

Statistical bulletin

# UK labour market: Apr 2017

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



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# 1 . Main points for the three months to February 2017

Estimates from the Labour Force Survey show that, between September to November 2016 and the three months to February 2017, the number of people in work increased, the number of unemployed people fell, and the number of people aged from 16 to 64 not working and not seeking or available to work (economically inactive) also fell.

There were 31.84 million people in work, 39,000 more than for September to November 2016 and 312,000 more than for a year earlier.

The employment rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were in work) was 74.6%, the joint highest since comparable records began in 1971.

There were 1.56 million unemployed people (people not in work but seeking and available to work), 45,000 fewer than for September to November 2016 and 141,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

The unemployment rate was 4.7%, down from 5.1% for a year earlier. It has not been lower since June to August 1975. The unemployment rate is the proportion of the labour force (those in work plus those unemployed) that were unemployed.

There were 8.88 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive (not working and not seeking or available to work), 10,000 fewer than for September to November 2016 and 36,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

The inactivity rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive) was 21.6%, slightly lower than for September to November 2016 (21.7%) and for a year earlier (21.8%).

Latest estimates show that average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for price inflation) increased by 2.3% including bonuses, and by 2.2% excluding bonuses, compared with a year earlier.

Latest estimates show that average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain in real terms (that is, adjusted for price inflation) increased by 0.2% including bonuses, and by 0.1% excluding bonuses, compared with a year earlier.

## 2 . Summary of latest labour market statistics

Table 1 and Figure 1 show the latest estimates, for the three months to February 2017, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity and show how these estimates compare with the previous quarter (September to November 2016) and the previous year (the three months to February 2016). Comparing the estimates for the three months to February 2017 with those for September to November 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 the three months to February 2017, seasonally adjusted**

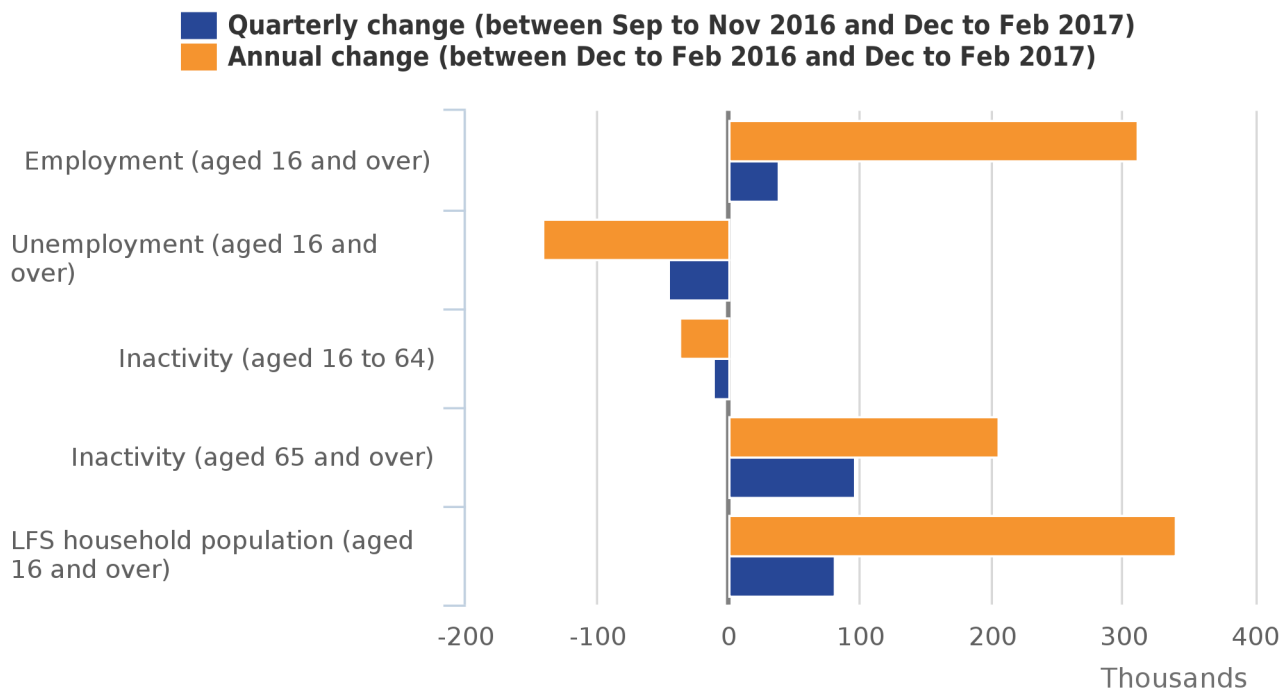
	Number (thousands)	Change on Sep to Nov 2016	Change on Dec to Feb 2016	Headline Rate (%)	Change on Sep to Nov 2016	Change on Dec to Feb 2016
Employed	31,841	39	312			
Aged 16 to 64	30,668	83	310	74.6	0.1	0.5
Aged 65 and over	1,173	-44	2			
Unemployed	1,559	-45	-141	4.7	-0.1	-0.4
Aged 16 to 64	1,546	-40	-134			
Aged 65 and over	13	-5	-7			
Inactive	19,235	87	170			
Aged 16 to 64	8,884	-10	-36	21.6	0.0	-0.2
Aged 65 and over	10,351	97	206			

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 . Things you need to know about this release

#### Improvements to estimates of real earnings

We are now using our most comprehensive measure of inflation, the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH), rather than CPI, to estimate real earnings, resulting in revisions to the entire series. As the CPIH series currently commences in 2005 the estimates of real earnings (which previously started in 2000) now start in 2005 and the series shows weekly earnings at constant 2015 prices (rather than constant 2000 prices as shown previously).

#### Improvements to estimates of vacancies

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

#### 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 four weeks and are able to start work within the next two 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 four weeks or who are unable to start work within the next two 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 the three months to February 2017 with the estimates for September to November 2016, which were first published on 18 January 2017. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for the three months to January 2017. This is because the December and January data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of November 2016 and February 2017. The LFS is sampled such that it is representative of the UK population over a three 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 the Quality and Methodology section of this statistical bulletin.

## **Where to find explanatory information**

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

# **4 . Employment**

## **Things you need to know about employment**

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

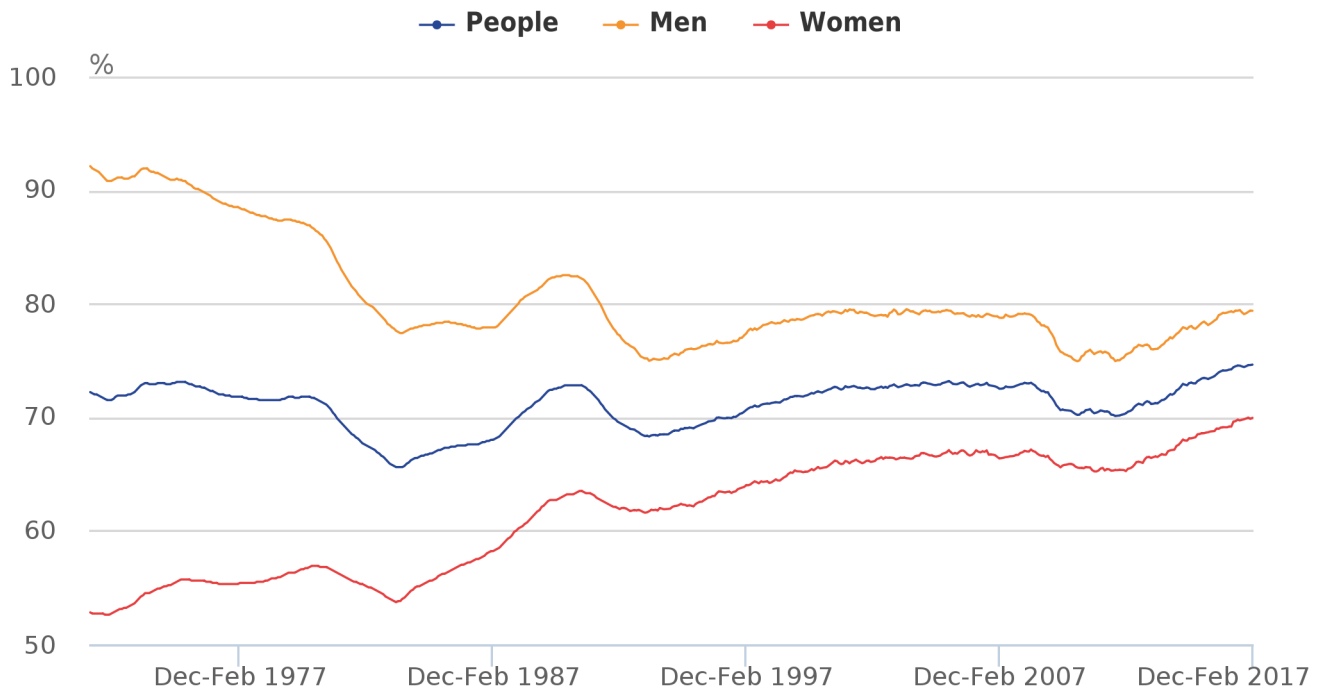
A [comparison between estimates of employment and jobs](#) is available on our website.

## **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, the three months to February 2017, the employment rate for people was 74.6%, the joint highest since comparable records began in 1971.

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

January to March 1971 to December to February 2017

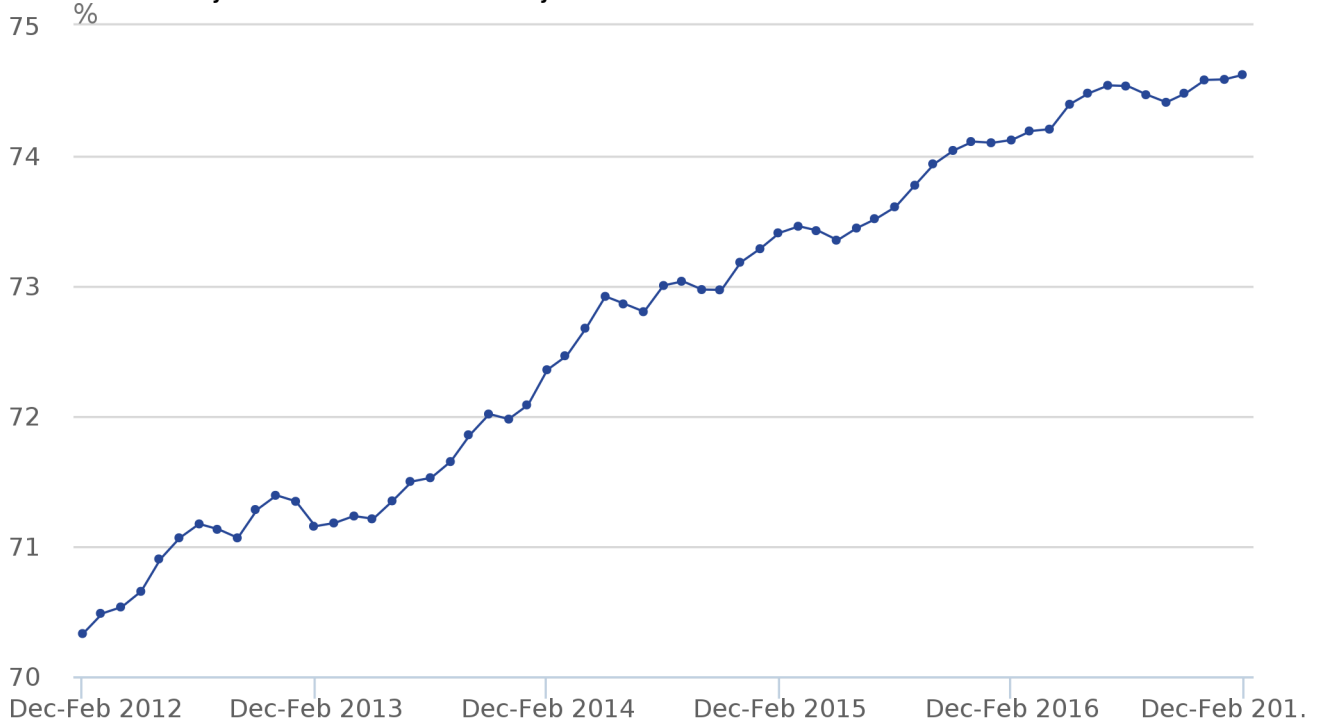


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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

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

December to February 2012 to December to February 2017



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

For the three months to February 2017, 74.6% 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 the three months to February 2017:

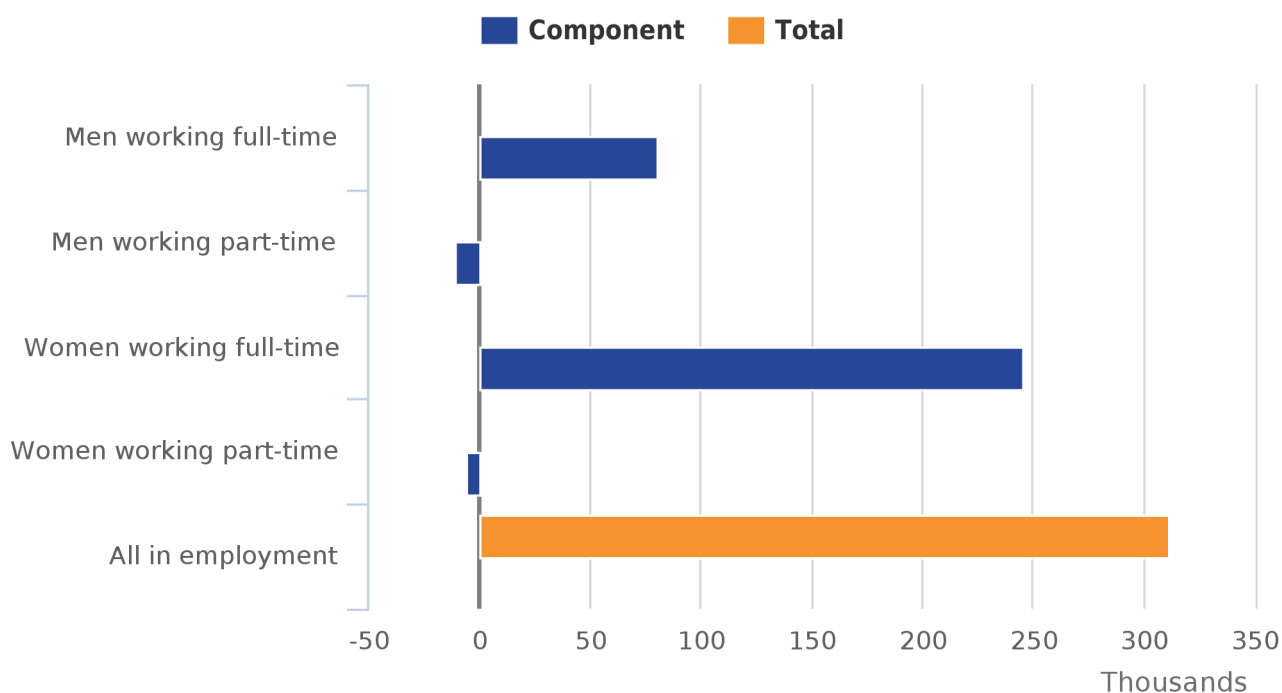
- 79.4% of men aged from 16 to 64 were in work, higher than for a year earlier (79.2%)
- 69.9% of women aged from 16 to 64 were in work, higher than for a year earlier (69.1%)

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 the three months to February 2017, there were 31.84 million people in work, 39,000 more than for September to November 2016 and 312,000 more than for a year earlier.

Figure 4 shows how the estimates for full-time and part-time employment by sex for the three months to February 2017 compare with those for a year earlier.

**Figure 4: Changes in people in employment in the UK between the three months to February 2016 and the three months to February 2017, seasonally adjusted**



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Comparing the estimates for type of employment for the three months to February 2017 with those for a year earlier:

- employees increased by 192,000 to 26.85 million (84.3% of all people in work)
- self-employed people increased by 114,000 to 4.78 million (15.0% of all people in work)
- unpaid family workers increased by 17,000 to 117,000 (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 decreased by 10,000 to 92,000 (0.3% 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 17 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset A10](#).

Historic estimates of employment back to the 18th century (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.3](#) (at worksheets A27 and A28).

## 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 15 March 2017)

### Things you need to know about public and private sector employment

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

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



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 5.44 million people employed in the public sector for December 2016. This was little changed compared with September 2016 and with a year earlier. Public sector employment has been generally falling since December 2009.

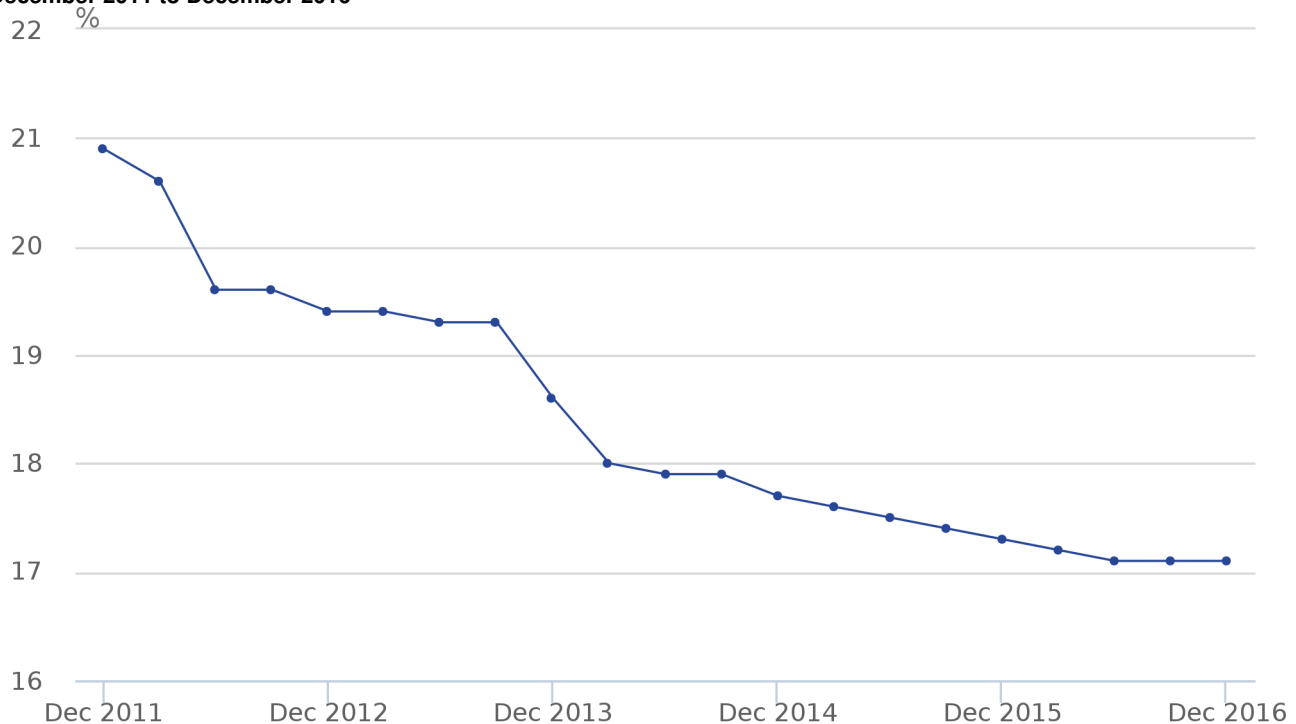
There were 26.42 million people employed in the private sector for December 2016. This was 93,000 more than for September 2016 and 324,000 more than for a year earlier.

For December 2016, 17.1% of people in employment worked in the public sector and the remaining 82.9% worked in the private sector.

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

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

December 2011 to December 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](#).

Historic estimates of public sector employment back to the 19th century (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.3](#) (at worksheet A29).

