

Statistical bulletin

UK labour market: Feb 2017

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



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1 . Main points for October to December 2016

Estimates from the Labour Force Survey show that, between July to September 2016 and October to December 2016, the number of people in work increased, the number of unemployed people was little changed, and the number of people aged from 16 to 64 not working and not seeking or available to work (economically inactive) decreased.

There were 31.84 million people in work, 37,000 more than for July to September 2016 and 302,000 more than for a year earlier.

There were 23.29 million people working full-time, 218,000 more than for a year earlier. There were 8.55 million people working part-time, 84,000 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 highest since comparable records began in 1971.

There were 1.60 million unemployed people (people not in work but seeking and available to work), little changed compared with July to September 2016 but 97,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

There were 877,000 unemployed men, little changed compared with July to September 2016 but 48,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

There were 720,000 unemployed women, little changed compared with July to September 2016 but 50,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

The unemployment rate was 4.8%, down from 5.1% for a year earlier. It has not been lower since July to September 2005. The unemployment rate is the proportion of the labour force (those in work plus those unemployed) that were unemployed.

There were 8.86 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive (not working and not seeking or available to work), 31,000 fewer than for July to September 2016 and 61,000 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 July to September 2016 (21.7%) and lower than 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 2.6%, both including and excluding bonuses, compared with a year earlier.

2 . Summary of latest labour market statistics

Table 1 and Figure 1 show the latest estimates, for October to December 2016, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity and show how these estimates compare with the previous quarter (July to September 2016) and the previous year (October to December 2015). Comparing the estimates for October to December 2016 with those for July to September 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 October to December 2016, seasonally adjusted

	Number (thousands)	Change on Jul to Sep 2016	Change on Oct to Dec 2015	Headline Rate (%)	Change on Jul to Sep 2016	Change on Oct to Dec 2015
Employed	31,837	37	302			
Aged 16 to 64	30,635	71	302	74.6	0.1	0.5
Aged 65 and over	1,202	-33	1			
Unemployed	1,597	-7	-97	4.8	0.0	-0.3
Aged 16 to 64	1,579	-7	-96			
Aged 65 and over	18	0	-1			
Inactive	19,147	51	142			
Aged 16 to 64	8,862	-31	-61	21.6	-0.1	-0.2
Aged 65 and over	10,285	82	203			

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

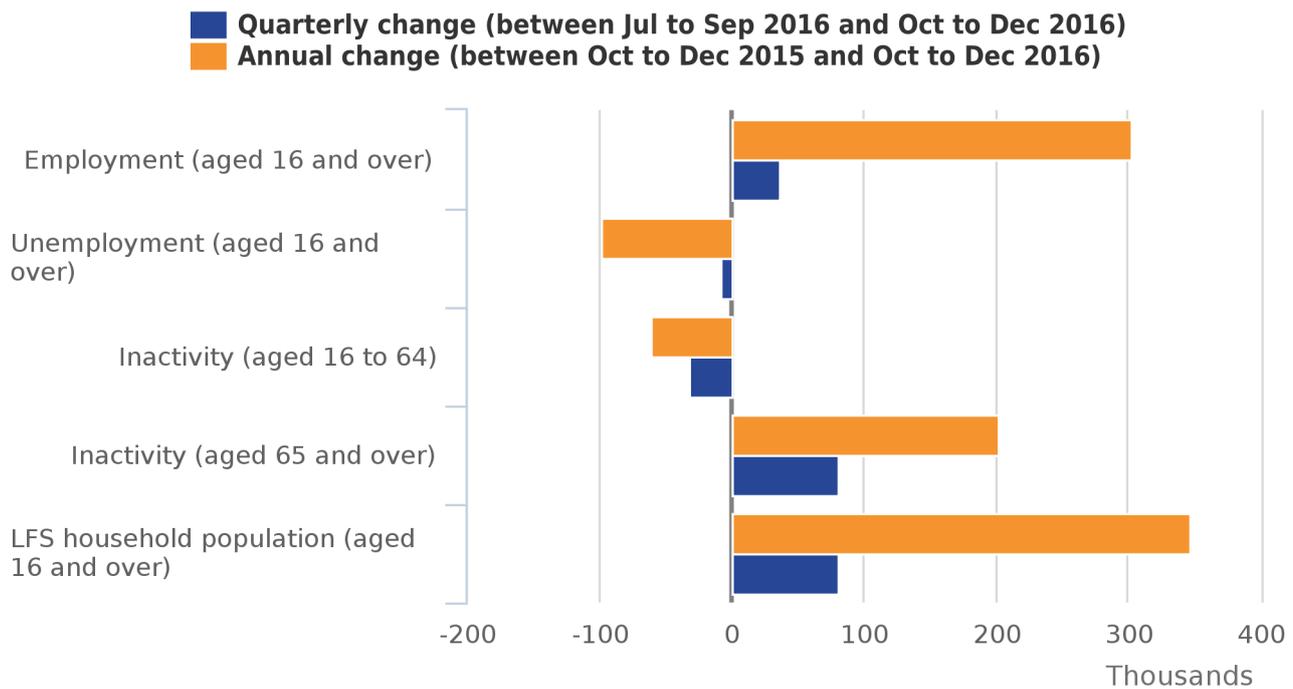
1. Calculation of headline employment rate: Number of employed people aged from 16 to 64 divided by the population aged from 16 to 64. Population is the sum of employed plus unemployed plus inactive.

2. Calculation of headline unemployment rate: Number of unemployed people aged 16 and over divided by the sum of employed people aged 16 and over plus unemployed people aged 16 and over.

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

4. Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.

Figure 1: Quarterly and annual changes in the number of people in the UK labour market, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

3 . Understanding and working with labour market statistics

Where to find explanatory information

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

About labour market statuses

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

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

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

Making comparisons with earlier data derived from the Labour Force Survey

Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity, hours worked and redundancies are derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), a survey of households. The most robust estimates of short-term movements in these estimates are obtained by comparing the estimates for October to December 2016 with the estimates for July to September 2016, which were first published on 16 November 2016. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for September to November 2016. This is because the October and November data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of September and December 2016. The LFS is sampled such that it is representative of the UK population over a 3 month period, not for single month periods.

Accuracy and reliability of survey estimates

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

4 . Employment

Introduction

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

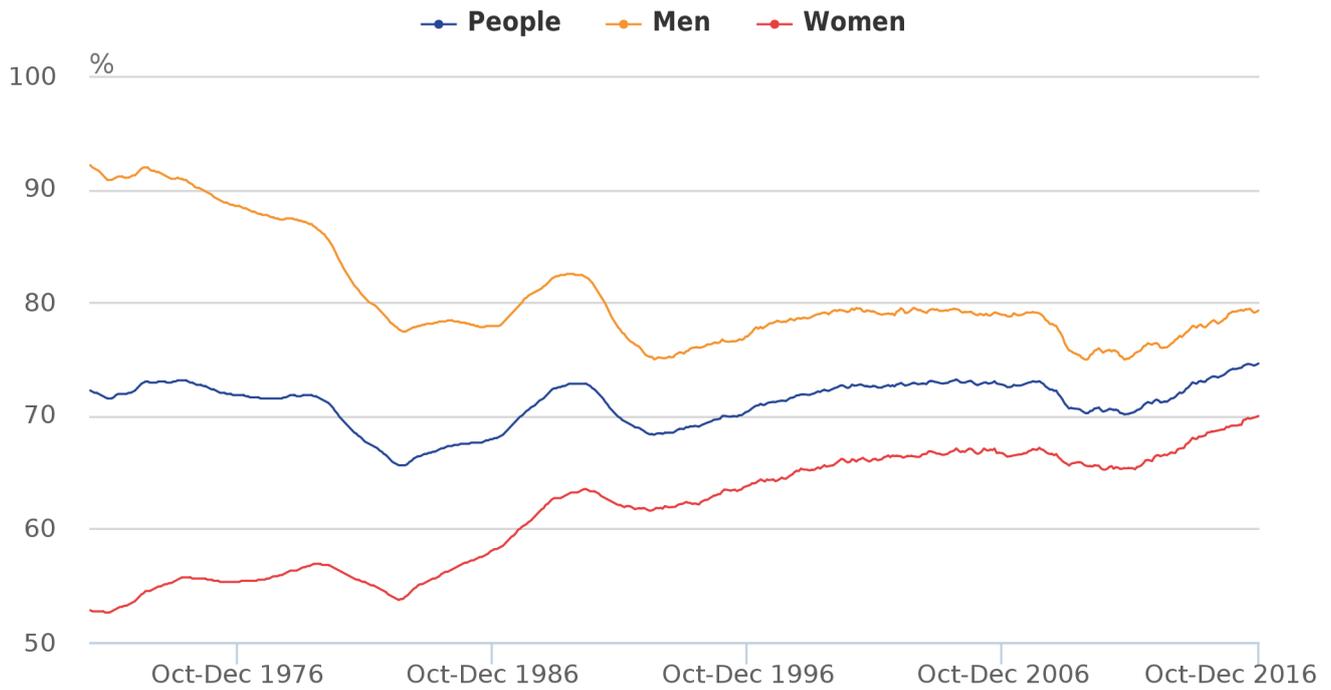
A [comparison between estimates of employment and jobs](#) is available on our website

Commentary

The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 in work is known as the employment rate. Figure 2 shows the employment rates for people, men and women aged from 16 to 64 since comparable records began in 1971. The lowest employment rate for people was 65.6% in 1983, during the economic downturn of the early 1980s. The employment rates for people, men and women have been generally increasing since early 2012. For the latest time period, October to December 2016, the employment rate for people was 74.6%, the highest since comparable records began in 1971.

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

January to March 1971 to October to December 2016

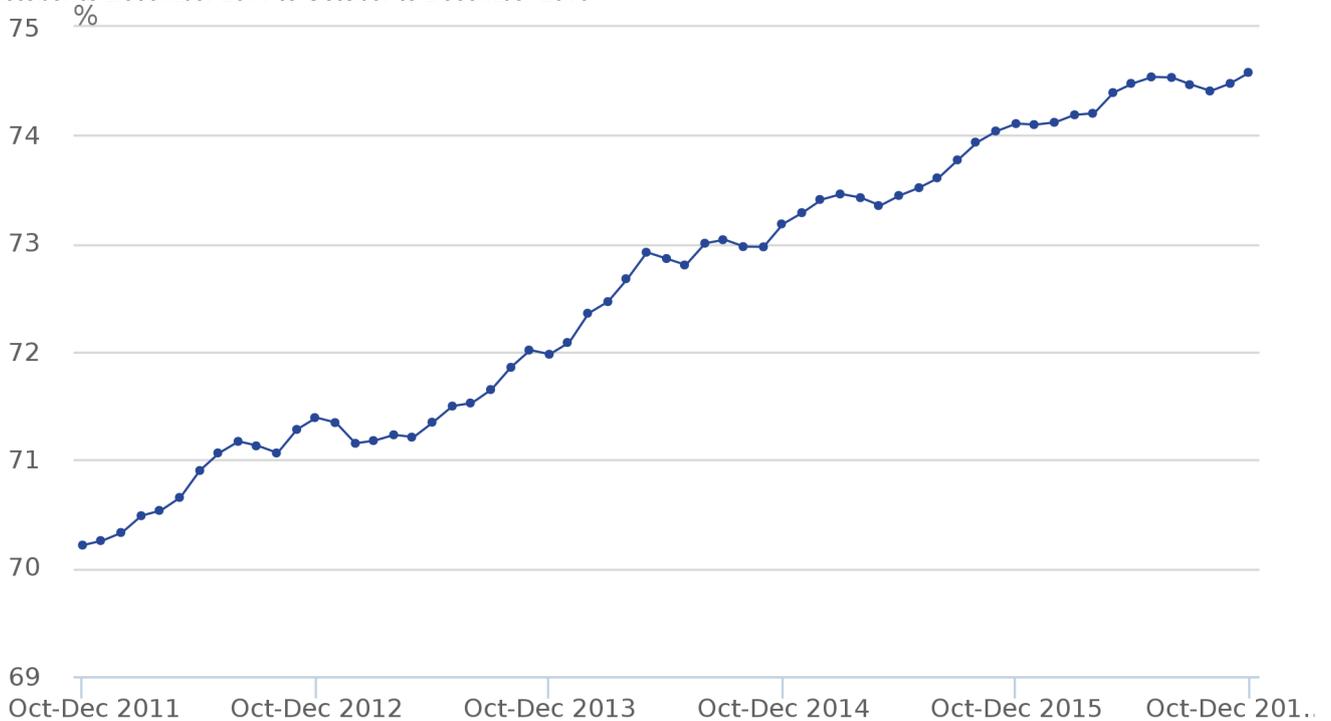


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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

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

October to December 2011 to October to December 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

For October to December 2016, 74.6% of people aged from 16 to 64 were in work, the highest employment rate since comparable records began in 1971.

Looking at employment rates by sex, for October to December 2016:

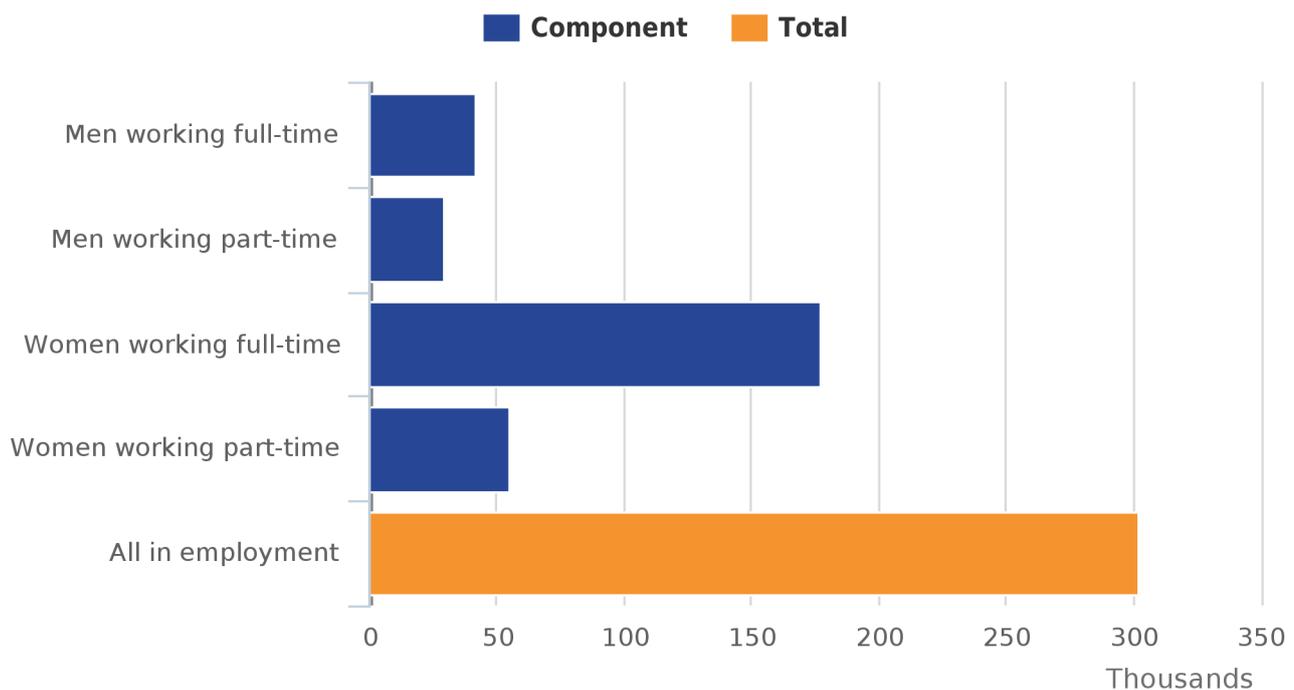
- 79.3% of men aged from 16 to 64 were in work, little changed compared with a year earlier
- 70.0% of women aged from 16 to 64 were in work, higher than for a year earlier (69.1%) and the highest female employment rate since comparable records began in 1971

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 October to December 2016, there were 31.84 million people in work, 37,000 more than for July to September 2016 and 302,000 more than for a year earlier.

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

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



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Comparing the estimates for type of employment for October to December 2016 with those for a year earlier:

- employees increased by 163,000 to 26.82 million (84.3% of all people in work)
- self-employed people increased by 125,000 to 4.80 million (15.1% of all people in work)
- unpaid family workers increased by 30,000 to 129,000 (0.4% of all people in work); see Note 2 at the end of this section for an explanation of the coverage of this series
- people on government-supported training and employment programmes fell by 15,000 to 86,000 (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 19 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 14 December 2016)

Introduction

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

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

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

Commentary

There were 5.44 million people employed in the public sector for September 2016. This was:

- 12,000 more than for June 2016
- 10,000 fewer than for a year earlier

The increase in public sector employment between June and September 2016 was mainly due to more people employed in the National Health Service and in the education sector. Although public sector employment increased between June and September 2016, it has been generally falling since March 2010.

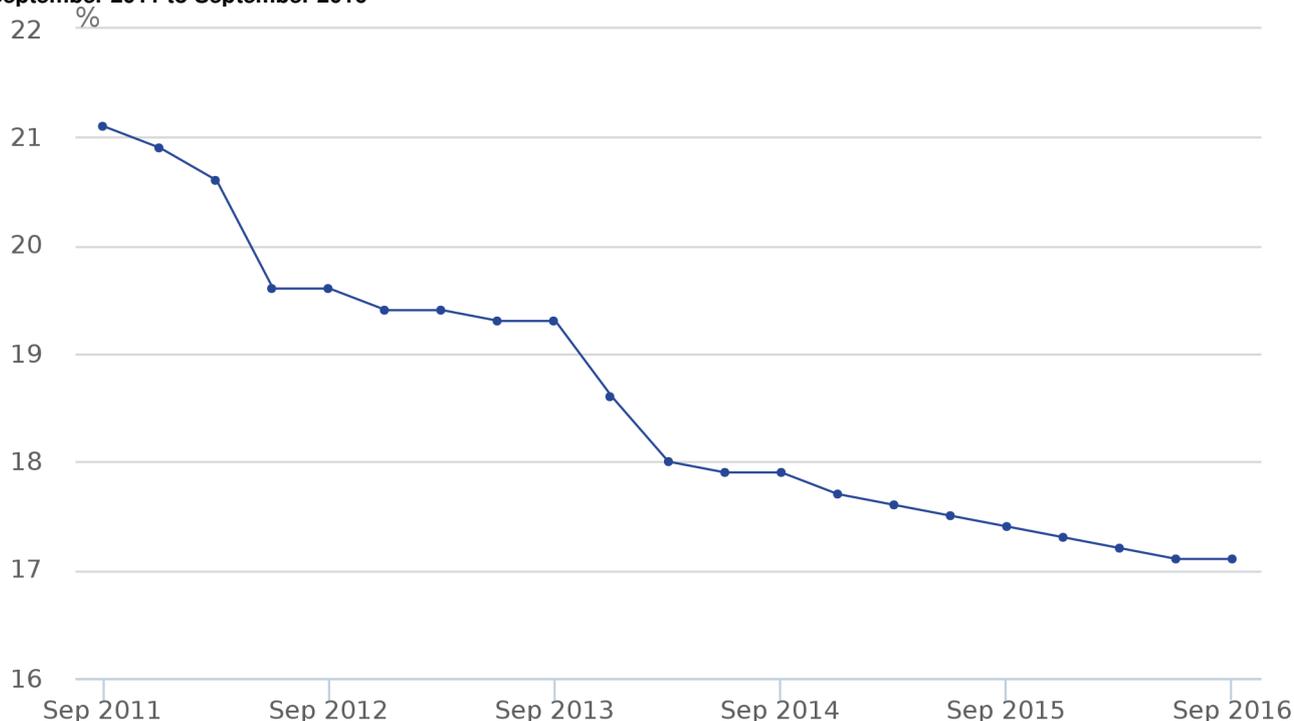
There were 26.32 million people employed in the private sector for September 2016. This was 17,000 fewer than for June 2016 but 352,000 more than for a year earlier.

For September 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 5 years.

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

September 2011 to September 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

Introduction

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

The estimates are not seasonally adjusted and it is therefore best practice to compare the estimates for 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)

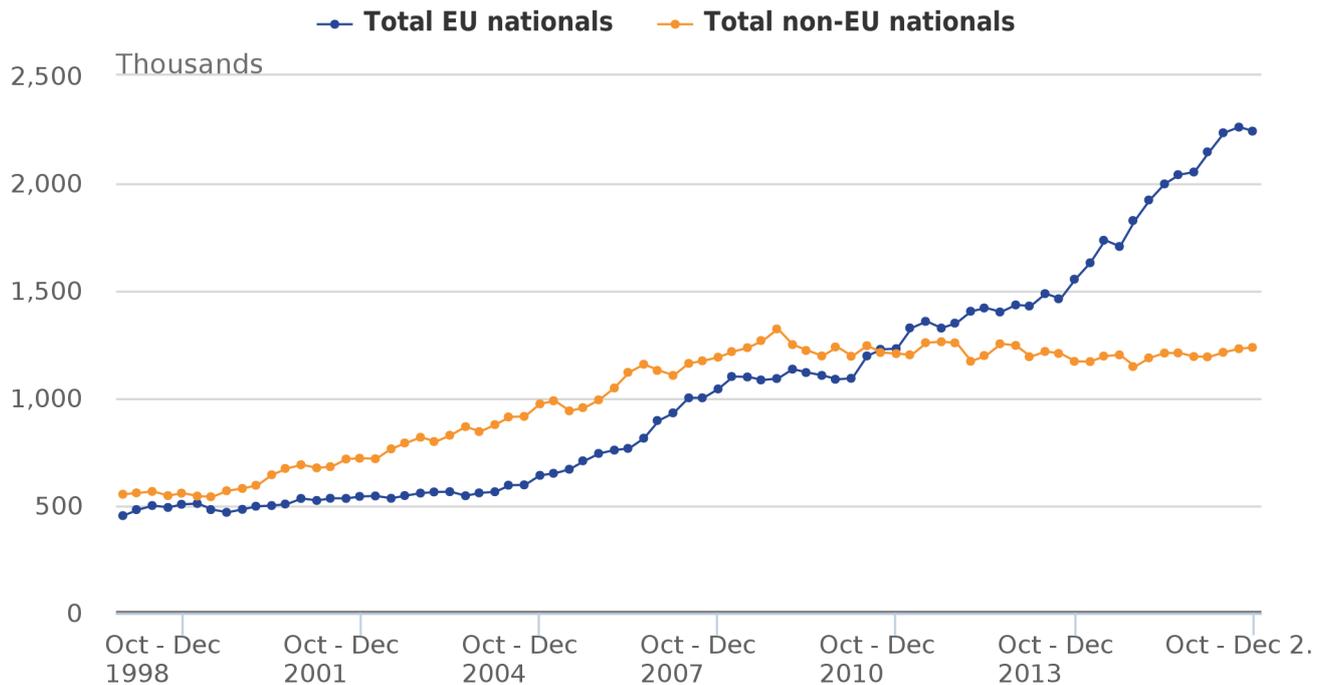
Looking in more detail at non-UK nationals working in the UK, between October to December 2015 and October to December 2016:

- 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.

