5	0.4
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-63</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.0</b>

### Change on year (change since April to June 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	-27	-2.8	-10	-1.7	-17	-1.2	48	2.8
North West	46	0.5	76	1.1	-29	-0.9	-17	-0.5
Yorkshire and The Humber	4	-0.9	36	0.0	-31	-1.2	34	0.9
East Midlands	20	0.6	35	1.1	-15	-0.7	-15	-0.6
West Midlands	-23	-0.6	25	0.8	-48	-1.7	22	0.6
East of England	28	0.1	39	0.4	-11	-0.4	-3	-0.1
London	-13	-0.2	14	0.2	-27	-0.6	16	0.2
South East	-16	0.1	-20	0.0	4	0.1	-2	-0.1
South West	72	1.6	89	2.2	-18	-0.8	-52	-1.6
<b>England</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-193</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Wales	41	1.9	49	2.4	-8	-0.7	-36	-1.9
Scotland	9	0.2	28	0.7	-19	-0.7	-6	-0.2
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-220</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Northern Ireland	-8	-0.6	-6	-0.5	-2	-0.1	8	0.6
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-221</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-2</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> (July 2015)				
	Total	Level	Total		Men		Women
		Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>
North East	1,180	46.8	3.8	31.5	5.0	15.3	2.6
North West	3,660	109.7	2.9	72.3	3.6	37.4	2.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,591	81.9	3.1	53.5	3.8	28.4	2.3
East Midlands	2,250	48.3	2.1	31.1	2.5	17.2	1.6
West Midlands	2,820	78.7	2.7	50.5	3.2	28.2	2.1
East of England	3,011	49.1	1.6	30.8	1.9	18.3	1.3
London	5,620	113.1	2.0	66.7	2.2	46.4	1.7
South East	4,677	59.8	1.3	37.5	1.5	22.3	1.0
South West	2,871	38.8	1.3	25.4	1.7	13.4	1.0
<b>England</b>	<b>28,678</b>	<b>626.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>399.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>226.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Wales	1,432	45.4	3.1	29.3	3.8	16.1	2.3
Scotland	2,704	77.3	2.8	53.5	3.6	23.8	1.8
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>32,814</b>	<b>748.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>482.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>266.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Northern Ireland	843	43.5	4.9	30.4	6.4	13.1	3.1
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>33,673</b>	<b>792.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>512.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>279.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>