## 6 . Employment by nationality and country of birth, not seasonally adjusted (first published on 15 February 2017)

### Things you need to know about employment by nationality and country of birth

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 October to December 2016 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for July to September 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 October to December 2015 and October to December 2016:

- UK nationals working in the UK increased by 70,000 to 28.44 million
- non-UK nationals working in the UK increased by 233,000 to 3.48 million

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

- the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK increased from just over 1 million to 3.48 million
- the proportion of all people working in the UK accounted for by non-UK nationals increased from 3.8% 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)

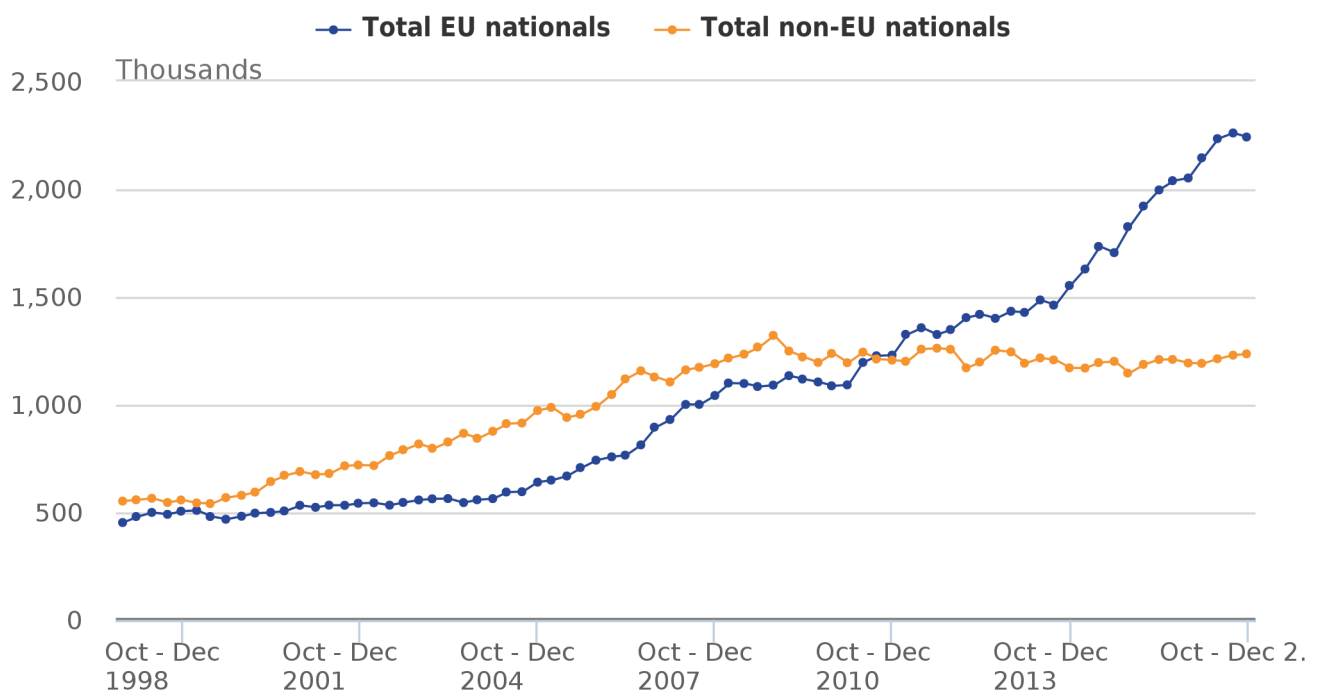
Looking in more detail at non-UK nationals working in the UK, between October to December 2015 and October to December 2016:

- non-UK nationals from the EU working in the UK increased by 190,000 to 2.24 million
- non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK increased by 42,000 to 1.24 million

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

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

October to December 1997 to October to December 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

As shown at 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 October to December 2016, there were 5.54 million people born abroad working in the UK, but the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK was much lower at 3.48 million. This is because the estimates for people born abroad working in the UK include many UK nationals.

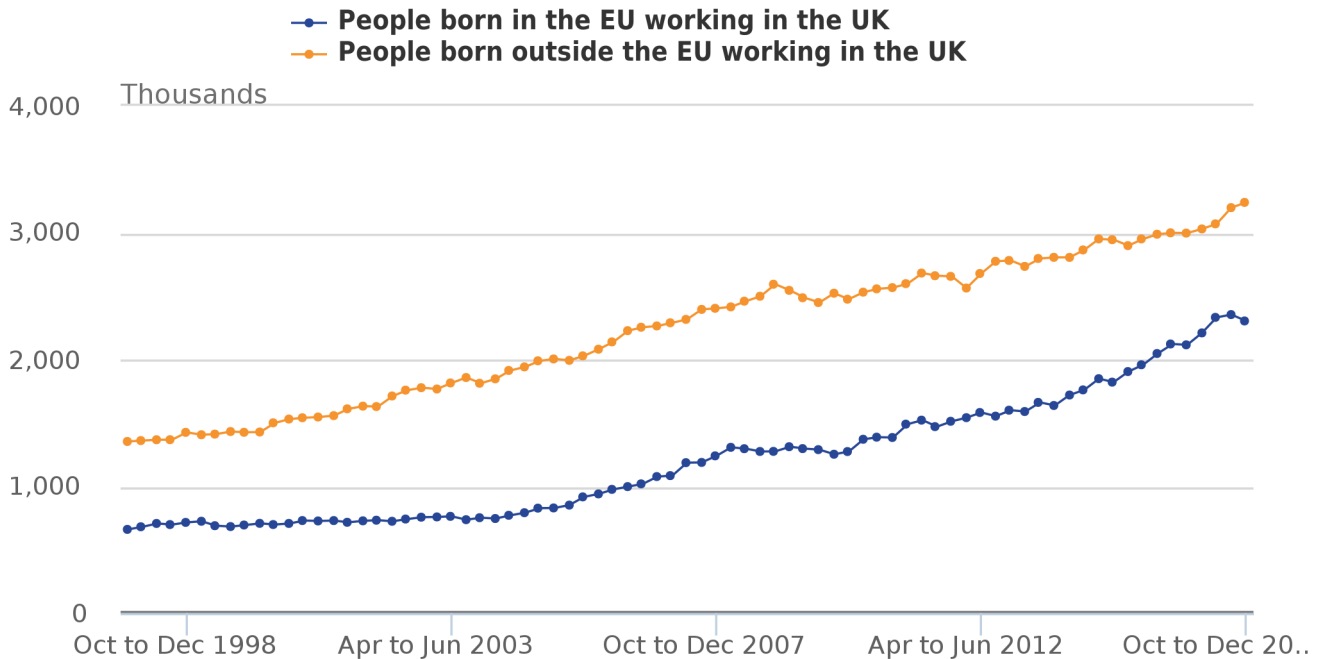
Looking at the estimates by country of birth, between October to December 2015 and October to December 2016:

- UK born people working in the UK decreased by 120,000 to 26.37 million
- non-UK born people working in the UK increased by 431,000 to 5.54 million

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

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

October to December 1997 to October to December 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

### Things you need to know about actual hours worked

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

### Commentary

Total hours worked per week were 1.03 billion for the three months to February 2017. This was 13.4 million more than for September to November 2016 and 17.3 million more than for a year earlier.

The increase in total hours worked per week between September to November 2016 and the three months to February 2017 reflects an increase in both the number of people in work (as explained at Section 4 of this statistical bulletin) and in average hours worked per week.

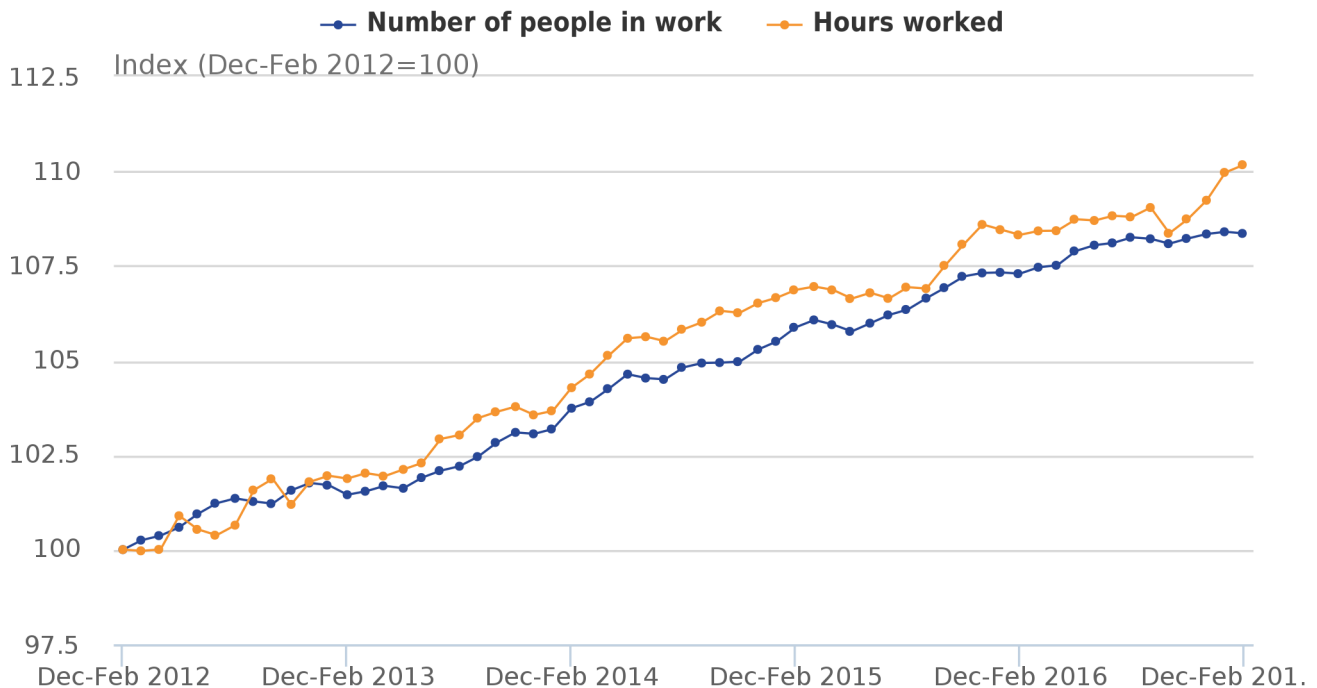
For the three months to February 2017:

- people worked, on average, 32.4 hours per week, the highest since 2002 largely due to more hours being worked over the Christmas and New Year period compared with recent years
- people working full-time worked, on average, 37.7 hours per week in their main job, more than for September to November 2016 and for a year earlier
- people working part-time worked, on average, 16.3 hours per week in their main job, more than for September to November 2016 and for a year earlier

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

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

December to February 2012 to December to February 2017



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](#).

Historic estimates of hours worked back to the 18th century (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.3](#) (at worksheet A31).

## 8 . Workforce jobs (first published on 15 March 2017)

### Things you need to know about workforce jobs

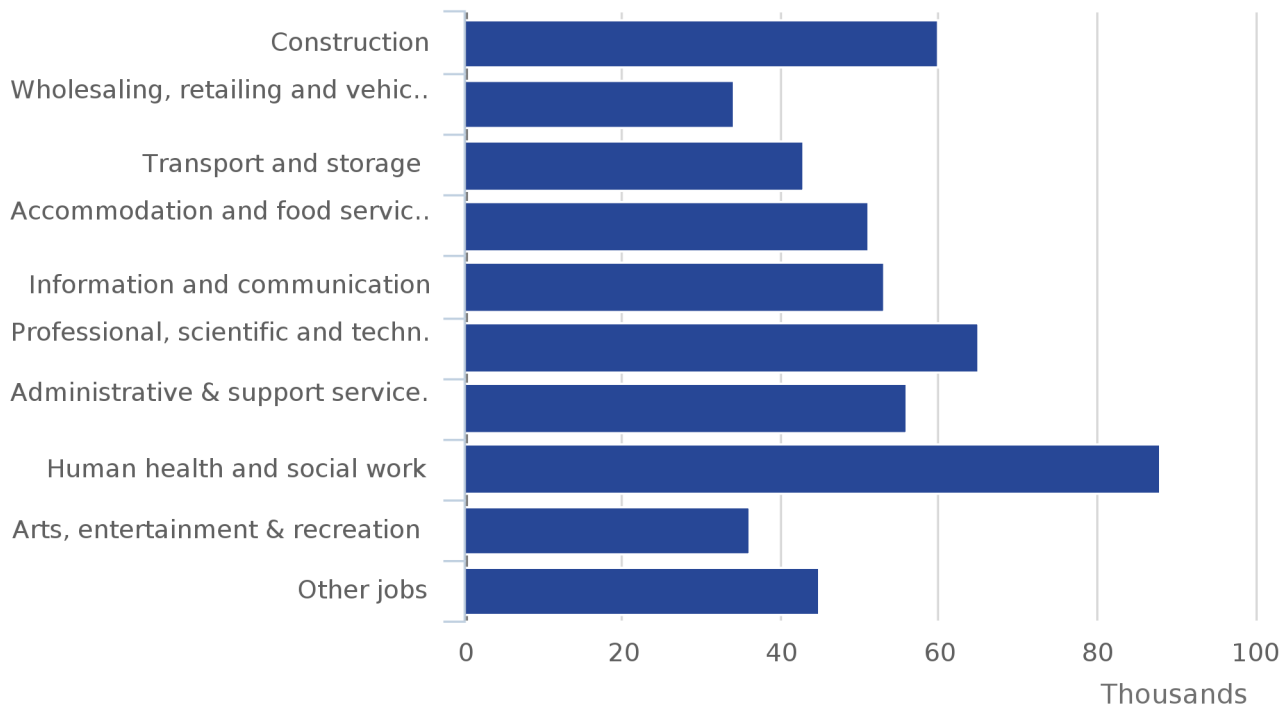
[Workforce jobs](#) measures the number of filled jobs in the economy. The estimates are mainly sourced from employer surveys. Workforce jobs is a different concept from employment, which is sourced from the Labour Force Survey, as employment is an estimate of people in work and some people have more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

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

### Commentary

For December 2016 there were 34.62 million workforce jobs, 88,000 more than for September 2016 and 531,000 more than for a year earlier. Figure 8 shows changes in the number of jobs by industrial sector between December 2015 and December 2016.

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



Source: Office for National Statistics

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

- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the manufacturing and mining and quarrying sectors fell from 26.4% to 7.7%
- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the services sector increased from 63.2% to 83.6%

## 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](#).

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](#).

Historic estimates of jobs by industry back to the 19th century (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.3](#) (at worksheet A30).

## 9 . Average weekly earnings

### Things you need to know about average weekly earnings

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

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 February 2017 in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for price inflation):

- average regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £478 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £469 per week for a year earlier
- average total pay (including bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £509 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £494 per week for a year earlier

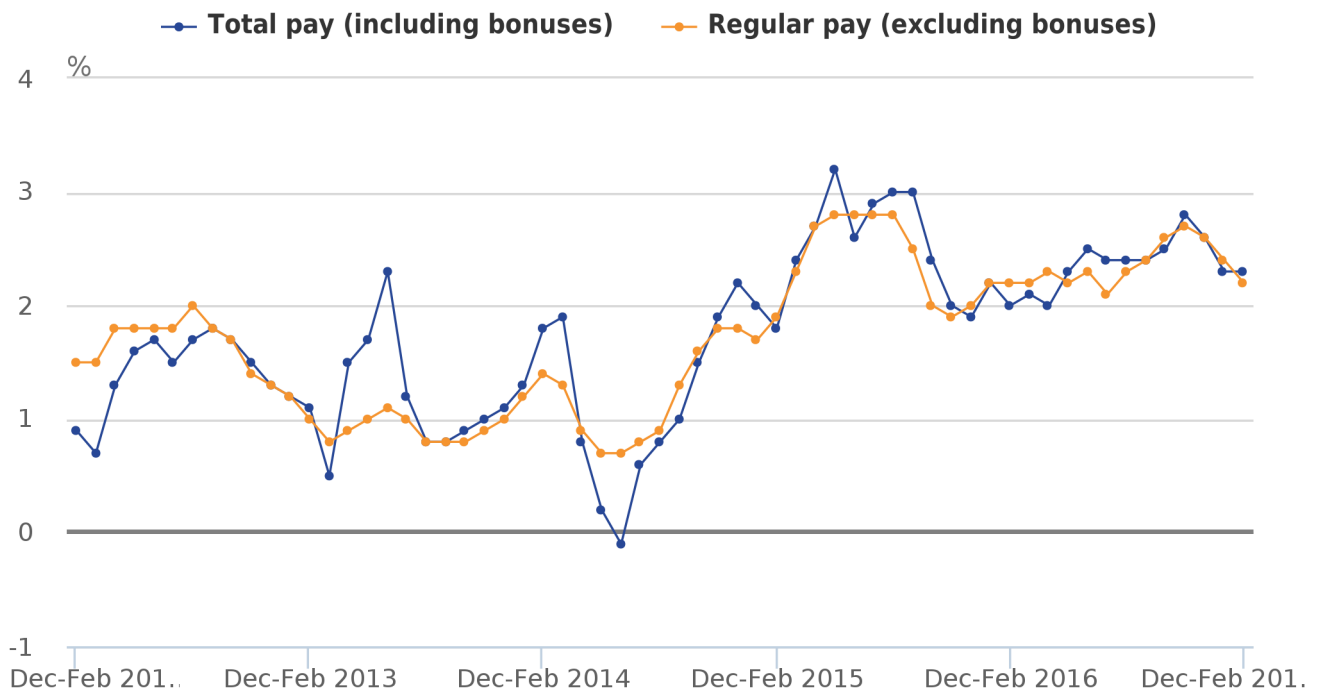
Between the three months to February 2016 and the three months to February 2017, in nominal terms, regular pay increased by 2.2%. This was lower than the growth rate between the three months to January 2016 and the three months to January 2017 (2.4%), reflecting lower pay growth across the private sector particularly for wholesaling, retailing, hotels and restaurants.

Between the three months to February 2016 and the three months to February 2017, in nominal terms, total pay increased by 2.3%, the same as between the three months to January 2016 and the three months to January 2017.

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

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

December to February 2012 to December to February 2017



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

Looking at longer term movements, average total pay for employees in Great Britain in nominal terms increased from £380 a week in January 2005 to £509 a week in February 2017; an increase of 34.0%. Over the same period the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) increased by 30.8%.

Between the three months to February 2016 and the three months to February 2017 in real terms (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation) regular pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 0.1%, the lowest annual growth rate since July to September 2014 (when regular pay in real terms fell by 0.2% compared with a year earlier).

Between the three months to February 2016 and the three months to February 2017 in real terms (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation) total pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 0.2%, the lowest growth rate since August to October 2014 (0.1%).

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 13, 14 and 15 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 16 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 v2.3](#) (at worksheet A26).

## 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 26 October 2016, provides more detailed data for 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)

## Things you need to know about labour disputes

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

## Commentary

For February 2017:

- there were 21,000 working days lost from 14 stoppages
- 3,000 people took strike action

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

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

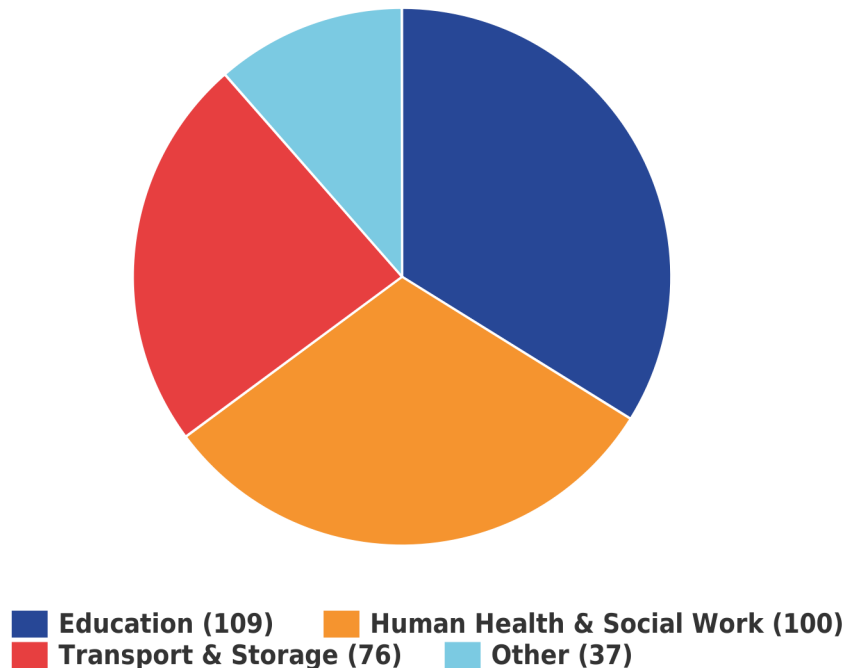
For the 12 months ending February 2017:

- there were 322,000 working days lost from 96 stoppages
- 156,000 people took strike action

Figure 10 shows an industrial breakdown of the 322,000 working days lost for the 12 months ending February 2017. A more detailed industrial breakdown is available at [datasets LABD02](#) and [LABD03](#).