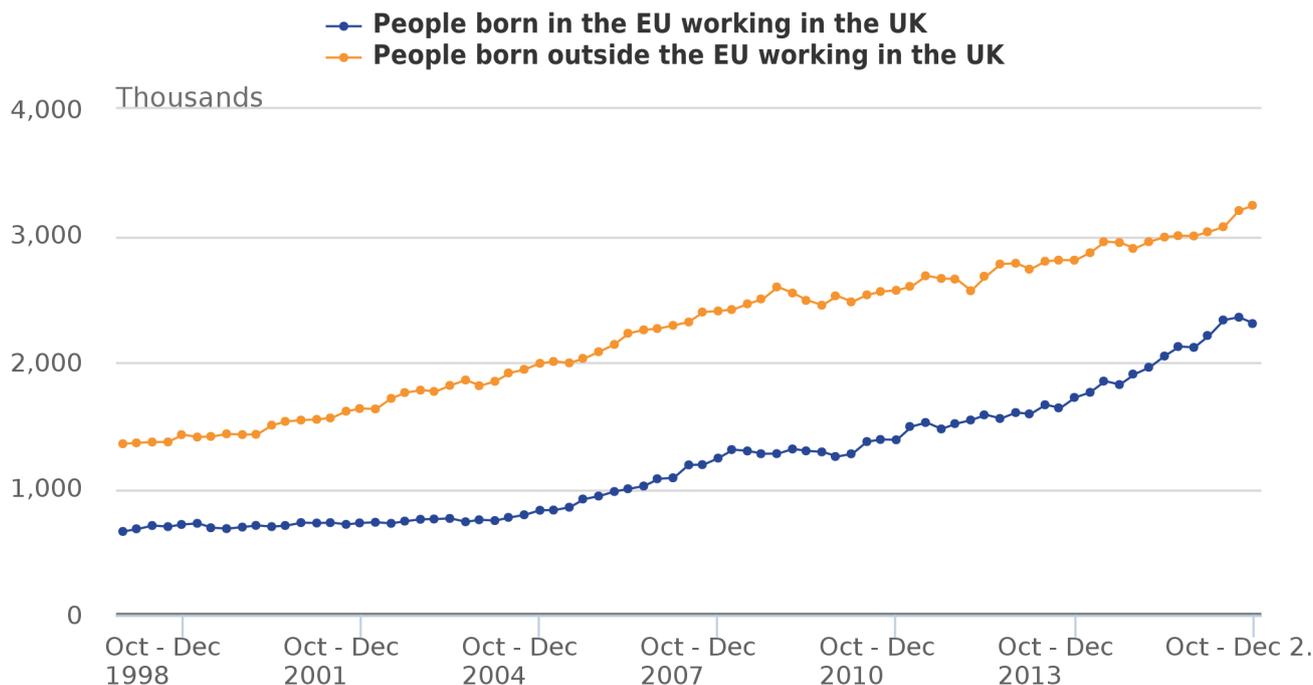
Looking at the estimates by country of birth, between October to December 2015 and October to December 2016:

- 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

Introduction

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

Commentary

Total hours worked per week were 1.02 billion for October to December 2016. This was 3.2 million more than for July to September 2016 and 7.1 million more than for a year earlier.

The increase in total hours worked per week between July to September 2016 and October to December 2016 reflects an increase in the number of people in work (as explained at Section 4 of this statistical bulletin) and a small increase in average hours worked per week.

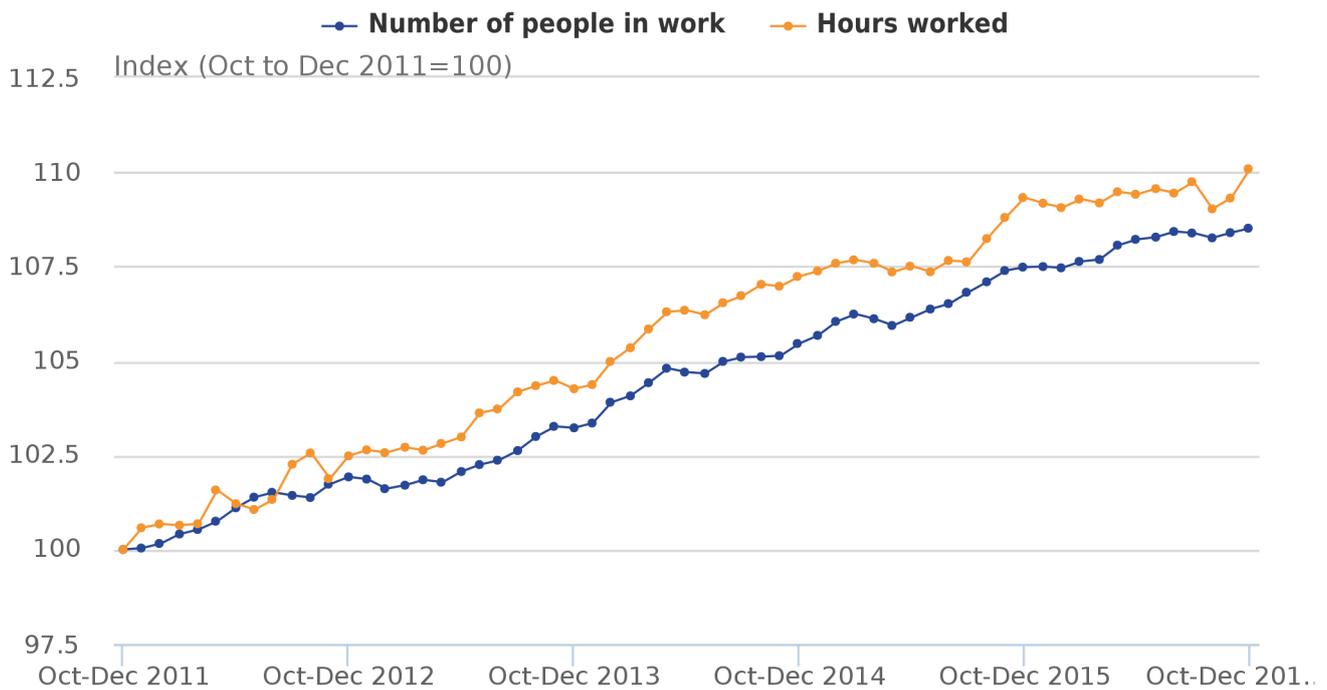
For October to December 2016:

- people worked, on average, 32.1 hours per week, up slightly compared with July to September 2016 but down slightly compared with a year earlier
- people working full-time worked, on average, 37.6 hours per week in their main job, up slightly compared with July to September 2016 but unchanged compared with a year earlier
- people working part-time worked, on average, 16.2 hours per week in their main job, unchanged compared with July to September 2016 but down slightly compared with a year earlier

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

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

October to December 2011 to October to December 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Where to find data about hours worked

Hours worked estimates are available at Tables 7 and 7(1) of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [datasets HOUR01 SA](#) and [HOUR02 SA](#).

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 14 December 2016)

Introduction

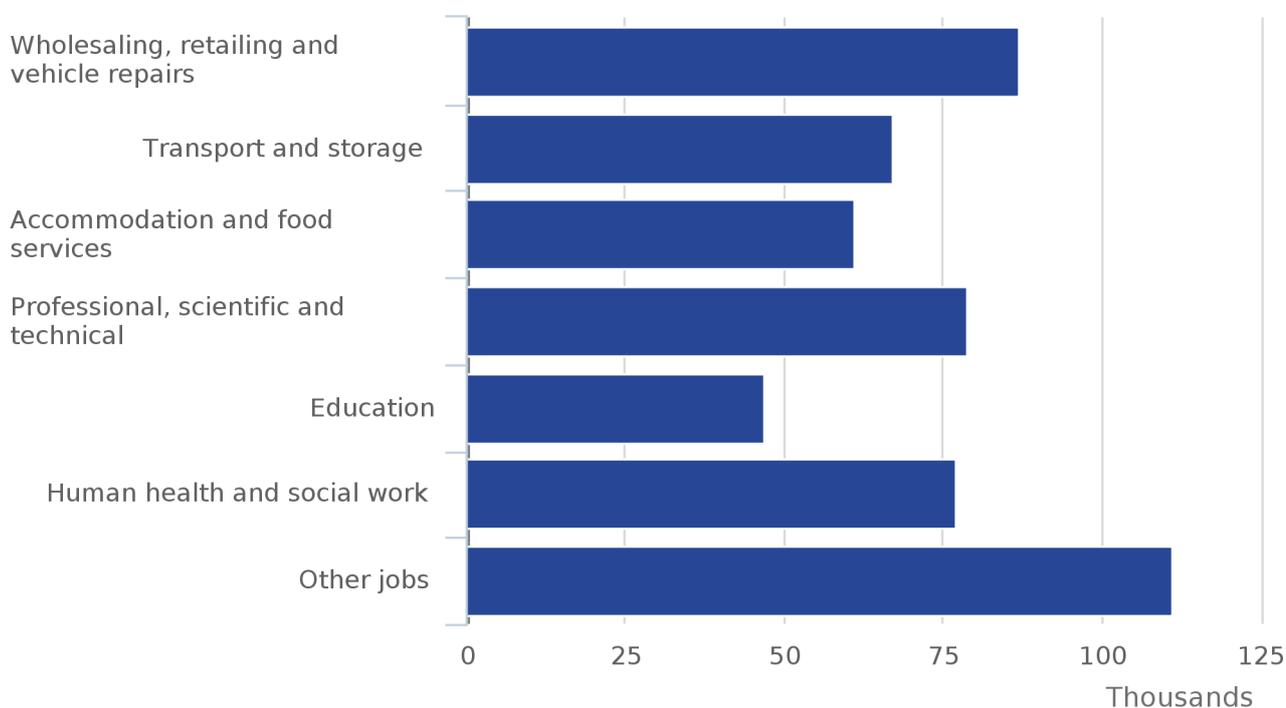
[Workforce jobs](#) measures the number of filled jobs in the economy. The estimates are mainly sourced from employer surveys. Workforce jobs is a different concept from employment, which is sourced from the Labour Force Survey, as employment is an estimate of people and some people have more than one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

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

Commentary

For September 2016 there were 34.59 million workforce jobs, 58,000 more than for June 2016 and 529,000 more than for a year earlier. Figure 8 shows changes in the number of jobs by industrial sector between September 2015 and September 2016.

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



Source: Office for National Statistics

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

- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the manufacturing and mining and quarrying sectors fell from 26.4% to 7.8%
- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the services sector increased from 63.2% to 83.7%

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

Introduction

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

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

Commentary

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

- average regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £477 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £466 per week for a year earlier
- average total pay (including bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £507 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £498 per week for a year earlier

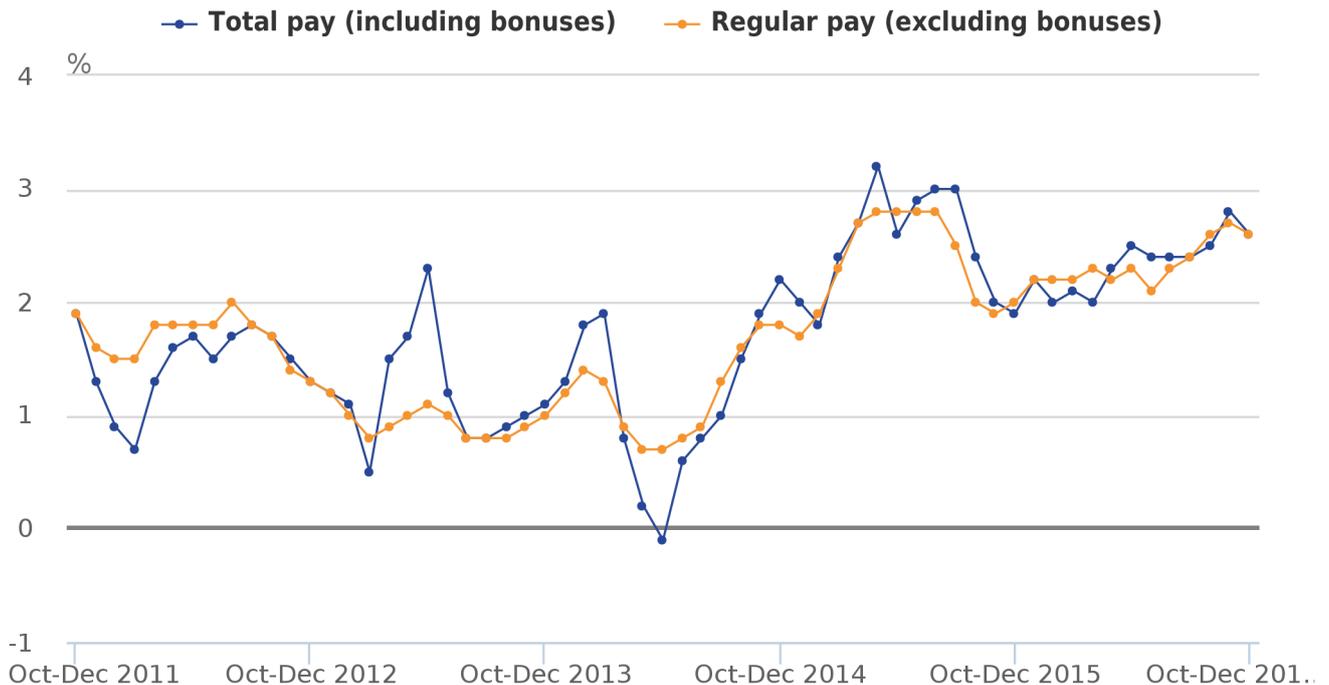
Between October to December 2015 and October to December 2016, in nominal terms, regular pay increased by 2.6%, slightly lower than the growth rate between September to November 2015 and September to November 2016 (2.7%).

Between October to December 2015 and October to December 2016, in nominal terms, total pay increased by 2.6%, lower than the growth rate between September to November 2015 and September to November 2016 (2.8%).

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

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

October to December 2011 to October to December 2016



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

Looking at longer term movements, since comparable records began in 2000 average total pay for employees in Great Britain in nominal terms increased from £312 a week in January 2000 to £507 a week in December 2016; an increase of 62.8%. Over the same period the Consumer Prices Index increased by 41.7%.

Between October to December 2015 and October to December 2016 in real terms (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation) both regular pay and total pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 1.4%.

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

Where to find data about average weekly earnings

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

Estimates of average weekly earnings in real terms (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation) are available at Table 18 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset EARN01](#).

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

Estimates back to 1750 (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.3](#) (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)

Introduction

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

Commentary

For December 2016:

- there were 19,000 working days lost from 11 stoppages
- 4,000 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

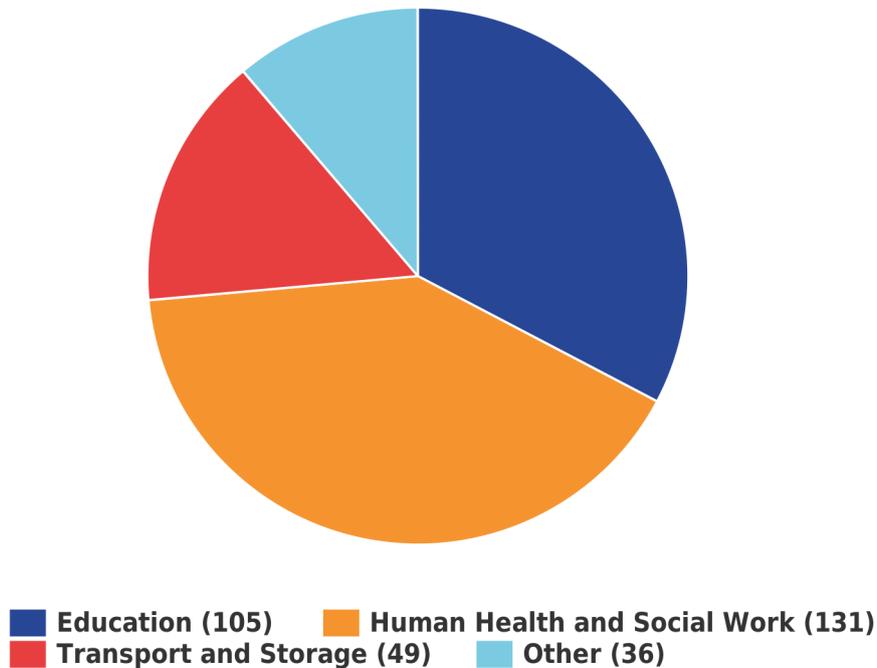
For the 12 months ending December 2016:

- there were 322,000 working days lost from 99 stoppages
- 154,000 people took strike action

Figure 10 shows an industrial breakdown of the 322,000 working days lost for the 12 months ending December 2016. 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

January 2016 to December 2016



Source: Labour Disputes Inquiry: Office for National Statistics

Where to find data about labour disputes

Labour disputes estimates are available at Table 20 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset LABD01](#).

Where to find more information about labour disputes

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

11 . Unemployment

Introduction

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

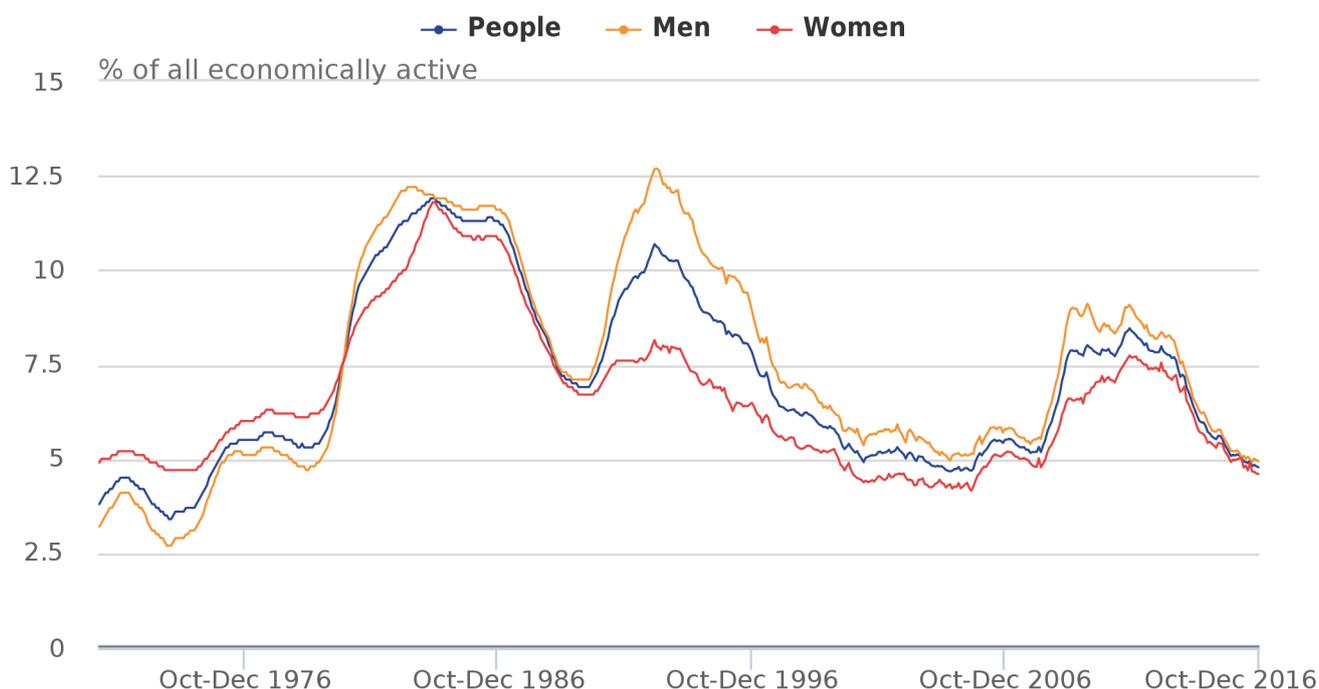
The unemployment rate is not the proportion of the total population who are unemployed. It is the proportion of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed. This follows [guidelines specified by the International Labour Organisation](#)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

Commentary

The proportion of economically active people aged 16 and over who are out of work and seeking work is known as the unemployment rate. As shown at Figure 11 (which shows unemployment rates for people, men and women), the lowest unemployment rate for people recorded since comparable records began in 1971 was 3.4% in late 1973 to early 1974 and the highest rate, 11.9%, was recorded in 1984 during the downturn of the early 1980s. The unemployment rate for people for the latest time period, October to December 2016, was 4.8%. It has not been lower since July to September 2005.

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

January to March 1971 to October to December 2016

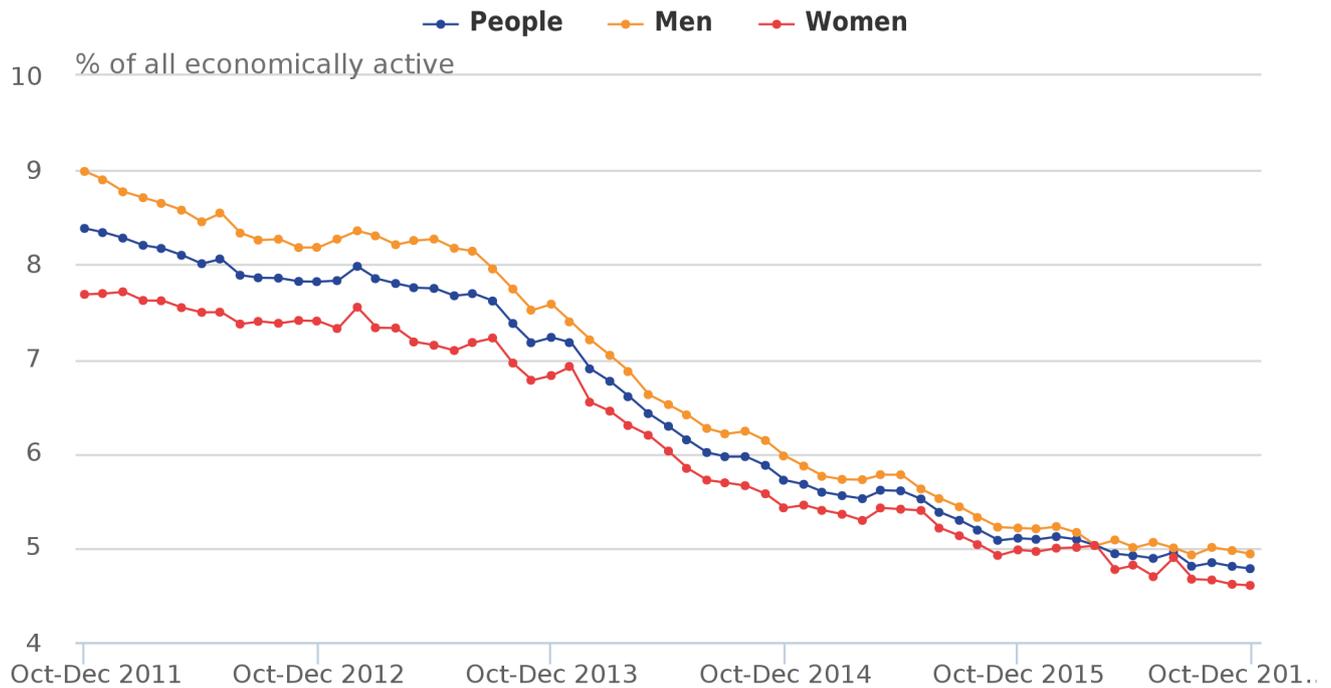


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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

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

October to December 2011 to October to December 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

For October to December 2016:

- the unemployment rate for people was 4.8%; it has not been lower since July to September 2005
- the unemployment rate for men was 4.9%, it has not been lower since July to September 1979
- the unemployment rate for women was 4.6%; it has not been lower since August to October 2005

For October to December 2016, there were:

- 1.60 million unemployed people, little changed compared with July to September 2016 but 97,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 877,000 unemployed men, little changed compared with July to September 2016 but 48,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 720,000 unemployed women, little changed compared with July to September 2016 but 50,000 fewer than for a year earlier

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

- 946,000 people who had been unemployed for up to 6 months, little changed compared with a year earlier
- 247,000 people who had been unemployed for between 6 and 12 months, little changed compared with a year earlier
- 404,000 people who had been unemployed for over 12 months, 86,000 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 19 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset A10](#).