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

	Employer Surveys <sup>1</sup>		Jobcentre Plus administrative system <sup>1</sup>				
	Workforce jobs <sup>2</sup> (Change on Dec 2014)		Claimant Count <sup>3</sup> (Change on June 2015)				
	Total	Level	Total		Men		Women
		Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>
North East	34	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0
North West	12	1.5	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
Yorkshire and The Humber	-5	-1.1	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.4	0.0
East Midlands	-3	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.4	0.0
West Midlands	40	-1.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.7	-0.1
East of England	36	-0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.5	0.0
London	22	-1.8	0.0	-0.9	0.0	-0.9	0.0
South East	-32	-0.7	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.2	0.0
South West	25	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0
<b>England</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Wales	17	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Scotland	-1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	-0.3	0.0
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Northern Ireland	16	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-4.2</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 31 July 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>5</sup>	Change on year %
<b>European Union (EU)</b>					<b>European Union (EU)</b>					
Austria	YXSN	Jan-Mar 15	70.2	0.1	Austria	ZXDS	Jun 15	6.0	-0.1	0.3
Belgium	YXSO	Jan-Mar 15	61.9	0.4	Belgium	ZXDI	Jun 15	8.6	0.0	0.2
Bulgaria	A495	Jan-Mar 15	61.0	2.0	Bulgaria	A492	Jun 15	9.6	-0.1	-1.8
Croatia	GUMI	Jan-Mar 15	53.8	1.1	Croatia	GUMJ	Jun 15	15.3	-0.4	-1.6
Cyprus	A4AC	Jan-Mar 15	61.6	0.7	Cyprus	A4AN	Jun 15	16.2	0.2	0.0
Czech Republic	A4AD	Jan-Mar 15	69.4	1.3	Czech Republic	A4AO	Jun 15	4.9	-0.1	-1.2
Denmark	YXSP	Jan-Mar 15	73.0	1.7	Denmark	ZXDJ	Jun 15	6.0	-0.1	-0.5
Estonia	A4AE	Jan-Mar 15	69.9	2.3	Estonia	A4AP	May 15	6.5	-0.1	-0.6
Finland	YXSQ	Jan-Mar 15	67.2	-0.1	Finland	ZXDU	Jun 15	9.5	0.1	0.9
France	YXSR	Jan-Mar 15	63.3	-0.1	France	ZXDN	Jun 15	10.2	0.0	0.0
Germany	YXSS	Jan-Mar 15	73.7	0.5	Germany	ZXDK	Jun 15	4.7	0.0	-0.3
Greece	YXST	Jan-Mar 15	49.2	0.7	Greece	ZXDL	Apr 15	25.6	-0.2	-1.4
Hungary	A4AF	Jan-Mar 15	62.4	1.8	Hungary	A4AQ	May 15	7.0	-0.1	-1.2
Ireland	YXSU	Jan-Mar 15	62.2	1.4	Ireland	ZXDO	Jun 15	9.7	0.0	-1.7
Italy	YXSV	Jan-Mar 15	55.5	0.4	Italy	ZXDP	Jun 15	12.7	0.2	0.3
Latvia	A4AG	Jan-Mar 15	66.9	1.1	Latvia	A4AR	Q1 2015	9.9	-0.4	-1.7
Lithuania	A4AH	Jan-Mar 15	66.0	1.8	Lithuania	A4AS	Jun 15	8.5	0.3	-2.4
Luxembourg	YXSW	Jan-Mar 15	66.2	0.0	Luxembourg	ZXDQ	Jun 15	5.7	0.0	-0.3
Malta	A4AI	Jan-Mar 15	62.3	0.6	Malta	A4AT	Jun 15	5.5	-0.1	-0.3
Netherlands	YXSX	Jan-Mar 15	73.6	1.2	Netherlands	ZXDR	Jun 15	6.9	0.0	-0.5
Poland	A4AJ	Jan-Mar 15	61.9	1.6	Poland	A4AU	Jun 15	7.7	-0.1	-1.3
Portugal	YXSY	Jan-Mar 15	62.8	1.3	Portugal	ZXDT	Jun 15	12.4	0.0	-1.9
Romania	A494	Jan-Mar 15	59.1	-0.4	Romania	A48Z	Jun 15	7.0	-0.1	0.2
Slovak Republic	A4AK	Jan-Mar 15	61.9	1.7	Slovak Republic	A4AV	Jun 15	11.8	-0.1	-1.4
Slovenia	A4AL	Jan-Mar 15	63.5	1.0	Slovenia	A4AW	Jun 15	9.2	0.0	-0.4
Spain	YXSZ	Jan-Mar 15	56.4	1.7	Spain	ZXDM	Jun 15	22.5	-0.1	-2.0
Sweden	YXTA	Jan-Mar 15	74.0	0.6	Sweden <sup>6</sup>	ZXDV	Jun 15	7.4	-0.4	-0.7
United Kingdom	ANZ6	Jan-Mar 15	72.4	1.1	United Kingdom	ZXDW	Apr 15	5.6	0.1	-0.8
<b>Total EU<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>A496</b>	<b>Jan-Mar 15</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>Total EU<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>A493</b>	<b>Jun 15</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Eurozone <sup>4</sup>	YXTC	Jan-Mar 15	63.7	0.6	Eurozone <sup>4</sup>	ZXDH	Jun 15	11.1	0.0	-0.5
<b>Employment rates published by the OECD (seasonally adjusted)</b>					<b>Unemployment rates as published by national statistical offices (seasonally adjusted)</b>					
Canada	A48O	Apr-Jun 15	72.6	0.4	Canada	ZXDZ	Jul 15	6.8	0.0	-0.2
Japan	A48P	Apr-Jun 15	73.2	0.6	Japan	ZXDY	Jun 15	3.4	0.1	-0.3
United States	A48Q	Apr-Jun 15	68.7	0.7	United States	ZXDX	Jul 15	5.3	0.0	-0.9

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

Note: The UK rates shown in this table are as published by Eurostat (the EUs statistical office). See Table 1 for the latest employment and unemployment rates for the UK as published by ONS.