### Figure 10. Working days lost in the UK by industry, thousands, not seasonally adjusted

March 2016 to February 2017



Source: Labour Disputes Inquiry: Office for National Statistics

## Where to find data about labour disputes

Labour disputes estimates are available at Table 18 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

## Things you need to know about unemployment

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

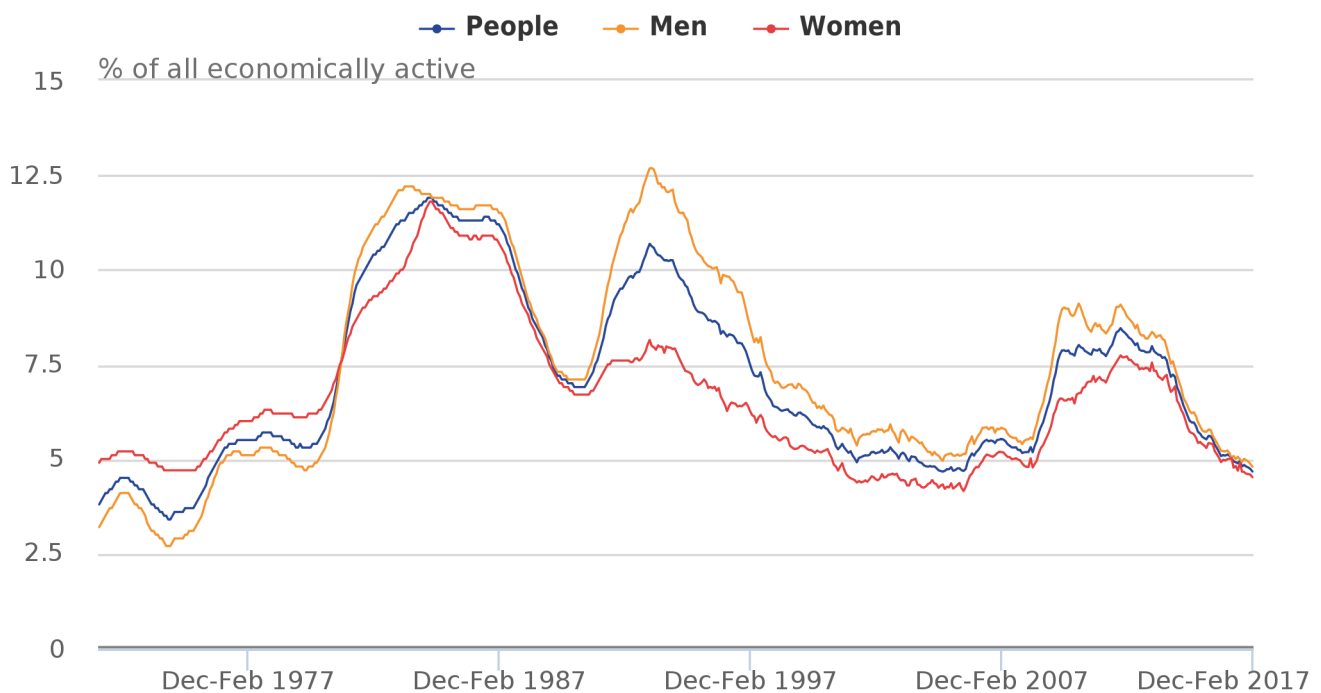
The unemployment rate is not the proportion of the total population who are unemployed. It is the proportion of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed. This follows [guidelines specified by the International Labour Organisation](#) 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, the three months to February 2017, was 4.7%. It has not been lower since June to August 1975.

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

January to March 1971 to December to February 2017

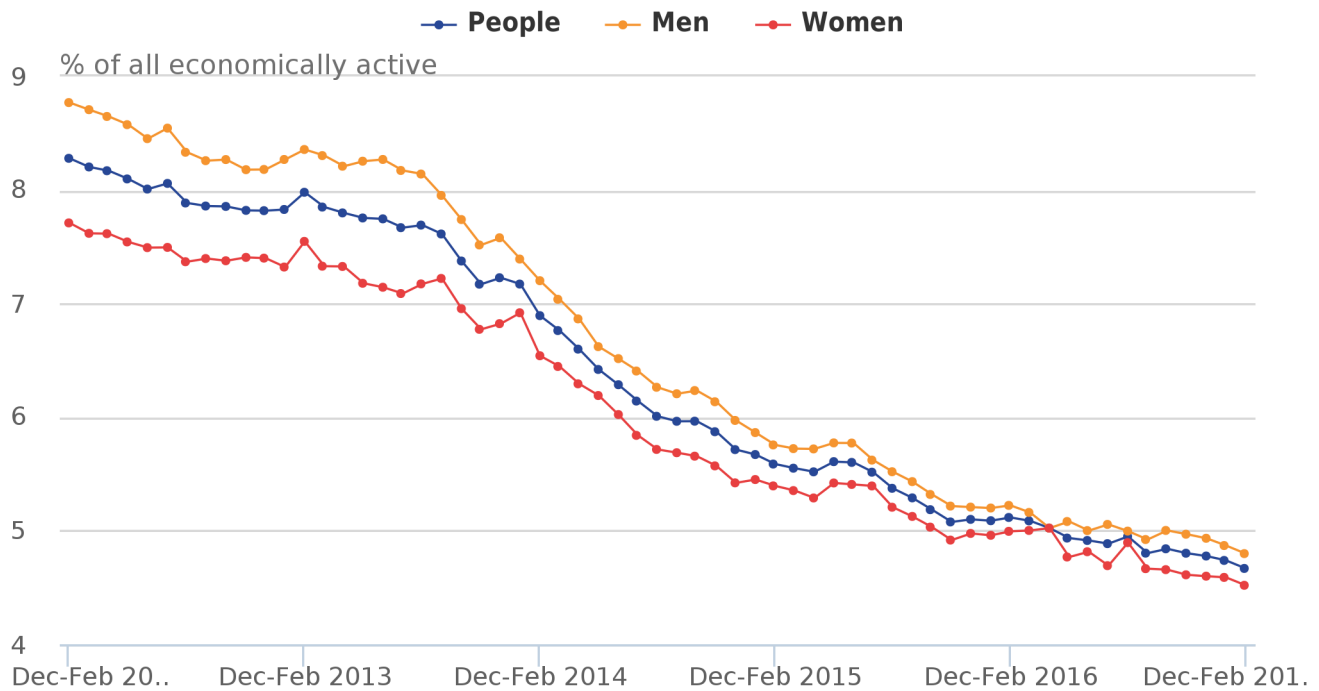


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Figure 12 looks in more detail at the unemployment rates for the last five years.

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

December to February 2012 to December to February 2017



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

For the three months to February 2017:

- the unemployment rate for people was 4.7%; it has not been lower since June to August 1975
- the unemployment rate for men was 4.8%, it has not been lower since April to June 1979
- the unemployment rate for women was 4.5%; it has not been lower since August to October 2005

For the three months to February 2017, there were:

- 1.56 million unemployed people, 45,000 fewer than for September to November 2016 and 141,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 853,000 unemployed men, 30,000 fewer than for September to November 2016 and 76,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 706,000 unemployed women, 15,000 fewer than for September to November 2016 and 65,000 fewer than for a year earlier

Looking at unemployment by how long people have been out of work and seeking work, for the three months to February 2017, there were:

- 920,000 people who had been unemployed for up to 6 months, 44,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 250,000 people who had been unemployed for between 6 and 12 months, 19,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 389,000 people who had been unemployed for over 12 months, 79,000 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](#).

Historic estimates of unemployment back to the 18th century (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.3](#) (at worksheets A27 and A28).

International comparisons of unemployment rates are available at Table 17 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset A10](#).

## 12 . Economic inactivity

### Things you need to know about economic inactivity

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

### Commentary

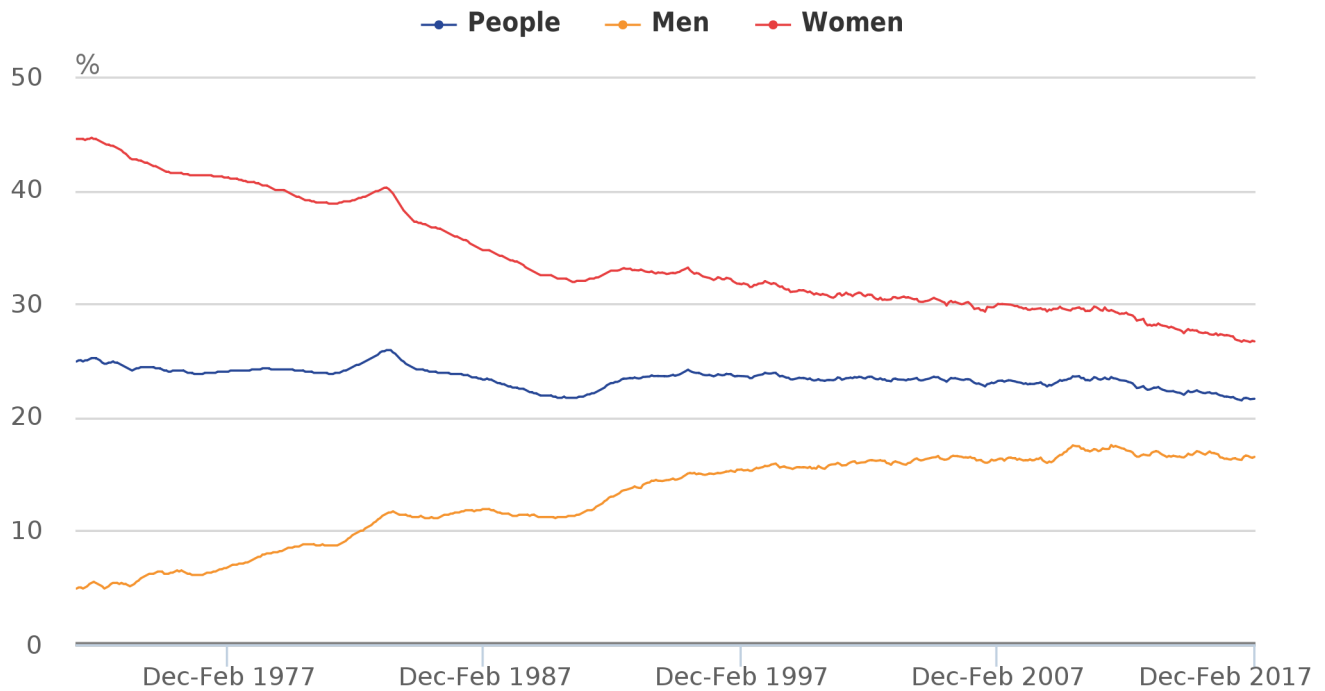
The proportion of people, aged from 16 to 64, not in work and neither seeking nor available to work is known as the economic inactivity rate. Figure 13 shows that, since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate for people has been generally falling (although it increased during 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 the three months to February 2017:

- the economic inactivity rate for people was 21.6%
- the economic inactivity rate for men was 16.5%
- the economic inactivity rate for women was 26.7%

**Figure 13: UK Economic inactivity rates (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted**

January to March 1971 to December to February 2017

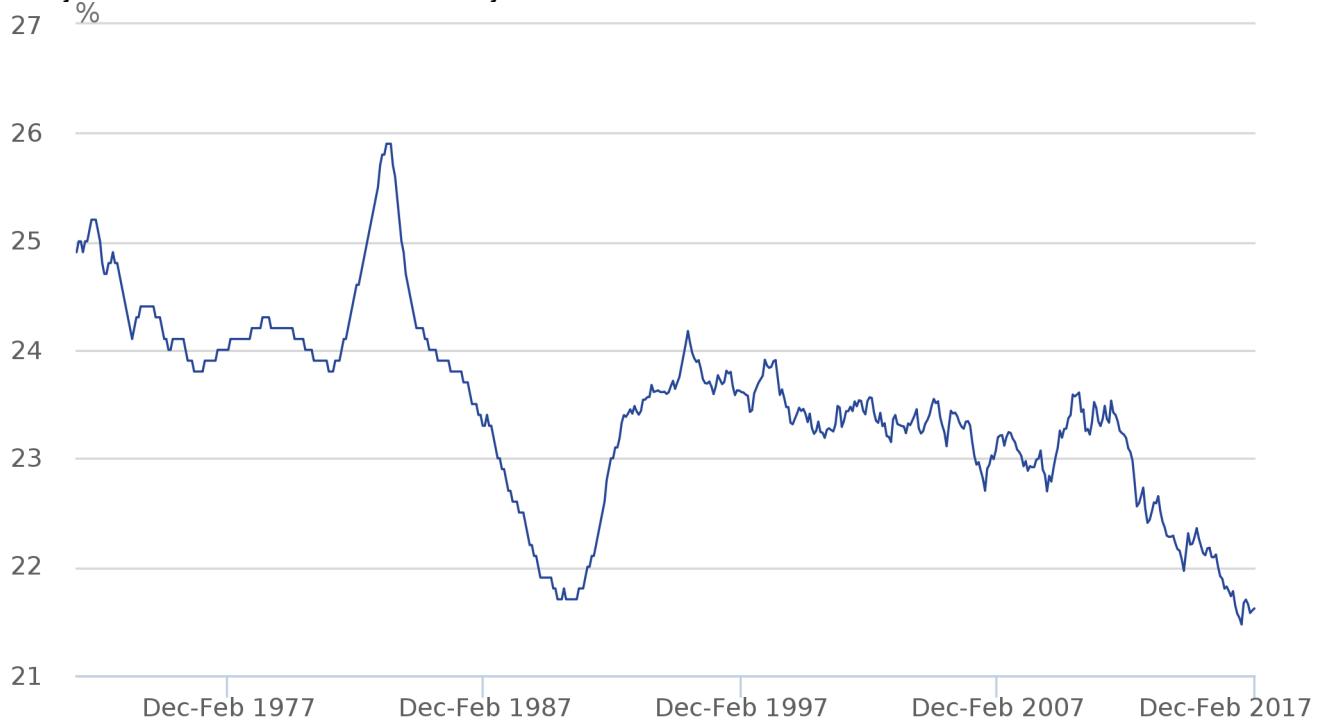


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Figure 14 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, the three months to February 2017, the economic inactivity rate for people was 21.6%.

**Figure 14: UK Economic inactivity rate (people aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted**

January to March 1971 to December to February 2017



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

For the three months to February 2017, there were 8.88 million people aged from 16 to 64 not in work and neither seeking nor available to work (known as economically inactive). This was 10,000 fewer than for September to November 2016 and 36,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

Looking in more detail at the 8.88 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive for the three months to February 2017, 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 2.33 million people who were not looking for work because they were studying, 73,000 more than for a year earlier
- there were 2.21 million people (of which 1.95 million were women) who were not looking for work because they were looking after the family or home, 35,000 fewer than for a year earlier

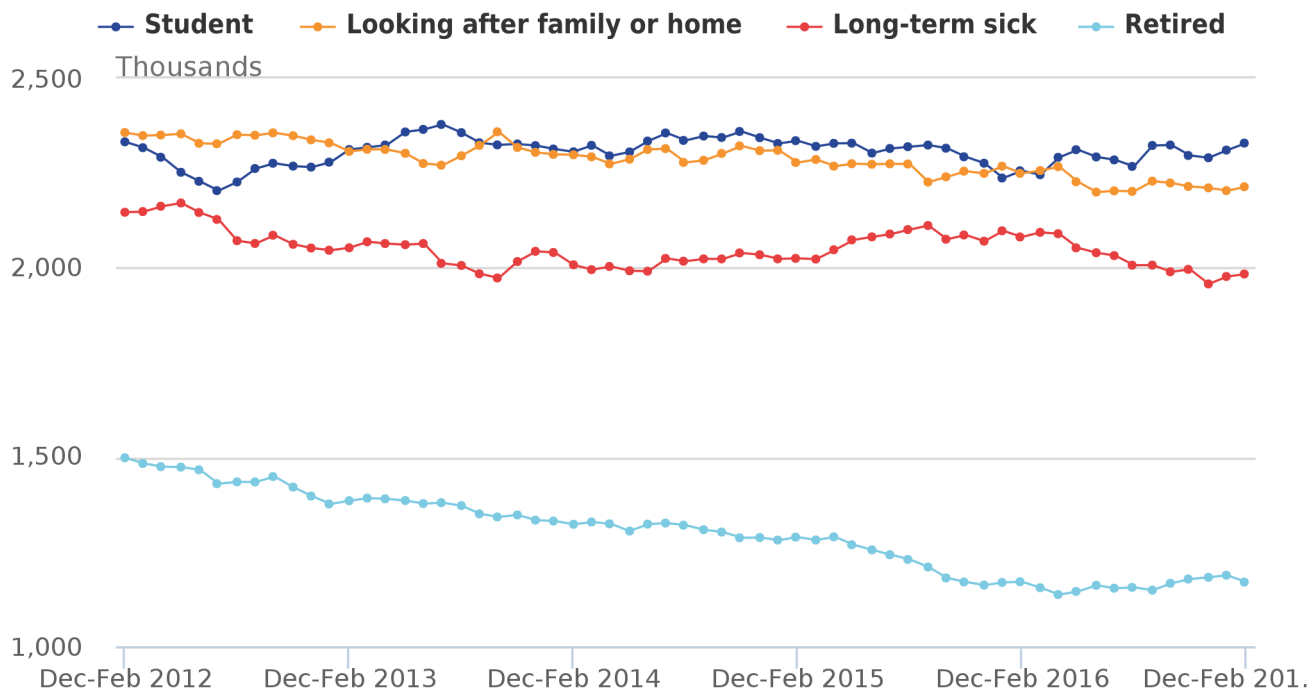
The third and fourth largest categories were long-term sick (22.3% of the total) and retired (13.2% of the total):

- there were 1.98 million people who were not looking for work due to long-term sickness, 98,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 1.17 million people who were not looking for work because they had retired, little changed compared with a year earlier

As shown at Figure 15, which shows the four largest categories of economic inactivity for the last five 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 15: Economic inactivity by main category in the UK (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted**

December to February 2012 to December to February 2017



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

## Where to find data about economic inactivity

Economic inactivity estimates are available at Tables 1 and 11 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [datasets A02 SA](#) and [INAC01 SA](#).

