

Statistical bulletin

UK Labour Market: October 2016

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



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1 . Main points for June to August 2016

Between March to May 2016 and June to August 2016, the number of people in work and the number of unemployed people increased. The number of people not working and not seeking or available to work (economically inactive) fell.

There were 31.81 million people in work, 106,000 more than for March to May 2016 and 560,000 more than for a year earlier.

There were 23.23 million people working full-time, 362,000 more than for a year earlier. There were 8.58 million people working part-time, 198,000 more than for a year earlier.

The employment rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were in work) was 74.5%, the joint highest since comparable records began in 1971.

There were 1.66 million unemployed people (people not in work but seeking and available to work), 10,000 more than for March to May 2016 but 118,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

There were 891,000 unemployed men, 12,000 fewer than for March to May 2016 and 81,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

There were 765,000 unemployed women, 23,000 more than for March to May 2016 but 37,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

The unemployment rate was 4.9%, unchanged compared with March to May 2016 but down from 5.4% for a year earlier. The unemployment rate is the proportion of the labour force (those in work plus those unemployed) that were unemployed.

There were 8.81 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive (not working and not seeking or available to work), 65,000 fewer than for March to May 2016 and 231,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

The inactivity rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive) was 21.5%, the joint lowest since comparable records began in 1971.

Average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for price inflation) increased by 2.3% both including and excluding bonuses compared with a year earlier.

2 . Summary of latest labour market statistics

Table 1 and Figure 1 show the latest estimates, for June to August 2016, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity and shows how these estimates compare with the previous quarter (March to May 2016) and the previous year (June to August 2015). Comparing the estimates for June to August 2016 with those for March to May 2016 provides the most robust short-term comparison. See Section 3 of this statistical bulletin for more information.

Table 1: Summary of UK labour market statistics for June to August 2016, seasonally adjusted

	Number (thousands)	Change on Mar to May 2016	Change on Jun to Aug 2015	Headline Rate (%)	Change on Mar to May 2016	Change on Jun to Aug 2015
Employed	31,811	106	560			
Aged 16 to 64	30,583	84	493	74.5	0.1	0.9
Aged 65 and over	1,228	22	67			
Unemployed	1,656	10	-118	4.9	0.0	-0.4
Aged 16 to 64	1,640	17	-110			
Aged 65 and over	16	-7	-8			
Inactive	19,004	-29	-83			
Aged 16 to 64	8,809	-65	-231	21.5	-0.2	-0.6
Aged 65 and over	10,196	36	147			

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

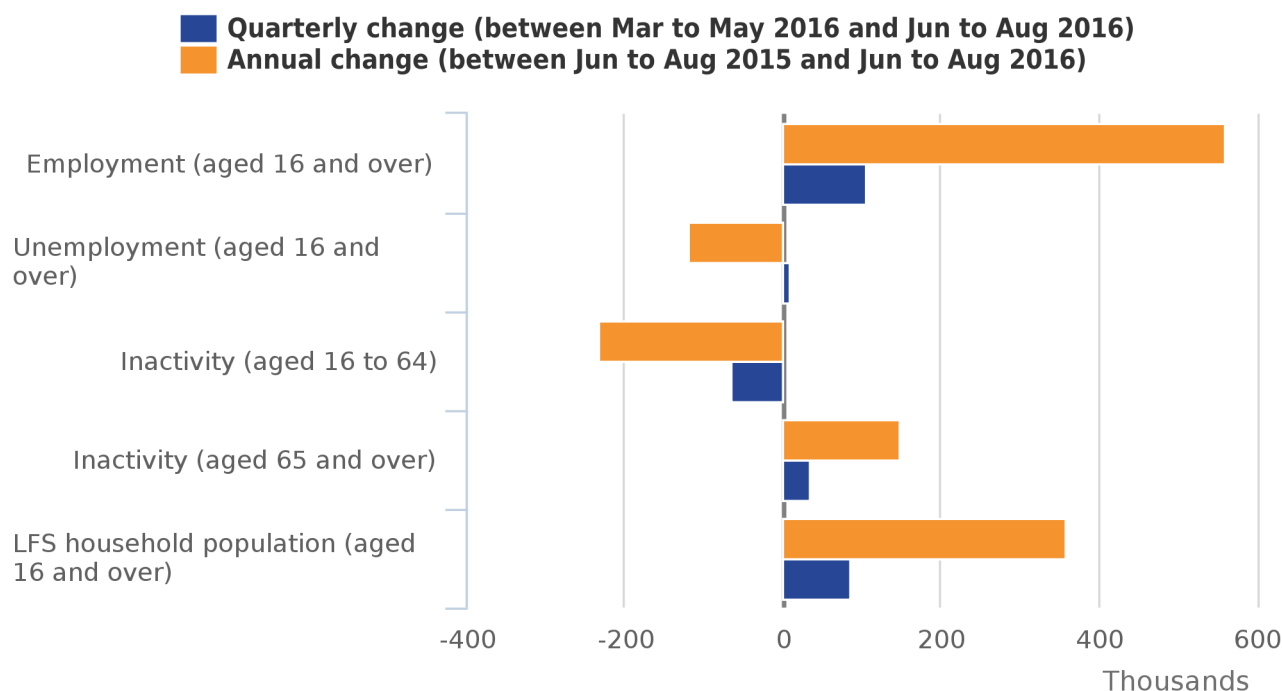
1. Calculation of headline employment rate: Number of employed people aged from 16 to 64 divided by the population aged from 16 to 64. Population is the sum of employed plus unemployed plus inactive.

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: Quarterly and annual 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

A [Guide to labour market statistics](#), which includes a [Glossary](#), is available.

About labour market statuses

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

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

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

Making comparisons with earlier data derived from the Labour Force Survey

Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity, hours worked and redundancies are derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), a survey of households. The most robust estimates of short-term movements in these estimates are obtained by comparing the estimates for June to August 2016 with the estimates for March to May 2016, which were first published on 20 July 2016. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for May to July 2016. This is because the June and July data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of May and August 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](#) measures the number of people in work and differs from the number of jobs because some people have more than one job. Further information is available at Notes for Employment at the end of this section.

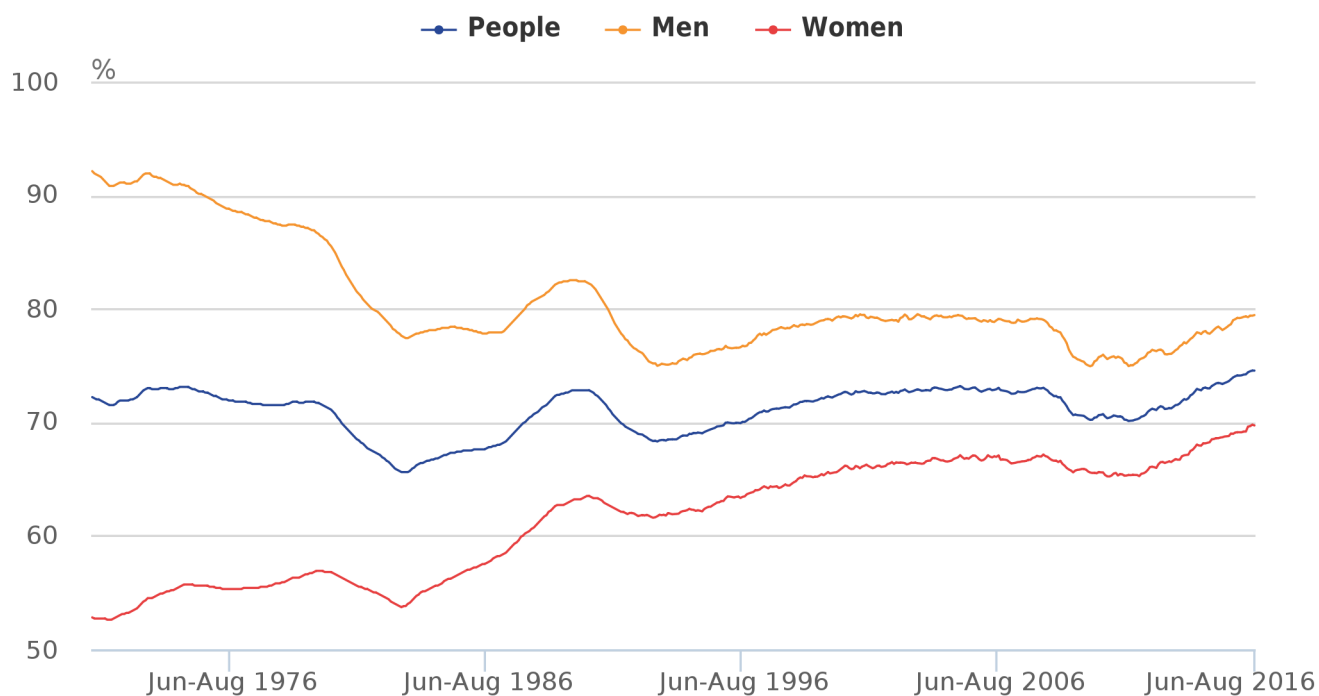
A [comparison between estimates of employment and jobs](#) is available on our website.

Commentary

The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 in work is known as the employment rate. Figure 2 shows the employment rates for people, men and women aged from 16 to 64 since comparable records began in 1971. The lowest employment rate for people was 65.6% in 1983, during the economic downturn of the early 1980s. The employment rates for people, men and women have been generally increasing since early 2012. For the latest time period, June to August 2016, the employment rate for people was a joint record high of 74.5%.

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

January to March 1971 to June to August 2016

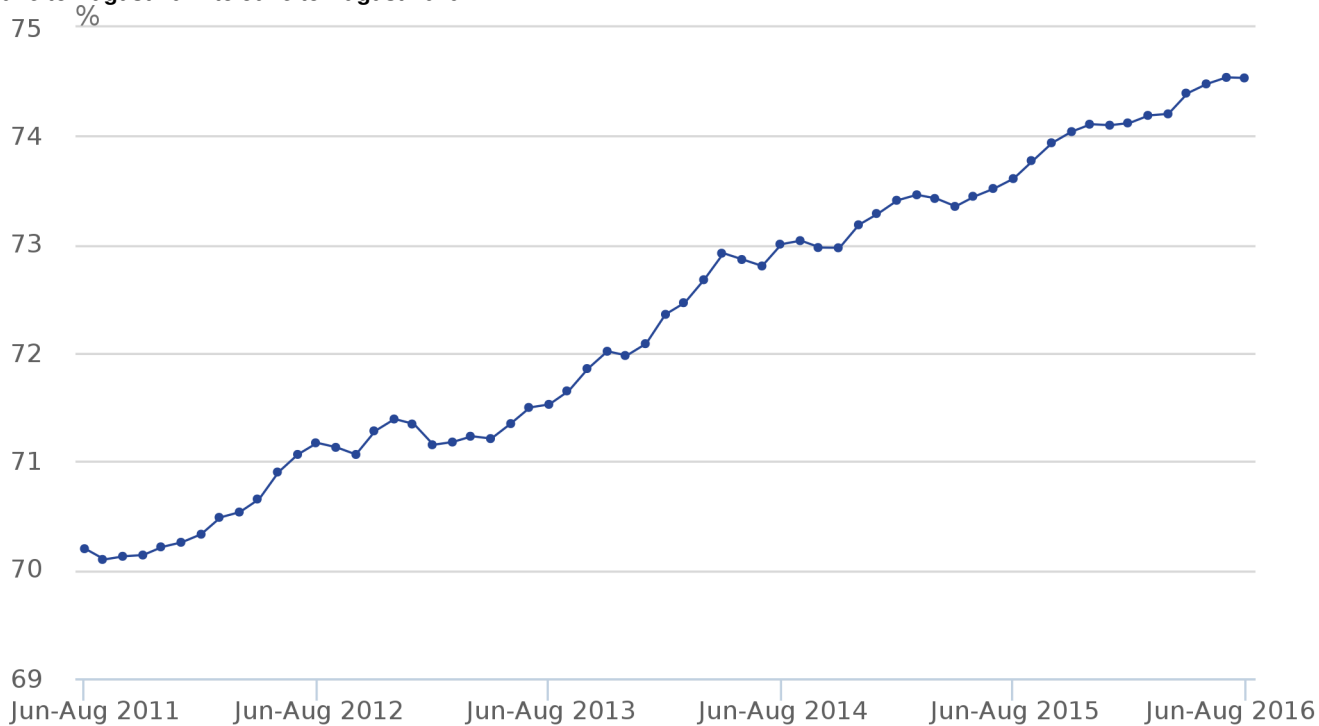


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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

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

June to August 2011 to June to August 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

For June to August 2016, 74.5% of people aged from 16 to 64 were in work, the joint highest employment rate since comparable records began in 1971.

Looking at employment rates by sex, for June to August 2016:

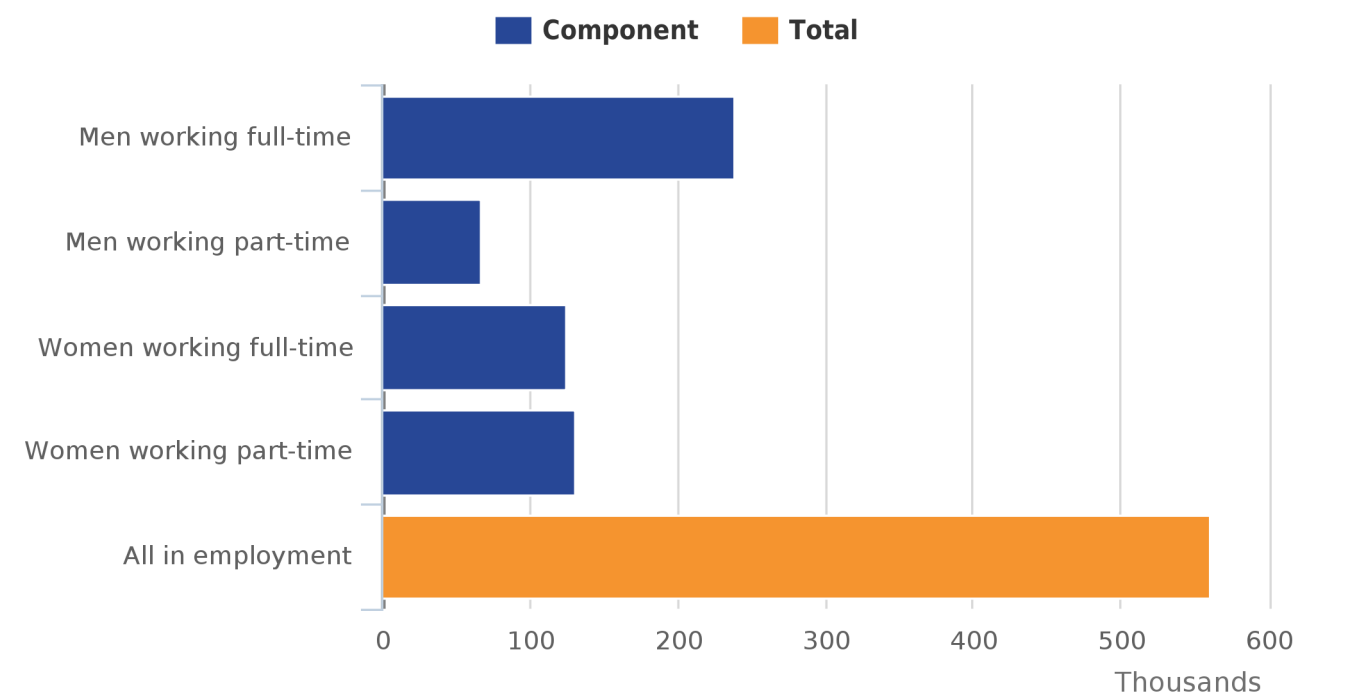
- 79.4% of men and 69.7% of women aged from 16 to 64 were in work
- the employment rates for men and women were higher than for March to May 2016 and for a year earlier

The increase in the employment rate for women is 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 June to August 2016, there were 31.81 million people in work, 106,000 more than for March to May 2016 and 560,000 more than for a year earlier.

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

Figure 4: Changes in people in employment in the UK between June to August 2015 and June to August 2016, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Comparing the estimates for type of employment for June to August 2016 with those for a year earlier:

- employees increased by 296,000 to 26.83 million (84.3% of all people in work)
- self-employed people increased by 273,000 to 4.79 million (15.1% of all people in work)
- unpaid family workers increased by 29,000 to 121,000 (0.4% of all people in work); see Note 2 at the end of this section for an explanation of the coverage of this series
- people on government supported training and employment programmes fell by 39,000 to 67,000 (0.2% of all people in work); see Note 3 at the end of this section 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 [datasets A02 SA](#) and [EMP01 SA](#).

International comparisons of employment rates are available at Table 19 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset A10](#).

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

Notes for Employment

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

5 . Public and private sector employment (first published on 14 September 2016)

Introduction

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

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

Comparisons of public and private sector employment over time are impacted by changes to the composition of these sectors. For example, if a publicly owned body is privatised, public sector employment will fall and private sector employment will increase by an equivalent amount. This is known as a reclassification effect. At Table 4 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset EMP02](#) 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 5.33 million people employed in the public sector for June 2016. This was:

- 13,000 fewer than for March 2016
- 20,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- the lowest since comparable records began in 1999

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

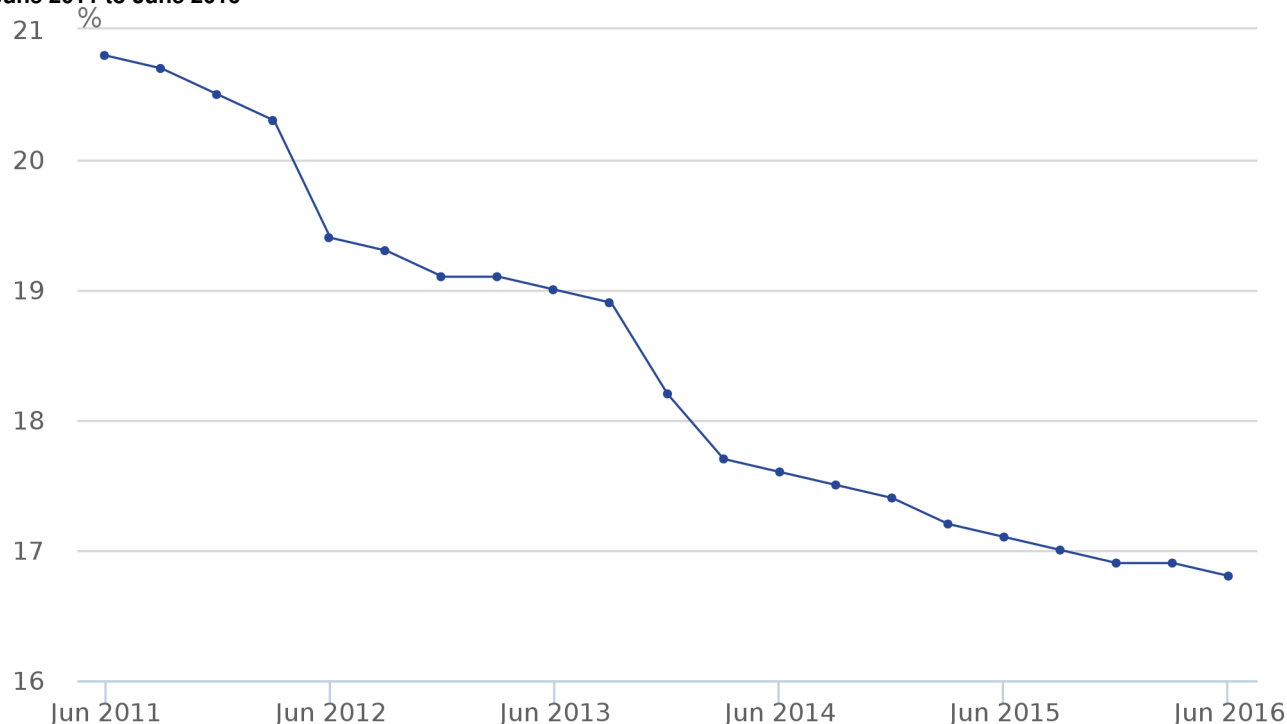
There were 26.44 million people employed in the private sector for June 2016. This was 186,000 more than for March 2016 and 579,000 more than for a year earlier.

For June 2016, 16.8% of people in employment worked in the public sector, the lowest proportion since comparable records began in March 1999. The remaining 83.2% 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

June 2011 to June 2016



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 EMP02](#).

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 [datasets EMP02](#) and [EMP03](#).

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

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

Introduction

These estimates show the number of people in work and changes in the series show net changes in the number of people in work (the number of people entering employment minus the number of people leaving employment). The number of people entering or leaving employment are larger than the net changes. The estimates therefore do not relate to “new jobs” and cannot be used to estimate the proportion of new jobs that have been filled by UK and non-UK workers. It should also be noted that the estimates of the number of people in work differ from the number of jobs because some people have more than one job.

The estimates are not seasonally adjusted and it is therefore best practice to compare the estimates for April to June 2016 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for January to March 2016.

The estimates for EU nationals and people born in the EU working in the UK, since the start of the time series in 1997, are based on the current membership of the EU.

Commentary

Looking at the estimates by nationality, between April to June 2015 and April to June 2016:

- UK nationals working in the UK increased by 373,000 to 28.21 million
- non-UK nationals working in the UK increased by 242,000 to 3.45 million

Looking at changes in non-UK nationals working in the UK between April to June 1997 and April to June 2016:

- the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK increased from 966,000 to 3.45 million
- the proportion of all people working in the UK accounted for by non-UK nationals increased from 3.7% to 10.9%
- this increase in non-UK nationals working in the UK reflects the admission of several new member states to the European Union (EU)

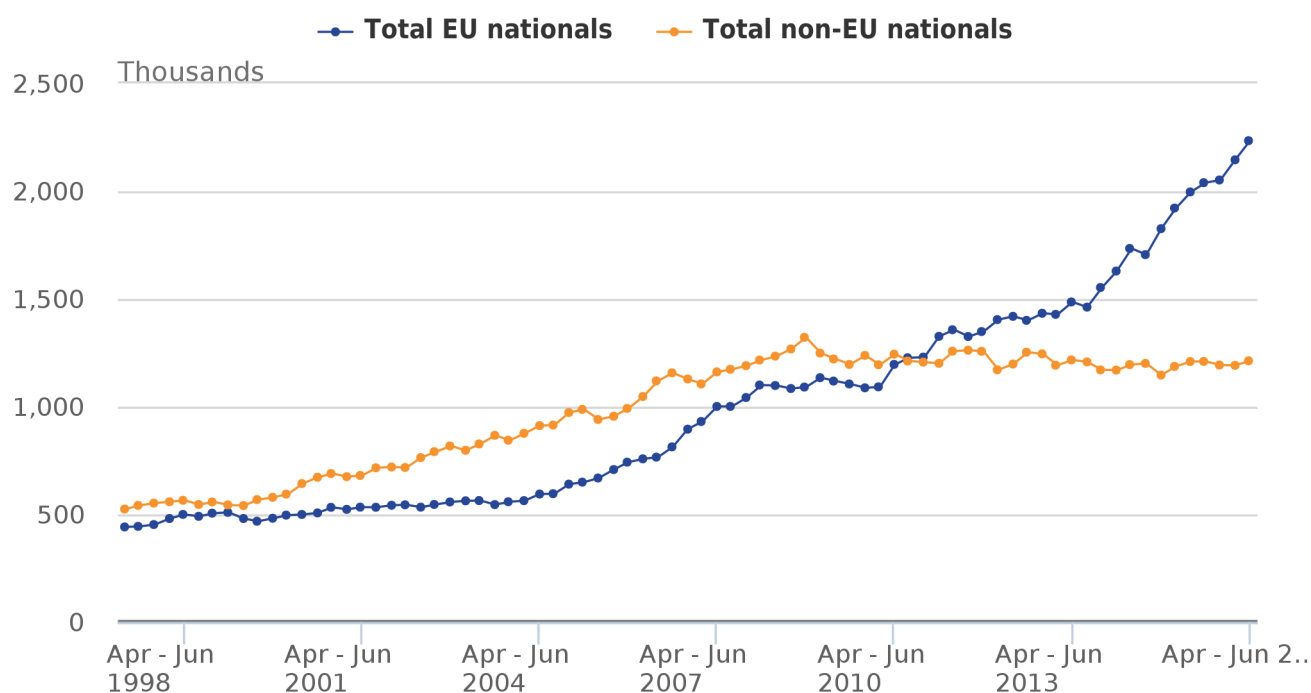
Looking in more detail at non-UK nationals working in the UK, between April to June 2015 and April to June 2016:

- non-UK nationals from the EU working in the UK increased by 238,000 to 2.23 million
- non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK were little changed at 1.21 million

Figure 6a shows the number of non-UK nationals from EU and non-EU countries working in the UK from April to June 1997 to April to June 2016.

