

UK Labour Market, November 2015



Coverage: **UK**

Date: **11 November 2015**

Geographical Area: **UK**

Theme: **Labour Market**

Main points for July to September 2015

- There were 31.21 million people in work, 177,000 more than for April to June 2015 and 419,000 more than for a year earlier.
- There were 22.80 million people working full-time, 273,000 more than for a year earlier. There were 8.42 million people working part-time, 146,000 more than for a year earlier.
- The employment rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were in work) was 73.7%, the highest since comparable records began in 1971.
- There were 1.75 million unemployed people (people not in work but seeking and available to work), 103,000 fewer than for April to June 2015 and 210,000 fewer than for a year earlier.
- There were 957,000 unemployed men, 130,000 fewer than for a year earlier. There were 793,000 unemployed women, 80,000 fewer than for a year earlier.
- The unemployment rate fell to 5.3%, lower than for April to June 2015 (5.6%) and for a year earlier (6.0%). It has not been lower since March to May 2008. The unemployment rate is the proportion of the labour force (those in work plus those unemployed) who were unemployed.
- There were 8.97 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive (not working and not seeking or available to work), 22,000 fewer than for April to June 2015 and 62,000 fewer than for a year earlier.
- The inactivity rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive) was 22.0%, little changed compared with April to June 2015 but slightly lower than for a year earlier (22.2%). The inactivity rate has not been lower since the 3 months to January 1991.
- Comparing July to September 2015 with a year earlier, pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 3.0% including bonuses and by 2.5% excluding bonuses.

(i) Summary of latest labour market statistics

Table A shows the latest estimates, for July to September 2015, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity. It shows how these estimates compare with the previous quarter (April to June 2015) and the previous year (July to September 2014). Comparing July to September 2015 with April to June 2015 provides the most robust short-term comparison. **Making comparisons with earlier data** at Section (ii) has more information.

Table A: Summary of UK labour market statistics for July to September 2015, seasonally adjusted

	Number (thousands)	Change on Apr to Jun 2015	Change on Jul to Sep 2014	Headline Rate (%)	Change on Apr to Jun 2015	Change on Jul to Sep 2014
Employed	31,211	177	419			
Aged 16 to 64	30,043	148	369	73.7	0.3	0.7
Aged 65 and over	1,168	28	49			
Unemployed	1,749	-103	-210	5.3	-0.3	-0.7
Aged 16 to 64	1,729	-100	-209			
Aged 65 and over	21	-2	-1			
Inactive	19,061	8	122			
Aged 16 to 64	8,968	-22	-62	22.0	-0.1	-0.2
Aged 65 and over	10,093	30	184			

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

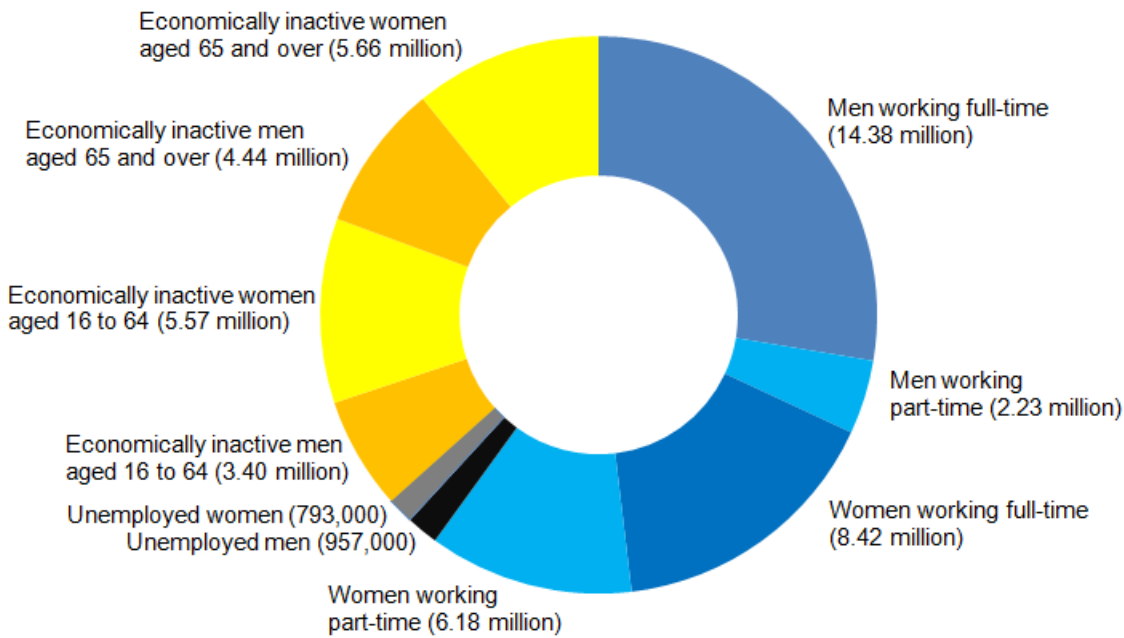
- Calculation of headline employment rate:** Number of employed people aged from 16 to 64 divided by the population aged from 16 to 64. Population is the sum of employed plus unemployed plus inactive.
- Calculation of headline unemployment rate:** Number of unemployed people aged 16 and over divided by the sum of employed people aged 16 and over plus unemployed people aged 16 and over.
- Calculation of headline economic inactivity rate:** Number of economically inactive people aged from 16 to 64 divided by the population aged from 16 to 64. Population is the sum of employed plus unemployed plus inactive.
- Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.

Download table

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

Figure A shows a more detailed breakdown of the labour market for July to September 2015.

Figure A: UK labour market for July to September 2015, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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(ii) Understanding and working with labour market statistics

Where to find explanatory information

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

A more detailed [Guide to labour market statistics](#) is also available.

A [Glossary](#) which explains the terms used within labour market statistics is also available.

About labour market statuses

Everybody aged 16 or over is either [employed](#), [unemployed](#) or [economically inactive](#). The employment estimates include all people in work including those working part-time. People not working are classed as unemployed if they have been looking for work within the last 4 weeks and are able to start work within the next 2 weeks. A common misconception is that the unemployment statistics are a count of people on benefits; this is not the case as they include unemployed people not claiming benefits.

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

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

Making comparisons with earlier data derived from the Labour Force Survey

Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity, hours worked and redundancies are derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), a survey of households. The most robust estimates of short-term movements in these estimates are obtained by comparing the estimates for July to September 2015 with the estimates for April to June 2015, which were first published on 12 August 2015. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for June to August 2015. This is because the July and August data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of June and September 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

Introduction

[Employment](#) measures the number of people in work and differs from the number of jobs because some people have more than one job. Further information is available at **Notes for Employment** at the end of this section.

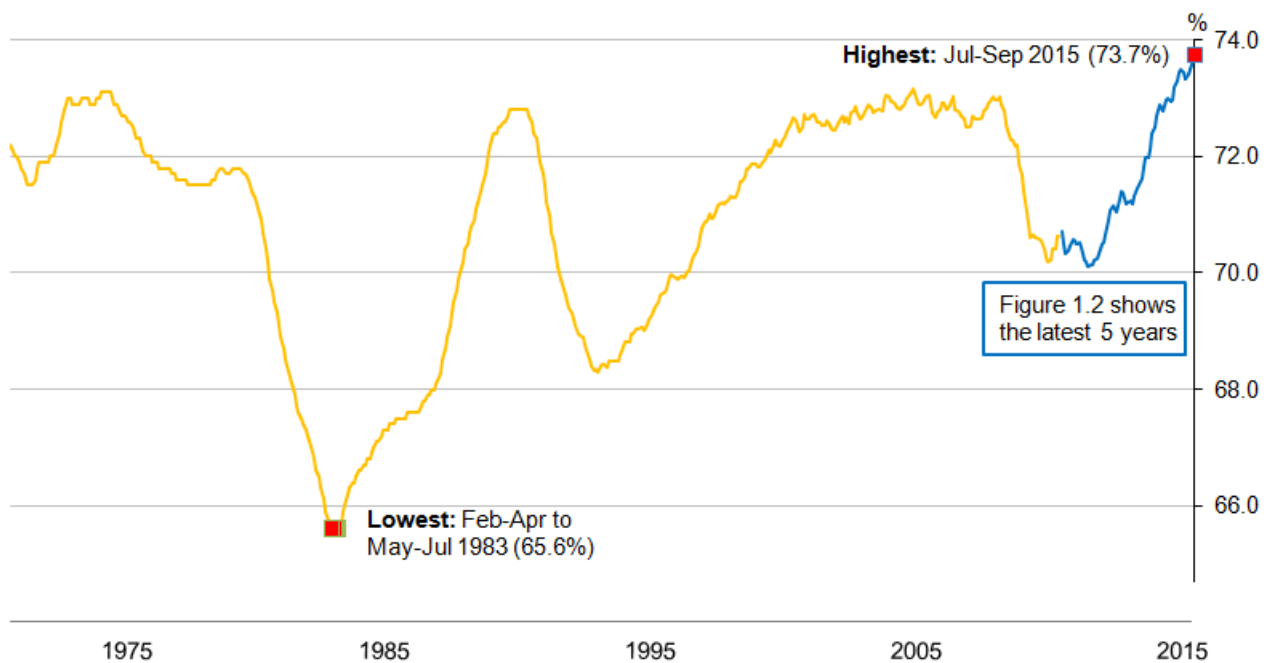
A [comparison between estimates of employment and jobs](#) is available on our website.

Commentary

The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 in work is known as the employment rate. Figure 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 for the latest time period, July to September 2015, it reached a record high of 73.7%.

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

January to March 1971 to July to September 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

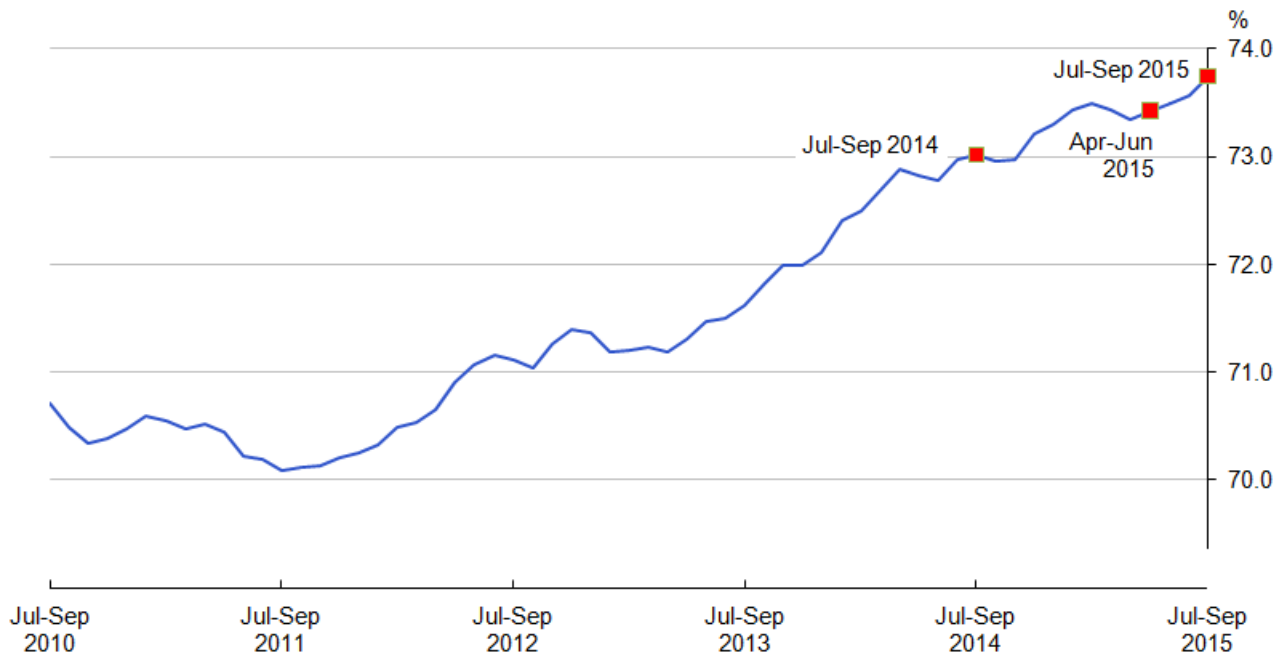
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Figure 1.2 looks in more detail at the employment rate for the last 5 years.

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

July to September 2010 to July to September 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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

(32.5 Kb)

For July to September 2015, 73.7% of people aged from 16 to 64 were in work. This was:

- higher than for April to June 2015 (73.4%)
- higher than for a year earlier (73.0%)
- higher than the pre-downturn peak recorded for early 2008 (73.0%)
- the highest since comparable records began in 1971

Looking at employment rates by sex, for July to September 2015:

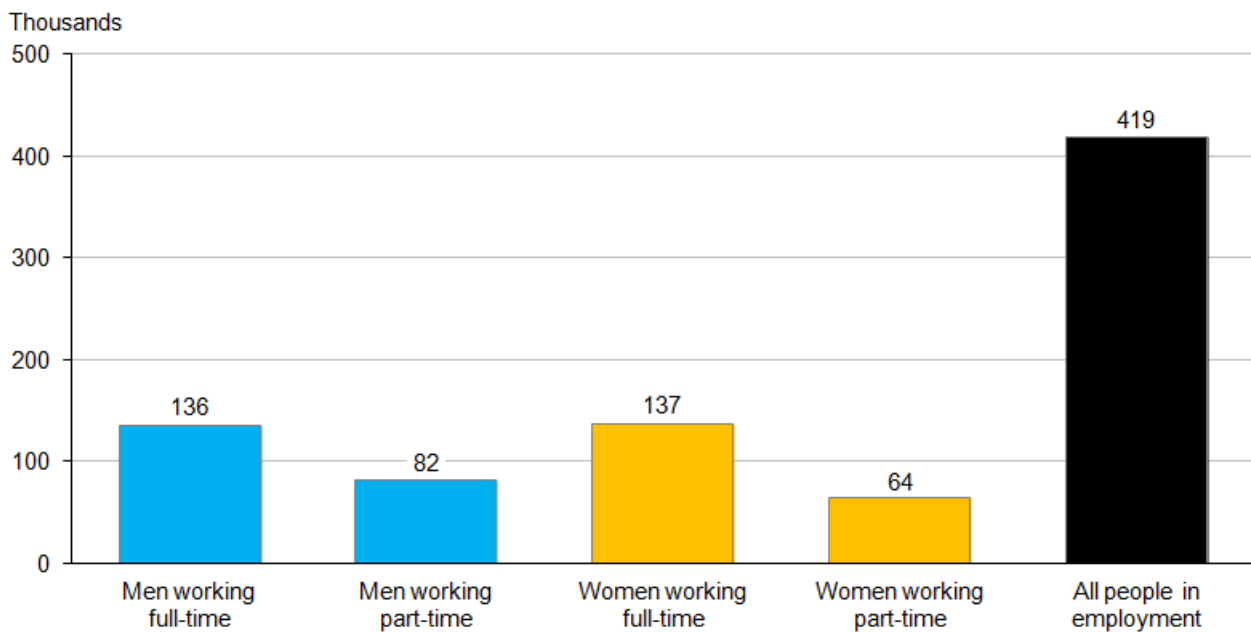
- 78.5% of men and 69.0% of women aged from 16 to 64 were in work
- employment rates for both men and women were higher than for April to June 2015 and for a year earlier
- the employment rate for men (78.5%) was lower than before the economic downturn of 2008 to 2009, when it peaked at 79.1% in late 2007 to early 2008
- the employment rate for women (69.0%) was the highest since comparable records began in 1971, partly due to ongoing changes to the state pension age for women resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65

For July to September 2015, there were 31.21 million people in work, 177,000 more than for April to June 2015 and 419,000 more than for a year earlier.

Comparing the estimates for full-time and part-time employment by sex for July to September 2015 with those for a year earlier:

- men working full-time increased by 136,000 to 14.38 million
- men working part-time increased by 82,000 to 2.23 million
- women working full-time increased by 137,000 to 8.42 million
- women working part-time increased by 64,000 to 6.18 million

Figure 1.3: Changes in people in employment in the UK between July to September 2014 and July to September 2015, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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Comparing the estimates for type of employment for July to September 2015 with those for a year earlier:

- employees increased by 435,000 to 26.46 million
- self-employed people increased by 30,000 to 4.55 million
- unpaid family workers fell by 28,000 to 95,000 (see Note 2 for an explanation of the coverage of this series)
- people on government supported training and employment programmes fell by 19,000 to 104,000 (see Note 3 for an explanation of the coverage of this series)

Where to find data about employment

Employment estimates are available at Tables 1 and 3 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data tables A02 SA \(500.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EMP01 SA \(461.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 data v2.2](#) (at columns H and N in worksheet 22).

Notes for Employment

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

2. Public and private sector employment (first published on 16 September 2015)

Introduction

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

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

Comparisons of public and private sector employment over time are impacted by changes to the composition of these sectors. For example, if a publicly owned body is privatised, public sector employment will fall and private sector employment will increase by an equivalent amount. This is known as a reclassification effect. At Table 4 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data table EMP02 \(48 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) we therefore publish estimates of public and private sector employment excluding the effects of major, but not all, reclassifications alongside estimates of total public and private sector employment.

Commentary

There were 5.36 million people employed in the public sector for June 2015. This was:

- down 16,000 from March 2015
- down 59,000 from a year earlier
- the lowest figure since comparable records began in 1999

There were 25.74 million people employed in the private sector for June 2015. This was 58,000 more than for March 2015 and 472,000 more than for a year earlier.

For June 2015, 17.2% of people in employment worked in the public sector (the lowest proportion since comparable records began in 1999) and the remaining 82.8% worked in the private 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

June 2010 to June 2015



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 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 \(48 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 \(48 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EMP03 \(39.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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

3. Employment by nationality and country of birth, not seasonally adjusted

Introduction

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 July to September 2015 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for April to June 2015.

Commentary

Looking at the estimates by nationality, between July to September 2014 and July to September 2015:

- UK nationals working in the UK increased by 122,000 to 28.09 million
- non-UK nationals working in the UK increased by 326,000 to 3.22 million

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

- the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK increased from 986,000 to 3.22 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 (EU)

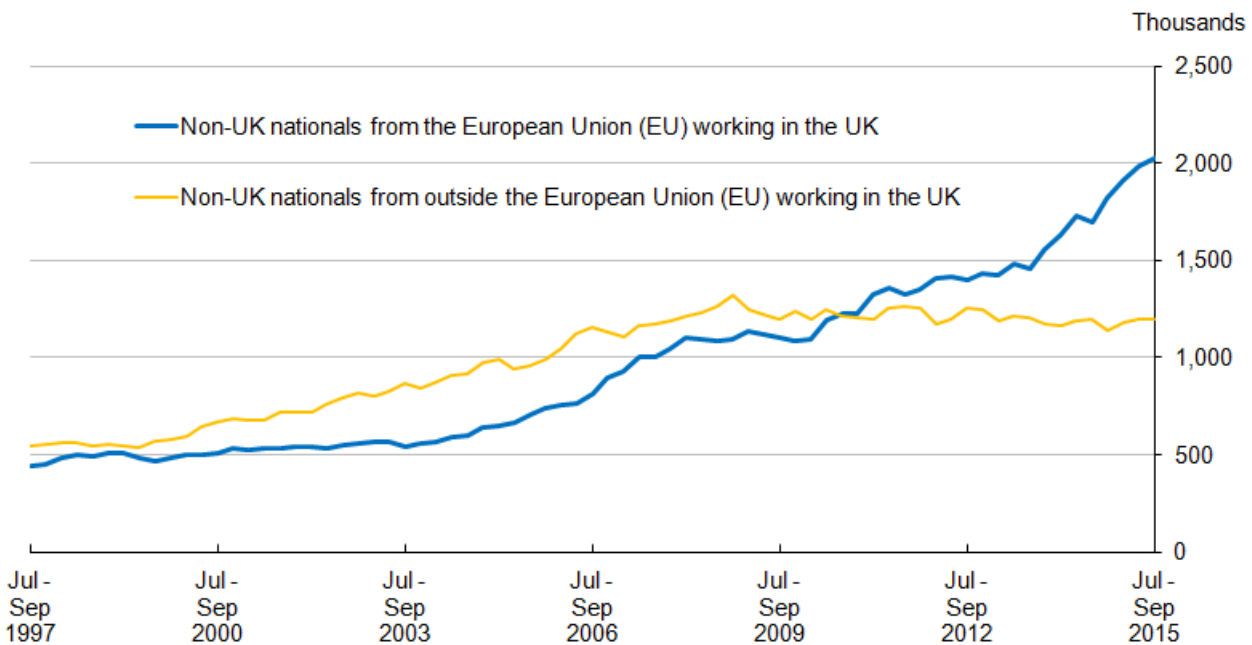
Looking in more detail at non-UK nationals working in the UK, between July to September 2014 and July to September 2015:

- non-UK nationals from the EU working in the UK increased by 324,000 to 2.02 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 July to September 1997 to July to September 2015.

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

July to September 1997 to July to September 2015



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 July to September 2015, there were 5.08 million people born abroad working in the UK, but the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK was much lower at 3.22 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 July to September 2014 and July to September 2015:

- UK born people working in the UK increased by 87,000 to 26.22 million
- non-UK born people working in the UK increased by 327,000 to 5.08 million

Where to find data about employment by nationality and country of birth

Estimates of employment by nationality and country of birth are available at Table 8 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data table EMP06 \(130.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

4. Actual hours worked

Introduction

[Actual hours worked](#) measures the number of hours worked in the economy. Changes in actual hours worked reflect changes in the number of people in employment and the average hours worked by those people.

Commentary

Total hours worked per week were 995.2 million for July to September 2015. This was:

- 1.2 million (0.1%) fewer than for April to June 2015
- 7.3 million (0.7%) more than for a year earlier
- 68.2 million (7.4%) more than for 5 years previously

Comparing July to September 2015 with April to June 2015, the number of people in work increased by 177,000 (as explained at Section 1) but total hours worked fell by 1.2 million, as people worked fewer hours on average.

