

Statistical bulletin:

UK Labour Market: March 2016

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



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1. Main points for the 3 months to January 2016

There were 31.42 million people in work, 116,000 more than for August to October 2015 and 478,000 more than for a year earlier.

There were 22.94 million people working full-time, 302,000 more than for a year earlier. There were 8.48 million people working part-time, 177,000 more than for a year earlier.

The employment rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were in work) was 74.1%, the joint highest since comparable records began in 1971.

There were 1.68 million unemployed people (people not in work but seeking and available to work), 28,000 fewer than for August to October 2015 and 171,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

There were 923,000 unemployed men, 102,000 fewer than for a year earlier. There were 762,000 unemployed women, 69,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

The unemployment rate was 5.1%, lower than for a year earlier (5.7%). The unemployment rate is the proportion of the labour force (those in work plus those unemployed) that were unemployed.

There were 8.89 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive (not working and not seeking or available to work), 40,000 fewer than for August to October 2015 and 136,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

The inactivity rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive) was 21.8%, lower than for a year earlier (22.2%) and only slightly higher than the record low of 21.7% last recorded for July to September 1990.

Average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.1% including bonuses and by 2.2% excluding bonuses compared with a year earlier.

2. Summary of latest labour market statistics

Table 1 and Figure 1 show the latest estimates, for the 3 months to January 2016, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity and shows how these estimates compare with the previous quarter (August to October 2015) and the previous year (the 3 months to January 2015). Comparing the 3 months to January 2016 with August to October 2015 provides the most robust short-term comparison. See Making comparisons with earlier data at Section 3 for more information.

Table 1: Summary of UK labour market statistics for 3 months to January 2016, seasonally adjusted

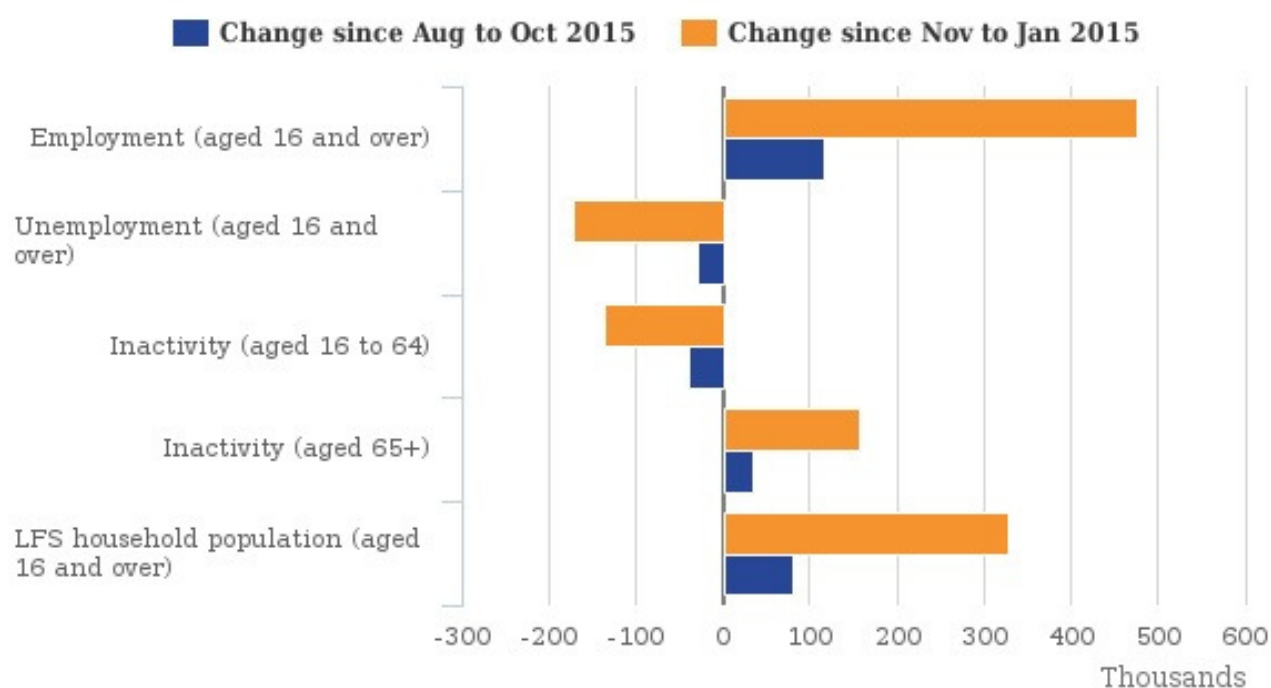
	Number (thousands)	Change on Aug to Oct 2015	Change on Nov to Jan 2015	Headline Rate (%)	Change on Aug to Oct 2015	Change on Nov to Jan 2015
Employed	31,418	116	478			
Aged 16 to 64	30,219	94	408	74.1	0.2	0.8
Aged 65 and over	1,199	22	70			
Unemployed	1,685	-28	-171	5.1	-0.1	-0.6
Aged 16 to 64	1,667	-26	-169			
Aged 65 and over	18	-2	-2			
Inactive	19,027	-6	21			
Aged 16 to 64	8,890	-40	-136	21.8	-0.1	-0.4
Aged 65 and over	10,137	34	157			

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

Figure 1: Changes in the number of people in the UK labour market, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

3. Understanding and working with labour market statistics

Where to find explanatory information

[Interpreting labour market statistics \(http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/interpreting-labour-market-statistics/interpreting-lm-statistics.html\)](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/interpreting-labour-market-statistics/interpreting-lm-statistics.html), 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 \(http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics/guide-to-lm-statistics.html\)](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics/guide-to-lm-statistics.html) is also available.

A [Glossary \(http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/labour-market/glossary-of-labour-market-terms/index.html\)](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/labour-market/glossary-of-labour-market-terms/index.html) which explains the terms used within labour market statistics is also available.

About labour market statuses

Everybody aged 16 or over is either [employed \(http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics/guide-to-employment.html\)](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics/guide-to-employment.html), [unemployed \(http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics/guide-to-unemployment.html\)](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics/guide-to-unemployment.html) or [economically inactive \(http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics/guide-to-economic-inactivity.html\)](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics/guide-to-economic-inactivity.html). 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 \(http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110505182329/youtube.com/watch?v=Fze4o0bBfcw\)](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110505182329/youtube.com/watch?v=Fze4o0bBfcw) 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 the 3 months to January 2016 with the estimates for August to October 2015, which were first published on 16 December 2015. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for October to December 2015. This is because the November and December data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of October 2015 and January 2016. The LFS is sampled such that it is representative of the UK population over a 3 month period, not for single month periods.

Accuracy and reliability of survey estimates

Most of the figures in this statistical bulletin come from surveys of households or businesses and are therefore estimates rather than precise figures. Further information is available at Section 20 of this statistical bulletin.

4. Employment

Introduction

Employment (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics/guide-to-employment.html>) 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 (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/articles/reconciliationofestimatesofjobs/latest>) is available on our website.

Commentary

The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 in work is known as the employment rate. Figure 2 shows the employment rate for people aged from 16 to 64 since comparable records began in 1971. The lowest employment rate was 65.6% in 1983, during the economic downturn of the early 1980s. The employment rate has been generally increasing since early 2012 and for the latest time period, the 3 months to January 2016, it reached a joint record high of 74.1%.

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

January to March 1971 to November to January 2016

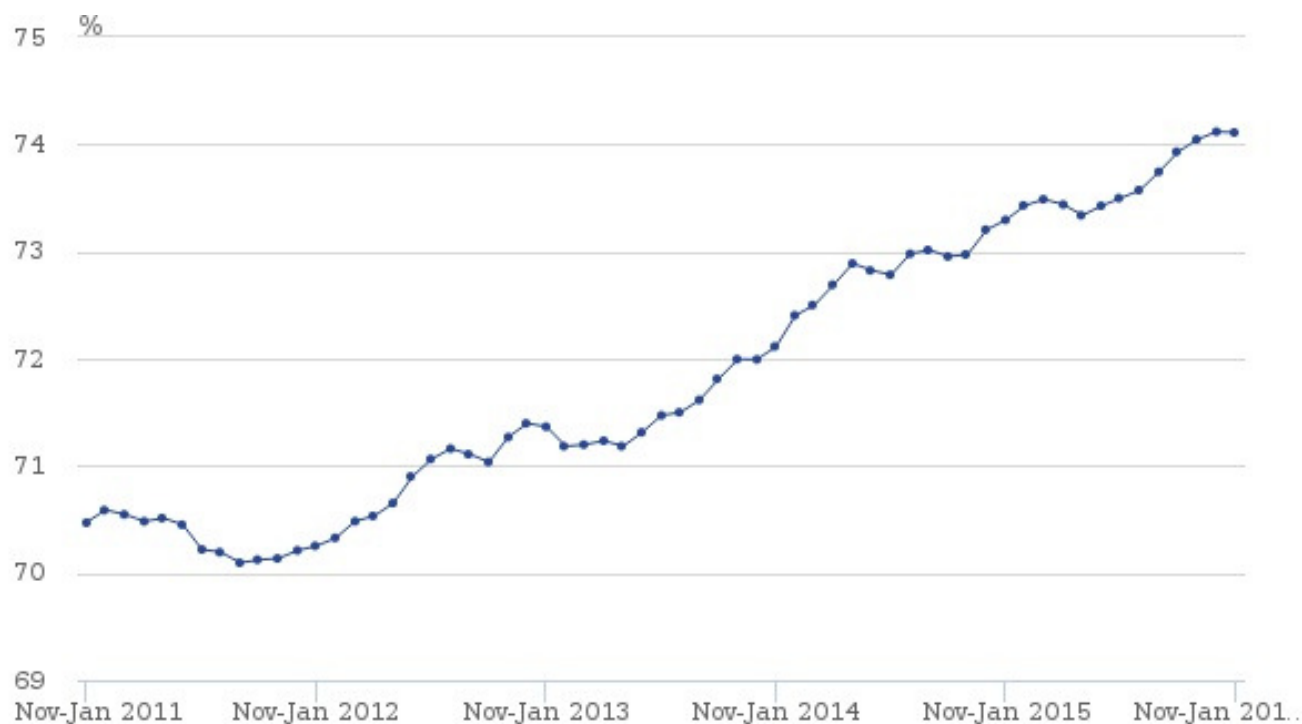


Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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

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

November to January 2011 to November to January 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

For the 3 months to January 2016, 74.1% of people aged from 16 to 64 were in work. This was:

- higher than for August to October 2015 (73.9%)
- higher than for a year earlier (73.3%)
- the joint highest since comparable records began in 1971

Looking at employment rates by sex, for the 3 months to January 2016:

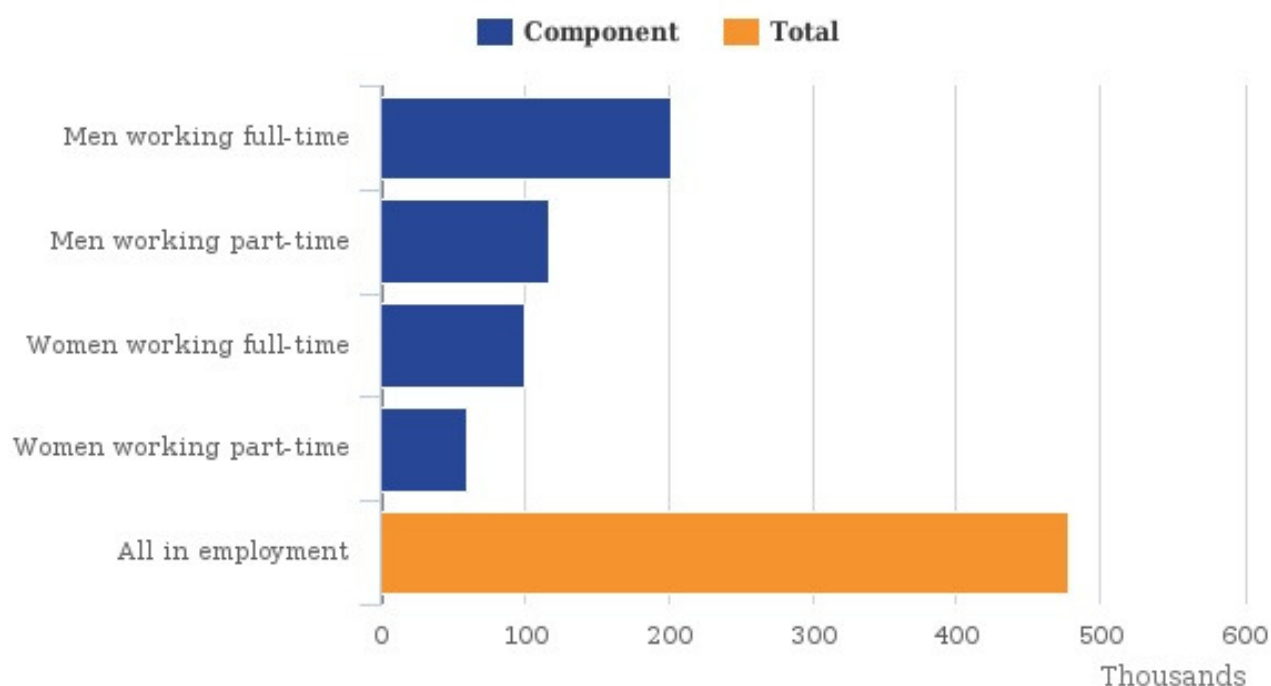
- 79.2% of men and 69.1% of women aged from 16 to 64 were in work
- employment rates for both men and women were higher than for August to October 2015 and for a year earlier

- the employment rate for men (79.2%) was slightly higher 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 (69.1%) was the joint highest since comparable records began in 1971, partly due to ongoing changes to the state pension age for women resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65

For the 3 months to January 2016, there were 31.42 million people in work, 116,000 more than for August to October 2015 and 478,000 more than for a year earlier.

Figure 4 shows how the estimates for full-time and part-time employment by sex for the 3 months to January 2016 compare with those for a year earlier.

Figure 4: Changes in people in employment in the UK between the 3 months to January 2015 and the 3 months to January 2016, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Comparing the estimates for type of employment for the 3 months to January 2016 with those for a year earlier:

- employees increased by 399,000 to 26.59 million
- self-employed people increased by 106,000 to 4.63 million
- unpaid family workers fell by 17,000 to 97,000 (see Note 2 for an explanation of the coverage of this series)
- people on government supported training and employment programmes fell by 9,000 to 97,000 (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 dataset tables A02 SA

(<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/employmentunemploymentandeconomicinactivityforpeopleaged16andoverandagedfrom16to64seasonallyadjusteda02sa>) and EMP01 SA

(<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/fulltimeparttimeandtemporaryworkersseasonallyadjustedemp01sa>).

International comparisons of employment rates are available at Table 19 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at dataset table A10

(<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/internationalcomparisonsofemploymentandunemploymentratesa10>).

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 (<http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/research/Pages/onebank/threecenturies.aspx>) (at columns H and N in worksheet 22).

Notes for Employment

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

form of work, work experience or work-related training are not included in the employment estimates; they are classified as unemployed or economically inactive.

5. Public and private sector employment

Introduction

Public sector employment (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics/guide-to-public-and-private-sector-employment.html>) 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 (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics/guide-to-public-and-private-sector-employment.html>) is estimated as the difference between total employment, sourced from the Labour Force Survey, and public sector employment.

Comparisons of public and private sector employment over time are impacted by changes to the composition of these sectors. For example, if a publicly owned body is privatised, public sector employment will fall and private sector employment will increase by an equivalent amount. This is known as a reclassification effect. At Table 4 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at dataset table EMP02 (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/publicandprivatesectoremploymentemp02>) we therefore publish estimates of public and private sector employment excluding the effects of major, but not all, reclassifications alongside estimates of total public and private sector employment.

Commentary

There were 5.35 million people employed in the public sector for December 2015. This was:

- little changed compared with September 2015
- down 50,000 from a year earlier

The number of people employed in the public sector has been generally falling since March 2010.

There were 26.07 million people employed in the private sector for December 2015. This was 113,000 more than for September 2015 and 529,000 more than for a year earlier.

For December 2015, 17.0% of people in employment worked in the public sector (the lowest proportion since comparable records began in 1999) and the remaining 83.0% worked in the private sector.

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

Figure 5. UK public sector employment as a percentage of total UK employment, seasonally adjusted

December 2010 to December 2015



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

Notes:

1. In June 2012 some educational bodies were reclassified to the private sector.
2. In December 2013 Royal Mail plc was reclassified to the private sector.
3. In March 2014 Lloyds Banking Group plc was reclassified to the private sector.

Comparisons of public and private sector employment over time are complicated by several large employers moving between the public and private sectors. We therefore publish estimates of public and private sector employment excluding the effects of major reclassifications alongside estimates of total public and private sector employment at Table 4 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset table EMP02](#)

(<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/publicandprivatesectoremploymentemp02>).

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 [dataset tables EMP02](#)

(<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/publicandprivatesectoremploymentemp02>) and [EMP03](#)

(<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/publicsectoremploymentbyindustryemp03>).

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

(<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/publicsectorpersonnel/bulletins/publicsectoremployment/latest>).

6. Employment by nationality and country of birth, not seasonally adjusted (first published on 17 February 2016)

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 October to December 2015 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for July to September 2015.

Commentary

Looking at the estimates by nationality, between October to December 2014 and October to December 2015:

- UK nationals working in the UK increased by 278,000 to 28.28 million
- non-UK nationals working in the UK increased by 254,000 to 3.22 million

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

- the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK increased from just over 1 million to 3.22 million
- the proportion of all people working in the UK accounted for by non-UK nationals increased from 3.8% to 10.2%
- this increase in non-UK nationals working in the UK reflects the admission of several new member states to the European Union (EU)

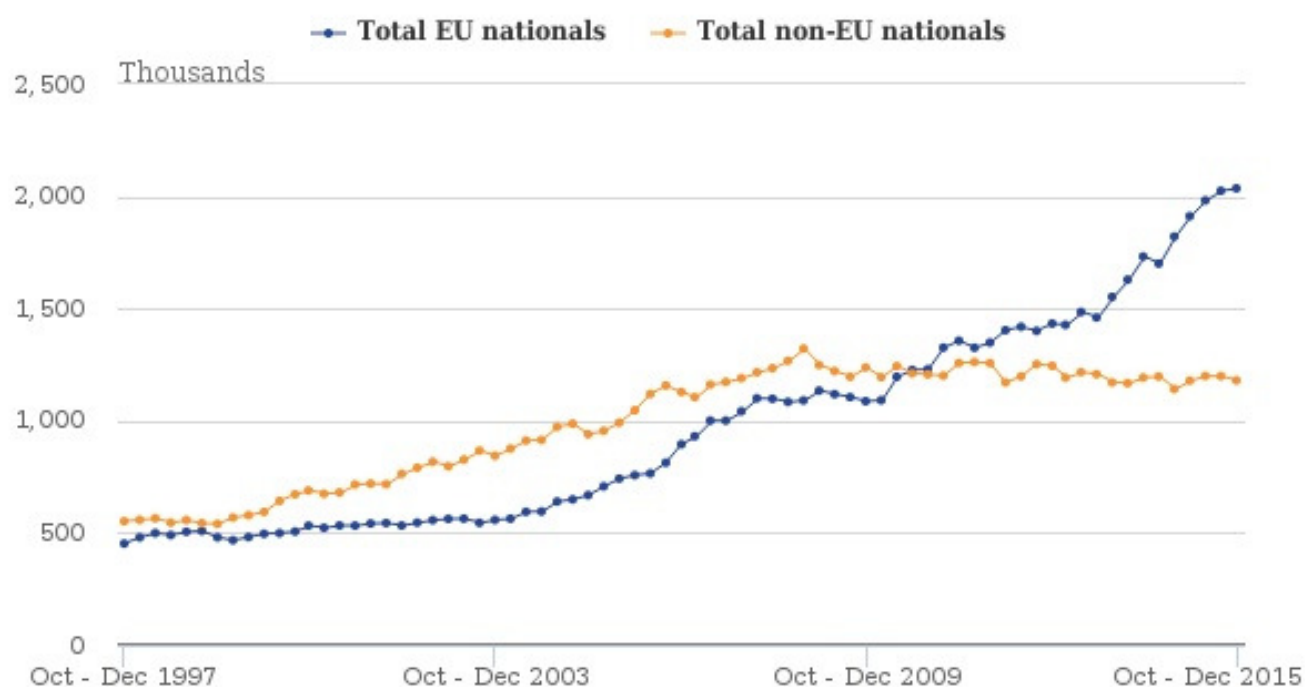
Looking in more detail at non-UK nationals working in the UK, between October to December 2014 and October to December 2015:

- non-UK nationals from the EU working in the UK increased by 215,000 to 2.04 million
- non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK increased by 38,000 to 1.18 million

Figure 6 shows the number of non-UK nationals from EU and non-EU countries working in the UK from October to December 1997 to October to December 2015.

Figure 6: Non-UK nationals working in the UK, not seasonally adjusted

October to December 1997 to October to December 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

As shown in Figure 6, since January to March 2009, the number of non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK has been broadly flat but the number of non-UK nationals from EU countries working in the UK has continued to increase.

For October to December 2015, there were 5.06 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 October to December 2014 and October to December 2015:

- UK born people working in the UK increased by 258,000 to 26.42 million
- non-UK born people working in the UK increased by 281,000 to 5.06 million

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

Estimates of employment by nationality and country of birth are available at Table 8 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset table EMP06](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/employmentbycountryofbirthandnationalityemp06) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/employmentbycountryofbirthandnationalityemp06>).

7. Actual hours worked

Introduction

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

Commentary

Total hours worked per week were 1.01 billion for the 3 months to January 2016. This was:

- 10.3 million (1.0%) more than for August to October 2015
- 13.6 million (1.4%) more than for a year earlier

The increase in hours worked per week between August to October 2015 and the 3 months to January 2016 reflected an increase of 116,000 in the number of people in work (as explained at Section 4) as well as an increase in average hours worked per week.