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

April to June 1997 to April to June 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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

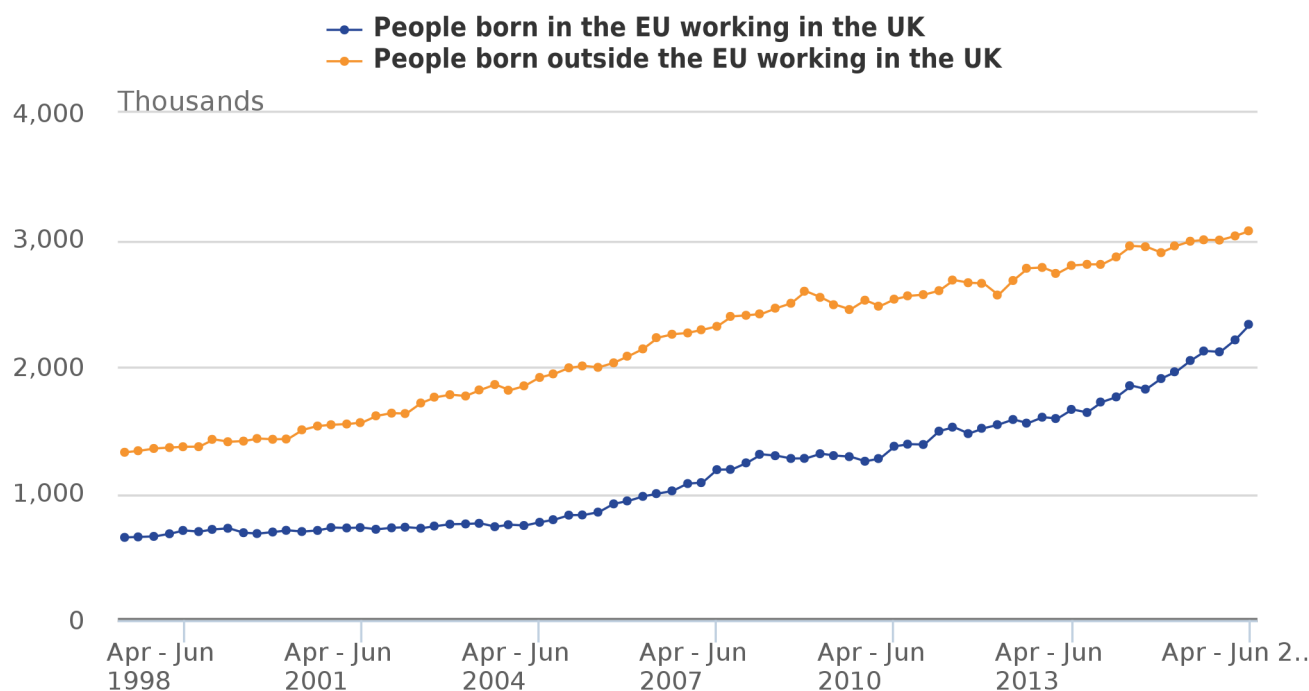
For April to June 2016, there were 5.40 million people born abroad working in the UK, but the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK was much lower at 3.45 million. This is because the estimates for people born abroad working in the UK include many UK nationals. Looking at the estimates by country of birth, between April to June 2015 and April to June 2016:

- UK born people working in the UK increased by 253,000 to 26.25 million
- non-UK born people working in the UK increased by 367,000 to 5.40 million

Figure 6b shows the number of people born in EU countries and people born in non-EU countries working in the UK from April to June 1997 to April to June 2016.

Figure 6b: Non-UK born people working in the UK, not seasonally adjusted

April to June 1997 to April to June 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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 EMP06](#).

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 1.02 billion for June to August 2016. This was slightly fewer (0.3 million) than for March to May 2016 but 16.6 million more than for a year earlier.

Although the number of people in work increased by 106,000 between March to May 2016 and June to August 2016 (as explained at Section 4 of this statistical bulletin), total hours worked fell slightly due to a fall in average hours worked per week by men, from 36.6 hours for March to May 2016 to 36.4 hours for June to August 2016.

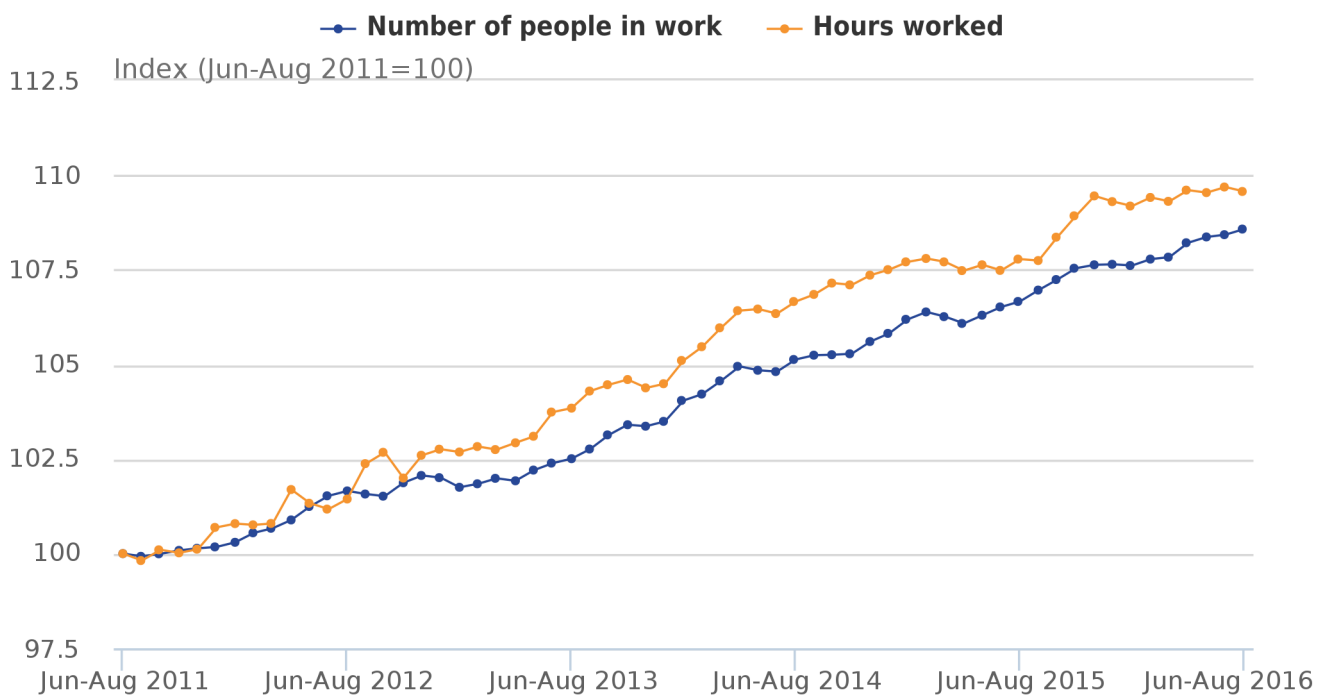
For June to August 2016:

- people worked, on average, 32.0 hours per week, down slightly compared with March to May 2016 but unchanged compared with a year earlier
- people working full-time worked, on average, 37.4 hours per week in their main job, down slightly compared with March to May 2016 but virtually unchanged compared with a year earlier
- people working part-time worked, on average, 16.1 hours per week in their main job, unchanged compared with March to May 2016 but down slightly compared with 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

June to August 2011 to June to August 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 [datasets HOUR01 SA](#) and [HOUR02 SA](#).

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

8 . Workforce jobs (first published on 14 September 2016)

Introduction

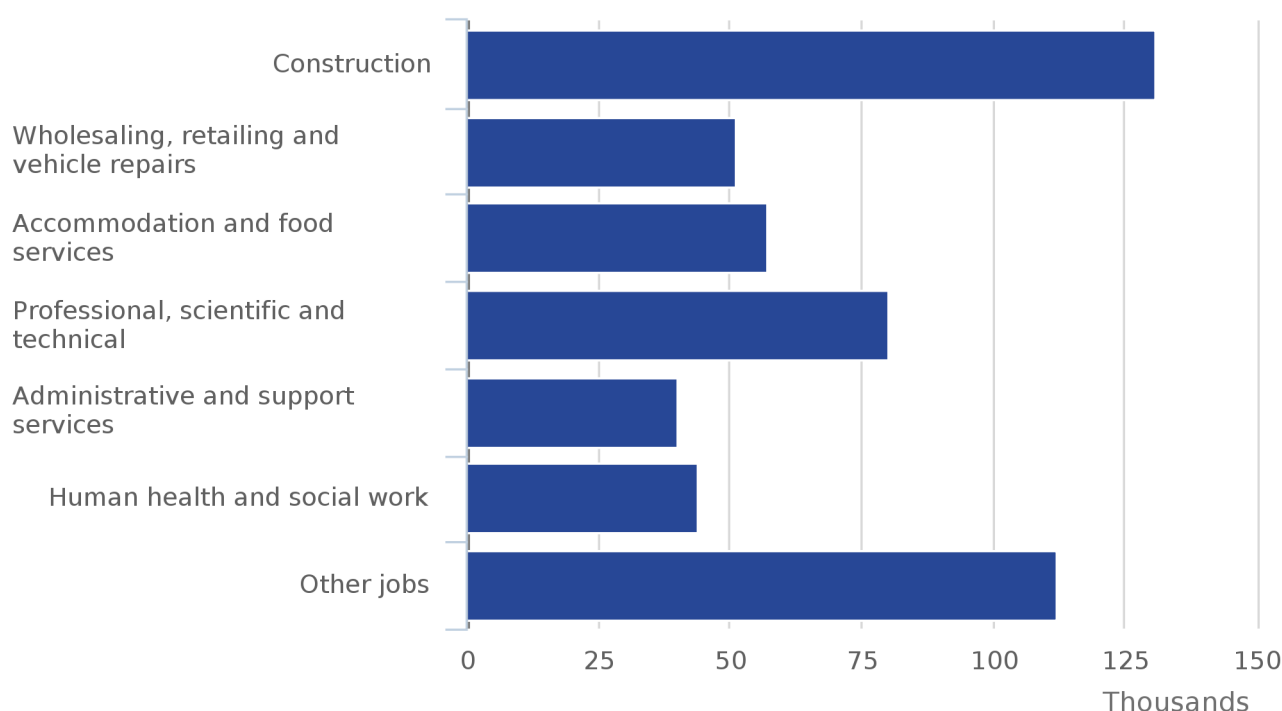
[Workforce jobs](#) measures the number of filled jobs in the economy. The estimates are mainly sourced from employer surveys. Workforce jobs is a different concept from employment, which is sourced from the Labour Force Survey, as employment is an estimate of people and some people have more than one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

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

Commentary

For June 2016 there were 34.41 million workforce jobs, 194,000 more than for March 2016 and 515,000 more than for a year earlier. Figure 8 shows changes in the number of jobs by industrial sector between June 2015 and June 2016.

Figure 8: Changes in the number of jobs in the UK between June 2015 and June 2016, seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

Looking at a longer term comparison, between June 1978 (when comparable records began) and June 2016:

- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the manufacturing and mining and quarrying sectors fell from 26.3% to 8.0%
- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the services sector increased from 63.2% to 83.2%

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

Where to find data about workforce jobs

Jobs estimates are available at Tables 5 and 6 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [datasets JOBS01](#) and [JOBS02](#).

9 . Average weekly earnings

Introduction

[Average Weekly Earnings](#) measures money paid to employees in Great Britain in return for work done, before tax and other deductions from pay. The estimates do not include earnings of self-employed people. Estimates are available for both total pay (which includes bonuses) and for regular pay (which excludes bonus payments).

Estimates are available in both nominal terms (not adjusted for consumer price inflation) and real terms (adjusted for consumer price inflation). The estimates are not just a measure of pay settlements as they also reflect compositional changes within the workforce. Further information is available at Notes for Average Weekly Earnings at the end of this section.

Commentary

For August 2016 in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for price inflation):

- average regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £474 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £463 per week for a year earlier
- average total pay (including bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £504 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £494 per week for a year earlier

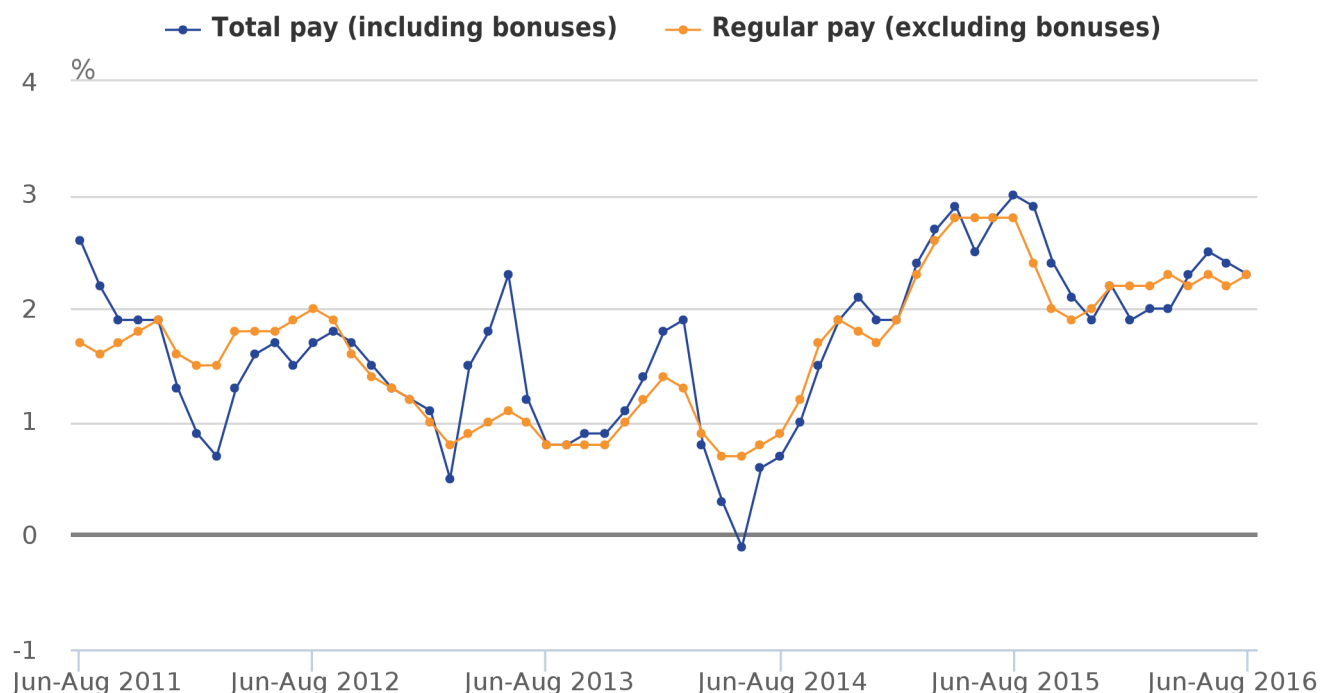
Between June to August 2015 and June to August 2016, in nominal terms, regular pay increased by 2.3%, slightly higher than the growth rate between May to July 2015 and May to July 2016 (2.2%).

Between June to August 2015 and June to August 2016, in nominal terms, total pay increased by 2.3%, slightly lower than the growth rate between May to July 2015 and May to July 2016 (2.4%).

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

June to August 2011 to June to August 2016



Source: Monthly Wages and 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 £504 a week in August 2016; an increase of 61.9%. Over the same period the Consumer Prices Index increased by 40.3%.

Between June to August 2015 and June to August 2016 in real terms (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation) regular pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 1.7% and total pay increased by 1.8%.

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

Where to find data about average weekly earnings

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

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 [dataset EARN01](#).

While comparable records for average weekly earnings start in 2000, modelled estimates of average weekly earnings in nominal terms back to 1963 (which do not have National Statistics status) are available at [dataset EARN02](#).

Estimates back to 1750 (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.2](#) (at column G in worksheet 21).

Where to find more information about earnings

[Analysis of real earnings](#) is available on our website.

An article looking at [bonus payments](#) is published annually. The most recent edition of this article was published on 15 September 2016.

The [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings \(ASHE\)](#), published on 18 November 2015, provides more detailed data for 2015. Estimates for 2016 will be published on 26 October 2016.

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.

10 . Labour disputes (not seasonally adjusted)

Introduction

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

Commentary

For August 2016:

- there were 5,000 working days lost from 9 stoppages
- 1,000 people took strike action, the joint lowest figure since records began in January 1986

The number of working days lost are at historically low levels when looking at the long run monthly time series back to the 1930s.

For the 12 months ending August 2016:

- there were 299,000 working days lost from 107 stoppages
- 151,000 people took strike action

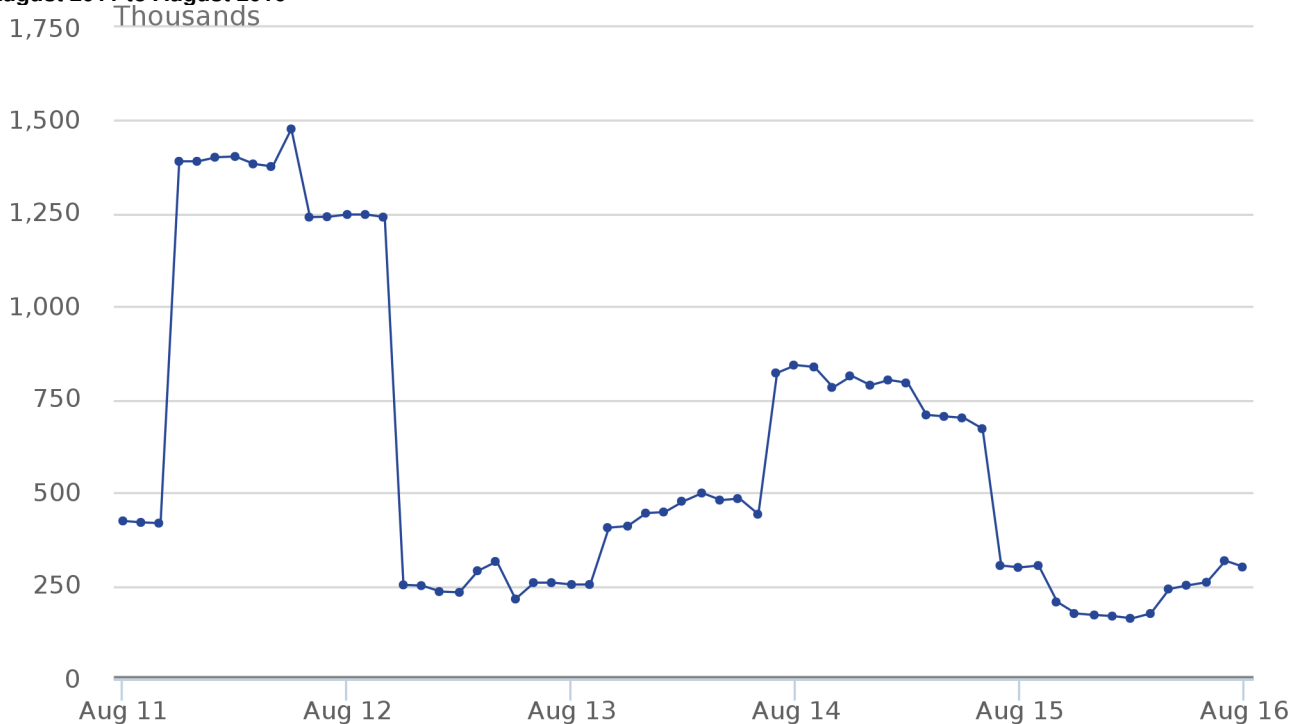
Since monthly records began in December 1931:

- 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

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

August 2011 to August 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 LABD01](#).

Where to find more information about labour disputes

The [labour disputes annual article](#) provides more detailed information. The most recent edition of this article was published on 2 August 2016.

11 . Unemployment

Introduction

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

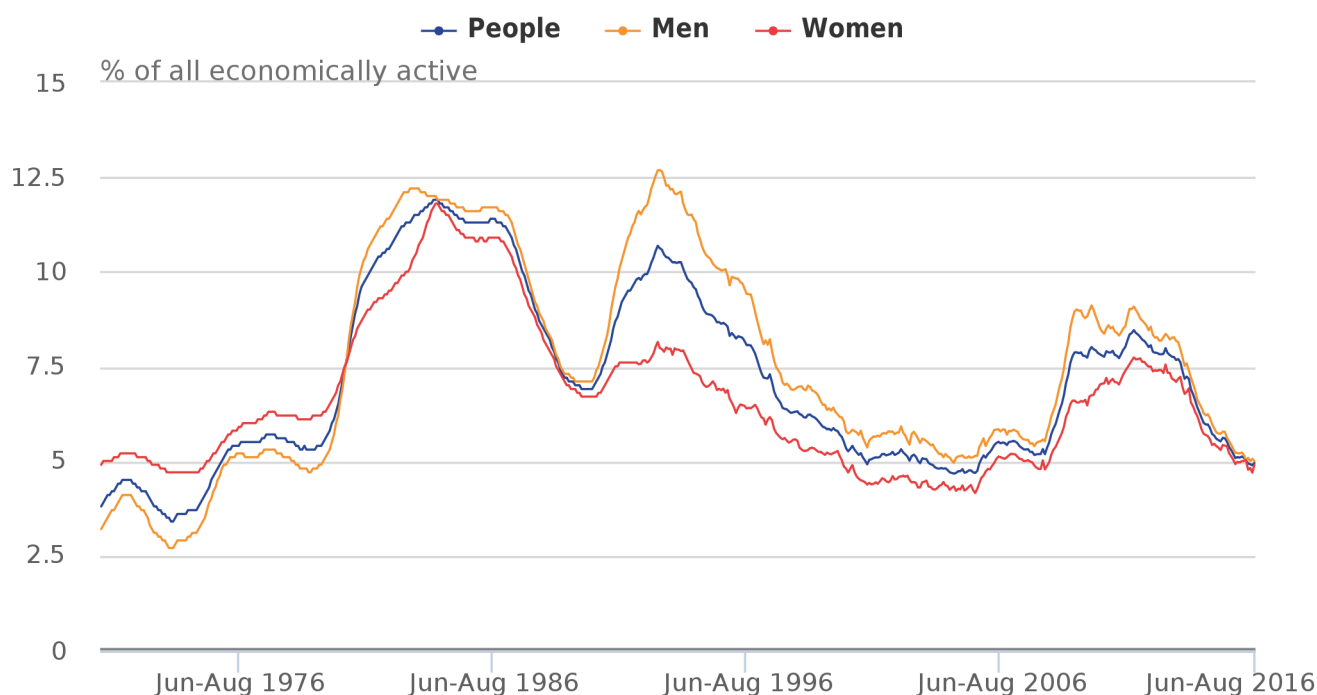
The unemployment rate is not the proportion of the total population who are unemployed. It is the proportion of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed. This follows [guidelines specified by the International Labour Organisation](#) and it ensures that UK unemployment statistics 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 (which shows unemployment rates for people, men and women), the lowest unemployment rate for people 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 people for the latest time period, June to August 2016, was 4.9%. It has not been lower than 4.9% since July to September 2005.

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

January to March 1971 to June to August 2016

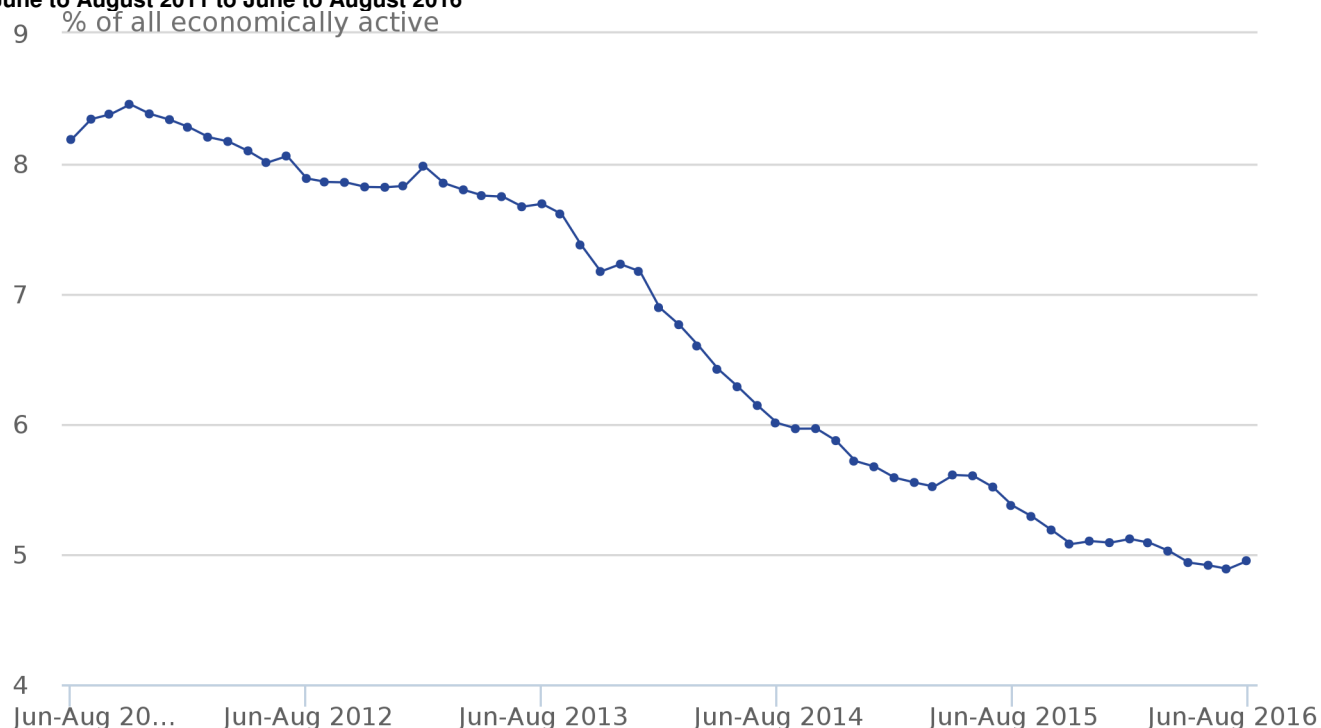


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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

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

June to August 2011 to June to August 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

The unemployment rate was 4.9% for June to August 2016, unchanged compared with March to May 2016 but lower than for a year earlier (5.4%).