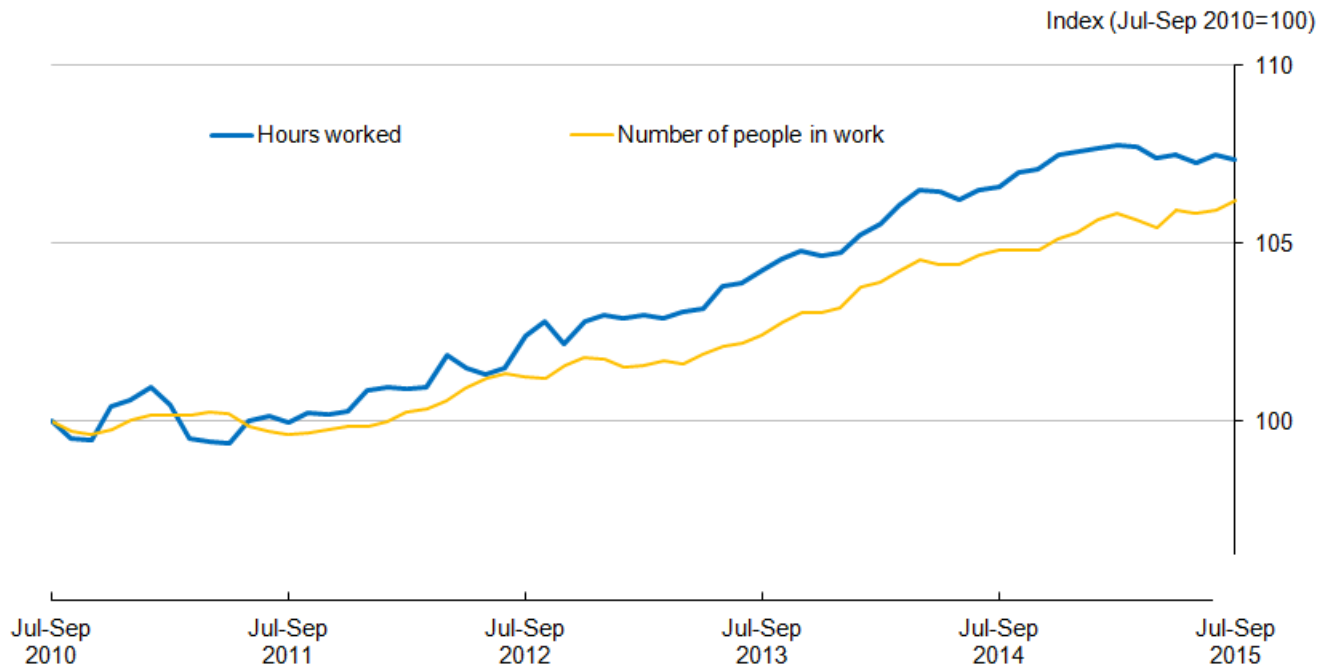
For July to September 2015:

- people worked, on average, 31.9 hours per week, 0.2 hours fewer than for April to June 2015 and for a year earlier
- people working full-time worked, on average, 37.2 hours per week in their main job, 0.2 hours fewer than for April to June 2015 and 0.3 hours fewer than for a year earlier
- people working part-time worked, on average, 16.2 hours per week in their main job, little changed compared with April to June 2015 and with a year earlier

Figure 4.1 shows total hours worked and the number of people in work, as indices, for the last 5 years.

Figure 4.1: Total hours worked and number of people in work in the UK, seasonally adjusted

July to September 2010 to July to September 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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

(116 Kb)

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 \(223.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [HOUR02 SA \(580 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 data v2.2](#) (at column Q in worksheet 22).

5. Workforce jobs (first published on 16 September 2015)**Introduction**

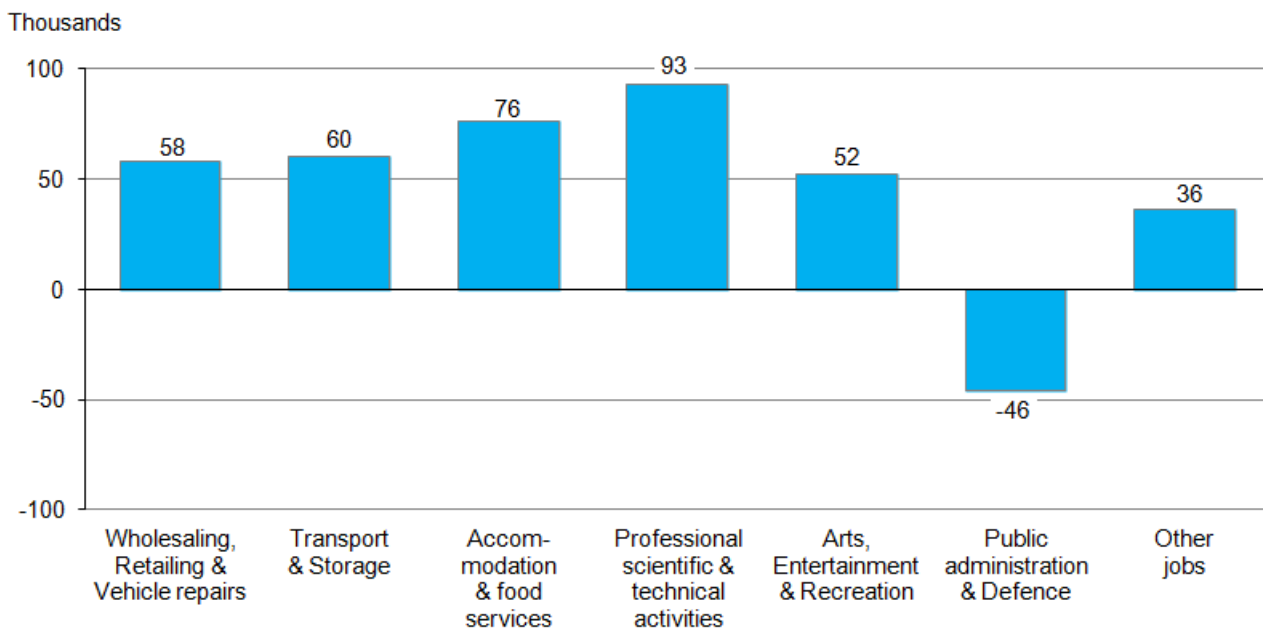
[Workforce jobs](#) measures the number of filled jobs in the economy. The estimates are mainly sourced from employer surveys. Workforce jobs is a different concept from employment, which is sourced from the Labour Force Survey, as employment is an estimate of people and some people have more than one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

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

Commentary

For June 2015 there were 33.69 million workforce jobs, 102,000 more than for March 2015 and 330,000 more than for a year earlier. Figure 5.1 shows changes in the number of jobs by industrial sector between June 2014 and June 2015.

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



Source: Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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

(25.5 Kb)

Looking at a longer term comparison, between June 1978 (when comparable records began) and June 2015:

- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the manufacturing and mining and quarrying sectors fell from 26.4% to 8.0%
- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the services sector increased from 63.2% to 83.5%

While comparable estimates for workforce jobs by industry begin in 1978, some historical information back to 1841, not comparable with the latest estimates, are available from [2011 Census Analysis, 170 years of industry](#).

Where to find data about workforce jobs

Jobs estimates are available at Tables 5 and 6 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data tables JOBS01 \(55.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [JOBS02 \(327.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

6. Average weekly earnings

Introduction

[Average Weekly Earnings](#) measures money paid to employees in Great Britain in return for work done, before tax and other deductions from pay. The estimates do not include earnings of self-employed people. Estimates are available for both total pay (which includes bonuses) and for regular pay (which excludes bonus payments). Estimates are available in both nominal terms (not adjusted for consumer price inflation) and real terms (adjusted for consumer price inflation). The estimates are not just a measure of pay settlements as they also reflect compositional changes within the workforce. Further information is available at **Notes for Earnings** at the end of this section.

Commentary

For September 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 £492 per week before tax and other deductions from pay

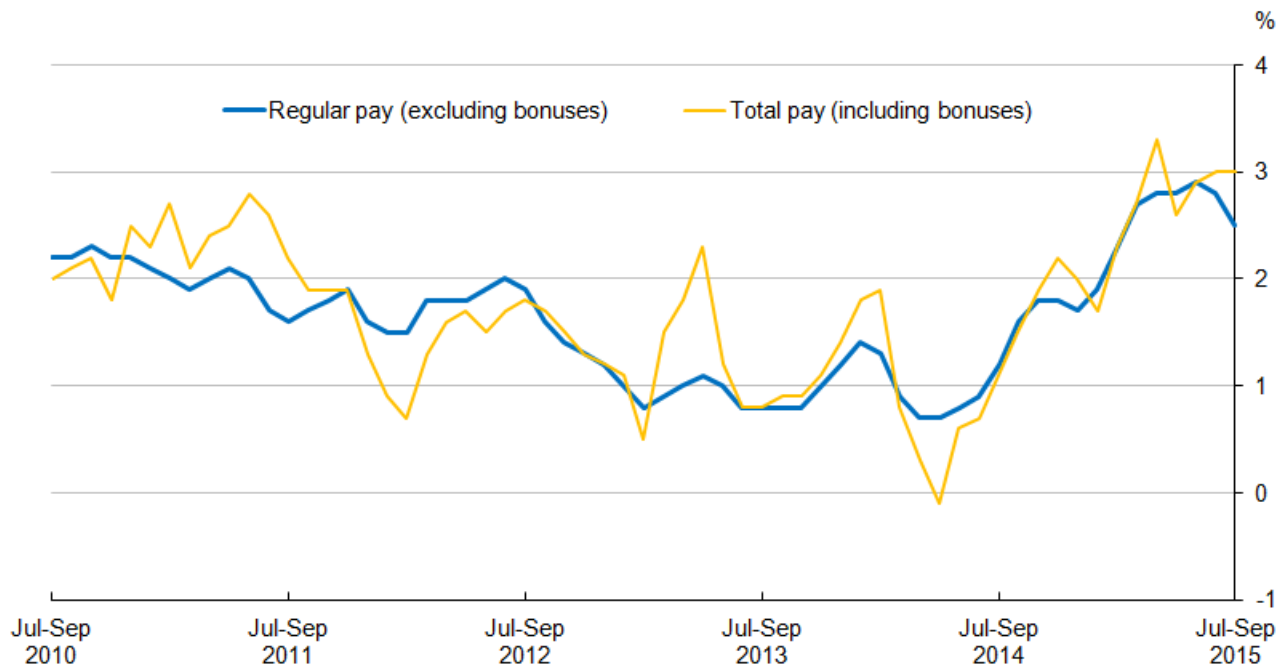
Between July to September 2014 and July to September 2015 in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for consumer price inflation) regular pay increased by 2.5%, lower than the growth rate between June to August 2014 and June to August 2015 (2.8%). Lower annual growth rates were recorded for September 2015, compared with August 2015, across the private sector, particularly for Finance and Business Services and for Wholesaling, Retailing, Hotels and Restaurants.

Between July to September 2014 and July to September 2015 in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for consumer price inflation) total pay increased by 3.0%, the same as the growth rate between June to August 2014 and June to August 2015.

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

July to September 2010 to July to September 2015



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 £492 a week in September 2015; an increase of 58.0%. Over the same period the Consumer Prices Index increased by 39.2%.

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

- total pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.9%
- regular pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.5%

A more detailed analysis of earnings growth in real terms is available at [Supplementary Analysis of Average Weekly Earnings](#).

Where to find data about average weekly earnings

Estimates of average weekly earnings in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for consumer price inflation) are available at Tables 15, 16 and 17 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data tables EARN01 \(616 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), [EARN02 \(548 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EARN03 \(620 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Estimates of average weekly earnings in real terms (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation) are available at Table 18 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data table X04 \(124 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 \(548 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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

Where to find more information about earnings

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

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

The [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings \(ASHE\)](#), published on 19 November 2014, provides more detailed data for 2014. Estimates from the ASHE survey for 2015 will be published on 18 November 2015.

Notes for Average Weekly Earnings

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

Introduction

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

Commentary

In September 2015, there were 8,000 working days lost from 16 stoppages. For the 12 months ending September 2015, there were 303,000 working days lost from 142 stoppages.

Since monthly records began in December 1931:

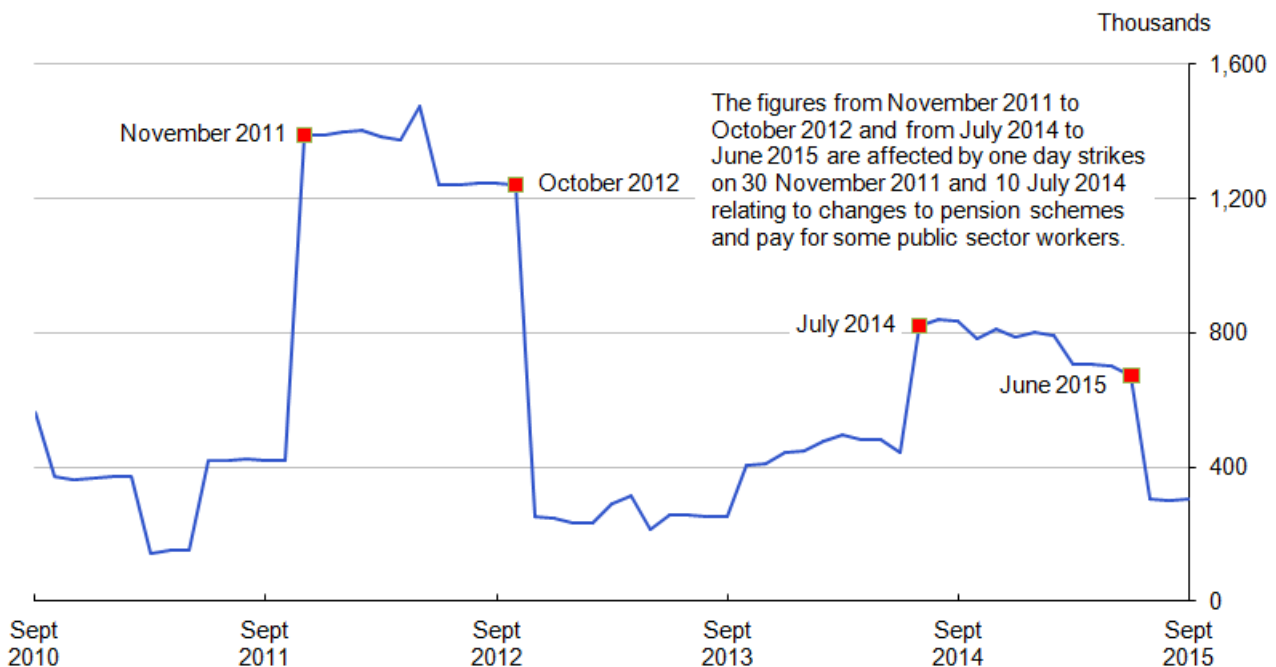
- the highest cumulative 12 month estimate for working days lost was 32.2 million for the 12 months to April 1980
- the lowest cumulative 12 month estimate for working days lost was 143,000 for the 12 months to March 2011

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 \(116 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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

September 2010 to September 2015



Source: Labour Disputes Statistics - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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

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 \(116 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Where to find more information about labour disputes

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

8. Unemployment

Introduction

[Unemployment](#) measures people without a job who have been actively seeking work within the last 4 weeks and are available to start work within the next 2 weeks.

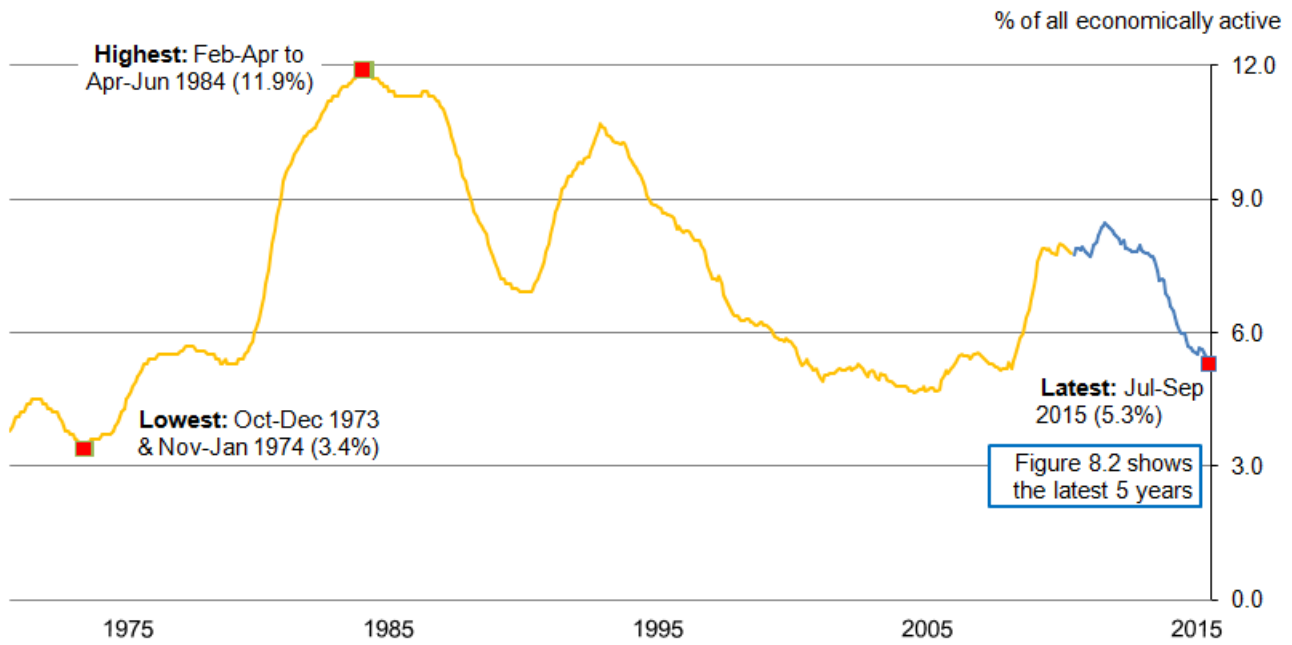
The unemployment rate is not the proportion of the total population who are unemployed. It is the proportion of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed. This follows [guidelines specified by the International Labour Organisation](#) and it ensures that UK unemployment rates are broadly comparable with those published by other countries.

Commentary

The proportion of economically active people aged 16 and over who are out of work and seeking work is known as the unemployment rate. As shown at Figure 8.1, the lowest unemployment rate recorded since comparable records began in 1971 was 3.4% in late 1973 to early 1974 and the highest rate, 11.9%, was recorded in 1984 during the downturn of the early 1980s. The unemployment rate for the latest time period, July to September 2015, was 5.3%.

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

January to March 1971 to July to September 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

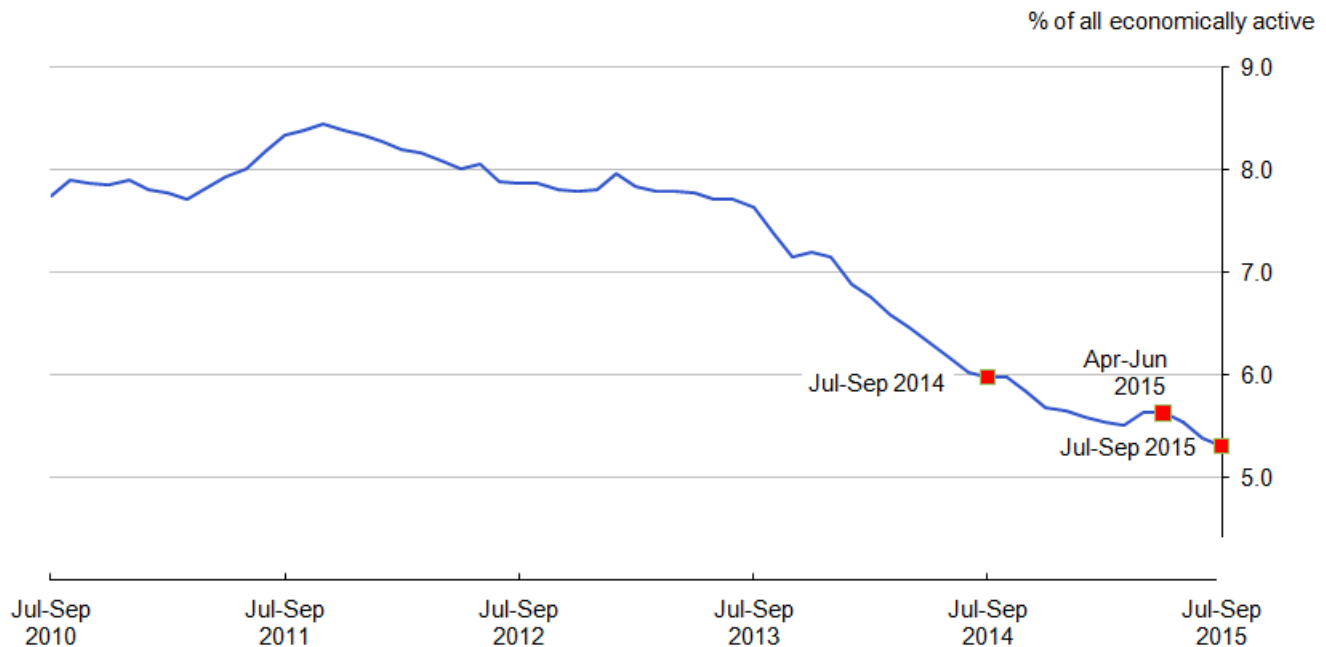
Download chart

[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)
(59 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

July to September 2010 to July to September 2015



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 July to September 2015 was 5.3%. This was:

- down from 5.6% for April to June 2015
- down from 6.0% for a year earlier
- slightly higher than the pre-downturn trough of 5.2% for late 2007 to early 2008

For July to September 2015, there were 1.75 million unemployed people. This was 103,000 fewer than for April to June 2015 and 210,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

Looking at unemployment by sex for July to September 2015, there were:

- 957,000 unemployed men, 58,000 fewer than for April to June 2015 and 130,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 793,000 unemployed women, 45,000 fewer than for April to June 2015 and 80,000 fewer than for a year earlier

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

- 957,000 people who had been unemployed for up to 6 months, 14,000 fewer than for April to June 2015 but 7,000 more than for a year earlier
- 278,000 people who had been unemployed for between 6 and 12 months, 27,000 fewer than for April to June 2015 and 42,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 514,000 people who had been unemployed for over 12 months, 62,000 fewer than for April to June 2015 and 174,000 fewer than for a year earlier

Looking at international comparisons, the unemployment rate for the European Union (EU) was 9.3% of the economically active population for September 2015. Within the EU:

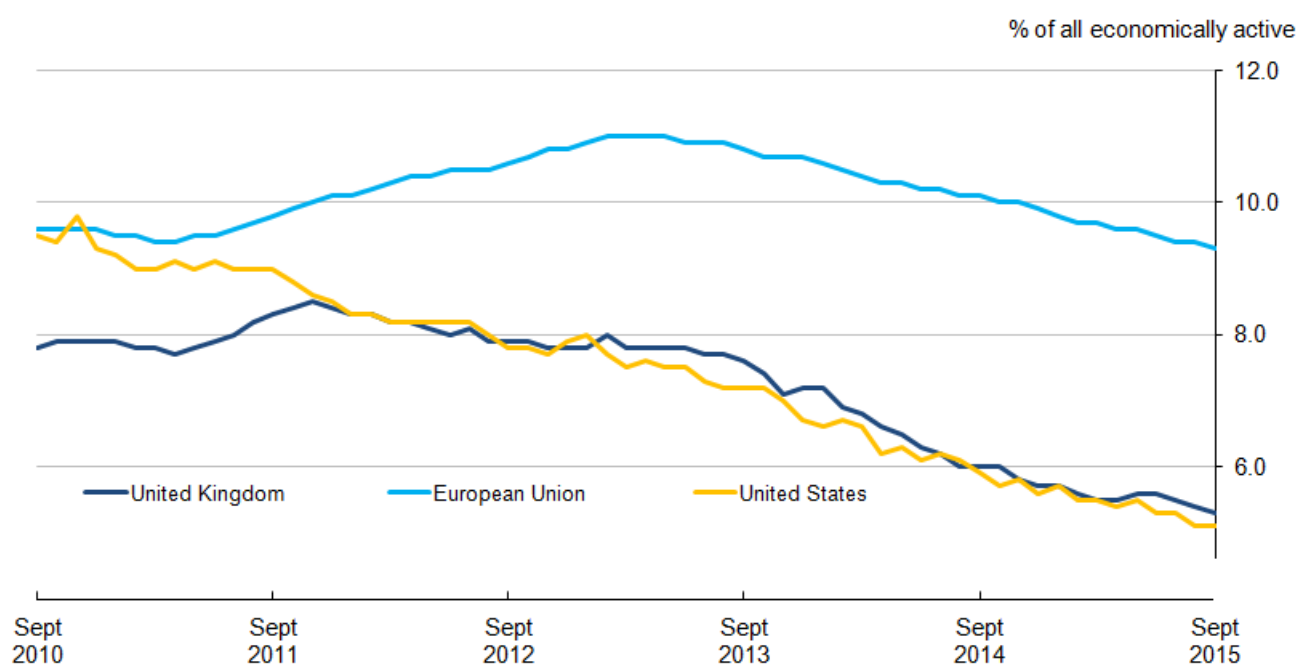
- the highest unemployment rates were for Greece (25.0% for July 2015) and Spain (21.6% for September 2015)
- the lowest unemployment rate was for Germany (4.5% for September 2015)
- apart from Germany, only the Czech Republic (4.8% for September 2015) and Malta (5.1% for September 2015) had lower unemployment rates than the UK

The unemployment rate for the United States was 5.1% for September 2015 and 5.0% for October 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. Although the unemployment rates for the UK and the US have been similar for recent time periods, the UK employment rate has been higher than that for the US. For July to September 2015, the employment rates for those aged from 16 to 64, were 73.7% for the UK and 68.6% for the US.

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

September 2010 to September 2015



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 September 2010 to September 2015 and 3 month average estimates for the UK from July to September 2010 to July to September 2015.

Download chart

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

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 \(699 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 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 \(293.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

European Union (EU) unemployment rates were published in a [Eurostat News Release](#) on 30 October 2015.

9. Claimant Count (experimental statistics)

Introduction

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

- between January 1971 (when comparable estimates start) and September 1996 it is an estimate of the number of people who would have claimed unemployment related benefits if Jobseeker's Allowance had existed at that time
- between October 1996 and April 2013 the Claimant Count is a count of the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)
- 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.

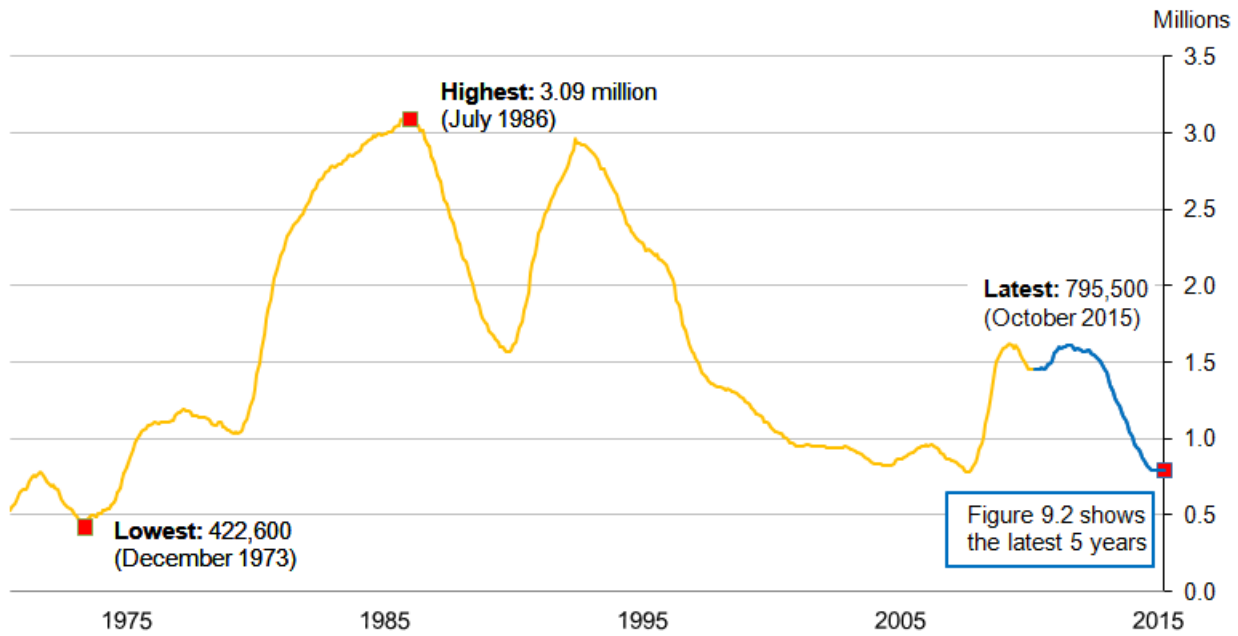
The Claimant Count includes people who claim unemployment related benefits but who do not receive payment. For example some claimants will have had their benefits stopped for a limited period of time by Jobcentre Plus. Some people claim JSA in order to receive National Insurance Credits.

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, October 2015, there were 795,500 people claiming unemployment related benefits.

Figure 9.1: UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted

January 1971 to October 2015



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

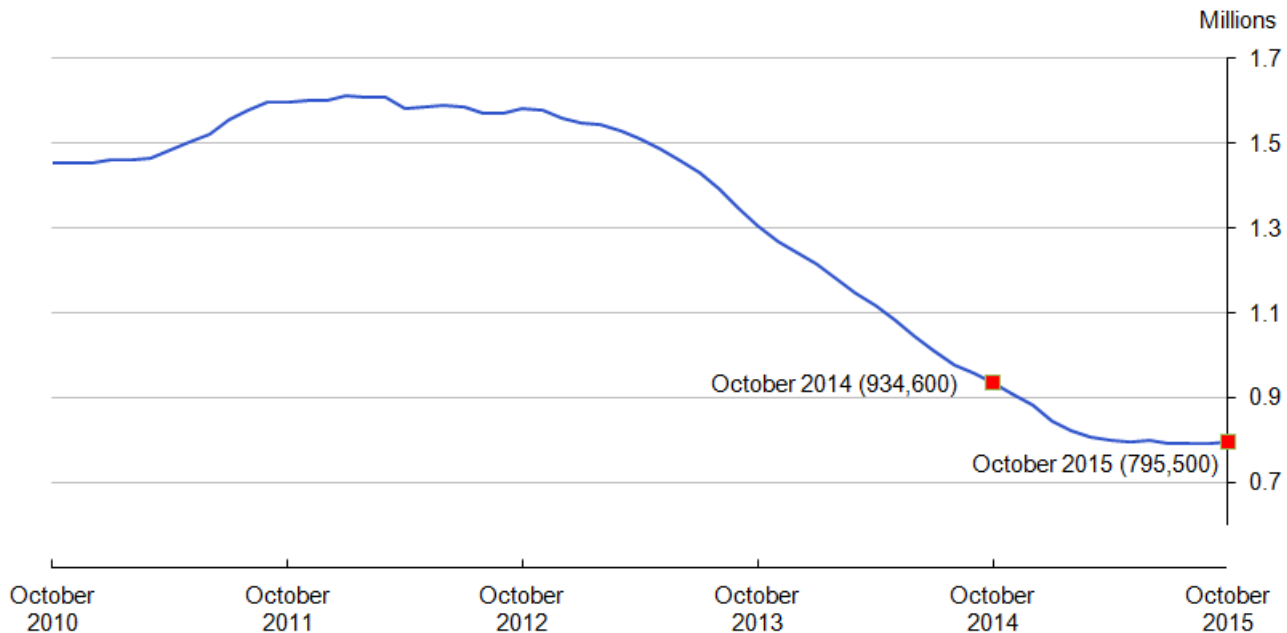
Download chart[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)

(56 Kb)

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

Figure 9.2: UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted

October 2010 to October 2015



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

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

(31.5 Kb)

For October 2015 there were 795,500 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This consisted of:

- 695,400 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance
- 100,100 people who were out of work and claiming Universal Credit

For October 2015 there were 795,500 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This was:

- 3,300 more than for September 2015
- 139,100 fewer than for a year earlier
- 17,100 more than the pre-downturn trough of 778,400 for February 2008

For October 2015 there were:

- 515,600 men claiming unemployment related benefits, 1,200 more than for September 2015 but 86,100 fewer than for a year earlier
- 279,900 women claiming unemployment related benefits, 2,100 more than for September 2015 but 52,900 fewer than for a year earlier

Where to find data about the Claimant Count

Claimant Count estimates are available at Table 10 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data table CLA01 \(282 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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. \(282 Kb Excel sheet\)](#)

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 we compare quarterly movements in unemployment with quarterly movements in the Claimant Count. Some claimants will not be classified as unemployed. For example, people in employment working fewer than 16 hours a week can be eligible to claim JSA depending on their income.

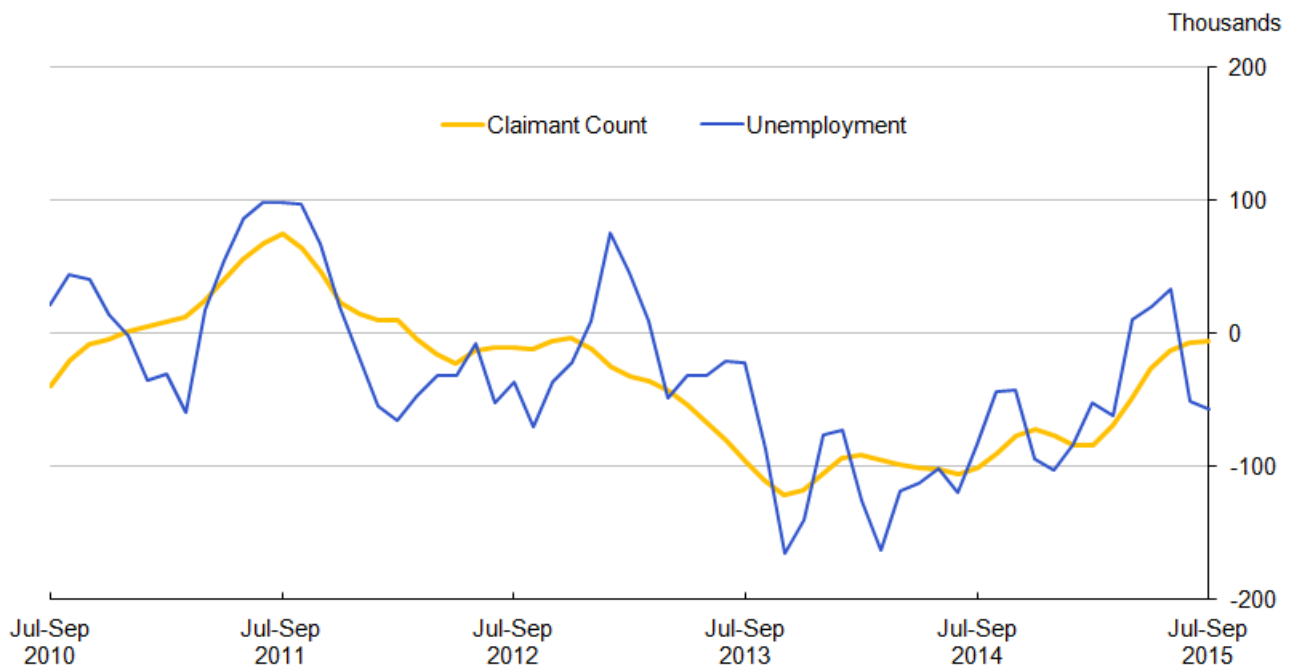
Figure 10.1 and the associated spreadsheet compare quarterly movements in unemployment and the Claimant Count for the same 3 month average time periods. The unemployment estimates shown in this comparison exclude unemployed people in the 16 to 17 and 65 and over age groups as well as unemployed people 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 April to June 2015 and July to September 2015:

- unemployment fell by 57,000
- the Claimant Count fell by 6,000

Figure 10.1: Quarterly changes in Unemployment and the Claimant Count for the UK (aged 18 to 64), seasonally adjusted

July to September 2010 to July to September 2015



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](#)
(228.5 Kb)

11. Economic inactivity

Introduction

[Economically inactive](#) people are not in employment but do not meet the internationally accepted definition of unemployment because they have not been seeking work within the last 4 weeks and/or they are unable to start work within the next 2 weeks.

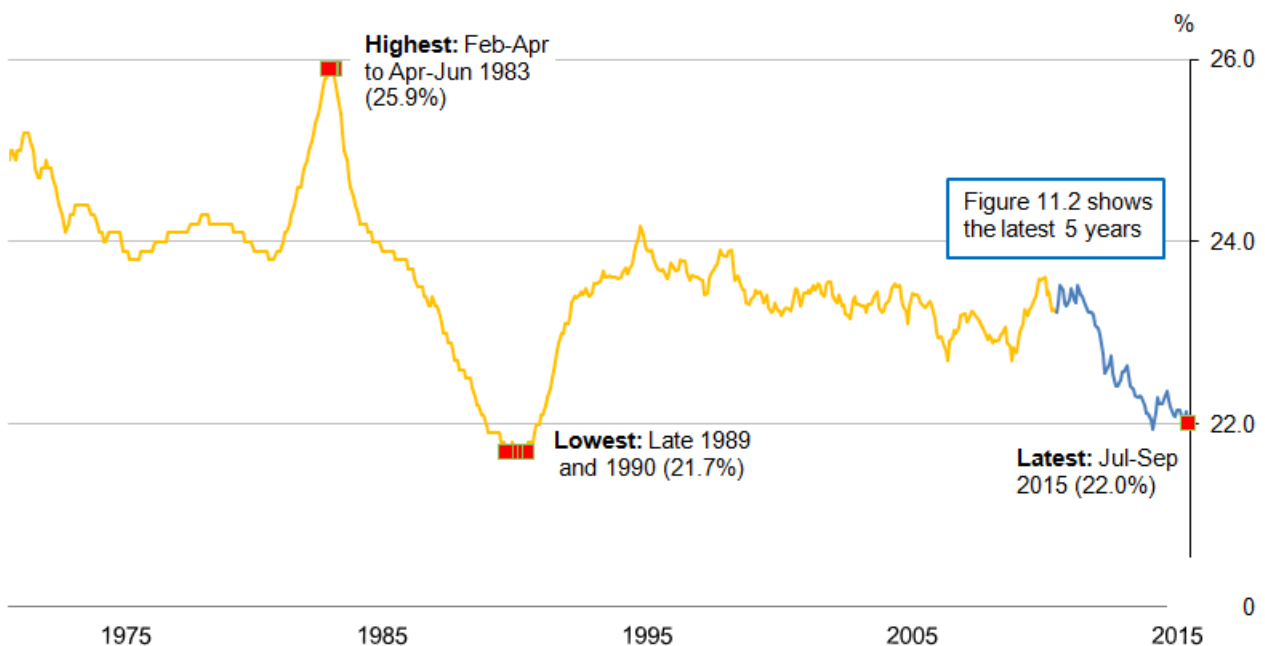
Commentary

The proportion of people, aged from 16 to 64, not in work and neither seeking nor available to work is known as the economic inactivity rate. Figure 11.1 shows the economic inactivity rate for people aged from 16 to 64 since comparable records began in 1971.

Figure 11.1 shows that the economic inactivity rate increased during the downturn of the early 1980s reaching a record high of 25.9% in 1983. As the economy improved in the late 1980s, the economic inactivity rate resumed its downward path, reaching a record low of 21.7% in late 1989 and 1990, before the economic downturn of the early 1990s drove it back up again. Following an increase in the economic inactivity rate during the economic downturn of 2008 to 2009, it resumed its generally downward path.

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

January to March 1971 to July to September 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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

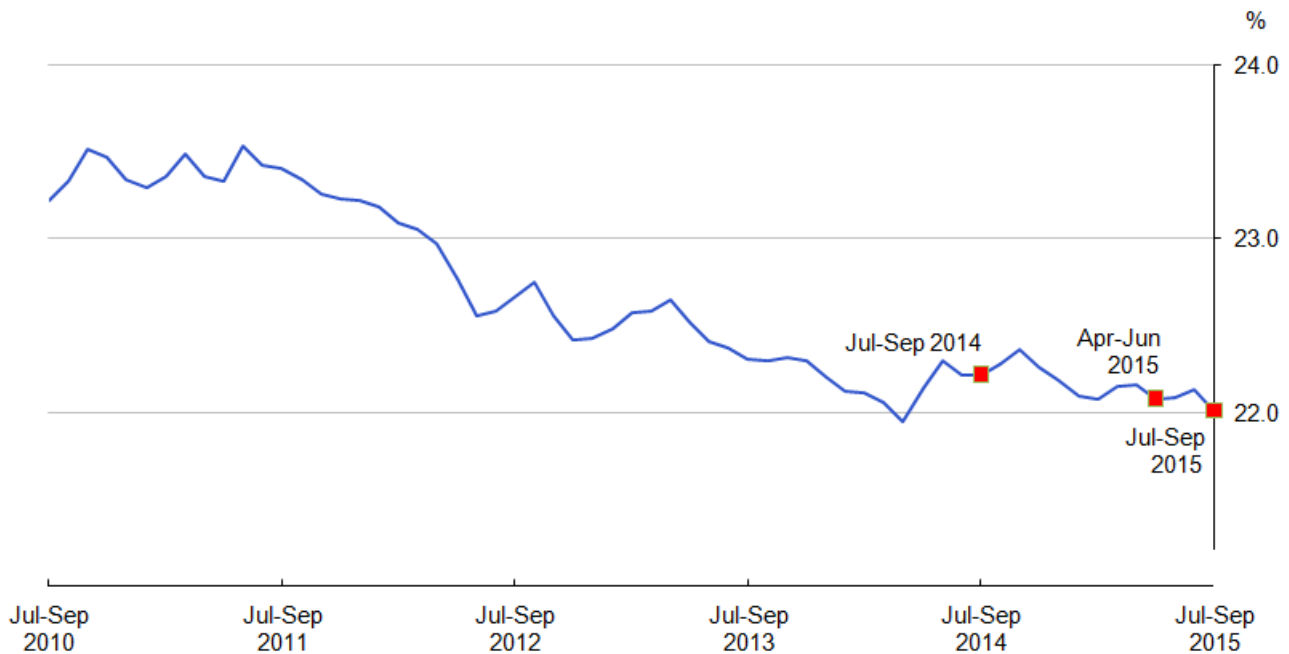
(59 Kb)

Since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate for men has been gradually rising while the rate for women has been gradually falling.

Figure 11.2 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

July to September 2010 to July to September 2015



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 July to September 2015 was 22.0%. This was little changed compared with April to June 2015 but slightly lower than for a year earlier (22.2%). The inactivity rate has not been lower since the 3 months to January 1991.