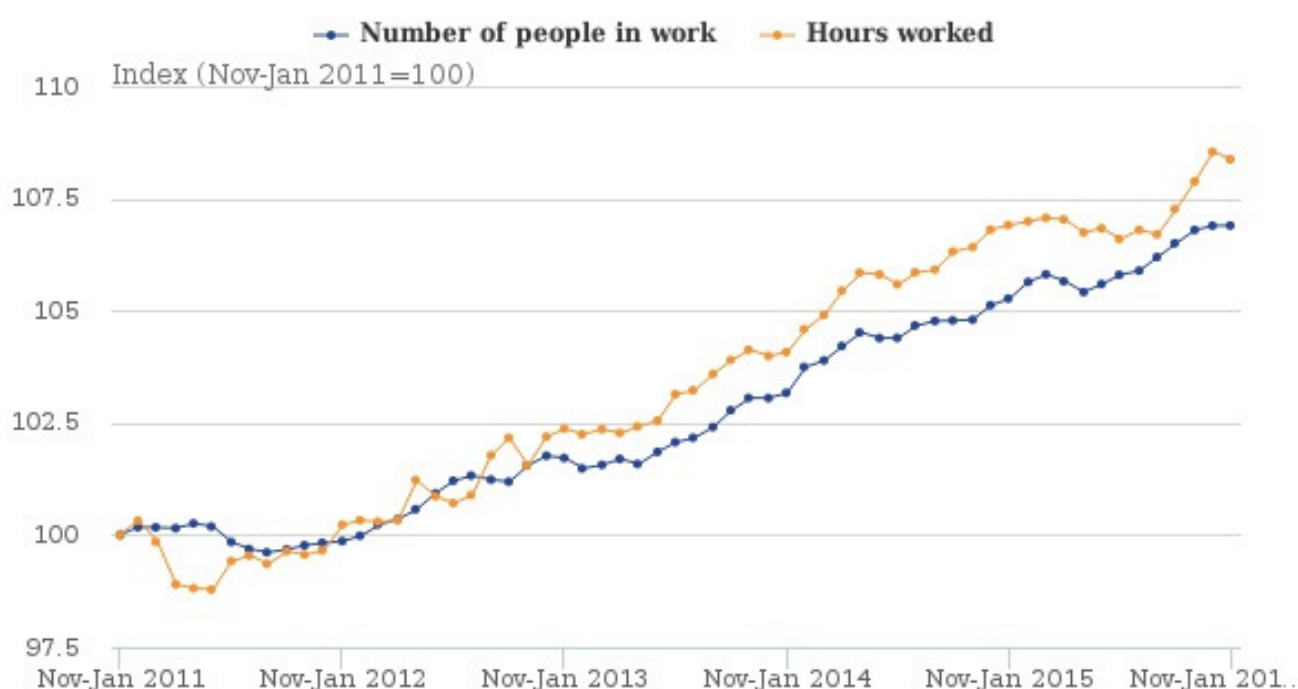
For the 3 months to January 2016:

- people worked, on average, 32.2 hours per week, 0.2 hours more than for August to October 2015 but little changed compared with a year earlier
- people working full-time worked, on average, 37.5 hours per week in their main job, 0.3 hours more than for August to October 2015 but little changed compared with a year earlier
- people working part-time worked, on average, 16.4 hours per week in their main job, 0.2 hours more than for August to October 2015 and 0.3 hours more than for a year earlier

Figure 7 shows total hours worked and the number of people in work, as indices, for the last 5 years.

Figure 7: Total hours worked and number of people in work in the UK, seasonally adjusted

November to January 2011 to November to January 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Where to find data about hours worked

Hours worked estimates are available at Tables 7 and 7(1) of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset tables HOUR01 SA](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/datasets/actualweeklyhoursworkedseasonallyadjustedhour01sa) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/datasets/actualweeklyhoursworkedseasonallyadjustedhour01sa>) and [HOUR02 SA](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/datasets/usualweeklyhoursworkedseasonallyadjustedhour02sa) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/datasets/usualweeklyhoursworkedseasonallyadjustedhour02sa>).

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 (<http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/research/Pages/onebank/threecenturies.aspx>) (at column Q in worksheet 22).

8. Workforce jobs

Introduction

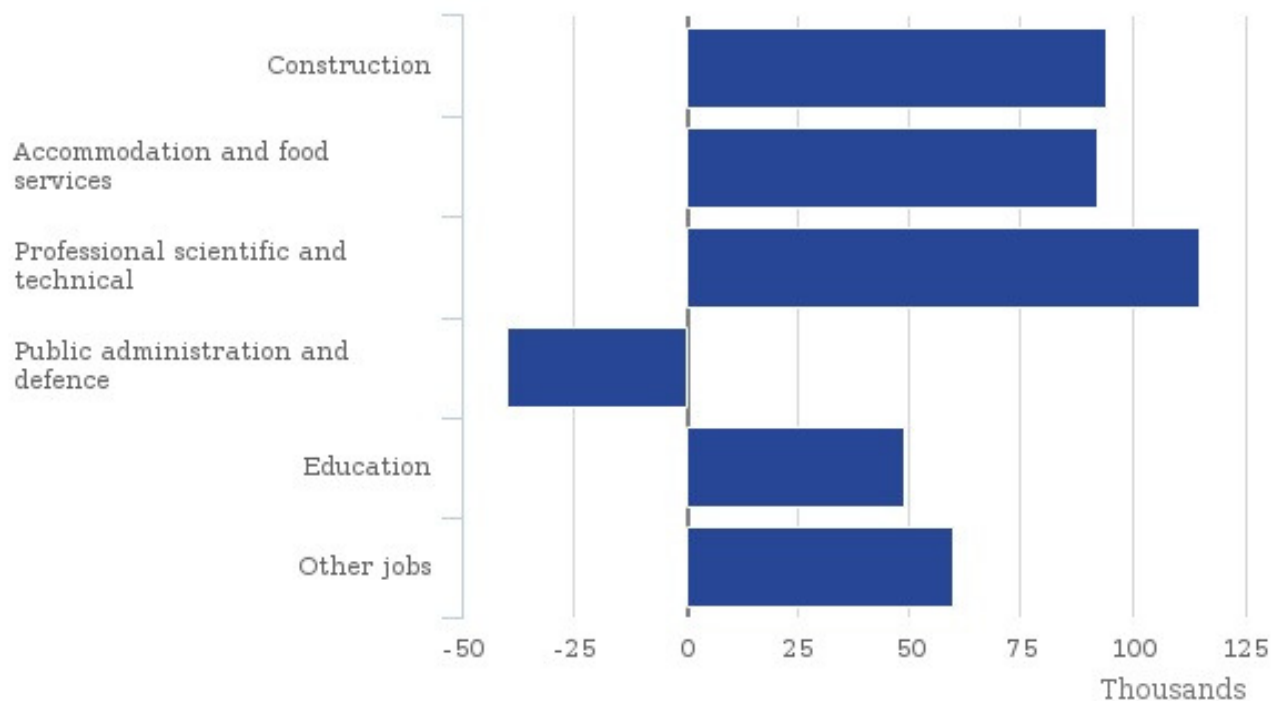
Workforce jobs (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics/guide-to-jobs.html>) measures the number of filled jobs in the economy. The estimates are mainly sourced from employer surveys. Workforce jobs is a different concept from employment, which is sourced 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 (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/articles/reconciliationofestimatesofjobs/latest>) is available on our website.

Commentary

For December 2015 there were 33.78 million workforce jobs, 69,000 more than for September 2015 and 370,000 more than for a year earlier. Figure 8 shows changes in the number of jobs by industrial sector between December 2014 and December 2015.

Figure 8: Changes in the number of jobs in the UK between December 2014 and December 2015, seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

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

- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the manufacturing and mining and quarrying sectors fell from 26.4% to 8.1%
- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the services sector increased from 63.2% to 83.1%

While comparable estimates for workforce jobs by industry begin in 1978, some historical information back to 1841, not comparable with the latest estimates, are available from 2011 Census Analysis, 170 years of industry (<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census-analysis/170-years-of-industry/index.html>).

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 [dataset tables JOBS01](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/workforcejobssummaryjobs01) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/workforcejobssummaryjobs01>) and [JOBS02](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/workforcejobsbyindustryjobs02) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/workforcejobsbyindustryjobs02>).

9. Average weekly earnings

Introduction

[Average Weekly Earnings](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics/guide-to-earnings.html) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics/guide-to-earnings.html>) 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 January 2016 in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for price inflation):

- average regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £467 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £457 per week for a year earlier
- average total pay (including bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £497 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £485 per week for a year earlier

Between the 3 months to January 2015 and the 3 months to January 2016, in nominal terms, regular pay increased by 2.2%, higher than the growth rate between October to December 2014 and October to December 2015 (2.0%).

Between the 3 months to January 2015 and the 3 months to January 2016, in nominal terms, total pay increased by 2.1%, higher than the growth rate between October to December 2014 and October to December 2015 (1.9%).

Figure 9 compares the annual growth rates for both regular and total pay, in nominal terms, for the last 5 years.

Figure 9: Great Britain average earnings annual growth rates, seasonally adjusted

November to January 2011 to November to January 2016



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

Looking at longer term movements, since comparable records began in 2000 average total pay for employees in Great Britain in nominal terms increased from £311 a week in January 2000 to £497 a week in January 2016; an increase of 59.7%. Over the same period the Consumer Prices Index increased by 38.4%.

Between the 3 months to January 2015 and the 3 months to January 2016 in real terms (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation):

- regular pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.0%

- total pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.0%

A more detailed analysis of earnings growth in real terms is available at [Supplementary Analysis of Average Weekly Earnings](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkhours/articles/supplementaryanalysisofaverageweeklyearnings/latest) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkhours/articles/supplementaryanalysisofaverageweeklyearnings/latest>).

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 [dataset tables EARN01](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkhours/datasets/averageweeklyearningsearn01) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkhours/datasets/averageweeklyearningsearn01>), [EARN02](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkhours/datasets/averageweeklyearningsbysectorearn02) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkhours/datasets/averageweeklyearningsbysectorearn02>) and [EARN03](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkhours/datasets/averageweeklyearningsbyindustryearn03) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkhours/datasets/averageweeklyearningsbyindustryearn03>).

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](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkhours/datasets/averageweeklyearningsx04) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkhours/datasets/averageweeklyearningsx04>).

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](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkhours/datasets/averageweeklyearningsbysectorearn02) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkhours/datasets/averageweeklyearningsbysectorearn02>).

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](http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/research/Pages/onebank/threecenturies.aspx) (<http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/research/Pages/onebank/threecenturies.aspx>) (at column G in worksheet 21).

Where to find more information about earnings

A [supplementary analysis of Average Weekly Earnings](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkhours/articles/supplementaryanalysisofaverageweeklyearnings/latest) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkhours/articles/supplementaryanalysisofaverageweeklyearnings/latest>) which includes estimates of real earnings (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation) is available on our website.

An article looking at [bonus payments](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/awe/average-weekly-earnings/bonus-payments-in-great-britain--2014-15/index.html) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/awe/average-weekly-earnings/bonus-payments-in-great-britain--2014-15/index.html>) was published on 26 August 2015.

The [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings \(ASHE\)](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/ashe/annual-survey-of-hours-and-earnings/index.html) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/ashe/annual-survey-of-hours-and-earnings/index.html>), published on 18 November 2015, provides more detailed data for 2015.

Notes for Average Weekly Earnings

1. The estimates relate to Great Britain and include salaries but not unearned income, benefits in kind or arrears of pay.
2. As well as pay settlements, the estimates reflect bonuses, changes in the number of paid hours worked and the impact of employees paid at different rates joining and leaving individual businesses. The estimates also reflect changes in the overall structure of the workforce; for example, more low paid jobs in the economy would have a downward effect on the earnings growth rate.
3. Lloyds Banking Group plc is reclassified to the private sector from April 2014 following the sale of some government owned shares to private sector investors. It is classified to the public sector between July 2009 and March 2014. We estimate that, if the April 2014 reclassification had not occurred, the public sector single month growth rates between April 2014 and March 2015 would have been around 0.3 percentage points higher and the corresponding private sector growth rates would have been around 0.1 percentage points lower.

10. Labour disputes (not seasonally adjusted)

Introduction

[Labour disputes](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics/guide-to-labour-disputes.html) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics/guide-to-labour-disputes.html>) estimates measure strikes connected with terms and conditions of employment.

Commentary

In January 2016, there were 20,000 working days lost from 9 stoppages. Most of the working days lost in January 2016 were due to a 1 day strike by junior doctors in the National Health Service in England. For the 12 months ending January 2016, there were 167,000 working days lost from 113 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](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/workplacedisputesandworkingconditions/datasets/labourdisputeslabd01) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/workplacedisputesandworkingconditions/datasets/labourdisputeslabd01>).

Figure 10 shows cumulative 12 month totals for working days lost for the last 5 years.

Figure 10. Working days lost in the UK cumulative 12 month totals, not seasonally adjusted

January 2011 to January 2016



Source: Labour Disputes Inquiry - Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. The figures from November 2011 to October 2012 and from July 2014 to June 2015 are affected by 1 day strikes on 30 November 2011 and 10 July 2014 relating to changes to pension schemes and pay for some public sector workers.

Where to find data about labour disputes

Labour disputes estimates are available at Table 20 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset table LABD01](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/workplacedisputesandworkingconditions/datasets/labourdisputeslabd01) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/workplacedisputesandworkingconditions/datasets/labourdisputeslabd01>).

Where to find more information about labour disputes

An [article providing more detailed information \(http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/bus-register/labour-disputes/annual-article-2014/index.html\)](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/bus-register/labour-disputes/annual-article-2014/index.html) was published on 16 July 2015.

11. Unemployment

Introduction

Unemployment (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics/guide-to-unemployment.html>) 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.

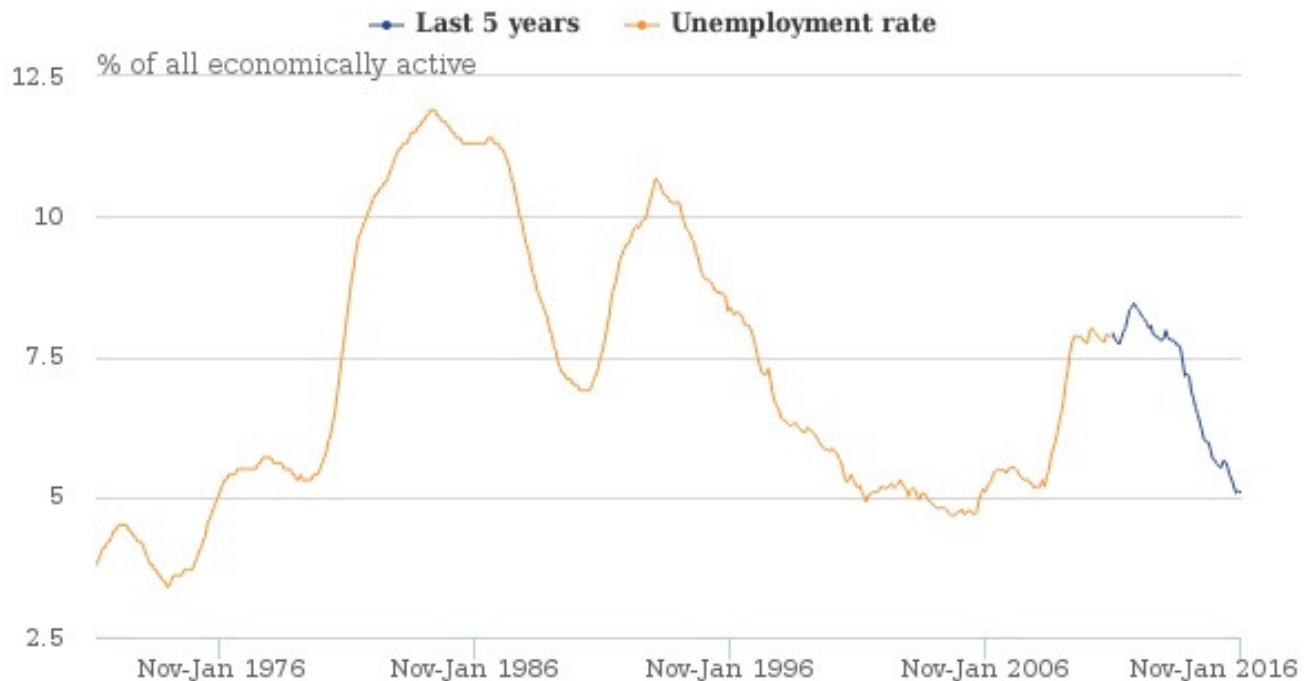
The unemployment rate is not the proportion of the total population who are unemployed. It is the proportion of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed. This follows guidelines specified by the International Labour Organisation (http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS_230304/lang--en/index.htm) and it ensures that UK unemployment rates are broadly comparable with those published by other countries.

Commentary

The proportion of economically active people aged 16 and over who are out of work and seeking work is known as the unemployment rate. As shown at Figure 11, the lowest unemployment rate recorded since comparable records began in 1971 was 3.4% in late 1973 to early 1974 and the highest rate, 11.9%, was recorded in 1984 during the downturn of the early 1980s. The unemployment rate for the latest time period, the 3 months to January 2016, was 5.1%.

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

January to March 1971 to November to January 2016

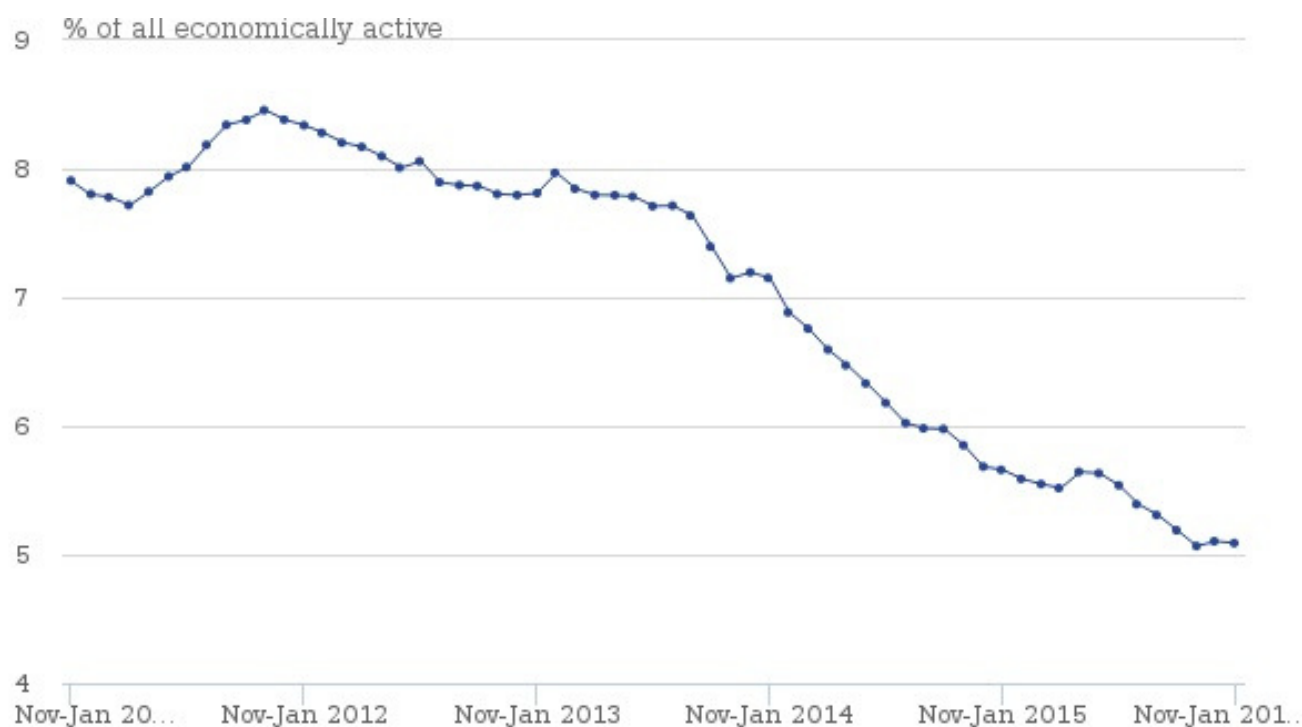


Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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

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

November to January 2011 to November to January 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

The unemployment rate for those aged 16 and over for the 3 months to January 2016 was 5.1%. This was:

- down slightly from August to October 2015 (5.2%)
- down from a year earlier (5.7%)
- slightly lower than the pre-downturn trough of 5.2% for late 2007 to early 2008

The last time the unemployment rate was lower than 5.1% was for August to October 2005. For the 3 months to January 2016, there were:

- 1.68 million unemployed people, 28,000 fewer than for August to October 2015 and 171,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 923,000 unemployed men, 16,000 fewer than for August to October 2015 and 102,000

fewer than for a year earlier

- 762,000 unemployed women, 12,000 fewer than for August to October 2015 and 69,000 fewer than for a year earlier

Looking at unemployment by how long people have been out of work and seeking work, for the 3 months to January 2016 there were:

- 948,000 people who had been unemployed for up to 6 months, little changed compared with a year earlier
- 257,000 people who had been unemployed for between 6 and 12 months, 25,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 480,000 people who had been unemployed for over 12 months, 149,000 fewer than for a year earlier

Where to find data about unemployment

Unemployment estimates for the UK are available at Table 9 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset table UNEM01 SA](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/unemployment/datasets/unemploymentbyageanddurationseasonallyadjustedunem01sa).

(<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/unemployment/datasets/unemploymentbyageanddurationseasonallyadjustedunem01sa>)

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](http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/research/Pages/onebank/threecenturies.aspx)

(<http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/research/Pages/onebank/threecenturies.aspx>) (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](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/internationalcomparisonsofemploymentandunemploymentratesa10)

(<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/internationalcomparisonsofemploymentandunemploymentratesa10>).

12. Claimant Count (experimental statistics)

Introduction

The Claimant Count (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics/guide-to-claimant-count.html>) measures the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits:

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

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

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

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

Commentary

Figure 13 shows the Claimant Count since comparable records began in 1971. It shows that the lowest number of people claiming unemployment related benefits was 422,600 in December 1973 and the highest figure was 3.09 million in July 1986. For the latest month, February 2016, there were 716,700 people claiming unemployment related benefits, the lowest since April 1975.

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



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

Looking in more detail at the most recent 5 years, Figure 14 shows the Claimant Count from February 2011 to February 2016.

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



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

For February 2016 there were 716,700 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This consisted of:

- 605,400 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance
- 111,300 people who were out of work and claiming Universal Credit

For February 2016 there were 716,700 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This was:

- 18,000 fewer than for January 2016
- 102,500 fewer than for a year earlier
- the lowest since April 1975

For February 2016 there were:

- 452,300 men claiming unemployment related benefits, 12,900 fewer than for January 2016 and 70,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 264,400 women claiming unemployment related benefits, 5,100 fewer than for January 2016 and 32,500 fewer than for a year earlier

Where to find data about the Claimant Count

Claimant Count estimates are available at Table 10 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset table CLA01](#)

(<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/outofworkbenefits/datasets/claimantcountcla01>).