## 13 . Young people in the labour market

### Things you need to know about young people in the labour market

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

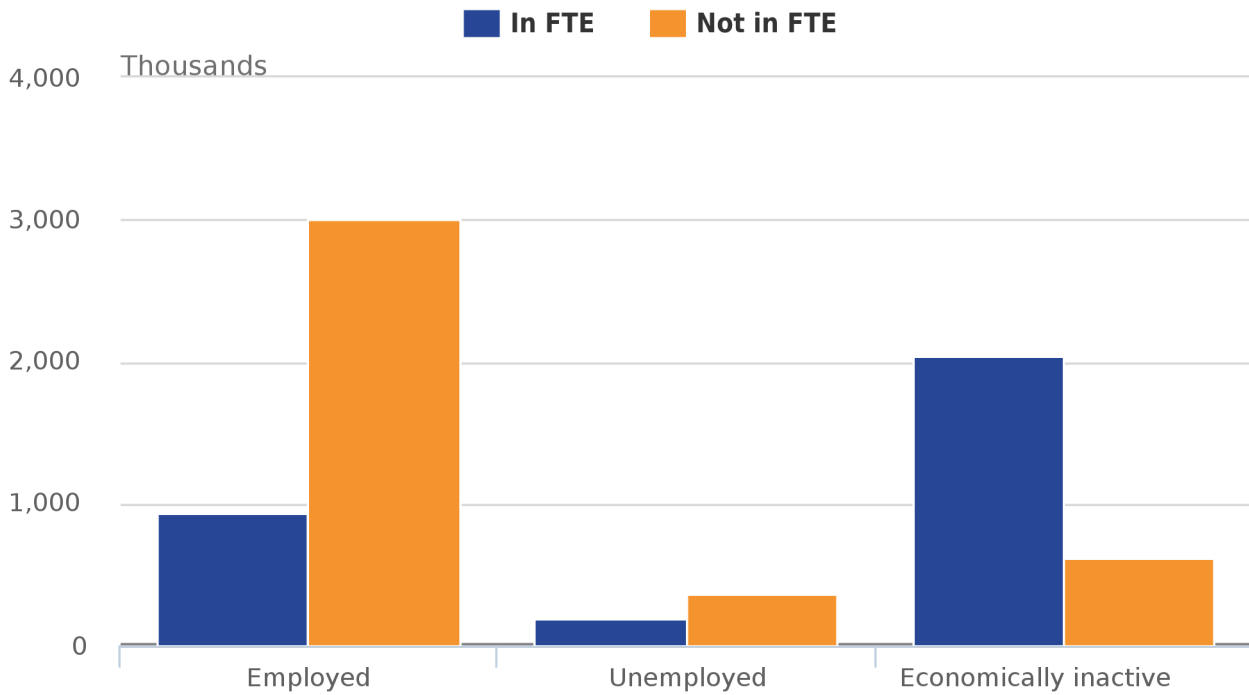
### Commentary

For the three months to February 2017, for people aged from 16 to 24, there were:

- 3.93 million people in work (including 932,000 full-time students with part-time jobs)
- 558,000 unemployed people (including 193,000 full-time students looking for part-time work)
- 2.66 million economically inactive people, most of whom (2.04 million) were full-time students



**Figure 16: Young people (aged 16 to 24) in the UK labour market for the three months to February 2017, seasonally adjusted**



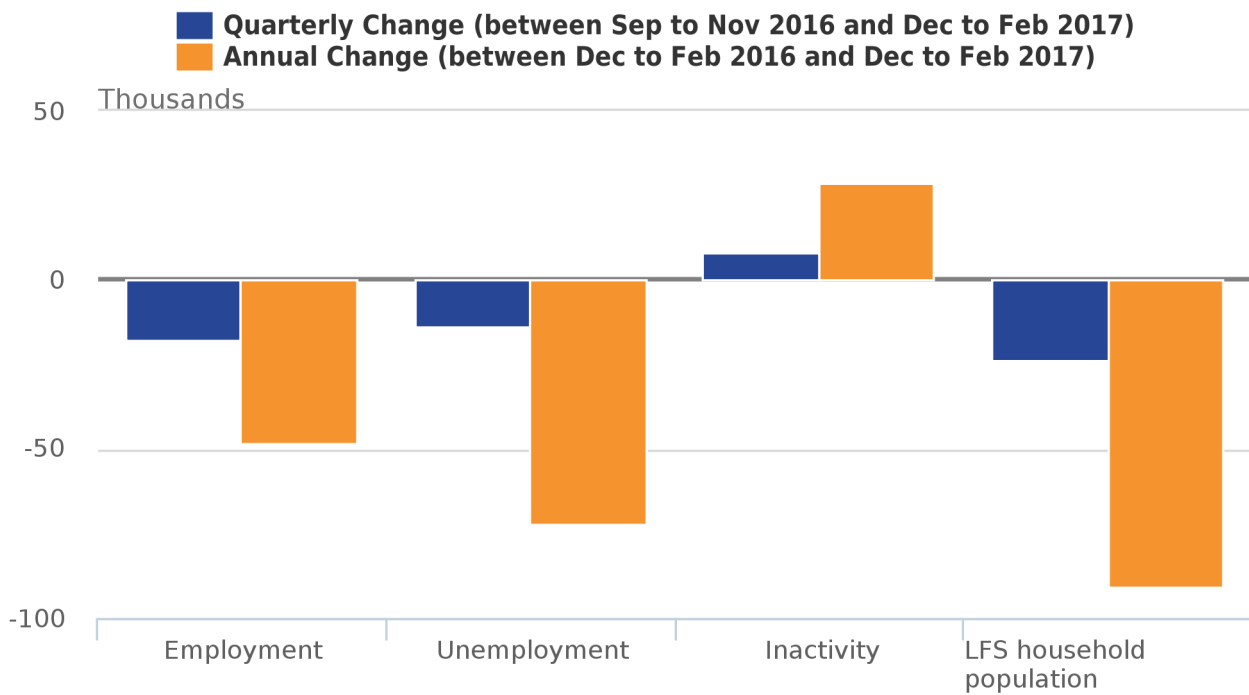
**Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics**

**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 17 shows how the latest estimates, for the three months to February 2017, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for people aged from 16 to 24 compare with the previous quarter (September to November 2016) and the previous year (the three months to February 2016).

**Figure 17: 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 the three months to February 2017, the unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds was 12.4%, lower than for a year earlier (13.7%).

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 the three months to February 2017 the proportion of people aged from 16 to 24 who were in full-time education increased substantially from 26.2% to 44.4%. 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 about young people in the labour market

Estimates for young people in the labour market are available at Table 12 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 October to December 2016 were published on 23 February 2017.

# 14 . Redundancies

## Things you need to know about redundancies

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

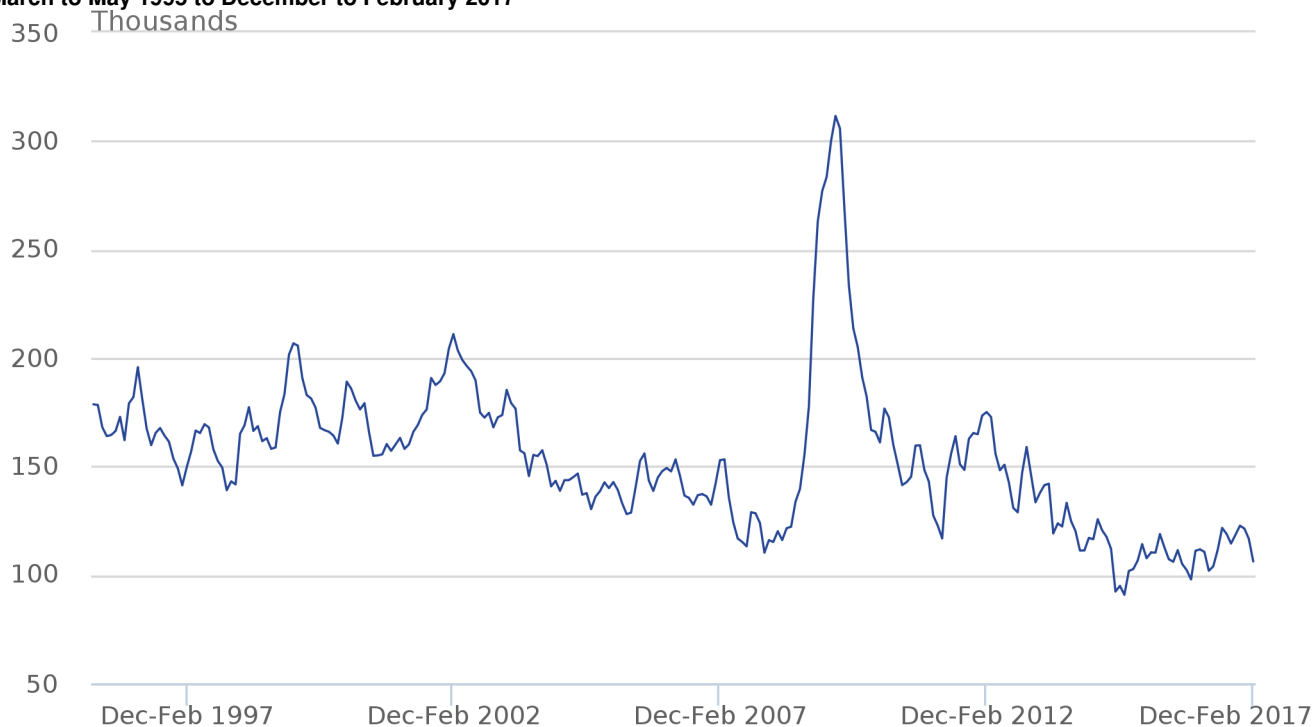
### Commentary

For the three months to February 2017, 106,000 people had become redundant in the three months before the Labour Force Survey interviews. This was 16,000 fewer than for September to November 2016 and 6,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

Figure 18 shows the number of redundancies since comparable records began in 1995.

**Figure 18: Number of redundancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted**

March to May 1995 to December to February 2017



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

## Where to find data about redundancies

Redundancies estimates are available at Tables 22 and 23 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [datasets RED01 SA](#) and [RED02](#).

# 15 . Vacancies

## Things you need to know about vacancies

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

### Commentary

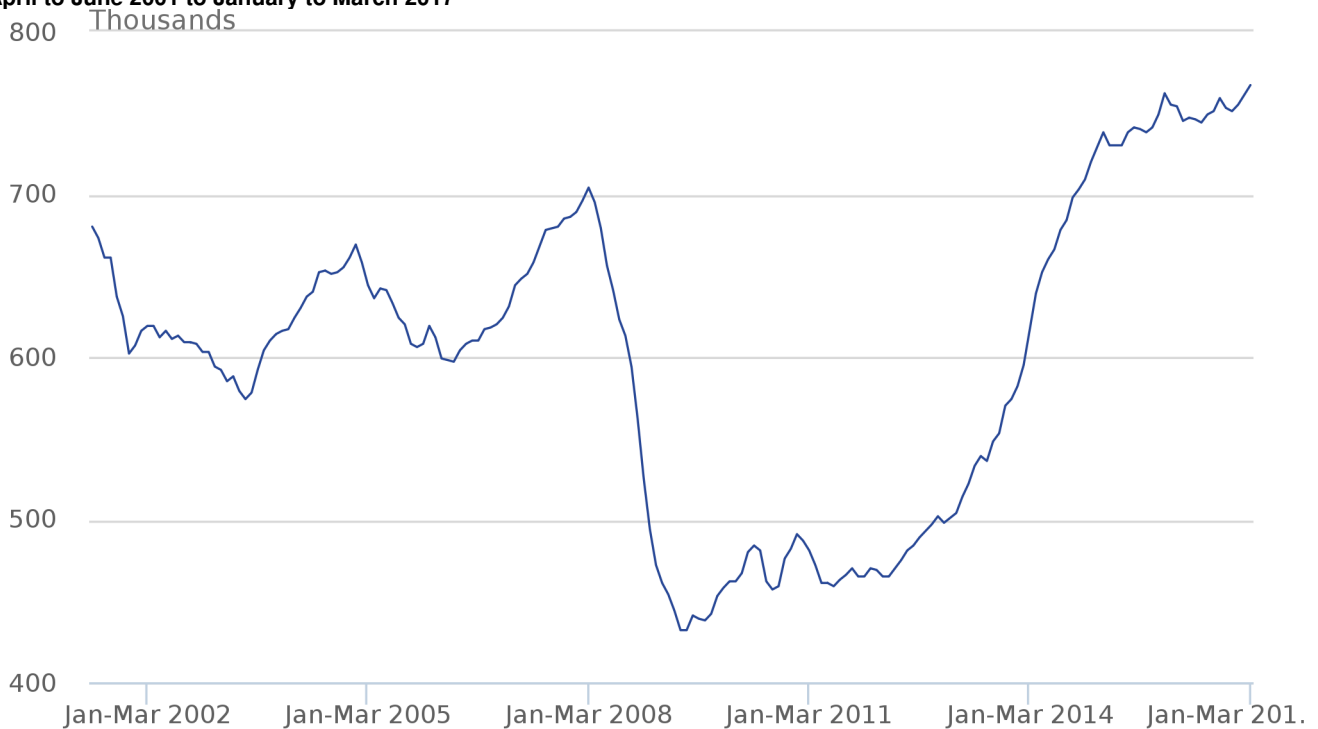
There were 767,000 job vacancies for January to March 2017. This was:

- 16,000 more than for October to December 2016
- 14,000 more than for a year earlier
- The highest since comparable records began in 2001

Figure 19 shows the number of job vacancies since comparable records began in 2001.

#### Figure 19: Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted

April to June 2001 to January to March 2017



Source: Vacancy Survey: Office for National Statistics

#### Notes:

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

There were 678,000 job vacancies in the services sectors for January to March 2017, accounting for 88.4% 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 (139,000) and human health and social work (118,000).

## Where to find data about vacancies

Vacancies estimates are available at Tables 19, 20 and 21 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [datasets VACS01](#), [VACS02](#) and [VACS03](#).

## 16 . Upcoming changes and future publication dates

### Developments planned for next month's release

There will be revisions to estimates derived from the Labour Force Survey (including estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity) back to May to July 2012, resulting from taking on board the latest population estimates and a review of the seasonal adjustment process.

There will also be revisions to estimates of Average Weekly Earnings back to the start of the series in 2000 due to improvements to the estimation of earnings of employees of small businesses and a review of the seasonal adjustment process. An [article explaining these improvements to Average Weekly Earnings](#) was published on our website on 29 March 2017.

### Future publication dates

Publication dates up to the end of 2017 are:

17 May 2017  
14 June 2017  
12 July 2017  
16 August 2017  
13 September 2017  
18 October 2017  
15 November 2017  
13 December 2017

## 17 . Links to related statistics

The [Labour market economic commentary](#) is published every month on the same day as this release.

The [Regional Labour market statistics](#) release is published every month on the same day as this release. Regional and local area labour market statistics are also available on our [NOMIS](#) website.

The [Public sector employment release](#) is published four times a year (in March, June, September and December) on the same day as this release.

The [Young People who were not in Employment, Education or Training \(NEET\) release](#) is published four times a year (in February, May, August and November) 8 days after publication of this release.

Estimates for [people in employment on a zero-hours contract](#) are usually published twice a year. The most recent release was published on 15 March 2017.

The [Working and workless households in the UK release](#) is published four times a year (in March, June, September and December).

The [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings \(ASHE\) release](#) is published annually. The most recent release was published on 26 October 2016.

The [Business Register and Employment Survey release](#) is published annually. The most recent release was published on 28 September 2016.

An article on [Sickness Absence in the Labour Market](#) was published on 9 March 2017.

## 18 . Quality and methodology

### 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 five years worth of revisions (60 observations for a monthly series, 20 for a quarterly series).

### 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 illustrate the level of uncertainty (also called “sampling variability”) around a survey estimate by defining a range around the estimate (known as a “confidence interval”) within which we think the real value that the survey is trying to measure lies. Confidence intervals are typically defined so that we can say we are 95% confident the true value lies within the range – in which case we refer to a “95% confidence interval”.

The number of people unemployed for the three months to February 2017 was estimated at 1,559,000, with a stated 95% confidence interval of +/- 73,000. This means that we are 95% confident that the true number of unemployed people was between 1,486,000 and 1,632,000. Again, the best estimate from the survey was that the number of unemployed people was 1,559,000.

As well as calculating precision measures around the numbers and rates obtained from the survey, we can also calculate them for changes in the numbers. For example, for the three months to February 2017, the estimated change in the number of unemployed people since September to November 2016 was a fall of 45,000 with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 79,000. This means that we are 95% confident the actual change in unemployment was somewhere between an increase of 34,000 and a fall of 124,000, with the best estimate being a fall of 45,000. As the estimated fall in unemployment of 45,000 is smaller than 79,000, the estimated fall in unemployment is said to be “not statistically significant”.

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

## 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 three month average vacancies level is around +/- 1.5% of that level.

Sampling variability information for average weekly earnings growth rates are available from the “Sampling Variability” worksheets within [datasets EARN01](#) and [EARN03](#).

## 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.

## Quality and Methodology Information documents

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 Force Survey Quality and Methodology Information](#)

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

[Vacancy Survey Quality and Methodology Information](#)

[Workforce Jobs Quality and Methodology Information](#)

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

[Labour Disputes Quality and Methodology Information](#)



## Summary of labour market statistics published on 12 April 2017

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	Dec-Feb 2017	31.841 million	Nov-Jan 2017 (31.854 million)	Oct-Dec 2016 (31.837 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	Dec-Feb 2017	74.6%	<b>Never</b>	Sep-Nov 2016 (74.5%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	Dec-Feb 2017	1.559 million	Nov-Jan 2017 (1.584 million)	Nov-Jan 2006 (1.551 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	Dec-Feb 2017	4.7%	Oct-Dec 2016 (4.8%)	Jun-Aug 1975 (4.6%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	Dec-Feb 2017	8.884 million	Sep-Nov 2016 (8,894 million)	Nov-Jan 2017 (8.874 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	Dec-Feb 2017	21.6%	Sep-Nov 2016 (21.7%)	Jun-Aug 2016 (21.5%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Average Earnings (total pay - nominal)	Dec-Feb 2017	2.3%	Oct-Dec 2016 (2.6%)	Feb-Apr 2016 (2.0%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay - nominal)	Dec-Feb 2017	2.2%	Nov-Jan 2017 (2.4%)	May-Jul 2016 (2.1%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (total pay - real)	Dec-Feb 2017	0.2%	Nov-Jan 2017 (0.5%)	Aug-Oct 2014 (0.1%)	Jan-Mar 2006
Average Earnings (regular pay - real)	Dec-Feb 2017	0.1%	Nov-Jan 2017 (0.7%)	Jul-Sep 2014 (- 0.2%)	Jan-Mar 2006
Vacancies level	Jan-Mar 2017	767,000	<b>Never</b>	Dec-Feb 2017 (761,000)	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/apr2017/relateddata>

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

(\*) Tables 2 and 10 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file have been amalgamated into one spreadsheet (Dataset A05 SA).