For June to August 2016, there were:

- 1.66 million unemployed people, 10,000 more than for March to May 2016 but 118,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 891,000 unemployed men, 12,000 fewer than for March to May 2016 and 81,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 765,000 unemployed women, 23,000 more than for March to May 2016 but 37,000 fewer than for a year earlier

Looking at unemployment by how long people have been out of work and seeking work, for June to August 2016, there were:

- 962,000 people who had been unemployed for up to 6 months, little changed compared with a year earlier
- 251,000 people who had been unemployed for between 6 and 12 months, 36,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 443,000 people who had been unemployed for over 12 months, 85,000 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 UNEM01 SA](#).

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

International comparisons of unemployment rates are available at Table 19 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset A10](#).

12 . Claimant Count (experimental statistics)

Introduction

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

- between January 1971 (when comparable estimates start) and September 1996 it is an estimate of the number of people who would have claimed unemployment related benefits if Jobseeker's Allowance had existed at that time
- between October 1996 and April 2013 the Claimant Count is a count of the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)
- between May 2013 and March 2015 the Claimant Count includes all out of work Universal Credit claimants as well as all JSA claimants
- from April 2015 the Claimant Count includes all Universal Credit claimants who are required to seek work as well as all JSA claimants; most of the Universal Credit claimants in the Claimant Count will be unemployed but a small number will be in work with very low earnings

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.

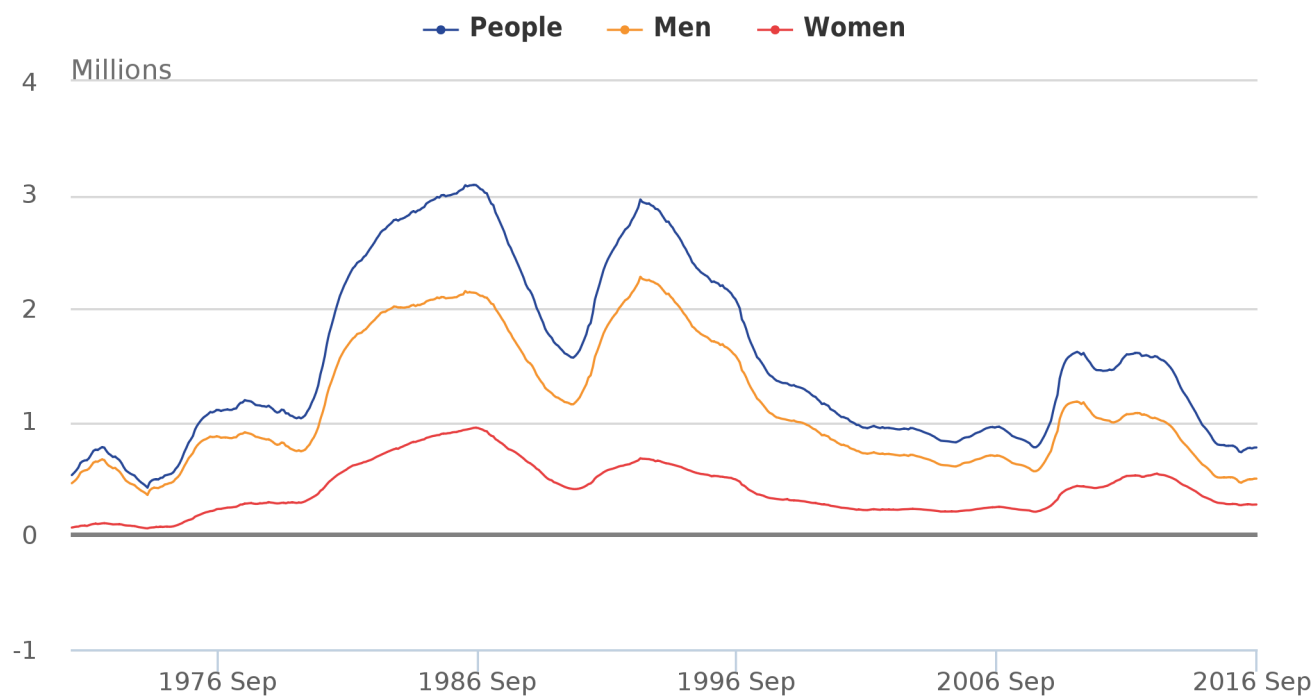
The Claimant Count includes people who claim unemployment related benefits but who do not receive payment. For example some claimants will have had their benefits stopped for a limited period of time by Jobcentre Plus. Some people claim JSA in order to receive National Insurance Credits.

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, September 2016, there were 776,400 people claiming unemployment related benefits.

Figure 13: UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted

January 1971 to September 2016

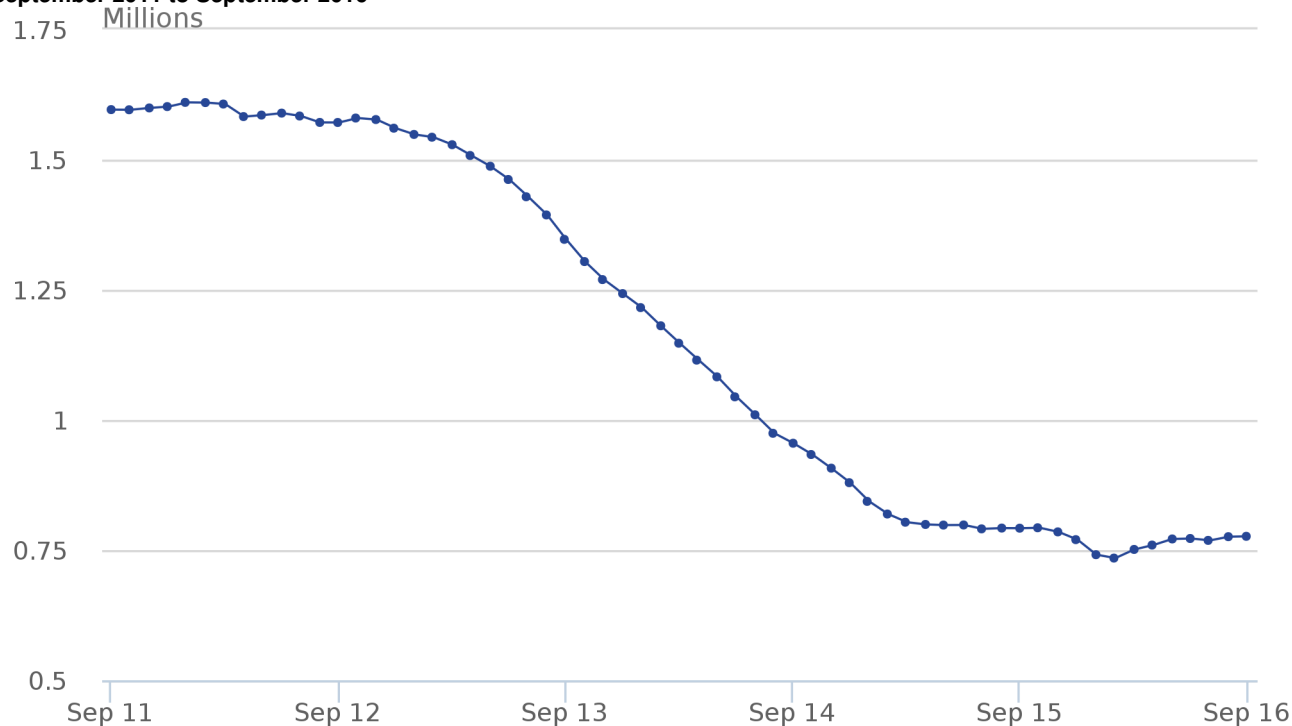


Source: Office for National Statistics, Department for Work and Pensions

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

Figure 14: UK Claimant Count (people), seasonally adjusted

September 2011 to September 2016



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

For September 2016 there were 776,400 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This consisted of:

- 550,700 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance
- 225,700 people who were seeking work and claiming Universal Credit

For September 2016 there were 776,400 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This was:

- little changed (up 700) compared with August 2016
- 15,700 fewer than for a year earlier

For September 2016 there were:

- 502,200 men claiming unemployment related benefits, unchanged compared with August 2016 but 12,500 fewer than for a year earlier
- 274,200 women claiming unemployment related benefits, little changed (up 700) compared with August 2016 but 3,200 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 CLA01](#).

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 CLA01](#).

13 . Comparison between unemployment and the Claimant Count

[Unemployment](#) is measured according to internationally accepted guidelines specified by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Unemployed people in the UK are:

- without a job, have actively sought work in the last 4 weeks and are available to start work in the next 2 weeks
- out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start it in the next 2 weeks

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

The [Claimant Count](#) measures the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits. As explained at Section 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.

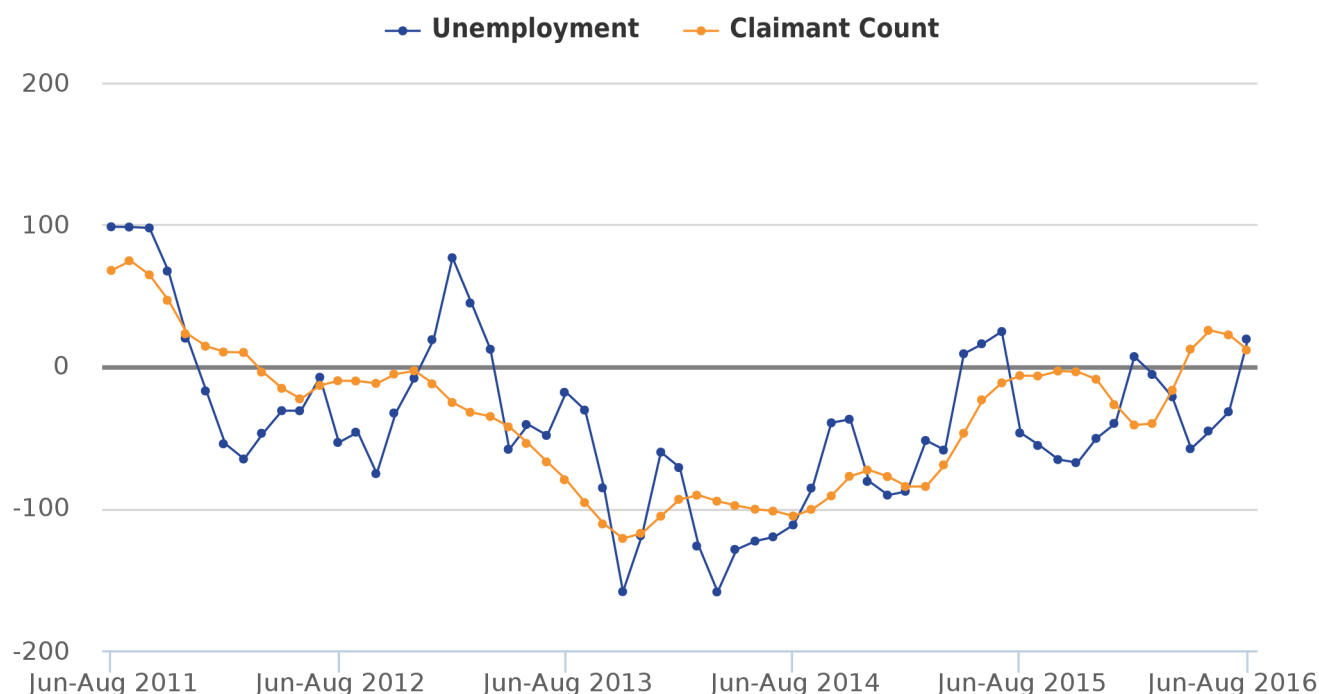
Figure 15 and [dataset X05](#) compare quarterly movements in unemployment and the Claimant Count for the same 3 month average time periods. The unemployment estimates shown in this comparison exclude unemployed people aged between 16 and 17 and 65 and over as well as unemployed people aged from 18 to 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 March to May 2016 and June to August 2016:

- unemployment increased by 19,000
- the Claimant Count increased by 11,000

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

June to August 2011 to June to August 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 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](#) 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

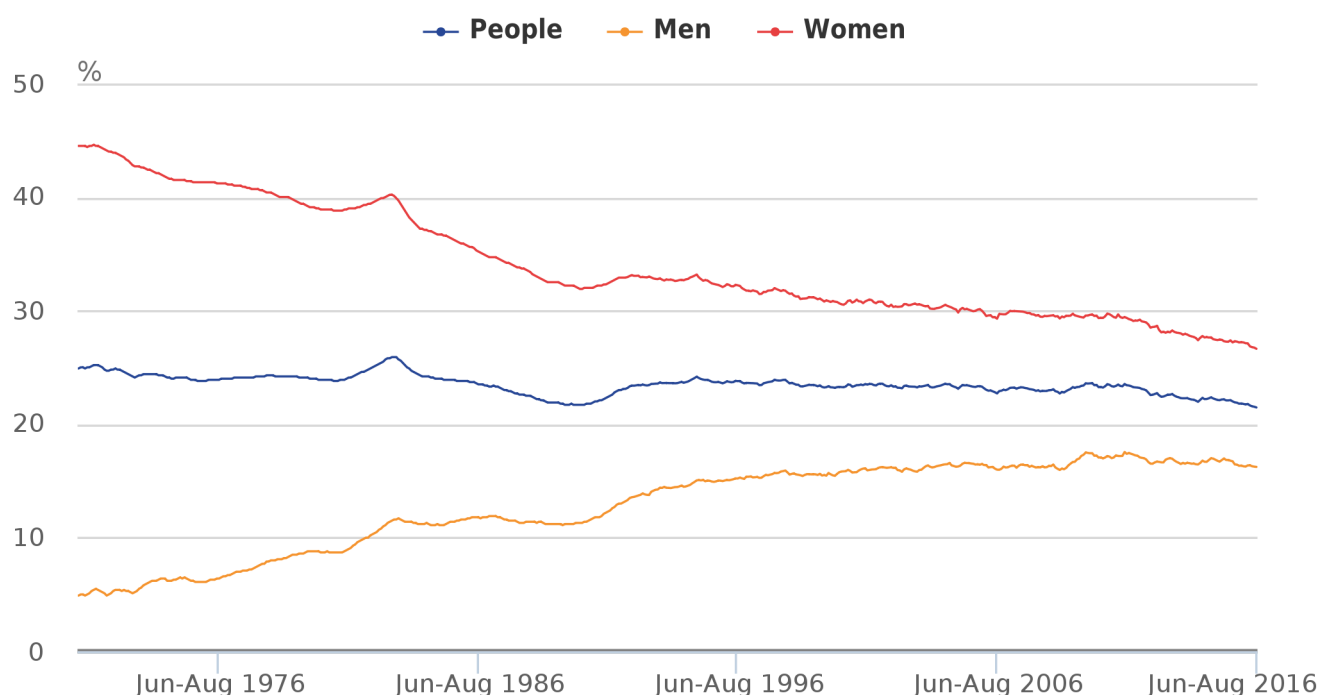
The proportion of people, aged from 16 to 64, not in work and neither seeking nor available to work is known as the economic inactivity rate. Figure 16 shows that, since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate for people has been generally falling (although it increased during economic downturns) due to a gradual fall in the economic inactivity rate for women. The economic inactivity rate for men has been gradually rising.

For June to August 2016:

- the inactivity rate for people was 21.5%, the joint lowest since comparable records began in 1971
- the economic inactivity rate for men was 16.2%
- the economic inactivity rate for women was 26.6%, the lowest since comparable records began in 1971

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

January to March 1971 to June to August 2016

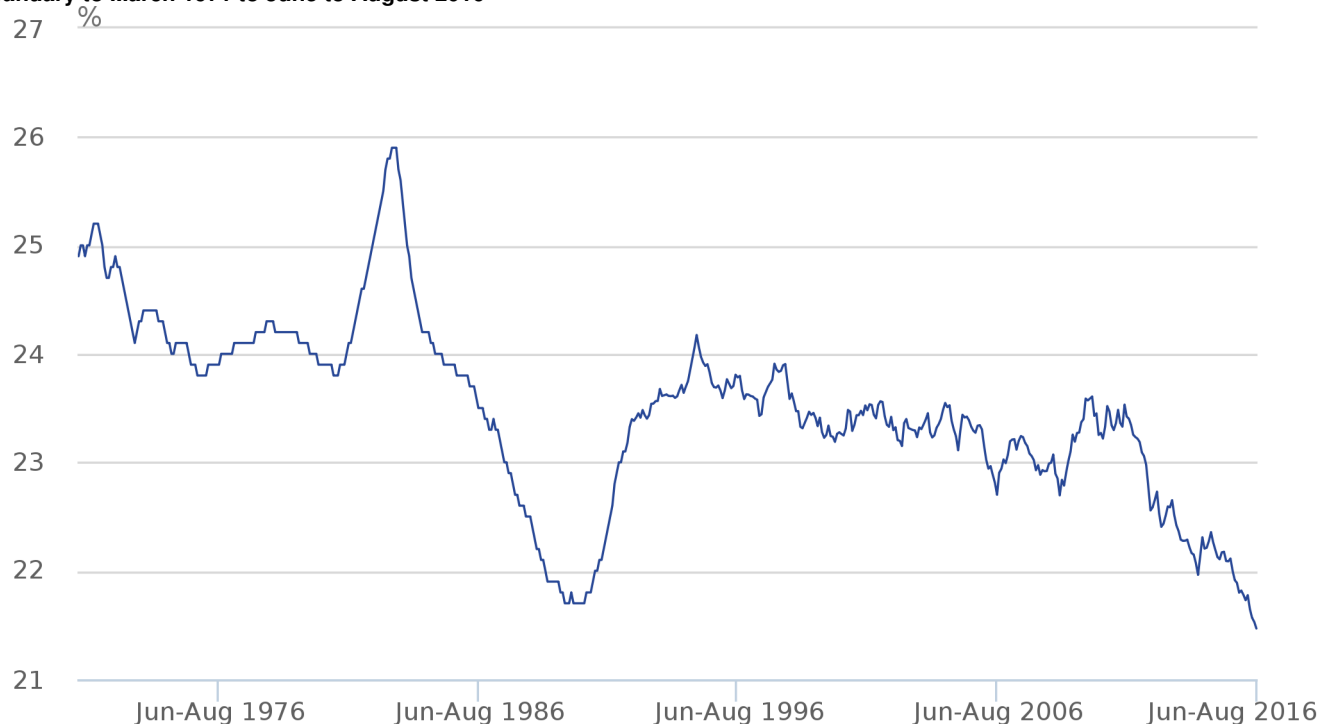


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Figure 17 looks in more detail at the economic inactivity rate for people since comparable records began in 1971. The economic inactivity rate for people 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, it resumed its downward path 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 again resumed a generally downward path. For the latest time period, June to August 2016, the economic inactivity rate for people was a joint record low of 21.5%.

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

January to March 1971 to June to August 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

For June to August 2016, there were 8.81 million people aged from 16 to 64 not in work and neither seeking nor available to work (known as economically inactive). This was:

- 65,000 fewer than for March to May 2016
- 231,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- the lowest since October to December 2002

Looking in more detail at the 8.81 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive for June to August 2016, the 2 largest categories were students and people looking after the family or home (each of which accounted for around a quarter of the total):

- there were 2.27 million people who were not looking for work because they were studying, 52,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 2.20 million people (of which 1.95 million were women) who were not looking for work because they were looking after the family or home, 72,000 fewer than for a year earlier

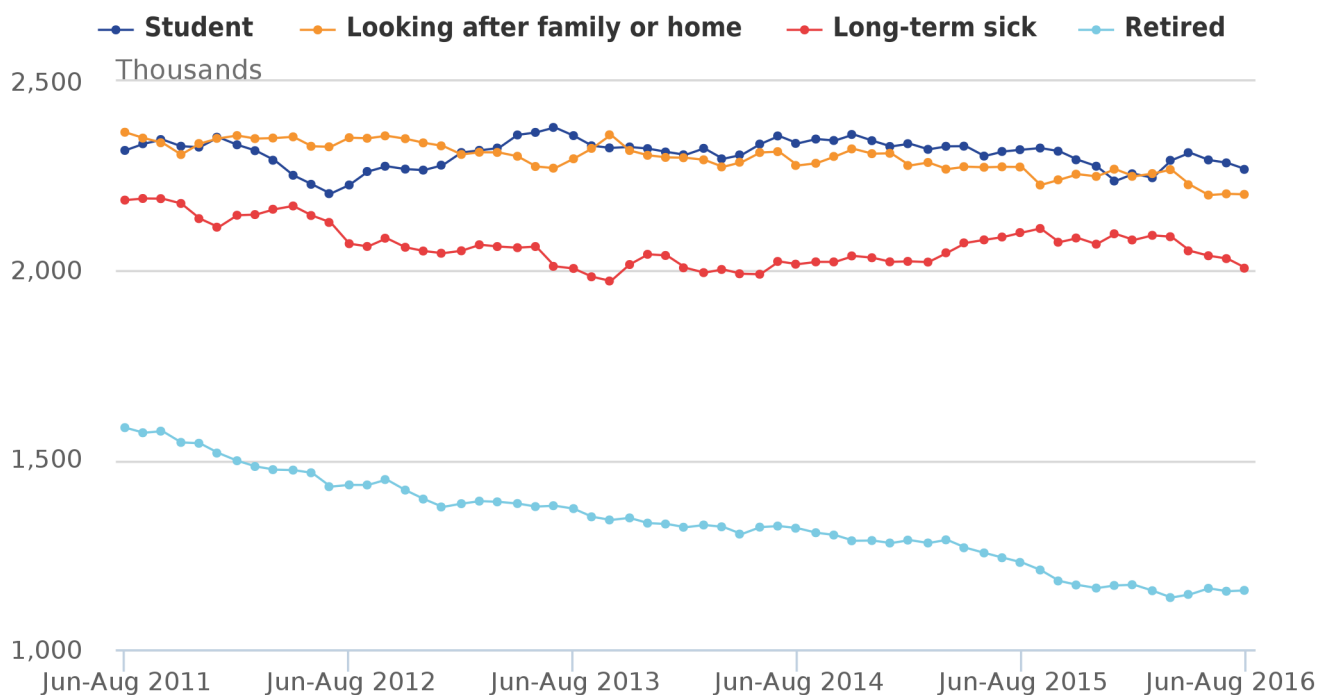
The third and fourth largest categories were long-term sick (22.8% of the total) and retired (13.1% of the total):

- there were 2.01 million people who were not looking for work due to long-term sickness, 94,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 1.16 million people who were not looking for work because they had retired, 74,000 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

June to August 2011 to June to August 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 [datasets A02 SA](#) and [INAC01 SA](#).