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

(<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/outofworkbenefits/datasets/claimantcountcla01>).

13. Comparison between unemployment and the Claimant Count

Unemployment (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics/guide-to-unemployment.html>) is measured according to internationally accepted guidelines specified by the [International Labour Organisation \(ILO\)](#) (http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS_230304/lang--en/index.htm). 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 (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics/guide-to-claimant-count.html>) measures the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits. As explained at Section 12 of this statistical bulletin, the Claimant Count estimates are designated as experimental statistics. In this section of the bulletin we compare quarterly movements in unemployment with quarterly movements in the Claimant Count. Some claimants will not be classified as unemployed. For example, people in employment working fewer than 16 hours a week can be eligible to claim JSA depending on their income.

Figure 15 and dataset table X05

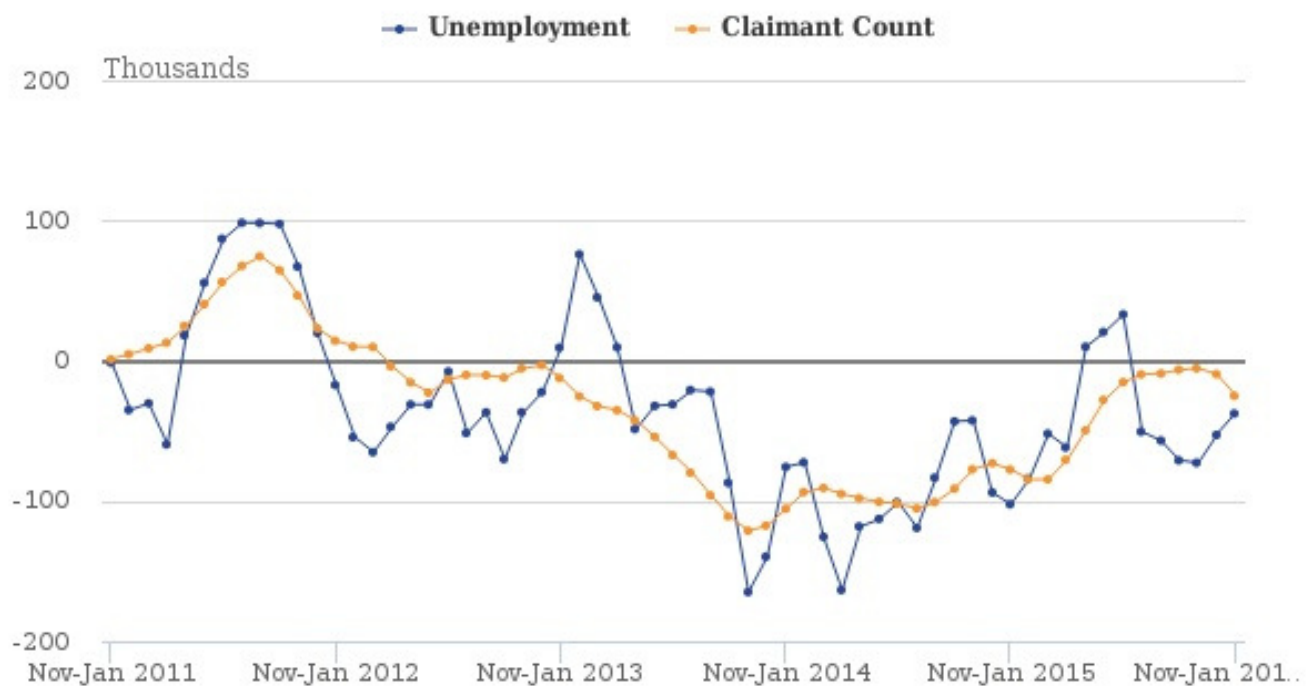
(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/unemployment/datasets/comparisonbetweenunemploymentandtheclaimantcountx05>) compare quarterly movements in unemployment and the Claimant Count for the same 3 month average time periods. The unemployment estimates shown in this comparison exclude unemployed people aged between 16 to 17 and 65 and over as well as unemployed people aged from 18 to 24 in full-time education. This provides a more meaningful comparison with the Claimant Count than total unemployment because people in these population groups are not usually eligible to claim unemployment related benefits.

When 3 month average estimates for the Claimant Count are compared with unemployment estimates for the same time periods and for the same population groups (people aged from 18 to 64 excluding 18 to 24 year olds in full-time education), between August to October 2015 and the 3 months to January 2016:

- unemployment fell by 38,000
- the Claimant Count fell by 25,000

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

November to January 2011 to November to January 2016



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

Notes:

1. Unemployment estimates are sourced from the Labour Force Survey (a survey of households). The unemployment figures in this chart, and dataset table X05, exclude unemployed people aged from 18 to 24 in full-time education.
2. Claimant Count estimates are sourced from administrative data from Jobcentre Plus (part of the Department for Work and Pensions).

14. Economic inactivity

Introduction

Economically inactive (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics/guide-to-economic-inactivity.html>) people are not in employment but do not meet the internationally accepted definition of unemployment because they have not been seeking work within the last 4 weeks and/or they are unable to start work within the next 2 weeks.

Commentary

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

Figure 16 shows that the economic inactivity rate increased during the downturn of the early 1980s reaching a record high of 25.9% in 1983. As the economy improved in the late 1980s, the economic inactivity rate resumed its downward path, reaching a record low of 21.7% in late 1989 and 1990, before the economic downturn of the early 1990s drove it back up again. Following an increase in the economic inactivity rate during the economic downturn of 2008 to 2009, it resumed its generally downward path.

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

January to March 1971 to November to January 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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

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

November to January 2011 to November to January 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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.

The economic inactivity rate for those aged from 16 to 64 for the 3 months to January 2016 was 21.8%. This was lower than for a year earlier (22.2%) and only slightly higher than the record low of 21.7% last recorded for July to September 1990.

For the 3 months to January 2016, there were 8.89 million people aged from 16 to 64 not in work and neither seeking nor available to work (known as economically inactive). This was:

- 40,000 fewer than for August to October 2015
- 136,000 fewer than for a year earlier

Looking in more detail at the 8.89 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive for the 3 months to January 2016, the 2 largest categories were students and people looking after the family or home (each of which accounted for just over a quarter of the total):

- there were 2.23 million people who were not looking for work because they were studying, 93,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 2.26 million people (of which 2.01 million were women) who were not looking for work because they were looking after the family or home, 52,000 fewer than for a year earlier

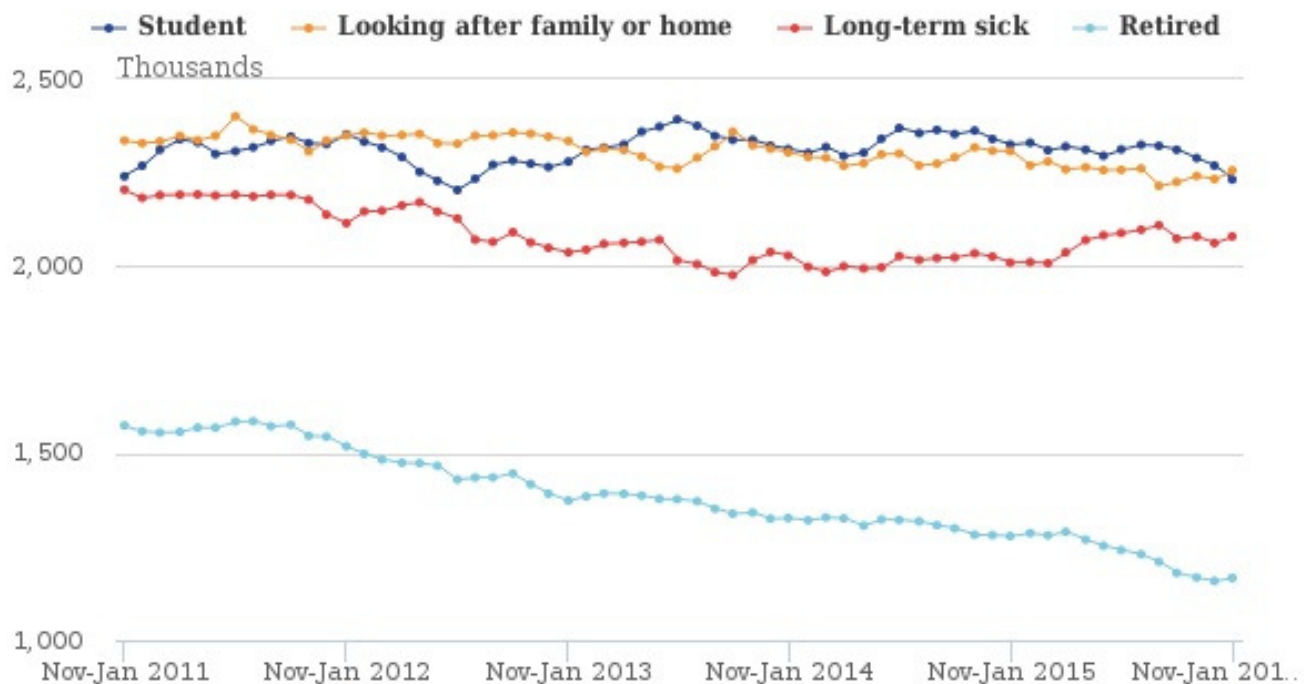
The third and fourth largest categories were long-term sick (23.4% of the total) and retired (13.1% of the total):

- there were 2.08 million people who were not looking for work due to long-term sickness, 70,000 more than for a year earlier
- there were 1.17 million people who were not looking for work because they had retired, 112,000 fewer than for a year earlier

As shown in Figure 18, which shows the 4 largest categories of economic inactivity for the last 5 years, the number of people younger than 65 in the retired category has been generally falling since late 2011. This is largely due to ongoing changes to the state pension age for women resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65.

Figure 18: Economic inactivity by main category in the UK (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted

November to January 2011 to November to January 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Where to find data on economic inactivity

Economic inactivity estimates are available at Tables 1 and 13 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset tables A02 SA](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/employmentunemploymentandeconomicinactivityforpeopleaged16andoverandagedfrom16to64seasonallyadjusted/a02sa) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/employmentunemploymentandeconomicinactivityforpeopleaged16andoverandagedfrom16to64seasonallyadjusted/a02sa>) and [INAC01 SA](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/economicinactivity/datasets/economicinactivitybyreasonseasonallyadjusted/inac01sa) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/economicinactivity/datasets/economicinactivitybyreasonseasonallyadjusted/inac01sa>).

15. Young people in the labour market

Introduction

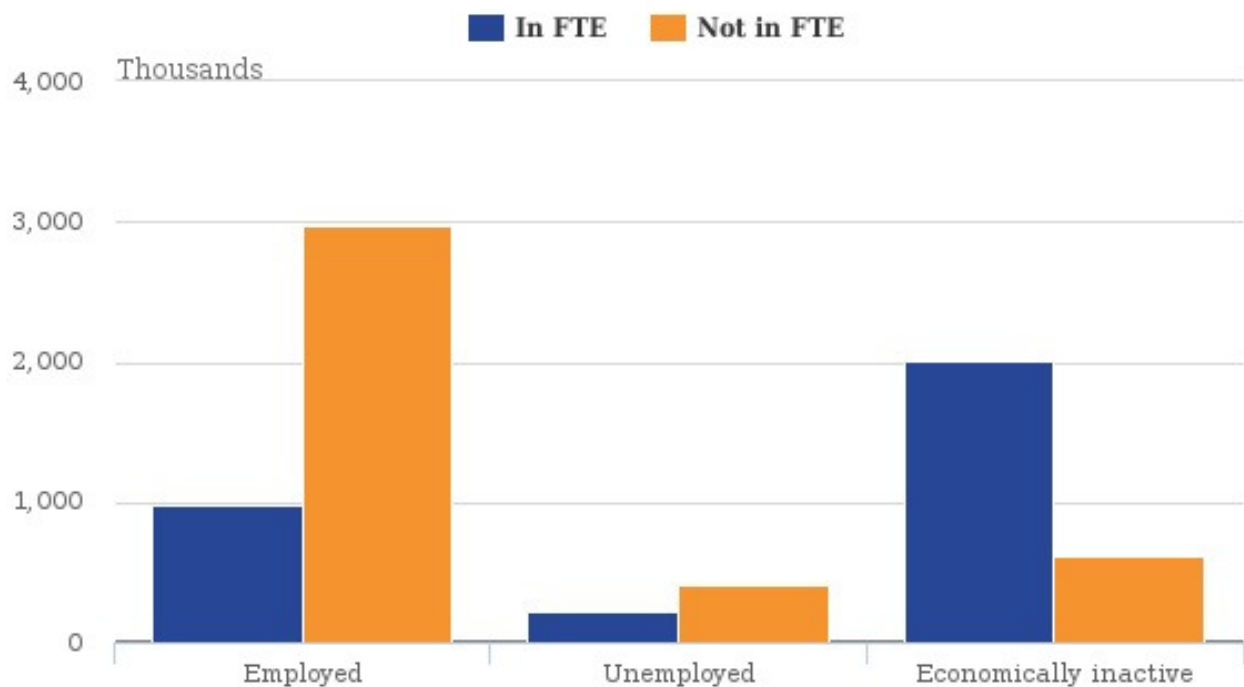
This section looks at people aged from 16 to 24. It is a common misconception that all people in full-time education are classified as economically inactive. This is not the case as people in full-time education are included in the employment estimates if they have a part-time job and are included in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

Commentary

For the 3 months to January 2016, for people aged from 16 to 24, there were:

- 3.96 million people in work (including 983,000 full-time students with part-time jobs)
- 630,000 unemployed people (including 217,000 full-time students looking for part-time work)
- 2.62 million economically inactive people, most of whom (2.00 million) were full-time students

Figure 19: Young people (aged 16 to 24) in the UK labour market for the 3 months to January 2016, seasonally adjusted



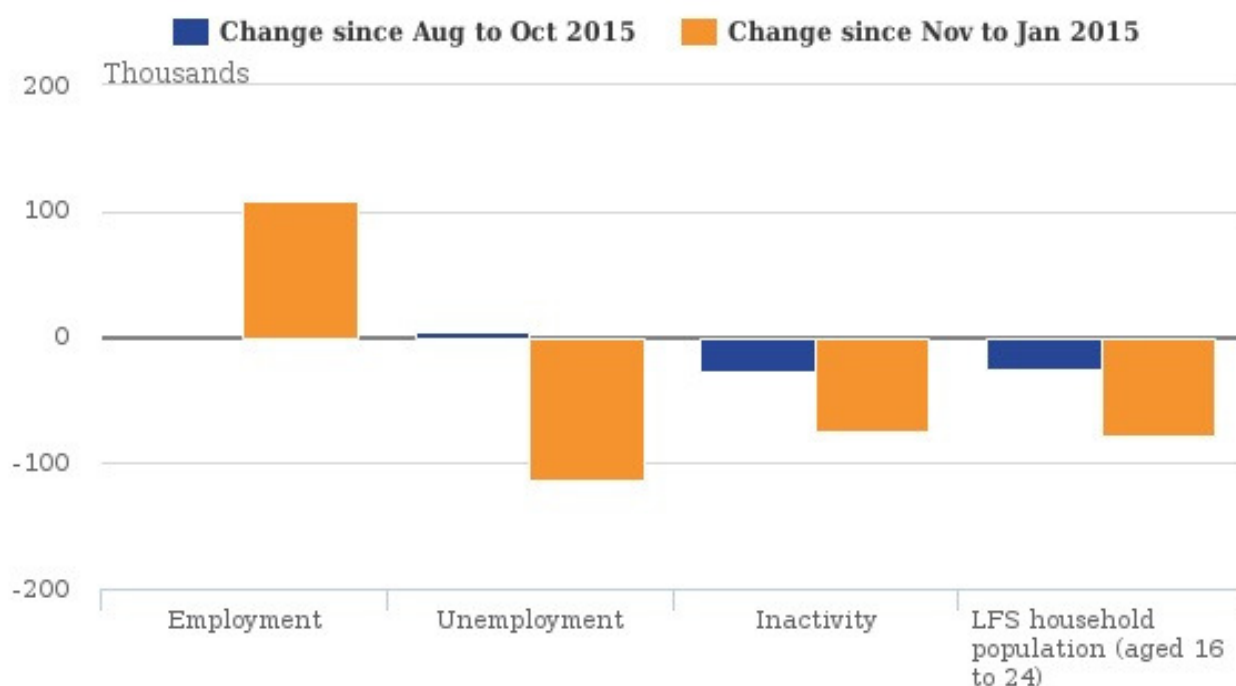
Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

Figure 20 shows how the latest estimates, for the 3 months to January 2016, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for people aged from 16 to 24 compare with the previous quarter (August to October 2015) and the previous year (the 3 months to January 2015).

Figure 20: Changes in the number of young people (aged 16 to 24) in the UK labour market, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

For the 3 months to January 2016, the unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds was 13.7%, slightly lower 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

Between March to May 1992 (when comparable records began) and the 3 months to January 2016 the proportion of young people who were in full-time education increased substantially from 26.2% to 44.5%. This increase in the number of young people going into full-time education has reduced the size of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) and therefore increased the unemployment rate (because the unemployment rate is the proportion of the economically active population who are unemployed).

Where to find data on young people in the labour market

Estimates for young people in the labour market are available at Table 14 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset table A06 SA](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/educationalstatusandlabourmarketstatusforpeopleagedfrom16to24seasonallyadjusteda06sa) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/educationalstatusandlabourmarketstatusforpeopleagedfrom16to24seasonallyadjusteda06sa>).

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) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/unemployment/bulletins/youngpeoplenotineducationemploymentortrainingneet/february2016>) for October to December 2015 were published on 25 February 2016.

16. Redundancies

Introduction

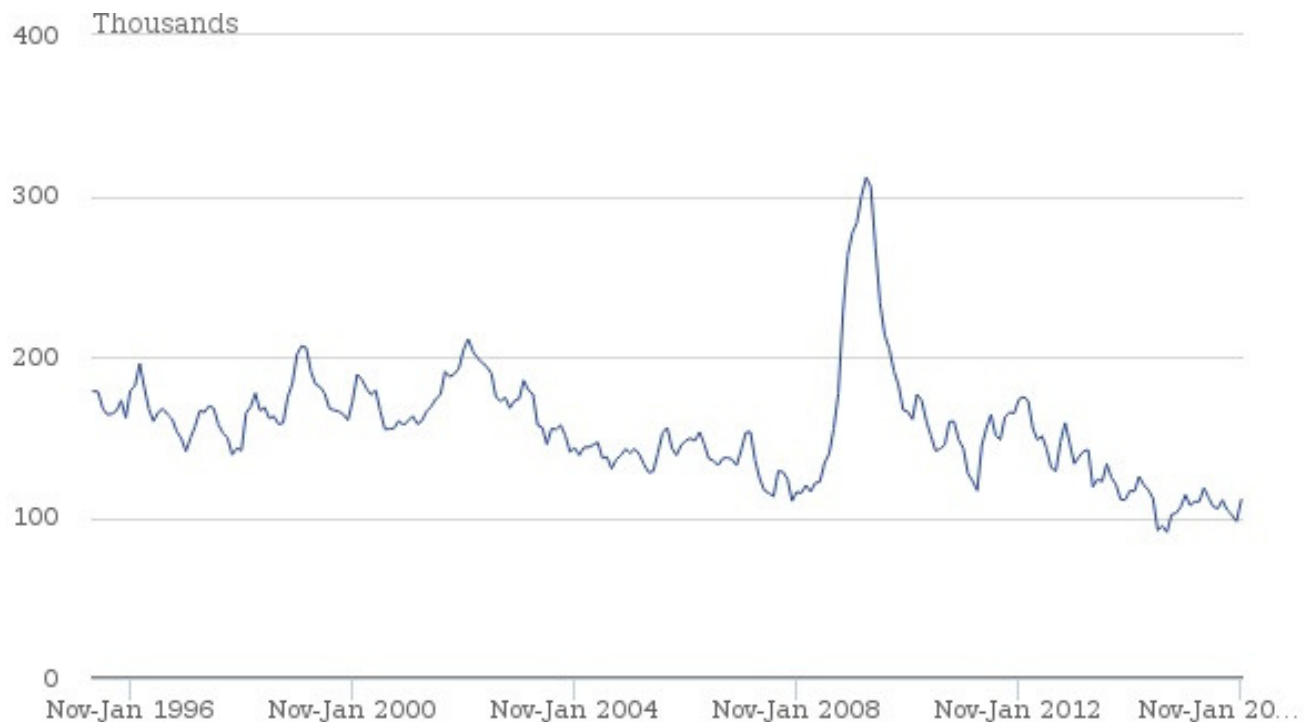
The redundancies (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics/guide-to-redundancies.html>) estimates measure the number of people who have been made redundant or have taken voluntary redundancy.

Commentary

For the 3 months to January 2016, 111,000 people had become redundant in the 3 months before the Labour Force Survey interviews. This was little changed compared with August to October 2015 and with a year earlier.

Figure 21: Number of redundancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted

March to May 1995 to November to January 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Where to find data on redundancies

Redundancies estimates are available at Tables 23 and 24 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset tables RED01 SA](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/redundancies/datasets/redundancieslevelsandratesseasonallyadjustedred01sa) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/redundancies/datasets/redundancieslevelsandratesseasonallyadjustedred01sa>) and [RED02](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/redundancies/datasets/redundanciesbyindustryagesexandreemploymentratesred02) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/redundancies/datasets/redundanciesbyindustryagesexandreemploymentratesred02>).

17. Vacancies

Introduction

Vacancies (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics/guide-to-vacancies.html>) are defined as positions for which employers are actively seeking to recruit outside their business or organisation.

Commentary

There were 768,000 job vacancies for the 3 months to February 2016. This was:

- 10,000 more than for September to November 2015
- 26,000 more than for a year earlier

Figure 22 shows the number of job vacancies since comparable records began in 2001.

Figure 22: Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted

April to June 2001 to December to February 2016



Source: Vacancy Survey: Office for National Statistics

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 [dataset tables VACS01](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/unemployment/datasets/vacanciesandunemploymentvacs01) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/unemployment/datasets/vacanciesandunemploymentvacs01>), [VACS02](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/unemployment/datasets/vacanciesbyindustryvacs02) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/unemployment/datasets/vacanciesbyindustryvacs02>) and [VACS03](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/unemployment/datasets/vacanciesbysizeofbusinessvacs03) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/unemployment/datasets/vacanciesbysizeofbusinessvacs03>).