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

(\*\*\*) Table RED02 provides more detail than Table 23 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 LFS<sup>1</sup> indicators

United Kingdom (thousands)  
seasonally adjusted

	LFS household population <sup>1</sup>		Headline indicators					
			Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	Level	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>4</sup>
			MGSL	LF2O	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 & over
<b>People</b>								
Dec-Feb 2015	51,910	40,777	31,112	73.4	1,841	5.6	9,022	22.1
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
Sep-Nov 2016	52,553	41,065	31,802	74.5	1,604	4.8	8,894	21.7
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>52,635</b>	<b>41,097</b>	<b>31,841</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>8,884</b>	<b>21.6</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-45</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-10</i>	<i>0.0</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>		<i>-2.8</i>		<i>-0.1</i>	
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-141</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-36</i>	<i>-0.2</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.0</i>		<i>-8.3</i>		<i>-0.4</i>	
<b>Men</b>								
Dec-Feb 2015	25,321	20,235	16,566	78.3	1,012	5.8	3,393	16.8
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
Sep-Nov 2016	25,681	20,403	16,883	79.1	883	5.0	3,383	16.6
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>25,727</b>	<b>20,422</b>	<b>16,921</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3,369</b>	<b>16.5</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-30</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-13</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>		<i>-3.4</i>		<i>-0.4</i>	
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-76</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>		<i>-8.2</i>		<i>1.7</i>	
<b>Women</b>								
Dec-Feb 2015	26,589	20,543	14,547	68.6	829	5.4	5,629	27.4
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
Sep-Nov 2016	26,872	20,662	14,919	69.9	721	4.6	5,511	26.7
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>26,908</b>	<b>20,675</b>	<b>14,920</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5,514</b>	<b>26.7</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-15</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0.0</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>		<i>-2.1</i>		<i>0.1</i>	
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-65</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-93</i>	<i>-0.5</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.6</i>		<i>-8.5</i>		<i>-1.7</i>	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a survey of the population of private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.
2. The headline employment rate is the number of people aged 16 to 64 in employment divided by the population aged 16 to 64.
3. The headline unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people (aged 16+) divided by the economically active population (aged 16+). The economically active population is defined as those in employment plus those who are unemployed.
4. The headline inactivity rate is the number of 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											
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	MGRZ	MGSR	MGSC	MGSX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
Dec-Feb 2015	31,112	59.9	1,841	5.6	18,957	36.5	29,933	73.4	1,822	5.7	9,022	22.1
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
Sep-Nov 2016	31,802	60.5	1,604	4.8	19,147	36.4	30,585	74.5	1,586	4.9	8,894	21.7
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>31,841</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>19,235</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>30,668</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>8,884</b>	<b>21.6</b>
Change on quarter	39	0.0	-45	-0.1	87	0.1	83	0.1	-40	-0.1	-10	0.0
Change %	0.1		-2.8		0.5		0.3		-2.5		-0.1	
Change on year	312	0.2	-141	-0.4	170	0.1	310	0.5	-134	-0.4	-36	-0.2
Change %	1.0		-8.3		0.9		1.0		-8.0		-0.4	
<b>Men</b>	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
Dec-Feb 2015	16,566	65.4	1,012	5.8	7,744	30.6	15,844	78.3	998	5.9	3,393	16.8
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
Sep-Nov 2016	16,883	65.7	883	5.0	7,915	30.8	16,147	79.1	873	5.1	3,383	16.6
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>16,921</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7,952</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>16,209</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3,369</b>	<b>16.5</b>
Change on quarter	38	0.0	-30	-0.2	37	0.1	61	0.2	-29	-0.2	-13	-0.1
Change %	0.2		-3.4		0.5		0.4		-3.3		-0.4	
Change on year	71	-0.2	-76	-0.4	195	0.5	99	0.2	-73	-0.4	57	0.2
Change %	0.4		-8.2		2.5		0.6		-8.0		1.7	
<b>Women</b>	MGSB	MGST	MGSE	MGSZ	MGSK	YBTE	LF2H	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
Dec-Feb 2015	14,547	54.7	829	5.4	11,213	42.2	14,089	68.6	824	5.5	5,629	27.4
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
Sep-Nov 2016	14,919	55.5	721	4.6	11,232	41.8	14,437	69.9	713	4.7	5,511	26.7
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>14,920</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>11,282</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>14,459</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5,514</b>	<b>26.7</b>
Change on quarter	1	-0.1	-15	-0.1	50	0.1	22	0.1	-12	-0.1	3	0.0
Change %	0.0		-2.1		0.4		0.2		-1.6		0.1	
Change on year	241	0.6	-65	-0.5	-25	-0.3	211	0.8	-61	-0.5	-93	-0.5
Change %	1.6		-8.5		-0.2		1.5		-8.0		-1.7	
	Aged 16-17						Aged 18-24					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	YBTO	YBUA	YBVH	YBVK	YCAS	LWEX	YBTR	YBUD	YBVN	YBVQ	YCAV	LWFA
Dec-Feb 2015	351	23.6	156	30.7	983	66.0	3,527	60.8	585	14.2	1,685	29.1
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
Sep-Nov 2016	350	24.3	123	26.0	969	67.2	3,596	62.8	450	11.1	1,682	29.4
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>3,556</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>30.2</b>
Change on quarter	23	1.7	4	-0.6	-36	-2.1	-41	-0.5	-18	-0.3	44	0.8
Change %	6.5		3.2		-3.7		-1.1		-4.1		2.6	
Change on year	0	0.6	-4	-0.5	-29	-0.5	-48	-0.2	-69	-1.4	58	1.3
Change %	0.0		-2.8		-3.0		-1.3		-13.7		3.5	
<b>Men</b>	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
Dec-Feb 2015	147	19.2	92	38.6	524	68.7	1,835	62.4	339	15.6	768	26.1
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
Sep-Nov 2016	165	22.3	64	28.0	509	69.0	1,824	62.5	281	13.4	812	27.8
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>27.7</b>
Change on quarter	10	1.5	-1	-1.5	-14	-1.4	9	0.4	-10	-0.5	-5	-0.1
Change %	6.2		-1.7		-2.8		0.5		-3.5		-0.6	
Change on year	0	0.5	-8	-2.4	-8	0.4	-34	-0.7	-13	-0.3	25	1.1
Change %	-0.3		-11.5		-1.6		-1.8		-4.7		3.2	
<b>Women</b>	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAAX	LWFC
Dec-Feb 2015	204	28.1	64	23.8	459	63.1	1,692	59.3	247	12.7	916	32.1
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
Sep-Nov 2016	185	26.4	59	24.1	459	65.3	1,773	63.1	168	8.7	870	30.9
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>32.8</b>
Change on quarter	13	2.0	5	0.3	-22	-2.7	-50	-1.6	-8	-0.2	49	1.8
Change %	6.8		8.6		-4.7		-2.8		-5.0		5.6	
Change on year	0	0.7	5	1.3	-20	-1.5	-14	0.3	-55	-2.5	33	1.6
Change %	0.2		7.8		-4.5		-0.8		-25.6		3.7	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# SUMMARY

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

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 25-34						Aged 35-49					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAZ	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
Dec-Feb 2015	7,032	80.7	365	4.9	1,316	15.1	10,828	83.7	428	3.8	1,675	13.0
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
Sep-Nov 2016	7,289	82.1	346	4.5	1,239	14.0	10,716	83.6	376	3.4	1,731	13.5
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>7,307</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>10,749</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>13.3</b>
Change on quarter	18	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	33	0.4	-27	-0.2	-23	-0.2
Change %	0.2		0.8		0.0		0.3		-7.2		-1.3	
Change on year	123	0.6	-21	-0.3	-14	-0.3	-13	0.3	-17	-0.1	-35	-0.2
Change %	1.7		-5.6		-1.1		-0.1		-4.6		-2.0	
<b>Men</b>	YBTU	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
Dec-Feb 2015	3,787	87.5	198	5.0	343	7.9	5,726	89.7	206	3.5	449	7.0
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
Sep-Nov 2016	3,953	89.2	172	4.2	306	6.9	5,657	89.4	185	3.2	486	7.7
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>3,934</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5,701</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Change on quarter	-19	-0.7	10	0.2	23	0.5	44	0.8	-26	-0.5	-28	-0.4
Change %	-0.5		5.6		7.4		0.8		-14.0		-5.7	
Change on year	18	-0.7	-2	-0.1	41	0.8	22	0.8	-24	-0.4	-31	-0.5
Change %	0.5		-1.3		14.3		0.4		-13.0		-6.4	
<b>Women</b>	YBTW	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCBA	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
Dec-Feb 2015	3,246	74.0	167	4.9	973	22.2	5,101	77.9	222	4.2	1,227	18.7
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
Sep-Nov 2016	3,337	75.1	174	4.9	933	21.0	5,059	77.9	191	3.6	1,245	19.2
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>3,374</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>5,048</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>19.3</b>
Change on quarter	37	0.7	-7	-0.2	-23	-0.5	-11	-0.1	-1	0.0	5	0.1
Change %	1.1		-3.9		-2.4		-0.2		-0.6		0.4	
Change on year	105	1.8	-18	-0.6	-55	-1.4	-34	-0.2	7	0.2	-4	0.0
Change %	3.2		-9.8		-5.7		-0.7		3.9		-0.3	
	Aged 50-64						Age 65+					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	LF26	LF2U	LF28	LF2E	LF2A	LF2W	LFK4	LFK6	K5HU	K5HW	LFL4	LFL6
Dec-Feb 2015	8,195	69.2	287	3.4	3,363	28.4	1,179	10.6	19	1.6	9,935	89.2
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
Sep-Nov 2016	8,632	70.8	292	3.3	3,273	26.8	1,217	10.6	17	1.4	10,254	89.3
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>8,682</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3,278</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>10,351</b>	<b>89.7</b>
Change on quarter	50	0.1	-2	0.0	5	-0.1	-44	-0.4	-5	-0.3	97	0.5
Change %	0.6		-0.7		0.1		-3.6		-26.7		1.0	
Change on year	247	0.8	-25	-0.4	-16	-0.6	2	-0.2	-7	-0.6	206	0.2
Change %	2.9		-7.8		-0.5		0.2		-35.5		2.0	
<b>Men</b>	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
Dec-Feb 2015	4,350	74.7	163	3.6	1,309	22.5	721	14.2	14	1.9	4,351	85.5
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
Sep-Nov 2016	4,549	76.0	171	3.6	1,269	21.2	736	13.9	*	*	4,533	85.9
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>4,566</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>4,583</b>	<b>86.4</b>
Change on quarter	17	0.0	-2	0.0	10	0.1	-23	-0.5	*	*	51	0.5
Change %	0.4		-1.0		0.8		-3.2		*	*	1.1	
Change on year	94	0.3	-25	-0.6	30	0.2	-28	-0.8	*	*	138	0.9
Change %	2.1		-13.0		2.4		-3.8		*	*	3.1	
<b>Women</b>	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
Dec-Feb 2015	3,845	63.8	125	3.1	2,054	34.1	458	7.6	*	*	5,584	92.3
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
Sep-Nov 2016	4,083	65.8	122	2.9	2,004	32.3	481	7.7	*	*	5,721	92.1
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>4,116</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>5,768</b>	<b>92.5</b>
Change on quarter	33	0.2	0	0.0	-6	-0.2	-21	-0.4	*	*	47	0.4
Change %	0.8		-0.3		-0.3		-4.3		*	*	0.8	
Change on year	153	1.3	1	-0.1	-46	-1.3	30	0.4	*	*	68	-0.3
Change %	3.9		0.5		-2.3		6.9		*	*	1.2	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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



# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 4 Public and private sector employment

(first published on 15 March 2017)

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

	Public sector		Private sector <sup>1</sup>		Total employment <sup>2</sup>	Public sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)		Private sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)		
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)		(000s)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9
	G7AU	G9BZ	G7K5	G9C2	G7GO	MFY7	MFY9	MFZ2	MFY5	
Dec 14	5,494	17.7	25,509	82.3	31,003	5,239	16.9	25,764	83.1	
Mar 15	5,473	17.6	25,660	82.4	31,133	5,228	16.8	25,905	83.2	
Jun 15	5,449	17.5	25,759	82.5	31,208	5,216	16.7	25,992	83.3	
Sep 15	5,452	17.4	25,968	82.6	31,420	5,201	16.6	26,219	83.4	
Dec 15	5,444	17.3	26,094	82.7	31,538	5,202	16.5	26,336	83.5	
Mar 16	5,445	17.2	26,149	82.8	31,594	5,203	16.5	26,391	83.5	
Jun 16	5,430	17.1	26,337	82.9	31,767	5,201	16.4	26,566	83.6	
Sep 16	5,437	17.1	26,325	82.9	31,762	5,202	16.4	26,560	83.6	
<b>Dec 16</b>	<b>5,436</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>26,418</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>31,854</b>	<b>5,203</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>26,651</b>	<b>83.7</b>	
Change on quarter	-1	0.0	93	0.0	92	1	-0.1	91	0.1	
Change %	0.0		0.4		0.3	0.0		0.3		
Change on year	-8	-0.2	324	0.2	315	1	-0.2	315	0.2	
Change %	-0.1		1.2		1.0	0.0		1.2		

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 <sup>3</sup>	Police (including civilians)	Public administration	Of which: Civil Service <sup>4</sup>	Education	National Health Service	Other health and social work	Other (including financial corporations)	Total public sector employment <sup>5</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	G7ER	G7EU	G7EX	G7F2	G7D6	G7F5	G7FG	G7FJ	G7FM	G7AU
Dec 14	38	162	255	1,045	433	1,520	1,538	301	636	5,494
Mar 15	36	161	255	1,034	434	1,516	1,545	295	630	5,473
Jun 15	35	159	254	1,020	425	1,518	1,551	291	627	5,449
Sep 15	34	159	252	1,016	419	1,515	1,558	286	624	5,452
Dec 15	34	159	250	1,014	417	1,516	1,566	283	621	5,444
Mar 16	35	158	248	1,010	419	1,519	1,574	278	624	5,445
Jun 16	34	158	246	1,003	416	1,520	1,584	276	613	5,430
Sep 16	33	158	245	1,002	416	1,524	1,592	268	612	5,437
<b>Dec 16</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>5,436</b>
Change on quarter	2	0	-2	1	0	1	12	-5	-8	-1
Change %	6.1	0.0	-0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	-1.9	-1.3	0.0
Change on year	1	-1	-7	-11	-1	9	38	-20	-17	-8
Change %	2.9	-0.6	-2.8	-1.1	-0.2	0.6	2.4	-7.1	-2.7	-0.1

Enquiries 01633 456776

Source: returns from public sector organisations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

English Housing Associations are included in the public sector from September 2008 but in the private sector for earlier time periods.

The series shown at Table 4 (in columns 6 to 9) for public and private sector employment excluding the effects of major reclassifications show all of the above mentioned bodies included in the private sector for all time periods and excluded from the public sector for all time periods. When using figures from this table, the latest estimate of the number of people employed in the public and private sectors should be taken from columns 1 and 3 respectively. However the quarterly and annual changes in employment shown in these columns are affected by reclassifications. Figures from columns 6 and 8 should be used for assessments of the recent underlying changes in public and private sector employment. The changes in employment shown in these columns are measured on a consistent basis to remove the effect of major reclassifications. The quarterly movements between September and December 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 15 March 2017)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs <sup>1</sup>	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees <sup>1</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Dec 14	33,652	28,947	4,478	161	66
Mar 15	33,814	29,209	4,377	161	68
Jun 15	33,878	29,261	4,385	159	72
Sep 15	34,060	29,380	4,461	159	59
Dec 15	34,092	29,460	4,419	159	54
Mar 16	34,368	29,711	4,431	158	67
Jun 16	34,530	29,793	4,523	158	56
Sep 16	34,535	29,829	4,500	158	48
<b>Dec 16 (p)</b>	<b>34,623</b>	<b>29,877</b>	<b>4,532</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>57</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>16.6</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>531</i>	<i>417</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>3.8</i>

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

See footnotes under table 6

## 6 Workforce jobs by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All jobs A-T	Agriculture, forestry & fishing A	Mining & quarrying B	Manufacturing C	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply D	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities E	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage H	Accommodation & food service activities I	Information & communication J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Dec 14	33,652	406	70	2,626	125	194	2,155	4,977	1,558	2,204	1,359
Mar 15	33,814	371	75	2,653	131	194	2,143	5,035	1,546	2,217	1,390
Jun 15	33,878	368	74	2,640	133	200	2,122	5,008	1,613	2,238	1,390
Sep 15	34,060	404	67	2,618	135	200	2,183	5,019	1,615	2,265	1,382
Dec 15	34,092	399	65	2,616	140	194	2,182	5,048	1,642	2,266	1,358
Mar 16	34,368	386	62	2,641	148	199	2,225	5,074	1,669	2,262	1,386
Jun 16	34,530	370	60	2,657	146	200	2,241	5,112	1,672	2,301	1,429
Sep 16	34,535	387	60	2,625	146	205	2,206	5,094	1,678	2,323	1,408
<b>Dec 16 (p)</b>	<b>34,623</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2,623</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>5,082</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>2,317</b>	<b>1,411</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>-12</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>-5</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>531</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>-5</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>53</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>-8.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.9</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 <sup>2</sup> O	Education P	Human health & social work activities Q	Arts, entertainment & recreation R	Other service activities S	People employed by households etc. T	Total services G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Dec 14	1,113	564	2,842	2,898	1,518	2,905	4,219	942	900	79	28,077
Mar 15	1,117	553	2,893	2,875	1,503	2,935	4,226	959	928	66	28,244
Jun 15	1,111	565	2,915	2,866	1,491	2,955	4,239	987	893	69	28,340
Sep 15	1,107	561	2,952	2,943	1,479	2,964	4,218	982	910	59	28,454
Dec 15	1,100	565	2,959	2,916	1,477	2,986	4,224	980	909	64	28,495
Mar 16	1,100	558	2,990	2,935	1,485	2,985	4,294	965	929	73	28,704
Jun 16	1,091	585	2,997	2,932	1,478	2,996	4,294	966	926	78	28,857
Sep 16	1,093	566	3,011	2,934	1,473	3,009	4,297	1,001	924	97	28,908
<b>Dec 16 (p)</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>3,024</b>	<b>2,972</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>4,312</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>28,930</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>-19</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>-7</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>-24</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-25.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>-26</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>-11</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>435</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>1.5</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

People	Total weekly hours (millions) <sup>1,2</sup>	Average (mean) actual weekly hours worked				
		All workers <sup>1</sup>		Full-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Part-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Second Jobs
		YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Dec-Feb 2015	1,000.0	32.1	37.5	16.2	9.5	
Dec-Feb 2016	1,013.6	32.1	37.5	16.2	9.5	
Mar-May 2016	1,017.4	32.1	37.5	16.1	9.5	
Jun-Aug 2016	1,018.0	32.0	37.4	16.1	9.7	
Sep-Nov 2016	1,017.5	32.0	37.4	16.1	9.6	
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>1,030.9</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>9.8</b>	
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>2.8</i>	
<b>Men</b>	<b>YBUT</b>	<b>YBUW</b>	<b>YBUZ</b>	<b>YBVC</b>	<b>YBVF</b>	
Dec-Feb 2015	607.5	36.7	39.4	16.3	9.9	
Dec-Feb 2016	617.9	36.7	39.4	16.2	10.5	
Mar-May 2016	617.8	36.6	39.4	16.3	10.4	
Jun-Aug 2016	617.3	36.4	39.2	16.1	10.6	
Sep-Nov 2016	615.4	36.5	39.2	16.3	10.5	
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>622.5</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.6</i>	
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>6.0</i>	
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>5.7</i>	
<b>Women</b>	<b>YBUU</b>	<b>YBUX</b>	<b>YBVA</b>	<b>YBVD</b>	<b>YBVG</b>	
Dec-Feb 2015	392.5	27.0	34.2	16.2	9.2	
Dec-Feb 2016	395.6	27.0	34.2	16.2	8.7	
Mar-May 2016	399.6	27.0	34.3	16.1	8.9	
Jun-Aug 2016	400.8	27.0	34.3	16.1	9.0	
Sep-Nov 2016	402.1	27.0	34.2	16.1	9.0	
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>408.4</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	
<i>Change %</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.1</i>	

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 work<sup>1</sup>

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
<b>Dec-Feb 2016</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	0.9	2.1	1.0	0.7	1.4	3.3	1.7	6.8
6 up to 15 hours	6.5	3.6	9.8	6.1	3.4	8.9	8.0	3.8	17.0
16 up to 30 hours	20.2	10.3	31.5	19.8	8.7	31.2	23.0	17.0	35.9
31 up to 45 hours	52.1	57.8	45.7	54.7	61.2	48.0	38.1	43.9	25.6
Over 45 hours	19.7	27.4	11.0	18.5	26.1	10.6	27.6	33.6	14.8
Total (thousands)	31,529	16,850	14,679	26,661	13,563	13,098	4,666	3,180	1,486
<b>Sep-Nov 2016</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	1.3	3.3	1.8	6.2
6 up to 15 hours	6.5	3.5	10.0	6.1	3.2	9.0	8.8	4.6	17.3
16 up to 30 hours	20.2	10.3	31.4	19.9	8.9	31.1	22.3	16.1	34.9
31 up to 45 hours	52.5	58.3	46.0	55.2	61.9	48.4	37.9	43.4	26.7
Over 45 hours	19.2	26.8	10.6	17.8	25.3	10.2	27.7	34.0	15.0
Total (thousands)	31,802	16,883	14,919	26,823	13,576	13,247	4,775	3,203	1,572
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.7	1.3	3.4	2.0	6.1
6 up to 15 hours	6.6	3.5	10.0	6.2	3.3	9.2	8.0	4.1	16.0
16 up to 30 hours	20.0	10.2	31.1	19.5	8.7	30.7	22.5	16.3	35.1
31 up to 45 hours	52.7	58.2	46.5	55.4	61.8	48.8	37.9	42.9	28.0
Over 45 hours	19.3	27.1	10.5	17.9	25.5	10.0	28.1	34.7	14.9
Total (thousands)	31,841	16,921	14,920	26,853	13,619	13,233	4,780	3,195	1,585

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 15 February 2017)