For July to September 2015, there were 8.97 million people aged from 16 to 64 not in work and neither seeking nor available to work (known as economically inactive), 22,000 fewer than for April to June 2015 and 62,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

Looking in more detail at the 8.97 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive for July to September 2015, the 2 largest categories were students and people looking after the family or home (each of which accounted for around a quarter of the total):

- there were 2.32 million people who were not looking for work because they were studying, 27,000 more than for April to June 2015 but 43,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 2.21 million people (of which 1.97 million were women) who were not looking for work because they were looking after the family or home, 42,000 fewer than for April to June 2015 and 59,000 fewer than for a year earlier

The third and fourth largest categories were long-term sick (23.5% of the total) and retired (13.5% of the total):

- there were 2.11 million people who were not looking for work due to long-term sickness, 27,000 more than for April to June 2015 and 88,000 more than for a year earlier
- there were 1.21 million people who were not looking for work because they had retired, 43,000 fewer than for April to June 2015 and 98,000 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

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 \(500.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [INAC01 SA \(791 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

12. Young people in the labour market

Introduction

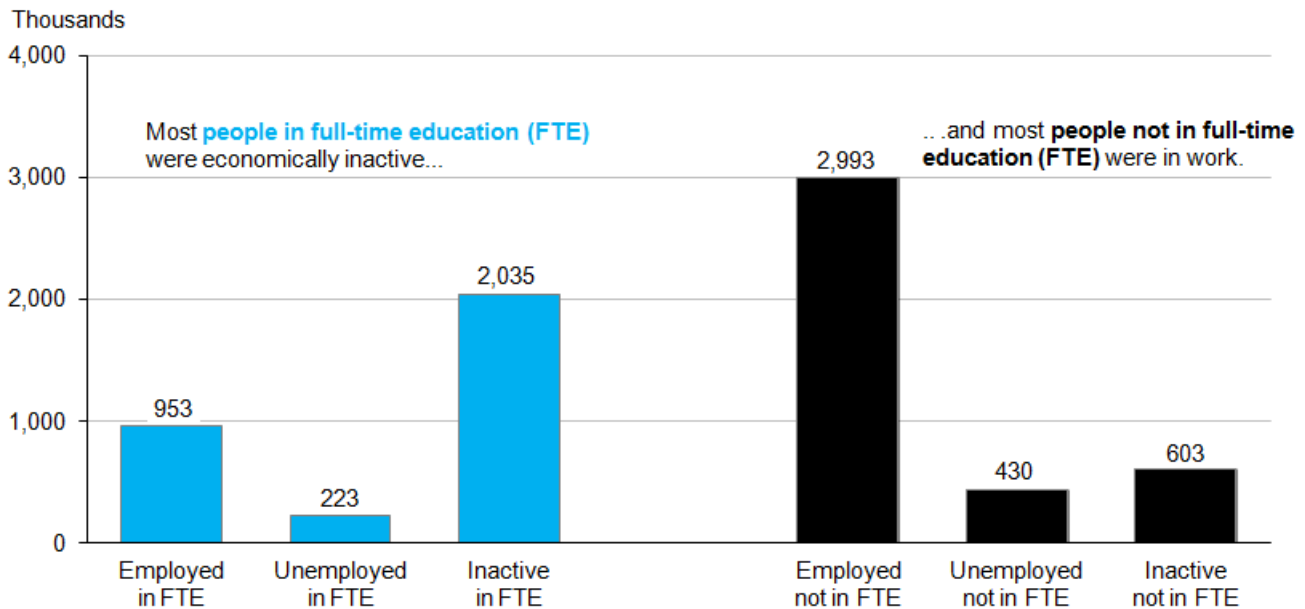
This section looks at people aged from 16 to 24. It is a common misconception that all people in full-time education are classified as economically inactive. This is not the case as people in full-time education are included in the employment estimates if they have a part-time job and are included in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

Commentary

For July to September 2015, for people aged from 16 to 24, there were:

- 3.95 million people in work (including 953,000 full-time students with part-time jobs)
- 653,000 unemployed people (including 223,000 full-time students looking for part-time work)
- 2.64 million economically inactive people, most of whom (2.03 million) were full-time students

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



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Notes:

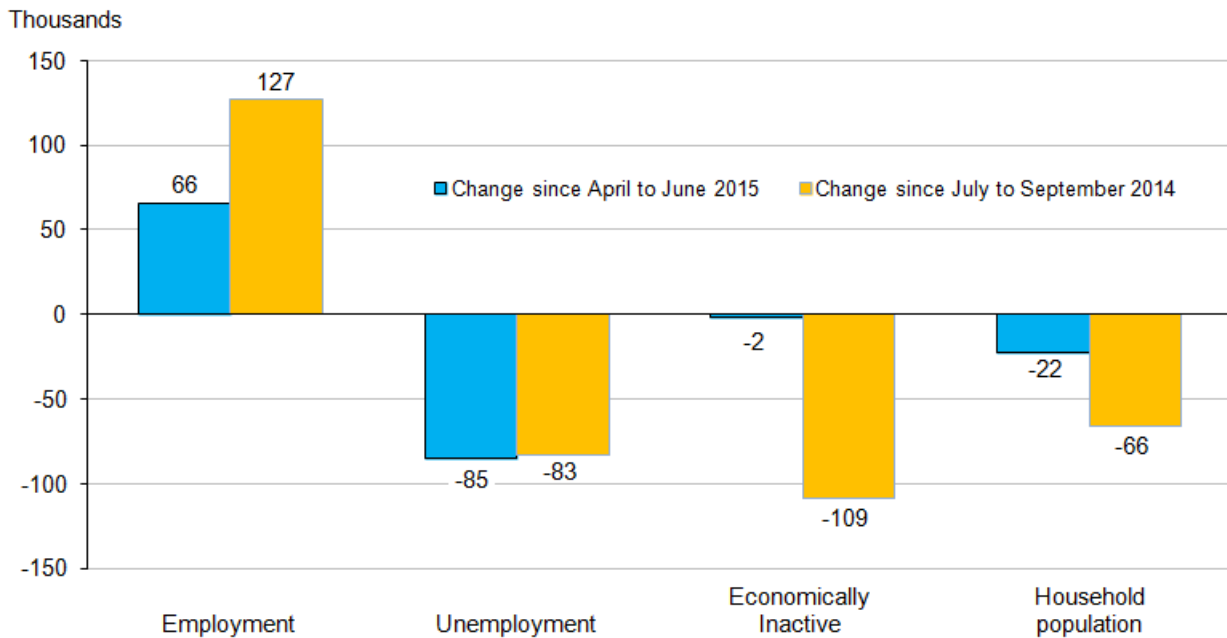
1. FTE = Full-time education.
2. The “Not in full-time education” series includes people in part-time education and/or some form of training.

Download chart

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

Figure 12.2 shows how the latest estimates, for July to September 2015, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for people aged from 16 to 24 compare with the previous quarter (April to June 2015) and the previous year (July to September 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 July to September 2015, the unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds was 14.2%. This was:

- lower than for April to June 2015 (16.0%)
- lower than for a year earlier (16.2%)
- higher than the pre-downturn trough of 13.8% for the 3 months ending February 2008

The unemployment rate for those aged from 16 to 24 has been consistently higher than that for older age groups. Since comparable records began in 1992:

- the lowest youth unemployment rate was 11.6% for March to May 2001
- the highest youth unemployment rate was 22.5% for late 2011

For March to May 1992 (when comparable records began) 26.2% of people aged from 16 to 24 were in full-time education. By July to September 2015 this proportion had increased substantially to 44.4%. More 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) and therefore increases the unemployment rate (because the unemployment rate is the proportion of the economically active population who are unemployed).

Looking at European comparisons, the youth unemployment rate (for those aged from 15 to 24) for the European Union (EU) was 20.1% for September 2015. Within the EU, the highest youth

unemployment rates were for Greece (48.6% for July 2015) and for Spain (46.7% for September 2015). The lowest youth unemployment rates were for Germany (7.0% for September 2015) and Austria (11.0% for September 2015). These EU youth unemployment rates were published in a [Eurostat news release](#) on 30 October 2015.

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 \(1.03 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 April to June 2015 were published on 20 August 2015. Estimates for July to September 2015 will be published on 19 November 2015.

13. Redundancies

Introduction

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

Commentary

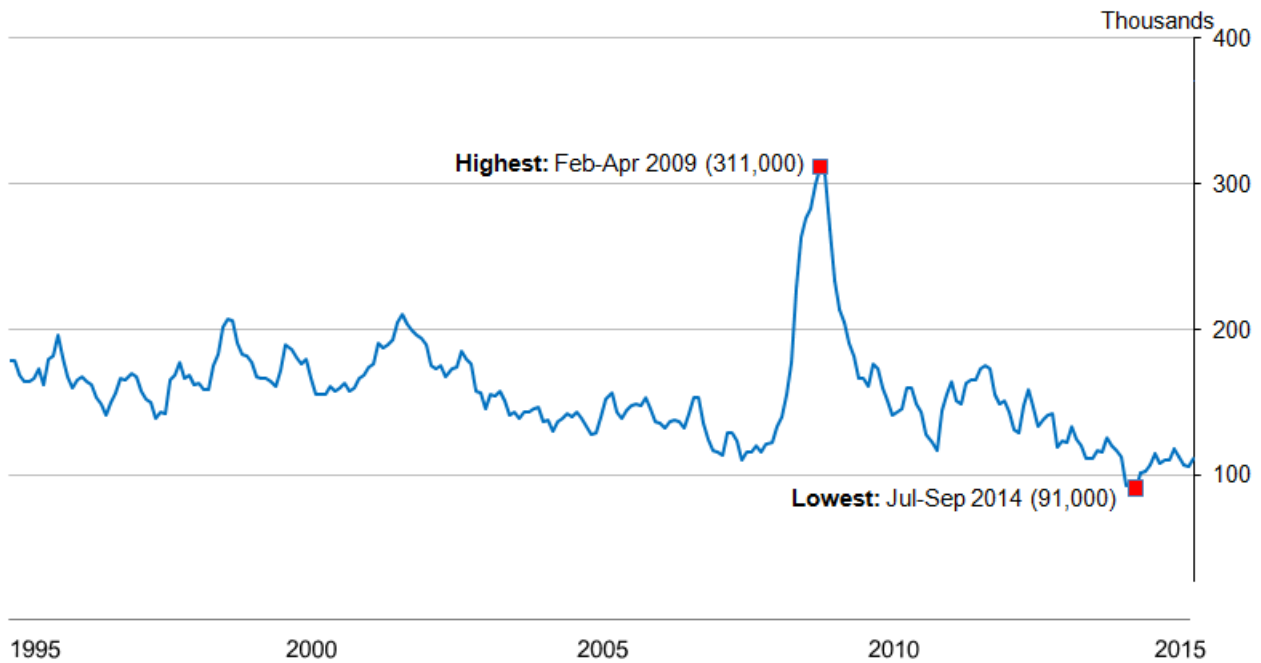
For July to September 2015, 111,000 people had become redundant in the 3 months before the Labour Force Survey interviews. This was:

- little changed compared with April to June 2015
- 20,000 more than for a year earlier
- 201,000 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 July to September 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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

(40 Kb)

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. \(2.36 Mb Excel sheet\)](#)

14. Vacancies**Introduction**

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

Commentary

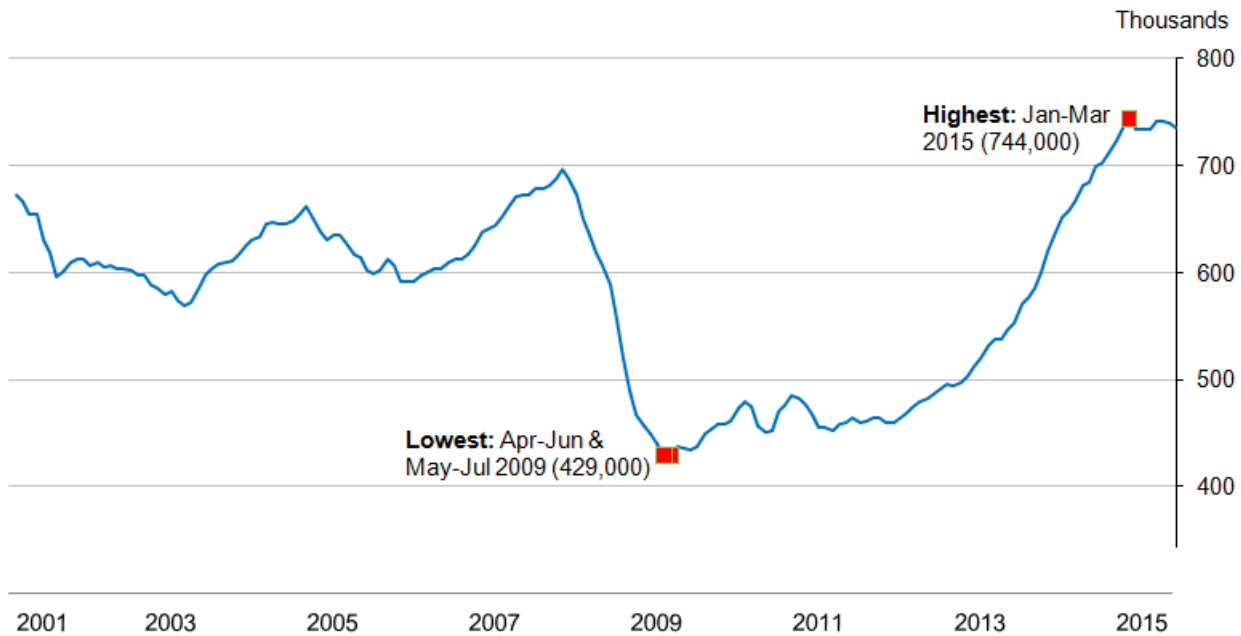
There were 736,000 job vacancies for August to October 2015. This was:

- little changed compared with May to July 2015
- 37,000 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 August to October 2015



Source: Vacancy Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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

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 \(147 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [VACS03 \(80.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

15. Main out of work benefits, not seasonally adjusted**Introduction**

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

The estimates are not seasonally adjusted and it is therefore best practice to compare the estimates for May 2015 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for February 2015.

Commentary

For May 2015 there were 3.84 million people claiming main out of work benefits. This was:

- 282,500 fewer than for a year earlier
- the lowest since comparable records began in 1999

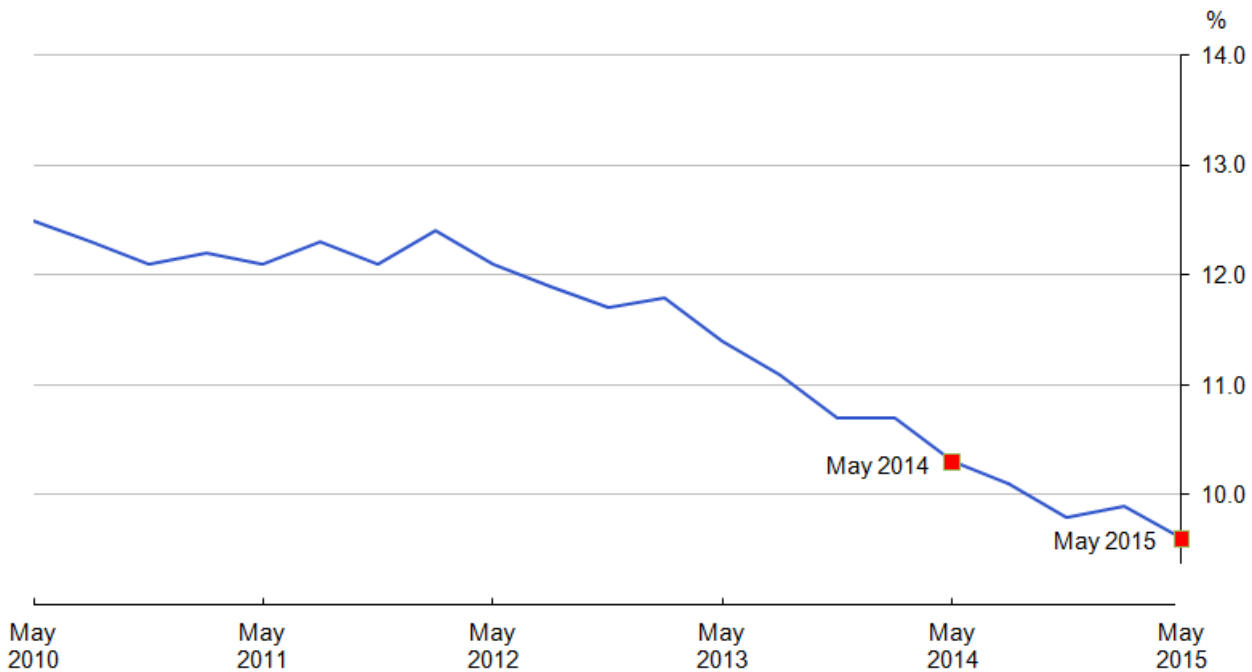
For May 2015, 9.6% of the population aged from 16 to 64 were claiming main out of work benefits. This was:

- down from 10.3% for a year earlier
- the lowest since comparable records began in 1999

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

Figure 15.1: Proportion of Great Britain population (aged 16 to 64) claiming main out of work benefits, not seasonally adjusted

May 2010 to May 2015



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

Download chart

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

Where to find data about main out of work benefits

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

(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

[Working and workless households \(6 October 2015\)](#)

[Contracts with no guaranteed hours \(2 September 2015\)](#)

[Bonus payments in Great Britain \(26 August 2015\)](#)

[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 \(19 March 2015\)](#)

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

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
- [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 \(1.4 Mb Excel sheet\)](#), [UNEM04 \(2.17 Mb Excel sheet\)](#), [JOBS06 \(378.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [CLA03 \(2.16 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) 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 to allow for this, and to be as accurate as possible given practical limitations such as time and cost constraints, but results from sample surveys are always estimates, not precise figures. This means that they are subject to some uncertainty. This can have an impact on how changes in the estimates should be interpreted, especially for short-term comparisons.

We can calculate the level of uncertainty (also called “sampling variability”) around a survey estimate by exploring how that estimate would change if we were to draw many survey samples for the same time period instead of just one. This allows us to define a range around the estimate (known as a “confidence interval”) and to state how likely it is in practice that the real value that the survey is trying to measure lies within that range. Confidence intervals are typically set up so that we can be 95% sure that the true value lies within the range – in which case we refer to a “95% confidence interval”.

For example, the unemployment rate for July to September 2015 was estimated to be 5.3%. 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 July to September 2015 was between 5.1% and 5.5%. However, the best estimate from the survey was that the unemployment rate was 5.3%.

The number of people unemployed for the same period was estimated at 1,749,000, with a stated 95% confidence interval of +/- 75,000. This means that we can be 95% sure that the true number of unemployed people was between 1,674,000 and 1,824,000. Again, the best estimate from the survey was that the number of unemployed people was 1,749,000.

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 July to September 2015, the estimated change in the number of unemployed people since April to June 2015 was a fall of 103,000, with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 81,000. This means that we can be 95% certain the actual change in unemployment was somewhere between a fall of 22,000 and a fall of 184,000, with the best estimate being a fall of 103,000. As the estimated fall in unemployment of 103,000 is greater than the confidence interval of 81,000, the estimated increase in unemployment is said to be “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 \(58.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) 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 \(616 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EARN03 \(620 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

(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

Since July 2015 we have published estimates of real earnings (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation) in an article accompanying this statistical bulletin and at [data table X04 \(124 Kb Excel sheet\)](#). In this month's release we have introduced a new table in the pdf version of this statistical bulletin, at table 18, showing the headline whole economy earnings estimates for total pay and regular pay in both nominal and real terms. This should make it easier for you to compare nominal and real earnings growth rates. To maintain continuity of table numbering, table 18 in the pdf version of last month's statistical bulletin has been renumbered as table 25. Corresponding changes have been made to [data table A01 \(3.06 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

There have been minor revisions to out of work benefit proportions published at Table 11 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data table BEN01 \(60.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) resulting from taking on board the latest population estimates.

2. Next month's release

There will be revisions to estimates of Workforce Jobs going back several years caused by benchmarking to the latest estimates from the annual Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES), updating seasonal factors and taking on board late information.

There will be revisions to estimates of public sector employment back to the start of the time series in 1999. These revisions will take account of late information and updates to seasonal factors.

3. **Experimental Statistics: Claimant Count estimates**

Experimental statistics are not yet fully developed. Estimates of the Claimant Count, published at Table 10 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data table CLA01 \(282 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), 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 of 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 or from the Media Relations Office email: media.relations@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

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

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Summary of labour market statistics published on 11 November 2015

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	Jul-Sep 2015	31.211 million	Never	Jun-Aug 2015 (31.122 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	Jul-Sep 2015	73.7%	Never	Jun-Aug 2015 (73.6%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	Jul-Sep 2015	1.749 million	Jun-Aug 2015 (1.774 million)	May-Jul 2008 (1.724 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	Jul-Sep 2015	5.3%	Jun-Aug 2015 (5.4%)	Mar-May 2008 (5.2%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Youth unemployment level (aged 16 to 24)	Jul-Sep 2015	653,000	Jun-Aug 2015 (683,000)	Jan-Mar 2006 (651,000)	Mar-May 1992
Youth unemployment rate (aged 16 to 24)	Jul-Sep 2015	14.2%	Jun-Aug 2015 (14.8%)	Mar-May 2008 (14.0%)	Mar-May 1992
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	Jul-Sep 2015	8.968 million	Jun-Aug 2015 (9.015 million)	Mar-May 2014 (8.915 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	Jul-Sep 2015	22.0%	Jun-Aug 2015 (22.1%)	Nov-Jan 1991 (21.9%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Claimant Count level (experimental)	October 2015	795,500	June 2015 (797,300)	September 2015 (792,200)	January 1971
Claimant Count rate (experimental)	October 2015	2.3%	February 2015 (2.4%)	February 1975 (2.2%)	January 1971
Average Earnings (total pay)	Jul-Sep 2015	3.0%	Mar-May 2015 (3.3%)	May-Jul 2015 (2.9%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay)	Jul-Sep 2015	2.5%	Jun-Aug 2015 (2.8%)	Jan-Mar 2015 (2.3%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Vacancies level	Aug-Oct 2015	736,000	Jul-Sep 2015 (740,000)	Apr-Jun 2015 (734,000)	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%3A77-381603>

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

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

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

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

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

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/re/lms/labour-market-statistics/november-2015/dataset--labour-market-statistics.html>

SUMMARY

1 Summary of headline LFS¹ indicators

United Kingdom
(thousands) seasonally
adjusted

	LFS household population ¹		Headline indicators					
			Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
			Level	Rate ²	Level	Rate ³	Level	Rate ⁴
	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 to 64
People	MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MGSX	LF2M	LF2S
Jul-Sep 2013	51,351	40,558	30,098	71.6	2,488	7.6	9,046	22.3
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
Apr-Jun 2015	51,939	40,713	31,035	73.4	1,852	5.6	8,990	22.1
Jul-Sep 2015	52,021	40,740	31,211	73.7	1,749	5.3	8,968	22.0
<i>Change on quarter</i>	82	26	177	0.3	-103	-0.3	-22	-0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	0.6		-5.5		-0.2	
<i>Change on year</i>	331	98	419	0.7	-210	-0.7	-62	-0.2
<i>Change %</i>	0.6	0.2	1.4		-10.7		-0.7	
Men	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM
Jul-Sep 2013	25,023	20,118	16,052	76.7	1,390	8.0	3,322	16.5
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
Apr-Jun 2015	25,352	20,219	16,499	78.2	1,014	5.8	3,410	16.9
Jul-Sep 2015	25,398	20,235	16,607	78.5	957	5.4	3,398	16.8
<i>Change on quarter</i>	46	17	107	0.4	-58	-0.3	-12	-0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	0.6		-5.7		-0.3	
<i>Change on year</i>	185	63	218	0.6	-130	-0.8	27	0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.7	0.3	1.3		-12.0		0.8	
Women	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
Jul-Sep 2013	26,328	20,440	14,047	66.7	1,098	7.3	5,724	28.0
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
Apr-Jun 2015	26,588	20,495	14,535	68.7	838	5.5	5,580	27.2
Jul-Sep 2015	26,624	20,504	14,605	69.0	793	5.1	5,570	27.2
<i>Change on quarter</i>	36	10	69	0.3	-45	-0.3	-10	-0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.1	0.0	0.5		-5.4		-0.2	
<i>Change on year</i>	146	36	200	0.9	-80	-0.6	-89	-0.5
<i>Change %</i>	0.6	0.2	1.4		-9.1		-1.6	