15 . Young people in the labour market

Introduction

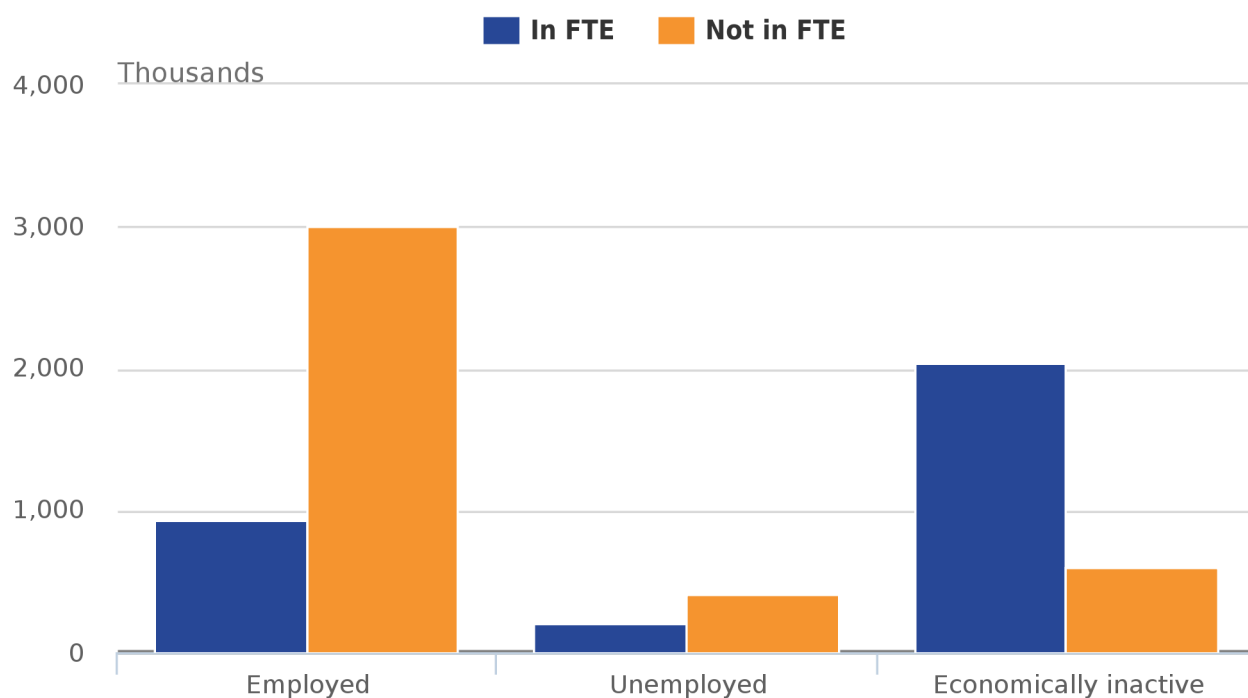
This section looks at people aged from 16 to 24. It is a common misconception that all people in full-time education are classified as economically inactive. This is not the case as people in full-time education are included in the employment estimates if they have a part-time job and are included in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

Commentary

For June to August 2016, for people aged from 16 to 24, there were:

- 3.93 million people in work (including 927,000 full-time students with part-time jobs)
- 624,000 unemployed people (including 210,000 full-time students looking for part-time work)
- 2.64 million economically inactive people, most of whom (2.04 million) were full-time students

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



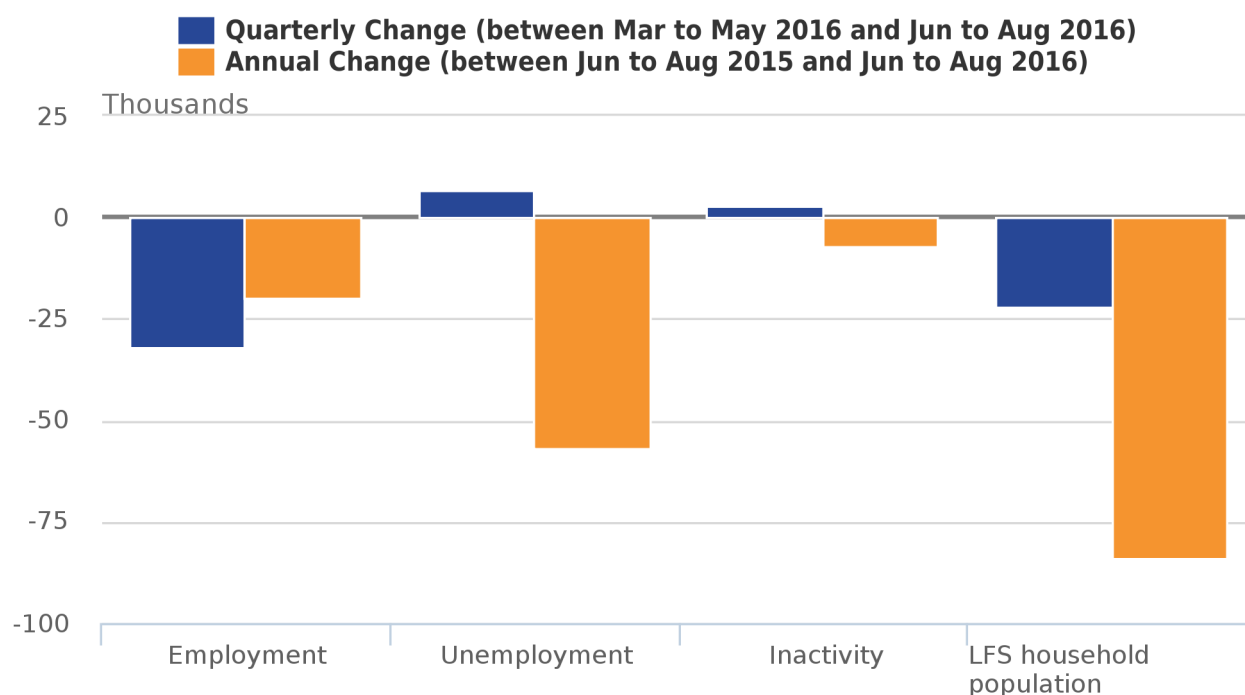
Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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 June to August 2016, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for people aged from 16 to 24 compare with the previous quarter (March to May 2016) and the previous year (June to August 2015).

Figure 20: Quarterly and annual 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 June to August 2016, the unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds was 13.7%, lower than for a year earlier (14.7%).

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 June to August 2016 the proportion of people aged from 16 to 24 who were in full-time education increased substantially from 26.2% to 44.1%. 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 A06 SA](#).

Where to find more information about young people in the labour market

Estimates for young people who were [Not in Education, Employment or Training \(NEET\)](#) for April to June 2016 were published on 25 August 2016.

16 . Redundancies

Introduction

The [redundancies](#) estimates measure the number of people who were made redundant or who took voluntary redundancy in the 3 months before the Labour Force Survey interviews.

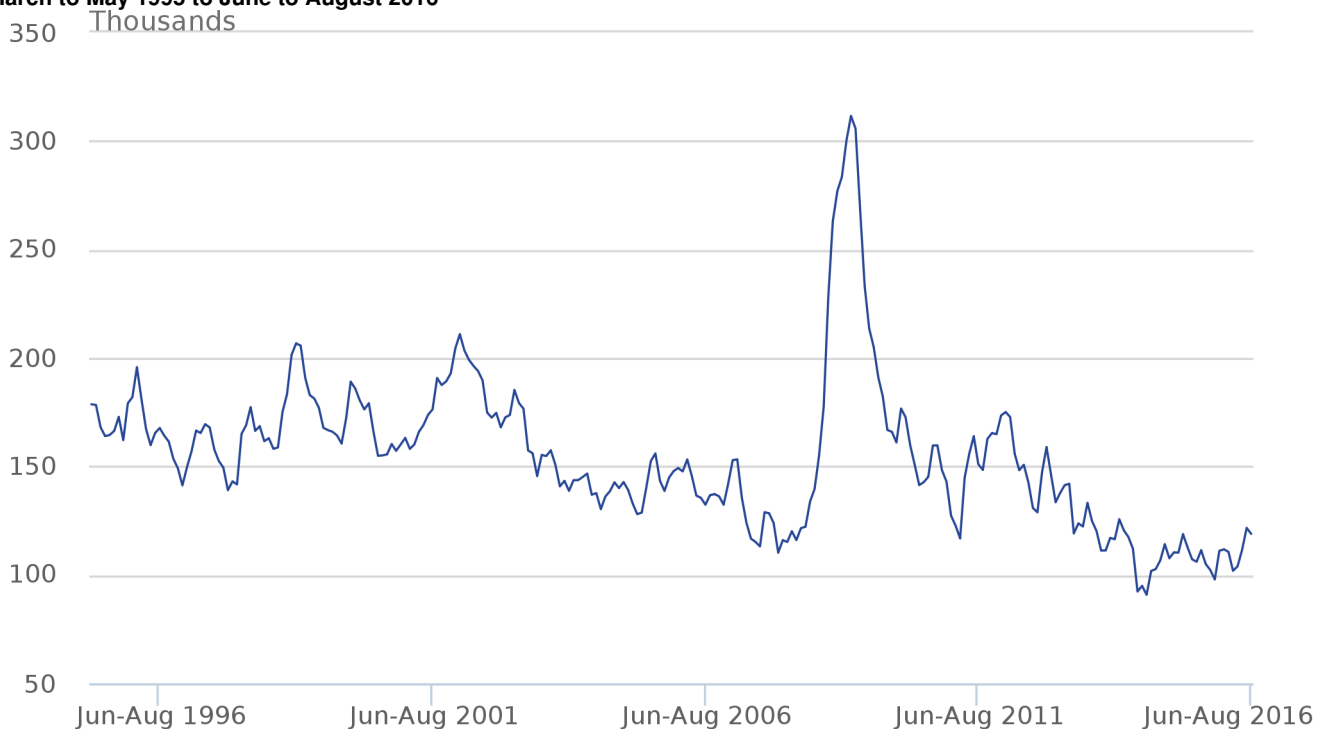
Commentary

For June to August 2016, 119,000 people had become redundant in the 3 months before the Labour Force Survey interviews. This was 15,000 more than for March to May 2016 and 13,000 more than for a year earlier.

Figure 21 shows the number of redundancies since comparable records began in 1995.

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

March to May 1995 to June to August 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 [datasets RED01 SA](#) and [RED02](#).

17 . Vacancies

Introduction

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

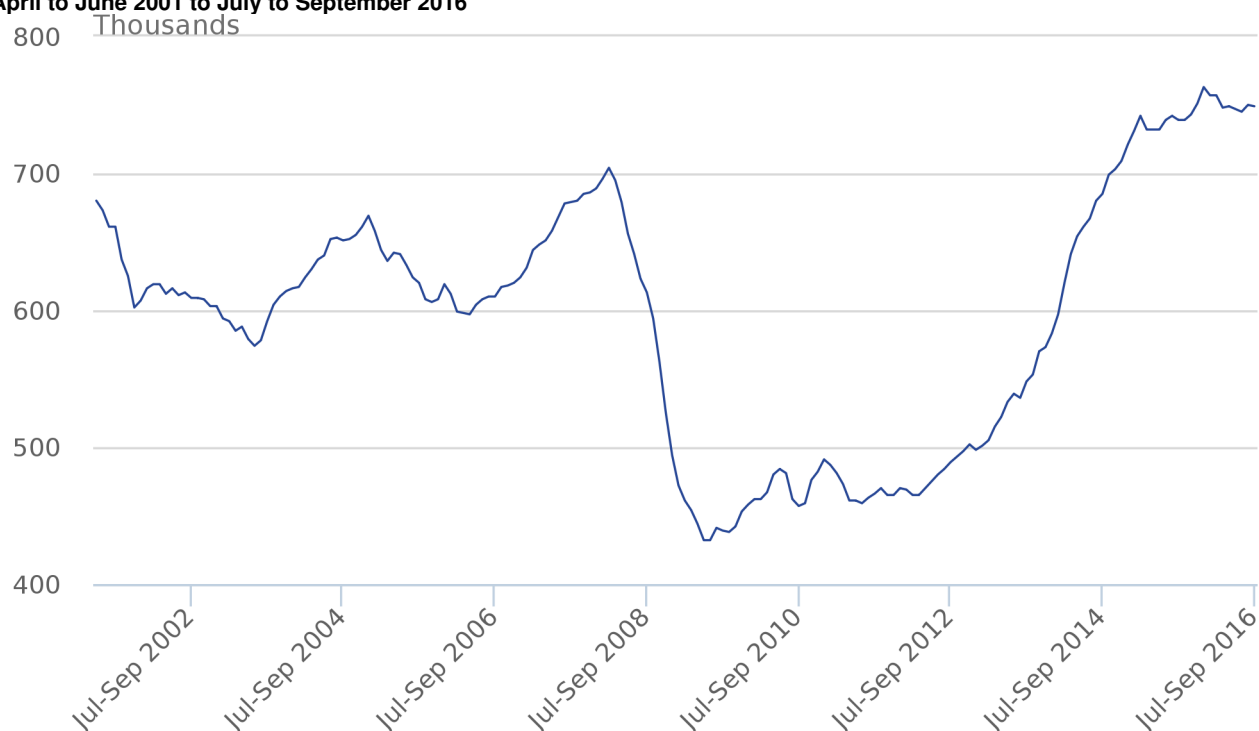
Commentary

There were 749,000 job vacancies for July to September 2016. This was little changed (up 2,000) compared with April to June 2016 and up slightly (9,000) compared with 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 July to September 2016



Source: Vacancy Survey: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. The estimates exclude the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector.

There were 671,000 job vacancies in the services sectors for July to September 2016, accounting for almost 90% of all vacancies. Looking at services in more detail, the sectors with the largest number of job vacancies were wholesaling, retailing and repair of motor vehicles (140,000) and human health and social work (120,000).

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 [datasets VACS01](#), [VACS02](#) and [VACS03](#).

18 . Main out of work benefits, not seasonally adjusted (first published on 17 August 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 February 2016 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for November 2015.

Commentary

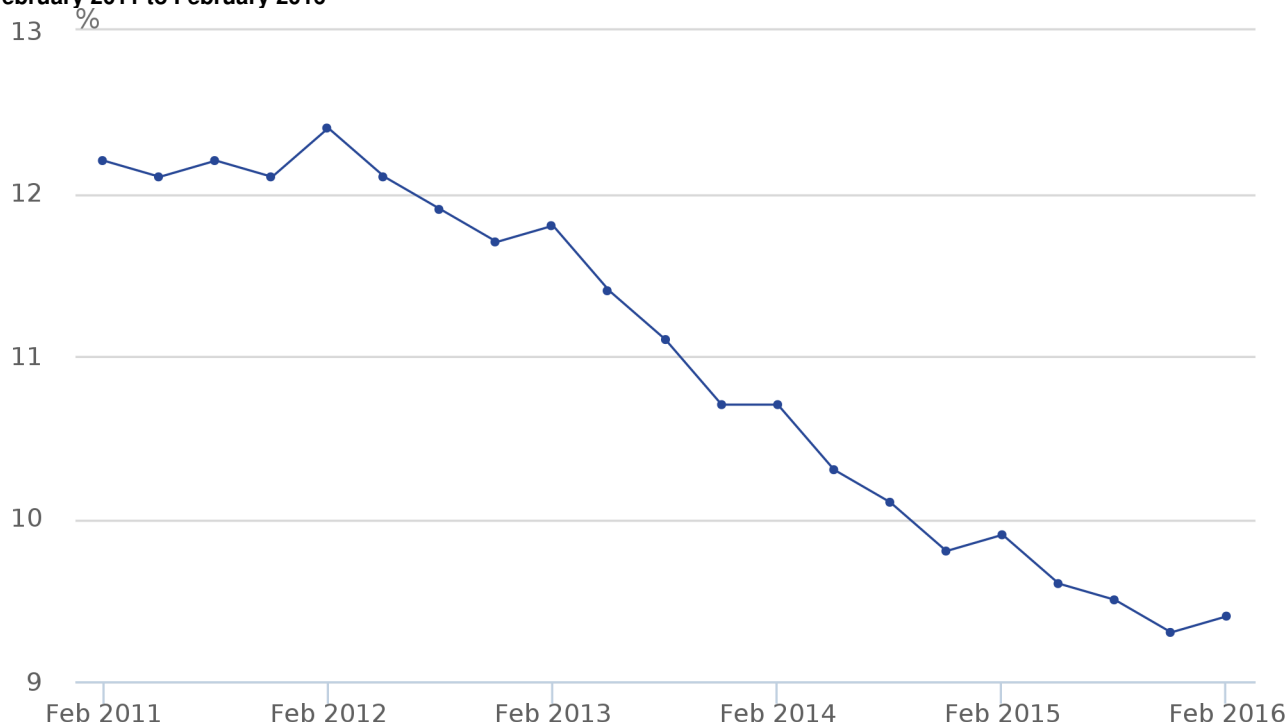
For February 2016:

- there were 3.76 million people claiming main out of work benefits, 176,600 fewer than for a year earlier
- 9.4% of the population aged from 16 to 64 were claiming main out of work benefits, down from 9.9% for a year earlier

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

February 2011 to February 2016



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 BEN01](#).

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](#).

One indication of the reliability of the main indicators in this statistical bulletin can be obtained by monitoring the size of revisions. [Datasets EMP05](#), [UNEM04](#), [JOBS06](#) and [CLA03](#) 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 June to August 2016 was estimated to be 4.9%. 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 June to August 2016 was between 4.7% and 5.1%. However, the best estimate from the survey was that the unemployment rate was 4.9%.

The number of people unemployed for the same period was estimated at 1,656,000, with a stated 95% confidence interval of $\pm 76,000$. This means that we can be 95% certain that the true number of unemployed people was between 1,580,000 and 1,732,000. Again, the best estimate from the survey was that the number of unemployed people was 1,656,000.

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 June to August 2016, the estimated change in the number of unemployed people since March to May 2016 was an increase of 10,000 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 89,000 and a fall of 69,000, with the best estimate being an increase of 10,000. As the estimated increase in unemployment of 10,000 is smaller than the confidence interval of 79,000, the estimated increase in unemployment is said to be “not statistically significant”.

Working with uncertain estimates

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

Seasonal adjustment and uncertainty

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

Where to find data about uncertainty and reliability

[Dataset A11](#) shows sampling variabilities for estimates derived from the Labour Force Survey.

[Dataset JOBS07](#) 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 [datasets EARN01](#) and [EARN03](#).

21 . Quality and methodology

The Quality and Methodology Information documents contain important information on:

- the strengths and limitations of the data and how it compares with related data
- users and uses of the data
- how the output was created
- the quality of the output including the accuracy of the data

[Labour market Quality and Methodology Information](#)

[Labour Force Survey Quality and Methodology Information](#)

[Labour Force Survey performance and quality monitoring reports](#)

[Claimant count Quality and Methodology Information](#)

[Vacancy Survey Quality and Methodology Information](#)

[Workforce Jobs Quality and Methodology Information](#)

[Average weekly earnings \(AWE\) Quality and Methodology Information](#)

22. Background notes

1. This month's release

There have been no major developments in this month's release.

2. Next month's release

There will be revisions to the Claimant Count back to December 2014 resulting from improved estimates of Universal Credit claimants from the Department for Work and Pensions. However the Claimant Count will continue to be designated as experimental statistics.

There will be revisions to estimates of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) back to the start of the time series in 2000 resulting from the annual review of the seasonal adjustment process and other methodological improvements. These revisions to the AWE estimates were originally scheduled for this month.

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 [dataset CLA01](#), 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 claimants which are still being developed by the Department for Work and Pensions. An [article on our website](#) 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 2017 are:

16 November 2016

14 December 2016

18 January 2017

15 February 2017

15 March 2017

12 April 2017

17 May 2017

14 June 2017

12 July 2017

16 August 2017

13 September 2017

18 October 2017

15 November 2017

13 December 2017

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

5. Contact details for this statistical bulletin

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Summary of labour market statistics published on 19 October 2016

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	Jun-Aug 2016	31.811 million	Never	May-Jul 2016 (31.767 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	Jun-Aug 2016	74.5%	Never	Mar-May 2016 (74.4%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	Jun-Aug 2016	1.656 million	Feb-Apr 2016 (1.671 million)	May-Jul 2016 (1.632 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	Jun-Aug 2016	4.9%	Feb-Apr 2016 (5.0%)	Jul-Sep 2005 (4.7%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Youth unemployment level (aged 16 to 24)	Jun-Aug 2016	624,000	Apr-Jun 2016 (626,000)	May-Jul 2016 (621,000)	Mar-May 1992
Youth unemployment rate (aged 16 to 24)	Jun-Aug 2016	13.7%	Jul-Sep 2015 (14.1%)	May-Jul 2016 (13.6%)	Mar-May 1992
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	Jun-Aug 2016	8.809 million	May-Jul 2016 (8,832 million)	Oct-Dec 2002 (8.774 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	Jun-Aug 2016	21.5%	Apr-Jun 2016 (21.6%)	Never	Jan-Mar 1971
Claimant Count level (experimental)	September 2016	776,400	November 2015 (784,900)	August 2016 (775,700)	January 1971
Claimant Count rate (experimental)	September 2016	2.3%	February 2015 (2.4%)	July 2016 (2.2%)	January 1971
Average Earnings (total pay - nominal)	Jun-Aug 2016	2.3%	May-Jul 2016 (2.4%)	Feb-Apr 2016 (2.0%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay - nominal)	Jun-Aug 2016	2.3%	Jul-Sep 2015 (2.4%)	May-Jul 2016 (2.2%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Vacancies level	Jul-Sep 2016	749,000	Jun-Aug 2016 (750,000)	May-Jul 2016 (745,000)	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:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/uklabourmarket/october2016/relateddata>

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4	Public and private sector employment	Table EMP02
4(1)	Public sector employment by industry	Table EMP03
5	Workforce jobs summary	Table JOBS01
6 (**)	Workforce jobs by industry	Table JOBS02
7	Actual weekly hours worked	Table HOUR01 SA
7(1)	Usual weekly hours worked	Table HOUR02 SA
8	Employment by country of birth and nationality	Table EMP06
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9	Unemployment by age and duration	Table UNEM01 SA
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25	Regional labour market summary	Table A07

(*) 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:

<https://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								
Jun-Aug 2014	51,704	40,670	30,801	73.0	1,969	6.0	9,030	22.2
Jun-Aug 2015	52,113	40,880	31,251	73.6	1,774	5.4	9,039	22.1
Sep-Nov 2015	52,203	40,918	31,508	74.0	1,685	5.1	8,956	21.9
Dec-Feb 2016	52,294	40,957	31,529	74.1	1,700	5.1	8,920	21.8
Mar-May 2016	52,384	40,996	31,705	74.4	1,646	4.9	8,874	21.6
Jun-Aug 2016	52,471	41,032	31,811	74.5	1,656	4.9	8,809	21.5
Change on quarter	87	36	106	0.1	10	0.0	-65	-0.2
Change %	0.2	0.1	0.3		0.6		-0.7	
Change on year	359	152	560	0.9	-118	-0.4	-231	-0.6
Change %	0.7	0.4	1.8		-6.7		-2.6	
Men	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MG SV	MGSD	MG SY	YBSO	YBTM
Jun-Aug 2014	25,205	20,173	16,377	78.0	1,094	6.3	3,366	16.7
Jun-Aug 2015	25,435	20,294	16,641	78.5	972	5.5	3,404	16.8
Sep-Nov 2015	25,486	20,317	16,793	79.1	924	5.2	3,339	16.4
Dec-Feb 2016	25,536	20,340	16,850	79.2	928	5.2	3,312	16.3
Mar-May 2016	25,587	20,362	16,878	79.2	903	5.1	3,333	16.4
Jun-Aug 2016	25,636	20,384	16,947	79.4	891	5.0	3,309	16.2
Change on quarter	49	21	69	0.2	-12	-0.1	-24	-0.1
Change %	0.2	0.1	0.4		-1.3		-0.7	
Change on year	201	90	305	0.9	-81	-0.5	-95	-0.5
Change %	0.8	0.4	1.8		-8.3		-2.8	
Women	MGSN	LF2P	MG SB	LF25	MG SE	MG SZ	LF2N	LF2T
Jun-Aug 2014	26,499	20,497	14,424	68.1	874	5.7	5,664	27.6
Jun-Aug 2015	26,678	20,586	14,609	68.8	802	5.2	5,635	27.4
Sep-Nov 2015	26,717	20,601	14,715	69.1	761	4.9	5,617	27.3
Dec-Feb 2016	26,757	20,618	14,679	69.1	772	5.0	5,607	27.2
Mar-May 2016	26,797	20,633	14,827	69.6	742	4.8	5,540	26.9
Jun-Aug 2016	26,835	20,648	14,864	69.7	765	4.9	5,500	26.6
Change on quarter	38	15	37	0.1	23	0.1	-41	-0.2
Change %	0.1	0.1	0.2		3.1		-0.7	
Change on year	158	62	255	0.9	-37	-0.3	-136	-0.7
Change %	0.6	0.3	1.7		-4.7		-2.4	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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	MGSR	MGSC	MGSX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
	Jun-Aug 2014	30,801	59.6	1,969	6.0	18,934	36.6	29,690	73.0	1,950	6.2	9,030	22.2
	Jun-Aug 2015	31,251	60.0	1,774	5.4	19,088	36.6	30,090	73.6	1,750	5.5	9,039	22.1
	Sep-Nov 2015	31,508	60.4	1,685	5.1	19,010	36.4	30,295	74.0	1,666	5.2	8,956	21.9
	Dec-Feb 2016	31,529	60.3	1,700	5.1	19,065	36.5	30,357	74.1	1,680	5.2	8,920	21.8
	Mar-May 2016	31,705	60.5	1,646	4.9	19,033	36.3	30,498	74.4	1,623	5.1	8,874	21.6
	Jun-Aug 2016	31,811	60.6	1,656	4.9	19,004	36.2	30,583	74.5	1,640	5.1	8,809	21.5
	Change on quarter	106	0.1	10	0.0	-29	-0.1	84	0.1	17	0.0	-65	-0.2
	Change %	0.3		0.6		-0.2		0.3		1.0		-0.7	
	Change on year	560	0.7	-118	-0.4	-83	-0.4	493	0.9	-110	-0.4	-231	-0.6
	Change %	1.8		-6.7		-0.4		1.6		-6.3		-2.6	
Men		MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
	Jun-Aug 2014	16,377	65.0	1,094	6.3	7,733	30.7	15,725	78.0	1,081	6.4	3,366	16.7
	Jun-Aug 2015	16,641	65.4	972	5.5	7,821	30.7	15,933	78.5	957	5.7	3,404	16.8
	Sep-Nov 2015	16,793	65.9	924	5.2	7,769	30.5	16,063	79.1	914	5.4	3,339	16.4
	Dec-Feb 2016	16,850	66.0	928	5.2	7,758	30.4	16,109	79.2	918	5.4	3,312	16.3
	Mar-May 2016	16,878	66.0	903	5.1	7,806	30.5	16,136	79.2	893	5.2	3,333	16.4
	Jun-Aug 2016	16,947	66.1	891	5.0	7,798	30.4	16,190	79.4	885	5.2	3,309	16.2
	Change on quarter	69	0.1	-12	-0.1	-8	-0.1	54	0.2	-8	-0.1	-24	-0.1
	Change %	0.4		-1.3		-0.1		0.3		-0.9		-0.7	
	Change on year	305	0.7	-81	-0.5	-23	-0.3	257	0.9	-72	-0.5	-95	-0.5
	Change %	1.8		-8.3		-0.3		1.6		-7.5		-2.8	
Women		MGSB	MGST	MGSE	MGSZ	MGSK	YBTE	LF2H	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
	Jun-Aug 2014	14,424	54.4	874	5.7	11,200	42.3	13,965	68.1	868	5.9	5,664	27.6
	Jun-Aug 2015	14,609	54.8	802	5.2	11,266	42.2	14,157	68.8	793	5.3	5,635	27.4
	Sep-Nov 2015	14,715	55.1	761	4.9	11,241	42.1	14,232	69.1	752	5.0	5,617	27.3
	Dec-Feb 2016	14,679	54.9	772	5.0	11,307	42.3	14,248	69.1	763	5.1	5,607	27.2
	Mar-May 2016	14,827	55.3	742	4.8	11,227	41.9	14,363	69.6	730	4.8	5,540	26.9
	Jun-Aug 2016	14,864	55.4	765	4.9	11,206	41.8	14,393	69.7	755	5.0	5,500	26.6
	Change on quarter	37	0.1	23	0.1	-21	-0.1	30	0.1	25	0.1	-41	-0.2
	Change %	0.2		3.1		-0.2		0.2		3.5		-0.7	
	Change on year	255	0.6	-37	-0.3	-60	-0.5	235	0.9	-38	-0.3	-136	-0.7
	Change %	1.7		-4.7		-0.5		1.7		-4.8		-2.4	
		Aged 16-17						Aged 18-24					
		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
		Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People		YBTO	YBUA	YBVH	YBVK	YCAS	LWEX	YBTR	YBUD	YBVN	YBVQ	YCAV	LWFA
	Jun-Aug 2014	322	21.4	161	33.3	1,019	67.9	3,515	60.7	576	14.1	1,698	29.3
	Jun-Aug 2015	366	24.8	139	27.6	973	65.8	3,582	61.8	542	13.2	1,675	28.9
	Sep-Nov 2015	368	25.0	126	25.5	978	66.4	3,611	62.4	503	12.2	1,671	28.9
	Dec-Feb 2016	373	25.5	130	25.9	961	65.6	3,603	62.4	500	12.2	1,668	28.9
	Mar-May 2016	353	24.2	142	28.7	963	66.0	3,607	62.7	475	11.6	1,675	29.1
	Jun-Aug 2016	347	23.9	133	27.7	971	66.9	3,581	62.4	491	12.1	1,670	29.1
	Change on quarter	-6	-0.3	-9	-1.0	8	0.9	-26	-0.3	16	0.4	-5	0.0
	Change %	-1.7		-6.5		0.8		-0.7		3.4		-0.3	
	Change on year	-19	-0.9	-6	0.2	-2	1.1	-1	0.6	-51	-1.1	-5	0.2
	Change %	-5.2		-4.4		-0.2		0.0		-9.5		-0.3	
Men		YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
	Jun-Aug 2014	139	18.1	78	35.8	552	71.8	1,793	61.1	352	16.4	789	26.9
	Jun-Aug 2015	157	20.7	77	32.9	523	69.1	1,854	62.9	317	14.6	774	26.3
	Sep-Nov 2015	169	22.4	72	30.0	513	68.0	1,869	63.6	290	13.4	781	26.6
	Dec-Feb 2016	176	23.4	71	28.8	503	67.1	1,866	63.6	285	13.2	783	26.7
	Mar-May 2016	163	21.8	74	31.3	510	68.3	1,849	63.2	274	12.9	805	27.5
	Jun-Aug 2016	155	20.8	77	33.2	511	68.8	1,821	62.3	288	13.6	814	27.8
	Change on quarter	-8	-1.0	3	2.0	1	0.5	-28	-0.8	13	0.7	9	0.4
	Change %	-5.0		4.1		0.3		-1.5		4.9		1.2	
	Change on year	-2	0.1	0	0.3	-11	-0.3	-33	-0.6	-30	-1.0	40	1.6
	Change %	-1.3		0.1		-2.2		-1.8		-9.4		5.1	
Women		YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAW	LWFC
	Jun-Aug 2014	183	25.0	83	31.3	467	63.7	1,722	60.3	224	11.5	909	31.8
	Jun-Aug 2015	209	29.0	62	22.9	450	62.4	1,728	60.5	225	11.5	901	31.6
	Sep-Nov 2015	199	27.7	54	21.3	465	64.8	1,742	61.2	213	10.9	890	31.3
	Dec-Feb 2016	198	27.6	59	23.1	458	64.1	1,737	61.2	215	11.0	886	31.2
	Mar-May 2016	190	26.7	68	26.4	453	63.7	1,758	62.1	201	10.2	870	30.8
	Jun-Aug 2016	192	27.1	56	22.6	460	64.9	1,760	62.4	204	10.4	856	30.4
	Change on quarter	2	0.4	-12	-3.8	7	1.3	2	0.3	3	0.1	-14	-0.4
	Change %	1.0		-18.0		1.5		0.1		1.5		-1.6	
	Change on year	-17	-1.8	-6	-0.4	9	2.6	32	1.9	-21	-1.2	-45	-1.2
	Change %	-8.1		-10.0		2.1		1.9		-9.5		-5.0	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

SUMMARY

2(2) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

		Aged 25-34						Aged 35-49					
		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
		Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People		YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAV	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
	Jun-Aug 2014	6,969	80.4	414	5.6	1,285	14.8	10,795	83.3	471	4.2	1,695	13.1
	Jun-Aug 2015	7,105	81.1	371	5.0	1,282	14.6	10,751	83.3	391	3.5	1,758	13.6
	Sep-Nov 2015	7,169	81.6	372	4.9	1,242	14.1	10,750	83.4	356	3.2	1,779	13.8
	Dec-Feb 2016	7,184	81.6	369	4.9	1,253	14.2	10,762	83.6	365	3.3	1,743	13.5
	Mar-May 2016	7,244	82.0	347	4.6	1,239	14.0	10,762	83.7	356	3.2	1,737	13.5
	Jun-Aug 2016	7,272	82.1	343	4.5	1,239	14.0	10,791	84.0	368	3.3	1,681	13.1
	Change on quarter	27	0.1	-4	-0.1	-1	0.0	29	0.3	12	0.1	-56	-0.4
	Change %	0.4		-1.2		-0.1		0.3		3.3		-3.2	
	Change on year	167	1.0	-28	-0.5	-44	-0.7	39	0.7	-23	-0.2	-77	-0.5
	Change %	2.3		-7.7		-3.4		0.4		-5.8		-4.4	
Men		YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
	Jun-Aug 2014	3,777	87.9	218	5.5	303	7.1	5,704	89.2	235	4.0	457	7.1
	Jun-Aug 2015	3,838	88.1	200	5.0	319	7.3	5,694	89.4	186	3.2	487	7.6
	Sep-Nov 2015	3,881	88.8	196	4.8	296	6.8	5,683	89.4	170	2.9	506	8.0
	Dec-Feb 2016	3,916	89.2	184	4.5	288	6.6	5,680	89.4	183	3.1	490	7.7
	Mar-May 2016	3,945	89.6	171	4.2	287	6.5	5,682	89.6	186	3.2	477	7.5
	Jun-Aug 2016	3,966	89.8	166	4.0	286	6.5	5,703	90.0	175	3.0	459	7.2
	Change on quarter	21	0.2	-5	-0.1	-1	0.0	21	0.4	-10	-0.2	-18	-0.3
	Change %	0.5		-3.2		-0.4		0.4		-5.6		-3.8	
	Change on year	129	1.7	-34	-0.9	-33	-0.9	9	0.6	-11	-0.2	-28	-0.4
	Change %	3.4		-17.2		-10.5		0.2		-5.8		-5.7	
Women		YBTW	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCBA	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
	Jun-Aug 2014	3,192	73.0	196	5.8	982	22.5	5,092	77.5	236	4.4	1,238	18.9
	Jun-Aug 2015	3,268	74.2	171	5.0	963	21.9	5,058	77.4	205	3.9	1,271	19.5
	Sep-Nov 2015	3,288	74.6	176	5.1	947	21.5	5,066	77.6	186	3.5	1,273	19.5
	Dec-Feb 2016	3,268	74.0	185	5.4	965	21.8	5,082	78.0	182	3.5	1,254	19.2
	Mar-May 2016	3,299	74.5	176	5.1	952	21.5	5,080	78.0	171	3.3	1,260	19.3
	Jun-Aug 2016	3,305	74.5	177	5.1	953	21.5	5,088	78.2	193	3.7	1,222	18.8
	Change on quarter	6	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	8	0.2	22	0.4	-38	-0.6
	Change %	0.2		0.7		0.1		0.2		13.0		-3.0	
	Change on year	38	0.3	6	0.1	-10	-0.4	30	0.8	-12	-0.2	-49	-0.7
	Change %	1.2		3.5		-1.1		0.6		-5.8		-3.9	
		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
	Jun-Aug 2014	8,088	68.8	328	3.9	3,334	28.4	1,111	10.1	19	1.7	9,903	89.8
	Jun-Aug 2015	8,286	69.4	306	3.6	3,351	28.1	1,161	10.3	24	2.1	10,048	89.5
	Sep-Nov 2015	8,398	70.0	309	3.5	3,286	27.4	1,212	10.7	19	1.5	10,053	89.1
	Dec-Feb 2016	8,435	70.0	315	3.6	3,294	27.3	1,171	10.3	20	1.7	10,145	89.5
	Mar-May 2016	8,532	70.5	303	3.4	3,260	27.0	1,206	10.6	22	1.8	10,160	89.2
	Jun-Aug 2016	8,592	70.7	305	3.4	3,248	26.7	1,228	10.7	16	1.3	10,196	89.1
	Change on quarter	61	0.2	2	0.0	-12	-0.2	22	0.1	-7	-0.5	36	-0.1
	Change %	0.7		0.8		-0.4		1.8		-29.1		0.4	
	Change on year	307	1.4	-1	-0.1	-103	-1.3	67	0.4	-8	-0.8	147	-0.3
	Change %	3.7		-0.4		-3.1		5.8		-34.7		1.5	
Men		MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
	Jun-Aug 2014	4,312	74.7	199	4.4	1,266	21.9	652	13.0	13	1.9	4,367	86.8
	Jun-Aug 2015	4,390	74.8	176	3.9	1,301	22.2	709	13.8	15	2.1	4,417	85.9
	Sep-Nov 2015	4,461	75.7	186	4.0	1,244	21.1	729	14.1	10	1.3	4,430	85.7
	Dec-Feb 2016	4,472	75.6	194	4.2	1,249	21.1	741	14.3	11	1.4	4,445	85.5
	Mar-May 2016	4,496	75.7	188	4.0	1,255	21.1	742	14.2	10	1.4	4,473	85.6
	Jun-Aug 2016	4,545	76.2	179	3.8	1,239	20.8	757	14.4	*	*	4,489	85.5
	Change on quarter	48	0.5	-9	-0.2	-16	-0.3	15	0.2	*	*	16	-0.1
	Change %	1.1		-4.6		-1.2		2.0		*	*	0.4	
	Change on year	154	1.4	3	-0.1	-62	-1.4	48	0.6	*	*	72	-0.4
	Change %	3.5		1.8		-4.8		6.8		*	*	1.6	
Women		LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
	Jun-Aug 2014	3,776	63.2	129	3.3	2,068	34.6	460	7.7	*	*	5,536	92.2
	Jun-Aug 2015	3,895	64.1	130	3.2	2,050	33.7	452	7.4	*	*	5,631	92.4
	Sep-Nov 2015	3,937	64.5	122	3.0	2,042	33.5	483	7.9	*	*	5,624	92.0
	Dec-Feb 2016	3,963	64.7	121	3.0	2,045	33.4	431	7.0	*	*	5,700	92.8
	Mar-May 2016	4,035	65.6	115	2.8	2,005	32.6	465	7.5	12	2.6	5,687	92.3
	Jun-Aug 2016	4,047	65.5	126	3.0	2,009	32.5	471	7.6	10	2.0	5,707	92.2
	Change on quarter	12	-0.1	11	0.2	4	-0.1	6	0.1	-3	-0.6	20	0.0
	Change %	0.3		9.6		0.2		1.4		-21.1		0.3	
	Change on year	152	1.4	-4	-0.2	-41	-1.2	20	0.2	*	*	76	-0.2
	Change %	3.9		-3.4		-2.0		4.3		*	*	1.3	

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 workers with second jobs
	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		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRU	MGRW	YCBF	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW	
Jun-Aug 2014	30,801	26,018	4,532	127	125	22,509	8,292	19,169	6,849	3,262	1,269	1,222	
Jun-Aug 2015	31,251	26,534	4,519	92	106	22,865	8,385	19,622	6,912	3,175	1,344	1,166	
Sep-Nov 2015	31,508	26,679	4,641	97	90	23,042	8,466	19,720	6,959	3,261	1,380	1,161	
Dec-Feb 2016	31,529	26,661	4,666	100	101	23,070	8,459	19,699	6,963	3,304	1,362	1,124	
Mar-May 2016	31,705	26,710	4,785	116	94	23,188	8,517	19,720	6,990	3,409	1,376	1,134	
Jun-Aug 2016	31,811	26,830	4,792	121	67	23,228	8,583	19,743	7,088	3,432	1,360	1,162	
Change on quarter	106	121	7	5	-27	40	66	22	98	23	-16	28	
Change %	0.3	0.5	0.1	4.6	-28.6	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.7	-1.2	2.4	
Change on year	560	296	273	29	-39	362	198	121	176	258	16	-4	
Change %	1.8	1.1	6.0	31.7	-36.5	1.6	2.4	0.6	2.5	8.1	1.2	-0.3	
	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBP	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX	
Jun-Aug 2014	16,377	13,129	3,120	56	73	14,223	2,154	11,581	1,547	2,587	533	517	
Jun-Aug 2015	16,641	13,462	3,078	39	63	14,431	2,210	11,892	1,570	2,497	580	494	
Sep-Nov 2015	16,793	13,551	3,147	49	46	14,547	2,246	11,944	1,607	2,567	580	504	
Dec-Feb 2016	16,850	13,563	3,180	51	56	14,598	2,252	11,944	1,619	2,615	564	484	
Mar-May 2016	16,878	13,515	3,256	53	53	14,627	2,250	11,897	1,618	2,696	560	485	
Jun-Aug 2016	16,947	13,598	3,249	59	41	14,670	2,277	11,950	1,648	2,687	562	483	
Change on quarter	69	82	-7	6	-12	42	27	52	30	-9	2	-1	
Change %	0.4	0.6	-0.2	12.2	-22.9	0.3	1.2	0.4	1.8	-0.3	0.3	-0.2	
Change on year	305	135	171	20	-21	239	67	58	78	190	-19	-10	
Change %	1.8	1.0	5.6	52.1	-34.2	1.7	3.0	0.5	4.9	7.6	-3.2	-2.1	
	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY	
Jun-Aug 2014	14,424	12,889	1,412	71	52	8,286	6,139	7,588	5,302	675	737	705	
Jun-Aug 2015	14,609	13,072	1,441	53	43	8,434	6,175	7,730	5,342	677	764	672	
Sep-Nov 2015	14,715	13,128	1,494	48	44	8,495	6,220	7,776	5,352	694	800	657	
Dec-Feb 2016	14,679	13,098	1,486	49	45	8,472	6,207	7,755	5,343	689	797	640	
Mar-May 2016	14,827	13,194	1,529	63	41	8,560	6,267	7,823	5,372	713	816	650	
Jun-Aug 2016	14,864	13,233	1,543	62	26	8,558	6,306	7,793	5,440	745	798	679	
Change on quarter	37	38	14	-1	-15	-2	39	-30	68	32	-18	29	
Change %	0.2	0.3	0.9	-1.7	-36.1	0.0	0.6	-0.4	1.3	4.5	-2.2	4.4	
Change on year	255	161	102	9	-17	124	131	63	98	68	35	7	
Change %	1.7	1.2	7.1	16.7	-39.8	1.5	2.1	0.8	1.8	10.0	4.5	1.0	
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
	YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCCL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCCD	YCDG	YCDJ
Jun-Aug 2014	1,700	6.5	614	36.1	391	119	575	8,118	1,348	16.6	5,530	175	1,020
Jun-Aug 2015	1,664	6.3	584	35.1	407	127	546	8,256	1,268	15.4	5,658	223	1,056
Sep-Nov 2015	1,646	6.2	576	35.0	395	134	540	8,339	1,248	15.0	5,727	228	1,087
Dec-Feb 2016	1,651	6.2	546	33.1	409	122	574	8,324	1,186	14.2	5,736	248	1,096
Mar-May 2016	1,618	6.1	511	31.6	421	139	548	8,366	1,185	14.2	5,808	234	1,079
Jun-Aug 2016	1,658	6.2	511	30.8	438	129	580	8,447	1,143	13.5	5,916	250	1,096
Change on quarter	40	0.1	0	-0.8	18	-10	32	82	-42	-0.6	108	16	17
Change %	2.5		0.0	4.2	-7.2	5.8	1.0	-3.6		1.9	7.0	1.6	
Change on year	-6	-0.1	-73	-4.3	31	1	35	192	-125	-1.8	257	27	40
Change %	-0.4		-12.5	7.6	1.0	6.3	2.3	-9.9		4.5	12.2	3.8	
	YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK
Jun-Aug 2014	811	6.2	329	40.5	159	58	266	2,080	590	28.4	972	81	417
Jun-Aug 2015	778	5.8	302	38.8	177	58	241	2,150	556	25.9	1,052	88	435
Sep-Nov 2015	771	5.7	300	38.9	177	59	235	2,187	546	25.0	1,075	92	459
Dec-Feb 2016	773	5.7	285	36.8	179	54	255	2,184	529	24.2	1,059	104	472
Mar-May 2016	752	5.6	258	34.2	178	75	242	2,178	533	24.5	1,077	90	455
Jun-Aug 2016	785	5.8	270	34.4	182	70	263	2,209	515	23.3	1,121	101	457
Change on quarter	32	0.2	12	0.2	5	-5	20	31	-18	-1.1	44	12	1
Change %	4.3		4.8	2.5	-6.5	8.4	1.4	-3.3		4.1	13.0	0.3	
Change on year	7	0.0	-32	-4.4	5	12	22	59	-41	-2.5	69	13	21
Change %	0.9		-10.6	3.1	19.8	9.1	2.7	-7.3		6.6	14.8	4.9	
	YCCB	YCCE	YCHH	YCKK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCU	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL
Jun-Aug 2014	888	6.9	285	32.1	233	62	309	6,038	757	12.5	4,558	95	603
Jun-Aug 2015	887	6.8	282	31.8	231	69	305	6,106	712	11.7	4,607	135	621
Sep-Nov 2015	875	6.7	276	31.5	218	75	305	6,152	702	11.4	4,653	136	628
Dec-Feb 2016	878	6.7	262	29.8	230	67	319	6,140	656	10.7	4,677	144	624
Mar-May 2016	866	6.6	253	29.3	243	64	306	6,188	652	10.5	4,731	144	624
Jun-Aug 2016	874	6.6	241	27.6	256	59	318	6,238	628	10.1	4,795	149	639
Change on quarter	7	0.0	-12	-1.7	13	-5	12	50	-24	-0.5	64	5	16
Change %	0.9		-4.9	5.5	-8.1	3.9	0.8	-3.8		1.4	3.3	2.5	
Change on year	-13	-0.2	-41	-4.2	26	-10	13	133	-84	-1.6	188	14	19
Change %	-1.5		-14.5	11.1	-14.8	4.2	2.2	-11.8		4.1	10.4	3.0	

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 (first published on 14 September 2016)

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)	(%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	G7AU	G9BZ	G7K5	G9C2	G7GO	MFY7	MFY9	MFZ2	MFY5
Jun 14	5,415	17.6	25,293	82.4	30,708	5,306	17.3	25,402	82.7
Sep 14	5,402	17.5	25,436	82.5	30,838	5,288	17.1	25,550	82.9
Dec 14	5,391	17.4	25,612	82.6	31,003	5,281	17.0	25,722	83.0
Mar 15	5,369	17.2	25,764	82.8	31,133	5,266	16.9	25,867	83.1
Jun 15	5,352	17.1	25,856	82.9	31,208	5,255	16.8	25,953	83.2
Sep 15	5,339	17.0	26,081	83.0	31,420	5,235	16.7	26,185	83.3
Dec 15	5,342	16.9	26,196	83.1	31,538	5,240	16.6	26,298	83.4
Mar 16	5,345	16.9	26,249	83.1	31,594	5,240	16.6	26,354	83.4
Jun 16	5,332	16.8	26,435	83.2	31,767	5,237	16.5	26,530	83.5
Change on quarter	-13	-0.1	186	0.1	174	-3	-0.1	176	0.1
Change %	-0.2		0.7		0.6	-0.1		0.7	
Change on year	-20	-0.3	579	0.3	559	-18	-0.3	577	0.3
Change %	-0.4		2.2		1.8	-0.3		2.2	

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: <i>Civil Service</i> ⁴	Education	National Health Service	Other health and social work	Other (including financial corporations)	Total public sector employment ⁵
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	G7ER	G7EU	G7EX	G7F2	G7D6	G7F5	G7FG	G7FJ	G7FM	G7AU
Jun 14	39	164	256	1,061	437	1,517	1,571	267	541	5,415
Sep 14	39	163	256	1,052	435	1,514	1,573	263	537	5,402
Dec 14	38	161	255	1,045	433	1,519	1,584	259	527	5,391
Mar 15	36	161	255	1,037	434	1,515	1,589	253	531	5,369
Jun 15	35	159	254	1,020	425	1,517	1,588	251	529	5,352
Sep 15	34	159	251	1,014	419	1,510	1,591	245	526	5,339
Dec 15	34	158	249	1,015	417	1,513	1,611	241	519	5,342
Mar 16	35	158	248	1,012	419	1,513	1,620	238	528	5,345
Jun 16	34	158	246	1,003	416	1,515	1,619	237	521	5,332
Change on quarter	-1	0	-2	-9	-3	2	-1	-1	-7	-13
Change %	-2.9	0.0	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-1.3	-0.2
Change on year	-1	-1	-8	-17	-9	-2	31	-14	-8	-20
Change %	-2.9	-0.6	-3.1	-1.7	-2.1	-0.1	2.0	-5.6	-1.5	-0.4

Enquiries 01633 456776

Source: returns from public sector organisations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The series shown at Table 4 (in columns 6 to 9) for public and private sector employment excluding the effects of major reclassifications show all of the above mentioned bodies included in the private sector for all time periods and excluded from the public sector for all time periods. When using figures from this table, the latest estimate of the number of people employed in the public and private sectors should be taken from columns 1 and 3 respectively. However the quarterly and annual changes in employment shown in these columns are affected by reclassifications. Figures from columns 6 and 8 should be used for assessments of the recent underlying changes in public and private sector employment. The changes in employment shown in these columns are measured on a consistent basis to remove the effect of major reclassifications. The quarterly movements between March and June 2016 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