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

	European Union (EU)							Countries not in the European Union (non-EU)							
	Total <sup>1</sup>	UK	Non UK	Of which:				Total non-EU	Africa excluding South Africa	South Africa	Australia and New Zealand	India	Pakistan and Bangladesh	USA	Rest of the world
				Total EU (EU27) <sup>2</sup>	EU14 <sup>3</sup>	EUA8 <sup>4</sup>	Romania and Bulgaria								
<b>Levels (aged 16 and over)</b>															
<b>By country of birth</b>	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	EQ4S	JJR9	JJS3	JJS5	JJS7	JJS9	JJR7	EQ4T
Oct - Dec 2014	31,022	26,197	4,802	1,904	793	908	172	2,898	639	145	131	416	336	94	1,136
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
Jul - Sep 2016	31,880	26,321	5,552	2,354	962	1,077	279	3,198	691	161	133	483	333	106	1,289
<b>Oct - Dec 2016</b>	<b>31,916</b>	<b>26,369</b>	<b>5,543</b>	<b>2,304</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>3,239</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1,298</b>
<i>Change on year</i>	299	-120	431	188	39	49	90	242	55	29	21	33	9	-1	95
<i>Change %</i>	0.9	-0.5	8.4	8.9	4.4	5.0	41.7	8.1	8.3	22.1	17.6	7.7	2.6	-0.9	7.9
<b>By nationality</b>	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	EQ4W	JJS2	JJS4	JJS6	JJS8	JJT2	JJR8	EQ4X
Oct - Dec 2014	31,022	28,043	2,972	1,826	766	895	154	1,146	173	51	91	207	104	82	440
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
Jul - Sep 2016	31,880	28,386	3,490	2,261	937	1,053	258	1,230	208	50	87	202	93	87	503
<b>Oct - Dec 2016</b>	<b>31,916</b>	<b>28,435</b>	<b>3,478</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>487</b>
<i>Change on year</i>	299	70	233	190	68	41	82	42	48	5	4	-4	6	5	-22
<i>Change %</i>	0.9	0.2	7.2	9.3	7.9	4.2	40.3	3.6	24.9	10.8	5.2	-2.2	5.9	6.2	-4.3
<b>Rates (aged 16 to 64)</b>															
<b>By country of birth</b>	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	EQ52	LFN3	LFN4	LFN5	LFN6	LFN7	LFN2	EQ53
Oct - Dec 2014	73.4	74.1	70.0	79.3	75.8	83.0	78.6	64.9	64.4	78.1	85.0	72.3	53.7	72.9	63.2
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
Jul - Sep 2016	74.7	75.1	72.9	81.0	78.5	83.0	82.5	67.8	70.4	81.0	88.0	75.4	54.4	78.4	64.8
<b>Oct - Dec 2016</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>65.0</b>
<i>Change on year</i>	0.5	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.1	5.2	1.5	6.7	4.5	2.1	2.7	-2.3	-0.2	-0.6
<b>By nationality</b>	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	EQ56	LFO5	LFO6	LFO7	LFO8	LFO9	LFO4	EQ57
Oct - Dec 2014	73.4	73.8	69.9	79.0	75.2	83.1	77.8	59.0	53.6	86.6	89.7	69.9	50.3	72.4	52.1
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
Jul - Sep 2016	74.7	74.9	72.8	80.3	77.3	83.0	80.8	62.0	61.9	83.1	91.1	70.1	49.3	75.5	55.9
<b>Oct - Dec 2016</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>55.9</b>
<i>Change on year</i>	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.9	0.4	5.3	-0.2	7.8	8.8	1.5	-4.4	-0.6	6.8	-3.7

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

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

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(1) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over							All aged 16-64						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>People</b>	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWF	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
Dec-Feb 2015	1,841	5.6	932	287	621	33.8	352	1,822	5.7	926	286	611	33.5	343
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
Sep-Nov 2016	1,604	4.8	959	238	407	25.4	214	1,586	4.9	950	237	399	25.1	212
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>208</b>
Change on quarter	-45	-0.1	-39	12	-18	-0.4	-4	-40	-0.1	-40	11	-12	-0.1	-4
Change %	-2.8		-4.1	4.9	-4.4		-1.9	-2.5		-4.2	4.8	-3.0		-1.9
Change on year	-141	-0.4	-44	-19	-79	-2.5	-53	-134	-0.4	-44	-16	-74	-2.4	-50
Change %	-8.3		-4.6	-7.0	-16.8		-20.1	-8.0		-4.6	-6.2	-16.1		-19.3
<b>Men</b>	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWY	YBXB
Dec-Feb 2015	1,012	5.8	471	154	387	38.2	234	998	5.9	466	152	379	38.0	227
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
Sep-Nov 2016	883	5.0	498	132	252	28.6	143	873	5.1	492	132	249	28.6	141
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>146</b>
Change on quarter	-30	-0.2	-12	-4	-14	-0.7	4	-29	-0.2	-13	-4	-12	-0.4	4
Change %	-3.4		-2.4	-2.9	-5.6		2.6	-3.3		-2.6	-3.0	-4.8		3.2
Change on year	-76	-0.4	-5	-22	-49	-3.0	-34	-73	-0.4	-6	-20	-48	-3.0	-32
Change %	-8.2		-1.0	-14.4	-17.1		-18.8	-8.0		-1.2	-13.3	-16.7		-18.1
<b>Women</b>	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
Dec-Feb 2015	829	5.4	461	133	235	28.3	118	824	5.5	460	134	231	28.0	115
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
Sep-Nov 2016	721	4.6	461	106	155	21.4	72	713	4.7	458	106	149	21.0	71
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>62</b>
Change on quarter	-15	-0.1	-27	16	-4	0.0	-8	-12	-0.1	-27	15	0	0.3	-8
Change %	-2.1		-5.9	14.8	-2.3		-10.8	-1.6		-5.8	14.5	-0.1		-11.9
Change on year	-65	-0.5	-39	3	-29	-2.0	-19	-61	-0.5	-38	3	-26	-1.8	-18
Change %	-8.5		-8.2	2.4	-16.3		-23.0	-8.0		-8.0	2.7	-15.0		-22.2

	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
<b>People</b>	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Dec-Feb 2015	156	30.7	114	23	19	12.1	*	585	14.2	326	80	179	30.7	92
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
Sep-Nov 2016	123	26.0	93	12	10	10.0	*	450	11.1	293	73	83	18.6	33
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>18</b>	*	*	*	<b>431</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>33</b>
Change on quarter	4	-0.6	9	1	*	*	*	-18	-0.3	-9	-1	-9	-1.2	0
Change %	3.2		9.4	6.5	*	*	*	-4.1		-2.9	-1.2	-10.5		1.2
Change on year	-4	-0.5	1	1	*	*	*	-69	-1.4	-37	-7	-25	-2.5	-12
Change %	-2.8		1.2	8.5	*	*	*	-13.7		-11.4	-9.3	-24.7		-27.0
<b>Men</b>	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBKK	YBXN	YBQQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Dec-Feb 2015	92	38.6	68	12	12	12.8	*	339	15.6	171	41	127	37.5	69
Dec-Feb 2016	71	28.8	49	13	*	*	*	285	13.2	175	44	66	23.3	30
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
Sep-Nov 2016	64	28.0	52	10	*	*	*	281	13.4	170	51	60	21.5	23
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>10</b>	*	*	*	<b>272</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>25</b>
Change on quarter	-1	-1.5	-2	0	*	*	*	-10	-0.5	3	-5	-8	-2.1	2
Change %	-1.7		-4.2	-3.1	*	*	*	-3.5		1.6	-9.5	-12.9		8.0
Change on year	-8	-2.4	2	-3	*	*	*	-13	-0.3	-2	2	-14	-3.9	-6
Change %	-11.5		3.1	-26.1	*	*	*	-4.7		-1.2	5.1	-20.6		-18.4
<b>Women</b>	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Dec-Feb 2015	64	23.8	46	11	*	*	*	247	12.7	156	39	53	21.3	23
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
Sep-Nov 2016	59	24.1	41	*	11	17.9	*	168	8.7	123	22	23	13.7	10
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>52</b>	*	*	*	*	<b>160</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13.8</b>	*
Change on quarter	5	0.3	11	*	*	*	*	-8	-0.2	-11	4	-1	0.1	*
Change %	8.6		26.9	*	*	*	*	-5.0		-9.2	17.6	-4.2		*
Change on year	5	1.3	0	*	*	*	*	-55	-2.5	-35	-10	-11	-1.5	*
Change %	7.8		-0.6	*	*	*	*	-25.6		-23.7	-26.9	-33.0		*

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>People</b>	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Dec-Feb 2015	794	4.3	363	136	294	37.1	165	306	3.2	129	48	129	42.1	94
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
Sep-Nov 2016	721	3.9	421	107	194	26.8	106	310	3.1	151	42	118	38.0	73
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>71</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-24	-0.1	-34	7	3	1.3	0	-7	-0.1	-6	5	-6	-1.0	-2
<i>Change %</i>	-3.3		-8.0	6.5	1.4		-0.3	-2.2		-3.8	11.1	-4.8		-2.7
<i>Change on year</i>	-37	-0.2	-9	-8	-20	-1.3	-18	-32	-0.4	0	-4	-27	-4.7	-20
<i>Change %</i>	-5.1		-2.2	-6.9	-9.4		-14.3	-9.5		0.1	-8.6	-19.7		-22.1
<b>Men</b>	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Dec-Feb 2015	404	4.1	164	73	168	41.5	103	176	3.4	68	28	80	45.5	61
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
Sep-Nov 2016	357	3.6	200	47	110	30.7	69	180	3.3	75	25	80	44.7	50
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>44</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-16	-0.2	-20	-1	4	2.7	9	-3	0.0	7	2	-12	-6.2	-6
<i>Change %</i>	-4.5		-9.9	-1.5	4.0		13.3	-1.6		10.0	7.6	-15.2		-12.7
<i>Change on year</i>	-26	-0.3	-4	-14	-8	0.1	-7	-28	-0.5	0	-6	-21	-4.9	-18
<i>Change %</i>	-7.2		-2.2	-23.1	-6.8		-8.6	-13.5		-0.6	-19.5	-23.4		-29.2
<b>Women</b>	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBYV	YBYW	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Dec-Feb 2015	389	4.5	199	63	126	32.4	62	130	2.9	60	21	49	37.5	33
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
Sep-Nov 2016	364	4.2	221	60	84	23.0	37	130	2.8	76	17	37	28.7	23
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>27</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-8	-0.1	-14	8	-2	0.0	-9	-4	-0.1	-13	3	7	6.1	4
<i>Change %</i>	-2.1		-6.2	12.7	-2.0		-25.7	-3.0		-17.3	16.2	17.5		19.4
<i>Change on year</i>	-11	-0.2	-5	5	-12	-2.6	-10	-4	-0.2	1	2	-7	-4.1	-2
<i>Change %</i>	-3.0		-2.2	8.9	-12.7		-27.2	-3.0		1.1	12.3	-13.2		-7.1

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 10 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over	16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Economically active levels</b>								
<b>People</b>	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Dec-Feb 2015	32,953	31,755	507	4,113	7,398	11,256	8,483	1,198
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
Sep-Nov 2016	33,406	32,171	473	4,046	7,635	11,092	8,925	1,234
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>33,400</b>	<b>32,214</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>3,987</b>	<b>7,656</b>	<b>11,098</b>	<b>8,973</b>	<b>1,186</b>
Change on quarter	-6	42	27	-59	21	6	48	-48
Change %	0.0	0.1	5.6	-1.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	-3.9
Change on year	171	176	-4	-116	103	-29	223	-5
Change %	0.5	0.6	-0.7	-2.8	1.4	-0.3	2.5	-0.4
<b>Men</b>	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Dec-Feb 2015	17,577	16,842	239	2,173	3,985	5,932	4,513	735
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
Sep-Nov 2016	17,766	17,021	229	2,105	4,125	5,842	4,720	745
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>17,774</b>	<b>17,053</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>2,104</b>	<b>4,116</b>	<b>5,860</b>	<b>4,735</b>	<b>721</b>
Change on quarter	8	32	9	-1	-9	19	15	-24
Change %	0.0	0.2	4.0	0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.3	-3.3
Change on year	-4	26	-9	-47	16	-2	69	-30
Change %	0.0	0.2	-3.5	-2.2	0.4	0.0	1.5	-4.0
<b>Women</b>	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Dec-Feb 2015	15,376	14,913	268	1,939	3,413	5,323	3,970	463
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
Sep-Nov 2016	15,640	15,151	244	1,941	3,510	5,250	4,205	489
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>15,626</b>	<b>15,161</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>3,541</b>	<b>5,237</b>	<b>4,238</b>	<b>465</b>
Change on quarter	-14	10	18	-58	30	-12	33	-24
Change %	-0.1	0.1	7.2	-3.0	0.9	-0.2	0.8	-4.9
Change on year	176	150	5	-69	87	-27	154	25
Change %	1.1	1.0	2.0	-3.5	2.5	-0.5	3.8	5.7
<b>Economic activity rates (%)<sup>1</sup></b>								
<b>People</b>	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Dec-Feb 2015	63.5	77.9	34.0	70.9	84.9	87.0	71.6	10.8
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
Sep-Nov 2016	63.6	78.3	32.8	70.6	86.0	86.5	73.2	10.7
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Change on quarter	-0.1	0.0	2.1	-0.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.5
Change on year	-0.1	0.2	0.5	-1.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	-0.2
<b>Men</b>	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Dec-Feb 2015	69.4	83.2	31.3	73.9	92.1	93.0	77.5	14.5
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
Sep-Nov 2016	69.2	83.4	31.0	72.2	93.1	92.3	78.8	14.1
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>13.6</b>
Change on quarter	-0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	-0.5	0.4	-0.1	-0.5
Change on year	-0.5	-0.2	-0.4	-1.1	-0.8	0.5	-0.2	-0.9
<b>Women</b>	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Dec-Feb 2015	57.8	72.6	36.9	67.9	77.8	81.3	65.9	7.7
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
Sep-Nov 2016	58.2	73.3	34.7	69.1	79.0	80.8	67.7	7.9
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Change on quarter	-0.1	0.0	2.7	-1.8	0.5	-0.1	0.2	-0.4
Change on year	0.3	0.5	1.5	-1.6	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.3

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 11 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)								Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)	
	All aged 16-64								Does not want a job	Wants a job <sup>1</sup>
	Student	Looking after family / home	Temporary sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged	Retired	Other			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Dec-Feb 2015	9,022	2,336	2,278	196	2,025	42	1,288	857	6,750	2,272
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
Sep-Nov 2016	8,894	2,297	2,215	165	1,996	32	1,177	1,012	6,677	2,217
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>8,884</b>	<b>2,329</b>	<b>2,214</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>6,728</b>	<b>2,156</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-10	33	-1	-4	-12	7	-8	-24	51	-61
<i>Change %</i>	-0.1	1.4	0.0	-2.4	-0.6	21.4	-0.7	-2.4	0.8	-2.8
<i>Change on year</i>	-36	73	-35	-37	-98	10	-1	52	17	-53
<i>Change %</i>	-0.4	3.2	-1.6	-18.7	-4.7	34.8	-0.1	5.6	0.3	-2.4
<b>Men</b>	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Dec-Feb 2015	3,393	1,220	231	84	999	25	477	355	2,464	929
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
Sep-Nov 2016	3,383	1,166	260	81	967	18	459	432	2,505	877
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>3,369</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>2,492</b>	<b>877</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-13	11	-1	-11	-19	3	1	2	-13	0
<i>Change %</i>	-0.4	1.0	-0.3	-13.0	-2.0	19.2	0.2	0.4	-0.5	0.0
<i>Change on year</i>	57	27	18	-25	-44	5	24	53	93	-36
<i>Change %</i>	1.7	2.3	7.4	-26.2	-4.5	29.5	5.6	13.8	3.9	-3.9
<b>Women</b>	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Dec-Feb 2015	5,629	1,116	2,047	112	1,025	17	811	502	4,286	1,343
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
Sep-Nov 2016	5,511	1,130	1,955	83	1,029	14	719	580	4,171	1,340
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>5,514</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>4,235</b>	<b>1,279</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	3	22	0	7	7	3	-9	-26	64	-61
<i>Change %</i>	0.1	1.9	0.0	8.0	0.7	24.1	-1.3	-4.5	1.5	-4.5
<i>Change on year</i>	-93	46	-53	-12	-53	5	-25	-1	-76	-17
<i>Change %</i>	-1.7	4.2	-2.7	-11.5	-4.9	41.6	-3.4	-0.1	-1.8	-1.3
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
<b>People</b>	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Dec-Feb 2015	100	25.9	25.2	2.2	22.4	0.5	14.3	9.5	74.8	25.2
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
Sep-Nov 2016	100	25.8	24.9	1.9	22.4	0.4	13.2	11.4	75.1	24.9
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>24.3</b>
<b>Men</b>	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Dec-Feb 2015	100	36.0	6.8	2.5	29.5	0.7	14.1	10.5	72.6	27.4
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
Sep-Nov 2016	100	34.5	7.7	2.4	28.6	0.5	13.6	12.8	74.1	25.9
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>26.0</b>
<b>Women</b>	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Dec-Feb 2015	100	19.8	36.4	2.0	18.2	0.3	14.4	8.9	76.1	23.9
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
Sep-Nov 2016	100	20.5	35.5	1.5	18.7	0.3	13.0	10.5	75.7	24.3
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>23.2</b>

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

December 2016 to February 2017

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 to 24				In full-time education (FTE)				Not in full-time education (FTE) <sup>1</sup>			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Total	Employed <sup>2</sup>	Unemployed <sup>2</sup>	Economically inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Levels</b>												
<b>People</b>												
16-17	1,433	373	127	933	1,271	296	94	881	162	77	33	52
18-24	5,713	3,556	431	1,726	1,899	636	99	1,163	3,814	2,920	332	562
16-24	7,146	3,929	558	2,659	3,170	932	193	2,044	3,976	2,997	365	614
<b>Men</b>												
16-17	734	175	63	495	642	131	46	466	91	44	17	29
18-24	2,911	1,832	272	807	904	285	48	572	2,007	1,548	224	236
16-24	3,645	2,008	335	1,303	1,547	415	94	1,038	2,098	1,592	241	265
<b>Women</b>												
16-17	699	198	64	438	628	165	48	415	71	33	16	23
18-24	2,801	1,723	160	918	995	352	51	592	1,807	1,372	108	327
16-24	3,501	1,921	224	1,356	1,623	516	100	1,007	1,878	1,405	124	349
<b>Changes on quarter</b>												
<b>People</b>												
16-17	-9	23	4	-36	9	18	7	-15	-18	5	-3	-20
18-24	-15	-41	-18	44	40	2	-6	44	-55	-43	-12	0
16-24	-24	-18	-14	8	49	21	1	28	-73	-39	-15	-20
<b>Men</b>												
16-17	-5	10	-1	-14	6	8	2	-4	-11	2	-3	-10
18-24	-6	9	-10	-5	-5	7	-11	-1	-1	2	1	-4
16-24	-10	19	-11	-19	2	16	-9	-5	-12	4	-1	-14
<b>Women</b>												
16-17	-4	13	5	-22	3	10	5	-11	-7	3	0	-10
18-24	-9	-50	-8	49	45	-5	5	44	-54	-45	-14	4
16-24	-14	-37	-3	27	48	5	10	33	-61	-42	-13	-6
<b>Rates(%)<sup>3</sup></b>												
<b>People</b>												
16-17		26.0	25.4	65.1		23.3	24.1	69.3		47.7	29.8	32.1
18-24		62.2	10.8	30.2		33.5	13.5	61.3		76.6	10.2	14.7
16-24		55.0	12.4	37.2		29.4	17.2	64.5		75.4	10.9	15.4
<b>Men</b>												
16-17		23.9	26.5	67.5		20.4	25.9	72.5		48.6	28.1	32.4
18-24		62.9	12.9	27.7		31.5	14.4	63.2		77.1	12.6	11.7
16-24		55.1	14.3	35.7		26.9	18.4	67.1		75.9	13.1	12.6
<b>Women</b>												
16-17		28.3	24.4	62.6		26.2	22.7	66.1		46.5	31.9	31.8
18-24		61.5	8.5	32.8		35.3	12.8	59.5		75.9	7.3	18.1
16-24		54.9	10.4	38.7		31.8	16.2	62.0		74.8	8.1	18.6
<b>Changes on quarter</b>												
<b>People</b>												
16-17		1.7	-0.6	-2.1		1.3	0.2	-1.7		7.4	-2.9	-8.0
18-24		-0.5	-0.3	0.8		-0.6	-0.7	1.0		0.0	-0.2	0.2
16-24		-0.1	-0.2	0.2		0.2	-0.3	-0.1		0.4	-0.3	-0.2
<b>Men</b>												
16-17		1.5	-1.5	-1.4		1.1	-0.5	-1.3		7.0	-4.0	-6.3
18-24		0.4	-0.5	-0.1		0.9	-3.1	0.3		0.1	0.1	-0.2
16-24		0.7	-0.5	-0.4		1.0	-2.1	-0.4		0.6	-0.1	-0.6
<b>Women</b>												
16-17		2.0	0.3	-2.7		1.4	0.8	-2.2		7.9	-1.6	-10.3
18-24		-1.6	-0.2	1.8		-2.2	1.3	1.9		-0.2	-0.6	0.8
16-24		-0.8	0.0	0.9		-0.6	1.3	0.2		0.2	-0.6	0.3