- All employment rates shown in this table are for those aged from 15 to 64 except for the rate for the United States published by OECD which are for those aged from 16 to 64.
- The employment rates for the EU are published by Eurostat and are not seasonally adjusted. Eurostat do not publish seasonally adjusted employment rates although seasonally adjusted employment rates for some EU countries are published by OECD and are shown at data table A10 at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn%3A77-371765#tab-Summary-tables>
- Unemployment rates published by EUROSTAT for most EU countries (but not for the UK), are calculated by extrapolating from the most recent LFS data using monthly registered unemployment data. A standard population basis (15-74) is used by EUROSTAT except for Spain, Italy and the UK (16-74). The unemployment rate for the US is based on those aged 16 and over, but the rates for Canada and Japan are for those aged 15 and over. All unemployment rates shown in this table are seasonally adjusted.
- The "Total EU" series consist of all 28 EU countries. The Eurozone figures consist of the following EU countries: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Spain.
- Change on previous month except for Latvia (change on previous quarter).
- The EU unemployment rates are as published on the Eurostat database. For Sweden the rates on the database differ from those shown in the Eurostat News Release published on 31 July 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.

## 20 Labour disputes

United Kingdom, not seasonally adjusted

	Working days lost (thousands) <sup>1,2</sup>		Working days lost in the Public Sector (thousands) <sup>1,2</sup>		Working days lost in the Private Sector (thousands) <sup>1,2</sup>		Number of stoppages <sup>3,4</sup>		Number of stoppages in the Public Sector <sup>4</sup>		Number of stoppages in the Private Sector <sup>4</sup>		Workers involved (thousands) <sup>1,3</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7						
	BBFW	F8XZ	F8Y2	BLUU	F8Y3	F8Y4	BLUT						
2013 Jun	79	76	2	21	10	11	96						
2014 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						
2015 Jan	22	5	17	18	11	7	21						
Feb	24	10	14	11	5	6	23						
Mar	23	19	3	17	12	5	17						
Apr	7	4	3	19	10	9	2						
May	12	10	2	16	8	8	2						
Jun (p)	7	5	2	19	8	11	2						
Cumulative totals 12 months to:													
Jun 14	441	324	118	128	56	72	424						
Jun 15 (p)	670	604	67	156	71	85	621						

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

Source: ONS Labour Disputes Inquiry  
Labour disputes enquiries 01633 456724

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

# VACANCIES

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

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies	Number of employees				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8
<b>Levels</b>						
May-Jul 2013	538	74	71	74	95	224
May-Jul 2014 (r)	666	111	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	735	119	109	96	130	282
Jan-Mar 2015	744	120	112	97	131	283
Feb-Apr 2015	734 (r)	114	110	96	130	284
Mar-May 2015 (r)	733	112	110	95	133	285
Apr-Jun 2015 (r)	731	107	110	98	132	285
<b>May-Jul 2015 (p)</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>285</b>
Change on quarter *	1	-9	1	6	3	1
Change % *	0.2	-7.6	0.9	5.7	1.9	0.4
Change on year	69	-6	16	11	19	29
Change %	10.4	-5.3	17.0	11.8	16.8	11.4

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

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

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies <sup>1</sup>	Unemployment <sup>2</sup>	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
<b>Levels</b>			
Apr-Jun 2013	532	2,527	4.8
Apr-Jun 2014	658	2,074	3.1
Jul-Sep 2014	685	1,959	2.9
Oct-Dec 2014	712	1,862	2.6
Jan-Mar 2015	744	1,827	2.5
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>731 (r)</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Change on quarter	-12	25	0.1
Change %	-1.7	1.4	
Change on year	73	-221	-0.6
Change %	11.1	-10.7	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

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



# 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
Apr-Jun 2013	124	4.9	71	5.5	53	4.2
Apr-Jun 2014	112	4.3	60	4.6	52	4.1
Jul-Sep 2014	91	3.5	45	3.5	45	3.6
Oct-Dec 2014	107	4.1	60	4.6	46	3.6
Jan-Mar 2015	110	4.2	67	5.0	43	3.3
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Change on quarter	2	0.1	-1	-0.1	3	0.2
Change %	2.3		-0.9		7.2	
Change on year	1	-0.1	6	0.3	-6	-0.5
Change %	0.5		10.3		-11.0	

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
Apr-Jun 2013	124	20	11	20	15	*	17	22	90
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
Jan-Mar 2015	110	18	*	17	26	*	11	14	82
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>81</b>
Change on year	1	7	*	-5	-10	*	9	-7	-9
Change %	0.5	61.7	*	-31.6	-35.8	*	57.1	-28.8	-10.0

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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