12 . Claimant Count (experimental statistics)

Introduction

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

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

The Claimant Count estimates are currently designated as experimental statistics because the Universal Credit estimates are still being developed by the Department for Work and Pensions. The roll out of the full service Universal Credit over the coming months means that the claimant count may be volatile from month to month potentially affecting the seasonal adjustment of the data. We therefore encourage people to be cautious when looking at this month's figures, and we will continue to monitor the claimant count statistics. However, the Claimant Count estimates do provide the best available estimates of the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits in the UK.

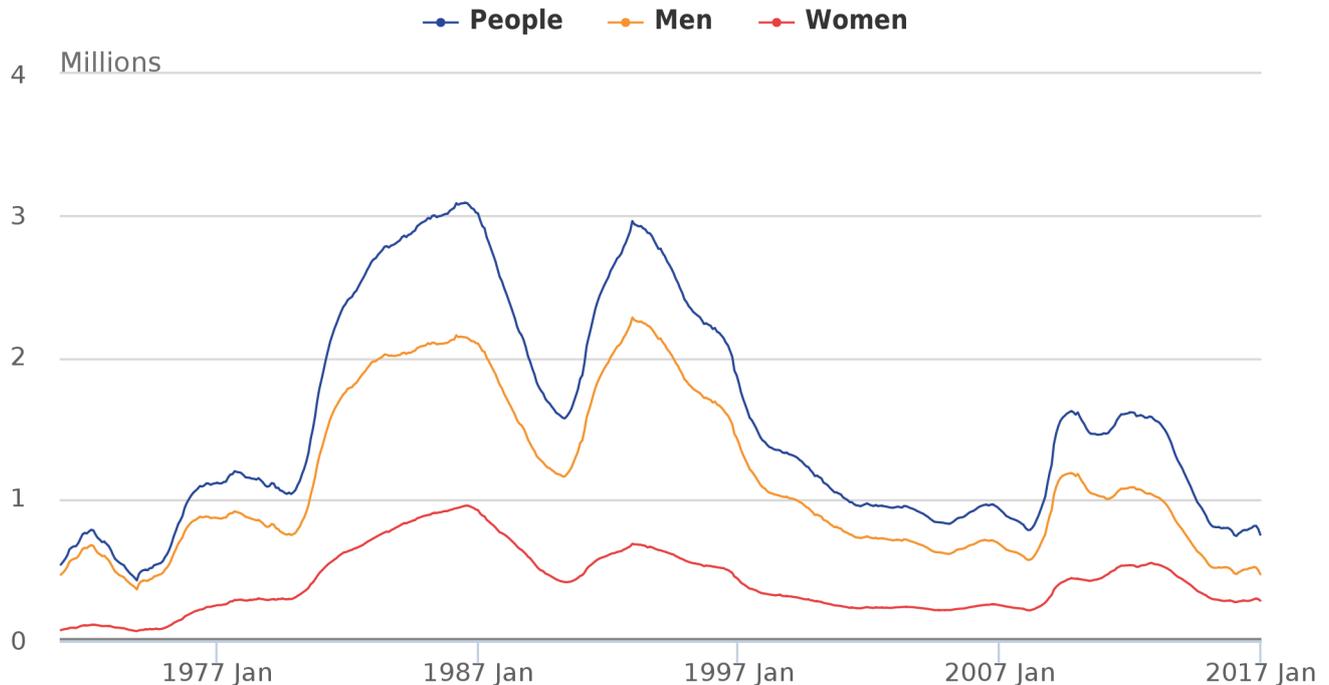
The Claimant Count includes people who claim unemployment related benefits but who do not receive payment. For example, some claimants will have had their benefits stopped for a limited period of time by Jobcentre Plus. Some people claim JSA in order to receive National Insurance Credits.

Commentary

Figure 13 shows the Claimant Count since comparable records began in 1971. It shows that the lowest number of people claiming unemployment related benefits was 422,600 in December 1973 and the highest figure was 3.09 million in July 1986. For the latest month, January 2017, there were 745,000 people claiming unemployment related benefits.

Figure 13: UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted

January 1971 to January 2017

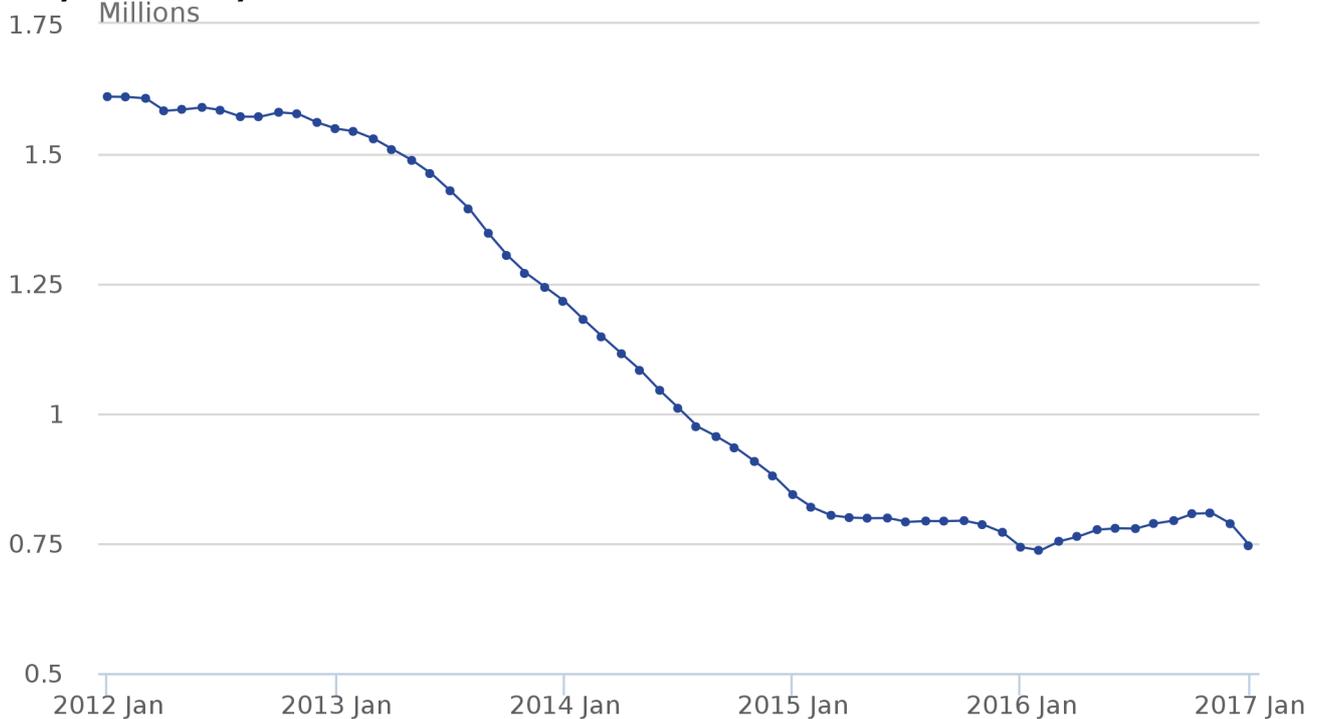


Source: Office for National Statistics, Department for Work and Pensions

Looking in more detail at the most recent 5 years, Figure 14 shows the Claimant Count for people from January 2012 to January 2017.

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

January 2012 to January 2017



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

For January 2017 there were 745,000 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This consisted of:

- 498,100 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance
- 246,900 people who were seeking work and claiming Universal Credit

For January 2017 there were 745,000 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This was:

- 42,400 fewer than for December 2016
- 2,800 more than for a year earlier

For January 2017 there were:

- 465,700 men claiming unemployment related benefits, 30,600 fewer than for December 2016 and 6,600 fewer than for a year earlier
- 279,300 women claiming unemployment related benefits, 11,900 fewer compared with December 2016 but 9,300 more than for a year earlier

Where to find data about the Claimant Count

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

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

13 . Comparison between unemployment and the Claimant Count

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

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

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

The [Claimant Count](#) measures the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits. As explained at Section 12 of this statistical bulletin, the Claimant Count estimates are designated as experimental statistics. In this section of the statistical bulletin we compare quarterly movements in unemployment with quarterly movements in the Claimant Count. Some claimants will not be classified as unemployed. For example, people in employment working fewer than 16 hours a week can be eligible to claim JSA depending on their income.

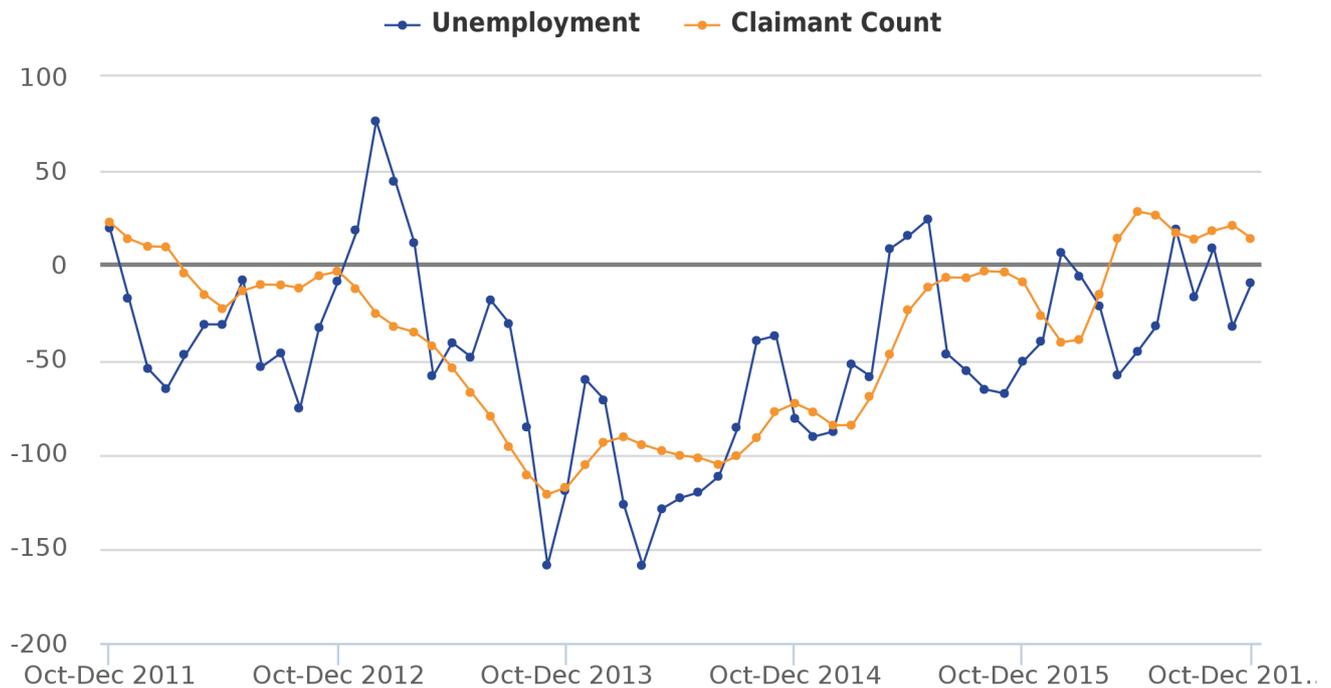
Figure 15 and [dataset X05](#) compare quarterly movements in unemployment and the Claimant Count for the same 3 month average time periods. The unemployment estimates shown in this comparison exclude unemployed people aged between 16 and 17 and 65 and over as well as unemployed people aged from 18 to 24 in full-time education. This provides a more meaningful comparison with the Claimant Count than total unemployment because people in these population groups are not usually eligible to claim unemployment related benefits.

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

- unemployment fell by 9,000
- the Claimant Count increased by 14,000

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

October to December 2011 to October to December 2016



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

Notes:

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

14 . Economic inactivity

Introduction

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

Commentary

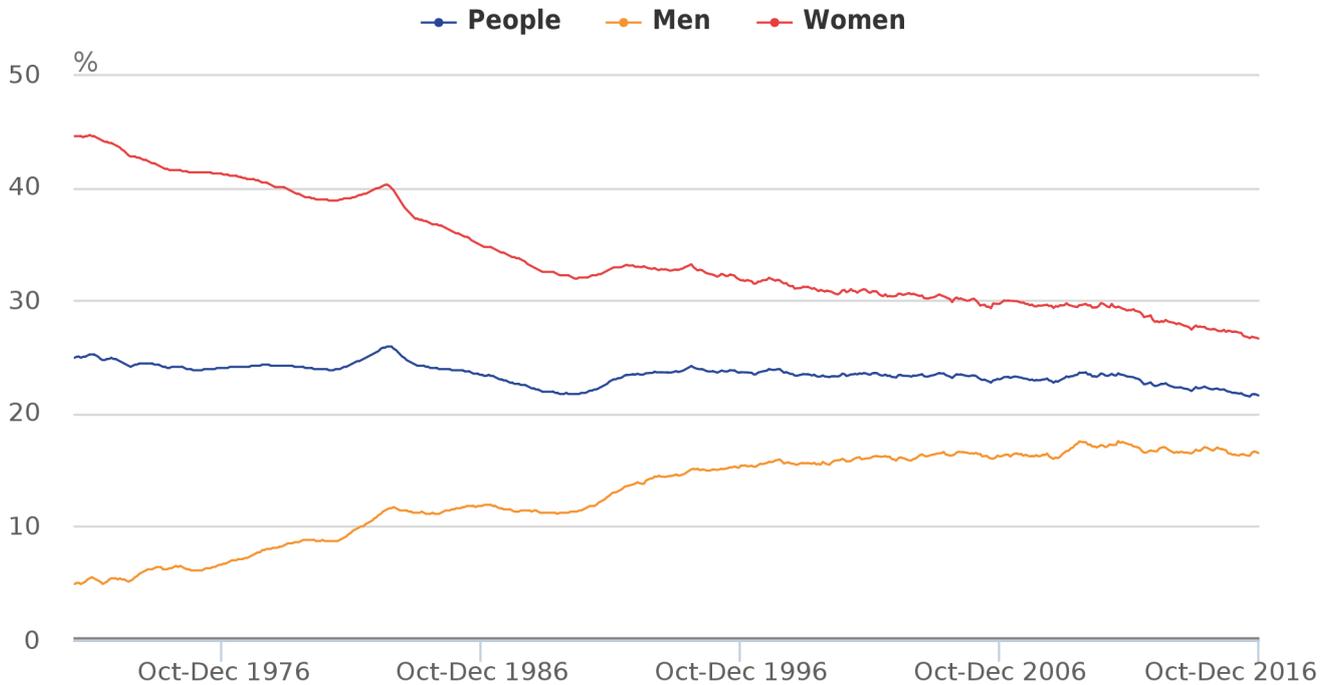
The proportion of people, aged from 16 to 64, not in work and neither seeking nor available to work is known as the economic inactivity rate. Figure 16 shows that, since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate for people has been generally falling (although it increased during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

For October to December 2016:

- 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 26.6%

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

January to March 1971 to October to December 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Figure 17 looks in more detail at the economic inactivity rate for people since comparable records began in 1971. The economic inactivity rate for people increased during the downturn of the early 1980s reaching a record high of 25.9% in 1983. As the economy improved in the late 1980s, it resumed its downward path before the economic downturn of the early 1990s drove it back up again. Following an increase in the economic inactivity rate during the economic downturn of 2008 to 2009, it again resumed a generally downward path. For the latest time period, October to December 2016, the economic inactivity rate for people was 21.6%.

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

January to March 1971 to October to December 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

For October to December 2016, there were 8.86 million people aged from 16 to 64 not in work and neither seeking nor available to work (known as economically inactive). This was 31,000 fewer than for July to September 2016 and 61,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

Looking in more detail at the 8.86 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive for October to December 2016, the 2 largest categories were students and people looking after the family or home (each of which accounted for around a quarter of the total):

- there were 2.29 million people who were not looking for work because they were studying, 14,000 more than for a year earlier
- there were 2.21 million people (of which 1.96 million were women) who were not looking for work because they were looking after the family or home, 38,000 fewer than for a year earlier

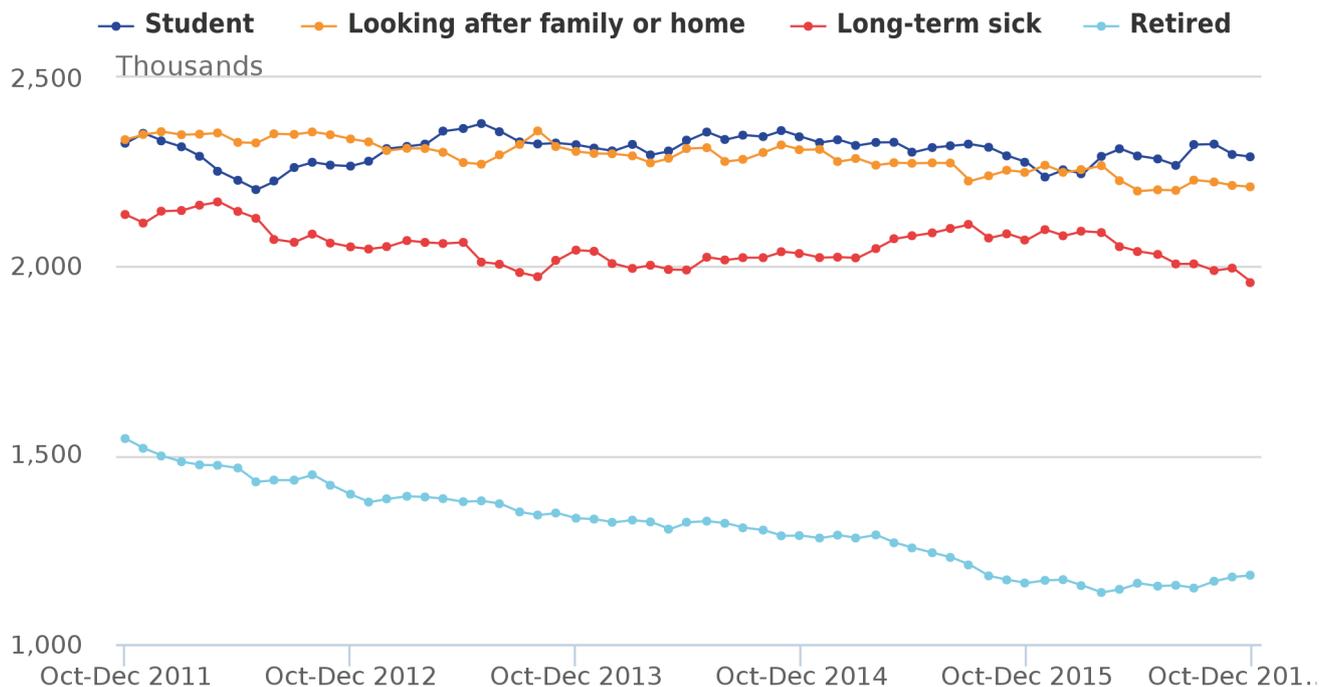
The third and fourth largest categories were long-term sick (22.1% of the total) and retired (13.3% of the total):

- there were 1.96 million people who were not looking for work due to long-term sickness, 113,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 1.18 million people who were not looking for work because they had retired, 21,000 more than for a year earlier

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

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

October to December 2011 to October to December 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Where to find data about economic inactivity

Economic inactivity estimates are available at Tables 1 and 13 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [datasets A02 SA](#) and [INAC01 SA](#).

15 . Young people in the labour market

Introduction

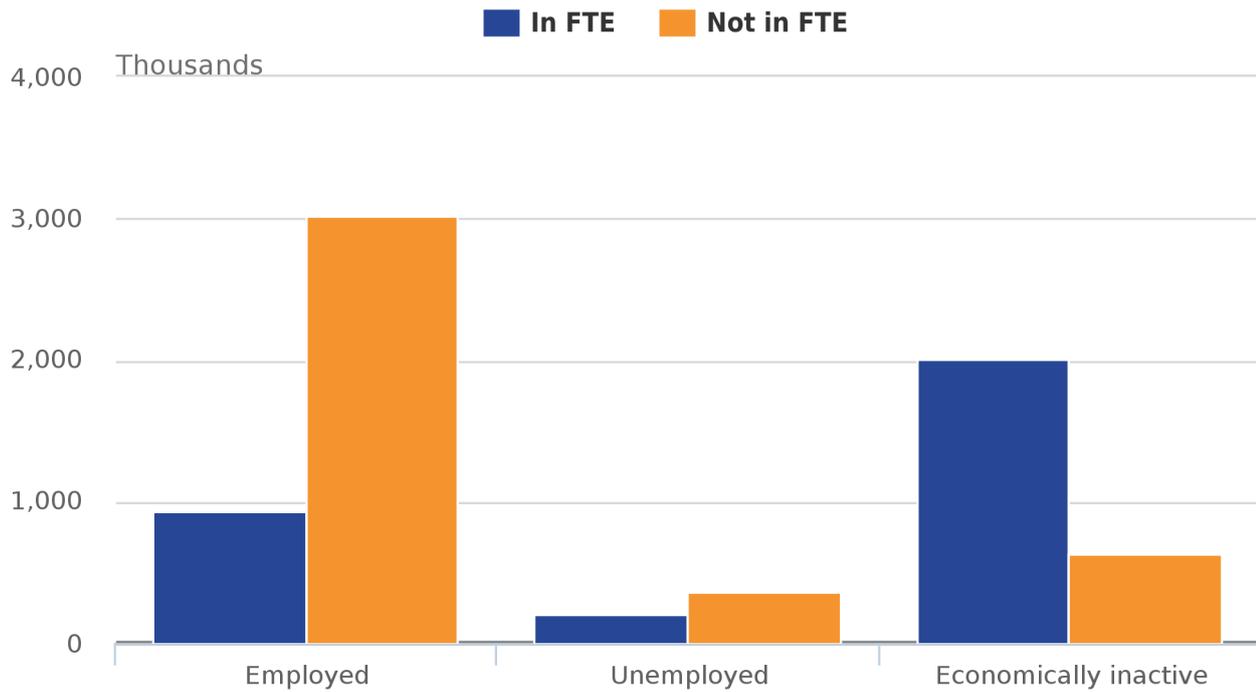
This section looks at people aged from 16 to 24. It is a common misconception that all people in full-time education are classified as economically inactive. This is not the case as people in full-time education are included in the employment estimates if they have a part-time job and are included in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

Commentary

For October to December 2016, for people aged from 16 to 24, there were:

- 3.95 million people in work (including 928,000 full-time students with part-time jobs)
- 568,000 unemployed people (including 199,000 full-time students looking for part-time work)
- 2.65 million economically inactive people, most of whom (2.01 million) were full-time students

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



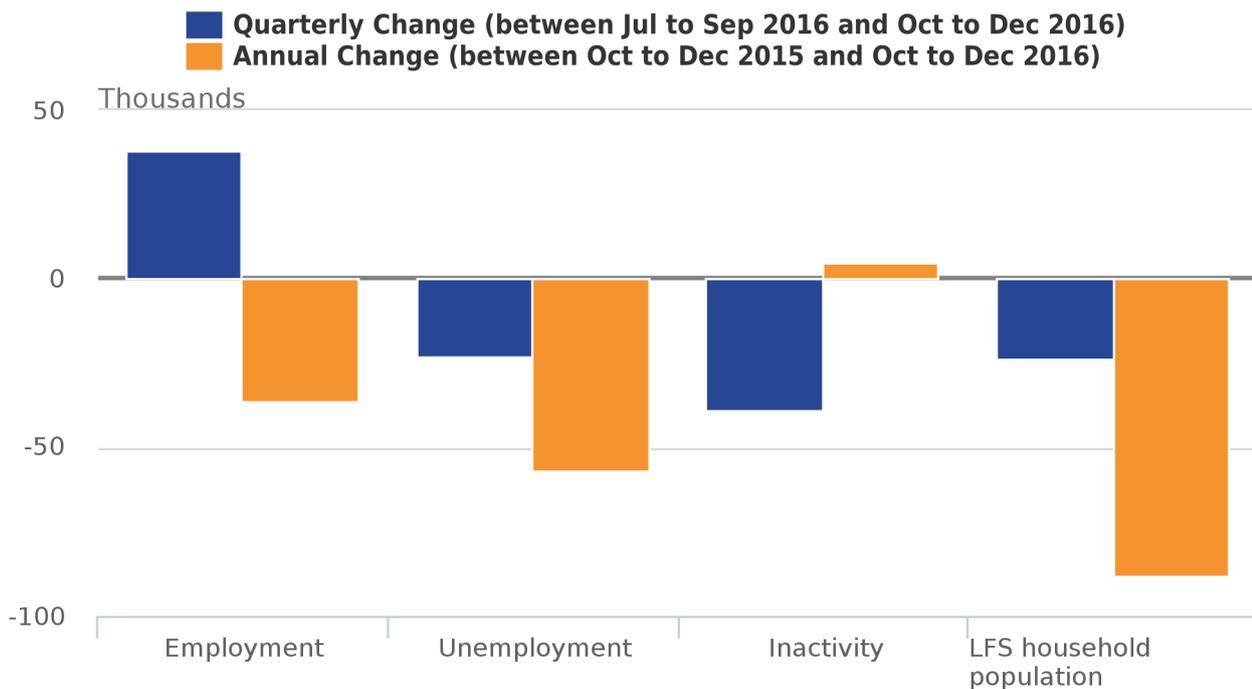
Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

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



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

For October to December 2016, the unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds was 12.6%, lower than for a year earlier (13.6%). It has not been lower since May to July 2005.