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/youngpeoplenotineducationemploymentortrainingneet/latest>

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

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

# EARNINGS

## 13 Average Weekly Earnings - total pay<sup>1</sup>

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) <sup>2</sup>			Private sector (82%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>			Public sector (18%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	KAC4	KAC5	KAC6	KAC7	KAC8	KAC9
Feb 15	488	1.5	1.8	486	1.5	2.0	495	1.0	0.9
Dec 15	498 (r)	1.9	1.9	496	2.1	2.1	500	0.8	1.2
Jan 16	498 (r)	2.9	2.2	497	3.1	2.4	502	1.6	1.3
Feb 16	494 (r)	1.3	2.0	492	1.4	2.2	502	1.5	1.3
Mar 16	500	2.0	2.1	500	2.3	2.3	501	1.7	1.6
Apr 16	503	2.7	2.0	503	2.9	2.2 (r)	504	1.8	1.7
May 16	502	2.3	2.3	502	2.5	2.6	504	1.4	1.6
Jun 16	502	2.5	2.5	503	2.4	2.6	505	1.9	1.7
Jul 16	505	2.4	2.4	506	2.7	2.5	505	1.5	1.6
Aug 16	505	2.2	2.4	504	2.2	2.4	507	2.0	1.8
Sep 16	506	2.6	2.4	506	3.0	2.6	506	0.9	1.4
Oct 16	507	2.8	2.5	508	3.2	2.8	507	1.5	1.4
Nov 16	509	2.9	2.8	509	3.3	3.2	508	1.4	1.3
Dec 16	507	1.9	2.6	507	2.1	2.8	508	1.6	1.5
Jan 17	508 (r)	2.0	2.3	508	2.2	2.5	508	1.2	1.4
<b>Feb 17</b> (p)	<b>509</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) <sup>2</sup>			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) <sup>2</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) <sup>2,5,6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
Feb 15	474	1.7	2.0	623	0.2	1.6	490	1.5	1.4
Dec 15	481 (r)	1.8	1.7	640	1.8	1.6	495	1.1	1.4
Jan 16	482 (r)	2.6	2.0	638	4.2	2.6	497	1.7	1.5
Feb 16	478 (r)	0.8	1.7	617	-0.9	1.7	498	1.5	1.4
Mar 16	484	1.8	1.7 (r)	654	3.8	2.4 (r)	499	1.8	1.6
Apr 16	486	2.3	1.6 (r)	647	2.6	1.9 (r)	500	2.2	1.8
May 16	485	1.9	2.0	643	2.1	2.8	499	1.6	1.9
Jun 16	486	2.3	2.2	644	3.7	2.8	500	2.0	1.9
Jul 16	488	2.3	2.2	650	3.2	3.0	498	1.3	1.6
Aug 16	488	2.0	2.2	642	1.2	2.6	504	2.3	1.8
Sep 16	489	2.5	2.3	643	2.1	2.1	500	1.0	1.5
Oct 16	490	2.6	2.3	644	1.8	1.7	502	1.5	1.6
Nov 16	492	2.9	2.6	646	1.9	1.9	503	1.5	1.3
Dec 16	490	1.8	2.4	639	-0.2 (r)	1.2	503	1.6	1.5
Jan 17	492 (r)	1.9	2.2	645	1.0	0.9	503	1.3	1.5
<b>Feb 17</b> (p)	<b>492</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) <sup>2</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%) <sup>2</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) <sup>2</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	K5CA	K5CB	K5CC	K5CD	K5CE	K5CF	K5CG	K5CH	K5CI
Feb 15	565	0.1	0.8	556	1.4	1.0	328	4.7	2.9
Dec 15	580	1.5	1.5	599	5.7	6.3	338	3.9	3.3
Jan 16	578 (r)	1.9	1.7	609	10.1	7.3	334	1.5	2.8
Feb 16	574 (r)	1.6	1.7	608	9.2	8.3	338	3.2	2.9
Mar 16	581	1.6	1.7 (r)	600	6.2	8.5 (r)	339	-1.2	1.1 (r)
Apr 16	583	1.8	1.7	616	9.3	8.3 (r)	340	2.9	1.6 (r)
May 16	586	3.2	2.2	626	8.8	8.1	340	2.3	1.3
Jun 16	586	1.9	2.3	609	7.5	8.6	340	2.4	2.6
Jul 16	587	2.4	2.5	625	3.7	6.6	342	2.5	2.4
Aug 16	588	2.6	2.3	622	4.0	5.0	343	2.9	2.6
Sep 16	588	2.7	2.6	626	5.4	4.3	346	4.2	3.2
Oct 16	586	2.0	2.4	652	8.8	6.0	347	4.4	3.9
Nov 16	587	2.0	2.2	631	5.5	6.6	349	4.4	4.3
Dec 16	587	1.3	1.7	630	5.2	6.5	346	2.5	3.8
Jan 17	592 (r)	2.4	1.9	619	1.6	4.1	344	3.0	3.3
<b>Feb 17</b> (p)	<b>592</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120

Email: earnings@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

## 14 Average Weekly Earnings - bonus pay

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) <sup>1</sup>			Private sector (82%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>			Public sector (18%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
	KAF4	KAF5	KAF6	KAF7	KAF8	KAF9	KAG2	KAG3	KAG4
Feb 15	29	-6.4	2.2	35	-5.0	2.3	2	-39.9	-24.8
Dec 15 (r)	32	-1.0	1.3	38	-1.1	0.7	1	-70.2	-34.2
Jan 16 (r)	31	10.1	2.1	38	12.8	2.6	4	265.2	2.9
Feb 16 (r)	26	-7.4	0.4	32	-7.7	1.1	3	5.7	6.6
Mar 16	31	3.2	1.9 (r)	37	2.7	2.5 (r)	2	-16.9	50.4 (r)
Apr 16	32	7.8	1.3 (r)	38	5.9	0.4 (r)	2	12.4	0.5 (r)
May 16	32	7.3	6.1	38	5.4	4.7	3	26.0	7.4
Jun 16	28	4.7	6.6	37	3.1	4.8	2	14.5	17.9
Jul 16	34	8.3	6.9	39	7.4	5.3	2	-19.6	4.4
Aug 16	31	-4.2	2.8	37	-6.3	1.2	4	79.0	21.2
Sep 16	31	-0.5	1.2	37	2.5	1.0	2	-56.1	-14.0
Oct 16	33	7.6	0.9	39	7.0	0.8	2	-7.9	-10.6
Nov 16	33	11.6	6.2	39	11.3	6.9	2	1.4	-29.1
Dec 16 (r)	30	-4.1	4.9	37	-4.3	4.4	2	98.8	16.5
Jan 17 (r)	30	-1.8	1.7	37	-2.1	1.3	2	-54.1	-14.4
<b>Feb 17 (p)</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-23.4</b>	<b>-22.0</b>

	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) <sup>1</sup>			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) <sup>1</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) <sup>2,5,6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
	K5CS	K5CT	K5CU	K5CV	K5CW	K5CX	KAH3	KAH4	KAH5
Feb 15	29	-5.0	2.7	69	-10.2	0.0	3	191.2	93.9
Dec 15 (r)	33	0.9	2.4	79	-8.6	-3.6	1	-62.6	-26.3
Jan 16 (r)	32	11.7	3.6	75	13.0	-1.5	2	221.7	3.5
Feb 16 (r)	27	-9.2	1.0	60	-13.2	-3.6	2	-51.5	-26.3
Mar 16	32	0.9	1.0 (r)	80	7.2	2.3 (r)	2	39.0	3.9 (r)
Apr 16	32	6.4	-0.5	82	6.7	0.6 (r)	1	307.7	-2.7 (r)
May 16	32	5.4	4.2	79	11.2	8.3	2	43.5	73.1
Jun 16	30	8.6	6.7	72	28.3	14.2	2	50.9	80.4
Jul 16	34	8.0	7.3	91	20.5	19.4	1	-14.3	24.7
Aug 16	31	-5.2	3.5	76	-13.6	8.8	3	149.8	63.1
Sep 16	31	-2.6	0.0	69	-2.9	0.6	1	-47.7	14.1
Oct 16	32	1.6	-2.1	78	4.4	-4.6	1	-3.1	16.3
Nov 16	33	9.8	2.8	77	10.1	3.8	2	18.9	-16.3
Dec 16 (r)	31	-6.8	1.3	70	-11.4	0.6	2	102.1	26.8
Jan 17 (r)	31	-1.3	0.3	72	-4.3	-2.3	1	-48.9	1.6
<b>Feb 17 (p)</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-23.2</b>	<b>-13.3</b>

	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) <sup>2</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%) <sup>1</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) <sup>2</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
	K5D3	K5D4	K5D5	K5D6	K5D7	K5D8	K5D9	K5DA	K5DB
Feb 15	20	-9.9	1.3	18	-11.3	6.7	21	23.0	10.5
Dec 15 (r)	24	-11.7	-3.9	26	6.6	4.4	25	11.3	4.4
Jan 16 (r)	23	-4.8	-9.6	31	50.1	16.0	22	-2.8	2.9
Feb 16 (r)	21	4.4	-4.9	28	58.2	35.5	23	9.4	5.7
Mar 16	25	-1.0	-0.7 (r)	25	18.2	41.2 (r)	21	-20.8	-6.1 (r)
Apr 16	24	-3.9	-0.5 (r)	32	35.5	36.1 (r)	23	2.9	-4.3 (r)
May 16	27	28.9	6.8	44	26.9	27.1	23	-1.8	-7.4
Jun 16	25	-5.2	5.0	27	20.1	27.5	20	-12.7	-3.9
Jul 16	23	-10.9	2.5	34	15.5	21.3	23	-2.1	-5.5
Aug 16	25	9.5	-2.7	28	5.2	13.3	21	-6.4	-7.0
Sep 16	26	19.6	5.2	30	20.5	13.6	23	-1.9	-3.4
Oct 16	23	-7.4	6.6	56	154.5	54.6	25	11.5	0.9
Nov 16	25	14.8	8.2	31	37.5	68.1	24	6.6	5.2
Dec 16 (r)	24	-0.1	1.9	31	18.9	67.2	23	-6.2	3.6
Jan 17 (r)	23	3.2	5.7	22	-27.8	6.1	22	-1.8	-0.6
<b>Feb 17 (p)</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>-1.1</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120

Email: [earnings@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:earnings@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

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

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) <sup>2</sup>			Private sector (82%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>			Public sector (18%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	KAJ2	KAJ3	KAJ4	KAJ5	KAJ6	KAJ7
Feb 15	458	2.3	1.9	450	2.8	2.2	493	1.2	0.9
Dec 15	466	2.1	2.0	459	2.4	2.2	497	1.3	1.4
Jan 16	(r) 467	2.3	2.2	460	2.5	2.4	499	1.6	1.5
Feb 16	469	2.3	2.2	462	2.6 (r)	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	473	2.2	2.1	467	2.4	2.3	502	1.6	1.5
Aug 16	474	2.4	2.3	467	2.5	2.4	503	1.8	1.7
Sep 16	475	2.7	2.4	469	3.1	2.7	503	1.2	1.5
Oct 16	475	2.6	2.6	469	2.9	2.8	503	1.4	1.5
Nov 16	477	2.7	2.7	471	3.0	3.0	505	1.5	1.4
Dec 16	476	2.3	2.6	470	2.6	2.8	504	1.4	1.4
Jan 17	(r) 478	2.2	2.4	472	2.5	2.7	506	1.3	1.4
<b>Feb 17</b>	<b>(p) 478</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) <sup>2</sup>			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) <sup>2</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) <sup>2,5,6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	K5DL	K5DM	K5DN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
Feb 15	443	2.7	2.2	552	3.6	2.6	489	1.4	1.3
Dec 15	449	1.8	1.7	564	3.1 (r)	2.1	494	1.2	1.4
Jan 16	(r) 451	1.9	1.9	566	3.0	2.8	496	1.6	1.5
Feb 16	452	2.1 (r)	1.9	566	2.6	2.9	496	1.6	1.5
Mar 16	452	1.8	1.9	566	1.9	2.5	497	1.8	1.6 (r)
Apr 16	455	2.3	2.0	570	2.5	2.4	498	1.9	1.8
May 16	453	1.6	1.9	565	1.3	1.9	496	1.4	1.7
Jun 16	455	2.0	2.0	569	1.8	1.9	499	1.7	1.7
Jul 16	456	2.0	1.9	568	2.0	1.7	497	1.4	1.5
Aug 16	456	2.3	2.1	567	1.9	1.9	500	1.8	1.7
Sep 16	458	2.6	2.3	569	2.2	2.1	499	1.2	1.5
Oct 16	458	2.5	2.5	567	1.5	1.9	500	1.5	1.5
Nov 16	460	2.8	2.6	570	1.7	1.8	502	1.5	1.4
Dec 16	459	2.3	2.5	570	1.0	1.4	501	1.4	1.5
Jan 17	(r) 460	2.1	2.4	576	1.7	1.4	502	1.3	1.4
<b>Feb 17</b>	<b>(p) 461</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) <sup>2</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%) <sup>2</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) <sup>2</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	K5DU	K5DV	K5DW	K5DX	K5DY	K5DZ	K5E2	K5E3	K5E4
Feb 15	546	0.5	0.7	539	1.7	0.6	308	3.6	2.4
Dec 15	555	2.4	1.9	572	5.7	6.3	313	3.4	3.2
Jan 16	555	2.3	2.2	578 (r)	9.0	7.1	312	1.9	2.8
Feb 16	(r) 554	1.5	2.0	581	7.8	7.5	316	2.7	2.6
Mar 16	555	1.9	1.9	582	6.4	7.7	316	2.1	2.2
Apr 16	559	2.2	1.9	583	7.5	7.2	318	3.1	2.6
May 16	561	2.6	2.2	584	7.7	7.2	318	2.7	2.6
Jun 16	560	2.3	2.4	584	7.1	7.4	319	3.4	3.0
Jul 16	564	2.8	2.6	588	2.8	5.8	320	2.9	3.0
Aug 16	563	2.5	2.5	593	3.9	4.6	321	3.4	3.2
Sep 16	563	2.3	2.5	595	4.6	3.8	322	4.5	3.6
Oct 16	562	2.2	2.3	597	4.2	4.2	323	4.1	4.0
Nov 16	562	1.7	2.1	599	4.4	4.4	325	4.3	4.3
Dec 16	563	1.4	1.7	597	4.2	4.3	323 (r)	3.2	3.8
Jan 17	(r) 568	2.4	1.8	594	2.8	3.8	322	3.3	3.6
<b>Feb 17</b>	<b>(p) 568</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120

Email: earnings@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

## 16 Average Weekly Earnings - real and nominal<sup>1</sup>

Great Britain whole economy, seasonally adjusted

		Total pay (including bonuses) <sup>1</sup>					
		Nominal earnings			Real earnings <sup>3</sup>		
		Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2015 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
			Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
		KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	A3WX	A3WV	A3WW
Feb 15	(r)	488	1.5	1.8	487	1.0	1.3
Dec 15	(r)	498	1.9	1.9	496	1.3	1.6
Jan 16	(r)	498	2.9	2.2	497	2.1	1.7
Feb 16	(r)	494	1.3	2.0	490	0.7	1.3
Mar 16	(r)	500	2.0	2.1	503	1.3	1.4
Apr 16	(r)	503	2.7	2.0	500	1.9	1.3
May 16	(r)	502	2.3	2.3	499	1.5	1.6
Jun 16	(r)	502	2.5	2.5	497	1.5	1.6
Jul 16	(r)	505	2.4	2.4	500	1.5	1.5
Aug 16	(r)	505	2.2	2.4	499	1.2	1.4
Sep 16	(r)	506	2.6	2.4	498	1.3	1.4
Oct 16	(r)	507	2.8	2.5	500	1.5	1.4
Nov 16	(r)	509	2.9	2.8	500	1.5	1.5
Dec 16	(r)	507	1.9	2.6	497	0.1	1.0
Jan 17	(r)	508	2.0	2.3	497	0.0	0.5
<b>Feb 17</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>

		Regular pay (excluding bonuses)					
		Nominal earnings			Real earnings <sup>3</sup>		
		Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2015 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
			Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
		KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	A2FC	A2F9	A2FA
Feb 15	(r)	458	2.3	1.9	460	1.9	1.3
Dec 15	(r)	466	2.1	2.0	464	1.6	1.6
Jan 16	(r)	467	2.3	2.2	466	1.6	1.7
Feb 16	(r)	469	2.3	2.2	468	1.7	1.6
Mar 16	(r)	469	1.9	2.2	468	1.5	1.6
Apr 16	(r)	472	2.5	2.3	469	1.5	1.5
May 16	(r)	471	2.0	2.2	468	1.3	1.4
Jun 16	(r)	472	2.3	2.3	468	1.3	1.4
Jul 16	(r)	473	2.2	2.1	468	1.3	1.3
Aug 16	(r)	474	2.4	2.3	469	1.4	1.3
Sep 16	(r)	475	2.7	2.4	468	1.3	1.3
Oct 16	(r)	475	2.6	2.6	468	1.3	1.3
Nov 16	(r)	477	2.7	2.7	469	1.2	1.3
Dec 16	(r)	476	2.3	2.6	467	0.5	1.0
Jan 17	(r)	478	2.2	2.4	467	0.3	0.7
<b>Feb 17</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120

Email: [earnings@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:earnings@ons.gsi.gov.uk)

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

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

3. Estimates of real earnings are calculated by deflating the nominal earnings estimates by the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH).