(first published on 14 September 2016)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs ¹	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees ²
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Jun 14	33,507	28,776	4,546	164	21
Sep 14	33,617	28,919	4,513	163	23
Dec 14	33,689	29,037	4,468	161	21
Mar 15	33,827	29,279	4,367	161	21
Jun 15	33,894	29,333	4,379	159	22
Sep 15	34,009	29,380	4,448	159	22
Dec 15	34,070	29,487	4,404	159	21
Mar 16	34,215	29,601	4,434	158	22
Jun 16 (p)	34,409	29,700	4,530	158	21
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-3.8</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>366</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>-1</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-3.5</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
Jun 14	33,507	410	66	2,617	115	196	2,123	4,930	1,511	2,197	1,354
Sep 14	33,617	421	67	2,635	122	196	2,135	4,963	1,533	2,202	1,358
Dec 14	33,689	403	71	2,633	120	198	2,164	4,958	1,533	2,219	1,349
Mar 15	33,827	374	77	2,668	122	201	2,176	5,001	1,501	2,236	1,377
Jun 15	33,894	377	77	2,667	119	210	2,169	4,975	1,553	2,259	1,370
Sep 15	34,009	421	73	2,655	116	212	2,243	4,966	1,536	2,290	1,355
Dec 15	34,070	409	70	2,658	122	209	2,243	4,986	1,562	2,303	1,343
Mar 16	34,215	397	67	2,671	129	211	2,282	4,998	1,577	2,290	1,370
Jun 16 (p)	34,409	381	64	2,684	128	212	2,301	5,026	1,588	2,316	1,409
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>-16</i>	<i>-3</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-3.9</i>	<i>-3.9</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>2.9</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>-13</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-16.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.9</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
Jun 14	1,135	545	2,837	2,846	1,546	2,890	4,246	939	906	97	27,980
Sep 14	1,132	531	2,825	2,858	1,537	2,887	4,248	970	912	85	28,041
Dec 14	1,127	559	2,849	2,920	1,523	2,893	4,238	943	908	81	28,100
Mar 15	1,143	537	2,898	2,896	1,510	2,917	4,226	960	937	69	28,208
Jun 15	1,153	537	2,918	2,887	1,499	2,931	4,235	986	900	72	28,275
Sep 15	1,149	526	2,949	2,945	1,486	2,925	4,202	986	914	61	28,288
Dec 15	1,148	536	2,958	2,920	1,483	2,943	4,208	982	927	65	28,362
Mar 16	1,149	522	2,974	2,929	1,493	2,942	4,262	964	914	73	28,458
Jun 16 (p)	1,148	548	2,998	2,927	1,484	2,953	4,279	965	921	78	28,640
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>-9</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>182</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>0.6</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>-4</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>-14</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>-21</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>365</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-2.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>1.3</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					
Jun-Aug 2014	990.2	32.2	37.6	16.1	9.1
Jun-Aug 2015	1,000.6	32.0	37.3	16.2	9.7
Sep-Nov 2015	1,011.3	32.1	37.4	16.2	9.4
Dec-Feb 2016	1,013.7	32.2	37.5	16.2	9.5
Mar-May 2016	1,017.6	32.1	37.5	16.1	9.5
Jun-Aug 2016	1,017.2	32.0	37.4	16.1	9.7
Change on quarter	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2
Change %	0.0	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	2.0
Change on year	16.6	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Change %	1.7	-0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.2
Men					
	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Jun-Aug 2014	600.2	36.6	39.4	16.1	9.6
Jun-Aug 2015	607.2	36.5	39.2	16.0	9.8
Sep-Nov 2015	612.9	36.5	39.3	16.1	10.2
Dec-Feb 2016	617.1	36.6	39.4	16.2	10.6
Mar-May 2016	617.9	36.6	39.4	16.3	10.4
Jun-Aug 2016	616.6	36.4	39.2	16.1	10.6
Change on quarter	-1.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.2
Change %	-0.2	-0.6	-0.5	-1.1	1.7
Change on year	9.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.8
Change %	1.5	-0.3	-0.2	0.8	8.1
Women					
	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Jun-Aug 2014	390.0	27.0	34.5	16.1	8.7
Jun-Aug 2015	393.4	26.9	34.0	16.3	9.6
Sep-Nov 2015	398.3	27.1	34.3	16.3	8.9
Dec-Feb 2016	396.6	27.0	34.3	16.2	8.7
Mar-May 2016	399.6	27.0	34.3	16.1	8.8
Jun-Aug 2016	400.6	27.0	34.3	16.1	9.1
Change on quarter	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Change %	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.6
Change on year	7.2	0.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.5
Change %	1.8	0.1	0.7	-0.9	-5.6

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
Jun-Aug 2015									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	1.0	2.3	1.2	0.7	1.6	3.7	2.0	7.2
6 up to 15 hours	6.4	3.6	9.6	6.0	3.3	8.9	8.0	4.5	15.5
16 up to 30 hours	20.0	10.1	31.2	19.4	8.4	30.7	23.4	17.7	35.5
31 up to 45 hours	52.3	57.6	46.3	54.9	61.1	48.6	37.6	42.4	27.1
Over 45 hours	19.7	27.7	10.6	18.4	26.5	10.2	27.4	33.4	14.7
Total (thousands)	31,251	16,641	14,609	26,534	13,462	13,072	4,519	3,078	1,441
Mar-May 2016									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.1	0.7	1.6	3.3	1.7	6.5
6 up to 15 hours	6.5	3.6	9.9	6.1	3.3	8.9	8.4	3.9	17.9
16 up to 30 hours	20.0	10.2	31.1	19.5	8.6	30.8	22.5	16.5	35.1
31 up to 45 hours	52.1	57.9	45.6	54.8	61.4	48.0	38.1	44.0	25.3
Over 45 hours	19.8	27.4	11.2	18.5	26.1	10.7	27.8	33.8	15.2
Total (thousands)	31,705	16,878	14,827	26,710	13,515	13,194	4,785	3,256	1,529
Jun-Aug 2016									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.1	1.1	0.8	1.5	3.0	1.5	6.1
6 up to 15 hours	6.7	3.7	10.2	6.2	3.3	9.2	9.2	4.9	18.5
16 up to 30 hours	20.0	10.1	31.2	19.7	8.7	30.9	21.7	16.1	33.7
31 up to 45 hours	52.3	58.1	45.7	55.0	61.6	48.1	38.2	43.9	26.2
Over 45 hours	19.5	27.2	10.8	18.1	25.7	10.3	27.9	33.7	15.6
Total (thousands)	31,811	16,947	14,864	26,830	13,598	13,233	4,792	3,249	1,543

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 August 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
Apr - Jun 2014	30,627	25,826	4,799	1,848	789	867	157	2,951	645	149	148	446	324	102	1,137
Apr - Jun 2015	31,047	26,001	5,035	2,047	847	977	190	2,988	669	130	141	435	343	95	1,174
Jul - Sep 2015	31,426	26,284	5,121	2,122	889	987	221	2,999	663	132	117	444	349	91	1,202
Oct - Dec 2015	31,617	26,489	5,112	2,115	890	982	215	2,997	670	134	120	430	345	95	1,203
Jan - Mar 2016	31,495	26,249	5,239	2,210	974	974	232	3,030	664	131	126	463	337	101	1,208
Apr - Jun 2016	31,661	26,254	5,402	2,332	992	1,029	276	3,070	674	139	135	441	340	98	1,242
Change on year	614	253	367	285	146	51	85	82	5	9	-6	5	-3	3	68
Change %	2.0	1.0	7.3	13.9	17.2	5.3	44.9	2.7	0.7	6.6	-3.9	1.2	-0.9	3.5	5.8
By nationality	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	EQ4W	JJS2	JJS4	JJS6	JJS8	JJT2	JJR8	EQ4X
Apr - Jun 2014	30,627	27,695	2,929	1,734	724	859	136	1,195	182	46	100	202	106	87	474
Apr - Jun 2015	31,047	27,838	3,206	1,996	847	963	179	1,209	188	52	105	203	111	77	474
Jul - Sep 2015	31,426	28,173	3,249	2,040	847	979	203	1,210	194	47	86	200	111	80	492
Oct - Dec 2015	31,617	28,365	3,245	2,052	862	972	204	1,193	193	46	86	176	102	80	509
Jan - Mar 2016	31,495	28,153	3,337	2,146	939	962	228	1,192	188	45	83	186	107	86	497
Apr - Jun 2016	31,661	28,211	3,447	2,235	944	1,007	266	1,213	211	49	94	184	108	85	482
Change on year	614	373	242	238	97	44	87	3	23	-3	-11	-18	-3	7	9
Change %	2.0	1.3	7.5	11.9	11.4	4.6	48.8	0.3	12.3	-5.5	-10.9	-9.1	-2.7	9.3	1.9
Rates (aged 16 to 64)															
By country of birth	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	EQ52	LFN3	LFN4	LFN5	LFN6	LFN7	LFN2	EQ53
Apr - Jun 2014	72.6	73.1	70.1	79.4	77.3	81.6	78.7	65.3	64.0	79.2	87.5	73.4	51.4	72.1	64.1
Apr - Jun 2015	73.2	73.8	70.6	79.5	75.8	84.6	73.9	65.5	64.6	77.8	84.1	71.6	54.2	71.5	64.7
Jul - Sep 2015	74.0	74.5	72.0	80.5	76.6	84.6	80.2	67.0	65.5	79.2	86.2	72.2	55.5	78.2	66.8
Oct - Dec 2015	74.3	74.9	71.5	79.9	76.2	83.5	79.9	66.5	65.8	78.1	87.2	70.8	57.0	72.4	65.6
Jan - Mar 2016	74.0	74.6	71.2	78.7	77.5	80.8	75.8	66.5	66.9	78.3	90.3	72.8	56.5	74.5	64.1
Apr - Jun 2016	74.3	74.8	72.2	79.4	76.9	81.6	80.9	67.5	69.1	81.5	89.4	72.3	55.3	75.9	65.6
Change on year	1.1	1.0	1.6	-0.1	1.1	-3.0	7.0	2.0	4.5	3.8	5.2	0.7	1.1	4.3	0.9
By nationality	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	EQ56	LFO5	LFO6	LFO7	LFO8	LFO9	LFO4	EQ57
Apr - Jun 2014	72.6	72.9	70.5	79.0	76.5	81.8	77.0	61.0	55.1	78.3	87.9	69.7	48.7	73.7	57.0
Apr - Jun 2015	73.2	73.5	71.8	79.4	75.2	84.6	75.2	61.9	57.2	81.5	89.7	69.8	52.1	69.6	57.1
Jul - Sep 2015	74.0	74.2	72.8	79.7	74.9	84.5	80.0	63.6	59.7	81.2	90.1	69.5	54.7	74.9	59.6
Oct - Dec 2015	74.3	74.6	72.1	79.1	74.8	83.4	78.6	62.6	58.5	78.5	89.2	67.2	54.6	68.4	59.6
Jan - Mar 2016	74.0	74.4	71.3	78.0	76.0	80.8	75.3	61.7	59.2	77.7	88.0	70.1	53.5	68.1	57.1
Apr - Jun 2016	74.3	74.6	72.3	78.4	75.0	81.5	79.3	63.1	63.0	84.1	89.2	68.3	53.4	75.2	57.6
Change on year	1.1	1.1	0.5	-1.0	-0.2	-3.1	4.0	1.2	5.8	2.5	-0.5	-1.5	1.3	5.6	0.4

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

9(1) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over							All aged 16-64						
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
People	MGSC	MG SX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
Jun-Aug 2014	1,969	6.0	944	313	712	36.2	389	1,950	6.2	939	311	699	35.9	383
Jun-Aug 2015	1,774	5.4	959	287	528	29.8	302	1,750	5.5	951	282	517	29.6	298
Sep-Nov 2015	1,685	5.1	937	258	490	29.1	268	1,666	5.2	930	256	480	28.8	263
Dec-Feb 2016	1,700	5.1	963	269	468	27.5	263	1,680	5.2	954	265	461	27.4	258
Mar-May 2016	1,646	4.9	950	235	461	28.0	258	1,623	5.1	935	234	455	28.0	252
Jun-Aug 2016	1,656	4.9	962	251	443	26.8	246	1,640	5.1	956	250	435	26.5	242
Change on quarter	10	0.0	12	16	-17	-1.2	-12	17	0.0	21	16	-20	-1.5	-10
Change %	0.6		1.2	6.8	-3.7		-4.5	1.0		2.3	6.7	-4.4		-4.0
Change on year	-118	-0.4	2	-36	-85	-3.0	-56	-110	-0.4	5	-33	-82	-3.0	-56
Change %	-6.7		0.2	-12.5	-16.0		-18.6	-6.3		0.6	-11.6	-15.9		-18.7
Men	MGSD	MG SY	MG YK	MG YM	MG YO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBWB
Jun-Aug 2014	1,094	6.3	483	165	447	40.8	251	1,081	6.4	478	163	440	40.7	247
Jun-Aug 2015	972	5.5	498	151	323	33.2	190	957	5.7	492	148	317	33.1	188
Sep-Nov 2015	924	5.2	493	142	290	31.4	172	914	5.4	488	140	286	31.3	169
Dec-Feb 2016	928	5.2	491	150	287	30.9	180	918	5.4	485	148	285	31.1	178
Mar-May 2016	903	5.1	490	135	279	30.9	173	893	5.2	484	135	275	30.8	170
Jun-Aug 2016	891	5.0	483	132	276	31.0	169	885	5.2	480	131	274	30.9	168
Change on quarter	-12	-0.1	-7	-3	-3	0.1	-4	-8	-0.1	-4	-3	-1	0.2	-2
Change %	-1.3		-1.3	-2.0	-1.0		-2.2	-0.9		-0.8	-2.4	-0.4		-1.3
Change on year	-81	-0.5	-15	-19	-47	-2.3	-21	-72	-0.5	-12	-16	-43	-2.2	-20
Change %	-8.3		-2.9	-12.6	-14.6		-11.1	-7.5		-2.5	-11.1	-13.6		-10.7
Women	MGSE	MG SZ	MG YL	MG YN	MG YP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
Jun-Aug 2014	874	5.7	462	148	265	30.3	138	868	5.9	461	148	260	29.9	137
Jun-Aug 2015	802	5.2	461	136	205	25.5	112	793	5.3	459	135	200	25.2	110
Sep-Nov 2015	761	4.9	444	117	200	26.2	96	752	5.0	442	116	195	25.9	94
Dec-Feb 2016	772	5.0	472	119	181	23.4	83	763	5.1	469	118	176	23.0	80
Mar-May 2016	742	4.8	460	101	182	24.5	85	730	4.8	451	99	180	24.6	82
Jun-Aug 2016	765	4.9	478	119	167	21.9	77	755	5.0	476	118	161	21.3	75
Change on quarter	23	0.1	18	19	-14	-2.6	-8	25	0.1	25	19	-19	-3.3	-8
Change %	3.1		4.0	18.5	-7.9		-9.3	3.5		5.6	19.2	-10.5		-9.5
Change on year	-37	-0.3	17	-17	-38	-3.7	-35	-38	-0.3	17	-16	-39	-3.9	-36
Change %	-4.7		3.7	-12.3	-18.3		-31.4	-4.8		3.8	-12.1	-19.5		-32.4
	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
Jun-Aug 2014	161	33.3	109	30	21	13.3	*	576	14.1	294	92	190	32.9	88
Jun-Aug 2015	139	27.6	107	20	12	8.6	*	542	13.2	331	85	126	23.3	54
Sep-Nov 2015	126	25.5	94	18	14	11.3	*	503	12.2	316	73	114	22.7	47
Dec-Feb 2016	130	25.9	101	17	13	9.6	*	500	12.2	321	79	99	19.8	45
Mar-May 2016	142	28.7	115	17	10	7.2	*	475	11.6	310	73	92	19.4	44
Jun-Aug 2016	133	27.7	105	15	13	9.9	*	491	12.1	317	81	93	19.0	42
Change on quarter	-9	-1.0	-10	-2	3	2.7	*	16	0.4	7	8	1	-0.4	-3
Change %	-6.5		-8.8	-12.4	29.2		*	3.4		2.2	11.2	1.6		-5.9
Change on year	-6	0.2	-2	-6	1	1.2	*	-51	-1.1	-15	-3	-33	-4.3	-12
Change %	-4.4		-1.6	-27.6	9.2		*	-9.5		-4.5	-4.1	-26.1		-22.7
Men	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBKK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Jun-Aug 2014	78	35.8	52	12	13	16.9	*	352	16.4	168	58	126	35.7	62
Jun-Aug 2015	77	32.9	57	12	*	*	*	317	14.6	187	45	85	26.9	36
Sep-Nov 2015	72	30.0	49	12	12	16.0	*	290	13.4	181	38	71	24.5	30
Dec-Feb 2016	71	28.8	49	13	*	*	*	285	13.2	175	44	66	23.3	32
Mar-May 2016	74	31.3	59	10	*	*	*	274	12.9	169	43	63	22.8	28
Jun-Aug 2016	77	33.2	60	11	*	*	*	288	13.6	177	46	64	22.4	32
Change on quarter	3	2.0	1	1	*	*	*	13	0.7	8	3	2	-0.4	4
Change %	4.1		1.8	11.5	*	*	*	4.9		4.9	7.6	2.9		13.5
Change on year	0	0.3	3	-1	*	*	*	-30	-1.0	-10	2	-21	-4.5	-4
Change %	0.1		5.6	-9.6	*	*	*	-9.4		-5.6	3.9	-24.7		-11.3
Women	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Jun-Aug 2014	83	31.3	57	18	*	*	*	224	11.5	125	34	64	28.6	27
Jun-Aug 2015	62	22.9	50	*	*	*	*	225	11.5	144	40	41	18.2	18
Sep-Nov 2015	54	21.3	45	*	*	*	*	213	10.9	135	35	43	20.3	15
Dec-Feb 2016	59	23.1	52	*	*	*	*	215	11.0	146	36	33	15.3	15
Mar-May 2016	68	26.4	56	*	*	*	*	201	10.2	141	30	29	14.7	16
Jun-Aug 2016	56	22.6	45	*	*	*	*	204	10.4	140	35	29	14.3	10
Change on quarter	-12	-3.8	-11	*	*	*	*	3	0.1	-1	5	0	-0.4	-6
Change %	-18.0		-19.8	*	*	*	*	1.5		-1.0	16.3	-1.3		-38.7
Change on year	-6	-0.4	-5	*	*	*	*	-21	-1.2	-4	-5	-12	-3.9	-8
Change %	-10.0		-9.6	*	*	*	*	-9.5		-3.0	-13.0	-28.9		-44.8

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
People														
Jun-Aug 2014	886	4.7	399	149	338	38.1	190	346	3.6	143	40	163	47.1	107
Jun-Aug 2015	762	4.1	382	122	259	33.9	156	331	3.4	139	61	131	39.6	90
Sep-Nov 2015	728	3.9	386	117	225	30.9	131	328	3.3	141	50	136	41.6	88
Dec-Feb 2016	735	3.9	396	122	217	29.5	123	335	3.4	145	50	140	41.7	91
Mar-May 2016	703	3.8	387	100	216	30.7	123	325	3.2	138	45	142	43.7	92
Jun-Aug 2016	711	3.8	398	114	199	28.0	114	321	3.2	141	42	138	43.0	88
Change on quarter	8	0.0	12	13	-17	-2.8	-10	-4	-0.1	3	-3	-4	-0.8	-4
Change %	1.1		3.0	13.2	-8.0		-7.9	-1.3		2.5	-7.3	-3.0		-4.4
Change on year	-51	-0.3	17	-8	-60	-6.0	-42	-10	-0.2	2	-19	7	3.3	-1
Change %	-6.7		4.4	-6.6	-23.1		-26.9	-2.9		1.5	-30.8	5.2		-1.6
Men	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Jun-Aug 2014	453	4.6	181	71	201	44.4	117	211	4.1	81	24	107	50.5	71
Jun-Aug 2015	386	3.9	178	58	150	38.9	97	191	3.6	76	36	79	41.5	56
Sep-Nov 2015	366	3.7	181	59	126	34.4	83	196	3.6	82	32	82	41.7	56
Dec-Feb 2016	367	3.7	184	60	123	33.4	85	205	3.8	83	33	89	43.4	62
Mar-May 2016	357	3.6	186	52	119	33.4	79	198	3.6	76	30	92	46.4	65
Jun-Aug 2016	341	3.4	176	51	113	33.2	74	185	3.4	70	23	92	49.7	63
Change on quarter	-16	-0.2	-10	-1	-6	-0.2	-5	-13	-0.3	-6	-7	0	3.3	-2
Change %	-4.4		-5.1	-1.0	-4.9		-6.8	-6.4		-8.3	-22.0	0.3		-3.5
Change on year	-45	-0.5	-1	-7	-37	-5.7	-24	-6	-0.2	-6	-13	13	8.1	7
Change %	-11.7		-0.7	-12.2	-24.6		-24.4	-3.1		-7.9	-35.0	16.0		11.8
Women	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYV	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Jun-Aug 2014	433	5.0	217	79	137	31.6	72	135	3.1	62	16	56	41.7	36
Jun-Aug 2015	376	4.3	204	63	108	28.8	58	139	3.1	63	25	52	37.0	33
Sep-Nov 2015	362	4.2	205	58	99	27.3	48	132	2.9	59	18	55	41.5	32
Dec-Feb 2016	368	4.2	212	62	94	25.6	38	130	2.9	62	17	51	38.9	29
Mar-May 2016	346	4.0	201	49	97	28.0	44	127	2.7	62	15	50	39.6	27
Jun-Aug 2016	370	4.2	222	62	85	23.1	40	136	2.9	71	19	46	33.8	25
Change on quarter	23	0.3	21	14	-11	-4.9	-4	8	0.2	10	3	-5	-5.8	-2
Change %	6.8		10.5	28.2	-11.8		-9.8	6.6		15.9	21.1	-9.1		-6.5
Change on year	-6	-0.1	18	-1	-23	-5.7	-18	-4	-0.2	8	-6	-6	-3.3	-8
Change %	-1.6		8.8	-1.5	-21.0		-31.2	-2.8		12.9	-24.9	-11.4		-24.0

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					
	September	706.6	82.5	85.4	792.0	2.3
	October	695.6	91.9	97.2	792.8	2.3
	November #	682.5	95.4	102.4	784.9	2.3
	December	661.4	103.0	108.6	770.0	2.2
	2016					
	January #	630.8	115.4	110.3	741.1	2.2
	February	608.6	138.2	126.0	734.6	2.1
	March	606.1	156.3	145.1	751.2	2.2
	April #	596.9	170.1	162.7	759.6	2.2
	May	593.9	179.8	177.4	771.3	2.2
	June	584.9	185.2	187.3	772.2	2.2
	July #	568.1	197.6	200.5	768.6	2.2
	August (r)	560.3	211.2	215.4	775.7	2.3
	September (p)	550.7	217.9	225.7	776.4	2.3
	Change on month	-9.6			0.7	0.0
	Change %	-1.7			0.1	
	Change on year	-155.9			-15.7	0.0
	Change %	-22.1			-2.0	
					DPAE	DPAH
Men	2015					
	September	455.8	55.4	58.9	514.7	2.8
	October	446.7	62.0	66.8	513.5	2.8
	November #	435.2	65.3	70.6	505.8	2.8
	December	418.2	71.4	74.9	493.1	2.7
	2016					
	January #	395.7	80.8	76.0	471.7	2.6
	February	379.2	97.2	87.0	466.2	2.6
	March	377.9	110.1	100.6	478.5	2.6
	April #	371.7	119.7	113.3	485.0	2.7
	May	370.2	126.4	123.9	494.1	2.7
	June	364.9	129.9	131.2	496.1	2.7
	July #	355.3	137.2	140.7	496.0	2.7
	August (r)	351.0	145.2	151.2	502.2	2.8
	September (p)	344.4	149.0	157.8	502.2	2.8
	Change on month	-6.6			0.0	0.0
	Change %	-1.9			0.0	
	Change on year	-111.4			-12.5	-0.1
	Change %	-24.4			-2.4	
					DPAF	DPAI
Women	2015					
	September	250.8	27.1	26.6	277.4	1.7
	October	248.9	29.9	30.4	279.3	1.7
	November #	247.3	30.1	31.8	279.1	1.7
	December	243.2	31.6	33.7	276.9	1.7
	2016					
	January #	235.1	34.7	34.3	269.4	1.7
	February	229.4	41.0	39.1	268.5	1.7
	March	228.2	46.2	44.5	272.7	1.7
	April #	225.2	50.4	49.4	274.6	1.7
	May	223.7	53.4	53.5	277.2	1.7
	June	220.0	55.3	56.1	276.1	1.7
	July #	212.8	60.4	59.8	272.6	1.7
	August (r)	209.3	66.1	64.2	273.5	1.7
	September (p)	206.3	68.9	67.9	274.2	1.7
	Change on month	-3.0			0.7	0.0
	Change %	-1.4			0.3	
	Change on year	-44.5			-3.2	0.0
	Change %	-17.7			-1.1	

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative systems

1. This experimental Claimant Count series includes all Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and some 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 at dataset BEN02.
3. Caseload figures taken from the DWP Universal Credit - experimental official statistics publication. From April 2015 onwards the Universal Credit figures include claimants of Universal Credit who are required to seek work. Most of these claimants will be unemployed but a small number will be in work with very low earnings.
4. An implied seasonal factor has been derived from the seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted regional JSA data. JSA series are not directly seasonally adjusted at this level, with UK totals being the sum of individual regional gender seasonally adjusted figures. The Universal Credit figure has been adjusted using the implied seasonal factor in each UK region and summed to give a UK total. (Universal credit not seasonally adjusted * Implied seasonal factor / 100)
5. JSA seasonally adjusted + Universal Credit seasonally adjusted.
6. Denominator = Jobseeker's Allowance + out-of-work Universal Credit + Workforce jobs.

CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS

11 Main out of work benefits¹

Great Britain and abroad (thousands), not
seasonally adjusted

(first published on 17 August 2016)

Statistical Groups²

	Total	GB Claimant Count ³	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits ⁴	Lone Parent ⁵	Other Income related ⁶
	J9CL	N3Y9	J9CM	J9CN	J9CO
Number of claimants					
Feb 14	4,265.9	1,187.8	2,459.3	480.1	138.7
May 14	4,118.4	1,039.4	2,470.2	474.7	134.0
Aug 14	4,020.6	915.3	2,508.1	470.8	126.4
Nov 14	3,910.4	811.6	2,520.3	455.5	123.0
Feb 15	3,934.0	836.1	2,533.2	448.1	116.6
May 15	3,836.8	763.7	2,521.2	441.6	110.3
Aug 15	3,791.9	740.6	2,512.1	437.4	101.8
Nov 15	3,719.5	698.7	2,498.8	424.6	97.5
Feb 16	3,757.5	759.7	2,485.3	420.3	92.1
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>-176.6</i>	<i>-76.5</i>	<i>-47.9</i>	<i>-27.8</i>	<i>-24.5</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>-4.5</i>	<i>-9.1</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>-6.2</i>	<i>-21.0</i>

	Total	GB Claimant Count ³	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits ⁴	Lone Parent ⁵	Other Income related ⁶
	J9CP	J9CQ	J9CR	J9CS	J9CT
Proportions (%)⁷					
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
Nov 15	9.3	1.8	6.3	1.1	0.2
Feb 16	9.4	1.9	6.2	1.1	0.2
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>

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 all Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and some Universal Credit (UC) claimants. 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	
Jun-Aug 2014	32,770	31,640	482	4,091	7,384	11,267	8,416	1,130	
Jun-Aug 2015	33,025	31,840	505	4,124	7,476	11,142	8,592	1,185	
Sep-Nov 2015	33,193	31,962	494	4,114	7,540	11,106	8,707	1,231	
Dec-Feb 2016	33,229	32,038	504	4,103	7,554	11,127	8,750	1,191	
Mar-May 2016	33,351	32,122	495	4,082	7,591	11,119	8,834	1,229	
Jun-Aug 2016	33,467	32,223	480	4,072	7,614	11,159	8,897	1,244	
Change on quarter	116	101	-15	-10	23	40	63	15	
Change %	0.3	0.3	-3.1	-0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.2	
Change on year	442	383	-25	-52	138	17	305	59	
Change %	1.3	1.2	-5.0	-1.3	1.8	0.2	3.6	5.0	
Men	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE	
Jun-Aug 2014	17,471	16,807	216	2,146	3,996	5,938	4,511	665	
Jun-Aug 2015	17,614	16,889	234	2,171	4,038	5,880	4,566	724	
Sep-Nov 2015	17,717	16,978	241	2,159	4,077	5,853	4,648	739	
Dec-Feb 2016	17,779	17,027	247	2,151	4,100	5,863	4,666	751	
Mar-May 2016	17,781	17,029	237	2,124	4,116	5,868	4,684	752	
Jun-Aug 2016	17,838	17,075	232	2,109	4,132	5,878	4,724	763	
Change on quarter	57	46	-5	-15	16	10	40	11	
Change %	0.3	0.3	-2.1	-0.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.5	
Change on year	224	186	-2	-63	94	-1	157	39	
Change %	1.3	1.1	-0.9	-2.9	2.3	0.0	3.4	5.4	
Women	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9	
Jun-Aug 2014	15,299	14,833	266	1,945	3,388	5,328	3,905	466	
Jun-Aug 2015	15,411	14,951	271	1,953	3,438	5,262	4,026	461	
Sep-Nov 2015	15,476	14,984	253	1,955	3,463	5,253	4,060	492	
Dec-Feb 2016	15,450	15,010	257	1,952	3,454	5,265	4,084	440	
Mar-May 2016	15,570	15,093	258	1,959	3,475	5,251	4,150	477	
Jun-Aug 2016	15,629	15,148	248	1,964	3,482	5,281	4,173	481	
Change on quarter	59	55	-10	5	7	30	23	4	
Change %	0.4	0.4	-4.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	
Change on year	218	197	-23	11	44	18	148	20	
Change %	1.4	1.3	-8.6	0.6	1.3	0.3	3.7	4.4	
Economic activity rates (%)¹									
People	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2	
Jun-Aug 2014	63.4	77.8	32.1	70.7	85.2	86.9	71.6	10.2	
Jun-Aug 2015	63.4	77.9	34.2	71.1	85.4	86.4	71.9	10.5	
Sep-Nov 2015	63.6	78.1	33.6	71.1	85.9	86.2	72.6	10.9	
Dec-Feb 2016	63.5	78.2	34.4	71.1	85.8	86.5	72.7	10.5	
Mar-May 2016	63.7	78.4	34.0	70.9	86.0	86.5	73.0	10.8	
Jun-Aug 2016	63.8	78.5	33.1	70.9	86.0	86.9	73.3	10.9	
Change on quarter	0.1	0.2	-0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	
Change on year	0.4	0.6	-1.1	-0.2	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.3	
Men	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT	
Jun-Aug 2014	69.3	83.3	28.2	73.1	92.9	92.9	78.1	13.2	
Jun-Aug 2015	69.3	83.2	30.9	73.7	92.7	92.4	77.8	14.1	
Sep-Nov 2015	69.5	83.6	32.0	73.4	93.2	92.0	78.9	14.3	
Dec-Feb 2016	69.6	83.7	32.9	73.3	93.4	92.3	78.9	14.5	
Mar-May 2016	69.5	83.6	31.7	72.5	93.5	92.5	78.9	14.4	
Jun-Aug 2016	69.6	83.8	31.2	72.2	93.5	92.8	79.2	14.5	
Change on quarter	0.1	0.1	-0.5	-0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	
Change on year	0.3	0.5	0.3	-1.6	0.9	0.4	1.4	0.4	
Women	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3	
Jun-Aug 2014	57.7	72.4	36.3	68.2	77.5	81.1	65.4	7.8	
Jun-Aug 2015	57.8	72.6	37.6	68.4	78.1	80.5	66.3	7.6	
Sep-Nov 2015	57.9	72.7	35.2	68.7	78.5	80.5	66.5	8.0	
Dec-Feb 2016	57.7	72.8	35.9	68.8	78.2	80.8	66.6	7.2	
Mar-May 2016	58.1	73.1	36.3	69.2	78.5	80.7	67.4	7.7	
Jun-Aug 2016	58.2	73.4	35.1	69.6	78.5	81.2	67.5	7.8	
Change on quarter	0.1	0.2	-1.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	
Change on year	0.5	0.7	-2.6	1.2	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.2	

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
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Jun-Aug 2014	9,030	2,336	2,278	187	2,017	46	1,320	847	6,735	2,295
Jun-Aug 2015	9,039	2,320	2,274	205	2,101	45	1,229	866	6,738	2,302
Sep-Nov 2015	8,956	2,293	2,255	193	2,086	32	1,170	926	6,687	2,269
Dec-Feb 2016	8,920	2,256	2,249	198	2,081	29	1,170	936	6,711	2,209
Mar-May 2016	8,874	2,312	2,227	197	2,052	28	1,145	912	6,673	2,201
Jun-Aug 2016	8,809	2,268	2,202	162	2,007	35	1,155	981	6,658	2,151
Change on quarter	-65	-44	-25	-36	-46	6	11	69	-15	-50
Change %	-0.7	-1.9	-1.1	-18.1	-2.2	22.6	0.9	7.6	-0.2	-2.3
Change on year	-231	-52	-72	-44	-94	-10	-74	115	-80	-151
Change %	-2.6	-2.2	-3.2	-21.3	-4.5	-21.8	-6.0	13.3	-1.2	-6.6
Men	YBSO	BEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Jun-Aug 2014	3,366	1,210	232	79	1,000	22	455	367	2,422	945
Jun-Aug 2015	3,404	1,207	240	89	1,031	28	460	350	2,438	966
Sep-Nov 2015	3,339	1,182	233	91	1,011	18	427	376	2,389	950
Dec-Feb 2016	3,312	1,151	241	96	992	16	435	381	2,400	913
Mar-May 2016	3,333	1,191	248	88	993	15	424	375	2,420	913
Jun-Aug 2016	3,309	1,162	252	70	955	16	441	414	2,450	859
Change on quarter	-24	-29	3	-18	-38	1	17	39	29	-54
Change %	-0.7	-2.4	1.2	-20.7	-3.8	9.3	4.0	10.5	1.2	-5.9
Change on year	-95	-45	12	-19	-77	-11	-19	64	12	-107
Change %	-2.8	-3.7	4.9	-21.7	-7.4	-40.7	-4.2	18.4	0.5	-11.1
Women	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Jun-Aug 2014	5,664	1,126	2,046	107	1,017	24	864	480	4,314	1,350
Jun-Aug 2015	5,635	1,113	2,034	117	1,069	17	769	516	4,300	1,335
Sep-Nov 2015	5,617	1,111	2,022	102	1,076	14	743	550	4,298	1,319
Dec-Feb 2016	5,607	1,106	2,008	102	1,089	13	735	555	4,311	1,296
Mar-May 2016	5,540	1,121	1,979	110	1,060	13	721	537	4,253	1,288
Jun-Aug 2016	5,500	1,106	1,950	92	1,052	18	714	567	4,209	1,291
Change on quarter	-41	-15	-29	-18	-8	5	-6	30	-44	3
Change %	-0.7	-1.4	-1.4	-16.1	-0.7	37.5	-0.9	5.5	-1.0	0.3
Change on year	-136	-7	-84	-24	-17	2	-54	50	-91	-44
Change %	-2.4	-0.7	-4.1	-21.0	-1.6	9.0	-7.1	9.8	-2.1	-3.3
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Jun-Aug 2014	100	25.9	25.2	2.1	22.3	0.5	14.6	9.4	74.6	25.4
Jun-Aug 2015	100	25.7	25.2	2.3	23.2	0.5	13.6	9.6	74.5	25.5
Sep-Nov 2015	100	25.6	25.2	2.2	23.3	0.4	13.1	10.3	74.7	25.3
Dec-Feb 2016	100	25.3	25.2	2.2	23.3	0.3	13.1	10.5	75.2	24.8
Mar-May 2016	100	26.1	25.1	2.2	23.1	0.3	12.9	10.3	75.2	24.8
Jun-Aug 2016	100	25.7	25.0	1.8	22.8	0.4	13.1	11.1	75.6	24.4
Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Jun-Aug 2014	100	35.9	6.9	2.4	29.7	0.7	13.5	10.9	71.9	28.1
Jun-Aug 2015	100	35.4	7.0	2.6	30.3	0.8	13.5	10.3	71.6	28.4
Sep-Nov 2015	100	35.4	7.0	2.7	30.3	0.5	12.8	11.3	71.5	28.5
Dec-Feb 2016	100	34.7	7.3	2.9	30.0	0.5	13.1	11.5	72.4	27.6
Mar-May 2016	100	35.7	7.5	2.6	29.8	0.4	12.7	11.2	72.6	27.4
Jun-Aug 2016	100	35.1	7.6	2.1	28.8	0.5	13.3	12.5	74.0	26.0
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Jun-Aug 2014	100	19.9	36.1	1.9	18.0	0.4	15.3	8.5	76.2	23.8
Jun-Aug 2015	100	19.8	36.1	2.1	19.0	0.3	13.6	9.2	76.3	23.7
Sep-Nov 2015	100	19.8	36.0	1.8	19.2	0.3	13.2	9.8	76.5	23.5
Dec-Feb 2016	100	19.7	35.8	1.8	19.4	0.2	13.1	9.9	76.9	23.1
Mar-May 2016	100	20.2	35.7	2.0	19.1	0.2	13.0	9.7	76.8	23.2
Jun-Aug 2016	100	20.1	35.5	1.7	19.1	0.3	13.0	10.3	76.5	23.5

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

June to August 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	1,451	347	133	971	1,277	274	94	909	174	73	39	62
18-24	5,743	3,581	491	1,670	1,896	653	117	1,127	3,847	2,929	375	544
16-24	7,194	3,928	624	2,641	3,173	927	210	2,036	4,021	3,001	414	605

Men

16-17	743	155	77	511	646	115	54	477	97	40	23	34
18-24	2,922	1,821	288	814	935	281	64	590	1,987	1,540	223	224
16-24	3,666	1,976	365	1,325	1,581	396	119	1,067	2,084	1,580	246	258

Women

16-17	708	192	56	460	631	159	40	432	77	33	16	28
18-24	2,820	1,760	204	856	961	371	52	537	1,859	1,389	151	319
16-24	3,528	1,952	260	1,316	1,592	531	92	969	1,936	1,422	168	347

Changes on quarter

People

16-17	-7	-6	-9	8	3	8	-11	6	-10	-14	2	2
18-24	-15	-26	16	-5	-3	-13	7	3	-11	-13	9	-7
16-24	-22	-32	7	3	0	-5	-4	9	-22	-28	11	-5

Men

16-17	-4	-8	3	1	6	1	3	2	-10	-9	0	-1
18-24	-6	-28	13	9	1	-4	7	-2	-7	-24	6	11
16-24	-10	-37	16	11	7	-4	11	0	-17	-33	6	10

Women

16-17	-4	2	-12	7	-3	7	-15	4	0	-6	2	3
18-24	-9	2	3	-14	-4	-9	0	5	-4	11	3	-18
16-24	-12	4	-9	-7	-8	-1	-15	8	-5	5	6	-16

Rates(%)³

People

16-17	23.9	27.7	66.9	21.5	25.5	71.2	41.9	35.0	35.6
18-24	62.4	12.1	29.1	34.4	15.2	59.4	76.1	11.3	14.1
16-24	54.6	13.7	36.7	29.2	18.5	64.2	74.6	12.1	15.1

Men

16-17	20.8	33.2	68.8	17.8	32.0	73.9	41.2	36.5	35.1
18-24	62.3	13.6	27.8	30.1	18.7	63.0	77.5	12.7	11.3
16-24	53.9	15.6	36.2	25.0	23.0	67.5	75.8	13.5	12.4

Women

16-17	27.1	22.6	64.9	25.2	20.0	68.5	42.7	33.2	36.2
18-24	62.4	10.4	30.4	38.7	12.3	55.9	74.7	9.8	17.2
16-24	55.3	11.7	37.3	33.3	14.8	60.9	73.4	10.6	17.9

Changes on quarter

People

16-17	-0.3	-1.0	0.9	0.6	-2.8	0.3	-5.5	5.1	3.1
18-24	-0.3	0.4	0.0	-0.6	1.0	0.2	-0.1	0.3	-0.1
16-24	-0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.3	0.4	0.0

Men

16-17	-1.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	1.3	-0.4	-4.5	4.1	2.6
18-24	-0.8	0.7	0.4	-0.5	1.9	-0.3	-0.9	0.5	0.6
16-24	-0.9	0.8	0.4	-0.3	1.8	-0.3	-1.0	0.5	0.6

Women

16-17	0.4	-3.8	1.3	1.3	-6.4	1.0	-6.9	6.5	3.7
18-24	0.3	0.1	-0.4	-0.7	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.1	-0.9
16-24	0.3	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	-1.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	-0.8

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/unemployment/bulletins/youngpeoplenotinfulltimeeducationemploymentortrainingneet/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

	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
Aug 14	479	0.8	0.7	476	1.0	1.1	493	0.5	0.4
Jun 15 (r)	490	2.6	2.5	491	2.5	2.8	496	0.9	0.9
Jul 15 (r)	493	3.3	2.8	493	4.0	3.2	498	1.1	1.0
Aug 15 (r)	494	3.2	3.0	494	3.7	3.4	498	0.9	1.0
Sep 15	492	2.1	2.9	491	2.3	3.3	501	1.5	1.1 (r)
Oct 15	494	1.9	2.4	493	2.1	2.7	500	1.3	1.2 (r)
Nov 15	495	2.2	2.1	494	2.3	2.3	501	1.5	1.4
Dec 15	496	1.6	1.9	494	1.9	2.1	500	0.9	1.2
Jan 16	497	2.7	2.2	496	3.0	2.4	500	1.5	1.3
Feb 16	494	1.3	1.9	491	1.2	2.0	502	1.5	1.3
Mar 16	500	2.0	2.0	500	2.3	2.2	498	1.9	1.6
Apr 16	503	2.6	2.0	502	2.9	2.1	504	1.8	1.7
May 16	502	2.3	2.3	502	2.5	2.6	504	1.4	1.7
Jun 16	502	2.5	2.5	502 (r)	2.4	2.6	505	1.9	1.7
Jul 16 (r)	505	2.4	2.4	506	2.6	2.5	505	1.5	1.6
Aug 16 (p)	504	2.0	2.3	504	2.0	2.3	508	2.0	1.8
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
Aug 14	464	0.7	0.5	614	1.0	-0.2	485	1.2	1.2
Jun 15 (r)	475	2.6	2.6	621	2.3	2.8	491	1.2	1.2
Jul 15 (r)	477	3.4	2.9	631	4.0	3.1	492	0.9	1.1
Aug 15 (r)	478	3.2	3.0	636	3.5	3.3	493	1.6	1.2
Sep 15	477	2.1	2.9	628	1.3	2.9	495	1.7	1.4
Oct 15	478	1.8	2.4	633	1.4	2.1 (r)	494	1.4	1.6
Nov 15	479	2.0	2.0	634	2.0	1.6	495	1.7	1.6
Dec 15	479	1.5	1.8	634	1.3	1.5	494	0.9	1.4
Jan 16	481	2.4	2.0	638	4.2	2.5	497	1.7	1.4
Feb 16	478	0.8	1.6	614	-1.3	1.4	498	1.5	1.4
Mar 16	484	1.8	1.7	654	3.8	2.2	499	1.8	1.7
Apr 16	486	2.3	1.6	647	2.5	1.7	500	2.2	1.8
May 16	485	1.9	2.0	644	2.2	2.8	499	1.6	1.9
Jun 16 (r)	486	2.3	2.1	644	3.7	2.8	501	2.0	1.9
Jul 16 (r)	488	2.3	2.1	651	3.2	3.0	499	1.3	1.6
Aug 16 (p)	487	1.9	2.2	642	1.1	2.6	504	2.3	1.9
	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
Aug 14	563	1.4	1.8	557	1.0	1.9	318	-1.3	-0.4
Jun 15	575	1.5	1.3	567	2.6	3.8	331	4.2	3.9
Jul 15 (r)	574	1.7	1.3	600	6.0	4.8	334	5.4	4.6
Aug 15 (r)	573	1.7	1.6	594	6.7	5.1	332	4.6	4.7
Sep 15	573	1.2	1.5	591	5.1	5.9 (r)	332	2.9	4.3
Oct 15	574	1.5	1.5	598	6.9	6.2	333	2.9	3.5 (r)
Nov 15	575	1.5	1.4	598	6.3	6.1	335	3.4	3.1
Dec 15	578	1.3	1.4	599	5.7	6.3	338	3.9	3.4
Jan 16	577	2.0	1.6	607	9.7	7.2	334	1.3	2.9
Feb 16	574	1.7	1.7	607	9.0	8.1	338	3.1	2.8
Mar 16	581	1.6	1.7	601	6.3	8.3	337	-1.3	1.0
Apr 16	583	1.8	1.7	618	9.4	8.2	340	2.9	1.5
May 16	586	3.3	2.2	629	8.8	8.2	340	2.3	1.3
Jun 16	586	1.9	2.3	610	7.6	8.6	340	2.4	2.5
Jul 16 (r)	587	2.4	2.5	622	3.6	6.6	342	2.5	2.4
Aug 16 (p)	587	2.5	2.3	615	3.4	4.8	341	2.7	2.5

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

2. The 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		
Aug 14		27	-7.7	-4.1	32	-8.3	-2.6	2	-53.7	-28.9						
Jun 15	(r)	28	-1.6	-0.4	36	-6.9	-2.8	2	-16.9	-38.2						
Jul 15	(r)	32	17.1	5.5	37	18.5	2.9	3	-43.0	-29.7						
Aug 15	(r)	33	21.7	12.2	40	25.2	10.9	2	2.9	-26.2						
Sep 15		30	8.9	15.8 (r)	36	8.4	17.3 (r)	4	51.2	-8.4 (r)						
Oct 15		32	10.0	13.4 (r)	38	9.2	14.1 (r)	2	-10.3	14.8 (r)						
Nov 15		30	0.4	6.4	36	1.0	6.1	2	-3.9	12.0						
Dec 15		31	-3.7	2.1	36	-4.7	1.6	2	-56.5	-28.8						
Jan 16		30	9.3	1.7	36	10.0	1.8	3	137.8	-9.4						
Feb 16		26	-9.8	-1.6	32	-6.8	-0.8	2	-1.8	-8.9						
Mar 16		31	3.4	0.9	37	2.6	1.8	2	-16.7	22.7						
Apr 16		32	7.5	0.5	38	5.7	0.6	2	11.5	-2.5						
May 16		32	7.3	6.1	38	5.5	4.6	3	26.3	7.1						
Jun 16	(r)	29	4.5	6.5	37	3.0	4.7	2	16.0	18.0						
Jul 16	(r)	34	8.4	6.8	39	7.3	5.2	2	-18.9	4.8						
Aug 16	(p)	30	-6.8	1.8	37	-9.0	0.1	4	78.0	20.8						
Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ¹				Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ¹			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2 5 6}									
		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year			Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year			Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year					
			Single month	3 month average ²				Single month	3 month average ²				Single month	3 month average ²		
		K5CS	K5CT	K5CU			K5CV	K5CW	K5CX			KAH3	KAH4	KAH5		
Aug 14		27	-8.6	-6.7	71	-0.1	-5.1	1	-52.9	-14.0						
Jun 15	(r)	27	-6.1	-2.6	57	-18.2	-6.6	1	-21.5	-58.9						
Jul 15	(r)	31	19.1	4.5	75	16.2	-3.5	1	-44.7	-29.0						
Aug 15	(r)	34	26.0	12.6	90	26.4	8.1	1	40.0	-25.3						
Sep 15		31	13.2	19.4 (r)	69	-3.7	12.9 (r)	2	45.3	-6.3 (r)						
Oct 15		33	9.8	16.1 (r)	77	7.4	10.0 (r)	1	-13.4	19.9 (r)						
Nov 15		31	2.4	8.3	69	-5.8	-0.7	1	3.1	10.9						
Dec 15		31	-2.6	3.0	73	-8.6	-2.6	1	-56.0	-23.9						
Jan 16		31	10.5	3.1	75	12.3	-1.3	2	170.0	3.1						
Feb 16		27	-9.4	-0.7	58	-16.4	-4.7	1	-55.2	-31.0						
Mar 16		32	1.1	0.6	80	7.2	1.0	2	45.4	-3.4						
Apr 16		32	6.1	-0.6	80	6.4	-0.5	3	247.6	21.8						
May 16		32	5.4	4.2	79	12.4	8.6	2	42.9	99.9						
Jun 16	(r)	29	8.1	6.5	73	28.1	14.6	2	59.8	109.3						
Jul 16	(r)	34	7.8	7.0	90	18.7	19.2	1	-16.7	23.4						
Aug 16	(p)	32	-6.8	2.5	76	-15.8	7.1	3	163.6	57.6						
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		
Aug 14		22	-10.0	2.9	27	26.7	31.3	21	-26.2	-13.9						
Jun 15	(r)	26	4.6	-0.1	22	-4.2	28.5	22	6.8	3.9						
Jul 15	(r)	26	6.0	-0.2	29	-0.1	23.9	23	15.7	10.0						
Aug 15	(r)	24	5.6	5.4	27	1.2	-0.8	23	8.7	10.3						
Sep 15		22	-13.3	-0.9 (r)	24	-6.7	-1.8 (r)	24	11.8	12.0 (r)						
Oct 15		24	13.6	1.2 (r)	27	19.8	4.0 (r)	23	1.9	7.4 (r)						
Nov 15		22	-10.7	-4.3	23	-4.7	2.1	24	3.1	5.5						
Dec 15		24	-12.2	-4.2	25	4.3	6.2	25	11.2	5.4						
Jan 16		22	-7.6	-10.3	29	39.8	11.8	22	-5.2	2.9						
Feb 16		22	6.8	-5.3	27	59.5	31.3	22	9.9	5.0						
Mar 16		25	-1.1	-1.0	25	18.1	37.8	21	-21.1	-6.9						
Apr 16		24	-3.9	0.2	31	35.3	36.1	23	3.0	-4.3						
May 16		27	28.9	6.7	44	26.9	27.1	23	-1.8	-7.5						
Jun 16	(r)	25	-5.3	5.0	26	19.9	27.5	20	-12.9	-3.9						
Jul 16	(r)	23	-11.0	2.4	33	15.2	21.2	23	-2.2	-5.5						
Aug 16	(p)	23	-1.3	-6.0	25	-8.5	8.2	21	-7.4	-7.4						