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 October to December 2016 the proportion of people aged from 16 to 24 who were in full-time education increased substantially from 26.2% to 43.8%. 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 14 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset A06 SA](#).

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

Estimates for young people who were [Not in Education, Employment or Training \(NEET\)](#) for July to September 2016 were published on 24 November 2016. Estimates for October to December 2016 will be published on 23 February 2017.

16 . Redundancies

Introduction

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

Commentary

For October to December 2016, 121,000 people had become redundant in the 3 months before the Labour Force Survey interviews. This was little changed compared with July to September 2016 but 23,000 more than for a year earlier.

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

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

March to May 1995 to October to December 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Where to find data about redundancies

Redundancies estimates are available at Tables 23 and 24 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [datasets RED01 SA](#) and [RED02](#).

17 . Vacancies

Introduction

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

Commentary

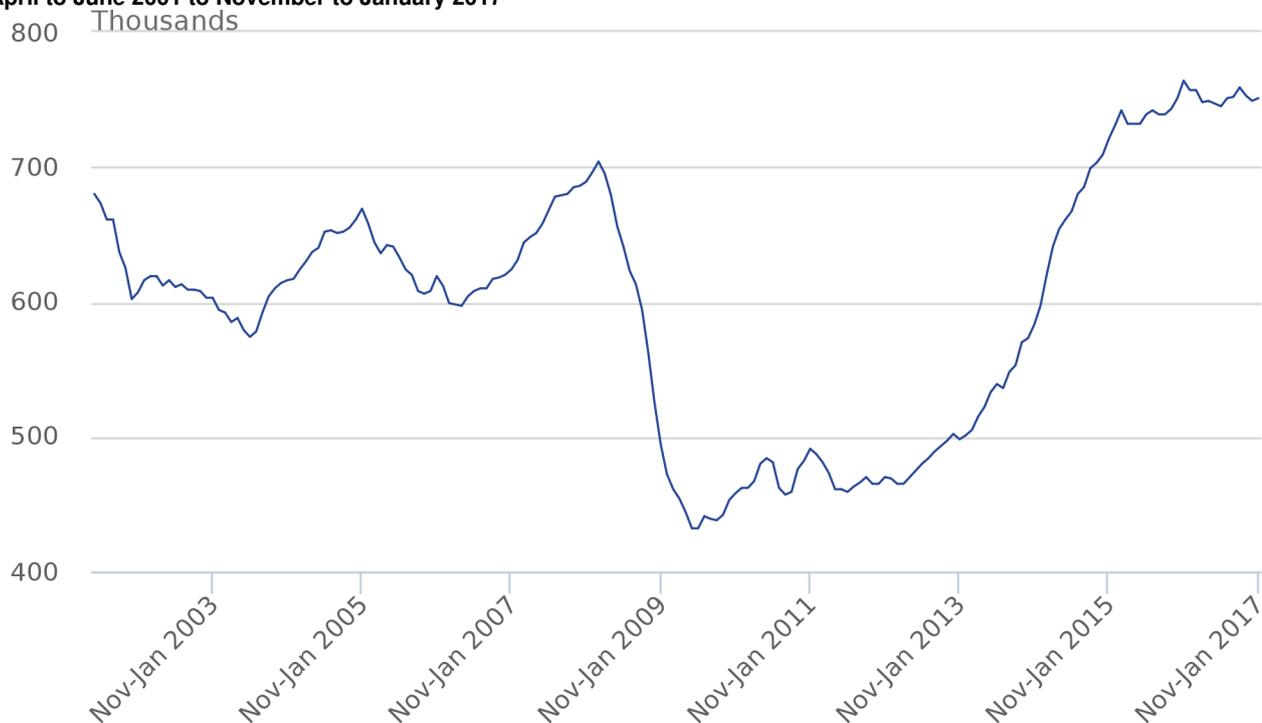
There were 751,000 job vacancies for the 3 months to January 2017. This was:

- 9,000 fewer than for August to October 2016
- 13,000 fewer than for a year earlier

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

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

April to June 2001 to November to January 2017



Source: Vacancy Survey: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

There were 661,000 job vacancies in the services sectors for the 3 months to January 2017, accounting for 88.0% 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 (138,000) and human health and social work (117,000).

Where to find data about vacancies

Vacancies estimates are available at Tables 21, 21(1) and 22 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [datasets VACS01](#), [VACS02](#) and [VACS03](#).

18 . Main out of work benefits, not seasonally adjusted

Introduction

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

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

Commentary

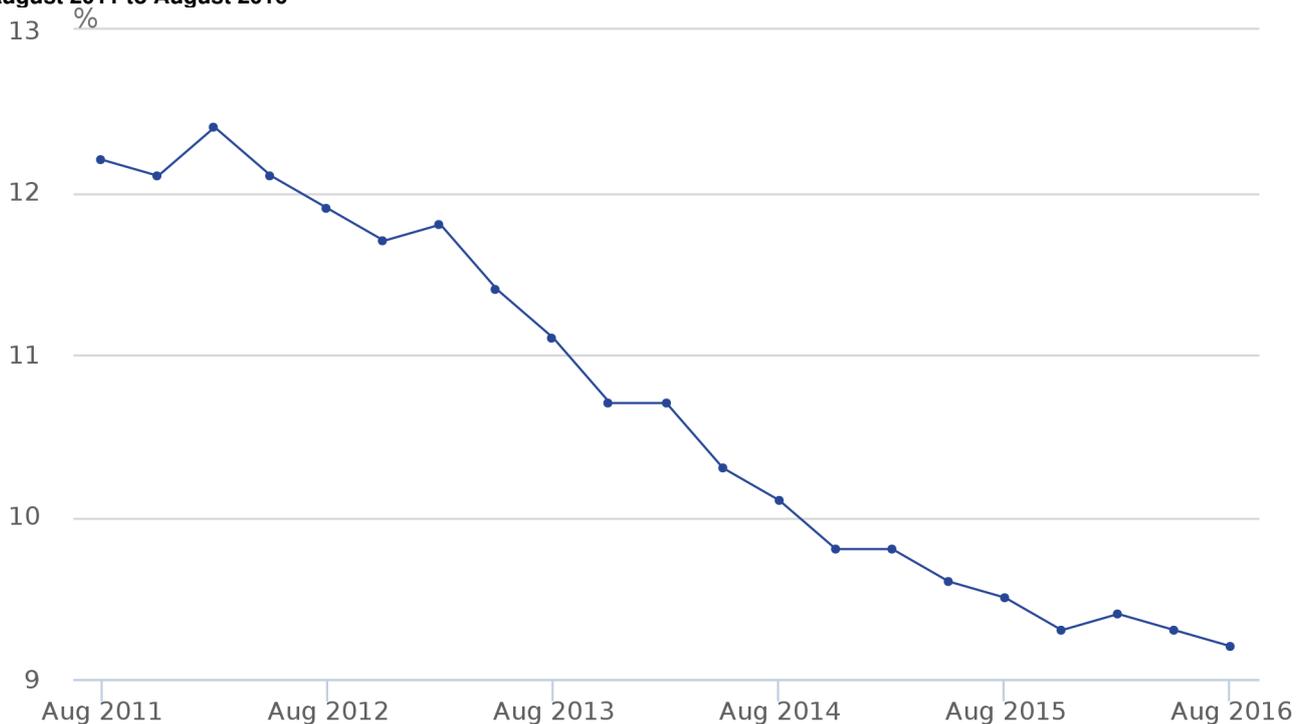
For August 2016:

- there were 3.70 million people claiming main out of work benefits, 92,300 fewer than for a year earlier and the lowest since comparable records began in 1999
- 9.2% of the population aged from 16 to 64 were claiming main out of work benefits, down from 9.5% for a year earlier and the lowest since comparable records began in 1999

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

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

August 2011 to August 2016



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

Where to find data about main out of work benefits

Estimates of claimants of main out of work benefits are available at Table 11 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset BEN01](#).

19 . Revisions

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

One indication of the reliability of the main indicators in this statistical bulletin can be obtained by monitoring the size of revisions. [Datasets EMP05](#), [UNEM04](#), [JOBS06](#) and [CLA03](#) record the size and pattern of revisions over the last five years. These indicators only report summary measures for revisions. The revised data itself may be subject to sampling or other sources of error. Our standard presentation is to show 5 years worth of revisions (60 observations for a monthly series, 20 for a quarterly series).

20 . Accuracy of the statistics: estimating and reporting uncertainty

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

We can 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”.

For example, the unemployment rate for October to December 2016 was estimated to be 4.8%. This figure had a stated 95% confidence interval of +/- 0.2 percentage points. This means that we are 95% confident that the true unemployment rate for October to December 2016 was between 4.6% and 5.0%. However, the best estimate from the survey was that the unemployment rate was 4.8%.

The number of people unemployed for the same period was estimated at 1,597,000, with a stated 95% confidence interval of +/- 74,000. This means that we are 95% confident that the true number of unemployed people was between 1,523,000 and 1,671,000. Again, the best estimate from the survey was that the number of unemployed people was 1,597,000.

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 October to December 2016, the estimated change in the number of unemployed people since July to September 2016 was a small fall of 7,000 with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 80,000. This means that we are 95% confident the actual change in unemployment was somewhere between an increase of 73,000 and a fall of 87,000, with the best estimate being a fall of 7,000. As the estimated fall in unemployment of 7,000 is smaller than 80,000, the estimated fall in unemployment is said to be “not statistically significant”.

Working with uncertain estimates

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

Seasonal adjustment and uncertainty

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

Where to find data about uncertainty and reliability

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

[Dataset JOBS07](#) shows sampling variabilities for estimates of workforce jobs.

The sampling variability of the 3 month average vacancies level is around +/- 1.5% of that level.

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

21 . Quality and methodology

The Quality and Methodology Information documents contain important information on:

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

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

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

[Claimant count Quality and Methodology Information](#)

[Vacancy Survey Quality and Methodology Information](#)

[Workforce Jobs Quality and Methodology Information](#)

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

[Labour Disputes Quality and Methodology Information](#)

22. Background notes

1. This month's release

There are no major developments in this month's release.

2. Next month's release

There are no major developments planned for next month's release.

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

Experimental statistics are not yet fully developed. Estimates of the Claimant Count, published at Table 10 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset CLA01](#), are the only series in this statistical bulletin designated as experimental statistics.

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

Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As Universal Credit Full Service is rolled out the number of people recorded as being on the claimant count is therefore likely to rise.

1. **Publication policy**

Publication dates up to the end of 2017 are:

15 March 2017

12 April 2017

17 May 2017

14 June 2017

12 July 2017

16 August 2017

13 September 2017

18 October 2017

15 November 2017

13 December 2017

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

2. **Contact details for this statistical bulletin**

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Summary of labour market statistics published on 15 February 2017

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	Oct-Dec 2016	31.837 million	Never	Sep-Nov 2016 (31.802 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	Oct-Dec 2016	74.6%	Never	Sep-Nov 2016 (74.5%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	Oct-Dec 2016	1.597 million	Sep-Nov 2016 (1.604 million)	Dec-Feb 2006 (1.584 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	Oct-Dec 2016	4.8%	Jun-Aug 2016 (4.9%)	Jul-Sep 2005 (4.7%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Youth unemployment level (aged 16 to 24)	Oct-Dec 2016	568,000	Sep-Nov 2016 (573,000)	Mar-May 2004 (563,000)	Mar-May 1992
Youth unemployment rate (aged 16 to 24)	Oct-Dec 2016	12.6%	Sep-Nov 2016 (12.7%)	May-Jul 2005 (12.5%)	Mar-May 1992
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	Oct-Dec 2016	8.862 million	Sep-Nov 2016 (8,894 million)	Jun-Aug 2016 (8.809 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	Oct-Dec 2016	21.6%	Sep-Nov 2016 (21.7%)	Jun-Aug 2016 (21.5%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Claimant Count level (experimental)	January 2017	745,000	December 2016 (787,400)	February 2016 (736,200)	January 1971
Claimant Count rate (experimental)	January 2017	2.1%	December 2016 (2.3%)	November 1974 (2.0%)	January 1971
Average Earnings (total pay - nominal)	Oct-Dec 2016	2.6%	Sep-Nov 2016 (2.8%)	Aug-Oct 2016 (2.5%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay - nominal)	Oct-Dec 2016	2.6%	Sep-Nov 2016 (2.7%)	Jul-Sep 2016 (2.4%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Vacancies level	Nov-Jan 2017	751,000	Sep-Nov 2016 (753,000)	Oct-Dec 2016 (749,000)	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/feb2017/relateddata>

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2 (*)	Labour market status by age group	Table A05 SA
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4	Public and private sector employment	Table EMP02
4(1)	Public sector employment by industry	Table EMP03
5	Workforce jobs summary	Table JOBS01
6 (**)	Workforce jobs by industry	Table JOBS02
7	Actual weekly hours worked	Table HOUR01 SA
7(1)	Usual weekly hours worked	Table HOUR02 SA
8	Employment by country of birth and nationality	Table EMP06
UNEMPLOYMENT		
9	Unemployment by age and duration	Table UNEM01 SA
CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS		
10	Claimant Count (experimental statistics)	Table CLA01
11	Main out of work benefits	Table BEN01
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23	Redundancies levels and rates	Table RED01 SA
24 (***)	Redundancies by industry	Table RED02
REGIONAL SUMMARY		
25	Regional labour market summary	Table A07

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY

1 Summary of headline LFS¹ indicators

United Kingdom (thousands)
seasonally adjusted

	LFS household population ¹		Headline indicators					
			Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 to 64
	MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MGSX	LF2M	LF2S
People								
Oct-Dec 2014	51,842	40,742	30,940	73.2	1,875	5.7	9,070	22.3
Oct-Dec 2015	52,233	40,931	31,534	74.1	1,694	5.1	8,922	21.8
Jan-Mar 2016	52,324	40,970	31,578	74.2	1,692	5.1	8,902	21.7
Apr-Jun 2016	52,414	41,009	31,750	74.5	1,641	4.9	8,844	21.6
Jul-Sep 2016	52,499	41,043	31,799	74.5	1,604	4.8	8,893	21.7
Oct-Dec 2016	52,580	41,076	31,837	74.6	1,597	4.8	8,862	21.6
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-7</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-31</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>		<i>-0.4</i>		<i>-0.3</i>	
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-97</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-61</i>	<i>-0.2</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.0</i>		<i>-5.8</i>		<i>-0.7</i>	
Men								
	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM
Oct-Dec 2014	25,282	20,214	16,438	77.9	1,044	6.0	3,429	17.0
Oct-Dec 2015	25,503	20,324	16,829	79.2	925	5.2	3,319	16.3
Jan-Mar 2016	25,553	20,347	16,859	79.3	917	5.2	3,309	16.3
Apr-Jun 2016	25,604	20,370	16,915	79.4	890	5.0	3,318	16.3
Jul-Sep 2016	25,651	20,391	16,917	79.2	876	4.9	3,367	16.5
Oct-Dec 2016	25,697	20,410	16,900	79.3	877	4.9	3,363	16.5
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>-18</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-4</i>	<i>0.0</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>		<i>0.1</i>		<i>-0.1</i>	
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-48</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>		<i>-5.2</i>		<i>1.3</i>	
Women								
	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
Oct-Dec 2014	26,560	20,528	14,503	68.5	831	5.4	5,641	27.5
Oct-Dec 2015	26,731	20,607	14,705	69.1	770	5.0	5,604	27.2
Jan-Mar 2016	26,770	20,623	14,719	69.2	775	5.0	5,594	27.1
Apr-Jun 2016	26,810	20,638	14,835	69.6	750	4.8	5,526	26.8
Jul-Sep 2016	26,848	20,653	14,882	69.8	728	4.7	5,526	26.8
Oct-Dec 2016	26,884	20,666	14,937	70.0	720	4.6	5,499	26.6
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-8</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-27</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>		<i>-1.1</i>		<i>-0.5</i>	
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-50</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-105</i>	<i>-0.6</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.6</i>		<i>-6.5</i>		<i>-1.9</i>	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a survey of the population of private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

2. The headline employment rate is the number of people aged 16 to 64 in employment divided by the population aged 16 to 64.

3. The headline unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people (aged 16+) divided by the economically active population (aged 16+). The economically active population is defined as those in employment plus those who are unemployed.

4. The headline inactivity rate is the number of people aged 16 to 64 divided by the population aged 16-64.

Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity rates

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

Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity levels

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

SUMMARY

2(1) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 16 and over											
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	MGRZ	MGSR	MGSC	MGSX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
Oct-Dec 2014	30,940	59.7	1,875	5.7	19,026	36.7	29,815	73.2	1,857	5.9	9,070	22.3
Oct-Dec 2015	31,534	60.4	1,694	5.1	19,005	36.4	30,333	74.1	1,676	5.2	8,922	21.8
Jan-Mar 2016	31,578	60.4	1,692	5.1	19,053	36.4	30,395	74.2	1,672	5.2	8,902	21.7
Apr-Jun 2016	31,750	60.6	1,641	4.9	19,024	36.3	30,543	74.5	1,622	5.0	8,844	21.6
Jul-Sep 2016	31,799	60.6	1,604	4.8	19,096	36.4	30,564	74.5	1,587	4.9	8,893	21.7
Oct-Dec 2016	31,837	60.5	1,597	4.8	19,147	36.4	30,635	74.6	1,579	4.9	8,862	21.6
Change on quarter	37	0.0	-7	0.0	51	0.0	71	0.1	-7	0.0	-31	-0.1
Change %	0.1		-0.4		0.3		0.2		-0.5		-0.3	
Change on year	302	0.2	-97	-0.3	142	0.0	302	0.5	-96	-0.3	-61	-0.2
Change %	1.0		-5.8		0.7		1.0		-5.8		-0.7	
Men	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
Oct-Dec 2014	16,438	65.0	1,044	6.0	7,801	30.9	15,756	77.9	1,029	6.1	3,429	17.0
Oct-Dec 2015	16,829	66.0	925	5.2	7,749	30.4	16,092	79.2	914	5.4	3,319	16.3
Jan-Mar 2016	16,859	66.0	917	5.2	7,777	30.4	16,131	79.3	908	5.3	3,309	16.3
Apr-Jun 2016	16,915	66.1	890	5.0	7,799	30.5	16,170	79.4	882	5.2	3,318	16.3
Jul-Sep 2016	16,917	66.0	876	4.9	7,858	30.6	16,156	79.2	868	5.1	3,367	16.5
Oct-Dec 2016	16,900	65.8	877	4.9	7,920	30.8	16,178	79.3	868	5.1	3,363	16.5
Change on quarter	-18	-0.2	1	0.0	62	0.2	22	0.0	0	0.0	-4	0.0
Change %	-0.1		0.1		0.8		0.1		0.1		-0.1	
Change on year	70	-0.2	-48	-0.3	171	0.4	86	0.1	-46	-0.3	44	0.1
Change %	0.4		-5.2		2.2		0.5		-5.0		1.3	
Women	MGSB	MGST	MGSE	MGSZ	MGSK	YBTE	LF2H	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
Oct-Dec 2014	14,503	54.6	831	5.4	11,226	42.3	14,059	68.5	827	5.6	5,641	27.5
Oct-Dec 2015	14,705	55.0	770	5.0	11,256	42.1	14,241	69.1	762	5.1	5,604	27.2
Jan-Mar 2016	14,719	55.0	775	5.0	11,276	42.1	14,265	69.2	764	5.1	5,594	27.1
Apr-Jun 2016	14,835	55.3	750	4.8	11,225	41.9	14,373	69.6	740	4.9	5,526	26.8
Jul-Sep 2016	14,882	55.4	728	4.7	11,237	41.9	14,408	69.8	719	4.8	5,526	26.8
Oct-Dec 2016	14,937	55.6	720	4.6	11,226	41.8	14,456	70.0	711	4.7	5,499	26.6
Change on quarter	55	0.1	-8	-0.1	-11	-0.1	48	0.2	-8	-0.1	-27	-0.1
Change %	0.4		-1.1		-0.1		0.3		-1.1		-0.5	
Change on year	232	0.6	-50	-0.4	-29	-0.3	215	0.8	-51	-0.4	-105	-0.6
Change %	1.6		-6.5		-0.3		1.5		-6.7		-1.9	
	Aged 16-17						Aged 18-24					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	YBTO	YBUA	YBVH	YBVK	YCAS	LWEX	YBTR	YBUD	YBVN	YBVQ	YCAV	LWFA
Oct-Dec 2014	348	23.3	158	31.3	987	66.1	3,487	60.2	592	14.5	1,715	29.6
Oct-Dec 2015	364	24.8	132	26.5	973	66.2	3,619	62.6	494	12.0	1,668	28.8
Jan-Mar 2016	374	25.6	130	25.8	958	65.5	3,615	62.7	501	12.2	1,651	28.6
Apr-Jun 2016	357	24.5	145	28.9	954	65.5	3,599	62.6	481	11.8	1,672	29.1
Jul-Sep 2016	334	23.1	118	26.0	996	68.8	3,576	62.3	473	11.7	1,689	29.4
Oct-Dec 2016	366	25.5	121	24.8	952	66.1	3,582	62.6	447	11.1	1,694	29.6
Change on quarter	32	2.4	3	-1.2	-45	-2.7	6	0.3	-26	-0.6	5	0.2
Change %	9.7		2.7		-4.5		0.2		-5.5		0.3	
Change on year	2	0.7	-11	-1.7	-22	-0.1	-37	0.0	-47	-0.9	26	0.8
Change %	0.5		-8.2		-2.2		-1.0		-9.4		1.6	
Men	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
Oct-Dec 2014	148	19.3	85	36.5	532	69.6	1,806	61.5	344	16.0	789	26.8
Oct-Dec 2015	173	23.0	71	29.0	508	67.5	1,877	63.9	284	13.1	777	26.5
Jan-Mar 2016	176	23.5	71	28.9	502	67.0	1,872	63.8	283	13.1	777	26.5
Apr-Jun 2016	163	21.9	79	32.6	504	67.6	1,844	63.0	283	13.3	799	27.3
Jul-Sep 2016	148	19.9	64	30.1	531	71.5	1,815	62.1	286	13.6	820	28.1
Oct-Dec 2016	172	23.3	65	27.4	500	67.9	1,820	62.4	282	13.4	813	27.9
Change on quarter	24	3.4	1	-2.7	-30	-3.6	5	0.3	-4	-0.2	-7	-0.2
Change %	16.2		2.1		-5.7		0.3		-1.3		-0.9	
Change on year	-2	0.3	-6	-1.6	-8	0.4	-57	-1.4	-2	0.3	36	1.4
Change %	-1.0		-8.6		-1.5		-3.0		-0.6		4.6	
Women	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAAX	LWFC
Oct-Dec 2014	200	27.4	74	26.9	456	62.5	1,681	58.9	248	12.8	927	32.5
Oct-Dec 2015	191	26.7	61	24.1	465	64.9	1,742	61.3	210	10.8	890	31.3
Jan-Mar 2016	198	27.8	59	22.9	457	64.0	1,743	61.5	218	11.1	874	30.8
Apr-Jun 2016	194	27.3	66	25.5	450	63.3	1,755	62.1	198	10.1	873	30.9
Jul-Sep 2016	186	26.4	54	22.5	466	65.9	1,761	62.5	187	9.6	869	30.8
Oct-Dec 2016	195	27.7	56	22.3	451	64.3	1,762	62.7	165	8.6	881	31.4
Change on quarter	8	1.3	2	-0.2	-14	-1.7	1	0.2	-22	-1.0	12	0.5
Change %	4.5		3.5		-3.1		0.0		-11.9		1.4	
Change on year	4	1.1	-5	-1.8	-14	-0.6	19	1.5	-45	-2.2	-9	0.1
Change %	1.9		-7.7		-3.0		1.1		-21.4		-1.1	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