# 17 International comparisons of employment and unemployment

Employment rates as published by EUROSTAT: (not seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by EUROSTAT on 3 April 2017 (seasonally adjusted)					
		Latest period	Employment rate (%) <sup>1,2</sup>	Change on year %		Latest Period	Unemployment rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Change on month %	Change on year %	
<b>European Union (EU)</b>					<b>European Union (EU)</b>					
Austria	YXSN	Oct-Dec 16	71.8	0.5	Austria	ZXDS	Feb 17	5.7	0.1	-0.4
Belgium	YXSO	Oct-Dec 16	63.4	1.6	Belgium	ZXDI	Feb 17	7.0	0.0	-1.2
Bulgaria	A495	Oct-Dec 16	63.4	-0.3	Bulgaria	A492	Feb 17	6.7	-0.1	-1.4
Croatia	GUMI	Oct-Dec 16	56.8	1.0	Croatia	GUMJ	Feb 17	11.6	-0.3	-2.8
Cyprus	A4AC	Oct-Dec 16	63.9	0.8	Cyprus	A4AN	Feb 17	12.9	-0.2	-0.5
Czech Republic	A4AD	Jul-Sep 16	72.2	1.7	Czech Republic	A4AO	Feb 17	3.4	0.1	-0.8
Denmark	YXSP	Oct-Dec 16	74.5	0.7	Denmark	ZXDJ	Feb 17	6.4	0.2	0.4
Estonia	A4AE	Oct-Dec 16	71.6	-0.3	Estonia	A4AP	Jan 17	5.8	-0.4	-0.5
Finland	YXSQ	Jul-Sep 16	70.5	0.6	Finland	ZXDU	Feb 17	8.7	0.0	-0.4
France	YXSR	Oct-Dec 16	64.1	0.3	France	ZXDN	Feb 17	10.0	0.0	-0.2
Germany	YXSS	Oct-Dec 16	75.3	0.9	Germany	ZXDK	Feb 17	3.9	0.0	-0.4
Greece	YXST	Oct-Dec 16	51.8	0.5	Greece	ZXDL	Dec 16	23.1	0.0	-1.0
Hungary	A4AF	Oct-Dec 16	67.5	2.7	Hungary	A4AQ	Jan 17	4.3	0.0	-1.6
Ireland	YXSU	Oct-Dec 16	65.6	1.7	Ireland	ZXDO	Feb 17	6.6	-0.1	-1.8
Italy	YXSV	Oct-Dec 16	57.4	0.8	Italy	ZXDP	Feb 17	11.5	-0.3	-0.2
Latvia	A4AG	Oct-Dec 16	68.8	0.1	Latvia	A4AR	Feb 17	9.3	-0.4	-0.5
Lithuania	A4AH	Oct-Dec 16	69.7	1.7	Lithuania	A4AS	Feb 17	8.3	0.2	0.3
Luxembourg	YXSW	Oct-Dec 16	66.5	0.7	Luxembourg	ZXDQ	Feb 17	6.1	0.0	-0.3
Malta	A4AI	Oct-Dec 16	66.1	2.2	Malta	A4AT	Feb 17	4.1	0.0	-1.0
Netherlands	YXSX	Oct-Dec 16	75.2	0.9	Netherlands	ZXDR	Feb 17	5.3	0.0	-1.2
Poland	A4AJ	Oct-Dec 16	65.1	1.4	Poland	A4AU	Feb 17	5.3	-0.1	-1.2
Portugal	YXSY	Oct-Dec 16	65.9	1.6	Portugal	ZXDT	Feb 17	10.0	-0.1	-2.2
Romania	A494	Jul-Sep 16	63.1	-0.1	Romania	A48Z	Feb 17	5.4	0.0	-0.9
Slovak Republic	A4AK	Oct-Dec 16	65.3	1.8	Slovak Republic	A4AV	Feb 17	8.6	-0.1	-1.6
Slovenia	A4AL	Oct-Dec 16	66.6	1.4	Slovenia	A4AW	Feb 17	7.8	-0.1	-0.4
Spain	YXSZ	Oct-Dec 16	60.1	1.5	Spain	ZXDM	Feb 17	18.0	-0.2	-2.5
Sweden	YXTA	Oct-Dec 16	75.9	0.3	Sweden <sup>5</sup>	ZXDV	Feb 17	6.8	0.0	-0.3
United Kingdom (*)	ANZ6	Oct-Dec 16	73.8	0.5	United Kingdom (*)	ZXDW	Dec 16	4.6	-0.1	-0.4
<b>Total EU<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>A496</b>	<b>Jul-Sep 16</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>Total EU<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>A493</b>	<b>Feb 17</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
Eurozone <sup>4</sup>	YXTC	Jul-Sep 16	65.9	1.0	Eurozone <sup>4</sup>	ZXDH	Feb 17	9.5	-0.1	-0.8
<b>Employment rates published by the OECD (seasonally adjusted)</b>					<b>Unemployment rates as published by national statistical offices (seasonally adjusted)</b>					
Canada	A48O	Oct-Dec 16	72.9	0.5	Canada	ZXDZ	Mar 17	6.7	0.1	-0.4
Japan	A48P	Oct-Dec 16	74.8	1.1	Japan	ZXDY	Feb 17	2.8	-0.2	-0.4
United States	A48Q	Oct-Dec 16	69.5	0.6	United States	ZXDY	Mar 17	4.5	-0.2	-0.5

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 EU's 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 3 April 2017. 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.

## 18 Labour disputes

United Kingdom, not seasonally adjusted

		Working days lost (thousands) <sup>1,2</sup>	Working days lost in the Public Sector (thousands) <sup>1,2</sup>	Working days lost in the Private Sector (thousands) <sup>1,2</sup>	Number of stoppages <sup>3,4</sup>	Number of stoppages in the Public Sector <sup>3,4</sup>	Number of stoppages in the Private Sector <sup>3,4</sup>	Workers involved (thousands) <sup>1,3</sup>
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		BBFW	F8XZ	F8Y2	BLUU	F8Y3	F8Y4	BLUT
2015	Feb	24	10	14	11	5	6	23
2016	Feb	18	16	2	11	8	3	19
	Mar	35	33	3	14	9	5	23
	Apr	73	71	1	15	8	7	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	5	0	5	9	1	8	1
	Sep	8	5	3	12	5	7	5
	Oct	8	3	5	11	4	7	4
	Nov	22	18	4	15	7	8	17
	Dec	19	9	10	13 (r)	7 (r)	6	4
2017	Jan (r)	17	8	9	17	11	6	8
	<b>Feb (p)</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>
Cumulative totals 12 months to:								
	Feb 16 (r)	161	108	53	104	50	54	74
	<b>Feb 17 (p)</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>156</b>

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

## 19 Vacancies<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>Levels</b>							
Jan-Mar 2015	(r)	738	129	113	98	130	268
Jan-Mar 2016	(r)	754	133	108	104	140	270
Feb-Apr 2016	(r)	745	129	108	103	137	269
Mar-May 2016	(r)	747	127	109	105	138	269
Apr-Jun 2016	(r)	746	128	108	105	135	271
May-Jul 2016	(r)	744	131	104	105	133	272
Jun-Aug 2016	(r)	749	131	106	105	137	272
Jul-Sep 2016	(r)	751	132	107	104	140	268
Aug-Oct 2016	(r)	759	134	108	106	145	266
Sep-Nov 2016	(r)	753	131	108	107	143	265
Oct-Dec 2016	(r)	751	125	113	108	142	263
Nov-Jan 2017	(r)	755	120	114	109	145	267
Dec-Feb 2017	(r)	761	127	114	109	144	266
<b>Jan-Mar 2017</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>271</b>
Change on quarter	*	16	3	1	1	2	9
Change %	*	2.1	2.5	0.5	1.3	1.7	3.3
Change on year		14	-4	6	6	5	1
Change %		1.8	-3.3	5.3	6.0	3.7	0.3

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

## 20 Vacancies<sup>1</sup> and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies <sup>1</sup>	Unemployment <sup>2</sup>	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
<b>Levels</b>			
Dec-Feb 2015	729 (r)	1,841	2.5
Dec-Feb 2016	755 (r)	1,700	2.3 (r)
Mar-May 2016	747 (r)	1,646	2.2
Jun-Aug 2016	749 (r)	1,656	2.2
Sep-Nov 2016	753	1,604	2.1
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>761 (r)</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Change on quarter	8	-45	-0.1
Change %	1.0	-2.8	
Change on year	6	-141	-0.2
Change %	0.8	-8.3	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

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

# VACANCIES

## 21 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All vacancies <sup>1</sup>	Mining & quarrying	Manu- facturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply <sup>2</sup>	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommoda- tion & food service activities	Information & communica- tion	
	B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P	
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>											
Jan-Mar 2015	(r) 738	1	48	4	2	27	135	33	78	36	
Jan-Mar 2016	(r) 754	1	47	4	3	21	142	31	83	42	
Feb-Apr 2016	(r) 745	1	46	4	3	21	144	31	83	43	
Mar-May 2016	(r) 747	1	46	4	3	22	142	33	85	43	
Apr-Jun 2016	(r) 746	1	47	4	3	21	140	36	81	45	
May-Jul 2016	(r) 744	1	48	4	4	21	139	34	79	46	
Jun-Aug 2016	(r) 749	1	48	4	4	21	140	34	78	44	
Jul-Sept 2016	(r) 751	1	50	5	3	21	139	32	77	40	
Aug-Oct 2016	(r) 759	1	51	4	3	26	141	30	79	37	
Sept-Nov 2016	(r) 753	1	52	4	3	27	137	29	81	37	
Oct-Dec 2016	(r) 751	1	52	4	3	30	137	29	83	37	
Nov-Jan 2017	(r) 755	1	53	4	4	28	138	31	87	39	
Dec-Feb 2017	(r) 761	1	53	4	4	29	139	31	90	39	
<b>Jan-Mar 2017</b>	<b>(p) 767</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>39</b>	
Change on quarter	*	16	0	0	2	-3	2	2	7	2	
Change %	*	2.1	12.5	0.4	-2.3	57.1	-9.7	1.2	6.2	5.7	
Change on year		14	0	5	0	2	6	-3	8	-3	
Change %		1.8	28.6	10.6	5.0	63.0	28.4	-2.4	9.4	-7.6	
		AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>											
Jan-Mar 2015	(r) 2.5	1.6	2.0	3.0	1.2	2.1	2.9	2.5	3.7	3.0	
Jan-Mar 2016	(r) 2.5	1.3	1.9	2.9	1.4	1.5	3.0	2.2	3.9	3.4	
Feb-Apr 2016	(r) 2.5	1.3	1.9	3.0	1.5	1.5	3.1	2.2	3.9	3.5	
Mar-May 2016	(r) 2.5	1.1	1.9	3.1	1.4	1.6	3.0	2.4	4.0	3.4	
Apr-Jun 2016	(r) 2.5	1.1	1.9	2.9	1.7	1.6	3.0	2.6	3.8	3.6	
May-Jul 2016	(r) 2.5	1.1	2.0	2.9	1.8	1.5	3.0	2.4	3.7	3.7	
Jun-Aug 2016	(r) 2.5	1.1	2.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	3.0	2.4	3.6	3.6	
Jul-Sept 2016	(r) 2.5	1.3	2.0	3.3	1.8	1.6	3.0	2.3	3.6	3.2	
Aug-Oct 2016	(r) 2.6	1.5	2.1	3.2	1.7	1.9	3.0	2.1	3.7	3.0	
Sept-Nov 2016	(r) 2.5	1.5	2.1	3.2	1.5	2.0	2.9	2.0	3.8	2.9	
Oct-Dec 2016	(r) 2.5	1.5	2.1	3.1	1.4	2.2	2.9	2.1	3.9	3.0	
Nov-Jan 2017	(r) 2.6	1.5	2.2	3.2	2.0	2.1	2.9	2.2	4.1	3.1	
Dec-Feb 2017	(r) 2.6	1.5	2.2	3.2	2.1	2.1	3.0	2.2	4.2	3.1	
<b>Jan-Mar 2017</b>	<b>(p) 2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	
Change on quarter	*	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.8	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	
Change on year		0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities <sup>2</sup>	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	Total services	
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S	
	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z	
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>											
Jan-Mar 2015	(r) 39	10	65	53	11	51	108	17	19	655	
Jan-Mar 2016	(r) 30	9	65	48	11	51	124	19	21	678	
Feb-Apr 2016	(r) 29	8	67	48	10	49	120	18	21	671	
Mar-May 2016	(r) 29	10	66	47	11	48	119	18	21	672	
Apr-Jun 2016	(r) 30	10	65	49	13	48	118	16	21	671	
May-Jul 2016	(r) 29	11	63	50	14	46	119	18	19	668	
Jun-Aug 2016	(r) 29	12	63	52	14	46	119	21	22	673	
Jul-Sept 2016	(r) 30	10	62	52	13	50	120	24	23	672	
Aug-Oct 2016	(r) 30	9	64	55	13	50	120	22	26	674	
Sept-Nov 2016	(r) 30	8	65	56	13	49	118	21	23	666	
Oct-Dec 2016	(r) 28	8	65	54	13	49	118	18	22	661	
Nov-Jan 2017	(r) 29	9	64	52	13	49	118	17	20	664	
Dec-Feb 2017	(r) 30	10	64	48	14	51	120	16	20	670	
<b>Jan-Mar 2017</b>	<b>(p) 31</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>678</b>	
Change on quarter	*	3	4	-1	0	2	4	0	-4	17	
Change %	*	9.6	49.4	-2.0	0.0	18.8	8.4	-0.2	-21.2	2.6	
Change on year		0	3	-1	6	4	2	-7	-5	0	
Change %		1.0	27.8	-1.4	12.2	33.3	3.1	-5.3	-23.7	0.0	
		JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>											
Jan-Mar 2015	(r) 3.8	2.1	2.7	2.0	0.9	1.9	2.8	2.4	3.2	2.6	
Jan-Mar 2016	(r) 3.0	1.8	2.6	1.8	0.9	1.9	3.1	2.6	3.3	2.7	
Feb-Apr 2016	(r) 2.9	1.7	2.7	1.8	0.8	1.8	3.0	2.5	3.3	2.6	
Mar-May 2016	(r) 2.8	2.0	2.7	1.8	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.4	3.3	2.6	
Apr-Jun 2016	(r) 3.0	2.0	2.6	1.9	1.0	1.8	3.0	2.2	3.3	2.6	
May-Jul 2016	(r) 2.9	2.3	2.5	1.9	1.1	1.7	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.6	
Jun-Aug 2016	(r) 2.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.1	1.7	3.0	2.8	3.4	2.7	
Jul-Sept 2016	(r) 3.0	2.1	2.5	2.0	1.1	1.8	3.0	3.2	3.7	2.6	
Aug-Oct 2016	(r) 3.0	1.7	2.6	2.1	1.0	1.9	3.0	3.0	4.1	2.7	
Sept-Nov 2016	(r) 3.0	1.5	2.6	2.2	1.1	1.8	3.0	2.8	3.7	2.6	
Oct-Dec 2016	(r) 2.8	1.6	2.6	2.1	1.0	1.8	3.0	2.5	3.4	2.6	
Nov-Jan 2017	(r) 2.9	1.7	2.6	2.0	1.0	1.8	3.0	2.3	3.1	2.6	
Dec-Feb 2017	(r) 2.9	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.1	1.9	3.0	2.2	3.1	2.6	
<b>Jan-Mar 2017</b>	<b>(p) 3.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	
Change on quarter	*	0.3	0.8	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	-0.5	-0.5	0.1	
Change on year		0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	

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

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

United Kingdom, (seasonally adjusted)

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s) <sup>2</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Level (000s) <sup>2</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Level (000s) <sup>2</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
Dec-Feb 2015	108	4.1	63	4.8	45	3.5
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
Sep-Nov 2016	123	4.6	66	4.9	56	4.2
<b>Dec-Feb 2017</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Change on quarter	-16	-0.6	-1	0.0	-16	-1.2
Change %	-13.4		-1.1		-28.0	
Change on year	-6	-0.2	-4	-0.3	-1	-0.1
Change %	-5.0		-5.9		-3.4	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

SIC 2007 sections	Total redundancies <sup>2</sup>	Manufacturing C	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage, accommodation & food service activities, information & communication H,I,J	Financial & insurance and real estate activities K,L	Prof. scientific & technical activities, admin & support service activities M,N	Public Administration etc., education, human health and social work activities <sup>3</sup> O-Q	Total services <sup>4</sup> G-T
<b>People</b>	BEYV	JVV6	JVV7	JVV8	JVV9	JWW2	JWW3	JWW4	JWW5
Oct-Dec 2014	107	14	*	12	15	11	19	17	80
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
Jul-Sep 2016	114	20	*	20	12	10	18	20	84
<b>Oct-Dec 2016</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>88</b>
Change on year	23	7	*	3	-2	*	*	7	15
Change %	24.0	48.4	*	16.9	-12.6	*	*	33.8	20.9

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

## 24(1) Regional summary of labour market headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

### Headline estimates for December 2016 to February 2017

Area Codes	Area Names	Economically active <sup>1</sup>		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
		Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
		Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>
K02000001	United Kingdom	33,400	78.4	31,841	74.6	1,559	4.7	8,884	21.6
K03000001	Great Britain	32,526	78.6	31,013	74.8	1,513	4.7	8,564	21.4
E92000001	England	28,288	78.8	26,972	75.0	1,316	4.7	7,336	21.2
E12000001	North East	1,293	75.6	1,209	70.5	83	6.4	405	24.4
E12000002	North West	3,591	77.1	3,429	73.5	162	4.5	1,033	22.9
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	2,715	77.8	2,577	73.8	139	5.1	750	22.2
E12000004	East Midlands	2,369	78.5	2,273	75.2	96	4.1	631	21.5
E12000005	West Midlands	2,814	76.1	2,655	71.7	159	5.7	854	23.9
E12000006	East	3,166	80.6	3,029	77.0	137	4.3	729	19.4
E12000007	London	4,782	78.1	4,500	73.4	282	5.9	1,299	21.9
E12000008	South East	4,699	81.4	4,541	78.6	158	3.4	1,030	18.6
E12000009	South West	2,859	81.8	2,758	78.8	101	3.5	605	18.2
W92000004	Wales	1,520	76.8	1,446	73.0	74	4.9	441	23.2
S92000003	Scotland	2,719	77.0	2,596	73.4	123	4.5	786	23.0
N92000002	Northern Ireland	874	72.7	828	68.8	46	5.2	320	27.3

### Change on quarter (change since September to November 2016)

Note: Changes on quarter 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.

Area Codes	Area Names	Economically active <sup>1</sup>		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
		Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
		Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>
K02000001	United Kingdom	-6	0.0	39	0.1	-45	-0.1	-10	0.0
K03000001	Great Britain	7	0.1	48	0.2	-41	-0.1	-20	-0.1
E92000001	England	17	0.1	51	0.2	-34	-0.1	-19	-0.1
E12000001	North East	6	-0.2	10	0.1	-4	-0.3	3	0.2
E12000002	North West	17	-0.1	45	0.5	-27	-0.8	4	0.1
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	-6	0.4	-12	0.2	5	0.2	-11	-0.4
E12000004	East Midlands	-33	-0.9	-22	-0.6	-11	-0.4	28	0.9
E12000005	West Midlands	-55	-0.8	-53	-0.7	-2	0.0	29	0.8
E12000006	East	7	0.2	15	0.4	-8	-0.3	-9	-0.2
E12000007	London	9	-0.1	-7	-0.3	16	0.3	6	0.1
E12000008	South East	20	0.4	19	0.4	0	0.0	-24	-0.4
E12000009	South West	52	1.4	56	1.5	-3	-0.2	-46	-1.4
W92000004	Wales	14	0.9	6	0.5	8	0.5	-18	-0.9
S92000003	Scotland	-24	-0.5	-8	-0.1	-15	-0.5	18	0.5
N92000002	Northern Ireland	-13	-0.8	-9	-0.5	-4	-0.4	10	0.8

### Change on year (change since December 2015 to February 2016)

Area Codes	Area Names	Economically active <sup>1</sup>		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
		Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
		Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>
K02000001	United Kingdom	171	0.2	312	0.5	-141	-0.4	-36	-0.2
K03000001	Great Britain	187	0.2	317	0.5	-130	-0.4	-48	-0.2
E92000001	England	253	0.4	334	0.6	-81	-0.3	-92	-0.4
E12000001	North East	-9	-0.7	12	0.4	-21	-1.6	14	0.7
E12000002	North West	31	0.0	46	0.3	-15	-0.5	5	0.0
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	41	0.9	70	1.8	-29	-1.2	-29	-0.9
E12000004	East Midlands	5	0.4	16	0.7	-11	-0.5	-8	-0.4
E12000005	West Midlands	24	0.5	17	0.4	7	0.2	-16	-0.5
E12000006	East	5	-0.3	-19	-0.9	24	0.7	13	0.3
E12000007	London	55	0.2	66	0.4	-11	-0.3	-5	-0.2
E12000008	South East	32	0.3	54	0.7	-22	-0.5	-14	-0.3
E12000009	South West	67	1.6	71	1.7	-4	-0.2	-51	-1.6
W92000004	Wales	-6	0.8	-4	0.9	-2	-0.1	-16	-0.8
S92000003	Scotland	-60	-1.8	-12	-0.4	-47	-1.6	60	1.8
N92000002	Northern Ireland	-16	-0.9	-5	0.0	-11	-1.1	12	0.9

The Labour Force Survey is tabulated by region of residence.

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. Economically active = Employment plus Unemployment.

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

2. Denominator = all persons aged 16 to 64.

3. Denominator = total economically active



# REGIONAL SUMMARY

## 24(2) Regional summary of Workforce Jobs

I thousands,  
seasonally adjusted

Area Codes	Area Names	December 2016	Change on September 2016
K02000001	United Kingdom	34,623	88
K03000001	Great Britain	33,748	83
E92000001	England	29,554	56
E12000001	North East	1,195	-5
E12000002	North West	3,590	-8
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	2,755	-2
E12000004	East Midlands	2,347	26
E12000005	West Midlands	2,857	-8
E12000006	East	3,177	33
E12000007	London	5,735	23
E12000008	South East	4,911	-11
E12000009	South West	2,987	7
W92000004	Wales	1,465	11
S92000003	Scotland	2,729	16
N92000002	Northern Ireland	866	6

Workforce jobs are mainly sourced from employer surveys and are tabulated by region of workplace.

HM Forces stationed abroad are included in the UK workforce jobs estimates but not in the regional estimates. The UK workforce jobs estimates therefore do not equal the sum of the regional estimates.