18. Main out of work benefits, not seasonally adjusted (first published on 17 February 2016)

Introduction

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

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

Commentary

For August 2015 there were 3.79 million people claiming main out of work benefits. This was:

- 229,700 fewer than for a year earlier
- the lowest since comparable records began in 1999

For August 2015, 9.5% of the population aged from 16 to 64 were claiming main out of work benefits. This was:

- down from 10.1% for a year earlier
- the lowest since comparable records began in 1999

Figure 23 shows, for the last 5 years, the proportion of the population aged from 16 to 64 claiming main out of work benefits.

Figure 23: Proportion of Great Britain population (aged 16 to 64) claiming main out of work benefits, not seasonally adjusted

August 2010 to August 2015



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

Where to find data about main out of work benefits

Estimates of claimants of main out of work benefits are available at Table 11 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset table BEN01](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/outofworkbenefits/datasets/mainoutofworkbenefitsben01) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/outofworkbenefits/datasets/mainoutofworkbenefitsben01>).

19. Revisions

Estimates for the most recent time periods are subject to revision due to the receipt of late and corrected responses to business surveys and revisions to seasonal adjustment factors which are re-estimated every month. Estimates are subject to longer run revisions, on an annual basis, resulting from reviews of the seasonal adjustment process. Estimates derived from the Labour Force Survey (a survey of households) are usually only revised once a year. Revisions to estimates derived from other sources are usually minor and are commented on in the statistical bulletin if this is not the case. Further information is available in the [labour market statistics revisions policy \(http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/revisions/revisions-policies-by-theme/labour-market/labour-market-statistics-revisions-policy.pdf\)](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/revisions/revisions-policies-by-theme/labour-market/labour-market-statistics-revisions-policy.pdf).

One indication of the reliability of the main indicators in this statistical bulletin can be obtained by monitoring the size of revisions. [Dataset tables EMP05 \(http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/employmentraterevisionstriangleemp05\)](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/employmentraterevisionstriangleemp05), [UNEM04 \(http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/unemployment/datasets/unemploymentraterevisionstriangleunem04\)](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/unemployment/datasets/unemploymentraterevisionstriangleunem04), [JOBS06 \(http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/workforcejobsrevisionstrianglejobs06\)](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/workforcejobsrevisionstrianglejobs06) and [CLA03 \(http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/outofworkbenefits/datasets/claimantcountrevisionstrianglecla02\)](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/outofworkbenefits/datasets/claimantcountrevisionstrianglecla02) 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).

20. Accuracy of the statistics: estimating and reporting uncertainty

Most of the figures in this statistical bulletin come from surveys of households or businesses. Surveys gather information from a sample rather than from the whole population. The sample is designed to allow for this, and to be as accurate as possible given practical limitations such as time and cost constraints, but results from sample surveys are always estimates, not precise figures. This means that they are subject to some uncertainty. This can have an impact on how changes in the estimates should be interpreted, especially for short-term comparisons.

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

For example, the unemployment rate for the 3 months to January 2016 was estimated to be 5.1%. This figure had a stated 95% confidence interval of ± 0.2 percentage points. This means that we can be 95% certain that the true unemployment rate for the 3 months to January 2016 was between 4.9% and 5.3%. However, the best estimate from the survey was that the unemployment rate was 5.1%.

The number of people unemployed for the same period was estimated at 1,685,000, with a stated 95% confidence interval of $\pm 72,000$. This means that we can be 95% sure that the true number of unemployed people was between 1,613,000 and 1,757,000. Again, the best estimate from the survey was that the number of unemployed people was 1,685,000.

As well as calculating precision measures around the numbers and rates obtained from the survey, we can also calculate them for changes in the numbers. For example, for the 3 months to January 2016, the estimated change in the number of unemployed people since August to October 2015 was a fall of 28,000, with a 95% confidence interval of $\pm 79,000$. This means that we can be 95% certain the actual change in unemployment was somewhere between an increase of 51,000 and a fall of 107,000, with the best estimate being a fall of 28,000. As the estimated fall in unemployment of 28,000 is smaller than the confidence interval of 79,000, the estimated fall in unemployment is said to be “not statistically significant”.

Working with uncertain estimates

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

Seasonal adjustment and uncertainty

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

Where to find data about uncertainty and reliability

Dataset table A11

(<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/labourforcesurveysamplingvariabilitya11>) shows sampling variabilities for estimates derived from the Labour Force Survey.

Dataset table JOBS07

(<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/workforcejobssamplingvariabilityjobs07>) 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 (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/datasets/averageweeklyearningsearn01>) and EARN03 (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/datasets/averageweeklyearningsbyindustryearn03>).

21. Background notes

1. This month's release

There have been revisions to the Claimant Count back to 2013 resulting from improved estimates of out of work Universal Credit claimants from the Department for Work and Pensions. The Claimant Count estimates continue to be designated as experimental statistics (see Background Note 3).

2. Next month's release

There will be revisions to estimates of vacancies back to the start of the time series in 2001 resulting from the annual review of the seasonal adjustment process and from taking on board late and corrected information from contributors to the Vacancy Survey.

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](#)

(<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/outofwork/benefits/datasets/claimantcountcla01>), 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](#) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/labour-market/articles-and-reports/jobseekers-s-allowance--universal-credit-and-the-claimant-count--changes-to-the-measurement-of-the-claimant-count.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:

20 April 2016

18 May 2016

15 June 2016

20 July 2016

17 August 2016

14 September 2016

19 October 2016

16 November 2016

14 December 2016

A list of the job titles of those given [pre-release access](#)

(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/releases/labourmarketstatisticsmarch2016#prereleaseaccesslist>) 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 the [UK Statistics Authority website](#) (<https://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/monitoring-and-assessment/code-of-practice/>) 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
- 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.

22 . Methodology

Labour market QMI

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/qmis/labourmarketqmi>

Labour Force Survey (LFS) QMI

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/qmis/labourforcesurvey/lfsqmi>

Claimant count QMI

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/qmis/claimantcountqmi>

Vacancy Survey QMI

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/qmis/vacancysurveyqmi>

Workforce Jobs QMI

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/qmis/workforcejobsqmi>

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Summary of labour market statistics published on 16 March 2016

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	Nov-Jan 2016	31.418 million	Never	Oct-Dec 2015 (31.417 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	Nov-Jan 2016	74.1%	Never	Sep-Nov 2015 (74.0%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	Nov-Jan 2016	1.685 million	Oct-Dec 2015 (1.690 million)	Sep-Nov 2015 (1.675 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	Nov-Jan 2016	5.1%	Aug-Oct 2015 (5.2%)	Aug-Oct 2005 (4.9%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Youth unemployment level (aged 16 to 24)	Nov-Jan 2016	630,000	Jul-Sep 2015 (653,000)	Oct-Dec 2015 (622,000)	Mar-May 1992
Youth unemployment rate (aged 16 to 24)	Nov-Jan 2016	13.7%	Jul-Sep 2015 (14.2%)	Oct-Dec 2015 (13.6%)	Mar-May 1992
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	Nov-Jan 2016	8.890 million	Sep-Nov 2015 (8.922 million)	Oct-Dec 2015 (8.880 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	Nov-Jan 2016	21.8%	Sep-Nov 2015 (21.9%)	Jul-Sep 1990 (21.7%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Claimant Count level (experimental)	February 2016	716,700	January 2016 (734,700)	April 1975 (683,400)	January 1971
Claimant Count rate (experimental)	February 2016	2.1%	December 2015 (2.2%)	November 1974 (2.0%)	January 1971
Average Earnings (total pay - nominal)	Nov-Jan 2016	2.1%	Aug-Oct 2015 (2.4%)	Oct-Dec 2015 (1.9%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay - nominal)	Nov-Jan 2016	2.2%	Jul-Sep 2015 (2.4%)	Oct-Dec 2015 (2.0%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Vacancies level	Dec-Feb 2016	768,000	Nov-Jan 2016 (778,000)	Oct-Dec 2015 (766,000)	Apr-Jun 2001

Index of Tables

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

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/uklabourmarket/march2016/relateddata>

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4	Public and private sector employment	Table EMP02
4(1)	Public sector employment by industry	Table EMP03
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10	Claimant Count (experimental statistics)	Table CLA01
11	Main out of work benefits	Table BEN01
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(*) Tables 2 and 12 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file have been amalgamated into one spreadsheet (Table A05 SA).

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

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY

1 Summary of headline 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
		MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MG SX	LF2M	LF2S
People	Nov-Jan 2014	51,465	40,585	30,322	72.1	2,335	7.2	9,012	22.2
	Nov-Jan 2015	51,801	40,673	30,939	73.3	1,856	5.7	9,026	22.2
	Feb-Apr 2015	51,884	40,697	31,053	73.4	1,813	5.5	9,016	22.2
	May-Jul 2015	51,967	40,722	31,095	73.5	1,823	5.5	8,993	22.1
	Aug-Oct 2015	52,048	40,748	31,302	73.9	1,713	5.2	8,930	21.9
	Nov-Jan 2016	52,129	40,776	31,418	74.1	1,685	5.1	8,890	21.8
	Change on quarter	81	27	116	0.2	-28	-0.1	-40	-0.1
	Change %	0.2	0.1	0.4		-1.7		-0.4	
	Change on year	328	103	478	0.8	-171	-0.6	-136	-0.4
	Change %	0.6	0.3	1.5		-9.2		-1.5	
Men	Nov-Jan 2014	25,087	20,136	16,177	77.1	1,288	7.4	3,333	16.6
	Nov-Jan 2015	25,274	20,193	16,458	78.1	1,024	5.9	3,405	16.9
	Feb-Apr 2015	25,321	20,208	16,524	78.3	1,002	5.7	3,398	16.8
	May-Jul 2015	25,367	20,224	16,542	78.3	989	5.6	3,414	16.9
	Aug-Oct 2015	25,413	20,241	16,697	79.0	939	5.3	3,332	16.5
	Nov-Jan 2016	25,459	20,258	16,777	79.2	923	5.2	3,310	16.3
	Change on quarter	46	17	80	0.2	-16	-0.1	-21	-0.1
	Change %	0.2	0.1	0.5		-1.7		-0.6	
	Change on year	184	66	319	1.0	-102	-0.6	-95	-0.5
	Change %	0.7	0.3	1.9		-9.9		-2.8	
Women	Nov-Jan 2014	26,378	20,449	14,145	67.2	1,047	6.9	5,679	27.8
	Nov-Jan 2015	26,527	20,480	14,481	68.5	831	5.4	5,621	27.4
	Feb-Apr 2015	26,563	20,489	14,528	68.6	811	5.3	5,618	27.4
	May-Jul 2015	26,600	20,498	14,553	68.8	834	5.4	5,579	27.2
	Aug-Oct 2015	26,635	20,507	14,605	69.0	774	5.0	5,598	27.3
	Nov-Jan 2016	26,671	20,517	14,640	69.1	762	4.9	5,580	27.2
	Change on quarter	36	10	36	0.2	-12	-0.1	-19	-0.1
	Change %	0.1	0.0	0.2		-1.6		-0.3	
	Change on year	144	37	160	0.6	-69	-0.5	-41	-0.3
	Change %	0.5	0.2	1.1		-8.3		-0.7	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a survey of the population of private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.
2. The headline employment rate is the number of people aged 16 to 64 in employment divided by the population aged 16 to 64.
3. The headline unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people (aged 16+) divided by the economically active population (aged 16+). The economically active population is defined as those in employment plus those who are unemployed.
4. The headline inactivity rate is the number of people aged 16 to 64 divided by the population aged 16 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 rate for those aged 16 and over is less meaningful as it includes elderly people who have retired from the labour force.

SUMMARY

2(1) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

		Aged 16 and over						Aged 16-64					
		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
		Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People		MGRZ	MGRS	MGSC	MGSX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
	Nov-Jan 2014	30,322	58.9	2,335	7.2	18,808	36.5	29,267	72.1	2,305	7.3	9,012	22.2
	Nov-Jan 2015	30,939	59.7	1,856	5.7	19,006	36.7	29,811	73.3	1,836	5.8	9,026	22.2
	Feb-Apr 2015	31,053	59.9	1,813	5.5	19,018	36.7	29,887	73.4	1,793	5.7	9,016	22.2
	May-Jul 2015	31,095	59.8	1,823	5.5	19,049	36.7	29,930	73.5	1,799	5.7	8,993	22.1
	Aug-Oct 2015	31,302	60.1	1,713	5.2	19,033	36.6	30,125	73.9	1,693	5.3	8,930	21.9
	Nov-Jan 2016	31,418	60.3	1,685	5.1	19,027	36.5	30,219	74.1	1,667	5.2	8,890	21.8
	Change on quarter	116	0.1	-28	-0.1	-6	-0.1	94	0.2	-26	-0.1	-40	-0.1
	Change %	0.4		-1.7		0.0		0.3		-1.5		-0.4	
	Change on year	478	0.5	-171	-0.6	21	-0.2	408	0.8	-169	-0.6	-136	-0.4
	Change %	1.5		-9.2		0.1		1.4		-9.2		-1.5	
Men		MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
	Nov-Jan 2014	16,177	64.5	1,288	7.4	7,622	30.4	15,534	77.1	1,269	7.6	3,333	16.6
	Nov-Jan 2015	16,458	65.1	1,024	5.9	7,791	30.8	15,778	78.1	1,009	6.0	3,405	16.9
	Feb-Apr 2015	16,524	65.3	1,002	5.7	7,795	30.8	15,823	78.3	987	5.9	3,398	16.8
	May-Jul 2015	16,542	65.2	989	5.6	7,836	30.9	15,835	78.3	975	5.8	3,414	16.9
	Aug-Oct 2015	16,697	65.7	939	5.3	7,777	30.6	15,983	79.0	926	5.5	3,332	16.5
	Nov-Jan 2016	16,777	65.9	923	5.2	7,759	30.5	16,035	79.2	913	5.4	3,310	16.3
	Change on quarter	80	0.2	-16	-0.1	-19	-0.1	52	0.2	-13	-0.1	-21	-0.1
	Change %	0.5		-1.7		-0.2		0.3		-1.4		-0.6	
	Change on year	319	0.8	-102	-0.6	-32	-0.4	257	1.0	-97	-0.6	-95	-0.5
	Change %	1.9		-9.9		-0.4		1.6		-9.6		-2.8	
Women		MGSB	MGST	MGSE	MGSZ	MGSK	YBTE	LF2H	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
	Nov-Jan 2014	14,145	53.6	1,047	6.9	11,186	42.4	13,733	67.2	1,036	7.0	5,679	27.8
	Nov-Jan 2015	14,481	54.6	831	5.4	11,215	42.3	14,033	68.5	826	5.6	5,621	27.4
	Feb-Apr 2015	14,528	54.7	811	5.3	11,223	42.3	14,064	68.6	806	5.4	5,618	27.4
	May-Jul 2015	14,553	54.7	834	5.4	11,213	42.2	14,094	68.8	824	5.5	5,579	27.2
	Aug-Oct 2015	14,605	54.8	774	5.0	11,256	42.3	14,142	69.0	767	5.1	5,598	27.3
	Nov-Jan 2016	14,640	54.9	762	4.9	11,268	42.2	14,183	69.1	754	5.0	5,580	27.2
	Change on quarter	36	0.1	-12	-0.1	12	0.0	42	0.2	-13	-0.1	-19	-0.1
	Change %	0.2		-1.6		0.1		0.3		-1.7		-0.3	
	Change on year	160	0.3	-69	-0.5	54	0.0	151	0.6	-72	-0.5	-41	-0.3
	Change %	1.1		-8.3		0.5		1.1		-8.8		-0.7	
		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
	Nov-Jan 2014	325	21.6	191	37.0	991	65.8	3,412	58.6	732	17.7	1,678	28.8
	Nov-Jan 2015	340	22.9	156	31.4	991	66.7	3,508	60.5	587	14.3	1,702	29.4
	Feb-Apr 2015	345	23.3	155	31.0	979	66.2	3,515	60.7	585	14.3	1,689	29.2
	May-Jul 2015	369	25.1	146	28.3	958	65.0	3,534	61.1	578	14.1	1,670	28.9
	Aug-Oct 2015	374	25.5	122	24.6	969	66.2	3,584	62.2	503	12.3	1,677	29.1
	Nov-Jan 2016	357	24.5	133	27.1	967	66.4	3,599	62.6	497	12.1	1,650	28.7
	Change on quarter	-17	-1.0	11	2.5	-1	0.2	16	0.5	-6	-0.2	-27	-0.4
	Change %	-4.5		8.8		-0.1		0.4		-1.2		-1.6	
	Change on year	17	1.6	-23	-4.3	-23	-0.3	92	2.1	-90	-2.2	-52	-0.6
	Change %	5.0		-14.7		-2.4		2.6		-15.3		-3.0	
Men		YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
	Nov-Jan 2014	149	19.3	95	39.0	528	68.4	1,751	59.4	433	19.8	764	25.9
	Nov-Jan 2015	143	18.8	82	36.6	535	70.4	1,824	62.0	344	15.9	773	26.3
	Feb-Apr 2015	146	19.4	89	37.7	522	68.9	1,821	62.0	342	15.8	773	26.3
	May-Jul 2015	159	21.1	82	34.2	512	68.0	1,814	61.8	339	15.7	781	26.6
	Aug-Oct 2015	168	22.4	72	29.9	510	68.0	1,870	63.9	281	13.1	774	26.5
	Nov-Jan 2016	165	22.1	71	30.2	510	68.4	1,857	63.7	287	13.4	772	26.5
	Change on quarter	-3	-0.4	0	0.4	0	0.3	-12	-0.2	6	0.3	-1	0.0
	Change %	-2.0		-0.4		0.0		-0.7		2.0		-0.2	
	Change on year	22	3.3	-11	-6.4	-25	-2.0	34	1.7	-57	-2.5	0	0.2
	Change %	15.4		-13.4		-4.8		1.9		-16.6		0.0	
Women		YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAH	LWFC
	Nov-Jan 2014	176	24.0	96	35.3	463	63.0	1,661	57.8	299	15.3	914	31.8
	Nov-Jan 2015	197	27.2	73	27.1	455	62.7	1,684	59.0	243	12.6	930	32.5
	Feb-Apr 2015	199	27.5	66	24.9	458	63.4	1,694	59.4	243	12.6	916	32.1
	May-Jul 2015	210	29.3	63	23.1	445	62.0	1,720	60.4	239	12.2	889	31.2
	Aug-Oct 2015	206	28.8	50	19.7	459	64.2	1,714	60.4	222	11.5	903	31.8
	Nov-Jan 2016	192	27.0	61	24.2	457	64.3	1,742	61.5	210	10.8	878	31.0
	Change on quarter	-14	-1.7	11	4.5	-1	0.2	28	1.2	-12	-0.7	-25	-0.8
	Change %	-6.6		21.9		-0.3		1.6		-5.3		-2.8	
	Change on year	-5	-0.1	-12	-2.9	2	1.6	58	2.6	-33	-1.8	-52	-1.5
	Change %	-2.6		-16.1		0.5		3.4		-13.4		-5.5	