SUMMARY

2(2) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 25-34						Aged 35-49					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAZ	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
Oct-Dec 2014	6,999	80.5	382	5.2	1,318	15.2	10,832	83.7	420	3.7	1,689	13.1
Oct-Dec 2015	7,178	81.7	384	5.1	1,228	14.0	10,756	83.5	363	3.3	1,761	13.7
Jan-Mar 2016	7,200	81.7	355	4.7	1,259	14.3	10,769	83.7	361	3.2	1,735	13.5
Apr-Jun 2016	7,267	82.2	338	4.4	1,233	13.9	10,763	83.8	362	3.3	1,726	13.4
Jul-Sep 2016	7,272	82.1	341	4.5	1,247	14.1	10,762	83.9	358	3.2	1,714	13.4
Oct-Dec 2016	7,289	82.1	349	4.6	1,243	14.0	10,748	83.9	361	3.2	1,708	13.3
Change on quarter	17	0.0	7	0.1	-3	-0.1	-14	0.0	3	0.0	-6	0.0
Change %	0.2		2.1		-0.3		-0.1		0.8		-0.3	
Change on year	112	0.4	-36	-0.5	15	0.0	-8	0.3	-2	0.0	-52	-0.3
Change %	1.6		-9.2		1.2		-0.1		-0.6		-3.0	
Men	YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
Oct-Dec 2014	3,772	87.3	203	5.1	343	8.0	5,705	89.3	216	3.6	465	7.3
Oct-Dec 2015	3,891	88.9	198	4.8	289	6.6	5,689	89.5	175	3.0	493	7.8
Jan-Mar 2016	3,934	89.5	175	4.3	284	6.5	5,680	89.5	183	3.1	487	7.7
Apr-Jun 2016	3,959	89.8	165	4.0	285	6.5	5,696	89.8	177	3.0	470	7.4
Jul-Sep 2016	3,949	89.3	168	4.1	305	6.9	5,686	89.8	177	3.0	472	7.4
Oct-Dec 2016	3,950	89.0	176	4.3	310	7.0	5,680	89.8	171	2.9	475	7.5
Change on quarter	1	-0.3	8	0.2	5	0.1	-6	0.0	-6	-0.1	3	0.1
Change %	0.0		4.7		1.6		-0.1		-3.6		0.7	
Change on year	59	0.2	-22	-0.6	21	0.4	-9	0.3	-5	-0.1	-18	-0.2
Change %	1.5		-11.3		7.4		-0.2		-2.8		-3.7	
Women	YBTW	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCBA	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
Oct-Dec 2014	3,227	73.7	180	5.3	975	22.2	5,127	78.2	204	3.8	1,224	18.7
Oct-Dec 2015	3,287	74.5	186	5.4	940	21.3	5,068	77.7	188	3.6	1,267	19.4
Jan-Mar 2016	3,266	73.9	180	5.2	975	22.1	5,089	78.1	179	3.4	1,248	19.2
Apr-Jun 2016	3,308	74.7	174	5.0	948	21.4	5,067	77.9	185	3.5	1,256	19.3
Jul-Sep 2016	3,323	74.9	174	5.0	941	21.2	5,076	78.1	181	3.4	1,243	19.1
Oct-Dec 2016	3,339	75.1	173	4.9	933	21.0	5,068	78.1	190	3.6	1,234	19.0
Change on quarter	17	0.2	-1	0.0	-8	-0.2	-8	0.0	9	0.2	-9	-0.1
Change %	0.5		-0.3		-0.9		-0.2		5.1		-0.7	
Change on year	53	0.6	-13	-0.4	-7	-0.3	0	0.4	3	0.0	-34	-0.4
Change %	1.6		-7.1		-0.7		0.0		1.3		-2.7	
	Aged 50-64						Age 65+					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	LF26	LF2U	LF28	LF2E	LF2A	LF2W	LFK4	LFK6	K5HU	K5HW	LFL4	LFL6
Oct-Dec 2014	8,149	69.0	304	3.6	3,360	28.4	1,125	10.1	18	1.6	9,956	89.7
Oct-Dec 2015	8,415	70.1	303	3.5	3,292	27.4	1,201	10.6	19	1.5	10,082	89.2
Jan-Mar 2016	8,437	70.0	325	3.7	3,299	27.4	1,183	10.4	20	1.7	10,151	89.4
Apr-Jun 2016	8,557	70.7	294	3.3	3,260	26.9	1,207	10.6	19	1.6	10,180	89.3
Jul-Sep 2016	8,620	70.9	297	3.3	3,247	26.7	1,235	10.8	17	1.4	10,203	89.1
Oct-Dec 2016	8,649	70.8	302	3.4	3,264	26.7	1,202	10.4	18	1.4	10,285	89.4
Change on quarter	30	-0.1	5	0.0	18	0.0	-33	-0.3	0	0.1	82	0.3
Change %	0.3		1.7		0.5		-2.7		2.4		0.8	
Change on year	234	0.7	-1	-0.1	-28	-0.7	1	-0.2	-1	-0.1	203	0.2
Change %	2.8		-0.4		-0.8		0.1		-6.1		2.0	
Men	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
Oct-Dec 2014	4,325	74.5	182	4.0	1,300	22.4	682	13.5	14	2.1	4,372	86.3
Oct-Dec 2015	4,463	75.6	186	4.0	1,251	21.2	737	14.2	11	1.4	4,430	85.6
Jan-Mar 2016	4,469	75.4	196	4.2	1,259	21.2	729	14.0	*	*	4,468	85.8
Apr-Jun 2016	4,508	75.8	178	3.8	1,261	21.2	745	14.2	*	*	4,480	85.6
Jul-Sep 2016	4,559	76.3	174	3.7	1,239	20.7	761	14.5	*	*	4,492	85.4
Oct-Dec 2016	4,557	76.0	175	3.7	1,264	21.1	721	13.6	*	*	4,557	86.2
Change on quarter	-1	-0.3	1	0.0	25	0.3	-40	-0.8	*	*	65	0.8
Change %	0.0		0.8		2.1		-5.2		*	*	1.5	
Change on year	95	0.3	-11	-0.3	14	-0.1	-16	-0.6	*	*	127	0.6
Change %	2.1		-5.7		1.1		-2.2		*	*	2.9	
Women	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
Oct-Dec 2014	3,825	63.7	122	3.1	2,060	34.3	443	7.3	*	*	5,585	92.6
Oct-Dec 2015	3,953	64.7	117	2.9	2,041	33.4	464	7.6	*	*	5,652	92.3
Jan-Mar 2016	3,968	64.7	129	3.1	2,040	33.2	454	7.4	11	2.3	5,683	92.4
Apr-Jun 2016	4,049	65.7	116	2.8	1,999	32.4	462	7.5	11	2.3	5,699	92.3
Jul-Sep 2016	4,061	65.6	123	2.9	2,007	32.4	474	7.7	*	*	5,712	92.2
Oct-Dec 2016	4,092	65.8	126	3.0	2,000	32.2	481	7.7	*	*	5,728	92.1
Change on quarter	31	0.2	4	0.1	-8	-0.3	7	0.1	*	*	16	-0.1
Change %	0.8		3.1		-0.4		1.4		*	*	0.3	
Change on year	139	1.1	10	0.1	-41	-1.2	17	0.2	*	*	76	-0.2
Change %	3.5		8.2		-2.0		3.7		*	*	1.3	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

3 Full-time, part-time & temporary workers

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

People	All in employment					Full-time and part-time workers ¹						
	Total	Employees	Self employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training & employment programmes ²	Total people working full-time	Total people working part-time	Employees working full-time	Employees working part-time	Self-employed people working full-time	Self-employed people working part-time	Total workers with second jobs
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRU	MGRV	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
Oct-Dec 2014	30,940	26,213	4,512	104	111	22,622	8,319	19,351	6,862	3,205	1,307	1,199
Oct-Dec 2015	31,534	26,660	4,675	99	101	23,069	8,465	19,709	6,951	3,296	1,378	1,141
Jan-Mar 2016	31,578	26,688	4,695	98	98	23,116	8,462	19,721	6,966	3,328	1,367	1,116
Apr-Jun 2016	31,750	26,760	4,789	117	83	23,217	8,533	19,756	7,004	3,405	1,385	1,128
Jul-Sep 2016	31,799	26,823	4,786	125	65	23,242	8,557	19,788	7,036	3,399	1,388	1,157
Oct-Dec 2016	31,837	26,823	4,799	129	86	23,287	8,550	19,795	7,028	3,417	1,382	1,126
<i>Change on quarter</i>	37	0	13	4	21	45	-7	7	-7	18	-5	-31
<i>Change %</i>	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.4	31.7	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.5	-0.4	-2.7
<i>Change on year</i>	302	163	125	30	-15	218	84	86	77	120	4	-15
<i>Change %</i>	1.0	0.6	2.7	30.8	-14.9	0.9	1.0	0.4	1.1	3.7	0.3	-1.3
Men	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX
Oct-Dec 2014	16,438	13,268	3,057	48	65	14,286	2,151	11,720	1,548	2,530	527	490
Oct-Dec 2015	16,829	13,561	3,164	49	55	14,572	2,258	11,936	1,625	2,597	567	497
Jan-Mar 2016	16,859	13,566	3,192	49	52	14,625	2,234	11,954	1,612	2,634	558	478
Apr-Jun 2016	16,915	13,553	3,257	55	50	14,639	2,277	11,919	1,634	2,686	572	469
Jul-Sep 2016	16,917	13,608	3,214	60	36	14,648	2,270	11,964	1,643	2,647	567	492
Oct-Dec 2016	16,900	13,566	3,223	57	53	14,613	2,286	11,916	1,650	2,650	573	492
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-18	-42	10	-2	17	-34	17	-48	7	3	7	0
<i>Change %</i>	-0.1	-0.3	0.3	-4.1	46.5	-0.2	0.7	-0.4	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.0
<i>Change on year</i>	70	5	59	8	-2	42	29	-20	25	53	6	-5
<i>Change %</i>	0.4	0.0	1.9	17.2	-3.4	0.3	1.3	-0.2	1.5	2.0	1.1	-1.0
Women	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
Oct-Dec 2014	14,503	12,945	1,455	56	46	8,336	6,167	7,632	5,314	675	780	709
Oct-Dec 2015	14,705	13,099	1,510	50	46	8,497	6,208	7,773	5,326	699	811	644
Jan-Mar 2016	14,719	13,121	1,503	48	47	8,491	6,228	7,767	5,354	694	808	637
Apr-Jun 2016	14,835	13,207	1,532	62	33	8,578	6,257	7,837	5,370	719	813	659
Jul-Sep 2016	14,882	13,216	1,573	65	29	8,595	6,287	7,823	5,392	752	821	665
Oct-Dec 2016	14,937	13,257	1,576	72	33	8,674	6,263	7,879	5,378	767	809	634
<i>Change on quarter</i>	55	41	3	7	4	79	-24	56	-14	15	-12	-31
<i>Change %</i>	0.4	0.3	0.2	10.3	13.1	0.9	-0.4	0.7	-0.3	2.0	-1.5	-4.7
<i>Change on year</i>	232	158	66	22	-13	177	55	106	52	68	-2	-10
<i>Change %</i>	1.6	1.2	4.3	44.1	-28.7	2.1	0.9	1.4	1.0	9.7	-0.3	-1.6

People	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)							Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) ³					
	Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total ⁴	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	YCBZ	YCCB	YCCF	YCCI	YCCJ	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCCD	YCDG	YCDJ
Oct-Dec 2014	1,705	6.5	580	34.0	409	113	604	8,169	1,311	16.1	5,587	191	1,032
Oct-Dec 2015	1,622	6.1	553	34.1	397	135	537	8,329	1,236	14.8	5,706	235	1,092
Jan-Mar 2016	1,649	6.2	563	34.1	410	117	560	8,333	1,196	14.3	5,728	246	1,102
Apr-Jun 2016	1,669	6.2	533	31.9	432	138	567	8,389	1,154	13.8	5,848	233	1,099
Jul-Sep 2016	1,625	6.1	485	29.8	428	132	580	8,423	1,148	13.6	5,894	258	1,083
Oct-Dec 2016	1,612	6.0	473	29.4	411	115	612	8,410	1,118	13.3	5,886	258	1,096
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-13	0.0	-12	-0.5	-17	-17	32	-13	-30	-0.3	-8	-1	13
<i>Change %</i>	-0.8	-0.2	-2.4	-3.9	-12.6	5.5	-0.2	-2.6	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	1.2
<i>Change on year</i>	-10	-0.1	-80	-4.7	15	-19	75	81	-118	-1.5	180	23	4
<i>Change %</i>	-0.6	-0.1	-14.4	-3.7	-14.4	13.9	1.0	-9.6	3.2	9.6	0.4	0.4	
Men	YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK
Oct-Dec 2014	812	6.1	308	38.0	168	59	277	2,075	566	27.3	996	85	412
Oct-Dec 2015	752	5.5	283	37.7	177	59	232	2,192	547	25.0	1,066	97	462
Jan-Mar 2016	772	5.7	296	38.3	174	52	250	2,171	526	24.2	1,041	108	476
Apr-Jun 2016	781	5.8	273	35.0	179	78	251	2,206	529	24.0	1,104	89	460
Jul-Sep 2016	760	5.6	253	33.3	177	68	263	2,210	518	23.4	1,121	106	452
Oct-Dec 2016	719	5.3	234	32.5	162	53	270	2,223	501	22.5	1,145	104	458
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-41	-0.3	-19	-0.7	-15	-15	7	13	-17	-0.9	24	-2	6
<i>Change %</i>	-5.4	-0.5	-7.5	-8.4	-22.0	2.8	0.6	-3.3	-0.9	-0.8	2.1	-2.2	1.3
<i>Change on year</i>	-33	-0.2	-49	-5.1	-15	-7	38	31	-46	-2.4	79	7	-4
<i>Change %</i>	-4.4	-0.3	-17.4	-8.7	-11.2	16.5	1.4	-8.5	7.5	7.0	0.4	-0.9	
Women	YCCB	YCCE	YCCH	YCCK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCT	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL
Oct-Dec 2014	893	6.9	272	30.4	241	54	326	6,094	746	12.2	4,591	106	620
Oct-Dec 2015	870	6.6	269	31.0	220	75	305	6,137	689	11.2	4,640	138	630
Jan-Mar 2016	877	6.7	267	30.5	236	65	310	6,162	670	10.9	4,687	139	625
Apr-Jun 2016	888	6.7	259	29.2	253	60	316	6,183	625	10.1	4,744	143	639
Jul-Sep 2016	865	6.5	232	26.8	252	65	317	6,213	631	10.1	4,772	152	631
Oct-Dec 2016	893	6.7	239	26.8	250	63	341	6,187	617	10.0	4,741	154	638
<i>Change on quarter</i>	28	0.2	7	0.0	-2	-2	24	-26	-13	-0.2	-32	2	7
<i>Change %</i>	3.2	0.3	3.2	-0.8	-2.7	7.7	-0.4	-2.1	-2.1	-0.7	1.1	1.1	
<i>Change on year</i>	23	0.1	-30	-4.2	30	-13	36	50	-72	-1.2	101	16	8
<i>Change %</i>	2.7	0.1	-11.3	13.6	-16.9	11.9	0.8	-10.4	2.2	11.4	1.3		

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

4 Public and private sector employment (first published on 14 December 2016)

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

	Public sector		Private sector ¹		Total employment ²	Public sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)		Private sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)		
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)		(000s)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9
	G7AU	G9BZ	G7K5	G9C2	G7GO	MFY7	MFY9	MFZ2	MFY5	
Sep 14	5,512	17.9	25,326	82.1	30,838	5,245	17.0	25,593	83.0	
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	5,443	17.3	26,095	82.7	31,538	5,203	16.5	26,335	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	5,442	17.1	26,320	82.9	31,762	5,203	16.4	26,559	83.6	
Change on quarter	12	0.0	-17	0.0	-6	2	0.0	-7	0.0	
Change %	0.2		-0.1		0.0	0.0		0.0		
Change on year	-10	-0.3	352	0.3	342	2	-0.2	340	0.2	
Change %	-0.2		1.4		1.1	0.0		1.3		

Enquiries 01633 456776

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

4(1) Public sector employment by industry

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

	Construction	HM Forces ³	Police (including civilians)	Public administration	Of which: Civil Service ⁴	Education	National Health Service	Other health and social work	Other (including financial corporations)	Total public sector employment ⁵
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	G7ER	G7EU	G7EX	G7F2	G7D6	G7F5	G7FG	G7FJ	G7FM	G7AU
Sep 14	39	163	256	1,053	435	1,514	1,534	305	639	5,512
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	1,015	417	1,517	1,567	283	621	5,443
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	1,525	1,590	269	613	5,442
Change on quarter	-1	0	-1	-1	0	5	6	-7	0	12
Change %	-2.9	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	-2.5	0.0	0.2
Change on year	-1	-1	-7	-14	-3	10	32	-17	-11	-10
Change %	-2.9	-0.6	-2.8	-1.4	-0.7	0.7	2.1	-5.9	-1.8	-0.2

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 June and September 2016 are not affected by major reclassifications. However the quarterly changes for the series shown in columns 6 and 8 differ slightly from those in columns 1 and 3 because the series are separately seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

4. This series excludes the Northern Ireland Civil Service.

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

5 Workforce jobs

(first published on 14 December 2016)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs ¹	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees ¹
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Sep 14	33,550	28,782	4,526	163	79
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 (p)	34,588	29,882	4,499	158	49
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>-24</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-7</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-13.0</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>529</i>	<i>502</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-10</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-17.2</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	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication
	A-T	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Sep 14	33,550	421	67	2,640	122	195	2,133	4,959	1,534	2,197	1,361
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 (p)	34,588	387	60	2,632	142	203	2,206	5,106	1,682	2,326	1,419
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-25</i>	<i>-5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>-35</i>	<i>-6</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>-10</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-3.1</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-0.7</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>529</i>	<i>-17</i>	<i>-7</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-4.2</i>	<i>-10.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security ²	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	People employed by households etc.	Total services
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Sep 14	1,128	537	2,812	2,843	1,530	2,887	4,225	968	906	84	27,972
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 (p)	1,095	575	3,031	2,921	1,473	3,011	4,295	1,003	926	97	28,960
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>-10</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>-12</i>	<i>-5</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>103</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>-12</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>-22</i>	<i>-5</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>506</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>65.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>

Workforce jobs enquiries 01633 456776

Sources: Employer surveys, Labour Force Survey and administrative sources

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

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

7 Actual weekly hours worked

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

People	Total weekly hours (millions) ^{1,2}	Average (mean) actual weekly hours worked				Second Jobs
		All workers ¹		Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	
		YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	
Oct-Dec 2014	996.7	32.2	37.6	16.1	9.7	
Oct-Dec 2015	1,016.1	32.2	37.6	16.3	9.6	
Jan-Mar 2016	1,015.8	32.2	37.6	16.2	9.4	
Apr-Jun 2016	1,017.0	32.0	37.4	16.1	9.6	
Jul-Sep 2016	1,020.0	32.1	37.5	16.2	9.6	
Oct-Dec 2016	1,023.2	32.1	37.6	16.2	9.7	
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	
Men	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF	
Oct-Dec 2014	604.5	36.8	39.5	16.2	10.3	
Oct-Dec 2015	616.5	36.6	39.4	16.2	10.6	
Jan-Mar 2016	617.9	36.7	39.4	16.2	10.1	
Apr-Jun 2016	616.8	36.5	39.3	16.1	10.4	
Jul-Sep 2016	617.5	36.5	39.3	16.3	10.8	
Oct-Dec 2016	619.9	36.7	39.5	16.3	10.6	
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	
Women	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG	
Oct-Dec 2014	392.2	27.0	34.4	16.1	9.2	
Oct-Dec 2015	399.7	27.2	34.5	16.3	8.9	
Jan-Mar 2016	397.8	27.0	34.4	16.2	8.8	
Apr-Jun 2016	400.1	27.0	34.3	16.0	9.0	
Jul-Sep 2016	402.5	27.1	34.4	16.2	8.8	
Oct-Dec 2016	403.3	27.0	34.3	16.1	8.9	
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>	
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>0.7</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 work¹