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

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

Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity rates

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

Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity levels

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

SUMMARY

2(1) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 16 and over							Aged 16-64					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity			Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	
People	MGRZ	MGSR	MGSC	MG SX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S	
Jul-Sep 2013	30,098	58.6	2,488	7.6	18,764	36.5	29,045	71.6	2,467	7.8	9,046	22.3	
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	
Apr-Jun 2015	31,035	59.8	1,852	5.6	19,053	36.7	29,894	73.4	1,829	5.8	8,990	22.1	
Jul-Sep 2015	31,211	60.0	1,749	5.3	19,061	36.6	30,043	73.7	1,729	5.4	8,968	22.0	
Change on quarter	177	0.2	-103	-0.3	8	0.0	148	0.3	-100	-0.3	-22	-0.1	
Change %	0.6		-5.5		0.0		0.5		-5.5		-0.2		
Change on year	419	0.4	-210	-0.7	122	0.0	369	0.7	-209	-0.7	-62	-0.2	
Change %	1.4		-10.7		0.6		1.2		-10.8		-0.7		
Men	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MG SY	MG SJ	YBTD	YBSF	MG SV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM	
Jul-Sep 2013	16,052	64.1	1,390	8.0	7,581	30.3	15,422	76.7	1,375	8.2	3,322	16.5	
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	
Apr-Jun 2015	16,499	65.1	1,014	5.8	7,838	30.9	15,808	78.2	1,001	6.0	3,410	16.9	
Jul-Sep 2015	16,607	65.4	957	5.4	7,834	30.8	15,894	78.5	943	5.6	3,398	16.8	
Change on quarter	107	0.3	-58	-0.3	-4	-0.1	86	0.4	-58	-0.4	-12	-0.1	
Change %	0.6		-5.7		0.0		0.5		-5.7		-0.3		
Change on year	218	0.4	-130	-0.8	96	0.2	164	0.6	-128	-0.8	27	0.1	
Change %	1.3		-12.0		1.2		1.0		-12.0		0.8		
Women	MG SB	MG ST	MG SE	MG SZ	MG SK	YB TE	LF 2H	LF 25	LF 2J	LF 2R	LF 2N	LF 2T	
Jul-Sep 2013	14,047	53.4	1,098	7.3	11,183	42.5	13,624	66.7	1,092	7.4	5,724	28.0	
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	
Apr-Jun 2015	14,535	54.7	838	5.5	11,215	42.2	14,086	68.7	828	5.6	5,580	27.2	
Jul-Sep 2015	14,605	54.9	793	5.1	11,227	42.2	14,149	69.0	785	5.3	5,570	27.2	
Change on quarter	69	0.2	-45	-0.3	12	0.0	63	0.3	-43	-0.3	-10	-0.1	
Change %	0.5		-5.4		0.1		0.4		-5.2		-0.2		
Change on year	200	0.5	-80	-0.6	25	-0.1	206	0.9	-81	-0.6	-89	-0.5	
Change %	1.4		-9.1		0.2		1.5		-9.3		-1.6		
	Aged 16-17							Aged 18-24					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity			Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	
People	YBTO	YBUA	YBVH	YBVK	YCAS	LWEX	YBTR	YBUD	YBVN	YBVQ	YCAV	LWFA	
Jul-Sep 2013	331	21.9	187	36.1	995	65.8	3,342	57.4	794	19.2	1,691	29.0	
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	
Apr-Jun 2015	354	24.0	148	29.5	973	66.0	3,526	61.0	591	14.3	1,667	28.8	
Jul-Sep 2015	369	25.1	135	26.8	963	65.7	3,577	62.0	518	12.7	1,674	29.0	
Change on quarter	15	1.1	-13	-2.7	-9	-0.3	51	1.0	-72	-1.7	7	0.2	
Change %	4.2		-8.7		-1.0		1.4		-12.2		0.4		
Change on year	49	3.7	-22	-6.1	-55	-2.4	78	1.7	-61	-1.6	-54	-0.7	
Change %	15.2		-14.0		-5.4		2.2		-10.6		-3.1		
Men	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB	
Jul-Sep 2013	149	19.2	97	39.4	530	68.3	1,717	58.3	469	21.5	761	25.8	
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	
Apr-Jun 2015	150	19.9	82	35.4	522	69.2	1,810	61.7	344	16.0	780	26.6	
Jul-Sep 2015	157	21.0	77	33.0	516	68.7	1,860	63.5	292	13.6	775	26.5	
Change on quarter	7	1.1	-5	-2.5	-6	-0.4	50	1.9	-52	-2.4	-5	-0.1	
Change %	4.8		-6.1		-1.1		2.8		-15.1		-0.7		
Change on year	25	3.7	2	-3.3	-41	-4.1	68	2.7	-64	-3.0	-22	-0.6	
Change %	18.9		2.6		-7.4		3.8		-17.9		-2.7		
Women	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAX	LWFC	
Jul-Sep 2013	182	24.7	90	33.1	464	63.0	1,625	56.4	324	16.6	930	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	
Apr-Jun 2015	204	28.3	65	24.3	451	62.6	1,717	60.2	246	12.6	887	31.1	
Jul-Sep 2015	211	29.5	58	21.4	447	62.5	1,717	60.4	226	11.6	899	31.6	
Change on quarter	8	1.2	-8	-2.9	-4	-0.2	0	0.2	-20	-0.9	13	0.5	
Change %	3.7		-11.9		-0.8		0.0		-8.3		1.4		
Change on year	24	3.8	-24	-8.9	-14	-0.7	11	0.8	2	0.0	-33	-0.9	
Change %	12.6		-29.4		-3.0		0.6		1.0		-3.5		

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

SUMMARY

2(2) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 25-34						Aged 35-49					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAV	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
Jul-Sep 2013	6,859	79.6	517	7.0	1,241	14.4	10,670	81.9	571	5.1	1,782	13.7
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
Apr-Jun 2015	7,047	80.7	382	5.1	1,304	14.9	10,728	83.5	416	3.7	1,707	13.3
Jul-Sep 2015	7,114	81.3	369	4.9	1,269	14.5	10,672	83.2	399	3.6	1,761	13.7
<i>Change on quarter</i>	67	0.6	-13	-0.2	-35	-0.4	-57	-0.3	-16	-0.1	54	0.4
<i>Change %</i>	0.9		-3.3		-2.7		-0.5		-4.0		3.2	
<i>Change on year</i>	110	0.7	-36	-0.5	-12	-0.2	-102	-0.3	-68	-0.6	88	0.8
<i>Change %</i>	1.6		-9.0		-0.9		-0.9		-14.6		5.3	
Men	YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
Jul-Sep 2013	3,713	86.9	294	7.3	268	6.3	5,641	87.8	282	4.8	501	7.8
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
Apr-Jun 2015	3,797	87.2	215	5.4	343	7.9	5,672	89.4	191	3.3	478	7.5
Jul-Sep 2015	3,844	88.0	195	4.8	330	7.5	5,635	89.0	196	3.4	500	7.9
<i>Change on quarter</i>	47	0.8	-20	-0.5	-13	-0.3	-36	-0.4	5	0.1	22	0.4
<i>Change %</i>	1.2		-9.4		-3.9		-0.6		2.5		4.7	
<i>Change on year</i>	44	0.1	-22	-0.6	25	0.5	-59	-0.4	-31	-0.5	50	0.8
<i>Change %</i>	1.2		-10.0		8.2		-1.0		-13.6		11.1	
Women	YBTW	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCBA	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
Jul-Sep 2013	3,146	72.4	223	6.6	973	22.4	5,029	76.2	289	5.4	1,281	19.4
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
Apr-Jun 2015	3,250	74.2	166	4.9	961	22.0	5,056	77.7	224	4.3	1,229	18.9
Jul-Sep 2015	3,270	74.6	174	5.0	940	21.4	5,036	77.5	203	3.9	1,261	19.4
<i>Change on quarter</i>	20	0.4	7	0.2	-22	-0.5	-20	-0.2	-21	-0.4	32	0.5
<i>Change %</i>	0.6		4.5		-2.3		-0.4		-9.4		2.6	
<i>Change on year</i>	66	1.3	-15	-0.5	-37	-0.9	-43	-0.2	-37	-0.6	38	0.7
<i>Change %</i>	2.1		-7.8		-3.8		-0.8		-15.5		3.1	
	Aged 50-64						Age 65+					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	LF26	LF2U	LF28	LF2E	LF2A	LF2W	LFK4	LFK6	K5HU	K5HW	LFL4	LFL6
Jul-Sep 2013	7,843	67.7	398	4.8	3,337	28.8	1,053	9.8	22	2.0	9,718	90.0
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
Apr-Jun 2015	8,239	69.4	293	3.4	3,339	28.1	1,140	10.2	23	2.0	10,063	89.6
Jul-Sep 2015	8,312	69.7	307	3.6	3,300	27.7	1,168	10.4	21	1.8	10,093	89.5
<i>Change on quarter</i>	72	0.3	14	0.1	-39	-0.4	28	0.2	-2	-0.3	30	-0.2
<i>Change %</i>	0.9		4.8		-1.2		2.5		-10.6		0.3	
<i>Change on year</i>	234	0.9	-21	-0.3	-29	-0.7	49	0.2	-1	-0.1	184	-0.2
<i>Change %</i>	2.9		-6.4		-0.9		4.4		-3.9		1.9	
Men	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
Jul-Sep 2013	4,202	73.8	233	5.2	1,262	22.1	630	12.8	16	2.4	4,259	86.8
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
Apr-Jun 2015	4,380	75.1	168	3.7	1,287	22.1	691	13.5	14	1.9	4,428	86.3
Jul-Sep 2015	4,397	75.1	182	4.0	1,277	21.8	713	13.8	13	1.9	4,436	85.9
<i>Change on quarter</i>	17	0.0	15	0.3	-10	-0.3	21	0.3	0	-0.1	8	-0.3
<i>Change %</i>	0.4		8.8		-0.8		3.1		-0.2		0.2	
<i>Change on year</i>	87	0.4	-14	-0.4	15	-0.1	55	0.8	-2	-0.4	69	-0.7
<i>Change %</i>	2.0		-7.0		1.2		8.3		-13.1		1.6	
Women	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
Jul-Sep 2013	3,641	61.9	165	4.3	2,076	35.3	423	7.2	*	*	5,459	92.7
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
Apr-Jun 2015	3,860	63.9	125	3.1	2,052	34.0	449	7.4	10	2.1	5,634	92.5
Jul-Sep 2015	3,915	64.6	125	3.1	2,023	33.4	456	7.5	*	*	5,656	92.4
<i>Change on quarter</i>	55	0.6	-1	-0.1	-29	-0.6	7	0.1	*	*	22	0.0
<i>Change %</i>	1.4		-0.6		-1.4		1.5		*	*	0.4	
<i>Change on year</i>	148	1.4	-7	-0.3	-44	-1.3	-5	-0.2	*	*	114	0.2
<i>Change %</i>	3.9		-5.4		-2.1		-1.1		*	*	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

People	All in employment					Full-time and part-time workers ¹						
	Total	Employees	Self employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training & employment programmes ²	Total people working full-time	Total people working part-time	Employees working full-time	Employees working part-time	Self-employed people working full-time	Self-employed people working part-time	Total workers with second jobs
	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRU	MGRV	YCBH	YCBJ	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
Jul-Sep 2013	30,098	25,572	4,241	113	172	21,933	8,165	18,777	6,796	3,063	1,178	1,162
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
Apr-Jun 2015	31,035	26,316	4,512	102	104	22,764	8,270	19,484	6,832	3,198	1,314	1,195
Jul-Sep 2015	31,211	26,462	4,551	95	104	22,796	8,416	19,516	6,945	3,207	1,344	1,169
<i>Change on quarter</i>	177	146	38	-7	0	31	145	33	113	8	30	-26
<i>Change %</i>	0.6	0.6	0.8	-7.3	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.2	1.7	0.3	2.3	-2.2
<i>Change on year</i>	419	435	30	-28	-19	273	146	314	121	-43	73	-39
<i>Change %</i>	1.4	1.7	0.7	-22.5	-15.5	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.8	-1.3	5.8	-3.2

Men	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX	
	Jul-Sep 2013	16,052	12,963	2,945	40	103	13,881	2,170	11,408	1,555	2,430	515	491
	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	
Apr-Jun 2015	16,499	13,307	3,086	45	61	14,360	2,140	11,778	1,529	2,531	555	540	
Jul-Sep 2015	16,607	13,404	3,102	41	60	14,376	2,231	11,806	1,598	2,526	576	489	
<i>Change on quarter</i>	107	97	15	-4	-1	16	91	29	69	-5	21	-51	
<i>Change %</i>	0.6	0.7	0.5	-9.1	-2.3	0.1	4.3	0.2	4.5	-0.2	3.7	-9.5	
<i>Change on year</i>	218	251	-11	-12	-10	136	82	201	50	-60	49	-19	
<i>Change %</i>	1.3	1.9	-0.3	-23.0	-14.4	1.0	3.8	1.7	3.2	-2.3	9.4	-3.8	

Women	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY	
	Jul-Sep 2013	14,047	12,609	1,296	73	69	8,052	5,995	7,369	5,240	633	662	671
	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	
Apr-Jun 2015	14,535	13,009	1,426	58	43	8,404	6,131	7,706	5,303	667	759	655	
Jul-Sep 2015	14,605	13,057	1,449	54	44	8,420	6,185	7,710	5,347	681	768	680	
<i>Change on quarter</i>	69	48	23	-3	1	16	54	4	45	14	9	25	
<i>Change %</i>	0.5	0.4	1.6	-6.0	3.2	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.8	2.1	1.2	3.8	
<i>Change on year</i>	200	184	41	-15	-9	137	64	112	71	17	24	-20	
<i>Change %</i>	1.4	1.4	2.9	-22.2	-16.9	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.3	2.6	3.2	-2.8	

People	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)					Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) ³							
	Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total ⁴	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school
	YCBZ	YCCZ	YCCF	YCCI	YCCJ	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCCD	YCCD	YCCG	YCCD
Jul-Sep 2013	1,606	6.3	603	37.5	319	126	559	7,973	1,464	18.4	5,257	193	993
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
Apr-Jun 2015	1,644	6.2	565	34.4	376	134	569	8,145	1,287	15.8	5,584	216	1,007
Jul-Sep 2015	1,661	6.3	565	34.0	410	127	559	8,290	1,257	15.2	5,698	220	1,069
<i>Change on quarter</i>	16	0.0	0	-0.4	34	-7	-11	145	-30	-0.6	113	3	62
<i>Change %</i>	1.0	-0.1	-0.1	-1.1	9.2	-5.5	-1.9	1.8	-2.3	-0.1	2.0	1.5	6.2
<i>Change on year</i>	-41	-0.3	-32	-1.1	-10	4	-4	196	-82	-1.4	176	46	52
<i>Change %</i>	-2.4	-0.3	-5.3	-2.9	-2.3	3.7	-0.7	2.4	-6.1	-1.4	3.2	26.7	5.1

Men	YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCCB	YCCD	YCCD	YCCD	
	Jul-Sep 2013	756	5.8	306	40.5	137	67	246	2,071	668	32.3	902	72	404
	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	
Apr-Jun 2015	769	5.8	298	38.8	160	63	247	2,084	555	26.6	1,016	90	409	
Jul-Sep 2015	791	5.9	297	37.5	182	57	255	2,174	557	25.6	1,070	84	448	
<i>Change on quarter</i>	22	0.1	-2	-1.3	22	-6	7	90	2	-1.0	54	-6	38	
<i>Change %</i>	2.9	0.1	-0.5	-3.4	13.8	-9.4	3.0	4.3	0.4	-0.4	5.3	-6.8	9.3	
<i>Change on year</i>	-10	-0.2	-11	-0.9	4	-5	2	100	-29	-2.6	95	5	32	
<i>Change %</i>	-1.2	-0.3	-3.6	-2.3	2.3	-7.6	0.7	4.8	-5.0	-1.2	9.8	6.1	7.7	

Women	YCCB	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCD	YCCW	YCCZ	YCCD	YCCD	YCCD	YCCD	
	Jul-Sep 2013	850	6.7	296	34.9	182	59	313	5,903	796	13.5	4,355	122	590
	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	
Apr-Jun 2015	876	6.7	267	30.5	216	70	322	6,061	733	12.1	4,568	127	598	
Jul-Sep 2015	870	6.7	268	30.8	229	69	304	6,116	700	11.4	4,628	136	621	
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-6	-0.1	1	0.3	12	-1	-18	55	-32	-0.6	59	9	24	
<i>Change %</i>	-0.7	-0.1	0.4	0.8	5.8	-1.9	-5.6	0.9	-4.4	-0.1	1.3	7.5	4.0	
<i>Change on year</i>	-31	-0.3	-21	-1.3	-14	9	-5	96	-53	-1.1	81	41	19	
<i>Change %</i>	-3.4	-0.4	-7.2	-3.7	-3.7	15.4	-1.8	1.6	-7.0	-1.2	1.8	43.8	3.2	

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 16 September 2015)

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

	Public sector		Private sector ¹		Total employment ²	Public sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)		Private sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)		
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)		(000s)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9
	G7AU	G9BZ	G7K5	G9C2	G7GO	MFY7	MFY9	MFZ2	MFY5	
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	5,417	17.7	25,265	82.3	30,682	5,306	17.3	25,376	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	5,374	17.3	25,679	82.7	31,053	5,273	17.0	25,780	83.0	
Jun 15	5,358	17.2	25,737	82.8	31,095	5,262	16.9	25,833	83.1	
Change on quarter	-16	-0.1	58	0.1	42	-11	-0.1	53	0.1	
Change %	-0.3		0.2		0.1	-0.2		0.2		
Change on year	-59	-0.5	472	0.5	413	-44	-0.4	457	0.4	
Change %	-1.1		1.9		1.3	-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 ³	Police (including civilians)	Public administration	Of which: Civil Service ⁴	Education	National Health Service	Other health and social work	Other (including financial corporations)	Total public sector employment ⁵
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	G7ER	G7EU	G7EX	G7F2	G7D6	G7F5	G7FG	G7FJ	G7FM	G7AU
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	1,571	268	540	5,417
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	36	161	255	1,043	439	1,514	1,589	252	531	5,374
Jun 15	35	159	254	1,027	431	1,517	1,588	252	528	5,358
Change on quarter	-1	-2	-1	-16	-8	3	-1	0	-3	-16
Change %	-2.8	-1.2	-0.4	-1.5	-1.8	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.6	-0.3
Change on year	-4	-5	-2	-39	-11	3	17	-16	-12	-59
Change %	-10.3	-3.0	-0.8	-3.7	-2.5	0.2	1.1	-6.0	-2.2	-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. The quarterly movements between March and June 2015 are not affected by major reclassifications. However the quarterly changes for the series shown in columns 6 and 8 differ slightly from those in columns 1 and 3 because the series are separately seasonally adjusted.

1. Estimated as the difference between LFS total employment and the data from public sector organisations.

2. LFS employment data for March refer to February-April, June refers to May-July, September refers to August-October and December refers to November-January.

3. This series excludes locally engaged staff stationed outside the United Kingdom.

4. This series excludes the Northern Ireland Civil Service.

5. This series may not exactly equal the sum of the components because each component is independently seasonally adjusted.

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

5 Workforce jobs (first published on 16 September 2015)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs 1	Employee jobs 2	Self-employment jobs ¹ 3	HM Forces 4	Government-supported trainees ¹ 5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
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
Mar 15	33,592	29,041	4,369	161	21
Jun 15 (p)	33,694	29,132	4,380	159	22
<i>Change on quarter</i>	102	91	12	-2	1
<i>Change %</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3	-1.0	6.4
<i>Change on year</i>	330	499	-166	-5	2
<i>Change %</i>	1.0	1.7	-3.6	-3.1	7.8

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
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
Mar 15	33,592	409	73	2,636	126	198	2,111	4,938	1,572	2,244	1,344
Jun 15 (p)	33,694	411	72	2,634	122	206	2,106	4,925	1,628	2,269	1,347
<i>Change on quarter</i>	102	2	-1	-2	-4	8	-5	-13	56	25	3
<i>Change %</i>	0.3	0.5	-1.6	-0.1	-3.4	3.8	-0.3	-0.3	3.6	1.1	0.2
<i>Change on year</i>	330	-43	8	41	3	8	10	58	60	76	16
<i>Change %</i>	1.0	-9.4	12.3	1.6	2.6	3.8	0.5	1.2	3.8	3.5	1.2
SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities K	Real estate activities L	Professional scientific & technical activities M	Administrative & support service activities N	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security ² O	Education P	Human health & social work activities Q	Arts, entertainment & recreation R	Other service activities S	People employed by households etc. T	Total services G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
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
Mar 15	1,128	539	2,925	2,775	1,508	2,922	4,223	971	881	69	28,038
Jun 15 (p)	1,141	547	2,948	2,758	1,497	2,935	4,237	1,000	841	72	28,143
<i>Change on quarter</i>	13	7	23	-17	-11	13	14	29	-40	3	105
<i>Change %</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
<i>Change on year</i>	10	-2	93	5	-46	39	-14	52	-19	-25	303
<i>Change %</i>	0.9	-0.4	3.2	0.2	-3.0	1.4	-0.3	5.5	-2.2	-25.7	1.1

Workforce jobs enquiries 01633 456776

Sources: Employer surveys, Labour Force Survey and administrative sources

1. Workforce Jobs figures are a measure of jobs rather than people. For this reason estimates of self-employment jobs and government supported trainee jobs differ from estimates of people in self-employment and in government supported training and employment programmes shown at Table 3. The estimates for government supported trainees shown in this table exclude trainees with contracts of employment as such people are included in the estimates of employee jobs.

2. This series is not exclusively a public sector series as it includes some private sector jobs. See table 4 for estimates of public and private sector employment.