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	YCAZ	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBZ	LWFG
	Nov-Jan 2014	6,879	79.6	486	6.6	1,277	14.8	10,703	82.4	528	4.7	1,755	13.5
	Nov-Jan 2015	7,021	80.6	379	5.1	1,310	15.0	10,780	83.7	432	3.9	1,674	13.0
	Feb-Apr 2015	7,040	80.7	365	4.9	1,319	15.1	10,770	83.7	414	3.7	1,681	13.1
	May-Jul 2015	7,053	80.7	372	5.0	1,313	15.0	10,710	83.4	405	3.6	1,729	13.5
	Aug-Oct 2015	7,133	81.4	370	4.9	1,256	14.3	10,681	83.3	388	3.5	1,757	13.7
	Nov-Jan 2016	7,180	81.8	381	5.0	1,220	13.9	10,697	83.5	358	3.2	1,753	13.7
	Change on quarter	47	0.3	11	0.1	-36	-0.4	16	0.2	-30	-0.3	-3	0.0
	Change %	0.7		2.9		-2.9		0.2		-7.8		-0.2	
	Change on year	159	1.2	2	-0.1	-90	-1.1	-83	-0.1	-74	-0.6	80	0.7
	Change %	2.3		0.5		-6.8		-0.8		-17.2		4.8	
Men		YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
	Nov-Jan 2014	3,736	87.1	268	6.7	287	6.7	5,665	88.4	259	4.4	482	7.5
	Nov-Jan 2015	3,798	87.6	203	5.1	336	7.7	5,686	89.4	214	3.6	457	7.2
	Feb-Apr 2015	3,804	87.5	203	5.1	341	7.8	5,699	89.8	196	3.3	453	7.1
	May-Jul 2015	3,815	87.5	199	5.0	345	7.9	5,663	89.4	188	3.2	486	7.7
	Aug-Oct 2015	3,863	88.3	201	4.9	310	7.1	5,649	89.3	187	3.2	493	7.8
	Nov-Jan 2016	3,912	89.1	195	4.8	282	6.4	5,661	89.6	174	3.0	485	7.7
	Change on quarter	49	0.8	-6	-0.2	-28	-0.7	12	0.3	-13	-0.2	-8	-0.1
	Change %	1.3		-2.8		-9.0		0.2		-6.9		-1.6	
	Change on year	114	1.6	-8	-0.3	-54	-1.3	-25	0.1	-40	-0.7	28	0.5
	Change %	3.0		-3.9		-16.1		-0.4		-18.9		6.1	
Women		YBTW	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCBZ	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
	Nov-Jan 2014	3,144	72.2	218	6.5	990	22.8	5,037	76.6	269	5.1	1,273	19.3
	Nov-Jan 2015	3,223	73.7	176	5.2	974	22.3	5,094	78.0	218	4.1	1,216	18.6
	Feb-Apr 2015	3,236	73.9	162	4.8	978	22.4	5,071	77.8	218	4.1	1,228	18.8
	May-Jul 2015	3,238	73.9	172	5.0	969	22.1	5,047	77.6	216	4.1	1,243	19.1
	Aug-Oct 2015	3,270	74.6	169	4.9	946	21.6	5,032	77.4	201	3.9	1,264	19.5
	Nov-Jan 2016	3,268	74.4	186	5.4	938	21.4	5,036	77.6	184	3.5	1,268	19.5
	Change on quarter	-2	-0.2	16	0.4	-8	-0.2	4	0.2	-17	-0.3	4	0.1
	Change %	-0.1		9.6		-0.8		0.1		-8.6		0.3	
	Change on year	45	0.7	10	0.2	-35	-0.9	-58	-0.4	-34	-0.6	52	0.9
	Change %	1.4		5.6		-3.6		-1.1		-15.5		4.3	
		Aged 50-64						Age 65+					
		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
		Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People		LF26	LF2U	LF28	LF2E	LF2A	LF2W	LFK4	LFK6	K5HU	K5HW	LFL4	LFL6
	Nov-Jan 2014	7,949	68.4	367	4.4	3,312	28.5	1,054	9.7	30	2.8	9,795	90.0
	Nov-Jan 2015	8,163	69.2	282	3.3	3,350	28.4	1,128	10.1	20	1.8	9,980	89.7
	Feb-Apr 2015	8,217	69.4	275	3.2	3,349	28.3	1,166	10.4	20	1.7	10,002	89.4
	May-Jul 2015	8,263	69.5	300	3.5	3,324	28.0	1,165	10.4	24	2.0	10,057	89.4
	Aug-Oct 2015	8,354	70.0	309	3.6	3,271	27.4	1,176	10.4	20	1.7	10,103	89.4
	Nov-Jan 2016	8,386	70.0	298	3.4	3,299	27.5	1,199	10.6	18	1.5	10,137	89.3
	Change on quarter	32	0.0	-11	-0.1	28	0.1	22	0.1	-2	-0.2	34	-0.1
	Change %	0.4		-3.6		0.8		1.9		-11.1		0.3	
	Change on year	223	0.8	16	0.1	-51	-0.9	70	0.4	-2	-0.3	157	-0.4
	Change %	2.7		5.6		-1.5		6.2		-10.9		1.6	
Men		MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
	Nov-Jan 2014	4,234	74.0	214	4.8	1,272	22.2	643	13.0	19	2.9	4,289	86.6
	Nov-Jan 2015	4,328	74.7	166	3.7	1,304	22.5	680	13.4	15	2.2	4,386	86.3
	Feb-Apr 2015	4,352	74.8	157	3.5	1,311	22.5	702	13.7	15	2.0	4,396	86.0
	May-Jul 2015	4,385	75.1	166	3.6	1,290	22.1	707	13.7	14	2.0	4,423	86.0
	Aug-Oct 2015	4,433	75.6	186	4.0	1,246	21.2	713	13.8	13	1.8	4,446	86.0
	Nov-Jan 2016	4,440	75.4	186	4.0	1,261	21.4	742	14.3	10	1.3	4,448	85.5
	Change on quarter	7	-0.2	0	0.0	16	0.2	28	0.5	-3	-0.4	3	-0.4
	Change %	0.2		-0.1		1.3		4.0		-21.6		0.1	
	Change on year	112	0.8	20	0.3	-42	-1.1	62	0.9	-5	-0.9	62	-0.8
	Change %	2.6		12.1		-3.3		9.0		-34.9		1.4	
Women		LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
	Nov-Jan 2014	3,715	62.9	153	4.0	2,040	34.5	411	6.9	11	2.6	5,507	92.9
	Nov-Jan 2015	3,834	63.9	117	3.0	2,046	34.1	448	7.4	*	*	5,593	92.5
	Feb-Apr 2015	3,866	64.2	117	2.9	2,038	33.9	464	7.6	*	*	5,605	92.3
	May-Jul 2015	3,878	64.2	134	3.3	2,033	33.6	459	7.5	10	2.0	5,634	92.3
	Aug-Oct 2015	3,921	64.6	124	3.1	2,026	33.4	463	7.6	*	*	5,657	92.3
	Nov-Jan 2016	3,946	64.7	113	2.8	2,038	33.4	457	7.4	*	*	5,688	92.4
	Change on quarter	25	0.1	-11	-0.3	12	0.1	-6	-0.1	*	*	31	0.1
	Change %	0.6		-9.0		0.6		-1.3		*	*	0.6	
	Change on year	111	0.8	-4	-0.2	-9	-0.7	9	0.0	*	*	95	-0.1
	Change %	2.9		-3.5		-0.4		2.0		*	*	1.7	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

3 Full-time, part-time & temporary workers

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

		All in employment					Full-time and part-time workers 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	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
People		MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRU	MGRW	YCBF	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW	
	Nov-Jan 2014	30,322	25,589	4,493	110	131	22,159	8,162	18,840	6,749	3,240	1,253	1,180	
	Nov-Jan 2015	30,939	26,193	4,526	114	106	22,640	8,299	19,362	6,831	3,212	1,315	1,200	
	Feb-Apr 2015	31,053	26,361	4,472	112	107	22,743	8,309	19,482	6,880	3,181	1,291	1,212	
	May-Jul 2015	31,095	26,369	4,513	103	110	22,737	8,358	19,491	6,878	3,173	1,340	1,188	
	Aug-Oct 2015	31,302	26,515	4,607	84	95	22,880	8,421	19,571	6,944	3,248	1,358	1,162	
	Nov-Jan 2016	31,418	26,591	4,632	97	97	22,942	8,476	19,604	6,987	3,275	1,357	1,129	
	Change on quarter	116	76	25	13	2	62	54	33	43	27	-2	-33	
	Change %	0.4	0.3	0.5	15.5	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.8	-0.1	-2.8	
	Change on year	478	399	106	-17	-9	302	177	242	156	64	42	-71	
	Change %	1.5	1.5	2.3	-14.5	-8.7	1.3	2.1	1.3	2.3	2.0	3.2	-5.9	
Men		MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX	
	Nov-Jan 2014	16,177	12,951	3,103	46	78	14,003	2,174	11,400	1,551	2,555	548	514	
	Nov-Jan 2015	16,458	13,278	3,068	50	61	14,305	2,154	11,723	1,555	2,545	523	490	
	Feb-Apr 2015	16,524	13,356	3,054	52	62	14,357	2,167	11,790	1,567	2,523	531	532	
	May-Jul 2015	16,542	13,353	3,082	43	64	14,365	2,177	11,816	1,538	2,509	573	524	
	Aug-Oct 2015	16,697	13,472	3,129	41	55	14,453	2,243	11,855	1,618	2,556	573	490	
	Nov-Jan 2016	16,777	13,530	3,147	47	54	14,506	2,271	11,885	1,644	2,582	565	501	
	Change on quarter	80	58	18	6	-2	53	28	31	27	26	-7	12	
	Change %	0.5	0.4	0.6	15.0	-3.0	0.4	1.2	0.3	1.7	1.0	-1.3	2.4	
	Change on year	319	252	79	-4	-8	202	117	163	89	37	42	11	
	Change %	1.9	1.9	2.6	-7.6	-12.5	1.4	5.4	1.4	5.7	1.4	8.0	2.3	
Women		MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY	
	Nov-Jan 2014	14,145	12,638	1,390	64	53	8,156	5,988	7,440	5,198	685	706	666	
	Nov-Jan 2015	14,481	12,915	1,458	63	45	8,336	6,145	7,639	5,275	667	791	710	
	Feb-Apr 2015	14,528	13,005	1,419	60	45	8,387	6,142	7,692	5,313	659	760	681	
	May-Jul 2015	14,553	13,016	1,431	60	46	8,372	6,181	7,675	5,341	664	767	664	
	Aug-Oct 2015	14,605	13,043	1,478	44	40	8,427	6,178	7,717	5,327	692	786	672	
	Nov-Jan 2016	14,640	13,062	1,485	51	43	8,436	6,205	7,719	5,343	694	791	628	
	Change on quarter	36	18	7	7	3	9	27	2	16	1	6	-45	
	Change %	0.2	0.1	0.5	15.9	8.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	-6.6	
	Change on year	160	147	27	-13	-2	100	60	79	67	27	0	-83	
	Change %	1.1	1.1	1.9	-20.0	-3.6	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	4.0	0.0	-11.6	
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
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
People		YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCOL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ
	Nov-Jan 2014	1,621	6.3	593	36.6	347	116	566	8,002	1,437	18.0	5,282	194	1,038
	Nov-Jan 2015	1,678	6.4	573	34.1	391	123	592	8,146	1,322	16.2	5,569	193	1,016
	Feb-Apr 2015	1,681	6.4	583	34.7	367	124	607	8,169	1,297	15.9	5,600	206	1,014
	May-Jul 2015	1,679	6.4	562	33.5	402	129	586	8,219	1,275	15.5	5,638	228	1,028
	Aug-Oct 2015	1,649	6.2	577	35.0	405	117	550	8,304	1,287	15.5	5,660	219	1,093
	Nov-Jan 2016	1,652	6.2	556	33.7	402	139	555	8,343	1,209	14.5	5,734	236	1,107
	Change on quarter	3	0.0	-21	-1.3	-3	22	5	39	-78	-1.0	74	17	15
	Change %	0.2		-3.6	-0.8	-0.8	18.7	0.9	0.5	-6.1		1.3	7.6	1.3
	Change on year	-26	-0.2	-17	-0.5	11	16	-37	197	-113	-1.7	165	43	91
	Change %	-1.6		-2.9		2.8	13.2	-6.2	2.4	-8.6		3.0	22.0	8.9
Men		YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK
	Nov-Jan 2014	770	5.9	299	38.9	146	59	265	2,098	652	31.1	908	79	440
	Nov-Jan 2015	804	6.1	309	38.4	160	63	272	2,079	576	27.7	990	86	411
	Feb-Apr 2015	808	6.0	313	38.8	156	65	274	2,097	553	26.4	1,023	85	420
	May-Jul 2015	783	5.9	288	36.8	171	59	265	2,112	553	26.2	1,028	94	421
	Aug-Oct 2015	786	5.8	308	39.2	181	46	251	2,191	567	25.9	1,055	88	467
	Nov-Jan 2016	770	5.7	289	37.5	182	62	236	2,209	538	24.3	1,081	100	473
	Change on quarter	-16	-0.1	-20	-1.7	1	16	-14	19	-29	-1.5	26	12	6
	Change %	-2.1		-6.4		0.6	35.7	-5.7	0.8	-5.2		2.4	13.3	1.3
	Change on year	-35	-0.4	-20	-0.9	22	-1	-36	131	-38	-3.4	91	14	62
	Change %	-4.3		-6.6		14.0	-1.5	-13.1	6.3	-6.6		9.2	15.8	15.1
Women		YCCB	YCCE	YCCH	YCCK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCS	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDB	YCDE	YCDI	YCDL
	Nov-Jan 2014	852	6.7	293	34.4	201	57	300	5,903	785	13.3	4,374	115	599
	Nov-Jan 2015	874	6.8	264	30.2	231	59	320	6,067	746	12.3	4,580	108	605
	Feb-Apr 2015	873	6.7	269	30.9	212	59	333	6,072	743	12.2	4,577	121	594
	May-Jul 2015	896	6.9	274	30.6	231	70	321	6,107	722	11.8	4,610	134	607
	Aug-Oct 2015	863	6.6	269	31.1	224	71	300	6,113	720	11.8	4,605	132	625
	Nov-Jan 2016	882	6.8	267	30.3	219	76	319	6,134	671	10.9	4,654	137	634
	Change on quarter	19	0.1	-1	-0.8	-4	5	19	21	-49	-0.8	49	5	9
	Change %	2.2		-0.5		-2.0	7.6	6.5	0.3	-6.8		1.1	3.8	1.4
	Change on year	8	0.0	3	0.1	-11	17	-1	67	-75	-1.4	74	29	29
	Change %	1.0		1.3		-4.9	28.8	-0.3	1.1	-10.1		1.6	27.0	4.8

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

4 Public and private sector employment

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

	Public sector		Private sector ¹		Total employment ²	Public sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)		Private sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)	
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	G7AU	G9BZ	G7K5	G9C2	G7GO	MFY7	MFY9	MFZ2	MFY5
Dec 13	5,534	18.3	24,788	81.7	30,322	5,326	17.6	24,996	82.4
Mar 14	5,437	17.8	25,192	82.2	30,629	5,318	17.4	25,311	82.6
Jun 14	5,420	17.7	25,262	82.3	30,682	5,311	17.3	25,371	82.7
Sep 14	5,408	17.6	25,388	82.4	30,796	5,292	17.2	25,504	82.8
Dec 14 (r)	5,397	17.4	25,542	82.6	30,939	5,287	17.1	25,652	82.9
Mar 15	5,378	17.3	25,675	82.7	31,053	5,275	17.0	25,778	83.0
Jun 15	5,361	17.2	25,734	82.8	31,095	5,263	16.9	25,832	83.1
Sep 15 (r)	5,344	17.1	25,958	82.9	31,302	5,239	16.7	26,063	83.3
Dec 15	5,347	17.0	26,071	83.0	31,418	5,247	16.7	26,171	83.3
Change on quarter	3	-0.1	113	0.1	116	8	0.0	108	0.0
Change %	0.1		0.4		0.4	0.2		0.4	
Change on year	-50	-0.4	529	0.4	478	-40	-0.4	519	0.4
Change %	-0.9		2.1		1.5	-0.8		2.0	

Enquiries 01633 456776

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

4(1) Public sector employment by industry

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

	Construction	HM Forces ³	Police (including civilians)	Public administration	Of which: Civil Service ⁴	Education	National Health Service	Other health and social work	Other (including financial corporations)	Total public sector employment ⁵
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	G7ER	G7EU	G7EX	G7F2	G7D6	G7F5	G7FG	G7FJ	G7FM	G7AU
Dec 13	39	168	258	1,067	445	1,522	1,566	281	634	5,534
Mar 14	39	167	257	1,066	440	1,521	1,576	277	540	5,437
Jun 14	39	164	256	1,066	442	1,517	1,571	267	541	5,420
Sep 14	39	163	256	1,057	440	1,514	1,573	263	537	5,408
Dec 14 (r)	38	161	255	1,051	439	1,519	1,584	259	527	5,397
Mar 15	36	161	255	1,042	439	1,516	1,589	253	534	5,378
Jun 15	35	159	254	1,025	431	1,518	1,588	251	529	5,361
Sep 15 (r)	34	159	251	1,020	425	1,510	1,591	245	526	5,344
Dec 15	34	158	249	1,021	423	1,513	1,611	242	518	5,347
Change on quarter	0	-1	-2	1	-2	3	20	-3	-8	3
Change %	0.0	-0.6	-0.8	0.1	-0.5	0.2	1.3	-1.2	-1.5	0.1
Change on year	-4	-3	-6	-30	-16	-6	27	-17	-9	-50
Change %	-10.5	-1.9	-2.4	-2.9	-3.6	-0.4	1.7	-6.6	-1.7	-0.9

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 September and December 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.

More detailed estimates are available in the Public Sector Employment Statistical Bulletin at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/publicsectorpersonnel/bulletins/publicsectoremployment/latest>

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

5 Workforce jobs

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs ¹	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees ¹
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Dec 13	32,628	27,987	4,453	168	20
Mar 14	32,950	28,219	4,544	167	20
Jun 14	33,226	28,495	4,546	164	21
Sep 14	33,329	28,631	4,512	163	23
Dec 14	33,411	28,761	4,467	162	21
Mar 15	33,538	28,987	4,369	161	21
Jun 15	33,601	29,040	4,380	159	22
Sep 15 (r)	33,713	29,084	4,448	159	22
Dec 15 (p)	33,782	29,200	4,403	159	21
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>-45</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-1</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-4.7</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>438</i>	<i>-64</i>	<i>-3</i>	<i>-1</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>-2.9</i>

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

See footnotes under table 6

6 Workforce jobs by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All jobs A-T	Agriculture, forestry & fishing A	Mining & quarrying B	Manufacturing C	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply D	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities E	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage H	Accommodation & food service activities I	Information & communication J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Dec 13	32,628	398	72	2,568	122	197	2,099	4,865	1,497	2,105	1,300
Mar 14	32,950	427	67	2,574	121	195	2,105	4,854	1,509	2,128	1,338
Jun 14	33,226	410	66	2,608	115	196	2,106	4,906	1,505	2,154	1,352
Sep 14	33,329	420	68	2,625	122	196	2,117	4,937	1,526	2,157	1,355
Dec 14	33,411	403	72	2,627	120	197	2,145	4,929	1,528	2,176	1,346
Mar 15	33,538	373	77	2,660	122	200	2,158	4,981	1,497	2,189	1,374
Jun 15	33,601	377	77	2,658	119	210	2,151	4,951	1,547	2,212	1,367
Sep 15 (r)	33,713	422	73	2,647	116	211	2,223	4,940	1,529	2,243	1,353
Dec 15 (p)	33,782	409	71	2,651	124	207	2,238	4,953	1,548	2,267	1,335
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>-14</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>-4</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>-18</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-3.2</i>	<i>-3.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-1.3</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>-11</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>-0.8</i>
SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities K	Real estate activities L	Professional scientific & technical activities M	Administrative & support service activities N	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security ² O	Education P	Human health & social work activities Q	Arts, entertainment & recreation R	Other service activities S	People employed by households etc. T	Total services G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Dec 13	1,116	539	2,709	2,626	1,545	2,858	4,161	915	858	79	27,172
Mar 14	1,124	543	2,756	2,670	1,548	2,874	4,227	941	865	87	27,461
Jun 14	1,134	541	2,798	2,773	1,545	2,886	4,237	934	862	97	27,724
Sep 14	1,130	526	2,786	2,789	1,537	2,880	4,237	965	870	85	27,781
Dec 14	1,127	554	2,811	2,847	1,524	2,888	4,230	939	867	81	27,848
Mar 15	1,142	533	2,861	2,818	1,510	2,913	4,216	954	890	69	27,946
Jun 15	1,152	534	2,878	2,813	1,498	2,925	4,226	981	853	72	28,009
Sep 15 (r)	1,148	522	2,908	2,869	1,486	2,920	4,192	980	868	61	28,019
Dec 15 (p)	1,141	536	2,926	2,845	1,484	2,937	4,199	976	871	65	28,083
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>-7</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>-24</i>	<i>-3</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>-5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>63</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>-18</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>-3</i>	<i>-40</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>-31</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>-16</i>	<i>235</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-3.3</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-2.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-19.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>

Workforce jobs enquiries 01633 456776

Sources: Employer surveys, Labour Force Survey and administrative sources

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

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

7 Actual weekly hours worked

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

	Total weekly hours (millions) ^{1,2}	Average (mean) actual weekly hours worked			
		All workers ¹	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Second Jobs
		YBUS	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
People					
Nov-Jan 2014	970.7	32.0	37.4	15.9	9.5
Nov-Jan 2015	997.1	32.2	37.6	16.1	9.7
Feb-Apr 2015	998.3	32.1	37.4	16.3	9.2
May-Jul 2015	994.2	32.0	37.3	16.2	9.4
Aug-Oct 2015	1,000.4	32.0	37.3	16.2	9.5
Nov-Jan 2016	1,010.8	32.2	37.5	16.4	9.5
Change on quarter	10.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0
Change %	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	-0.4
Change on year	13.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.3
Change %	1.4	-0.2	-0.2	1.7	-2.8
Men					
	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Nov-Jan 2014	590.5	36.5	39.3	15.8	10.4
Nov-Jan 2015	605.3	36.8	39.5	16.2	10.6
Feb-Apr 2015	606.3	36.7	39.4	16.4	9.6
May-Jul 2015	605.1	36.6	39.3	16.2	9.6
Aug-Oct 2015	607.6	36.4	39.2	15.9	9.6
Nov-Jan 2016	613.7	36.6	39.3	16.3	10.5
Change on quarter	6.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.8
Change %	1.0	0.5	0.4	2.4	8.5
Change on year	8.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.2
Change %	1.4	-0.5	-0.3	0.8	-1.7
Women					
	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Nov-Jan 2014	380.2	26.9	34.3	15.9	8.8
Nov-Jan 2015	391.9	27.1	34.4	16.1	9.1
Feb-Apr 2015	391.9	27.0	34.2	16.2	8.9
May-Jul 2015	389.1	26.7	33.8	16.2	9.2
Aug-Oct 2015	392.8	26.9	34.0	16.3	9.4
Nov-Jan 2016	397.1	27.1	34.4	16.4	8.7
Change on quarter	4.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	-0.7
Change %	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.5	-7.9
Change on year	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	-0.4
Change %	1.3	0.2	0.1	2.0	-4.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. Main and second job.