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
Oct-Dec 2015									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	0.9	2.1	1.1	0.7	1.5	3.2	1.6	6.5
6 up to 15 hours	6.5	3.6	9.8	6.0	3.3	8.9	8.4	4.5	16.6
16 up to 30 hours	20.1	10.4	31.3	19.6	8.8	30.8	23.4	17.0	36.7
31 up to 45 hours	51.9	57.1	45.9	54.6	60.7	48.4	36.7	42.1	25.5
Over 45 hours	20.0	28.0	10.9	18.6	26.6	10.4	28.3	34.8	14.7
Total (thousands)	31,534	16,829	14,705	26,660	13,561	13,099	4,675	3,164	1,510
Jul-Sep 2016									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.1	0.7	1.4	3.1	1.6	6.0
6 up to 15 hours	6.7	3.6	10.2	6.1	3.2	9.1	9.3	4.8	18.5
16 up to 30 hours	20.2	10.4	31.3	19.8	9.0	30.9	22.1	15.9	34.7
31 up to 45 hours	52.3	58.0	45.7	55.0	61.5	48.3	37.6	43.4	25.6
Over 45 hours	19.4	27.1	10.8	18.0	25.5	10.3	28.0	34.2	15.3
Total (thousands)	31,799	16,917	14,882	26,823	13,608	13,216	4,786	3,214	1,573
Oct-Dec 2016									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	1.3	3.5	2.0	6.5
6 up to 15 hours	6.6	3.5	10.1	6.1	3.2	9.2	8.4	4.4	16.4
16 up to 30 hours	20.1	10.3	31.2	19.8	8.9	30.9	22.1	16.0	34.7
31 up to 45 hours	52.5	58.2	46.1	55.3	61.9	48.5	37.6	42.8	27.2
Over 45 hours	19.3	27.0	10.6	17.8	25.3	10.1	28.3	34.8	15.1
Total (thousands)	31,837	16,900	14,937	26,823	13,566	13,257	4,799	3,223	1,576

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

8 Employment levels and rates by country of birth and nationality

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

				European Union (EU)				Countries not in the European Union (non-EU)							
	Total ¹	UK	Non UK	Of which:				Total non-EU	Africa excluding South Africa	South Africa	Australia and New Zealand	India	Pakistan and Bangladesh	USA	Rest of the world
				Total EU (EU27) ²	EU14 ³	EUA8 ⁴	Romania and Bulgaria								
Levels (aged 16 and over)															
By country of birth	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	EQ4S	JJR9	JJS3	JJS5	JJS7	JJS9	JJR7	EQ4T
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
Oct - Dec 2016	31,916	26,369	5,543	2,304	929	1,031	305	3,239	725	163	141	463	354	94	1,298
Change on year	299	-120	431	188	39	49	90	242	55	29	21	33	9	-1	95
Change %	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
By nationality	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
Oct - Dec 2016	31,916	28,435	3,478	2,242	930	1,013	286	1,236	241	51	91	173	108	85	487
Change on year	299	70	233	190	68	41	82	42	48	5	4	-4	6	5	-22
Change %	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
Rates (aged 16 to 64)															
By country of birth	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	EQ52	LFN3	LFN4	LFN5	LFN6	LFN7	LFN2	EQ53
Oct - Dec 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
Oct - Dec 2016	74.8	75.2	72.8	80.8	77.1	83.6	85.1	68.0	72.4	82.7	89.2	73.5	54.7	72.3	65.0
Change on year	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
By nationality	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
Oct - Dec 2016	74.8	75.0	73.1	80.7	76.6	83.8	84.0	62.3	66.2	87.3	90.7	62.9	54.0	75.3	55.9
Change on year	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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

9(1) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over							All aged 16-64						
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
People	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
Oct-Dec 2014	1,875	5.7	933	304	638	34.0	340	1,857	5.9	926	300	631	34.0	333
Oct-Dec 2015	1,694	5.1	951	254	490	28.9	261	1,676	5.2	941	250	484	28.9	256
Jan-Mar 2016	1,692	5.1	951	274	467	27.6	263	1,672	5.2	939	273	461	27.6	258
Apr-Jun 2016	1,641	4.9	958	237	446	27.2	253	1,622	5.0	947	234	440	27.2	248
Jul-Sep 2016	1,604	4.8	936	235	434	27.0	241	1,587	4.9	929	234	424	26.7	236
Oct-Dec 2016	1,597	4.8	946	247	404	25.3	209	1,579	4.9	934	246	399	25.3	207
Change on quarter	-7	0.0	10	12	-30	-1.7	-31	-7	0.0	5	12	-24	-1.4	-29
Change %	-0.4		1.1	5.2	-6.9		-13.0	-0.5		0.5	5.2	-5.7		-12.2
Change on year	-97	-0.3	-5	-7	-86	-3.6	-52	-96	-0.3	-7	-5	-85	-3.6	-49
Change %	-5.8		-0.6	-2.6	-17.5		-19.8	-5.8		-0.7	-1.8	-17.5		-19.0
Men	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBWB
Oct-Dec 2014	1,044	6.0	477	165	401	38.4	220	1,029	6.1	474	162	393	38.1	216
Oct-Dec 2015	925	5.2	491	143	290	31.4	171	914	5.4	486	141	286	31.3	169
Jan-Mar 2016	917	5.2	474	157	286	31.2	175	908	5.3	468	157	284	31.2	172
Apr-Jun 2016	890	5.0	489	133	268	30.1	171	882	5.2	485	132	265	30.1	169
Jul-Sep 2016	876	4.9	481	124	270	30.9	167	868	5.1	477	124	267	30.8	165
Oct-Dec 2016	877	4.9	497	134	246	28.1	138	868	5.1	491	133	244	28.1	137
Change on quarter	1	0.0	15	10	-24	-2.8	-30	0	0.0	14	10	-23	-2.6	-28
Change %	0.1		3.2	7.8	-8.9		-17.9	0.1		2.9	7.7	-8.5		-17.0
Change on year	-48	-0.3	6	-9	-44	-3.3	-34	-46	-0.3	5	-8	-42	-3.2	-32
Change %	-5.2		1.2	-6.5	-15.1		-19.8	-5.0		1.0	-5.7	-14.7		-18.7
Women	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
Oct-Dec 2014	831	5.4	456	139	237	28.5	119	827	5.6	452	138	238	28.8	118
Oct-Dec 2015	770	5.0	460	111	199	25.9	90	762	5.1	455	109	198	26.0	88
Jan-Mar 2016	775	5.0	477	116	181	23.4	89	764	5.1	471	116	177	23.2	86
Apr-Jun 2016	750	4.8	469	104	178	23.7	82	740	4.9	463	102	175	23.7	79
Jul-Sep 2016	728	4.7	454	111	163	22.4	73	719	4.8	452	110	156	21.8	71
Oct-Dec 2016	720	4.6	449	113	157	21.9	72	711	4.7	443	113	155	21.8	70
Change on quarter	-8	-0.1	-5	3	-6	-0.5	-1	-8	-0.1	-9	3	-1	0.0	-1
Change %	-1.1		-1.1	2.4	-3.5		-2.0	-1.1		-2.0	2.4	-0.9		-1.2
Change on year	-50	-0.4	-11	3	-42	-4.0	-18	-51	-0.4	-12	3	-43	-4.1	-17
Change %	-6.5		-2.4	2.5	-20.9		-19.9	-6.7		-2.6	3.2	-21.6		-19.6
			16-17						18-24					
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
People	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Oct-Dec 2014	158	31.3	111	29	19	11.7	*	592	14.5	325	83	183	31.0	84
Oct-Dec 2015	132	26.5	99	18	14	10.9	*	494	12.0	308	74	112	22.7	45
Jan-Mar 2016	130	25.8	106	15	*	*	*	501	12.2	320	85	96	19.2	47
Apr-Jun 2016	145	28.9	117	17	11	7.4	*	481	11.8	317	73	91	19.0	42
Jul-Sep 2016	118	26.0	91	14	12	10.5	*	473	11.7	305	78	90	18.9	43
Oct-Dec 2016	121	24.8	91	18	12	10.2	*	447	11.1	287	79	81	18.2	31
Change on quarter	3	-1.2	0	4	0	-0.3	*	-26	-0.6	-18	1	-8	-0.7	-12
Change %	2.7		-0.3	25.4	-0.6		*	-5.5		-6.0	0.8	-9.2		-27.6
Change on year	-11	-1.7	-8	-1	-2	-0.7	*	-47	-0.9	-21	5	-31	-4.5	-13
Change %	-8.2		-8.1	-3.8	-14.3		*	-9.4		-6.9	7.0	-27.3		-29.7
Men	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXX	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Oct-Dec 2014	85	36.5	60	16	*	*	*	344	16.0	175	44	125	36.2	57
Oct-Dec 2015	71	29.0	49	12	11	14.9	*	284	13.1	174	41	68	24.1	28
Jan-Mar 2016	71	28.9	52	11	*	*	*	283	13.1	172	46	65	22.9	30
Apr-Jun 2016	79	32.6	65	10	*	*	*	283	13.3	176	45	62	22.0	30
Jul-Sep 2016	64	30.1	48	11	*	*	*	286	13.6	176	45	65	22.7	33
Oct-Dec 2016	65	27.4	51	11	*	*	*	282	13.4	172	55	55	19.6	20
Change on quarter	1	-2.7	3	1	*	*	*	-4	-0.2	-4	10	-9	-3.0	-13
Change %	2.1		5.4	6.4	*	*	*	-1.3		-2.3	21.5	-14.6		-38.3
Change on year	-6	-1.6	2	-1	*	*	*	-2	0.3	-2	14	-13	-4.5	-7
Change %	-8.6		4.6	-4.7	*	*	*	-0.6		-1.3	33.5	-19.1		-25.9
Women	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Oct-Dec 2014	74	26.9	51	13	10	13.1	*	248	12.8	150	39	59	23.7	26
Oct-Dec 2015	61	24.1	50	*	*	*	*	210	10.8	134	33	43	20.7	17
Jan-Mar 2016	59	22.9	55	*	*	*	*	218	11.1	147	39	31	14.4	17
Apr-Jun 2016	66	25.5	53	*	*	*	*	198	10.1	141	28	29	14.6	12
Jul-Sep 2016	54	22.5	43	*	*	*	*	187	9.6	129	33	25	13.2	10
Oct-Dec 2016	56	22.3	40	*	10	17.0	*	165	8.6	115	24	26	15.7	11
Change on quarter	2	-0.2	-3	*	*	*	*	-22	-1.0	-14	-9	1	2.5	1
Change %	3.5		-6.7	*	*	*	*	-11.9		-11.0	-27.5	4.7		7.6
Change on year	-5	-1.8	-10	*	*	*	*	-45	-2.2	-19	-9	-17	-5.0	-6
Change %	-7.7		-20.3	*	*	*	*	-21.4		-14.1	-26.3	-40.2		-36.0

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(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
People	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Oct-Dec 2014	802	4.3	372	145	285	35.5	155	322	3.4	125	47	151	46.8	101
Oct-Dec 2015	748	4.0	402	118	228	30.5	134	322	3.2	143	44	135	41.9	81
Jan-Mar 2016	716	3.8	378	122	217	30.2	121	345	3.5	147	52	146	42.3	93
Apr-Jun 2016	701	3.7	389	106	205	29.3	124	314	3.1	134	41	139	44.3	88
Jul-Sep 2016	699	3.7	397	105	198	28.3	108	314	3.1	142	38	134	42.7	87
Oct-Dec 2016	710	3.8	410	109	190	26.8	101	319	3.1	158	41	120	37.7	74
<i>Change on quarter</i>	10	0.1	13	5	-8	-1.5	-8	6	0.1	16	3	-14	-5.0	-13
<i>Change %</i>	1.5		3.3	4.7	-3.9		-7.2	1.8		11.2	8.6	-10.2		-14.4
<i>Change on year</i>	-38	-0.2	9	-8	-38	-3.8	-34	-2	-0.1	15	-3	-15	-4.3	-6
<i>Change %</i>	-5.1		2.2	-7.0	-16.8		-25.0	-0.7		10.7	-6.5	-10.8		-7.9
Men	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Oct-Dec 2014	418	4.2	173	77	169	40.3	96	196	3.8	69	28	99	50.4	66
Oct-Dec 2015	373	3.8	188	59	127	33.9	86	196	3.6	81	31	85	43.2	56
Jan-Mar 2016	358	3.6	172	62	123	34.4	80	205	3.8	78	38	90	43.8	62
Apr-Jun 2016	342	3.4	175	54	113	33.0	77	187	3.4	73	24	90	48.0	63
Jul-Sep 2016	345	3.5	187	45	112	32.6	73	182	3.3	70	23	89	48.7	61
Oct-Dec 2016	346	3.5	194	45	107	30.8	67	184	3.4	80	22	82	44.5	49
<i>Change on quarter</i>	2	0.0	7	0	-6	-1.8	-5	2	0.1	10	-1	-7	-4.3	-12
<i>Change %</i>	0.4		4.0	-0.3	-5.1		-7.4	1.1		13.6	-2.7	-7.7		-19.3
<i>Change on year</i>	-27	-0.3	7	-14	-20	-3.1	-19	-13	-0.3	-1	-9	-3	1.3	-7
<i>Change %</i>	-7.3		3.7	-23.7	-15.8		-21.7	-6.5		-1.3	-27.7	-3.7		-13.1
Women	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYY	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Oct-Dec 2014	384	4.4	199	68	116	30.3	59	126	2.9	55	19	52	41.2	34
Oct-Dec 2015	374	4.3	214	58	102	27.2	48	125	2.8	62	13	50	40.0	25
Jan-Mar 2016	359	4.1	206	60	94	26.1	41	140	3.1	69	14	56	40.0	30
Apr-Jun 2016	359	4.1	214	52	93	25.8	47	127	2.7	61	16	49	39.0	25
Jul-Sep 2016	355	4.1	210	59	85	24.1	36	132	2.8	72	15	45	34.3	26
Oct-Dec 2016	363	4.1	216	64	83	23.0	33	136	2.9	78	19	39	28.4	26
<i>Change on quarter</i>	9	0.1	6	5	-2	-1.1	-2	3	0.0	6	4	-7	-5.9	-1
<i>Change %</i>	2.5		2.7	8.5	-2.3		-6.6	2.6		8.9	26.0	-15.0		-3.2
<i>Change on year</i>	-11	-0.1	2	6	-18	-4.2	-15	11	0.1	16	6	-11	-11.6	1
<i>Change %</i>	-2.9		0.8	9.9	-18.0		-30.9	8.4		26.3	43.3	-23.0		3.9

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

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS

10 Claimant Count¹ (Experimental Statistics)

United Kingdom (thousands)

		Jobseeker's Allowance (seasonally adjusted) ²	Universal Credit (not seasonally adjusted) ³	Universal Credit (seasonally adjusted) ⁴	Claimant Count ⁵ (seasonally adjusted)	Claimant Count ⁶ rate % (seasonally adjusted)
					BCJD	BCJE
People	2016					
	January #	630.8	116.5	111.4	742.2	2.1
	February	608.6	139.8	127.6	736.2	2.1
	March	606.1	158.7	147.5	753.6	2.2
	April #	596.9	173.6	166.1	763.0	2.2
	May	593.9	184.6	182.1	776.0	2.2
	June	584.9	191.6	193.7	778.6	2.2
	July #	568.1	207.0	210.0	778.1	2.2
	August	560.3	223.3	227.5	787.8	2.3
	September	551.5	233.7	241.9	793.4	2.3
	October #	544.3	248.2	262.4	806.7	2.3
	November	537.4	253.7	270.6	808.0	2.3
	December (r)	521.9	253.5	265.5	787.4	2.3
	2017					
	January # (p)	498.1	257.0	246.9	745.0	2.1
<i>Change on month</i>	-23.8			-42.4	-0.1	
<i>Change %</i>	-4.6			-5.4		
<i>Change on year</i>	-132.7			2.8	0.0	
<i>Change %</i>	-21.0			0.4		
				DPAE	DPAH	
Men	2016					
	January #	395.7	81.3	76.6	472.3	2.6
	February	379.2	98.1	87.8	467.0	2.5
	March	377.9	111.5	102.0	479.9	2.6
	April #	371.7	121.7	115.2	486.9	2.7
	May	370.2	129.1	126.5	496.7	2.7
	June	364.9	133.4	134.7	499.6	2.7
	July #	355.3	142.4	146.1	501.4	2.7
	August	351.0	151.8	158.1	509.1	2.8
	September	344.3	157.7	166.8	511.1	2.8
	October #	337.9	166.6	179.1	517.0	2.8
	November	330.6	170.8	183.6	514.2	2.8
	December (r)	317.9	170.9	178.4	496.3	2.7
	2017					
	January # (p)	300.9	174.3	164.8	465.7	2.5
<i>Change on month</i>	-17.0			-30.6	-0.2	
<i>Change %</i>	-5.3			-6.2		
<i>Change on year</i>	-94.8			-6.6	0.0	
<i>Change %</i>	-24.0			-1.4		
				DPAF	DPAI	
Women	2016					
	January #	235.1	35.2	34.8	269.9	1.7
	February	229.4	41.7	39.8	269.2	1.7
	March	228.2	47.2	45.5	273.7	1.7
	April #	225.2	51.9	50.9	276.1	1.7
	May	223.7	55.5	55.6	279.3	1.7
	June	220.0	58.1	59.0	279.0	1.7
	July #	212.8	64.6	63.9	276.7	1.7
	August	209.3	71.4	69.4	278.7	1.7
	September	207.2	75.9	75.2	282.4	1.7
	October #	206.4	81.6	83.3	289.7	1.8
	November	206.8	82.9	87.0	293.8	1.8
	December (r)	204.0	82.5	87.1	291.1	1.8
	2017					
	January # (p)	197.2	82.7	82.1	279.3	1.7
<i>Change on month</i>	-6.8			-11.9	-0.1	
<i>Change %</i>	-3.3			-4.1		
<i>Change on year</i>	-37.9			9.3	0.1	
<i>Change %</i>	-16.1			3.5		

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative systems

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

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

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

CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS

11 Main out of work benefits¹

Great Britain and abroad (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

Statistical Groups²

	Total	GB Claimant Count ³	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits ⁴	Lone Parent ⁵	Other Income related ⁶
	J9CL	N3Y9	J9CM	J9CN	J9CO
Number of claimants					
Aug-14	4,020.6	915.3	2,508.1	470.8	126.4
Nov-14	3,910.4	811.6	2,520.3	455.5	123.0
Feb-15	3,934.1	836.2	2,533.2	448.1	116.6
May-15	3,836.9	763.8	2,521.2	441.6	110.3
Aug-15	3,792.3	741.0	2,512.1	437.4	101.8
Nov-15	3,720.2 (r)	699.3	2,498.8	424.6	97.5
Feb-16	3,759.0 (r)	761.3	2,485.3	420.3	92.1
May-16	3,720.2	747.0	2,471.3	416.5	85.4
Aug-16 (p)	3,700.0	740.3	2,466.5	414.7	78.5
<i>Change on year</i>	-92.3	-0.7	-45.6	-22.7	-23.3
<i>Change %</i>	-2.4	-0.1	-1.8	-5.2	-22.9

	Total	GB Claimant Count ³	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits ⁴	Lone Parent ⁵	Other Income related ⁶
	J9CP	J9CQ	J9CR	J9CS	J9CT
Proportions (%)⁷					
Aug-14	10.1	2.3	6.3	1.2	0.3
Nov-14	9.8	2.0	6.3	1.1	0.3
Feb-15	9.8	2.1	6.3	1.1	0.3
May-15	9.6	1.9	6.3	1.1	0.3
Aug-15	9.5	1.8	6.3	1.1	0.3
Nov-15	9.3	1.7	6.2	1.1	0.2
Feb-16	9.4	1.9	6.2	1.0	0.2
May-16	9.3	1.9	6.2	1.0	0.2
Aug-16 (p)	9.2	1.8	6.2	1.0	0.2
<i>Change on year</i>	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)

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

1. This table includes all claimants of out of work benefits excluding carers (as carers are not generally subject to labour market activation policies). While most people claiming these benefits will be out of work a small number will be in employment. This table shows the most up to date National Statistics currently available for claimants of incapacity benefits, lone parent and "other income related" benefits. More up to date early estimates of incapacity and lone parent benefits, which are not currently designated as National Statistics, have been published by the Department for Work and Pensions at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/dwp-statistical-summaries-2017>

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

3. Claimant Count for Great Britain. This experimental Claimant Count series includes all Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and some Universal Credit (UC) claimants. More up to date Claimant Count estimates for the United Kingdom are available at Table 10.

4. This series includes claimants of Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance but does **NOT** include claimants of Personal Independence Payments (PIPs).