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

7 Actual weekly hours worked

United Kingdom (hours worked by people aged 16 and over), seasonally adjusted

	Average (mean) actual weekly hours worked				
	Total weekly hours (millions) ^{1,2}	All workers ¹	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Second Jobs
People	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Jul-Sep 2013	966.2	32.1	37.6	16.0	9.0
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
Apr-Jun 2015	996.4	32.1	37.4	16.2	9.3
Jul-Sep 2015	995.2	31.9	37.2	16.2	9.4
Change on quarter	-1.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.1
Change %	-0.1	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	1.0
Change on year	7.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.3
Change %	0.7	-0.6	-0.7	0.7	3.8
Men	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Jul-Sep 2013	589.4	36.7	39.6	16.3	9.8
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
Apr-Jun 2015	605.2	36.7	39.4	16.2	9.6
Jul-Sep 2015	603.1	36.3	39.1	16.0	9.6
Change on quarter	-2.0	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	0.0
Change %	-0.3	-1.0	-0.6	-1.7	0.3
Change on year	4.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.1
Change %	0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.7	1.2
Women	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Jul-Sep 2013	376.8	26.8	34.3	15.9	8.4
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
Apr-Jun 2015	391.3	26.9	34.1	16.2	9.2
Jul-Sep 2015	392.0	26.8	33.9	16.2	9.3
Change on quarter	0.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2
Change %	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	1.7
Change on year	3.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.5
Change %	0.8	-0.6	-1.2	1.2	5.8

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 work¹

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
Jul-Sep 2014									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.1	1.1	0.6	1.5	3.0	1.9	5.5
6 up to 15 hours	6.8	3.7	10.3	6.3	3.4	9.3	8.9	4.5	18.5
16 up to 30 hours	19.7	9.9	31.0	19.4	8.4	30.5	22.0	15.9	35.7
31 up to 45 hours	52.1	57.7	45.7	54.7	61.2	48.0	37.9	43.1	26.5
Over 45 hours	19.9	27.8	10.9	18.6	26.3	10.6	28.1	34.7	13.8
Total (thousands)	30,793	16,388	14,404	26,027	13,153	12,874	4,520	3,113	1,408
Apr-Jun 2015									
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
Jul-Sep 2015									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	1.1	2.3	1.2	0.8	1.6	3.6	2.0	6.9
6 up to 15 hours	6.4	3.6	9.7	6.1	3.3	8.9	8.2	4.6	16.0
16 up to 30 hours	20.0	10.1	31.2	19.6	8.5	30.9	22.5	16.7	35.0
31 up to 45 hours	52.2	57.6	46.1	54.8	61.2	48.3	37.8	42.6	27.7
Over 45 hours	19.7	27.6	10.7	18.4	26.2	10.3	27.9	34.1	14.5
Total (thousands)	31,211	16,607	14,605	26,462	13,404	13,057	4,551	3,102	1,449

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)							
	Total ¹	UK	Non UK	Of which:				Total non-EU	Africa excluding South Africa	South Africa	Australia and New Zealand	India	Pakistan and Bangladesh	USA	Rest of the world
				Total EU (EU27) ²	EU14 ³	EUA8 ⁴	Romania and Bulgaria								
Levels (aged 16 and over)															
By country of birth	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	EQ4S	JJR9	JJS3	JJS5	JJS7	JJS9	JJR7	EQ4T
Jul - Sep 2013	30,194	25,744	4,437	1,635	783	683	140	2,801	593	151	131	429	334	112	1,052
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
Apr - Jun 2015	30,950	25,944	4,995	2,033	839	973	189	2,961	661	130	139	433	340	93	1,165
Jul - Sep 2015	31,316	26,218	5,075	2,108	881	982	219	2,968	655	132	116	439	347	90	1,189
Change on year	430	87	327	291	140	132	30	36	-6	-9	-19	-7	22	8	47
Change %	1.4	0.3	6.9	16.0	18.8	15.5	15.8	1.2	-0.8	-6.4	-14.4	-1.6	6.9	9.0	4.1
By nationality	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	EQ4W	JJS2	JJS4	JJS6	JJS8	JJT2	JJR8	EQ4X
Jul - Sep 2013	30,194	27,520	2,668	1,460	657	670	126	1,208	194	50	85	198	109	80	492
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
Apr - Jun 2015	30,950	27,765	3,182	1,982	838	959	178	1,200	186	52	104	202	110	77	470
Jul - Sep 2015	31,316	28,087	3,224	2,025	838	975	201	1,199	192	47	84	198	111	79	487
Change on year	430	122	326	324	155	135	34	2	-3	-13	-11	-14	9	11	22
Change %	1.4	0.4	11.2	19.1	22.8	16.1	20.2	0.1	-1.3	-21.3	-11.4	-6.8	9.3	15.7	4.7
Rates (aged 16 to 64)															
By country of birth	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	EQ52	LFN3	LFN4	LFN5	LFN6	LFN7	LFN2	EQ53
Jul - Sep 2013	71.9	72.5	68.6	77.6	76.8	78.8	77.4	64.2	60.1	82.0	83.5	71.7	52.3	73.6	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
Apr - Jun 2015	73.2	73.8	70.6	79.5	75.7	84.6	73.9	65.5	64.6	77.8	84.0	71.5	54.2	71.3	64.7
Jul - Sep 2015	74.0	74.5	72.0	80.5	76.5	84.6	80.2	67.0	65.5	79.1	86.2	72.1	55.6	78.1	66.8
Change on year	0.8	0.7	1.4	2.1	1.5	3.7	-0.1	0.5	-0.6	2.5	-0.3	-2.1	2.7	9.4	1.0
By nationality	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	EQ56	LFO5	LFO6	LFO7	LFO8	LFO9	LFO4	EQ57
Jul - Sep 2013	71.9	72.2	68.8	77.5	76.3	79.1	76.2	60.7	53.6	77.7	86.7	72.5	47.7	74.7	57.5
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
Apr - Jun 2015	73.2	73.5	71.7	79.4	75.1	84.6	75.2	61.8	57.2	81.5	89.6	69.8	51.9	69.3	57.1
Jul - Sep 2015	74.0	74.2	72.8	79.7	74.9	84.6	80.0	63.6	59.9	81.1	90.1	69.5	54.8	74.8	59.5
Change on year	0.8	0.6	2.4	1.5	-0.1	3.4	1.1	2.0	2.7	2.5	4.2	-2.8	4.2	4.6	2.8

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

9(1) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over							All aged 16-64						
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
People	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
Jul-Sep 2013	2,488	7.6	1,168	427	894	35.9	460	2,467	7.8	1,158	424	884	35.8	458
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
Apr-Jun 2015	1,852	5.6	971	305	575	31.1	324	1,829	5.8	962	300	567	31.0	317
Jul-Sep 2015	1,749	5.3	957	278	514	29.4	289	1,729	5.4	950	274	505	29.2	286
Change on quarter	-103	-0.3	-14	-27	-62	-1.7	-34	-100	-0.3	-11	-27	-62	-1.8	-31
Change %	-5.5		-1.5	-8.8	-10.7		-10.6	-5.5		-1.2	-8.9	-11.0		-9.8
Change on year	-210	-0.7	7	-42	-174	-5.8	-87	-209	-0.7	6	-45	-170	-5.6	-84
Change %	-10.7		0.7	-13.2	-25.3		-23.1	-10.8		0.7	-14.2	-25.2		-22.8
Men	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBWB
Jul-Sep 2013	1,390	8.0	604	233	554	39.8	307	1,375	8.2	595	230	549	40.0	304
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
Apr-Jun 2015	1,014	5.8	498	161	355	35.0	210	1,001	6.0	493	159	348	34.8	206
Jul-Sep 2015	957	5.4	502	140	315	32.9	184	943	5.6	496	137	310	32.9	181
Change on quarter	-58	-0.3	4	-21	-41	-2.2	-27	-58	-0.4	3	-22	-38	-1.9	-26
Change %	-5.7		0.8	-12.9	-11.5		-12.6	-5.7		0.5	-13.9	-10.9		-12.4
Change on year	-130	-0.8	10	-28	-112	-6.4	-49	-128	-0.8	10	-29	-110	-6.3	-47
Change %	-12.0		2.0	-16.5	-26.3		-21.0	-12.0		2.1	-17.3	-26.1		-20.7
Women	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
Jul-Sep 2013	1,098	7.3	564	194	340	31.0	153	1,092	7.4	563	194	335	30.6	153
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
Apr-Jun 2015	838	5.5	473	145	220	26.2	113	828	5.6	468	141	219	26.4	111
Jul-Sep 2015	793	5.1	455	139	199	25.1	106	785	5.3	454	137	195	24.8	105
Change on quarter	-45	-0.3	-18	-6	-21	-1.1	-8	-43	-0.3	-14	-5	-24	-1.7	-6
Change %	-5.4		-3.8	-4.3	-9.5		-6.7	-5.2		-2.9	-3.3	-11.1		-5.0
Change on year	-80	-0.6	-3	-15	-62	-4.8	-38	-81	-0.6	-4	-17	-60	-4.6	-37
Change %	-9.1		-0.6	-9.6	-23.8		-26.5	-9.3		-0.9	-10.9	-23.6		-26.1
	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
People	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Jul-Sep 2013	187	36.1	131	29	27	14.2	*	794	19.2	396	139	259	32.6	114
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
Apr-Jun 2015	148	29.5	115	18	15	10.3	*	591	14.3	350	95	146	24.7	65
Jul-Sep 2015	135	26.8	101	21	13	9.6	*	518	12.7	323	76	120	23.1	51
Change on quarter	-13	-2.7	-14	3	-2	-0.6	*	-72	-1.7	-27	-19	-26	-1.6	-15
Change %	-8.7		-11.9	16.4	-14.5		*	-12.2		-7.7	-20.0	-18.0		-22.4
Change on year	-22	-6.1	-10	-10	-3	-0.5	*	-61	-1.6	23	-13	-71	-9.9	-36
Change %	-14.0		-8.6	-31.2	-18.2		*	-10.6		7.7	-14.7	-37.4		-41.5
Men	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXX	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Jul-Sep 2013	97	39.4	68	17	11	11.9	*	469	21.5	217	85	168	35.8	81
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
Apr-Jun 2015	82	35.4	65	10	*	*	*	344	16.0	190	53	101	29.4	47
Jul-Sep 2015	77	33.0	55	13	*	*	*	292	13.6	180	35	78	26.5	34
Change on quarter	-5	-2.5	-10	3	*	*	*	-52	-2.4	-11	-18	-24	-2.8	-14
Change %	-6.1		-15.1	33.9	*	*	*	-15.1		-5.6	-33.3	-23.3		-29.0
Change on year	2	-3.3	1	2	*	*	*	-64	-3.0	13	-25	-52	-9.9	-25
Change %	2.6		2.0	22.6	*	*	*	-17.9		8.0	-41.1	-40.3		-42.6
Women	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Jul-Sep 2013	90	33.1	63	12	15	16.8	*	324	16.6	179	54	91	28.0	33
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
Apr-Jun 2015	65	24.3	50	*	*	*	*	246	12.6	159	42	45	18.2	18
Jul-Sep 2015	58	21.4	46	*	*	*	*	226	11.6	143	41	42	18.7	17
Change on quarter	-8	-2.9	-4	*	*	*	*	-20	-0.9	-16	-1	-3	0.4	-1
Change %	-11.9		-7.7	*	*	*	*	-8.3		-10.2	-3.4	-6.0		-5.0
Change on year	-24	-8.9	-11	*	*	*	*	2	0.0	10	11	-19	-8.8	-11
Change %	-29.4		-18.7	*	*	*	*	1.0		7.5	38.9	-31.3		-39.4

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
People	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Jul-Sep 2013	1,088	5.8	473	200	415	38.2	234	419	4.5	168	58	193	46.1	109
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
Apr-Jun 2015	797	4.3	371	133	293	36.8	175	316	3.3	136	60	121	38.1	82
Jul-Sep 2015	768	4.1	396	123	250	32.5	145	328	3.3	138	58	131	40.0	91
Change on quarter	-29	-0.2	24	-10	-44	-4.3	-30	12	0.1	2	-1	11	1.9	9
Change %	-3.7		6.5	-7.4	-14.9		-17.1	3.6		1.5	-1.8	8.7		11.2
Change on year	-105	-0.5	8	-35	-78	-5.0	-38	-22	-0.3	-15	16	-22	-3.9	-11
Change %	-12.0		2.2	-22.4	-23.7		-20.5	-6.2		-9.8	36.8	-14.6		-10.6
Men	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Jul-Sep 2013	576	5.8	231	95	250	43.3	149	248	4.9	88	35	125	50.3	74
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
Apr-Jun 2015	406	4.1	168	66	173	42.5	111	181	3.4	75	32	74	40.9	51
Jul-Sep 2015	391	4.0	187	58	147	37.5	92	196	3.7	81	34	81	41.6	57
Change on quarter	-15	-0.2	19	-8	-26	-4.9	-19	15	0.2	6	2	7	0.7	6
Change %	-3.8		11.2	-12.6	-15.0		-17.1	8.1		7.6	5.3	9.9		12.0
Change on year	-53	-0.5	6	-17	-42	-5.0	-14	-16	-0.4	-11	11	-16	-4.7	-7
Change %	-11.9		3.3	-22.6	-22.2		-13.6	-7.5		-11.6	50.2	-16.8		-11.4
Women	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYW	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Jul-Sep 2013	512	5.9	242	105	166	32.4	85	171	4.0	80	23	68	39.9	35
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
Apr-Jun 2015	391	4.5	203	67	121	30.9	64	135	3.0	61	28	47	34.4	31
Jul-Sep 2015	377	4.3	209	65	103	27.3	53	132	2.9	57	25	50	37.7	34
Change on quarter	-14	-0.2	6	-2	-18	-3.6	-11	-3	-0.1	-4	-3	3	3.2	3
Change %	-3.5		2.7	-2.4	-14.7		-17.1	-2.4		-5.9	-10.1	6.8		10.0
Change on year	-52	-0.6	2	-19	-36	-5.0	-23	-6	-0.2	-4	4	-6	-2.7	-4
Change %	-12.1		1.2	-22.2	-25.8		-30.3	-4.3		-7.2	22.0	-10.7		-9.3

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

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS

10 Claimant Count¹ (Experimental Statistics)

United Kingdom (thousands)

		Jobseeker's Allowance (seasonally adjusted) ²	Universal Credit (not seasonally adjusted) ³	Universal Credit (seasonally adjusted) ⁴	Claimant Count ⁵	Claimant Count ⁶
					(seasonally adjusted)	rate % (seasonally adjusted)
					BCJD	BCJE
People	2014					
	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
	2015					
	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	748.1	48.6	49.2	797.3	2.3
	July	729.8	60.6	60.7	790.5	2.3
	August #	716.4	74.2	75.3	791.7	2.3
	September (r)	706.6	82.7	85.6	792.2	2.3
	October (p)	695.4	95.2	100.1	795.5	2.3
	Change on month	-11.2			3.3	0.0
	Change %	-1.6			0.4	
	Change on year	-226.3			-139.1	-0.4
	Change %	-24.6			-14.9	
					DPAE	DPAH
Men	2014					
	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
	2015					
	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	479.1	33.8	34.1	513.2	2.8
	July	469.8	41.1	41.7	511.5	2.8
	August #	462.3	49.9	51.8	514.1	2.8
	September (r)	455.8	55.2	58.6	514.4	2.8
	October (p)	447.3	63.6	68.3	515.6	2.8
	Change on month	-8.5			1.2	0.0
	Change %	-1.9			0.2	
	Change on year	-145.2			-86.1	-0.5
	Change %	-24.5			-14.3	
					DPAF	DPAI
Women	2014					
	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
	2015					
	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	269.0	14.8	15.1	284.1	1.8
	July	260.0	19.4	19.0	279.0	1.7
	August #	254.1	24.3	23.5	277.6	1.7
	September (r)	250.8	27.6	27.0	277.8	1.7
	October (p)	248.1	31.6	31.8	279.9	1.7
	Change on month	-2.7			2.1	0.0
	Change %	-1.1			0.8	
	Change on year	-81.1			-52.9	-0.3
	Change %	-24.6			-15.9	

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative systems

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. JSA seasonally adjusted + Universal Credit seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS

11 Main out of work benefits¹

Great Britain and abroad (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

Statistical Groups ²					
	Total	GB Claimant Count ³	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits ⁴	Lone Parent ⁵	Other Income related ⁶
Number of claimants	J9CL	N3Y9	J9CM	J9CN	J9CO
May 13	4,536.6	1,432.6	2,456.5	499.7	147.8
Aug 13	4,409.9	1,327.2	2,440.8	497.5	144.4
Nov 13	4,249.9	1,166.3	2,456.4	485.0	142.2
Feb 14	4,265.9	1,187.8	2,459.3	480.1	138.7
May 14	4,118.3	1,039.4	2,470.2	474.7	134.0
Aug 14	4,021.0	915.7	2,508.1	470.8	126.4
Nov 14	3,911.6	812.8	2,520.3	455.5	123.0
Feb 15	3,936.2	838.3	2,533.2	448.1	116.6
May 15	3,835.8	762.7	2,521.2	441.6	110.3
<i>Change on year</i>	-282.5	-276.7	51.0	-33.1	-23.7
<i>Change %</i>	-6.9	-26.6	2.1	-7.0	-17.7

	Total	GB Claimant Count ³	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits ⁴	Lone Parent ⁵	Other Income related ⁶
Proportions (%) ⁷	J9CP	J9CQ	J9CR	J9CS	J9CT
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	10.3 (r)	2.6	6.2	1.2	0.3
Aug 14	10.1	2.3	6.3	1.2	0.3
Nov 14	9.8	2.0	6.3	1.1	0.3
Feb 15	9.9	2.1	6.4	1.1	0.3
May 15	9.6	1.9	6.3	1.1	0.3
<i>Change on year</i>	-0.7	-0.7	0.1	-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. This series includes claimants of Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance but does NOT include claimants of Personal Independence Payments (PIPs).

5. Single recipients of Income Support with a child under qualifying age.

6. Claimants of Income Support or Pension Credit not included in the incapacity benefits or lone parent categories.

7. Proportions of population receiving state benefits have been calculated using residence based populations for those aged from 16 to 64. The Claimant Count proportions differ from the Claimant Count rates shown at Table 10 as the denominator for the latter is workforce jobs plus Claimant Count.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

12 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over	16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Economically active levels								
People	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Jul-Sep 2013	32,586	31,512	518	4,136	7,376	11,241	8,240	1,075
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
Apr-Jun 2015	32,887	31,723	502	4,117	7,429	11,144	8,532	1,164
Jul-Sep 2015	32,961	31,771	504	4,096	7,483	11,071	8,619	1,189
Change on quarter	74	48	2	-21	54	-73	86	26
Change %	0.2	0.2	0.4	-0.5	0.7	-0.7	1.0	2.2
Change on year	209	160	27	17	73	-170	214	49
Change %	0.6	0.5	5.6	0.4	1.0	-1.5	2.5	4.3
Men	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Jul-Sep 2013	17,442	16,796	246	2,187	4,007	5,923	4,434	645
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
Apr-Jun 2015	17,514	16,809	233	2,154	4,012	5,863	4,547	705
Jul-Sep 2015	17,563	16,837	235	2,153	4,039	5,831	4,579	726
Change on quarter	50	28	2	-1	27	-32	32	21
Change %	0.3	0.2	1.0	-0.1	0.7	-0.5	0.7	3.0
Change on year	88	36	27	4	22	-90	73	53
Change %	0.5	0.2	13.0	0.2	0.5	-1.5	1.6	7.8
Women	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Jul-Sep 2013	15,145	14,716	272	1,949	3,369	5,319	3,806	429
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
Apr-Jun 2015	15,373	14,914	269	1,963	3,416	5,281	3,985	459
Jul-Sep 2015	15,397	14,934	269	1,943	3,444	5,239	4,039	463
Change on quarter	24	20	0	-20	27	-41	54	4
Change %	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-1.0	0.8	-0.8	1.4	1.0
Change on year	121	125	0	13	51	-80	141	-4
Change %	0.8	0.8	-0.1	0.7	1.5	-1.5	3.6	-0.9
Economic activity rates (%)¹								
People	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Jul-Sep 2013	63.5	77.7	34.2	71.0	85.6	86.3	71.2	10.0
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
Apr-Jun 2015	63.3	77.9	34.0	71.2	85.1	86.7	71.9	10.4
Jul-Sep 2015	63.4	78.0	34.3	71.0	85.5	86.3	72.3	10.5
Change on quarter	0.0	0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.4	-0.4	0.4	0.2
Change on year	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.7	0.2	-0.8	0.7	0.2
Men	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Jul-Sep 2013	69.7	83.5	31.7	74.2	93.7	92.2	77.9	13.2
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
Apr-Jun 2015	69.1	83.1	30.8	73.4	92.1	92.5	77.9	13.7
Jul-Sep 2015	69.2	83.2	31.3	73.5	92.5	92.1	78.2	14.1
Change on quarter	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	-0.4	0.3	0.3
Change on year	-0.2	-0.1	4.1	0.6	-0.5	-0.8	0.1	0.7
Women	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Jul-Sep 2013	57.5	72.0	37.0	67.7	77.6	80.6	64.7	7.3
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
Apr-Jun 2015	57.8	72.8	37.4	68.9	78.0	81.1	66.0	7.5
Jul-Sep 2015	57.8	72.8	37.5	68.4	78.6	80.6	66.6	7.6
Change on quarter	0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.6	0.0
Change on year	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	-0.7	1.3	-0.2