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

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

7(1) Usual weekly hours of work¹

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
Nov-Jan 2015									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	0.9	2.0	1.0	0.6	1.4	3.4	1.9	6.5
6 up to 15 hours	6.7	3.6	10.2	6.2	3.3	9.2	9.0	4.4	18.7
16 up to 30 hours	19.7	9.8	31.0	19.4	8.4	30.6	22.0	15.7	35.2
31 up to 45 hours	52.1	57.6	45.9	54.9	61.3	48.4	36.3	41.8	24.6
Over 45 hours	20.0	28.1	10.8	18.5	26.4	10.4	29.4	36.2	14.9
Total (thousands)	30,939	16,458	14,481	26,193	13,278	12,915	4,526	3,068	1,458
Aug-Oct 2015									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	1.0	2.2	1.2	0.8	1.5	3.5	1.9	6.8
6 up to 15 hours	6.4	3.6	9.7	6.0	3.3	8.9	8.5	4.8	16.5
16 up to 30 hours	20.0	10.2	31.3	19.6	8.7	31.0	22.4	16.6	34.7
31 up to 45 hours	52.1	57.4	46.1	54.7	60.9	48.4	37.6	42.5	27.2
Over 45 hours	19.8	27.8	10.7	18.4	26.3	10.3	28.0	34.2	14.8
Total (thousands)	31,302	16,697	14,605	26,515	13,472	13,043	4,607	3,129	1,478
Nov-Jan 2016									
Less than 6 Hours	1.4	0.9	2.0	1.0	0.7	1.4	3.3	1.6	6.9
6 up to 15 hours	6.5	3.7	9.8	6.2	3.4	9.0	8.2	4.1	16.9
16 up to 30 hours	20.2	10.3	31.5	19.7	8.7	31.1	22.9	17.1	35.4
31 up to 45 hours	52.0	57.4	45.7	54.5	60.7	48.0	38.1	43.7	26.4
Over 45 hours	19.9	27.7	10.9	18.7	26.5	10.6	27.4	33.5	14.4
Total (thousands)	31,418	16,777	14,640	26,591	13,530	13,062	4,632	3,147	1,485

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

8 Employment levels and rates by country of birth and nationality

(first published on 17 February 2016)

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

		European Union (EU)						Countries not in the European Union (non-EU)							
		Of which:													
	Total ¹	UK	Non UK	Total EU (EU27) ²	EU14 ³	EUA8 ⁴	Romania and Bulgaria	Total non-EU	Africa excluding South Africa	South Africa	Australia and New Zealand	India	Pakistan and Bangladesh	USA	Rest of the world
Levels (aged 16 and over)															
By country of birth	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	EQ4S	JJR9	JJS3	JJS5	JJS7	JJS9	JJR7	EQ4T
Oct - Dec 2013	30,355	25,818	4,519	1,719	807	731	150	2,801	597	153	132	439	335	100	1,045
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
Oct - Dec 2015	31,498	26,422	5,061	2,100	882	977	213	2,961	660	132	119	426	342	94	1,188
Change on year	532	258	281	201	94	69	41	80	26	-12	-11	11	7	0	60
Change %	1.7	1.0	5.9	10.6	12.0	7.7	24.0	2.8	4.0	-8.3	-8.7	2.7	2.0	0.3	5.3
By nationality	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	EQ4W	JJS2	JJS4	JJS6	JJS8	JJT2	JJR8	EQ4X
Oct - Dec 2013	30,355	27,623	2,723	1,552	687	727	130	1,171	184	51	83	201	109	70	472
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
Oct - Dec 2015	31,498	28,276	3,216	2,036	853	968	202	1,180	191	45	85	175	101	79	504
Change on year	532	278	254	215	92	73	48	38	19	-5	-6	-32	-3	-2	67
Change %	1.7	1.0	8.6	11.8	12.1	8.1	30.9	3.4	11.0	-9.6	-6.6	-15.3	-3.3	-2.3	15.4
Rates (aged 16 to 64)															
By country of birth	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	EQ52	LFN3	LFN4	LFN5	LFN6	LFN7	LFN2	EQ53
Oct - Dec 2013	72.2	72.8	69.1	77.2	76.8	78.7	73.1	64.9	63.1	81.2	83.9	72.4	53.2	68.3	63.6
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
Oct - Dec 2015	74.3	75.0	71.5	79.8	76.2	83.5	79.9	66.4	65.8	78.0	87.2	70.8	57.1	72.2	65.5
Change on year	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.1	2.3	-1.5	3.3	-0.5	2.4
By nationality	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	EQ56	LFO5	LFO6	LFO7	LFO8	LFO9	LFO4	EQ57
Oct - Dec 2013	72.2	72.5	69.2	77.7	77.5	79.4	71.5	60.5	54.3	82.8	85.9	71.4	49.0	68.4	56.8
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
Oct - Dec 2015	74.3	74.6	72.1	79.1	74.7	83.4	78.7	62.5	58.6	78.3	89.2	67.3	54.6	68.0	59.5
Change on year	0.9	0.8	2.3	0.1	-0.5	0.2	0.9	3.6	4.9	-8.1	-0.5	-2.7	4.2	-4.0	7.6

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

9(1) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

All aged 16 & over								All aged 16-64							
	All	Rate(%) 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	
Nov-Jan 2014	2,335	7.2	1,118	387	831	35.6	452	2,305	7.3	1,102	382	821	35.6	448	
Nov-Jan 2015	1,856	5.7	945	282	629	33.9	338	1,836	5.8	934	277	624	34.0	332	
Feb-Apr 2015	1,813	5.5	947	293	574	31.7	326	1,793	5.7	939	288	566	31.6	318	
May-Jul 2015	1,823	5.5	985	292	546	29.9	308	1,799	5.7	973	287	540	30.0	302	
Aug-Oct 2015	1,713	5.2	936	268	509	29.7	287	1,693	5.3	933	265	495	29.2	282	
Nov-Jan 2016	1,685	5.1	948	257	480	28.5	256	1,667	5.2	939	253	475	28.5	251	
Change on quarter	-28	-0.1	12	-11	-29	-1.2	-30	-26	-0.1	6	-12	-20	-0.7	-30	
Change %	-1.7		1.3	-4.2	-5.7		-10.5	-1.5		0.6	-4.4	-4.0		-10.8	
Change on year	-171	-0.6	3	-25	-149	-5.4	-82	-169	-0.6	4	-23	-150	-5.5	-81	
Change %	-9.2		0.3	-8.9	-23.7		-24.2	-9.2		0.4	-8.4	-24.0		-24.3	
Men	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBWW	YBWB
Nov-Jan 2014	1,288	7.4	552	223	513	39.8	303	1,269	7.6	541	221	506	39.9	301	
Nov-Jan 2015	1,024	5.9	483	148	393	38.4	223	1,009	6.0	479	145	385	38.2	218	
Feb-Apr 2015	1,002	5.7	477	165	360	36.0	216	987	5.9	473	161	353	35.7	211	
May-Jul 2015	989	5.6	507	149	333	33.7	193	975	5.8	501	147	327	33.5	190	
Aug-Oct 2015	939	5.3	486	146	306	32.6	186	926	5.5	482	143	301	32.5	182	
Nov-Jan 2016	923	5.2	491	142	289	31.4	170	913	5.4	486	140	286	31.3	167	
Change on quarter	-16	-0.1	5	-4	-17	-1.3	-16	-13	-0.1	4	-3	-15	-1.1	-14	
Change %	-1.7		0.9	-2.5	-5.5		-8.7	-1.4		0.9	-2.2	-4.9		-7.9	
Change on year	-102	-0.6	7	-6	-104	-7.0	-53	-97	-0.6	7	-5	-99	-6.8	-51	
Change %	-9.9		1.5	-3.8	-26.4		-23.8	-9.6		1.5	-3.2	-25.7		-23.3	
Women	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39	
Nov-Jan 2014	1,047	6.9	566	164	318	30.3	149	1,036	7.0	560	161	315	30.4	148	
Nov-Jan 2015	831	5.4	462	134	236	28.3	116	826	5.6	455	132	239	29.0	114	
Feb-Apr 2015	811	5.3	470	128	214	26.3	109	806	5.4	466	127	213	26.4	106	
May-Jul 2015	834	5.4	478	143	213	25.5	114	824	5.5	471	140	213	25.8	112	
Aug-Oct 2015	774	5.0	450	122	202	26.1	101	767	5.1	451	122	194	25.3	100	
Nov-Jan 2016	762	4.9	457	115	190	24.9	87	754	5.0	452	113	189	25.0	84	
Change on quarter	-12	-0.1	8	-8	-12	-1.2	-14	-13	-0.1	1	-9	-5	-0.3	-16	
Change %	-1.6		1.7	-6.3	-6.0		-13.8	-1.7		0.3	-7.1	-2.8		-16.0	
Change on year	-69	-0.5	-4	-19	-45	-3.4	-29	-72	-0.5	-3	-19	-51	-3.9	-30	
Change %	-8.3		-0.9	-14.5	-19.3		-24.9	-8.8		-0.7	-14.2	-21.2		-26.3	
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	
Nov-Jan 2014	191	37.0	137	32	22	11.4	*	732	17.7	376	129	227	31.0	105	
Nov-Jan 2015	156	31.4	109	27	20	12.8	*	587	14.3	327	78	182	31.0	83	
Feb-Apr 2015	155	31.0	113	22	19	12.3	*	585	14.3	353	86	146	25.0	72	
May-Jul 2015	146	28.3	114	19	13	8.7	*	578	14.1	350	91	136	23.6	62	
Aug-Oct 2015	122	24.6	94	18	10	8.2	*	503	12.3	314	74	116	23.0	51	
Nov-Jan 2016	133	27.1	97	21	14	10.4	*	497	12.1	310	77	110	22.2	43	
Change on quarter	11	2.5	4	3	4	2.2	*	-6	-0.2	-4	3	-5	-0.8	-8	
Change %	8.8		3.8	18.4	38.2		*	-1.2		-1.2	4.3	-4.6		-15.8	
Change on year	-23	-4.3	-12	-5	-6	-2.3	*	-90	-2.2	-17	-1	-72	-8.8	-40	
Change %	-14.7		-10.6	-19.9	-30.2		*	-15.3		-5.2	-1.2	-39.5		-48.4	
Men	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF	
Nov-Jan 2014	95	39.0	67	17	11	11.6	*	433	19.8	199	82	152	35.1	75	
Nov-Jan 2015	82	36.6	58	13	11	13.0	*	344	15.9	175	41	128	37.2	64	
Feb-Apr 2015	89	37.7	66	12	11	11.8	*	342	15.8	185	54	104	30.3	53	
May-Jul 2015	82	34.2	64	10	*	*	*	339	15.7	196	48	95	28.0	42	
Aug-Oct 2015	72	29.9	52	13	*	*	*	281	13.1	171	35	75	26.7	35	
Nov-Jan 2016	71	30.2	46	15	10	14.0	*	287	13.4	176	40	70	24.5	27	
Change on quarter	0	0.4	-6	2	*	*	*	6	0.3	4	6	-5	-2.1	-8	
Change %	-0.4		-10.9	16.4	*	*	*	2.0		2.6	16.5	-6.1		-23.7	
Change on year	-11	-6.4	-12	2	-1	1.0	*	-57	-2.5	1	-1	-57	-12.6	-37	
Change %	-13.4		-21.1	14.7	-6.7		*	-16.6		0.5	-1.5	-45.0		-57.6	
Women	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG	
Nov-Jan 2014	96	35.3	70	15	11	11.2	*	299	15.3	177	46	76	25.2	30	
Nov-Jan 2015	73	27.1	51	13	*	*	*	243	12.6	152	37	54	22.3	20	
Feb-Apr 2015	66	24.9	47	11	*	*	*	243	12.6	168	32	43	17.7	19	
May-Jul 2015	63	23.1	50	*	*	*	*	239	12.2	154	44	41	17.3	19	
Aug-Oct 2015	50	19.7	42	*	*	*	*	222	11.5	142	39	41	18.3	16	
Nov-Jan 2016	61	24.2	52	*	*	*	*	210	10.8	134	36	40	18.9	16	
Change on quarter	11	4.5	9	*	*	*	*	-12	-0.7	-8	-3	-1	0.6	0	
Change %	21.9		21.9	*	*	*	*	-5.3		-5.8	-6.6	-1.9		2.3	
Change on year	-12	-2.9	1	*	*	*	*	-33	-1.8	-18	0	-14	-3.4	-4	
Change %	-16.1		1.5	*	*		*	-13.4		-11.8	-0.9	-26.4		-18.7	

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
Nov-Jan 2014	1,015	5.5	445	166	404	39.8	241	397	4.2	160	60	178	44.8	104
Nov-Jan 2015	811	4.4	385	133	293	36.1	160	303	3.2	124	44	134	44.3	93
Feb-Apr 2015	779	4.2	358	138	282	36.3	167	294	3.0	122	46	126	42.8	88
May-Jul 2015	776	4.2	378	120	279	35.9	161	323	3.3	143	62	118	36.6	83
Aug-Oct 2015	758	4.1	393	121	244	32.2	141	330	3.3	136	55	139	42.1	93
Nov-Jan 2016	739	4.0	402	119	218	29.5	124	316	3.2	139	40	137	43.4	86
Change on quarter	-20	-0.1	9	-2	-26	-2.7	-17	-13	-0.1	4	-16	-2	1.3	-7
Change %	-2.6		2.2	-1.9	-10.7		-11.9	-4.1		2.7	-28.3	-1.1		-7.2
Change on year	-72	-0.4	17	-15	-75	-6.6	-36	14	0.0	15	-4	3	-0.9	-7
Change %	-8.9		4.5	-11.0	-25.5		-22.4	4.5		11.8	-9.7	2.4		-7.7
Men	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Nov-Jan 2014	527	5.3	200	88	240	45.5	161	233	4.6	87	35	111	47.5	66
Nov-Jan 2015	417	4.2	179	70	169	40.5	98	181	3.5	71	24	86	47.4	59
Feb-Apr 2015	399	4.0	158	72	169	42.5	107	172	3.3	68	27	77	44.7	55
May-Jul 2015	388	3.9	169	58	161	41.4	102	180	3.4	78	33	69	38.3	49
Aug-Oct 2015	388	3.9	186	62	140	36.0	89	198	3.7	77	36	85	42.9	60
Nov-Jan 2016	369	3.7	188	58	123	33.3	83	196	3.6	81	28	86	44.2	58
Change on quarter	-19	-0.2	2	-3	-17	-2.7	-7	-3	-0.1	4	-8	1	1.2	-2
Change %	-4.8		0.9	-5.5	-12.0		-7.3	-1.4		5.3	-22.6	1.4		-4.2
Change on year	-48	-0.5	9	-11	-46	-7.2	-15	15	0.1	10	4	1	-3.2	-2
Change %	-11.6		5.1	-16.1	-27.3		-15.7	8.1		13.7	17.7	0.7		-2.8
Women	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYV	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Nov-Jan 2014	487	5.6	245	78	164	33.7	80	164	3.8	73	24	67	40.9	38
Nov-Jan 2015	394	4.5	206	64	124	31.5	62	122	2.8	53	20	48	39.8	34
Feb-Apr 2015	380	4.4	201	66	113	29.8	60	122	2.7	54	19	49	40.1	33
May-Jul 2015	389	4.5	209	62	118	30.3	59	143	3.2	66	28	49	34.3	34
Aug-Oct 2015	371	4.3	207	59	105	28.2	52	131	2.9	58	19	54	40.9	32
Nov-Jan 2016	370	4.3	214	60	95	25.8	41	121	2.7	58	12	51	42.3	28
Change on quarter	-1	0.0	7	1	-9	-2.4	-10	-11	-0.2	0	-7	-3	1.3	-4
Change %	-0.3		3.4	1.9	-8.9		-19.9	-8.1		-0.7	-39.1	-5.0		-12.9
Change on year	-24	-0.3	8	-3	-29	-5.7	-20	-1	-0.1	5	-8	3	2.5	-5
Change %	-6.1		3.9	-5.3	-23.0		-33.1	-0.8		9.2	-42.2	5.4		-16.3

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 (seasonally adjusted)	Claimant Count ⁶ rate % (seasonally adjusted)
					BCJD	BCJE
People	2015					
	February #	(r) 795.6	25.5	23.6	819.2	2.4
	March	(r) 776.4	28.9	27.1	803.5	2.3
	April	(r) 763.8	33.0	31.6	795.4	2.3
	May #	(r) 754.0	40.4	40.0	794.0	2.3
	June	(r) 748.1	44.3	44.9	793.0	2.3
	July	(r) 729.8	55.3	55.4	785.2	2.3
	August #	(r) 716.4	68.1	69.1	785.5	2.3
	September	(r) 706.6	75.1	77.6	784.2	2.3
	October	(r) 695.6	82.8	87.5	783.1	2.3
	November #	(r) 682.5	90.7	97.4	779.9	2.3
	December	(r) 661.4	96.4	101.7	763.1	2.2
	2016					
	January #	(r) 630.8	108.6	103.9	734.7	2.1
	February	(p) 605.4	123.0	111.3	716.7	2.1
	Change on month	-25.4			-18.0	-0.1
	Change %	-4.0			-2.5	
	Change on year	-190.2			-102.5	-0.3
	Change %	-23.9			-12.5	
					DPAE	DPAH
Men	2015					
	February #	(r) 505.5	18.5	16.8	522.3	2.9
	March	(r) 494.1	20.7	19.2	513.3	2.8
	April	(r) 486.7	23.3	22.0	508.7	2.8
	May #	(r) 481.0	28.2	27.6	508.6	2.8
	June	(r) 479.1	30.7	31.0	510.1	2.8
	July	(r) 469.8	37.3	37.8	507.6	2.8
	August #	(r) 462.3	45.4	47.2	509.5	2.8
	September	(r) 455.8	49.5	52.6	508.4	2.8
	October	(r) 446.7	54.6	58.8	505.5	2.8
	November #	(r) 435.2	60.6	65.6	500.8	2.7
	December	(r) 418.2	64.8	68.0	486.2	2.7
	2016					
	January #	(r) 395.7	73.8	69.5	465.2	2.6
	February	(p) 377.6	84.3	74.7	452.3	2.5
	Change on month	-18.1			-12.9	-0.1
	Change %	-4.6			-2.8	
	Change on year	-127.9			-70.0	-0.4
	Change %	-25.3			-13.4	
					DPAF	DPAI
Women	2015					
	February #	(r) 290.1	7.1	6.8	296.9	1.8
	March	(r) 282.3	8.2	7.9	290.2	1.8
	April	(r) 277.1	9.7	9.6	286.7	1.8
	May #	(r) 273.0	12.2	12.3	285.3	1.8
	June	(r) 269.0	13.6	13.9	282.9	1.8
	July	(r) 260.0	18.0	17.6	277.6	1.7
	August #	(r) 254.1	22.7	21.9	276.0	1.7
	September	(r) 250.8	25.6	25.0	275.8	1.7
	October	(r) 248.9	28.2	28.7	277.6	1.7
	November #	(r) 247.3	30.1	31.8	279.1	1.7
	December	(r) 243.2	31.6	33.8	277.0	1.7
	2016					
	January #	(r) 235.1	34.8	34.4	269.5	1.7
	February	(p) 227.8	38.7	36.6	264.4	1.6
	Change on month	-7.3			-5.1	0.0
	Change %	-3.1			-1.9	
	Change on year	-62.3			-32.5	-0.2
	Change %	-21.5			-11.0	

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative systems

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

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

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

- From May 2013 onwards, the Universal Credit figures represent ALL out of work claimants of Universal Credit. The overall Universal Credit figure is likely to overstate the number of unemployed Universal Credit claimants at a point in time as it includes some claimants not required to look for work.

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

5. JSA seasonally adjusted + Universal Credit seasonally adjusted.

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

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

(first published on 17 February 2016)

Statistical Groups²

	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
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
Aug 15	3,791.3	740.0	2,512.1	437.4	101.8
Change on year	-229.7	-175.7	4.0	-33.4	-24.6
Change %	-5.7	-19.2	0.2	-7.1	-19.5

	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
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	2.6	6.2	1.2	0.3
Aug 14	10.1	2.3	6.3	1.2	0.3
Nov 14	9.8	2.0	6.3	1.1	0.3
Feb 15	9.9	2.1	6.4	1.1	0.3
May 15	9.6	1.9	6.3	1.1	0.3
Aug 15	9.5	1.9	6.3	1.1	0.3
Change on year	-0.6	-0.4	0.0	-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-2016>

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

3. Claimant Count for Great Britain. This experimental Claimant Count series includes Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and 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	
Nov-Jan 2014	32,657	31,573	516	4,144	7,366	11,231	8,316	1,085	
Nov-Jan 2015	32,795	31,646	495	4,095	7,399	11,212	8,445	1,149	
Feb-Apr 2015	32,866	31,680	500	4,100	7,405	11,184	8,492	1,186	
May-Jul 2015	32,918	31,729	515	4,112	7,425	11,115	8,563	1,189	
Aug-Oct 2015	33,015	31,818	496	4,087	7,503	11,069	8,663	1,197	
Nov-Jan 2016	33,102	31,886	490	4,096	7,561	11,055	8,684	1,217	
Change on quarter	87	67	-6	10	57	-14	21	20	
Change %	0.3	0.2	-1.2	0.2	0.8	-0.1	0.2	1.7	
Change on year	307	239	-6	2	161	-157	239	68	
Change %	0.9	0.8	-1.2	0.0	2.2	-1.4	2.8	5.9	
Men	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE	
Nov-Jan 2014	17,465	16,803	244	2,184	4,004	5,924	4,448	662	
Nov-Jan 2015	17,483	16,787	225	2,168	4,000	5,900	4,494	696	
Feb-Apr 2015	17,526	16,810	235	2,164	4,007	5,895	4,509	716	
May-Jul 2015	17,531	16,810	241	2,152	4,014	5,851	4,551	721	
Aug-Oct 2015	17,635	16,909	240	2,151	4,064	5,836	4,618	726	
Nov-Jan 2016	17,700	16,948	236	2,144	4,107	5,835	4,626	752	
Change on quarter	64	39	-4	-7	43	-1	7	26	
Change %	0.4	0.2	-1.5	-0.3	1.1	0.0	0.2	3.5	
Change on year	217	161	11	-23	107	-65	132	56	
Change %	1.2	1.0	4.9	-1.1	2.7	-1.1	2.9	8.1	
Women	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9	
Nov-Jan 2014	15,192	14,769	272	1,960	3,362	5,307	3,869	422	
Nov-Jan 2015	15,312	14,859	270	1,927	3,399	5,312	3,951	453	
Feb-Apr 2015	15,340	14,871	265	1,937	3,397	5,289	3,983	469	
May-Jul 2015	15,387	14,919	273	1,959	3,410	5,264	4,012	468	
Aug-Oct 2015	15,379	14,909	256	1,936	3,439	5,233	4,045	471	
Nov-Jan 2016	15,403	14,938	254	1,952	3,454	5,220	4,058	465	
Change on quarter	23	29	-2	16	15	-13	14	-6	
Change %	0.2	0.2	-1.0	0.8	0.4	-0.3	0.3	-1.2	
Change on year	90	79	-17	25	55	-92	107	12	
Change %	0.6	0.5	-6.2	1.3	1.6	-1.7	2.7	2.6	
Economic activity rates (%)¹									
People	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2	
Nov-Jan 2014	63.5	77.8	34.2	71.2	85.2	86.5	71.5	10.0	
Nov-Jan 2015	63.3	77.8	33.3	70.6	85.0	87.0	71.6	10.3	
Feb-Apr 2015	63.3	77.8	33.8	70.8	84.9	86.9	71.7	10.6	
May-Jul 2015	63.3	77.9	35.0	71.1	85.0	86.5	72.0	10.6	
Aug-Oct 2015	63.4	78.1	33.8	70.9	85.7	86.3	72.6	10.6	
Nov-Jan 2016	63.5	78.2	33.6	71.3	86.1	86.3	72.5	10.7	
Change on quarter	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.1	
Change on year	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.1	-0.7	0.9	0.4	
Men	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT	
Nov-Jan 2014	69.6	83.4	31.6	74.1	93.3	92.5	77.8	13.4	
Nov-Jan 2015	69.2	83.1	29.6	73.7	92.3	92.8	77.5	13.7	
Feb-Apr 2015	69.2	83.2	31.1	73.7	92.2	92.9	77.5	14.0	
May-Jul 2015	69.1	83.1	32.0	73.4	92.1	92.3	77.9	14.0	
Aug-Oct 2015	69.4	83.5	32.0	73.5	92.9	92.2	78.8	14.0	
Nov-Jan 2016	69.5	83.7	31.6	73.5	93.6	92.3	78.6	14.5	
Change on quarter	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.7	0.1	-0.2	0.4	
Change on year	0.4	0.5	2.0	-0.2	1.3	-0.5	1.1	0.8	
Women	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3	
Nov-Jan 2014	57.6	72.2	37.0	68.2	77.2	80.7	65.5	7.1	
Nov-Jan 2015	57.7	72.6	37.3	67.5	77.7	81.4	65.9	7.5	
Feb-Apr 2015	57.7	72.6	36.6	67.9	77.6	81.2	66.1	7.7	
May-Jul 2015	57.8	72.8	38.0	68.8	77.9	80.9	66.4	7.7	
Aug-Oct 2015	57.7	72.7	35.8	68.2	78.4	80.5	66.6	7.7	
Nov-Jan 2016	57.8	72.8	35.7	69.0	78.6	80.5	66.6	7.6	
Change on quarter	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.8	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	
Change on year	0.0	0.3	-1.6	1.5	0.9	-0.9	0.7	0.1	