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

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

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

12 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over	16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Economically active levels								
People	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Oct-Dec 2014	32,815	31,672	506	4,079	7,381	11,252	8,454	1,144
Oct-Dec 2015	33,229	32,009	496	4,113	7,562	11,120	8,718	1,220
Jan-Mar 2016	33,271	32,068	505	4,116	7,555	11,130	8,762	1,203
Apr-Jun 2016	33,391	32,165	503	4,080	7,606	11,125	8,851	1,226
Jul-Sep 2016	33,403	32,151	452	4,049	7,614	11,120	8,916	1,252
Oct-Dec 2016	33,434	32,214	487	4,029	7,638	11,109	8,951	1,220
Change on quarter	30	63	35	-20	24	-11	35	-33
Change %	0.1	0.2	7.8	-0.5	0.3	-0.1	0.4	-2.6
Change on year	205	205	-9	-84	76	-11	233	0
Change %	0.6	0.6	-1.8	-2.0	1.0	-0.1	2.7	0.0
Men	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Oct-Dec 2014	17,482	16,785	232	2,150	3,975	5,921	4,507	696
Oct-Dec 2015	17,754	17,006	244	2,160	4,089	5,864	4,648	748
Jan-Mar 2016	17,777	17,039	248	2,155	4,109	5,863	4,665	738
Apr-Jun 2016	17,806	17,052	242	2,127	4,124	5,873	4,686	754
Jul-Sep 2016	17,793	17,024	211	2,101	4,117	5,863	4,732	769
Oct-Dec 2016	17,776	17,047	236	2,102	4,126	5,850	4,732	730
Change on quarter	-16	23	25	2	8	-12	0	-39
Change %	-0.1	0.1	11.9	0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.0	-5.1
Change on year	23	41	-8	-58	37	-14	84	-18
Change %	0.1	0.2	-3.2	-2.7	0.9	-0.2	1.8	-2.4
Women	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Oct-Dec 2014	15,334	14,886	274	1,928	3,406	5,331	3,947	447
Oct-Dec 2015	15,475	15,003	252	1,952	3,473	5,256	4,070	472
Jan-Mar 2016	15,494	15,029	257	1,961	3,446	5,268	4,097	465
Apr-Jun 2016	15,585	15,112	261	1,953	3,482	5,252	4,165	473
Jul-Sep 2016	15,610	15,127	241	1,948	3,496	5,258	4,184	484
Oct-Dec 2016	15,657	15,167	251	1,927	3,513	5,259	4,219	490
Change on quarter	47	41	10	-22	16	1	35	6
Change %	0.3	0.3	4.2	-1.1	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.3
Change on year	182	164	-1	-26	39	3	149	18
Change %	1.2	1.1	-0.4	-1.3	1.1	0.1	3.7	3.8
Economic activity rates (%)¹								
People	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Oct-Dec 2014	63.3	77.7	33.9	70.4	84.8	86.9	71.6	10.3
Oct-Dec 2015	63.6	78.2	33.8	71.2	86.0	86.3	72.6	10.8
Jan-Mar 2016	63.6	78.3	34.5	71.4	85.7	86.5	72.6	10.6
Apr-Jun 2016	63.7	78.4	34.5	70.9	86.1	86.6	73.1	10.7
Jul-Sep 2016	63.6	78.3	31.2	70.6	85.9	86.6	73.3	10.9
Oct-Dec 2016	63.6	78.4	33.9	70.4	86.0	86.7	73.3	10.6
Change on quarter	0.0	0.1	2.7	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Change on year	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.8	0.0	0.3	0.7	-0.2
Men	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Oct-Dec 2014	69.1	83.0	30.4	73.2	92.0	92.7	77.6	13.7
Oct-Dec 2015	69.6	83.7	32.5	73.5	93.4	92.2	78.8	14.4
Jan-Mar 2016	69.6	83.7	33.0	73.5	93.5	92.3	78.8	14.2
Apr-Jun 2016	69.5	83.7	32.4	72.7	93.5	92.6	78.8	14.4
Jul-Sep 2016	69.4	83.5	28.5	71.9	93.1	92.6	79.3	14.6
Oct-Dec 2016	69.2	83.5	32.1	72.1	93.0	92.5	78.9	13.8
Change on quarter	-0.2	0.0	3.6	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.8
Change on year	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	-1.4	-0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.6
Women	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Oct-Dec 2014	57.7	72.5	37.5	67.5	77.8	81.3	65.7	7.4
Oct-Dec 2015	57.9	72.8	35.1	68.7	78.7	80.6	66.6	7.7
Jan-Mar 2016	57.9	72.9	36.0	69.2	77.9	80.8	66.8	7.6
Apr-Jun 2016	58.1	73.2	36.7	69.1	78.6	80.7	67.6	7.7
Jul-Sep 2016	58.1	73.2	34.1	69.2	78.8	80.9	67.6	7.8
Oct-Dec 2016	58.2	73.4	35.7	68.6	79.0	81.0	67.8	7.9
Change on quarter	0.1	0.1	1.7	-0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Change on year	0.3	0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.2

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

13 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)								Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)	
	All aged 16-64									
	Student	Looking after family / home	Temporary sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged	Retired	Other	Does not want a job	Wants a job ¹	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Oct-Dec 2014	9,070	2,344	2,309	185	2,034	46	1,287	864	6,784	2,286
Oct-Dec 2015	8,922	2,276	2,249	195	2,070	34	1,162	936	6,667	2,255
Jan-Mar 2016	8,902	2,246	2,257	192	2,093	27	1,155	933	6,704	2,198
Apr-Jun 2016	8,844	2,293	2,200	173	2,040	34	1,161	944	6,668	2,176
Jul-Sep 2016	8,893	2,323	2,229	170	2,007	31	1,148	985	6,667	2,226
Oct-Dec 2016	8,862	2,290	2,211	164	1,957	35	1,182	1,022	6,671	2,191
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-31	-32	-18	-7	-50	4	34	37	4	-35
<i>Change %</i>	-0.3	-1.4	-0.8	-3.9	-2.5	14.1	3.0	3.8	0.1	-1.6
<i>Change on year</i>	-61	14	-38	-31	-113	1	21	85	3	-64
<i>Change %</i>	-0.7	0.6	-1.7	-15.9	-5.5	3.2	1.8	9.1	0.0	-2.8
Men	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Oct-Dec 2014	3,429	1,234	234	84	1,018	24	470	365	2,495	934
Oct-Dec 2015	3,319	1,173	231	93	988	20	428	385	2,379	940
Jan-Mar 2016	3,309	1,149	243	91	1,010	15	423	379	2,397	912
Apr-Jun 2016	3,318	1,170	246	79	983	16	438	387	2,432	887
Jul-Sep 2016	3,367	1,204	254	80	958	17	443	411	2,475	892
Oct-Dec 2016	3,363	1,155	255	79	947	20	461	445	2,480	883
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-4	-48	1	-1	-10	2	18	35	5	-8
<i>Change %</i>	-0.1	-4.0	0.4	-1.7	-1.1	14.0	4.2	8.5	0.2	-1.0
<i>Change on year</i>	44	-18	24	-15	-40	0	33	61	101	-56
<i>Change %</i>	1.3	-1.5	10.3	-15.6	-4.1	-1.5	7.8	15.8	4.2	-6.0
Women	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Oct-Dec 2014	5,641	1,110	2,075	101	1,016	22	817	500	4,289	1,352
Oct-Dec 2015	5,604	1,103	2,018	101	1,082	14	734	552	4,288	1,315
Jan-Mar 2016	5,594	1,097	2,013	102	1,083	12	732	554	4,308	1,286
Apr-Jun 2016	5,526	1,123	1,954	94	1,057	19	723	557	4,237	1,289
Jul-Sep 2016	5,526	1,119	1,975	90	1,049	13	706	574	4,192	1,334
Oct-Dec 2016	5,499	1,135	1,956	85	1,010	15	721	576	4,191	1,307
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-27	16	-19	-5	-39	2	16	3	-1	-27
<i>Change %</i>	-0.5	1.4	-0.9	-6.0	-3.7	14.1	2.2	0.4	0.0	-2.0
<i>Change on year</i>	-105	32	-62	-16	-73	1	-13	25	-97	-8
<i>Change %</i>	-1.9	2.9	-3.1	-16.3	-6.7	10.0	-1.7	4.5	-2.3	-0.6
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Oct-Dec 2014	100	25.8	25.5	2.0	22.4	0.5	14.2	9.5	74.8	25.2
Oct-Dec 2015	100	25.5	25.2	2.2	23.2	0.4	13.0	10.5	74.7	25.3
Jan-Mar 2016	100	25.2	25.3	2.2	23.5	0.3	13.0	10.5	75.3	24.7
Apr-Jun 2016	100	25.9	24.9	2.0	23.1	0.4	13.1	10.7	75.4	24.6
Jul-Sep 2016	100	26.1	25.1	1.9	22.6	0.3	12.9	11.1	75.0	25.0
Oct-Dec 2016	100	25.8	25.0	1.8	22.1	0.4	13.3	11.5	75.3	24.7
Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Oct-Dec 2014	100	36.0	6.8	2.5	29.7	0.7	13.7	10.6	72.8	27.2
Oct-Dec 2015	100	35.4	7.0	2.8	29.8	0.6	12.9	11.6	71.7	28.3
Jan-Mar 2016	100	34.7	7.4	2.7	30.5	0.4	12.8	11.4	72.4	27.6
Apr-Jun 2016	100	35.3	7.4	2.4	29.6	0.5	13.2	11.7	73.3	26.7
Jul-Sep 2016	100	35.8	7.6	2.4	28.5	0.5	13.1	12.2	73.5	26.5
Oct-Dec 2016	100	34.4	7.6	2.3	28.2	0.6	13.7	13.2	73.7	26.3
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Oct-Dec 2014	100	19.7	36.8	1.8	18.0	0.4	14.5	8.9	76.0	24.0
Oct-Dec 2015	100	19.7	36.0	1.8	19.3	0.2	13.1	9.8	76.5	23.5
Jan-Mar 2016	100	19.6	36.0	1.8	19.4	0.2	13.1	9.9	77.0	23.0
Apr-Jun 2016	100	20.3	35.4	1.7	19.1	0.3	13.1	10.1	76.7	23.3
Jul-Sep 2016	100	20.3	35.7	1.6	19.0	0.2	12.8	10.4	75.9	24.1
Oct-Dec 2016	100	20.6	35.6	1.5	18.4	0.3	13.1	10.5	76.2	23.8

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

October to December 2016

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 to 24				In full-time education (FTE)				Not in full-time education (FTE) ¹			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Total	Employed ²	Unemployed ²	Economically inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Levels												
People												
16-17	1,439	366	121	952	1,268	293	90	885	171	73	31	67
18-24	5,723	3,582	447	1,694	1,869	634	109	1,126	3,854	2,947	338	568
16-24	7,162	3,948	568	2,646	3,137	928	199	2,011	4,024	3,020	369	635
Men												
16-17	737	172	65	500	640	128	47	465	97	44	17	36
18-24	2,915	1,820	282	813	907	279	62	565	2,008	1,541	220	248
16-24	3,652	1,991	347	1,313	1,547	407	110	1,030	2,105	1,584	237	283
Women												
16-17	702	195	56	451	628	166	42	420	74	29	13	31
18-24	2,808	1,762	165	881	962	355	46	560	1,846	1,407	119	320
16-24	3,510	1,957	221	1,332	1,590	521	89	980	1,920	1,436	132	352
Changes on quarter												
People												
16-17	-9	32	3	-45	-21	25	6	-52	12	7	-3	8
18-24	-15	6	-26	5	-9	-11	-1	3	-6	17	-25	2
16-24	-24	38	-23	-39	-31	14	4	-49	7	25	-27	9
Men												
16-17	-5	24	1	-30	-15	13	5	-33	10	11	-3	3
18-24	-6	5	-4	-7	-22	-2	2	-23	17	8	-6	15
16-24	-11	29	-2	-37	-37	11	7	-55	27	18	-10	18
Women												
16-17	-4	8	2	-14	-7	12	1	-20	2	-3	1	5
18-24	-9	1	-22	12	13	-9	-4	26	-22	10	-18	-14
16-24	-14	9	-20	-2	6	3	-3	6	-20	6	-18	-9
Rates(%)³												
People												
16-17		25.5	24.8	66.1		23.1	23.5	69.8		42.7	29.7	39.2
18-24		62.6	11.1	29.6		33.9	14.6	60.2		76.5	10.3	14.7
16-24		55.1	12.6	36.9		29.6	17.6	64.1		75.0	10.9	15.8
Men												
16-17		23.3	27.4	67.9		20.0	27.0	72.6		45.2	28.5	36.8
18-24		62.4	13.4	27.9		30.8	18.3	62.3		76.7	12.5	12.3
16-24		54.5	14.8	36.0		26.3	21.2	66.6		75.3	13.0	13.5
Women												
16-17		27.7	22.3	64.3		26.4	20.4	66.9		39.5	31.5	42.4
18-24		62.7	8.6	31.4		36.9	11.6	58.3		76.2	7.8	17.4
16-24		55.7	10.1	38.0		32.7	14.6	61.7		74.8	8.4	18.3
Changes on quarter												
People												
16-17		2.4	-1.2	-2.7		2.3	-0.4	-2.9		1.3	-4.1	1.8
18-24		0.3	-0.6	0.2		-0.4	0.1	0.5		0.6	-0.7	0.1
16-24		0.7	-0.5	-0.4		0.7	0.1	-0.9		0.5	-0.8	0.2
Men												
16-17		3.4	-2.7	-3.6		2.5	-0.1	-3.4		7.1	-10.1	-1.2
18-24		0.3	-0.2	-0.2		0.5	0.7	-0.9		-0.3	-0.4	0.7
16-24		1.0	-0.3	-0.9		1.3	0.6	-1.9		-0.1	-0.6	0.7
Women												
16-17		1.3	-0.2	-1.7		2.1	-0.7	-2.4		-6.0	3.3	5.7
18-24		0.2	-1.0	0.5		-1.5	-0.6	1.9		1.4	-1.2	-0.5
16-24		0.5	-0.9	0.1		0.0	-0.4	0.2		1.1	-1.1	-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

15 Average Weekly Earnings - total pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) ²			Private sector (82%) ^{2,4,5,6}			Public sector (18%) ^{2,4,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	KAC4	KAC5	KAC6	KAC7	KAC8	KAC9
Dec 14	488	2.5	2.2	486	2.8	2.6	496	1.0	0.7
Oct 15	493 (r)	1.9	2.4	492	2.1	2.7	500	1.3	1.3
Nov 15	494 (r)	2.0	2.0	493	2.2	2.2	501	1.5	1.5
Dec 15	498 (r)	1.9	1.9	497	2.1	2.1	500	0.9	1.3
Jan 16	498	2.8	2.2	497	3.1	2.5 (r)	502	1.6	1.3
Feb 16	494	1.4	2.0 (r)	492	1.2	2.1	502	1.5	1.3
Mar 16	500	2.0	2.1	500	2.3	2.2	501	1.7	1.6
Apr 16	503	2.7	2.0	503	2.9	2.1	504	1.8	1.7
May 16	502	2.3	2.3	502	2.5	2.6	504	1.4	1.6
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 (r)	2.8	2.5	508	3.2	2.8	507	1.5	1.4
Nov 16	509 (r)	2.9	2.8	509	3.3	3.2	508	1.5	1.3
Dec 16 (p)	507	1.9	2.6	507	2.0	2.8	508	1.6	1.5
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
Dec 14	473	2.5	2.2	629	3.5	3.2	490	1.6	1.3
Oct 15	478 (r)	1.7	2.3	632	1.2	2.0	494	1.5	1.6
Nov 15	478 (r)	1.8	1.9	634	1.8	1.5	495	1.7	1.6
Dec 15	481 (r)	1.8	1.8	641	1.9	1.7	495	1.0	1.4
Jan 16	482	2.4	2.0	639	4.3	2.7 (r)	497	1.7	1.5 (r)
Feb 16	478	0.9	1.7 (r)	615	-1.3	1.6 (r)	498	1.5	1.4
Mar 16	484	1.8	1.7	654	3.8	2.3	499	1.8	1.6
Apr 16	486	2.3	1.7	647	2.6	1.7	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 (r)	2.6	2.3	644	1.8	1.7	502	1.5	1.6
Nov 16	492 (r)	2.9	2.6	646	1.9	1.9	503	1.5	1.3
Dec 16 (p)	490	1.8	2.4	639	-0.3	1.1	503	1.6	1.5
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) ²			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (24%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5CA	K5CB	K5CC	K5CD	K5CE	K5CF	K5CG	K5CH	K5CI
Dec 14	571	2.1	1.6	566	3.4	3.1	325	1.9	1.7
Oct 15	575 (r)	1.5	1.5	599	6.9	6.2	332	2.8	3.4
Nov 15	575 (r)	1.6	1.4	599	6.5	6.1	334	3.2	3.0
Dec 15	580 (r)	1.5	1.5	600	6.0	6.4	339	4.2	3.4
Jan 16	578	2.0	1.7 (r)	607	9.7	7.4 (r)	333	1.3	2.9 (r)
Feb 16	575	1.7	1.7	606	8.9	8.2 (r)	338	3.0	2.8
Mar 16	581	1.6	1.8	600	6.2	8.3	339	-1.2	1.0
Apr 16	583	1.8	1.7	616	9.3	8.2	340	2.9	1.5
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 (r)	2.0	2.4	652	8.8	6.0	347	4.4	3.9
Nov 16	587 (r)	2.0	2.2	632	5.5	6.6	349	4.4	4.3
Dec 16 (p)	586	1.1	1.7	631	5.2	6.5	347	2.5	3.8

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

16 Average Weekly Earnings - bonus pay

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) ¹			Private sector (82%) ^{2,4,5,6}			Public sector (18%) ^{2,4,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	KAF4	KAF5	KAF6	KAF7	KAF8	KAF9	KAG2	KAG3	KAG4
Dec 14	32	15.0	9.2	39	13.8	8.2	4	51.0	-0.2
Oct 15 (r)	31	7.3	12.8	36	6.3	12.1	2	-8.9	23.9
Nov 15 (r)	30	-1.6	5.1	35	-2.5	4.1	2	-5.9	17.4
Dec 15 (r)	32	0.3	1.9	38	-0.5	1.0	1	-68.8	-33.7
Jan 16	31	9.7	2.6 (r)	37	10.0	2.1 (r)	3	135.4	-16.6 (r)
Feb 16	26	-9.3	0.2 (r)	32	-6.4	0.9 (r)	2	-1.9	-15.4 (r)
Mar 16	31	3.2	1.2	37	2.7	2.0	2	-16.9	20.6
Apr 16	32	7.8	0.7	38	5.9	0.8	2	12.4	-2.3
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 (r)	33	7.6	0.9	39	7.0	0.8	2	-7.9	-10.6
Nov 16 (r)	33	11.8	6.2	39	11.5	6.9	2	2.7	-28.8
Dec 16 (p)	30	-5.5	4.4	36	-6.0	3.8	2	98.5	17.7
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ¹			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ¹			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	K5CS	K5CT	K5CU	K5CV	K5CW	K5CX	KAH3	KAH4	KAH5
Dec 14	33	14.5	8.7	86	19.6	8.1	2	165.1	98.3
Oct 15 (r)	32	7.6	14.8	75	5.2	9.1	1	-5.9	27.1
Nov 15 (r)	30	-0.9	6.8	70	-6.1	-0.9	1	0.6	18.7
Dec 15 (r)	33	1.4	2.6	80	-7.1	-3.0	1	-59.5	-25.3
Jan 16	31	10.4	3.4 (r)	75	13.2	-0.8 (r)	2	173.4	-2.6 (r)
Feb 16	27	-9.0	0.8 (r)	58	-16.0	-3.8 (r)	1	-58.7	-34.4 (r)
Mar 16	32	0.9	0.7	80	7.2	1.5	2	39.0	-6.5
Apr 16	32	6.4	-0.5	82	6.7	-0.2	1	307.7	-7.5
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 (r)	32	1.6	-2.1	78	4.4	-4.6	1	-3.1	16.3
Nov 16 (r)	33	9.8	2.9	77	10.3	3.9	2	20.3	-15.9
Dec 16 (p)	30	-7.7	1.0	71	-11.1	0.7	2	102.3	28.7
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) ¹			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (24%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	K5D3	K5D4	K5D5	K5D6	K5D7	K5D8	K5D9	K5DA	K5DB
Dec 14	28	22.8	8.3	24	35.4	25.9	22	4.1	3.0
Oct 15 (r)	25	14.8	1.3	22	12.0	-0.4	22	1.4	6.8
Nov 15 (r)	22	-11.6	-4.3	23	-3.3	-0.1	23	1.2	4.5
Dec 15 (r)	25	-10.6	-3.5	27	11.0	6.2	25	12.3	4.9
Jan 16	22	-7.4	-9.9 (r)	29	40.1	14.8 (r)	22	-5.2	2.6 (r)
Feb 16	22	7.1	-4.5 (r)	28	60.6	34.6 (r)	23	10.1	5.5 (r)
Mar 16	25	-1.0	-0.8	25	18.2	38.4	21	-20.8	-6.7
Apr 16	24	-3.9	0.3	32	35.5	36.7	23	2.9	-4.1
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 (r)	23	-7.4	6.6	56	154.5	54.6	25	11.5	0.9
Nov 16 (r)	25	15.0	8.3	32	37.7	68.1	25	6.8	5.3
Dec 16 (p)	24	-2.8	1.0	28	3.8	60.8	23	-7.6	3.2

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120

Email: 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

17 Average Weekly Earnings - regular pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) ²			Private sector (82%) ^{2,4,5,6}			Public sector (18%) ^{2,4,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	KAJ2	KAJ3	KAJ4	KAJ5	KAJ6	KAJ7
Dec 14	456	1.6	1.8	448	2.0	2.2	491	0.6	0.7
Oct 15 (r)	463	1.6	2.0	456	1.8	2.3	496	1.3	1.3
Nov 15	465	2.2	1.9	457	2.4	2.1	497	1.6	1.5
Dec 15	466	2.1	2.0	459	2.4	2.2	497	1.2	1.4
Jan 16	467	2.3	2.2	460	2.5	2.4	500	1.7	1.5
Feb 16	469	2.3	2.2	462	2.5	2.5	500	1.4	1.4
Mar 16	469	1.9	2.2	462	2.0	2.4	500	1.6	1.5
Apr 16	472	2.5	2.3	465	2.7	2.4	502	1.9	1.6
May 16	471	2.0	2.2	464	2.2	2.3	501	1.4	1.6
Jun 16	472	2.3	2.3	466	2.4	2.5	502	1.6	1.7
Jul 16	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 (r)	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 (p)	477	2.4	2.6	471	2.6	2.8	504	1.4	1.4
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5DL	K5DM	K5DN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
Dec 14	441	1.7	1.8	548	1.6	2.5	488	1.4	1.2
Oct 15	447	1.4	1.8	559	1.0	1.6	493	1.4	1.5
Nov 15	448	1.9	1.7	561	2.3	1.6	494	1.7	1.6
Dec 15	449	1.8	1.7	564	3.0	2.1	494	1.1	1.4
Jan 16	451	1.9	1.9	567	3.0	2.8	496	1.6	1.5
Feb 16	452	2.0	1.9	566	2.6	2.9	496	1.6	1.5 (r)
Mar 16	452	1.8	1.9	566	1.9	2.5	497	1.8	1.7
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 (r)	460	2.8	2.6	570	1.7	1.8	502	1.5	1.4
Dec 16 (p)	459	2.3	2.5	569	0.8	1.3	501	1.4	1.5
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) ²			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (24%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5DU	K5DV	K5DW	K5DX	K5DY	K5DZ	K5E2	K5E3	K5E4
Dec 14	542	0.9	1.2	541	1.9	2.2	303	1.7	1.6
Oct 15 (r)	550	1.3	1.5	573	6.5	6.4	310	2.9	3.3
Nov 15 (r)	552	1.9	1.5	575	6.7	6.3	312	3.3	2.9
Dec 15 (r)	555	2.3	1.8	572	5.7	6.3	314	3.5	3.2
Jan 16	555	2.3	2.2 (r)	578	8.8	7.0 (r)	312	1.8	2.9 (r)
Feb 16	554	1.5	2.1 (r)	581	7.7	7.4	316	2.6	2.6
Mar 16	555	1.9	1.9	582	6.4	7.6	316	2.1	2.1
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 (r)	562	1.7	2.1	600	4.4	4.4	325	4.3	4.3
Dec 16 (p)	562	1.4	1.7	602	5.2	4.6	324	3.2	3.9

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

18 Average Weekly Earnings - real and nominal¹

Great Britain whole economy, seasonally adjusted

Total pay (including bonuses) ¹						
	Nominal earnings			Real earnings ³		
	Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2000 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	A3WX	A3WV	A3WW
Dec 14	488	2.5	2.2	355	2.0	1.3
Oct 15 (r)	493	1.9	2.4	358	1.8	2.5
Nov 15 (r)	494	2.0	2.0	359	1.9	2.0
Dec 15 (r)	498	1.9	1.9	363	2.1	1.9
Jan 16	498	2.8	2.2	361	2.5	2.1
Feb 16 (r)	494	1.4	2.0	356	0.9	1.8
Mar 16	500	2.0	2.1	363	1.5	1.6
Apr 16	503	2.7	2.0	366	2.4	1.6
May 16	502	2.3	2.3	364	2.0	2.0
Jun 16	502	2.5	2.5	363	2.1	2.2
Jul 16	505	2.4	2.4	365	1.9	2.0
Aug 16	505	2.2	2.4	364	1.5	1.8
Sep 16	506	2.6	2.4	364	1.7	1.7
Oct 16 (r)	507	2.8	2.5	365	2.0	1.7
Nov 16 (r)	509	2.9	2.8	366	1.9	1.9
Dec 16 (p)	507	1.9	2.6	363	0.2	1.4