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

13 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)								Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)	
	All aged 16-64									
	Student	Looking after family / home	Temporary sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged	Retired	Other	Does not want a job	Wants a job ¹	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Jul-Sep 2013	9,046	2,348	2,321	196	1,984	56	1,351	791	6,711	2,335
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
Apr-Jun 2015	8,990	2,295	2,257	211	2,083	38	1,253	853	6,670	2,320
Jul-Sep 2015	8,968	2,322	2,215	200	2,109	39	1,209	874	6,711	2,257
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-22	27	-42	-11	27	1	-43	21	41	-63
<i>Change %</i>	-0.2	1.2	-1.9	-5.3	1.3	1.8	-3.5	2.4	0.6	-2.7
<i>Change on year</i>	-62	-43	-59	21	88	-6	-98	36	-48	-14
<i>Change %</i>	-0.7	-1.8	-2.6	11.6	4.3	-13.7	-7.5	4.3	-0.7	-0.6
Men	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Jul-Sep 2013	3,322	1,198	227	101	985	25	467	318	2,355	967
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
Apr-Jun 2015	3,410	1,223	246	91	1,015	24	464	347	2,428	982
Jul-Sep 2015	3,398	1,197	241	92	1,036	23	451	357	2,441	957
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-12	-25	-5	1	21	-1	-13	10	13	-25
<i>Change %</i>	-0.3	-2.1	-1.9	1.0	2.1	-4.0	-2.8	2.9	0.5	-2.5
<i>Change on year</i>	27	-23	8	16	41	1	-7	-8	-2	30
<i>Change %</i>	0.8	-1.9	3.2	20.8	4.2	5.0	-1.6	-2.3	-0.1	3.2
Women	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Jul-Sep 2013	5,724	1,151	2,094	95	998	30	884	473	4,356	1,368
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
Apr-Jun 2015	5,580	1,072	2,011	120	1,068	14	789	506	4,243	1,338
Jul-Sep 2015	5,570	1,124	1,973	108	1,074	16	758	517	4,270	1,300
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-10	52	-37	-12	6	2	-30	11	28	-38
<i>Change %</i>	-0.2	4.8	-1.9	-10.2	0.5	11.4	-3.9	2.1	0.7	-2.8
<i>Change on year</i>	-89	-19	-67	5	46	-7	-91	44	-46	-43
<i>Change %</i>	-1.6	-1.7	-3.3	4.8	4.5	-31.3	-10.7	9.3	-1.1	-3.2
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Jul-Sep 2013	100	26.0	25.7	2.2	21.9	0.6	14.9	8.7	74.2	25.8
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
Apr-Jun 2015	100	25.5	25.1	2.4	23.2	0.4	13.9	9.5	74.2	25.8
Jul-Sep 2015	100	25.9	24.7	2.2	23.5	0.4	13.5	9.7	74.8	25.2
Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Jul-Sep 2013	100	36.1	6.8	3.0	29.7	0.8	14.1	9.6	70.9	29.1
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
Apr-Jun 2015	100	35.9	7.2	2.7	29.8	0.7	13.6	10.2	71.2	28.8
Jul-Sep 2015	100	35.2	7.1	2.7	30.5	0.7	13.3	10.5	71.8	28.2
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Jul-Sep 2013	100	20.1	36.6	1.7	17.4	0.5	15.4	8.3	76.1	23.9
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
Apr-Jun 2015	100	19.2	36.0	2.1	19.1	0.3	14.1	9.1	76.0	24.0
Jul-Sep 2015	100	20.2	35.4	1.9	19.3	0.3	13.6	9.3	76.7	23.3

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

July to September 2015

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 to 24				In full-time education (FTE)				Not in full-time education (FTE) ¹			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Total	Employed ²	Unemployed ²	Economically inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Levels												
People												
16-17	1,467	369	135	963	1,312	299	105	908	155	69	30	56
18-24	5,770	3,577	518	1,674	1,899	654	119	1,127	3,870	2,924	400	547
16-24	7,237	3,946	653	2,637	3,211	953	223	2,035	4,026	2,993	430	603
Men												
16-17	751	157	77	516	662	118	60	484	89	39	17	32
18-24	2,927	1,860	292	775	929	295	59	575	1,998	1,565	234	199
16-24	3,678	2,018	370	1,291	1,591	413	118	1,059	2,087	1,605	251	232
Women												
16-17	716	211	58	447	650	181	45	424	66	30	13	24
18-24	2,842	1,717	226	899	970	359	60	552	1,872	1,358	166	348
16-24	3,559	1,928	284	1,347	1,620	540	105	976	1,938	1,388	179	371
Changes on quarter												
People												
16-17	-7	15	-13	-9	5	24	-9	-11	-12	-9	-4	1
18-24	-14	51	-72	7	15	43	-30	2	-29	8	-42	5
16-24	-22	66	-85	-2	19	67	-40	-8	-41	-1	-46	6
Men												
16-17	-4	7	-5	-6	-7	7	0	-14	3	0	-5	8
18-24	-7	50	-52	-5	1	43	-19	-23	-8	8	-33	18
16-24	-10	58	-57	-11	-6	50	-19	-37	-4	8	-38	26
Women												
16-17	-4	8	-8	-4	11	17	-9	3	-15	-10	1	-7
18-24	-7	0	-20	13	14	0	-12	26	-21	0	-8	-13
16-24	-11	8	-28	9	25	17	-21	29	-36	-9	-7	-20
Rates(%)³												
People												
16-17		25.1	26.8	65.7		22.8	25.9	69.2		44.6	30.3	36.0
18-24		62.0	12.7	29.0		34.4	15.4	59.3		75.5	12.0	14.1
16-24		54.5	14.2	36.4		29.7	19.0	63.4		74.3	12.6	15.0
Men												
16-17		21.0	33.0	68.7		17.8	33.7	73.1		44.2	30.7	36.2
18-24		63.5	13.6	26.5		31.8	16.6	61.9		78.3	13.0	10.0
16-24		54.9	15.5	35.1		26.0	22.3	66.6		76.9	13.5	11.1
Women												
16-17		29.5	21.4	62.5		27.9	19.9	65.2		45.2	29.7	35.7
18-24		60.4	11.6	31.6		36.9	14.3	56.9		72.6	10.9	18.6
16-24		54.2	12.8	37.8		33.3	16.3	60.2		71.6	11.4	19.2
Changes on quarter												
People												
16-17		1.1	-2.7	-0.3		1.8	-3.3	-1.1		-2.4	0.2	3.3
18-24		1.0	-1.7	0.2		2.0	-4.3	-0.3		0.8	-1.1	0.2
16-24		1.1	-1.8	0.1		1.9	-3.9	-0.6		0.7	-1.1	0.3
Men												
16-17		1.1	-2.5	-0.4		1.3	-1.4	-1.3		-1.5	-5.6	7.9
18-24		1.9	-2.4	-0.1		4.6	-6.8	-2.6		0.7	-1.6	0.9
16-24		1.7	-2.4	-0.2		3.2	-5.1	-2.1		0.5	-1.8	1.3
Women												
16-17		1.2	-2.9	-0.2		2.2	-4.9	-0.7		-3.3	7.2	-1.7
18-24		0.2	-0.9	0.5		-0.5	-2.4	1.9		0.8	-0.5	-0.5
16-24		0.4	-1.1	0.4		0.6	-3.1	0.9		0.9	-0.3	-0.7

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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

EARNINGS

15 Average Weekly Earnings - total pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) ²			Private sector (82%) ^{2,4,5,6}			Public sector (18%) ^{2,4,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	KAC4	KAC5	KAC6	KAC7	KAC8	KAC9
Sep 13	474	0.9	0.8	471	1.2	1.2	490	0.3	0.3
Jul 14 (r)	477	0.6	0.6	474	0.6	1.0	492	0.3	0.3
Aug 14 (r)	479	0.8	0.7	476	1.0	1.1	493	0.5	0.4
Sep 14 (r)	482	1.7	1.1	480	2.1	1.2	494	0.7	0.5
Oct 14	484	2.0	1.5	482	2.4	1.8	493	0.6	0.6
Nov 14	484	2.0	1.9 (r)	482	2.4	2.3 (r)	494	0.7	0.7
Dec 14	489	2.5	2.2	487	2.9	2.6	495	0.9	0.7
Jan 15	485	1.5	2.0	482	1.7	2.3	495	0.8	0.8
Feb 15	483	1.1	1.7	480	1.2	1.9	499	2.2	1.3
Mar 15	493	4.4	2.3	492	5.7	2.9	493	0.6	1.2
Apr 15	492	2.7	2.7	489	3.1	3.3	496	0.9	1.3
May 15	492	2.8	3.3	490	3.3	4.0	497	1.1	0.9
Jun 15	489	2.3	2.6	491	2.5	2.9	496	1.0	1.0
Jul 15	495	3.6	2.9	494	4.3	3.3	498 (r)	1.0	1.0
Aug 15 (r)	494	3.2	3.0	494	3.6	3.5	499	1.2	1.1
Sep 15 (p)	492	2.0	3.0	491	2.2	3.4	500	1.3	1.2
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
Sep 13	460	0.8	0.7	607	-0.6	-1.1	480	0.3	0.1
Jul 14	462	0.3	0.4	607	-0.4	-1.0	488	1.7	1.1
Aug 14 (r)	464	0.8	0.5	614	1.0	-0.2	485	1.2	1.2
Sep 14 (r)	467	1.6	0.9	621	2.3	0.9	487	1.4	1.4
Oct 14	469	2.1	1.5 (r)	624	3.2	2.1	487	1.1	1.2
Nov 14	469	2.0	1.9 (r)	621	2.7	2.7 (r)	487	1.2	1.2
Dec 14	473	2.5	2.2	634	4.0	3.3	489	1.5	1.3
Jan 15	471	1.9	2.1	612	1.0	2.5	489	1.1	1.3
Feb 15	470	1.4	1.9	605	-0.8	1.4	490	1.5	1.4
Mar 15	478	4.7	2.6	639	5.2	1.8	490	1.4	1.3
Apr 15	476	2.8	2.9	642	5.0	3.1	490	1.1	1.3
May 15	477	2.9	3.4	632	3.2	4.4	491	1.2	1.2
Jun 15	474	2.4	2.7	616	1.4	3.2	491	1.2	1.2
Jul 15 (r)	479	3.7	3.0	634	4.4	3.0	492	0.9	1.1
Aug 15 (r)	478	3.2	3.1	634	3.3	3.0	493	1.6	1.2
Sep 15 (p)	477	2.0	3.0	627	1.0	2.9	494	1.5	1.3
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (9%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) ²			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (24%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5CA	K5CB	K5CC	K5CD	K5CE	K5CF	K5CG	K5CH	K5CI
Sep 13	553	1.9	1.9	551	2.2	1.0	318	3.1	3.8
Jul 14 (r)	564	1.8	2.0	566	3.8	1.1	316	-0.9	0.6
Aug 14 (r)	563	1.5	1.8	557	1.0	1.9	318	-1.2	-0.3
Sep 14 (r)	567	2.4	1.9	563	2.2	2.3	323	1.5	-0.2
Oct 14	565	1.6	1.8	560	2.8	2.0	323	1.1	0.5 (r)
Nov 14	566	1.1	1.7	562	3.1	2.7 (r)	324	2.0	1.5
Dec 14	572	2.1	1.6	566	3.4	3.1	326	2.0	1.7
Jan 15	566	0.3	1.2	554	-1.7	1.5	329	2.1	2.0
Feb 15	564	0.0	0.8	557	1.4	1.0	329	4.8	2.9
Mar 15	572	2.1	0.8	564	6.0	1.8	340	7.1	4.7
Apr 15	572	1.7	1.3	567	3.3	3.5	332	3.6	5.2
May 15	569	1.0	1.6	578	6.1	5.1	333	4.4	5.0
Jun 15	576	1.7	1.4	565	2.2	3.8	331	4.2	4.1
Jul 15	574	1.7 (r)	1.5	605	6.8	5.0	334	5.6	4.7
Aug 15 (r)	573	1.7	1.7	593	6.6	5.2	332	4.5	4.8
Sep 15 (p)	573	1.2	1.6	589	4.6	6.0	333	3.2	4.4

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EARNINGS

16 Average Weekly Earnings - bonus pay

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) ¹			Private sector (82%) ^{2,4,5,6}			Public sector (18%) ^{2,4,5,6}			
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²	
	KAF4	KAF5	KAF6	KAF7	KAF8	KAF9	KAG2	KAG3	KAG4	
Sep 13	29	4.7	0.3	35	5.4	1.8	5	-19.6	-38.1	
Jul 14 (r)	27	-2.9	-2.8	31	-9.1	-2.0	5	39.1	-26.1	
Aug 14 (r)	27	-7.9	-4.2	32	-9.5	-3.0	2	-53.6	-28.9	
Sep 14 (r)	28	-4.9	-5.3	33	-5.7	-8.1	2	-49.1	-25.7	
Oct 14	30	6.2	-2.3 (r)	35	5.0	-3.6 (r)	3	-9.5	-40.5 (r)	
Nov 14	30	7.4	2.8 (r)	35	7.0	1.9 (r)	3	-25.9	-30.7 (r)	
Dec 14	34	17.8	10.6	39	14.3	8.8	3	43.9	-3.9	
Jan 15	28	-0.9	8.2	34	-0.3	7.0	2	-57.8	-25.3	
Feb 15	26	-9.8	2.4	32	-8.2	1.8	3	-38.0	-30.2	
Mar 15	31	14.2	0.9	37	15.2	1.8	2	-59.0	-51.9	
Apr 15	31	2.2	2.0	37	1.2	2.3	2	-58.0	-52.4	
May 15	31	3.8	6.5	37	1.5	5.6	3	2.2	-45.9	
Jun 15	26	-8.0	-0.5	36	-7.6	-1.8	2	-18.4	-33.1	
Jul 15 (r)	32	19.4	4.8	38	21.8	4.1	3	-42.3	-25.3	
Aug 15 (r)	33	22.1	10.8	38	19.5	9.8	3	26.4	-21.1	
Sep 15 (p)	29	4.3	15.1	35	4.1	14.9	3	39.3	-6.8	
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ¹			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ¹			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2,5,6}			
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²	
		K5CS	K5CT	K5CU	K5CV	K5CW	K5CX	KAH3	KAH4	KAH5
Sep 13	30	4.1	-0.9	74	8.1	-3.1	2	-23.8	-22.9	
Jul 14 (r)	26	-9.0	-5.0	65	-6.8	-7.4	3	65.6	-10.5	
Aug 14 (r)	27	-7.2	-6.2	71	-0.2	-5.1	1	-52.3	-13.8	
Sep 14 (r)	28	-8.0	-8.0	72	-3.1	-3.3	1	-22.3	-2.3	
Oct 14	30	6.8	-3.0 (r)	73	1.8	-0.5 (r)	1	39.7	-17.6 (r)	
Nov 14	30	6.3	1.5 (r)	71	1.8	0.1 (r)	1	49.5	14.7 (r)	
Dec 14	34	17.3	10.2	91	22.6	8.9	2	92.3	58.0	
Jan 15	28	-0.8	7.7	65	-9.8	5.0	1	-38.9	24.9	
Feb 15	27	-8.9	2.5	65	-13.5	-0.2	3	178.6	64.5	
Mar 15	32	13.9	1.3	77	9.1	-5.0	1	-1.0	33.5	
Apr 15	32	0.9	1.8	80	12.1	2.3	1	-76.8	-31.3	
May 15	31	2.3	5.5	73	-3.1	5.9	1	4.3	-50.8	
Jun 15	26	-8.7	-1.7	54	-23.0	-4.4	1	-26.1	-55.2	
Jul 15 (r)	33	23.1	5.0	79	21.6	-2.0	1	-50.5	-31.4	
Aug 15 (r)	34	24.1	12.4	88	24.4	7.5	1	53.9	-27.5	
Sep 15 (p)	30	9.3	18.7	66	-8.1	12.3	2	31.7	-11.8	
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (9%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) ¹			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (24%) ²			
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²	
		K5D3	K5D4	K5D5	K5D6	K5D7	K5D8	K5D9	K5DA	K5DB
Sep 13	21	1.1	0.8	21	32.1	18.3	23	9.6	20.7	
Jul 14 (r)	24	11.8	8.1	29	66.7	18.9	20	-13.9	-6.0	
Aug 14 (r)	22	-10.8	2.6	27	25.3	30.9	21	-25.9	-13.7	
Sep 14 (r)	25	19.5	5.9	27	27.9	38.3	22	-2.9	-15.1	
Oct 14	22	-5.3	0.3 (r)	23	11.5	21.7 (r)	22	0.4	-10.7 (r)	
Nov 14	24	5.9	6.4 (r)	23	34.0	23.9 (r)	23	5.6	1.0 (r)	
Dec 14	28	23.4	8.0	24	34.9	25.9	23	5.1	3.7	
Jan 15	23	-9.1	6.3	21	-0.1	21.3	23	6.7	5.8	
Feb 15	19	-11.5	0.9	17	-11.8	6.5	21	23.0	10.7	
Mar 15	25	10.5	-3.4	20	17.7	1.2	26	28.3	18.8	
Apr 15	25	6.1	1.9	24	8.8	4.5	22	0.2	16.2	
May 15	22	-8.0	2.8	40	132.2	49.4	24	10.4	12.4	
Jun 15	28	10.7	3.1	20	-11.4	35.9	22	2.6	4.4	
Jul 15 (r)	25	3.4	2.3	31	6.0	32.0	24	18.3	10.3	
Aug 15 (r)	23	5.3	6.6	25	-4.6	-2.7	22	6.9	9.1	
Sep 15 (p)	21	-16.3	-2.9	21	-20.2	-6.0	25	12.7	12.6	

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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

EARNINGS

17 Average Weekly Earnings - regular pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) ²			Private sector (82%) ^{2,4,5,6}			Public sector (18%) ^{2,4,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	KAJ2	KAJ3	KAJ4	KAJ5	KAJ6	KAJ7
Sep 13	446	0.8	0.8	436	1.0	1.1	485	0.1	-0.1
Jul 14	450	0.8	0.8	441	1.0	1.1	488	0.8 (r)	0.6
Aug 14 (r)	451	1.1	0.9	443	1.4	1.2	489	1.3	0.9
Sep 14 (r)	454	1.8	1.2	446	2.3	1.6	489	0.9	1.0
Oct 14	455	1.9	1.6	448	2.4	2.0	490	0.5	0.9
Nov 14	455	1.7	1.8	447	2.1	2.3	490	0.8	0.8
Dec 14	456	1.6	1.8	448	2.0	2.2	491	0.6	0.7
Jan 15	457	1.6	1.7	449	1.9	2.0	492	0.8	0.8
Feb 15	458	2.4	1.9	451	2.8	2.2	493	1.2	0.9
Mar 15	460	2.8	2.3	453	3.6	2.8	493	0.7	0.9
Apr 15	461	2.8	2.7	453	3.2	3.2	493	1.2	1.0
May 15	461	2.8	2.8	454	3.3	3.4	494	1.4	1.1
Jun 15	462	2.8	2.8	455	3.3	3.3	494	1.3	1.3
Jul 15	463	2.9	2.9	456	3.4	3.3	494	1.2	1.3
Aug 15 (r)	463	2.6	2.8	456	2.9	3.2	495	1.1	1.2
Sep 15 (p)	463	1.9	2.5	455	2.1	2.8	496	1.3	1.2
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5DL	K5DM	K5DN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
Sep 13	431	0.7	0.7	535	-1.1	-0.8	478	0.4	0.2
Jul 14	434	0.6	0.7	538 (r)	0.0	-0.2	484	1.2	1.3
Aug 14	436	1.1	0.8	544	1.3 (r)	0.5	484	1.4	1.3
Sep 14 (r)	439	1.9	1.2	548	2.6	1.3	485	1.5	1.4
Oct 14	440	2.0	1.6	552	3.3	2.4	486	1.0	1.3
Nov 14	439	1.8	1.9	548	2.5	2.8	486	1.1	1.2
Dec 14	441	1.7	1.8	548	1.6	2.4	488	1.4	1.2
Jan 15	442	2.1	1.9	551	2.7	2.3	488	1.1	1.2
Feb 15	443	2.7	2.2	552	3.7	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	445	3.0	2.9	557	4.2	3.7	489	1.4	1.4
May 15	446	3.0	3.0	558	4.3	3.9	489	1.2	1.4
Jun 15	447	3.0	3.0	559	4.2	4.2	491	1.4	1.3
Jul 15	447	2.9	3.0	556	3.3	3.9	490	1.3	1.3
Aug 15 (r)	446	2.4	2.8	556	2.3	3.3	491	1.5	1.4
Sep 15 (p)	446	1.7	2.3	556	1.3	2.3	492	1.4	1.4
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (9%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) ²			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (24%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5DU	K5DV	K5DW	K5DX	K5DY	K5DZ	K5E2	K5E3	K5E4
Sep 13	532	1.9	1.9	530	1.3	0.5	296	2.8	2.8
Jul 14	540	1.5	1.7	535	1.8	0.4	297	0.0 (r)	1.1
Aug 14 (r)	541	1.7	1.7	532	0.4	0.9	298	0.5	0.5
Sep 14 (r)	542	2.0	1.7	536	1.2	1.1	301	1.6	0.7
Oct 14	543	1.7	1.8	538	2.6	1.4	301	1.2	1.1 (r)
Nov 14	542	1.0	1.6	538	2.1	2.0	302	1.7	1.5 (r)
Dec 14	542	0.9	1.2	540	1.8	2.2	303	1.7	1.5
Jan 15	543	0.6	0.8	531	-1.8	0.7	306	1.9	1.8
Feb 15	545	0.4	0.6	540	1.8	0.6	308	3.6	2.4
Mar 15	543	1.0	0.7	548	5.2	1.7	309	4.3	3.2
Apr 15	547	1.4	0.9	543	3.1	3.3	309	4.1	4.0
May 15	547	1.2	1.2	543	3.0	3.7	310	4.0	4.1
Jun 15	548	1.2	1.3	545	2.7	2.9	309	4.1	4.1
Jul 15	549	1.7	1.4	571 (r)	6.7	4.1	311	4.8	4.3
Aug 15 (r)	550	1.6	1.5	569	6.9	5.5	311	4.3	4.4
Sep 15 (p)	551	1.6	1.6	568	6.0	6.6	309	2.7	3.9

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.