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

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

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

13 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16-64	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)							Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)		
			Student	Looking after family / home	Temporary sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged	Retired	Other	Does not want a job	Wants a job ¹
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2	
Nov-Jan 2014	9,012	2,313	2,304	195	2,028	46	1,327	799	6,662	2,351	
Nov-Jan 2015	9,026	2,325	2,308	190	2,010	47	1,278	869	6,779	2,247	
Feb-Apr 2015	9,016	2,320	2,259	209	2,037	40	1,290	861	6,678	2,338	
May-Jul 2015	8,993	2,312	2,258	201	2,089	38	1,241	854	6,734	2,259	
Aug-Oct 2015	8,930	2,311	2,225	205	2,074	36	1,180	898	6,646	2,284	
Nov-Jan 2016	8,890	2,232	2,256	198	2,079	30	1,166	929	6,676	2,214	
Change on quarter	-40	-79	31	-7	6	-6	-13	30	30	-70	
Change %	-0.4	-3.4	1.4	-3.6	0.3	-17.4	-1.1	3.4	0.5	-3.1	
Change on year	-136	-93	-52	8	70	-17	-112	60	-102	-34	
Change %	-1.5	-4.0	-2.2	4.2	3.5	-36.2	-8.8	6.9	-1.5	-1.5	
Men	YBSO	BEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD	
Nov-Jan 2014	3,333	1,172	229	98	1,024	21	465	324	2,364	969	
Nov-Jan 2015	3,405	1,218	232	82	1,009	28	468	368	2,475	930	
Feb-Apr 2015	3,398	1,220	235	92	996	22	478	357	2,461	937	
May-Jul 2015	3,414	1,219	245	89	1,028	24	463	346	2,445	969	
Aug-Oct 2015	3,332	1,184	233	97	1,005	21	431	359	2,380	951	
Nov-Jan 2016	3,310	1,143	244	93	998	19	430	384	2,385	926	
Change on quarter	-21	-41	11	-5	-8	-2	-1	24	5	-26	
Change %	-0.6	-3.5	4.6	-4.9	-0.8	-9.8	-0.2	6.8	0.2	-2.7	
Change on year	-95	-75	12	10	-11	-9	-39	16	-90	-4	
Change %	-2.8	-6.2	5.0	12.7	-1.1	-30.9	-8.2	4.5	-3.6	-0.5	
Women	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5	
Nov-Jan 2014	5,679	1,141	2,075	97	1,004	25	861	476	4,297	1,382	
Nov-Jan 2015	5,621	1,107	2,075	108	1,001	19	810	501	4,304	1,317	
Feb-Apr 2015	5,618	1,100	2,024	118	1,041	18	812	505	4,217	1,401	
May-Jul 2015	5,579	1,093	2,012	112	1,060	14	778	508	4,289	1,290	
Aug-Oct 2015	5,598	1,127	1,992	108	1,069	15	749	539	4,266	1,332	
Nov-Jan 2016	5,580	1,089	2,012	105	1,082	11	737	545	4,292	1,288	
Change on quarter	-19	-39	20	-3	13	-4	-12	6	26	-44	
Change %	-0.3	-3.4	1.0	-2.4	1.2	-28.1	-1.6	1.1	0.6	-3.3	
Change on year	-41	-18	-63	-2	81	-8	-73	44	-12	-29	
Change %	-0.7	-1.6	-3.0	-2.3	8.1	-44.0	-9.1	8.7	-0.3	-2.2	
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)											
People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F	
Nov-Jan 2014	100	25.7	25.6	2.2	22.5	0.5	14.7	8.9	73.9	26.1	
Nov-Jan 2015	100	25.8	25.6	2.1	22.3	0.5	14.2	9.6	75.1	24.9	
Feb-Apr 2015	100	25.7	25.1	2.3	22.6	0.4	14.3	9.6	74.1	25.9	
May-Jul 2015	100	25.7	25.1	2.2	23.2	0.4	13.8	9.5	74.9	25.1	
Aug-Oct 2015	100	25.9	24.9	2.3	23.2	0.4	13.2	10.1	74.4	25.6	
Nov-Jan 2016	100	25.1	25.4	2.2	23.4	0.3	13.1	10.4	75.1	24.9	
Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT	
Nov-Jan 2014	100	35.2	6.9	2.9	30.7	0.6	14.0	9.7	70.9	29.1	
Nov-Jan 2015	100	35.8	6.8	2.4	29.6	0.8	13.7	10.8	72.7	27.3	
Feb-Apr 2015	100	35.9	6.9	2.7	29.3	0.6	14.1	10.5	72.4	27.6	
May-Jul 2015	100	35.7	7.2	2.6	30.1	0.7	13.6	10.1	71.6	28.4	
Aug-Oct 2015	100	35.5	7.0	2.9	30.2	0.6	12.9	10.8	71.4	28.6	
Nov-Jan 2016	100	34.5	7.4	2.8	30.1	0.6	13.0	11.6	72.0	28.0	
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G	
Nov-Jan 2014	100	20.1	36.5	1.7	17.7	0.4	15.2	8.4	75.7	24.3	
Nov-Jan 2015	100	19.7	36.9	1.9	17.8	0.3	14.4	8.9	76.6	23.4	
Feb-Apr 2015	100	19.6	36.0	2.1	18.5	0.3	14.5	9.0	75.1	24.9	
May-Jul 2015	100	19.6	36.1	2.0	19.0	0.3	13.9	9.1	76.9	23.1	
Aug-Oct 2015	100	20.1	35.6	1.9	19.1	0.3	13.4	9.6	76.2	23.8	
Nov-Jan 2016	100	19.5	36.1	1.9	19.4	0.2	13.2	9.8	76.9	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

November 2015 to January 2016

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	1,457	357	133	967	1,299	289	98	912	158	68	34	55
18-24	5,747	3,599	497	1,650	1,904	695	119	1,090	3,843	2,904	378	560
16-24	7,204	3,956	630	2,618	3,203	983	217	2,002	4,000	2,973	412	615

Men

16-17	746	165	71	510	653	128	49	476	93	36	23	34
18-24	2,916	1,857	287	772	934	306	59	570	1,982	1,552	228	202
16-24	3,662	2,022	358	1,282	1,587	434	108	1,046	2,075	1,588	250	236

Women

16-17	711	192	61	457	646	160	50	436	65	32	12	21
18-24	2,830	1,742	210	878	970	389	60	520	1,861	1,353	150	358
16-24	3,541	1,934	272	1,335	1,616	549	110	957	1,925	1,385	162	379

Changes on quarter

People

16-17	-8	-17	11	-1	-11	-17	7	-1	3	0	3	-1
18-24	-17	16	-6	-27	-3	32	1	-36	-15	-17	-7	9
16-24	-25	-1	5	-28	-13	15	8	-36	-12	-16	-3	8

Men

16-17	-4	-3	0	0	-7	0	-5	-2	3	-3	4	2
18-24	-8	-12	6	-1	4	8	1	-4	-12	-20	5	3
16-24	-12	-16	5	-1	-3	7	-4	-6	-9	-23	9	5

Women

16-17	-4	-14	11	-1	-4	-17	12	1	0	3	-1	-3
18-24	-9	28	-12	-25	-7	25	0	-31	-2	3	-12	6
16-24	-13	15	-1	-27	-10	8	12	-30	-3	7	-13	3

Rates(%)³

People

16-17	24.5	27.1	66.4	22.2	25.4	70.2	43.3	33.5	35.0
18-24	62.6	12.1	28.7	36.5	14.6	57.3	75.6	11.5	14.6
16-24	54.9	13.7	36.3	30.7	18.1	62.5	74.3	12.2	15.4

Men

16-17	22.1	30.2	68.4	19.7	27.5	72.9	38.9	38.5	36.8
18-24	63.7	13.4	26.5	32.7	16.2	61.0	78.3	12.8	10.2
16-24	55.2	15.0	35.0	27.3	19.9	65.9	76.5	13.6	11.4

Women

16-17	27.0	24.2	64.3	24.8	23.7	67.5	49.5	26.7	32.4
18-24	61.5	10.8	31.0	40.1	13.4	53.7	72.7	10.0	19.2
16-24	54.6	12.3	37.7	34.0	16.7	59.2	71.9	10.5	19.7

Changes on quarter

People

16-17	-1.0	2.5	0.2	-1.1	2.5	0.5	-0.6	2.2	-1.2
18-24	0.5	-0.2	-0.4	1.7	-0.5	-1.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.3
16-24	0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.6	0.3	-0.9	-0.2	0.0	0.2

Men

16-17	-0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	-1.8	0.5	-4.9	6.9	0.8
18-24	-0.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	-0.2	-0.7	-0.5	0.4	0.2
16-24	-0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	-0.9	-0.3	-0.8	0.6	0.3

Women

16-17	-1.7	4.5	0.2	-2.5	6.2	0.6	5.6	-4.1	-4.1
18-24	1.2	-0.7	-0.8	2.8	-0.8	-2.8	0.3	-0.7	0.3
16-24	0.6	-0.1	-0.6	0.7	1.4	-1.5	0.5	-0.8	0.2

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/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/unemployment/bulletins/youngpeoplenotineducationemploymentortrainingneet/latest>

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

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

EARNINGS

15 Average Weekly Earnings - total pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

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
Jan 14	478	1.8	1.4	474	2.0	1.6	491	0.2	0.2
Nov 14	484	2.1 (r)	1.9	483	2.5	2.3	493	0.6	0.6
Dec 14 (r)	489	2.4	2.2	486	2.7	2.6	496	1.0	0.7
Jan 15 (r)	485	1.5	2.0	483	1.8	2.3	494	0.6	0.7
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	1.1 (r)
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	1.0	1.0
Aug 15	494	3.2	3.0	494	3.6	3.5	499	1.2	1.1
Sep 15	492	2.1	3.0	491	2.3	3.4	501	1.5	1.2
Oct 15	494	1.9	2.4	493	2.1	2.7	500	1.3	1.3
Nov 15	495	2.2	2.1	494	2.3	2.3	501	1.5	1.4
Dec 15 (r)	497	1.7	1.9	495	1.9	2.1	500	0.9	1.3
Jan 16 (p)	497	2.5	2.1	496	2.8	2.3	501	1.5	1.3
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
Jan 14	462	1.3	1.1	606	-0.4	-0.1	484	1.4	0.9
Nov 14 (r)	470	2.2	2.0	622	2.9	2.8	487	1.1	1.2
Dec 14 (r)	473	2.5	2.3	629	3.1	3.1	489	1.6	1.3
Jan 15 (r)	471	1.9	2.2	613	1.1	2.4	489	1.0	1.2
Feb 15	470	1.4	1.9	605	-0.8	1.1 (r)	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	479	3.7	3.0	634	4.4	3.0	492	0.9	1.1
Aug 15	478	3.2	3.1	634	3.3	3.0	493	1.6	1.2
Sep 15	477	2.1	3.0	628	1.3	3.0	495	1.7	1.4
Oct 15	478	1.8	2.4	633	1.4	2.0	494	1.4	1.6
Nov 15	479	2.0	2.0	634	2.0	1.6	495	1.7	1.6
Dec 15 (r)	481	1.6	1.8	638	1.6	1.6	494	0.9	1.3
Jan 16 (p)	481	2.2	1.9	637	3.9	2.5	497	1.6	1.4
Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) 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
Jan 14	565	3.9	3.2	564	4.2	1.5	322	4.9	3.6
Nov 14 (r)	566	1.2	1.7	563	3.2	2.7	324	1.9	1.6
Dec 14 (r)	571	2.0	1.6	567	3.5	3.1	325	1.7	1.7
Jan 15 (r)	566	0.3	1.2	553	-1.9	1.5	330	2.4	2.0
Feb 15	564	0.0	0.8	557	1.4	1.0	329	4.8	3.0 (r)
Mar 15	572	2.1	0.8	564	6.0	1.8	340	7.1	4.8 (r)
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	1.5	605	6.8	5.0	334	5.6	4.7
Aug 15	573	1.7	1.7	594	6.6	5.2	332	4.5	4.8
Sep 15	573	1.2	1.5	591	5.1	6.2	332	2.9	4.3
Oct 15	574	1.5	1.5	598	6.9	6.2	333	2.9	3.4
Nov 15	575	1.5	1.4	598	6.3	6.1	335 (r)	3.4	3.1
Dec 15 (r)	579	1.3	1.4	599	5.7	6.3	338	3.9	3.4
Jan 16 (p)	578	2.0	1.6	606	9.6	7.2	334	1.1	2.8

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EARNINGS

16 Average Weekly Earnings - bonus pay

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

Whole Economy (100%) ¹				Private sector (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
Jan 14	28	3.4	3.3	34	3.8	3.6	4	-16.1	-45.4
Nov 14 (r)	30	9.1	2.7	36	8.6	1.7	3	-29.7	-32.4
Dec 14 (r)	33	14.9	9.6	39	14.4	8.7	4	102.7	5.4
Jan 15 (r)	28	0.7	8.3	33	-2.2	6.9	1	-71.1	-20.4
Feb 15	26	-9.8	1.9 (r)	32	-8.2	1.2 (r)	3	-38.0	-24.2 (r)
Mar 15	31	14.2	1.4 (r)	37	15.2	1.2 (r)	2	-59.0	-56.3 (r)
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	32	19.4	4.8	38	21.8	4.1	3	-42.3	-25.3
Aug 15	33	22.1	10.9	39	19.5	9.9	3	25.7	-21.3
Sep 15	30	8.9	16.7	36	8.4	16.4	4	51.2	-3.0
Oct 15	32	10.0	13.5	38	9.2	12.3	2	-10.3	21.3
Nov 15 (r)	30	0.4	6.4	36	1.0	6.1	2	-3.9	12.0
Dec 15 (r)	32	-3.1	2.2	38	-3.8	1.9	2	-56.3	-28.8
Jan 16 (p)	31	7.9	1.5	37	9.6	1.9	3	138.3	-8.9
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
Jan 14	28	1.5	3.0	72	-1.8	1.9	1	-27.0	-54.5
Nov 14 (r)	30	7.6	0.9	74	5.3	0.5	1	41.8	13.6
Dec 14 (r)	33	14.7	9.1	86	16.0	7.4	2	100.0	56.4
Jan 15 (r)	29	1.1	7.9	67	-8.0	4.5	1	-53.3	18.6
Feb 15	27	-8.9	2.3 (r)	65	-13.5	-1.9 (r)	3	178.6	60.6 (r)
Mar 15	32	13.9	1.9 (r)	77	9.1	-4.4 (r)	1	-1.0	28.3 (r)
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	33	23.1	5.0	79	21.6	-2.0	1	-50.5	-31.4
Aug 15	33	23.4	12.1	89	24.5	7.5	1	52.9	-27.8
Sep 15	31	13.2	19.8	69	-3.7	13.9	2	45.3	-7.6
Oct 15	33	9.8	15.2	77	7.4	9.4	1	-13.4	22.5
Nov 15 (r)	31	2.4	8.3	69	-5.8	-0.7	1	3.1	10.9
Dec 15 (r)	33	-1.9	3.2	78	-8.9	-2.8	1	-56.0	-23.9
Jan 16 (p)	31	9.4	3.0	73	10.1	-2.3	2	164.0	2.1
Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) 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
Jan 14	25	29.5	12.7	21	26.8	8.2	21	6.4	9.4
Nov 14 (r)	25	8.0	6.7	24	39.2	23.0	23	4.8	0.8
Dec 14 (r)	28	20.5	7.4	24	36.3	26.8	22	3.3	3.0
Jan 15 (r)	24	-4.1	7.8	21	-4.1	21.8	23	8.5	5.5
Feb 15	19	-11.5	1.7 (r)	17	-11.8	5.5 (r)	21	23.0	10.7 (r)
Mar 15	25	10.5	-1.6 (r)	20	17.7	-0.3 (r)	26	28.3	19.5 (r)
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	25	3.4	2.3	31	6.0	32.0	24	18.3	10.3
Aug 15	24	5.1	6.5	26	-4.4	-2.6	22	6.9	9.1
Sep 15	22	-13.3	-1.9	24	-6.7	-1.5	24	11.8	12.2
Oct 15	24	13.6	1.0	27	19.8	2.0	23	1.9	6.8
Nov 15 (r)	22	-10.7	-4.3	23	-4.7	2.1	24	3.1	5.5
Dec 15 (r)	24	-12.1	-4.2	25	4.3	6.2	25	11.2	5.4
Jan 16 (p)	21	-11.0	-11.3	29	40.9	12.1	22	-6.4	2.5

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
Jan 14	450	1.7	1.2	440	2.2	1.6	488	0.9	0.7
Nov 14 (r)	455	1.8	1.9	447	2.1	2.3	489	0.8	0.7
Dec 14	456	1.6	1.8	448	1.9	2.2	491	0.6	0.6
Jan 15	457	1.6	1.7	449	1.9	2.0	491 (r)	0.8	0.7
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	463	2.6	2.8	456	2.9	3.2	495	1.1	1.2
Sep 15	463	1.9	2.4	455	2.0	2.8	496	1.4	1.2
Oct 15	463	1.6	2.0	456	1.8	2.3	496	1.3	1.3
Nov 15	465	2.2	1.9	457	2.4	2.1	498 (r)	1.6	1.5
Dec 15	465	2.1	2.0	458 (r)	2.4	2.2	497	1.1	1.4
Jan 16 (p)	467	2.2	2.2	460	2.4	2.4	499	1.6	1.5
<div> <div>Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%)²</div> <div>Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%)²</div> <div>Public sector excluding financial services (18%)^{2,5,6}</div> </div>									
	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
Jan 14	433	1.3	1.0	536	-0.2	-0.4	482	1.4	1.1
Nov 14	439	1.8	1.9	548	2.6 (r)	2.8	486	1.1	1.2
Dec 14	441	1.7	1.8	548 (r)	1.5	2.5	488	1.4	1.2
Jan 15 (r)	442	2.1	1.9	550	2.6	2.2	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	446	2.4	2.8	556	2.3	3.3	491	1.5	1.4
Sep 15	446	1.7	2.3	556	1.5	2.4	493	1.5	1.4
Oct 15	447	1.4	1.8	558	1.0	1.6	493	1.4	1.5
Nov 15	448	2.0	1.7	561	2.3	1.6	494	1.8	1.6
Dec 15 (r)	449	1.8	1.7	564	3.0	2.1	494	1.1	1.4
Jan 16 (p)	450	1.8	1.9	566	2.9	2.7	495	1.5	1.5
<div> <div>Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%)²</div> <div>Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%)²</div> <div>Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (24%)²</div> </div>									
	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
Jan 14	540	3.2	2.9	541	5.4	2.6	301	4.8	3.3
Nov 14	542	1.0	1.6	538	2.0	1.9	302	1.7 (r)	1.5
Dec 14 (r)	542	0.9	1.2	541	1.9	2.1	303	1.7	1.5
Jan 15 (r)	542	0.5	0.8	531	-1.9	0.7	307	2.0	1.8
Feb 15	545	0.4	0.6	540	1.8	0.6	308	3.6	2.4
Mar 15	543	1.0	0.6 (r)	548	5.2	1.6 (r)	309	4.3	3.3 (r)
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	6.7	4.1	311	4.8	4.3
Aug 15	549	1.6	1.5	570	7.0	5.5	311	4.3	4.4
Sep 15	550	1.5	1.6	567	5.7	6.5	308	2.5	3.9
Oct 15	550	1.3	1.5	573	6.5	6.4	310	3.0	3.2
Nov 15	552	1.8	1.5	575 (r)	6.8	6.3	312	3.4	2.9
Dec 15 (r)	554	2.2	1.8	572	5.7	6.3	313	3.4	3.3
Jan 16 (p)	556	2.4	2.2	577	8.6	7.0	312	1.6	2.8

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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
Jan 14	478	1.8	1.4	348	0.0	-0.6
Nov 14	484	2.1 (r)	1.9	351	1.2	0.9
Dec 14	489	2.4 (r)	2.2	355	2.1	1.4
Jan 15	485	1.5	2.0	353	1.3 (r)	1.5
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	494	3.2	3.0	358	3.2	3.0
Sep 15	492	2.1	3.0	357	2.2	2.9
Oct 15	494	1.9	2.4	358	2.0	2.4
Nov 15	495	2.2	2.1	359	2.1	2.1
Dec 15 (r)	497	1.7	1.9	360	1.6	1.9
Jan 16 (p)	497	2.5	2.1	361	2.4	2.0
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
Jan 14	450	1.7	1.2	329	-0.1	-0.8
Nov 14	455	1.8 (r)	1.9	330	0.8	0.7
Dec 14	456	1.6	1.8	332	1.1 (r)	0.9
Jan 15 (r)	457	1.6	1.7	332	1.1	1.0
Feb 15	458	2.4	1.9	334	2.3	1.5 (r)
Mar 15	460	2.8	2.3	335	2.9	2.1 (r)
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	463	2.6	2.8	336	2.6	2.7
Sep 15	463	1.9	2.4	336	2.0	2.5
Oct 15	463	1.6	2.0	336	1.8	2.1
Nov 15	465	2.2	1.9	337	2.1	2.0
Dec 15	465	2.1	2.0	338	1.8	1.9
Jan 16 (p)	467	2.2	2.2	339	2.0	2.0

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 m compared with the same period a year earlier.