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
Aug 14	451	1.1	0.9	443	1.4	1.2	489	1.3	0.9
Jun 15	462	2.8	2.8	455	3.2	3.2	494	1.3	1.3
Jul 15	463	2.9	2.8	456	3.4	3.3	494	1.2	1.3
Aug 15	463	2.6	2.8	456	3.0 (r)	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	1.6	1.5
Dec 15	465	2.1	2.0	459	2.4	2.2	497	1.2	1.4
Jan 16	467	2.3	2.2	460	2.5	2.4	499	1.7	1.5
Feb 16	469	2.3	2.2	462	2.5	2.5	500	1.4	1.4
Mar 16	469	1.9	2.2	462	2.0	2.4	500	1.6	1.5
Apr 16	472	2.5	2.3	465	2.7	2.4	502	1.9	1.6
May 16	471	2.0	2.2	464	2.2	2.3	501	1.4	1.6
Jun 16	472	2.3	2.3	466	2.4	2.5	502	1.6	1.7
Jul 16	(r) 473	2.2	2.2	467	2.3	2.3	502	1.6	1.6
Aug 16	(p) 474	2.4	2.3	467	2.5	2.4	504	1.8	1.7
<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>									
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2 5 6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5DL	K5DM	K5DN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
Aug 14	436	1.1	0.8	543	1.3	0.5	484	1.4	1.3
Jun 15	447	3.0	3.0	559	4.2	4.2	491	1.4	1.3
Jul 15	447	2.9	3.0	557	3.4	3.9 (r)	491	1.3	1.3
Aug 15	(r) 446	2.4	2.8	557	2.5	3.3	491	1.5	1.4
Sep 15	446	1.7	2.3	556	1.5	2.4	493	1.5	1.4 (r)
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	449	1.8	1.7	564	3.0	2.1	494	1.1	1.4
Jan 16	450	1.9	1.9	566	3.0	2.8	495	1.6	1.5
Feb 16	452	2.1	1.9	567	2.7	2.9	496	1.6	1.4
Mar 16	452	1.8	1.9	566	1.9	2.5	497	1.8	1.7
Apr 16	455	2.3	2.0	571	2.5	2.4	499	1.9	1.8
May 16	453	1.6	1.9	566	1.3	1.9	496	1.5	1.7
Jun 16	455	2.0	2.0	569	1.8	1.9	499	1.7	1.7
Jul 16	(r) 456	2.0	1.9	568	2.0	1.7	497	1.4	1.5
Aug 16	(p) 456	2.3	2.1	568	2.0	1.9	500	1.8	1.6
<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>									
	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
	K5DU	K5DV	K5DW	K5DX	K5DY	K5DZ	K5E2	K5E3	K5E4
Aug 14	541	1.7	1.7	533	1.2	1.1	298	0.5	0.5
Jun 15	(r) 548	1.2	1.2	546	2.9	3.0	309	4.0	3.9
Jul 15	548	1.5	1.3	572	6.8	4.2	311	4.8	4.2
Aug 15	(r) 549	1.6	1.5	569	6.8	5.5	311	4.3	4.4
Sep 15	550	1.5	1.5 (r)	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	3.3 (r)
Nov 15	552	1.8	1.5	575	6.8	6.3	312	3.4	2.9
Dec 15	554	2.2	1.8	572	5.7	6.3	314	3.4	3.3
Jan 16	555	2.3	2.1	578	8.8	7.1	312	1.8	2.9
Feb 16	554	1.5	2.0	582	7.7	7.4	315	2.6	2.6
Mar 16	555	1.9	1.9	583	6.4	7.6	316	2.1	2.1
Apr 16	559	2.2	1.9	584	7.5	7.2	318	3.1	2.6
May 16	561	2.6	2.2	586	7.7	7.2	318	2.7	2.6
Jun 16	560	2.3	2.4	585	7.2 (r)	7.5	319	3.4	3.0
Jul 16	(r) 564	2.8	2.6	588	2.8	5.8	320	2.9	3.0
Aug 16	(p) 563	2.6	2.6	590	3.7	4.5	320	3.1	3.1

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
Aug 14	479	0.8	0.7	347	-0.8	-1.0
Jun 15	490	2.6	2.5	356	2.5	2.5
Jul 15 (r)	493	3.3	2.8	358	3.5	2.8
Aug 15 (r)	494	3.2	3.0	359	3.5	3.1
Sep 15	492	2.1	2.9	357	2.2	3.1 (r)
Oct 15	494	1.9	2.4	358	2.0	2.6 (r)
Nov 15	495	2.2	2.1	359	2.1	2.1
Dec 15	496	1.6	1.9	360	1.6	1.9
Jan 16	497	2.7	2.2	361	2.6	2.1
Feb 16	494	1.3	1.9	356	0.9	1.7
Mar 16	500	2.0	2.0	364	1.5	1.7
Apr 16	503	2.6	2.0	366	2.4	1.6
May 16	502	2.3	2.3	364	2.0	2.0
Jun 16	502	2.5	2.5	363	2.1	2.2
Jul 16 (r)	505	2.4	2.4	365	1.9	2.0
Aug 16 (p)	504	2.0	2.3	364	1.4	1.8
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
Aug 14	451	1.1	0.9	327	-0.3	-0.7
Jun 15	462	2.8	2.8	335	2.9 (r)	2.7
Jul 15	463	2.9	2.8	336	2.9	2.7
Aug 15	463	2.6	2.8	336	2.7 (r)	2.8
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	467	2.3	2.2	339	2.0	2.0
Feb 16	469	2.3	2.2	341	2.0	2.0
Mar 16	469	1.9	2.2	340	1.4	1.8
Apr 16	472	2.5	2.3	343	2.3	1.9
May 16	471	2.0	2.2	341	1.8	1.8
Jun 16	472	2.3	2.3	342	1.8	2.0
Jul 16 (r)	473	2.2	2.2	341	1.6	1.8
Aug 16 (p)	474	2.4	2.3	342	1.7	1.7

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 30 September 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	Apr-Jun 16	71.4	0.6	Austria	ZXDS	Aug 16	6.2	0.1	0.5
Belgium	YXSO	Apr-Jun 16	62.0	0.6	Belgium	ZXDI	Aug 16	8.2	-0.1	0.2
Bulgaria	A495	Apr-Jun 16	63.7	1.3	Bulgaria	A492	Aug 16	7.7	-0.2	-1.1
Croatia	GUMI	Apr-Jun 16	57.4	1.2	Croatia	GUMJ	Aug 16	12.9	-0.1	-3.7
Cyprus	A4AC	Apr-Jun 16	64.3	1.1	Cyprus	A4AN	Aug 16	12.1	0.0	-2.6
Czech Republic	A4AD	Apr-Jun 16	71.7	1.5	Czech Republic	A4AO	Aug 16	3.9	-0.2	-0.9
Denmark	YXSP	Apr-Jun 16	75.3	1.8	Denmark	ZXDJ	Aug 16	6.2	-0.1	0.0
Estonia	A4AE	Apr-Jun 16	73.3	1.6	Estonia	A4AP	Jul 16	6.8	-0.1	1.5
Finland	YXSQ	Apr-Jun 16	69.9	0.6	Finland	ZXDU	Aug 16	8.8	-0.1	-0.6
France	YXSR	Apr-Jun 16	64.4	0.5	France	ZXDN	Aug 16	10.5	0.2	-0.1
Germany	YXSS	Apr-Jun 16	74.3	0.7	Germany	ZXDK	Aug 16	4.2	0.0	-0.3
Greece	YXST	Apr-Jun 16	52.4	1.4	Greece	ZXDL	Jun 16	23.4	-0.2	-1.5
Hungary	A4AF	Apr-Jun 16	66.4	2.6	Hungary	A4AQ	Jul 16	5.1	0.0	-1.7
Ireland	YXSU	Apr-Jun 16	64.7	1.6	Ireland	ZXDO	Sep 16	7.9	-0.3	-1.2
Italy	YXSV	Apr-Jun 16	57.7	1.4	Italy	ZXDP	Aug 16	11.4	0.0	-0.1
Latvia	A4AG	Apr-Jun 16	69.0	0.8	Latvia	A4AR	Aug 16	9.3	-0.2	-0.7
Lithuania	A4AH	Apr-Jun 16	69.5	2.5	Lithuania	A4AS	Aug 16	8.6	-0.2	-0.4
Luxembourg	YXSW	Apr-Jun 16	65.2	-1.9	Luxembourg	ZXDQ	Aug 16	6.2	0.0	-0.3
Malta	A4AI	Apr-Jun 16	65.7	1.8	Malta	A4AT	Aug 16	4.8	-0.1	-0.4
Netherlands	YXSX	Apr-Jun 16	74.8	0.6	Netherlands	ZXDR	Aug 16	5.8	-0.2	-1.0
Poland	A4AJ	Apr-Jun 16	64.3	1.7	Poland	A4AU	Aug 16	5.9	-0.1	-1.5
Portugal	YXSY	Apr-Jun 16	65.1	0.9	Portugal	ZXDT	Aug 16	11.0	0.1	-1.3
Romania	A494	Apr-Jun 16	61.8	-0.2	Romania	A48Z	Aug 16	6.0	-0.1	-0.8
Slovak Republic	A4AK	Apr-Jun 16	64.9	2.4	Slovak Republic	A4AV	Aug 16	9.5	-0.1	-1.9
Slovenia	A4AL	Apr-Jun 16	66.2	0.7	Slovenia	A4AW	Aug 16	7.8	0.0	-1.3
Spain	YXSZ	Apr-Jun 16	59.4	1.6	Spain	ZXDM	Aug 16	19.5	-0.1	-2.1
Sweden	YXTA	Apr-Jun 16	76.7	1.1	Sweden ⁵	ZXDV	Aug 16	7.2	0.1	0.2
United Kingdom (*)	ANZ6	Apr-Jun 16	73.4	1.1	United Kingdom (*)	ZXDW	Jun 16	4.8	-0.1	-0.7
Total EU ⁴	A496	Apr-Jun 16	66.6	1.1	Total EU ⁴	A493	Aug 16	8.6	0.0	-0.7
Eurozone ⁴	YXTC	Apr-Jun 16	65.4	1.0	Eurozone ⁴	ZXDH	Aug 16	10.1	0.0	-0.6
Employment rates published by the OECD (seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by national statistical offices (seasonally adjusted)					
Canada	A48O	Apr-Jun 16	72.6	0.0	Canada	ZXDZ	Sep 16	7.0	0.0	-0.1
Japan	A48P	Apr-Jun 16	74.2	1.0	Japan	ZXDY	Aug 16	3.1	0.1	-0.3
United States	A48Q	Apr-Jun 16	69.2	0.5	United States	ZXDX	Sep 16	5.0	0.1	-0.1

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

(*) Note: The UK rates shown in this table are as published by EUROSTAT (the EUs statistical office). See Table 1 for the latest 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 30 September 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	Aug	27	25	2	18	8	10	26
2015	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	20	18	2	9	4	5	20
	Feb	18	16	2	11	8	3	19
	Mar	35	33	3	14	8	6	23
	Apr	73	71	2	15	7	8	23
	May	22	4	17	18	8	10	11
	Jun	16	2	14	18	4	14	8
	Jul	76	64	12	16	3	13	87
	Aug (p)	5	0	5	9	1	8	1
Cumulative totals 12 months to:								
	Aug 15	298	225	72	141	65	76	198
	Aug 16 (p)	299	220	79	107	45	62	151

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							
Jul-Sep 2014		685	124	98	90	118	256
Jul-Sep 2015	(r)	739	120	112	103	137	267
Aug-Oct 2015		739	121	112	102	137	267
Sep-Nov 2015		743	123	110	107	138	266
Oct-Dec 2015		751	134	110	105	139	264
Nov-Jan 2016		763	138	111	105	143	267
Dec-Feb 2016		757	137	110	101	140	269
Jan-Mar 2016		757	131	109	103	141	273
Feb-Apr 2016		748	127	109	102	137	272
Mar-May 2016		749	124	110	105	138	273
Apr-Jun 2016	(r)	747	126	107	104	135	275
May-Jul 2016	(r)	745	129	103	105	132	275
Jun-Aug 2016	(r)	750	130	105	104	136	275
Jul-Sep 2016	(p)	749	129	106	103	139	271
Change on quarter	*	2	3	-2	-1	5	-3
Change %	*	0.3	2.3	-1.4	-0.6	3.4	-1.2
Change on year		9	9	-6	0	2	4
Change %		1.3	7.5	-5.5	0.2	1.8	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				
Jun-Aug 2014		680	1,969	2.9
Jun-Aug 2015		742	1,774	2.4
Sep-Nov 2015		743	1,685	2.3
Dec-Feb 2016		757	1,700	2.2
Mar-May 2016		749	1,646	2.2
Jun-Aug 2016	(r)	750	1,656	2.2
Change on quarter		1	10	0.0
Change %		0.1	0.6	
Change on year		8	-118	-0.2
Change %		1.0	-6.7	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

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

VACANCIES

22 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All vacancies ¹	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply ²	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication
	B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
Levels (thousands)										
Jul-Sep 2014	685	2	52	4	2	22	129	24	75	33
Jul-Sep 2015 (r)	739	1	49	4	3	24	130	30	83	37
Aug-Oct 2015	739	1	49	4	3	24	128	29	84	39
Sep-Nov 2015	743	1	49	4	3	24	130	29	85	38
Oct-Dec 2015	751	1	48	4	4	24	138	29	84	40
Nov-Jan 2016	763	1	50	4	4	22	143	31	84	40
Dec-Feb 2016	757	1	48	4	3	21	145	32	81	41
Jan-Mar 2016	757	1	47	4	3	21	145	32	84	42
Feb-Apr 2016	748	1	46	4	3	21	146	31	84	43
Mar-May 2016	749	1	46	4	3	21	144	33	85	43
Apr-Jun 2016 (r)	747	1	46	4	3	21	142	36	81	45
May-Jul 2016 (r)	745	1	48	4	4	21	141	35	79	46
Jun-Aug 2016 (r)	750	1	47	4	4	20	141	34	78	45
Jul-Sep 2016 (p)	749	1	48	5	3	21	140	32	76	41
Change on quarter *	2	0	2	0	0	0	-2	-4	-5	-4
Change % *	0.3	16.7	4.5	9.8	3.0	0.0	-1.3	-10.1	-5.6	-9.1
Change on year	9	0	-1	1	0	-3	10	2	-7	4
Change %	1.3	-22.2	-2.0	18.4	13.3	-12.1	7.4	7.4	-8.1	9.4
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Jul-Sep 2014	2.4	3.1	2.1	3.9	1.0	1.7	2.8	1.9	3.7	2.9
Jul-Sep 2015 (r)	2.6	1.4	2.0	3.4	1.6	1.8	2.9	2.4	4.0	3.2
Aug-Oct 2015	2.6	1.3	2.0	3.7	1.6	1.8	2.8	2.3	4.1	3.3
Sep-Nov 2015	2.6	1.3	2.0	3.9	1.8	1.9	2.9	2.3	4.1	3.3
Oct-Dec 2015	2.6	1.3	2.0	3.9	2.2	1.8	3.0	2.2	4.1	3.4
Nov-Jan 2016	2.7	1.1	2.1	3.8	1.9	1.7	3.1	2.4	4.1	3.4
Dec-Feb 2016	2.7	1.1	2.0	3.5	1.7	1.7	3.2	2.5	4.0	3.6
Jan-Mar 2016	2.7	1.1	2.0	3.6	1.4	1.6	3.2	2.5	4.1	3.7
Feb-Apr 2016	2.6	1.1	1.9	3.7	1.5	1.6	3.2	2.4	4.1	3.7
Mar-May 2016	2.6	1.0	1.9	3.8	1.5	1.6	3.2	2.6	4.1	3.7
Apr-Jun 2016 (r)	2.6	1.0	1.9	3.7	1.8	1.6	3.1	2.8	3.9	3.9
May-Jul 2016 (r)	2.6	1.0	2.0	3.7	1.9	1.6	3.1	2.7	3.9	4.0
Jun-Aug 2016 (r)	2.6	1.0	2.0	3.9	2.0	1.6	3.1	2.7	3.8	3.9
Jul-Sep 2016 (p)	2.6	1.1	2.0	4.1	1.8	1.6	3.1	2.5	3.7	3.5
Change on quarter *	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4
Change on year	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.3
	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
Levels (thousands)										
Jul-Sep 2014	36	9	63	45	11	51	96	14	16	603
Jul-Sep 2015 (r)	35	14	69	52	12	49	118	14	15	659
Aug-Oct 2015	33	13	68	53	12	48	118	14	19	659
Sep-Nov 2015	31	13	67	54	12	49	118	15	20	662
Oct-Dec 2015	29	12	66	52	11	49	121	16	22	670
Nov-Jan 2016	31	11	64	53	11	52	125	17	20	683
Dec-Feb 2016	31	10	64	50	11	52	128	17	20	680
Jan-Mar 2016	31	10	64	48	11	51	125	18	20	681
Feb-Apr 2016	30	9	67	47	10	50	120	18	20	674
Mar-May 2016	29	11	65	48	11	49	119	18	21	675
Apr-Jun 2016 (r)	30	11	64	49	13	48	118	16	21	672
May-Jul 2016 (r)	29	12	61	50	14	46	118	18	19	669
Jun-Aug 2016 (r)	29	12	62	52	14	46	119	21	22	674
Jul-Sep 2016 (p)	30	11	60	51	13	49	120	24	24	671
Change on quarter *	0	0	-4	2	0	1	2	8	3	-1
Change % *	-1.0	1.8	-5.7	4.7	2.4	2.5	2.0	47.5	15.3	-0.1
Change on year	-5	-3	-9	-1	1	0	1	10	9	13
Change %	-14.7	-20.0	-13.2	-1.2	10.3	-0.2	1.2	70.7	59.6	1.9
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Jul-Sep 2014	3.5	1.9	2.7	1.8	0.8	1.9	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.5
Jul-Sep 2015 (r)	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.1	0.9	1.9	3.0	2.0	2.5	2.7
Aug-Oct 2015	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.1	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.1	3.1	2.7
Sep-Nov 2015	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.2	0.9	1.9	3.0	2.1	3.2	2.7
Oct-Dec 2015	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.1	0.9	1.9	3.1	2.2	3.5	2.7
Nov-Jan 2016	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.1	0.8	2.0	3.2	2.4	3.3	2.8
Dec-Feb 2016	2.9	2.1	2.8	2.0	0.8	2.0	3.3	2.4	3.2	2.8
Jan-Mar 2016	2.9	2.1	2.8	1.9	0.8	1.9	3.2	2.6	3.3	2.8
Feb-Apr 2016	2.8	2.0	2.9	1.9	0.8	1.9	3.1	2.5	3.3	2.8
Mar-May 2016	2.8	2.3	2.8	1.9	0.8	1.9	3.1	2.5	3.4	2.8
Apr-Jun 2016 (r)	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.0	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.7
May-Jul 2016 (r)	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.0	1.8	3.0	2.6	3.2	2.7
Jun-Aug 2016 (r)	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.1	1.0	1.8	3.1	3.0	3.6	2.8
Jul-Sep 2016 (p)	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.0	1.9	3.1	3.4	3.9	2.7
Change on quarter *	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.0
Change on year	-0.5	-0.6	-0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.5	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
Jun-Aug 2014	95	3.7	51	3.9	44	3.4
Jun-Aug 2015	106	4.0	63	4.7	43	3.3
Sep-Nov 2015	102	3.9	63	4.7	39	3.0
Dec-Feb 2016	112	4.2	70	5.2	42	3.2
Mar-May 2016	104	3.9	63	4.6	41	3.1
Jun-Aug 2016	119	4.4	74	5.4	45	3.4
Change on quarter	15	0.6	11	0.8	4	0.3
Change %	14.4		17.2		10.1	
Change on year	13	0.4	10	0.7	2	0.1
Change %	12.1		16.5		5.7	

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		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
Apr-Jun 2014	112	11	*	17	29	*	15	23	90
Apr-Jun 2015	113	18	*	12	18	*	24	17	81
Jul-Sep 2015	111	16	*	16	19	*	15	22	83
Oct-Dec 2015	98	15	*	16	16	*	*	22	73
Jan-Mar 2016	111	33	12	14	12	*	13	13	61
Apr-Jun 2016	111	22	*	10	17	*	11	24	77
Change on year	-1	3	*	-2	-1	*	-13	8	-5
Change %	-1.1	18.7	*	-15.9	-4.7	*	0	47.1	-5.7

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 June to August 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	1,301	76.4	1,213	71.1	88	6.8	390	23.6
North West	3,554	76.8	3,372	72.8	182	5.1	1,041	23.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,705	77.6	2,545	72.9	160	5.9	754	22.4
East Midlands	2,411	79.3	2,302	75.6	109	4.5	605	20.7
West Midlands	2,867	77.4	2,699	72.7	168	5.9	807	22.6
East	3,183	80.9	3,060	77.6	123	3.9	717	19.1
London	4,760	78.2	4,469	73.3	292	6.1	1,291	21.8
South East	4,699	81.1	4,523	78.0	176	3.7	1,044	18.9
South West	2,822	80.3	2,704	76.8	118	4.2	655	19.7
England	28,302	78.9	26,888	74.8	1,415	5.0	7,305	21.1
Wales	1,524	76.9	1,459	73.5	65	4.3	441	23.1
Scotland	2,745	77.7	2,618	74.0	127	4.6	763	22.3
Great Britain	32,571	78.7	30,964	74.7	1,607	4.9	8,509	21.3
Northern Ireland	896	74.3	847	70.1	49	5.5	300	25.7
United Kingdom	33,467	78.5	31,811	74.5	1,656	4.9	8,809	21.5

Change on quarter (change since March to May 2016)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	0	-0.2	8	0.2	-9	-0.7	4	0.2
North West	11	0.2	4	0.0	8	0.2	-9	-0.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	36	0.9	27	0.7	9	0.2	-30	-0.9
East Midlands	39	1.0	37	0.9	2	0.0	-30	-1.0
West Midlands	47	1.1	45	1.0	3	0.0	-39	-1.1
East	17	0.0	6	-0.3	11	0.3	0	0.0
London	-8	0.2	-21	0.0	13	0.3	-8	-0.2
South East	10	-0.2	10	-0.2	0	0.0	13	0.2
South West	-15	-0.9	-21	-1.1	6	0.2	31	0.9
England	137	0.2	95	0.1	42	0.1	-67	-0.2
Wales	0	0.7	5	0.9	-5	-0.3	-13	-0.7
Scotland	-32	-0.8	-8	-0.1	-25	-0.8	26	0.8
Great Britain	105	0.2	92	0.1	13	0.0	-55	-0.2
Northern Ireland	11	0.9	14	1.1	-3	-0.4	-11	-0.9
United Kingdom	116	0.2	106	0.1	10	0.0	-65	-0.2

Change on year (change since June to August 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	30	1.7	52	2.9	-22	-1.9	-28	-1.7
North West	53	0.9	63	1.1	-10	-0.4	-38	-0.9
Yorkshire and The Humber	66	1.6	73	1.8	-7	-0.4	-54	-1.6
East Midlands	28	0.6	28	0.6	-1	-0.1	-16	-0.6
West Midlands	90	1.7	88	1.6	2	-0.1	-58	-1.7
East	21	-0.2	32	0.1	-11	-0.4	10	0.2
London	86	1.0	71	0.7	15	0.2	-43	-1.0
South East	73	0.9	90	1.2	-17	-0.4	-44	-0.9
South West	-8	-1.4	-12	-1.5	4	0.1	49	1.4
England	439	0.7	485	0.9	-46	-0.2	-222	-0.7
Wales	13	1.1	38	2.5	-25	-1.7	-22	-1.1
Scotland	-37	-1.0	7	0.2	-44	-1.5	35	1.0
Great Britain	415	0.6	530	0.9	-115	-0.4	-209	-0.6
Northern Ireland	27	1.9	30	2.2	-3	-0.5	-22	-1.9
United Kingdom	442	0.6	560	0.9	-118	-0.4	-231	-0.6

Relationship between columns: 1=3+5

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

2. Denominator = all persons aged 16 to 64.

3. Denominator = Total economically active.

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

REGIONAL SUMMARY

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

	Employer Surveys ¹	Jobcentre Plus administrative system ¹					
	Workforce jobs ² (Jun 2016)	Claimant Count ³ (September 2016)					
	Total	Total		Men		Women	
	Level	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
North East	1,177	50.4	4.1	33.8	5.4	16.6	2.8
North West	3,565	106.2	2.8	69.7	3.5	36.5	2.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,762	76.6	2.9	50.1	3.5	26.5	2.1
East Midlands	2,351	45.6	2.0	29.6	2.4	16.0	1.5
West Midlands	2,825	84.8	2.9	54.6	3.5	30.2	2.3
East	3,139	46.6	1.5	29.5	1.8	17.0	1.2
London	5,732	103.3	1.8	60.5	2.0	42.8	1.6
South East	4,817	61.9	1.3	39.3	1.6	22.6	1.0
South West	2,979	40.8	1.4	26.7	1.8	14.1	1.0
England	29,347	616.2	2.1	393.7	2.5	222.5	1.6
Wales	1,466	43.3	2.9	28.1	3.6	15.2	2.2
Scotland	2,716	81.9	2.9	56.2	3.8	25.7	1.9
Great Britain	33,528	741.5	2.2	478.1	2.7	263.4	1.7
Northern Ireland	870	34.9	3.9	24.1	5.1	10.8	2.6
United Kingdom	34,409	776.4	2.3	502.2	2.8	274.2	1.7

Changes on period (period specified below):

	Employer Surveys ¹	Jobcentre Plus administrative system ¹					
	Workforce jobs ² (Change on Mar 2016)	Claimant Count ³ (Change on August 2016)					
	Total	Total		Men		Women	
	Level	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
North East	-13	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0
North West	-15	-0.8	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Yorkshire and The Humber	38	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
East Midlands	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
West Midlands	2	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0
East	14	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0
London	54	-0.8	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.4	0.0
South East	44	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
South West	40	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0
England	175	-1.7	0.0	-1.3	0.0	-0.5	0.0
Wales	11	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Scotland	2	3.2	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.5	0.1
Great Britain	187	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0
Northern Ireland	7	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
United Kingdom	194	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0

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

1. Workforce Jobs are tabulated by region of workplace. Claimant Count is tabulated by region of claimant's residence.

2. HM Forces stationed abroad are included in the UK jobs estimates but not in the regional jobs estimates.

3. Count of claimants of unemployment related benefits (experimental statistics).

4. Denominator = Claimant Count + Workforce Jobs.