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

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

EARNINGS

18 Average Weekly Earnings - real and nominal¹

Great Britain whole economy, seasonally adjusted

	Total pay (including bonuses) ¹					
	Nominal earnings			Real earnings ³		
	Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2000 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	A3WX	A3WV	A3WW	
Sep 13	474	0.9	0.8	348	-1.7	-1.9
Jul 14	477	0.6 (r)	0.6	346	-1.0	-1.1
Aug 14 (r)	479	0.8	0.7	347	-0.8	-1.0
Sep 14 (r)	482	1.7	1.1	350	0.5	-0.4
Oct 14	484	2.0	1.5	351	0.9	0.2
Nov 14 (r)	484	2.0	1.9	351	1.1	0.8
Dec 14	489	2.5	2.2	354	1.9	1.3
Jan 15	485	1.5	2.0	353	1.2	1.4
Feb 15	483	1.1	1.7	353	1.2	1.5
Mar 15	493	4.4	2.3	363	4.5	2.3
Apr 15	492	2.7	2.7	358	2.7	2.8
May 15	492	2.8	3.3	357	2.5	3.2
Jun 15	489	2.3	2.6	355	2.3	2.5
Jul 15	495	3.6	2.9	358	3.5	2.8
Aug 15 (r)	494	3.2	3.0	358	3.2	3.0
Sep 15 (p)	492	2.0	3.0	357	2.0	2.9

	Regular pay (excluding bonuses)					
	Nominal earnings			Real earnings ³		
	Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2000 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	A2FC	A2F9	A2FA	
Sep 13	446	0.8	0.8	328	-1.8	-1.9
Jul 14	450	0.8	0.8	326	-0.8	-0.9
Aug 14	451	1.1 (r)	0.9	327	-0.4	-0.7
Sep 14	454	1.8	1.2 (r)	329	0.6	-0.2
Oct 14	455	1.9	1.6	330	0.7	0.3
Nov 14	455	1.7	1.8	330	0.8	0.7
Dec 14	456	1.6	1.8	332	1.1	0.8
Jan 15	457	1.6	1.7	333	1.4	1.1
Feb 15	458	2.4	1.9	334	2.3	1.6
Mar 15	460	2.8	2.3	335	2.9	2.2
Apr 15	461	2.8	2.7	336	2.9	2.7
May 15	461	2.8	2.8	336	2.6	2.8
Jun 15	462	2.8	2.8	335	2.9	2.8
Jul 15	463	2.9	2.9	336	2.8	2.7
Aug 15 (r)	463	2.6	2.8	336	2.6	2.7
Sep 15 (p)	463	1.9	2.5	336	2.0	2.5

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

3. Estimates of real earnings are calculated by deflating the nominal earnings estimates by the Consumer Prices Index (CPI).

19 International comparisons of employment and unemployment

Employment rates as published by EUROSTAT: (not seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by EUROSTAT on 30 October 2015 (seasonally adjusted)				
		Latest period	Employment rate (%) ^{1,2}	Change on year %		Latest Period	Unemployment rate (%) ³	Change on month %	Change on year %
European Union (EU)					European Union (EU)				
Austria	YXSN	Apr-Jun 15	70.8	-0.4	Austria	ZXDS	Sep 15	5.7	0.0
Belgium	YXSO	Apr-Jun 15	61.4	-0.5	Belgium	ZXDI	Sep 15	8.7	-0.1
Bulgaria	A495	Apr-Jun 15	62.4	1.4	Bulgaria	A492	Sep 15	9.4	-0.2
Croatia	GUMI	Apr-Jun 15	56.2	1.6	Croatia	GUMJ	Sep 15	15.4	0.0
Cyprus	A4AC	Apr-Jun 15	62.9	0.6	Cyprus	A4AN	Sep 15	15.1	-0.1
Czech Republic	A4AD	Apr-Jun 15	70.2	1.5	Czech Republic	A4AO	Sep 15	4.8	0.0
Denmark	YXSP	Apr-Jun 15	73.5	0.8	Denmark	ZXDJ	Sep 15	6.2	-0.1
Estonia	A4AE	Apr-Jun 15	71.7	1.7	Estonia	A4AP	Aug 15	5.7	-0.1
Finland	YXSQ	Apr-Jun 15	69.3	-0.7	Finland	ZXDU	Sep 15	9.5	0.0
France	YXSR	Apr-Jun 15	64.0	0.0	France	ZXDN	Sep 15	10.7	-0.1
Germany	YXSS	Apr-Jun 15	73.6	0.0	Germany	ZXDK	Sep 15	4.5	0.0
Greece	YXST	Apr-Jun 15	51.0	1.6	Greece	ZXDL	Jul 15	25.0	0.0
Hungary	A4AF	Apr-Jun 15	63.8	2.5	Hungary	A4AQ	Aug 15	6.5	-0.3
Ireland	YXSU	Apr-Jun 15	63.1	1.8	Ireland	ZXDO	Sep 15	9.4	-0.1
Italy	YXSV	Apr-Jun 15	56.3	0.6	Italy	ZXDP	Sep 15	11.8	-0.1
Latvia	A4AG	Apr-Jun 15	68.2	1.6	Latvia	A4AR	Sep 15	9.8	-0.1
Lithuania	A4AH	Apr-Jun 15	67.0	1.9	Lithuania	A4AS	Sep 15	9.5	-0.1
Luxembourg	YXSW	Apr-Jun 15	67.1	0.4	Luxembourg	ZXDQ	Sep 15	5.8	-0.1
Malta	A4AI	Apr-Jun 15	63.9	1.4	Malta	A4AT	Sep 15	5.1	0.0
Netherlands	YXSY	Apr-Jun 15	74.2	1.3	Netherlands	ZXDR	Sep 15	6.8	0.0
Poland	A4AJ	Apr-Jun 15	62.6	1.3	Poland	A4AU	Sep 15	7.1	-0.1
Portugal	YXSY	Apr-Jun 15	64.2	1.6	Portugal	ZXDT	Sep 15	12.2	-0.1
Romania	A494	Apr-Jun 15	62.0	0.8	Romania	A48Z	Sep 15	6.8	0.0
Slovak Republic	A4AK	Apr-Jun 15	62.5	1.8	Slovak Republic	A4AV	Sep 15	11.0	-0.1
Slovenia	A4AL	Apr-Jun 15	65.5	1.0	Slovenia	A4AW	Sep 15	9.2	-0.1
Spain	YXSZ	Apr-Jun 15	57.8	1.8	Spain	ZXDM	Sep 15	21.6	-0.2
Sweden	YXTA	Apr-Jun 15	75.6	0.6	Sweden ⁵	ZXDV	Sep 15	7.3	0.3
United Kingdom	ANZ6	Apr-Jun 15	72.3	0.6	United Kingdom	ZXDW	Jul 15	5.3	-0.2
Total EU⁴	A496	Apr-Jun 15	65.5	0.8	Total EU⁴	A493	Sep 15	9.3	-0.1
Eurozone ⁴	YXTC	Apr-Jun 15	64.4	0.6	Eurozone ⁴	ZXDH	Sep 15	10.8	-0.1
Employment rates published by the OECD (seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by national statistical offices (seasonally adjusted)				
Canada	A48O	Jul-Sep 15	72.5	0.3	Canada	ZXDZ	Oct 15	7.0	-0.1
Japan	A48P	Apr-Jun 15	73.2	0.6	Japan	ZXDY	Sep 15	3.4	0.0
United States	A48Q	Jul-Sep 15	68.6	0.4	United States	ZXDZ	Oct 15	5.0	-0.1

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=tc%3A77-381603#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.
- 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 30 October 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) ^{1,2}	Working days lost in the Public Sector (thousands) ^{1,2}	Working days lost in the Private Sector (thousands) ^{1,2}	Number of stoppages ^{3,4}	Number of stoppages in the Public Sector ⁴	Number of stoppages in the Private Sector ⁴	Workers involved (thousands) ^{1,3}
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	BBFW	F8XZ	F8Y2	BLUU	F8Y3	F8Y4	BLUT
2013 Sep	9	4	5	19	8	11	9
2014 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	17	9	8	2
Jun	8	5	3	20	9	11	3
Jul	18	12	5	14	10	4	12
Aug	22	12	10	12	7	5	11
Sep (p)	8	6	2	16	9	7	3
Cumulative totals 12 months to:							
Sep 14	837	716	120	126	59	67	822
Sep 15 (p)	303	231	72	142	68	74	199

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 Vacancies¹ by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies	Number of employees				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8
Levels						
Aug-Oct 2013	553	75	71	76	99	232
Aug-Oct 2014 (r)	699	120	101	92	119	268
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	114	110	96	130	284
Mar-May 2015	734	113	109	95	133	284
Apr-Jun 2015	734	110	109	99	133	284
May-Jul 2015 (r)	741	109	111	104	134	283
Jun-Aug 2015 (r)	742	110	111	105	135	282
Jul-Sep 2015 (r)	740	109	112	103	136	281
Aug-Oct 2015 (p)	736	108	111	102	136	279
Change on quarter *	-5	-1	0	-2	1	-3
Change % *	-0.6	-1.0	0.4	-1.5	0.8	-1.2
Change on year	37	-12	11	10	17	11
Change %	5.3	-9.8	10.5	11.0	14.0	4.2

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

21(1) Vacancies¹ and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies ¹	Unemployment ²	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels			
Jul-Sep 2013	547	2,488	4.5
Jul-Sep 2014	685	1,959	2.9
Oct-Dec 2014	712	1,862	2.6
Jan-Mar 2015	744	1,827	2.5
Apr-Jun 2015	734	1,852	2.5
Jul-Sep 2015	740 (r)	1,749	2.4
Change on quarter	5	-103	-0.2
Change %	0.7	-5.5	
Change on year	54	-210	-0.5
Change %	7.9	-10.7	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

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

VACANCIES

22 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All vacancies ¹	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply ²	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication
	B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
Levels (thousands)										
Aug-Oct 2013	553	2	38	4	2	14	112	21	58	29
Aug-Oct 2014	699	2	48	5	2	23 (r)	132	26	74	36
Sep-Nov 2014	703	2	48	5	2	22	132	26	76	35
Oct-Dec 2014	712	2	48	5	2	23	134	27	76	33
Nov-Jan 2015	723	1	48	5	2	25	136	30	78	33
Dec-Feb 2015	735	1	50	5	2	27	138	33	78	35
Jan-Mar 2015	744	1	48	5	2	27	141	34	77	36
Feb-Apr 2015	734	1	47	5	2	25	139	34	77	35
Mar-May 2015	734	1	46	5	2	24	137	35	77	37
Apr-Jun 2015	734	1	48	5	3	25	135	34	78	37
May-Jul 2015	741 (r)	1	49	4	3	26	135	33	77	36
Jun-Aug 2015	742 (r)	1	49	5	3	25	137	31	80	35
Jul-Sep 2015	740 (r)	1	50	4	3	24	133	31	81	35
Aug-Oct 2015	(p) 736	1	49	5	3	24	130	30	83	36
Change on quarter	*	-5	0	0	0	-2	-5	-4	6	0
Change %	*	-0.6	-20.0	0.0	7.0	14.3	-6.7	-3.8	-10.6	-0.6
Change on year		37	-1	1	0	1	-2	4	9	0
Change %		5.3	-57.9	2.5	-6.1	52.4	5.3	-1.8	14.3	0.0
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Aug-Oct 2013	2.0	3.3	1.6	3.1	0.9	1.1	2.5	1.6	3.1	2.6
Aug-Oct 2014	(r) 2.5	3.2	2.0	4.3	1.1	1.8	2.9	2.0	3.6	3.2
Sep-Nov 2014	2.5	2.7	2.0	4.1	1.2	1.8	2.9	2.0	3.7	3.1
Oct-Dec 2014	2.5	2.5	2.0	3.9	1.2	1.8	3.0	2.0	3.7	2.9
Nov-Jan 2015	2.6	2.2	2.0	4.1	1.3	2.0	3.0	2.2	3.8	2.9
Dec-Feb 2015	2.6	1.9	2.1	4.2	1.3	2.1	3.1	2.5	3.8	3.0
Jan-Mar 2015	2.6	1.7	2.0	4.1	1.2	2.1	3.1	2.6	3.8	3.2
Feb-Apr 2015	2.6	1.7	1.9	4.2	1.3	2.0	3.1	2.5	3.8	3.1
Mar-May 2015	2.6	1.7	1.9	4.2	1.3	1.9	3.1	2.6	3.8	3.3
Apr-Jun 2015	2.6	1.7	2.0	4.2	1.4	2.0	3.0	2.5	3.8	3.2
May-Jul 2015	2.6	1.7	2.1	3.8	1.5	2.0	3.0	2.5	3.8	3.2
Jun-Aug 2015	2.6	1.7	2.1	3.9	1.6	1.9	3.0	2.3	3.9	3.1
Jul-Sep 2015	(r) 2.6	1.5	2.1	3.8	1.6	1.9	3.0	2.3	4.0	3.1
Aug-Oct 2015	(p) 2.6	1.3	2.1	4.0	1.7	1.9	2.9	2.2	4.1	3.2
Change on quarter	*	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.3	0.0
Change on year		0.1	-1.9	0.1	-0.3	0.6	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.0
SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities ²	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	Total services
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
Levels (thousands)										
Aug-Oct 2013	32	10	47	36	9	37	78	11	13	493
Aug-Oct 2014	(r) 37	11	62	46	12	50	103	14	16	620
Sep-Nov 2014	37	11	61	48	13	50	107	13	17	624
Oct-Dec 2014	38	10	60	50	13	52	108	14	18	633
Nov-Jan 2015	39	8	63	51	13	51	108	14	17	642
Dec-Feb 2015	40	9	62	51	13	50	109	16	17	650
Jan-Mar 2015	40	10	62	50	13	51	111	17	17	661
Feb-Apr 2015	38	12	61	49	13	52	112	17	16	655
Mar-May 2015	37	11	65	49	13	51	114	16	15	656
Apr-Jun 2015	34	11	66	50	13	51	115	16	15	653
May-Jul 2015	(r) 35	13	68	50	13	51	119	16	14	659
Jun-Aug 2015	(r) 35	14	66	50	13	49	119	16	14	660
Jul-Sep 2015	(r) 35	14	66	51	14	49	119	15	14	658
Aug-Oct 2015	(p) 33	13	65	53	14	48	118	15	17	655
Change on quarter	*	-2	0	-3	3	-3	-1	0	4	-4
Change %	*	-5.7	2.3	-4.8	6.2	11.0	-5.3	-0.8	-1.9	-0.6
Change on year		-4	2	3	7	2	15	1	1	35
Change %		-9.8	15.9	4.5	15.4	13.7	-4.8	14.0	6.3	5.6
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Aug-Oct 2013	3.1	2.1	2.2	1.6	0.7	1.4	2.1	1.6	2.4	2.1
Aug-Oct 2014	(r) 3.5	2.4	2.7	1.9	0.9	1.9	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.5
Sep-Nov 2014	3.6	2.2	2.6	2.0	1.0	1.9	2.7	1.8	2.9	2.6
Oct-Dec 2014	3.6	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.0	2.0	2.8	1.9	3.1	2.6
Nov-Jan 2015	3.7	1.7	2.7	2.1	1.0	1.9	2.8	1.9	3.0	2.6
Dec-Feb 2015	3.8	1.9	2.7	2.1	1.0	1.9	2.8	2.2	3.0	2.7
Jan-Mar 2015	3.9	2.2	2.7	2.1	1.0	1.9	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.7
Feb-Apr 2015	3.7	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.7
Mar-May 2015	3.5	2.2	2.8	2.0	0.9	2.0	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.7
Apr-Jun 2015	3.3	2.4	2.9	2.1	0.9	1.9	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.7
May-Jul 2015	3.4	2.7	2.9	2.1	1.0 (r)	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.7
Jun-Aug 2015	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.1	1.0	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.7
Jul-Sep 2015	(r) 3.4	3.0	2.9	2.1	1.0	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.5	2.7
Aug-Oct 2015	(p) 3.2	2.8	2.8	2.2	1.1	1.8	3.0	2.1	3.0	2.7
Change on quarter	*	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Change on year		-0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

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

REDUNDANCIES

23 Redundancies levels and rates¹

United Kingdom, (seasonally adjusted)

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s) ²	Rate ¹	Level (000s) ²	Rate ¹	Level (000s) ²	Rate ¹
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
Jul-Sep 2013	125	4.9	71	5.5	54	4.3
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
Apr-Jun 2015	112	4.3	66	4.9	46	3.5
Jul-Sep 2015	111	4.2	67	5.1	44	3.3
Change on quarter	-1	0.0	1	0.1	-3	-0.2
Change %	-1.3		1.6		-5.5	
Change on year	20	0.7	22	1.6	-2	-0.2
Change %	22.1		48.4		-4.1	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

24 Redundancies by industry¹

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

SIC 2007 sections	Total redundancies ²	Manufacturing C	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage, accommodation & food service activities, information & communication H,I,J	Financial & insurance and real estate activities K,L	Prof. scientific & technical activities, admin & support service activities M,N	Public Administration etc., education, human health and social work activities ³ O-Q	Total services ⁴ G-T
Jul-Sep 2013	125	26	12	21	18	*	13	19	84
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
Apr-Jun 2015	112	18	*	12	18	*	23	17	81
Jul-Sep 2015	111	16	*	16	19	*	15	21	82
Change on year	20	2	*	4	2	*	2	2	13
Change %	22.1	13.4	*	39.2	10.2	*	15.5	10.6	18.5

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

REGIONAL SUMMARY

25(1) Regional summary of labour market headline indicators¹

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Headline estimates for July to September 2015

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	1,275	74.8	1,166	68.3	109	8.6	419	25.2
North West	3,541	76.4	3,348	72.1	193	5.5	1,065	23.6
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,673	76.6	2,516	72.0	157	5.9	792	23.4
East Midlands	2,363	78.4	2,259	74.8	105	4.4	627	21.6
West Midlands	2,774	75.8	2,617	71.4	157	5.7	856	24.2
East of England	3,137	81.0	3,004	77.5	132	4.2	704	19.0
London	4,616	77.4	4,319	72.4	297	6.4	1,305	22.6
South East	4,614	80.4	4,434	77.2	180	3.9	1,073	19.6
South West	2,809	81.1	2,699	77.9	110	3.9	620	18.9
England	27,803	78.2	26,363	74.1	1,440	5.2	7,461	21.8
Wales	1,511	75.7	1,418	70.9	93	6.1	465	24.3
Scotland	2,780	78.9	2,614	74.1	166	6.0	720	21.1
Great Britain	32,093	78.2	30,395	73.9	1,698	5.3	8,645	21.8
Northern Ireland	867	72.3	816	67.9	51	5.9	323	27.7
United Kingdom	32,961	78.0	31,211	73.7	1,749	5.3	8,968	22.0

Change on quarter (change since April to June 2015)⁴

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
North East	8	0.5	2	0.1	6	0.5	-7	-0.5
North West	21	0.7	40	1.1	-20	-0.6	-31	-0.7
Yorkshire and The Humber	-21	-0.3	-4	0.2	-17	-0.6	11	0.3
East Midlands	2	-0.4	9	-0.1	-7	-0.3	11	0.4
West Midlands	16	0.4	26	0.7	-10	-0.4	-15	-0.4
East of England	13	0.3	27	0.7	-13	-0.4	-10	-0.3
London	15	0.1	24	0.2	-10	-0.2	-3	-0.1
South East	18	0.1	45	0.6	-27	-0.6	-5	-0.1
South West	-5	-0.9	8	-0.4	-14	-0.5	28	0.9
England	67	0.1	178	0.4	-111	-0.4	-22	-0.1
Wales	-3	-0.4	-6	-0.6	3	0.2	7	0.4
Scotland	14	0.3	3	0.0	11	0.4	-11	-0.3
Great Britain	78	0.1	175	0.3	-97	-0.3	-26	-0.1
Northern Ireland	-4	-0.3	2	0.1	-5	-0.6	4	0.3
United Kingdom	74	0.1	177	0.3	-103	-0.3	-22	-0.1

Change on year (change since July to September 2014)

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
North East	-8	-1.3	1	-0.7	-9	-0.7	24	1.3
North West	49	1.0	75	1.5	-26	-0.8	-42	-1.0
Yorkshire and The Humber	-28	-1.3	8	-0.2	-37	-1.3	48	1.3
East Midlands	19	-0.3	47	0.8	-28	-1.2	10	0.3
West Midlands	11	0.4	54	1.6	-43	-1.6	-11	-0.4
East of England	28	0.4	49	1.0	-21	-0.7	-12	-0.4
London	27	0.2	18	0.0	10	0.2	-11	-0.2
South East	4	0.1	36	0.7	-32	-0.7	-5	-0.1
South West	65	1.0	84	1.6	-19	-0.8	-31	-1.0
England	166	0.2	371	0.8	-206	-0.8	-30	-0.2
Wales	39	1.5	44	1.7	-5	-0.5	-29	-1.5
Scotland	11	0.4	9	0.3	2	0.1	-13	-0.4
Great Britain	215	0.2	424	0.8	-208	-0.7	-71	-0.2
Northern Ireland	-6	-0.7	-5	-0.6	-1	-0.1	9	0.7
United Kingdom	209	0.2	419	0.7	-210	-0.7	-62	-0.2

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 SUMMARY

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

	Employer Surveys ¹		Jobcentre Plus administrative system ¹					
	Workforce jobs ² (Jun 2015)		Claimant Count ³ (October 2015)					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Level		Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
North East	1,202		47.3	3.9	32.3	5.1	15.0	2.6
North West	3,631		116.2	3.1	76.1	3.8	40.2	2.3
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,618		80.5	3.0	52.9	3.7	27.5	2.2
East Midlands	2,265		48.1	2.1	31.1	2.5	17.0	1.6
West Midlands	2,812		79.4	2.8	51.4	3.3	28.0	2.1
East of England	3,021		49.8	1.6	31.5	2.0	18.2	1.3
London	5,645		111.0	1.9	64.9	2.1	46.1	1.7
South East	4,660		59.3	1.2	37.8	1.5	21.5	1.0
South West	2,850		39.9	1.4	26.2	1.7	13.6	1.0
England	28,704		631.4	2.2	404.2	2.6	227.2	1.7
Wales	1,428		45.4	3.1	29.2	3.8	16.2	2.3
Scotland	2,693		79.1	2.8	54.7	3.7	24.4	1.8
Great Britain	32,825		755.8	2.3	488.0	2.7	267.8	1.7
Northern Ireland	854		39.7	4.4	27.6	5.8	12.1	2.9
United Kingdom	33,694		795.5	2.3	515.6	2.8	279.9	1.7

Changes on period (period specified below):

	Employer Surveys ¹		Jobcentre Plus administrative system ¹					
	Workforce jobs ² (Change on Mar 2015)		Claimant Count ³ (Change on September 2015)					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Level		Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
North East	20		0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0
North West	-23		3.4	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.5	0.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	37		-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
East Midlands	15		-0.4	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Midlands	3		0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0
East of England	24		0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
London	35		-0.4	0.0	-0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0
South East	-2		-0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0
South West	-15		0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
England	94		4.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.1	0.0
Wales	3		0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Scotland	6		0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Great Britain	103		4.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.3	0.0
Northern Ireland	0		-1.0	-0.1	-0.8	-0.2	-0.2	0.0
United Kingdom	102		3.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.1	0.0

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

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