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

19 International comparisons of employment and unemployment

Employment rates as published by EUROSTAT: (not seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by EUROSTAT on 1 March 2016 (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	Jul-Sep 15	72.1	0.2	Austria	ZXDS	Jan 16	5.9	0.0	0.4
Belgium	YXSO	Jul-Sep 15	62.1	0.1	Belgium	ZXDI	Jan 16	7.9	0.0	-0.6
Bulgaria	A495	Jul-Sep 15	64.5	1.7	Bulgaria	A492	Jan 16	8.6	-0.2	-1.3
Croatia	GUMI	Jul-Sep 15	57.5	0.6	Croatia	GUMJ	Jan 16	16.4	-0.1	-1.1
Cyprus	A4AC	Jul-Sep 15	62.2	-0.4	Cyprus	A4AN	Jan 16	15.3	-0.4	-1.0
Czech Republic	A4AD	Jul-Sep 15	70.5	1.2	Czech Republic	A4AO	Jan 16	4.5	0.0	-1.4
Denmark	YXSP	Jul-Sep 15	73.7	0.0	Denmark	ZXDJ	Jan 16	5.9	-0.1	-0.3
Estonia	A4AE	Jul-Sep 15	74.0	3.7	Estonia	A4AP	Dec 15	6.3	-0.2	0.0
Finland	YXSQ	Jul-Sep 15	69.9	0.1	Finland	ZXDU	Jan 16	9.4	0.0	0.3
France	YXSR	Jul-Sep 15	64.1	0.0	France	ZXDN	Jan 16	10.2	0.1	-0.2
Germany	YXSS	Jul-Sep 15	74.2	0.0	Germany	ZXDK	Jan 16	4.3	-0.1	-0.5
Greece	YXST	Jul-Sep 15	51.7	1.5	Greece	ZXDL	Nov 15	24.6	-0.1	-1.3
Hungary	A4AF	Jul-Sep 15	64.8	2.2	Hungary	A4AQ	Dec 15	6.1	-0.2	-1.2
Ireland	YXSU	Jul-Sep 15	63.8	1.6	Ireland	ZXDO	Feb 16	8.8	-0.1	-1.2
Italy	YXSV	Jul-Sep 15	56.7	0.7	Italy	ZXDP	Jan 16	11.5	-0.1	-0.8
Latvia	A4AG	Jul-Sep 15	68.6	2.3	Latvia	A4AR	Jan 16	10.4	0.3	0.7
Lithuania	A4AH	Jul-Sep 15	68.0	0.8	Lithuania	A4AS	Jan 16	9.0	0.1	-0.4
Luxembourg	YXSW	Jul-Sep 15	65.5	-0.5	Luxembourg	ZXDQ	Jan 16	5.8	-0.2	-0.5
Malta	A4AI	Jul-Sep 15	65.2	1.7	Malta	A4AT	Jan 16	5.1	0.0	-0.9
Netherlands	YXSX	Jul-Sep 15	74.5	1.0	Netherlands	ZXDR	Jan 16	6.5	-0.1	-0.7
Poland	A4AJ	Jul-Sep 15	63.5	1.0	Poland	A4AU	Jan 16	6.9	-0.2	-1.2
Portugal	YXSY	Jul-Sep 15	64.4	1.0	Portugal	ZXDT	Jan 16	12.2	0.0	-1.5
Romania	A494	Jul-Sep 15	63.2	0.6	Romania	A48Z	Jan 16	6.5	-0.2	-0.7
Slovak Republic	A4AK	Jul-Sep 15	63.0	1.7	Slovak Republic	A4AV	Jan 16	10.3	-0.3	-2.0
Slovenia	A4AL	Jul-Sep 15	66.7	2.1	Slovenia	A4AW	Jan 16	8.9	0.0	-0.3
Spain	YXSZ	Oct-Dec 15	58.6	1.8	Spain	ZXDM	Jan 16	20.5	-0.2	-2.9
Sweden	YXTA	Jul-Sep 15	76.9	0.4	Sweden ⁵	ZXDV	Jan 16	7.0	-0.2	-0.8
United Kingdom (*)	ANZ6	Jul-Sep 15	72.9	0.7	United Kingdom (*)	ZXDW	Nov 15	5.1	0.0	-0.5
Total EU⁴	A496	Jul-Sep 15	66.1	0.8	Total EU⁴	A493	Jan 16	8.9	-0.1	-0.9
Eurozone ⁴	YXTC	Jul-Sep 15	64.9	0.7	Eurozone ⁴	ZXDH	Jan 16	10.3	-0.1	-1.0
Employment rates published by the OECD (seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by national statistical offices (seasonally adjusted)					
Canada	A48O	Oct-Dec 15	72.4	-0.1	Canada	ZXDZ	Feb 16	7.3	0.1	0.4
Japan	A48P	Oct-Dec 15	73.6	0.7	Japan	ZXDY	Jan 16	3.2	-0.1	-0.3
United States	A48Q	Oct-Dec 15	68.9	0.4	United States	ZXDX	Feb 16	4.9	0.0	-0.6

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

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

- All employment rates shown in this table are for those aged from 15 to 64 except for the rate for the United States published by OECD which are for those aged from 16 to 64.
- The employment rates for the EU are published by EUROSTAT and are not seasonally adjusted. EUROSTAT do not publish seasonally adjusted (SA) employment rates but SA rates for some EU countries are published by OECD. These OECD employment rates are available at data table A10.
- Unemployment rates published by EUROSTAT for most EU countries (but not for the UK), are calculated by extrapolating from the most recent LFS data using monthly registered unemployment data. A standard population basis (15-74) is used by EUROSTAT except for Spain, Italy and the UK (16-74). The unemployment rate for the US is based on those aged 16 and over, but the rates for Canada and Japan are for those aged 15 and over. All unemployment rates shown in this table are seasonally adjusted.
- The "Total EU" series consist of all 28 EU countries. The Eurozone figures consist of the following EU countries: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Spain.
- The EU unemployment rates are as published on the EUROSTAT database. For Sweden the rates on the database differ from those shown in the EUROSTAT News Release published on 1 March 2016. This is because the figures for Sweden on the database are seasonally adjusted estimates but the figures for Sweden shown in the News Release are the trend component.

20 Labour disputes

United Kingdom, not seasonally adjusted

		Working days lost (thousands) ^{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 ^{3,4}	Number of stoppages in the Private Sector ^{3,4}	Workers involved (thousands) ^{1,3}
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		BBFW	F8XZ	F8Y2	BLUU	F8Y3	F8Y4	BLUT
2014	Jan	8	1	7	15	5	10	25
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	8	6	2	17	9	8	4
	Oct	3	2	1	11	6	5	2
	Nov	13	2	11	11	6	5	15
	Dec	9	1	8	10	4	6	11
2016	Jan (p)	20	18	2	9	4	5	20
Cumulative totals 12 months to:								
	Jan 15	802	720	82	158	74	84	747
	Jan 16 (p)	167	103	65	113	55	58	95

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

Source: ONS Labour Disputes Inquiry
Labour disputes enquiries 01633 455400

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

VACANCIES

21 Vacancies¹ by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

		Number of employees					
		All Vacancies	1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
Levels							
Dec-Feb 2014		603	94	81	85	105	238
Dec-Feb 2015	(r)	742	127	108	97	129	281
Jan-Mar 2015		752	129	112	98	130	283
Feb-Apr 2015		742	122	110	96	130	283
Mar-May 2015		742	121	109	95	133	284
Apr-Jun 2015		743	118	109	99	133	284
May-Jul 2015		750	118	111	104	134	283
Jun-Aug 2015		754	121	111	105	135	283
Jul-Sep 2015		752	119	112	103	136	282
Aug-Oct 2015		753	121	112	103	136	282
Sep-Nov 2015	(r)	757	124	110	107	136	281
Oct-Dec 2015	(r)	766	136	110	105	137	279
Nov-Jan 2016	(r)	778	137	111	105	141	283
Dec-Feb 2016	(p)	768	131	111	101	139	286
Change on quarter	*	10	8	0	-6	3	5
Change %	*	1.3	6.1	0.3	-5.2	2.4	1.7
Change on year		26	4	2	4	11	4
Change %		3.5	3.4	2.1	4.4	8.2	1.5

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			
Nov-Jan 2014	590	2,335	4.0
Nov-Jan 2015	731	1,856	2.5
Feb-Apr 2015	742	1,813	2.4
May-Jul 2015	750	1,823	2.4
Aug-Oct 2015	753	1,713	2.3
Nov-Jan 2016	778 (r)	1,685	2.2
Change on quarter	24	-28	-0.1
Change %	3.2	-1.7	
Change on year	47	-171	-0.4
Change %	6.4	-9.2	

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)										
Dec-Feb 2014	603	2	39	4	1	19	116	21	63	31
Dec-Feb 2015 (r)	742	1	51	5	2	28	136	32	80	34
Jan-Mar 2015	752	1	48	5	2	28	141	34	79	37
Feb-Apr 2015	742	1	47	5	2	26	139	34	79	35
Mar-May 2015	742	1	46	5	2	24	137	35	79	38
Apr-Jun 2015	743	1	49	5	3	25	134	34	80	37
May-Jul 2015	750	1	49	4	3	26	136	33	79	37
Jun-Aug 2015	754	1	50	5	3	25	138	31	82	36
Jul-Sep 2015	752	1	50	5	3	24	133	31	82	37
Aug-Oct 2015	753	1	49	5	3	24	132	30	84	38
Sep-Nov 2015 (r)	757	1	48	5	3	24	134	30	85	38
Oct-Dec 2015 (r)	766	1	48	5	4	24	142	30	84	39
Nov-Jan 2016 (r)	778	1	49	5	4	22	147	33	84	39
Dec-Feb 2016 (p)	768	1	47	5	3	22	146	33	80	40
Change on quarter *	10	0	-2	0	0	-3	12	3	-4	2
Change % *	1.3	-12.5	-3.3	0.0	-5.9	-11.2	8.9	8.9	-4.9	6.1
Change on year	26	0	-4	0	1	-7	10	1	1	5
Change %	3.5	-36.4	-7.9	4.2	33.3	-23.2	7.3	2.2	1.1	15.7
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Dec-Feb 2014	2.1	3.7	1.6	3.5	0.7	1.4	2.5	1.7	3.0	2.7
Dec-Feb 2015	2.6	1.8	2.1	4.3	1.3	2.2	3.0	2.5 (r)	3.9	3.0
Jan-Mar 2015	2.6	1.8	2.0	4.2	1.2	2.1	3.1	2.7	3.8	3.2
Feb-Apr 2015	2.6	1.6	1.9	4.3	1.3	2.0	3.1	2.7	3.9	3.1
Mar-May 2015	2.6	1.6	1.9	4.3	1.3	1.9	3.0	2.8	3.9	3.3
Apr-Jun 2015	2.6	1.6	2.0	4.3	1.4	1.9	3.0	2.7	3.9	3.2
May-Jul 2015	2.6	1.6	2.0	4.0	1.5	2.0	3.0	2.6	3.9	3.2
Jun-Aug 2015	2.6	1.6	2.1	4.1	1.6	1.9	3.0	2.4	4.0	3.2
Jul-Sep 2015	2.6	1.4	2.1	4.1	1.7	1.8	2.9	2.4	4.0	3.2
Aug-Oct 2015	2.6	1.4	2.0	4.3	1.7	1.8	2.9	2.4	4.1	3.3
Sep-Nov 2015 (r)	2.7	1.3	2.0	4.5	1.8	1.9	2.9	2.4	4.1	3.3
Oct-Dec 2015 (r)	2.7	1.4	2.0	4.5	2.2	1.8	3.1	2.4	4.1	3.4
Nov-Jan 2016 (r)	2.7	1.1	2.0	4.7	1.9	1.7	3.2	2.6	4.1	3.4
Dec-Feb 2016 (p)	2.7	1.1	1.9	4.5	1.7	1.7	3.2	2.6	3.9	3.5
Change on quarter *	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.2
Change on year	0.1	-0.6	-0.2	0.2	0.4	-0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5

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)										
Dec-Feb 2014	33	10	56	42	10	45	86	13	14	537
Dec-Feb 2015	40	9	64	53	13	50	109	16 (r)	19	655
Jan-Mar 2015	41	11	64	53	13	51	111	17	19	668
Feb-Apr 2015	38	12	62	51	13	52	112	17	18	661
Mar-May 2015	37	11	66	51	13	51	115	16	17	664
Apr-Jun 2015	34	11	68	52	13	51	116	16	16	661
May-Jul 2015	35	13	69	52	13	51	120	16	15	667
Jun-Aug 2015	35	14	68	52	13	50	121	16	15	672
Jul-Sep 2015	36	15	68	53	14	49	122	15	16	670
Aug-Oct 2015	34	14	67	55	14	49	121	15	19	671
Sep-Nov 2015 (r)	32	14	67	56	14	49	121	16	20	675
Oct-Dec 2015	30	12	66	56 (r)	13	50	124	17	22	684
Nov-Jan 2016 (r)	31	11	64	56	13	53	128	18	20	697
Dec-Feb 2016 (p)	31	11	64	53	14	52	129	18	19	690
Change on quarter *	-1	-3	-3	-3	-1	3	8	2	-1	15
Change % *	-4.1	-18.5	-4.6	-5.0	-5.6	6.1	6.9	12.0	-4.1	2.2
Change on year	-9	2	1	0	1	2	20	2	0	35
Change %	-22.5	22.2	0.9	-0.2	3.8	4.0	18.2	14.2	0.5	5.4
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Dec-Feb 2014	3.1	2.1	2.4	1.7	0.8	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.2
Dec-Feb 2015	3.8	1.9	2.8	2.1	1.0	1.9	2.8	2.2	3.0	2.7
Jan-Mar 2015	3.9	2.2	2.8	2.1	1.0	1.9	2.9	2.4	3.1	2.7
Feb-Apr 2015	3.6	2.5	2.7	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.7
Mar-May 2015	3.5	2.2	2.9	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.7
Apr-Jun 2015	3.2	2.4	2.9	2.1	0.9	1.9	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.7
May-Jul 2015	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.1	1.0	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.7
Jun-Aug 2015	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.1	1.0	1.9	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.7
Jul-Sep 2015	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.1	1.0	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.7
Aug-Oct 2015	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.2	1.1	1.9	3.1	2.2	3.1	2.7
Sep-Nov 2015 (r)	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.2	1.1	1.9	3.1	2.3	3.2	2.8
Oct-Dec 2015	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.2	1.0	1.9	3.2	2.4	3.5	2.8
Nov-Jan 2016 (r)	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.2	1.0	2.0	3.3	2.6	3.3	2.8
Dec-Feb 2016 (p)	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.1	1.0	2.0	3.3	2.5	3.1	2.8
Change on quarter *	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.1
Change on year	-0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	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
Nov-Jan 2014	117	4.6	70	5.4	47	3.7
Nov-Jan 2015	114	4.4	68	5.1	46	3.6
Feb-Apr 2015	110	4.2	68	5.1	42	3.3
May-Jul 2015	107	4.0	67	5.0	40	3.1
Aug-Oct 2015	105	4.0	59	4.4	46	3.5
Nov-Jan 2016	111	4.2	67	5.0	44	3.3
Change on quarter	6	0.2	9	0.6	-2	-0.2
Change %	6.0		14.6		-5.1	
Change on year	-3	-0.2	0	-0.1	-3	-0.3
Change %	-2.8		-0.4		-6.4	

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	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage, accommodation & food service activities, information & communication	Financial & insurance and real estate activities	Prof. scientific & technical activities, admin & support service activities	Public Administration etc., education, human health and social work activities ³	Total services ⁴
		C	F	G	H,I,J	K,L	M,N	O-Q	G-T
People	BEYV	JWV6	JWV7	JWV8	JWV9	JWW2	JWW3	JWW4	JWW5
Oct-Dec 2013	111	15	*	17	18	*	12	23	84
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
Oct-Dec 2015	98	15	*	16	16	*	*	22	73
Change on year	-9	0	*	4	2	*	*	5	-7
Change %	-8.5	3.0	*	35.4	10.7	*	*	31.7	-9.1

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 November 2015 to January 2016

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	1,313	76.6	1,211	70.6	102	7.8	389	23.4
North West	3,573	77.0	3,396	73.2	177	4.9	1,037	23.0
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,692	76.7	2,529	71.9	163	6.1	789	23.3
East Midlands	2,353	78.0	2,250	74.5	104	4.4	637	22.0
West Midlands	2,766	75.3	2,616	71.1	150	5.4	875	24.7
East of England	3,142	81.0	3,030	78.0	112	3.6	705	19.0
London	4,622	77.6	4,332	72.7	290	6.3	1,295	22.4
South East	4,640	81.1	4,463	77.9	177	3.8	1,039	18.9
South West	2,792	80.3	2,686	77.1	106	3.8	649	19.7
England	27,893	78.4	26,512	74.4	1,381	5.0	7,415	21.6
Wales	1,520	75.6	1,440	71.5	79	5.2	466	24.4
Scotland	2,803	79.5	2,631	74.5	171	6.1	701	20.5
Great Britain	32,216	78.3	30,584	74.3	1,632	5.1	8,582	21.7
Northern Ireland	887	73.6	834	69.0	53	6.0	308	26.4
United Kingdom	33,102	78.2	31,418	74.1	1,685	5.1	8,890	21.8

Change on quarter (change since August to October 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
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	22	1.3	33	2.0	-11	-1.0	-22	-1.3
North West	17	0.6	24	0.7	-7	-0.2	-25	-0.6
Yorkshire and The Humber	17	0.2	19	0.2	-2	-0.1	-5	-0.2
East Midlands	20	0.4	17	0.3	3	0.1	-11	-0.4
West Midlands	-4	-0.3	-1	-0.3	-3	-0.1	12	0.3
East of England	5	-0.2	20	0.2	-15	-0.5	9	0.2
London	-22	-0.3	-18	-0.3	-4	-0.1	20	0.3
South East	3	0.3	-4	0.2	8	0.2	-14	-0.3
South West	-37	-1.1	-33	-0.9	-4	-0.1	36	1.1
England	21	0.0	56	0.1	-35	-0.1	0	0.0
Wales	25	0.7	33	1.1	-8	-0.7	-13	-0.7
Scotland	32	0.6	17	0.1	16	0.5	-21	-0.6
Great Britain	78	0.1	106	0.2	-28	-0.1	-33	-0.1
Northern Ireland	10	0.6	10	0.6	0	-0.1	-7	-0.6
United Kingdom	87	0.1	116	0.2	-28	-0.1	-40	-0.1

Change on year (change since November 2014 to January 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	26	0.4	23	0.3	3	0.1	-5	-0.4
North West	38	1.1	80	2.0	-42	-1.2	-43	-1.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	21	-0.4	19	-0.5	2	0.0	18	0.4
East Midlands	5	-0.1	19	0.4	-14	-0.6	5	0.1
West Midlands	-22	-1.0	10	-0.1	-32	-1.1	38	1.0
East of England	38	0.2	83	1.4	-45	-1.5	-7	-0.2
London	23	0.6	16	0.4	7	0.1	-31	-0.6
South East	36	0.7	67	1.4	-31	-0.7	-38	-0.7
South West	55	0.3	71	0.9	-16	-0.7	-9	-0.3
England	219	0.3	388	0.8	-169	-0.6	-72	-0.3
Wales	38	1.2	51	1.8	-13	-1.0	-24	-1.2
Scotland	30	0.7	21	0.4	9	0.3	-25	-0.7
Great Britain	287	0.4	460	0.8	-172	-0.6	-120	-0.4
Northern Ireland	20	1.4	19	1.3	1	0.0	-16	-1.4
United Kingdom	307	0.4	478	0.8	-171	-0.6	-136	-0.4

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

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REGIONAL SUMMARY

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

	Employer Surveys ¹	Jobcentre Plus administrative system ¹					
	Workforce jobs ² (Dec 2015)	Claimant Count ³ (February 2016)					
	Total	Total		Men		Women	
	Level	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
North East	1,172	47.1	3.9	31.6	5.0	15.5	2.6
North West	3,542	99.2	2.6	61.2	3.1	38.0	2.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,635	71.1	2.7	46.1	3.3	25.0	2.0
East Midlands	2,343	42.3	1.9	26.8	2.2	15.5	1.5
West Midlands	2,800	72.9	2.5	46.0	2.9	26.9	2.0
East of England	3,068	42.7	1.4	26.1	1.6	16.6	1.2
London	5,576	104.7	1.8	60.3	2.0	44.5	1.7
South East	4,693	54.0	1.1	33.3	1.3	20.6	0.9
South West	2,944	34.4	1.2	21.9	1.4	12.5	0.9
England	28,772	568.4	1.9	353.2	2.3	215.1	1.6
Wales	1,452	40.2	2.7	25.4	3.3	14.8	2.1
Scotland	2,697	69.9	2.5	47.2	3.2	22.7	1.7
Great Britain	32,921	678.4	2.0	425.8	2.4	252.6	1.6
Northern Ireland	849	38.3	4.3	26.5	5.6	11.8	2.8
United Kingdom	33,782	716.7	2.1	452.3	2.5	264.4	1.6

Changes on period (period specified below):

	Employer Surveys ¹	Jobcentre Plus administrative system ¹					
	Workforce jobs ² (Change on Sept 2015)	Claimant Count ³ (Change on January 2016)					
	Total	Total		Men		Women	
	Level	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
North East	-3	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0
North West	-15	-3.4	-0.1	-2.6	-0.1	-0.8	0.0
Yorkshire and The Humber	-11	-2.1	-0.1	-1.4	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1
East Midlands	12	-1.9	-0.1	-1.4	-0.1	-0.5	0.0
West Midlands	18	-2.0	-0.1	-1.5	-0.1	-0.4	0.0
East of England	-9	-2.0	-0.1	-1.4	-0.1	-0.6	0.0
London	3	-2.1	0.0	-1.5	0.0	-0.7	0.0
South East	17	-1.4	0.0	-0.9	0.0	-0.4	0.0
South West	30	-1.3	0.0	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4	0.0
England	41	-15.2	-0.1	-10.9	-0.1	-4.4	0.0
Wales	28	-0.9	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.3	0.0
Scotland	1	-2.0	-0.1	-1.5	-0.1	-0.5	0.0
Great Britain	70	-18.2	-0.1	-13.0	-0.1	-5.2	0.0
Northern Ireland	0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
United Kingdom	69	-18.0	-0.1	-12.9	-0.1	-5.1	0.0

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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.