Regular pay (excluding bonuses)						
	Nominal earnings			Real earnings ³		
	Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2000 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	A2FC	A2F9	A2FA
Dec 14	456	1.6	1.8	332	1.1	0.9
Oct 15 (r)	463	1.6	2.0	336	1.7	2.1
Nov 15	465	2.2	1.9	337	2.1	1.9 (r)
Dec 15	466	2.1	2.0	338	1.9 (r)	1.9
Jan 16	467	2.3	2.2	340	2.0	2.0
Feb 16	469	2.3	2.2	341	2.0	2.0
Mar 16	469	1.9	2.2	340	1.4	1.8
Apr 16	472	2.5	2.3	343	2.3	1.9
May 16	471	2.0	2.2	341	1.8	1.8
Jun 16	472	2.3	2.3	342	1.8	2.0
Jul 16	473	2.2	2.1	341	1.6	1.7
Aug 16	474	2.4	2.3	342	1.7	1.7
Sep 16	475	2.7	2.4	342	1.7	1.7
Oct 16	475 (r)	2.6	2.6	342	1.7	1.7
Nov 16	477	2.7	2.7	343	1.6 (r)	1.7
Dec 16 (p)	477	2.4	2.6	341	0.7	1.4

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

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

19 International comparisons of employment and unemployment

Employment rates as published by EUROSTAT: (not seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by EUROSTAT on 31 January 2017 (seasonally adjusted)					
	Latest period	Employment rate (%) ^{1,2}	Change on year %		Latest Period	Unemployment rate (%) ³	Change on month %	Change on year %		
European Union (EU)					European Union (EU)					
Austria	YXSN	Jul-Sep 16	72.6	0.5	Austria	ZXDS	Dec 16	5.7	0.0	-0.3
Belgium	YXSO	Jul-Sep 16	62.2	0.1	Belgium	ZXDI	Dec 16	7.6	0.0	-1.0
Bulgaria	A495	Jul-Sep 16	64.2	-0.3	Bulgaria	A492	Dec 16	7.1	0.0	-0.8
Croatia	GUMI	Jul-Sep 16	58.4	0.9	Croatia	GUMJ	Dec 16	11.4	0.0	-3.6
Cyprus	A4AC	Jul-Sep 16	64.0	1.5	Cyprus	A4AN	Dec 16	14.3	0.1	1.2
Czech Republic	A4AD	Jul-Sep 16	72.2	1.7	Czech Republic	A4AO	Dec 16	3.5	-0.1	-1.0
Denmark	YXSP	Jul-Sep 16	75.2	1.5	Denmark	ZXDJ	Dec 16	6.2	-0.1	0.1
Estonia	A4AE	Jul-Sep 16	73.2	-0.8	Estonia	A4AP	Nov 16	6.7	-0.5	0.1
Finland	YXSQ	Jul-Sep 16	70.5	0.6	Finland	ZXDU	Dec 16	8.7	0.0	-0.6
France	YXSR	Jul-Sep 16	64.6	0.3	France	ZXDN	Dec 16	9.6	0.1	-0.6
Germany	YXSS	Jul-Sep 16	75.0	0.8	Germany	ZXDK	Dec 16	3.9	0.0	-0.5
Greece	YXST	Jul-Sep 16	53.0	1.3	Greece	ZXDL	Oct 16	23.0	-0.1	-1.5
Hungary	A4AF	Jul-Sep 16	67.1	2.3	Hungary	A4AQ	Nov 16	4.5	-0.1	-1.8
Ireland	YXSU	Jul-Sep 16	65.4	1.6	Ireland	ZXDO	Dec 16	7.2	-0.1	-1.7
Italy	YXSV	Jul-Sep 16	57.6	0.9	Italy	ZXDP	Dec 16	12.0	0.0	0.4
Latvia	A4AG	Jul-Sep 16	68.9	0.3	Latvia	A4AR	Dec 16	9.8	0.2	-0.2
Lithuania	A4AH	Jul-Sep 16	70.0	2.0	Lithuania	A4AS	Dec 16	8.1	0.2	-0.8
Luxembourg	YXSW	Jul-Sep 16	65.1	-0.4	Luxembourg	ZXDQ	Dec 16	6.3	0.1	-0.2
Malta	A4AI	Jul-Sep 16	66.5	1.3	Malta	A4AT	Dec 16	4.5	-0.1	-0.6
Netherlands	YXSX	Jul-Sep 16	75.3	0.8	Netherlands	ZXDR	Dec 16	5.4	-0.2	-1.2
Poland	A4AJ	Jul-Sep 16	64.9	1.4	Poland	A4AU	Dec 16	5.9	-0.1	-1.0
Portugal	YXSY	Jul-Sep 16	66.0	1.6	Portugal	ZXDT	Dec 16	10.2	-0.3	-2.0
Romania	A494	Jul-Sep 16	63.1	-0.1	Romania	A48Z	Dec 16	5.5	-0.2	-1.2
Slovak Republic	A4AK	Jul-Sep 16	65.1	2.1	Slovak Republic	A4AV	Dec 16	8.8	-0.2	-1.9
Slovenia	A4AL	Jul-Sep 16	66.4	-0.3	Slovenia	A4AW	Dec 16	7.5	-0.1	-0.9
Spain	YXSZ	Jul-Sep 16	60.2	1.8	Spain	ZXDM	Dec 16	18.4	-0.3	-2.3
Sweden	YXTA	Jul-Sep 16	77.3	0.4	Sweden ⁵	ZXDV	Dec 16	6.9	0.0	-0.3
United Kingdom (*)	ANZ6	Jul-Sep 16	73.7	0.8	United Kingdom (*)	ZXDW	Oct 16	4.8	0.0	-0.2
Total EU⁴	A496	Jul-Sep 16	67.1	1.0	Total EU⁴	A493	Dec 16	8.2	0.0	-0.8
Eurozone ⁴	YXTC	Jul-Sep 16	65.9	1.0	Eurozone ⁴	ZXDH	Dec 16	9.6	-0.1	-0.9
Employment rates published by the OECD (seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by national statistical offices (seasonally adjusted)					
Canada	A48O	Oct-Dec 16	72.9	0.5	Canada	ZXDZ	Jan 17	6.8	-0.1	-0.4
Japan	A48P	Oct-Dec 16	74.7	1.1	Japan	ZXDY	Dec 16	3.1	0.0	-0.2
United States	A48Q	Oct-Dec 16	69.5	0.6	United States	ZXDY	Jan 17	4.8	0.1	-0.1

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

(*) Note: The UK rates shown in this table are as published by EUROSTAT (the 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 31 January 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.

20 Labour disputes

United Kingdom, not seasonally adjusted

	Working days lost (thousands) ^{1,2}	Working days lost in the Public Sector (thousands) ^{1,2}	Working days lost in the Private Sector (thousands) ^{1,2}	Number of stoppages ^{3,4}	Number of stoppages in the Public Sector ^{3,4}	Number of stoppages in the Private Sector ^{3,4}	Workers involved (thousands) ^{1,3}
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	BBFW	F8XZ	F8Y2	BLUU	F8Y3	F8Y4	BLUT
2014 Dec	13	11	3	15	8	7	11
2015 Dec	9	1	8	10	4	6	11
Jan	20	18	2	9	4	5	20
Feb	18	16	2	11	8	3	19
Mar	35	33	3	14	8	6	23
Apr	73	71	2	15	7	8	23
May	22	4	17	18	8	10	11
Jun	16	2	14	18	4	14	8
Jul	76	64	12	16	3	13	87
Aug	5	0	5	9	1	8	1
Sep	8	4	4	12	4	8	5
Oct	8	2	6	11	3	8	4
Nov	22	17	5	14	5	9	17
Dec (p)	19	9	10	11	5	6	4
Cumulative totals 12 months to:							
Dec 15	170	90	79	106	53	53	81
Dec 16 (p)	322	241	81	99	37	62	154

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

Source: ONS Labour Disputes Inquiry
Labour disputes enquiries 01633 455400

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

VACANCIES

21 Vacancies¹ by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies	Number of employees				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8
Levels						
Nov-Jan 2014	721	131	105	94	125	266
Nov-Jan 2016 (r)	764	139	109	105	142	269
Dec-Feb 2016	757	137	110	101	140	269
Jan-Mar 2016	757	131	109	103	141	273
Feb-Apr 2016	748	127	109	102	137	272
Mar-May 2016	749	124	110	105	138	273
Apr-Jun 2016	747	126	107	104	135	275
May-Jul 2016	745	130	103	105	132	275
Jun-Aug 2016	751	130	106	105	136	275
Jul-Sep 2016	752	130	107	105	140	271
Aug-Oct 2016	759 (r)	131	108	106	145	269
Sep-Nov 2016 (r)	753	129	108	107	142	267
Oct-Dec 2016 (r)	749	122	113	109	141	265
Nov-Jan 2017 (p)	751	117	114	109	143	268
Change on quarter *	-9	-14	6	3	-2	-1
Change % *	-1.1	-10.7	5.3	2.9	-1.5	-0.4
Change on year	-13	-22	4	4	1	0
Change %	-1.7	-15.7	3.8	4.2	0.5	0.0

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

21(1) Vacancies¹ and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies ¹	Unemployment ²	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels			
Oct-Dec 2014	709	1,875	2.6
Oct-Dec 2015	751	1,694	2.3
Jan-Mar 2016	757	1,692	2.2
Apr-Jun 2016	747	1,641	2.2
Jul-Sep 2016	752	1,604	2.1
Oct-Dec 2016	749 (r)	1,597	2.1
Change on quarter	-4	-7	0.0
Change %	-0.5	-0.4	
Change on year	-2	-97	-0.1
Change %	-0.3	-5.8	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

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

VACANCIES

22 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All vacancies ¹	Mining & quarrying	Manu- facturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply ²	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	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
Levels (thousands)										
Nov-Jan 2014	721	1	48	4	2	25	131	29	80	35
Nov-Jan 2016 (r)	764	1	50	4	3	21	144	31	84	40
Dec-Feb 2016	757	1	48	4	3	21	145	32	81	41
Jan-Mar 2016	757	1	47	4	3	21	145	32	84	42
Feb-Apr 2016	748	1	46	4	3	21	146	31	84	43
Mar-May 2016	749	1	46	4	3	21	144	33	85	43
Apr-Jun 2016	747	1	46	4	3	21	142	36	81	45
May-Jul 2016	745	1	48	4	3	21	142	34	79	46
Jun-Aug 2016	751	1	48	4	4	20	141	33	78	45
Jul-Sep 2016	752	1	50	5	3	22	141	32	76	40
Aug-Oct 2016 (r)	759	1	51	4	3	25	142	29	79	38
Sep-Nov 2016 (r)	753	1	52	4	3	27	138	29	81	37
Oct-Dec 2016 (r)	749	1	52	4	3	29	138	29	83	37
Nov-Jan 2017 (p)	751	1	53	4	4	28	138	31	86	39
Change on quarter *	-9	0	3	0	1	3	-4	2	7	1
Change % *	-1.1	14.3	5.1	0.0	18.2	10.0	-2.7	8.0	9.4	2.9
Change on year	-13	0	4	0	1	6	-5	0	3	-1
Change %	-1.7	14.3	7.3	4.8	14.7	30.3	-3.8	0.3	3.2	-2.5
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Nov-Jan 2014	2.5	2.1	2.0	3.4	1.2	2.0	2.9	2.3	3.9	3.0
Nov-Jan 2016 (r)	2.7	1.1	2.1	3.8	1.8	1.6	3.2	2.4	4.1	3.5
Dec-Feb 2016	2.7	1.1	2.0	3.5	1.7	1.7	3.2	2.5	4.0	3.6
Jan-Mar 2016	2.7	1.1	2.0	3.6	1.4	1.6	3.2	2.5	4.1	3.7
Feb-Apr 2016	2.6	1.1	1.9	3.7	1.5	1.6	3.2	2.4	4.1	3.7
Mar-May 2016	2.6	1.0	1.9	3.8	1.5	1.6	3.2	2.6	4.1	3.7
Apr-Jun 2016	2.6	1.0	1.9	3.7	1.8	1.6	3.1	2.8	3.9	3.9
May-Jul 2016	2.6	1.0	2.0	3.7	1.8	1.6	3.1	2.7	3.9	4.0
Jun-Aug 2016	2.6	1.0	2.0	3.9	2.0	1.6	3.1	2.6	3.8	3.9
Jul-Sep 2016	2.6	1.1	2.0	4.1	1.8	1.7	3.1	2.5	3.7	3.5
Aug-Oct 2016 (r)	2.7	1.1	2.1	4.0	1.8	1.9	3.1	2.3	3.8	3.3
Sep-Nov 2016 (r)	2.6	1.3	2.1	4.0	1.6	2.1	3.0	2.2	3.9	3.2
Oct-Dec 2016 (r)	2.6	1.3	2.2	3.9	1.5	2.2	3.0	2.3	4.1	3.2
Nov-Jan 2017 (p)	2.6	1.3	2.2	4.0	2.1	2.1	3.0	2.5	4.2	3.4
Change on quarter *	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
Change on year	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities ²	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	Total services
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
Levels (thousands)										
Nov-Jan 2014	38	8	66	53	11	52	105	14	18	639
Nov-Jan 2016 (r)	31	11	64	53	11	52	126	17	21	684
Dec-Feb 2016	31	10	64	50	11	52	128	17	20	680
Jan-Mar 2016	31	10	64	48	11	51	125	18	20	681
Feb-Apr 2016	30	9	67	47	10	50	120	18	20	674
Mar-May 2016	29	11	65	48	11	49	119	18	21	675
Apr-Jun 2016	30	11	64	49	13	48	118	16	21	672
May-Jul 2016	29	12	61	50	14	46	119	18	19	669
Jun-Aug 2016	29	12	63	52	14	46	119	21	22	674
Jul-Sep 2016	30	11	62	52	13	49	120	24	23	673
Aug-Oct 2016 (r)	30	9	63	55	13	50	120	22	26	675
Sep-Nov 2016 (r)	30	8	65	56	13	48	117	21	24	666
Oct-Dec 2016 (r)	28	8	64	55	12	47	117	19	22	659
Nov-Jan 2017 (p)	29	9	63	52	13	47	117	18	20	661
Change on quarter *	-1	-1	0	-3	0	-3	-3	-5	-6	-15
Change % *	-4.3	-7.4	-0.6	-4.8	-2.3	-6.3	-2.3	-21.2	-21.5	-2.1
Change on year	-2	-3	-1	0	1	-6	-9	0	0	-23
Change %	-7.1	-23.0	-1.7	-0.8	10.6	-10.9	-7.0	0.6	-0.5	-3.4
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Nov-Jan 2014	3.6	1.6	2.9	2.1	0.9	2.0	2.7	1.9	3.0	2.6
Nov-Jan 2016 (r)	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.1	0.8	2.0	3.2	2.5	3.4	2.8
Dec-Feb 2016	2.9	2.1	2.8	2.0	0.8	2.0	3.3	2.4	3.2	2.8
Jan-Mar 2016	2.9	2.1	2.8	1.9	0.8	1.9	3.2	2.6	3.3	2.8
Feb-Apr 2016	2.8	2.0	2.9	1.9	0.8	1.9	3.1	2.5	3.3	2.8
Mar-May 2016	2.8	2.3	2.8	1.9	0.8	1.9	3.1	2.5	3.4	2.8
Apr-Jun 2016	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.0	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.7
May-Jul 2016	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.1	1.8	3.1	2.6	3.2	2.7
Jun-Aug 2016	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.1	1.1	1.8	3.1	3.0	3.6	2.8
Jul-Sep 2016	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.1	1.0	1.9	3.1	3.4	3.8	2.7
Aug-Oct 2016 (r)	2.9 (r)	2.0	2.8	2.2	1.0	1.9	3.1	3.2	4.3	2.8
Sep-Nov 2016	2.9 (r)	1.8	2.8	2.3	0.9	1.8	3.0	3.0	3.9	2.7
Oct-Dec 2016 (r)	2.7	1.7	2.8	2.2	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.7	3.6	2.7
Nov-Jan 2017 (p)	2.7	1.9	2.7	2.1	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.5	3.3	2.7
Change on quarter *	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.7	-0.9	-0.1
Change on year	-0.2	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

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

REDUNDANCIES

23 Redundancies levels and rates¹

United Kingdom, (seasonally adjusted)

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s) ²	Rate ¹	Level (000s) ²	Rate ¹	Level (000s) ²	Rate ¹
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
Oct-Dec 2014	107	4.1	60	4.6	46	3.6
Oct-Dec 2015	98	3.7	58	4.3	40	3.1
Jan-Mar 2016	111	4.1	70	5.2	40	3.1
Apr-Jun 2016	111	4.2	68	5.0	44	3.3
Jul-Sep 2016	114	4.3	68	5.0	46	3.5
Oct-Dec 2016	121	4.5	66	4.9	55	4.2
<i>Change on quarter</i>	7	0.2	-2	-0.2	9	0.7
<i>Change %</i>	6.1		-2.9		19.1	
<i>Change on year</i>	23	0.8	8	0.6	15	1.1
<i>Change %</i>	24.0		14.6		37.4	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

24 Redundancies by industry¹

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

SIC 2007 sections	Total redundancies ²	Manufacturing C	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage, accommodation & food service activities, information & communication H,I,J	Financial & insurance and real estate activities K,L	Prof. scientific & technical activities, admin & support service activities M,N	Public Administration etc., education, human health and social work activities ³ O-Q	Total services ⁴ G-T
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
Oct-Dec 2016	121	22	*	19	14	*	16	29	88
<i>Change on year</i>	23	7	*	3	-2	*	*	7	15
<i>Change %</i>	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

25(1) Regional summary of labour market headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Headline estimates for October to December 2016

Area Codes	Area Names	Economically active ¹		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
		Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
		Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
K02000001	United Kingdom	33,434	78.4	31,837	74.6	1,597	4.8	8,862	21.6
K03000001	Great Britain	32,539	78.6	30,990	74.7	1,549	4.8	8,558	21.4
E92000001	England	28,287	78.8	26,939	74.9	1,348	4.8	7,340	21.2
E12000001	North East	1,289	75.7	1,199	70.3	90	7.0	403	24.3
E12000002	North West	3,570	77.0	3,390	73.0	180	5.0	1,035	23.0
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	2,718	77.5	2,581	73.5	137	5.0	761	22.5
E12000004	East Midlands	2,402	79.5	2,288	75.7	114	4.7	600	20.5
E12000005	West Midlands	2,859	76.9	2,691	72.2	168	5.9	825	23.1
E12000006	East	3,165	80.4	3,025	76.7	140	4.4	735	19.6
E12000007	London	4,771	78.1	4,511	73.7	260	5.5	1,300	21.9
E12000008	South East	4,696	81.3	4,538	78.6	157	3.4	1,034	18.7
E12000009	South West	2,816	80.5	2,715	77.5	101	3.6	647	19.5
W92000004	Wales	1,506	76.2	1,440	72.7	67	4.4	454	23.8
S92000003	Scotland	2,746	77.6	2,611	73.6	135	4.9	765	22.4
N92000002	Northern Ireland	894	74.1	847	70.0	48	5.3	303	25.9

Change on quarter (change since July to September 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 ¹		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
		Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
		Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
K02000001	United Kingdom	30	0.1	37	0.1	-7	0.0	-31	-0.1
K03000001	Great Britain	28	0.1	33	0.1	-4	0.0	-33	-0.1
E92000001	England	35	0.1	44	0.1	-10	0.0	-32	-0.1
E12000001	North East	-5	-0.2	-16	-0.9	11	0.9	5	0.2
E12000002	North West	32	0.6	39	0.8	-7	-0.2	-27	-0.6
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	14	0.1	28	0.5	-14	-0.6	-1	-0.1
E12000004	East Midlands	4	0.7	-2	0.6	6	0.2	-20	-0.7
E12000005	West Midlands	-25	-0.7	-42	-1.2	17	0.6	27	0.7
E12000006	East	-11	-0.3	-16	-0.4	5	0.2	11	0.3
E12000007	London	21	0.0	27	0.1	-6	-0.2	-2	0.0
E12000008	South East	7	0.3	19	0.5	-12	-0.3	-16	-0.3
E12000009	South West	-1	0.3	7	0.5	-8	-0.3	-8	-0.3
W92000004	Wales	-20	-0.4	-19	-0.4	-1	0.0	8	0.4
S92000003	Scotland	13	0.2	8	0.1	6	0.2	-8	-0.2
N92000002	Northern Ireland	2	-0.1	5	0.1	-3	-0.3	2	0.1

Change on year (change since October to December 2015)

Area Codes	Area Names	Economically active ¹		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
		Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
		Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
K02000001	United Kingdom	205	0.2	302	0.5	-97	-0.3	-61	-0.2
K03000001	Great Britain	192	0.2	286	0.5	-94	-0.3	-51	-0.2
E92000001	England	239	0.4	295	0.5	-55	-0.2	-96	-0.4
E12000001	North East	-26	-1.0	-9	-0.1	-16	-1.1	18	1.0
E12000002	North West	11	0.0	4	-0.2	7	0.2	3	0.0
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	36	0.9	65	1.8	-29	-1.1	-28	-0.9
E12000004	East Midlands	42	1.7	37	1.6	5	0.1	-46	-1.7
E12000005	West Midlands	86	1.5	64	0.9	21	0.6	-51	-1.5
E12000006	East	-4	-0.8	-20	-1.2	16	0.5	33	0.8
E12000007	London	53	0.2	87	0.8	-33	-0.8	-4	-0.2
E12000008	South East	42	0.5	64	0.9	-22	-0.5	-22	-0.5
E12000009	South West	-2	0.0	3	0.1	-5	-0.2	2	0.0
W92000004	Wales	0	0.7	12	1.4	-12	-0.8	-14	-0.7
S92000003	Scotland	-47	-1.7	-20	-1.0	-27	-0.9	59	1.7
N92000002	Northern Ireland	13	0.9	16	1.2	-4	-0.5	-10	-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

25(2) Regional labour market summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Area Codes	Area Names	Workforce Jobs ¹³ (September 2016)	Claimant Count ¹² (January 2017)					
			People		Men		Women	
			Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
K02000001	United Kingdom	34,588	745.0	2.1	465.7	2.5	279.3	1.7
K03000001	Great Britain	33,717	713.4	2.1	444.1	2.5	269.3	1.7
E92000001	England	29,540	598.3	2.0	368.9	2.4	229.4	1.7
E12000001	North East	1,195	49.0	3.9	31.6	5.0	17.5	2.8
E12000002	North West	3,593	99.9	2.7	63.0	3.3	36.8	2.1
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	2,764	71.2	2.6	45.1	3.1	26.0	2.0
E12000004	East Midlands	2,324	41.7	1.8	26.2	2.1	15.5	1.4
E12000005	West Midlands	2,870	80.4	2.8	50.1	3.2	30.4	2.3
E12000006	East	3,151	46.0	1.5	28.1	1.7	17.9	1.2
E12000007	London	5,730	113.4	2.0	64.8	2.1	48.6	1.8
E12000008	South East	4,934	57.7	1.2	35.6	1.4	22.1	1.0
E12000009	South West	2,977	38.9	1.3	24.4	1.6	14.5	1.0
W92000004	Wales	1,459	38.7	2.6	24.3	3.1	14.4	2.0
S92000003	Scotland	2,718	76.4	2.7	50.9	3.4	25.4	1.9
N92000002	Northern Ireland	861	31.6	3.5	21.6	4.4	10.0	2.4

Change on previous period (period specified below)

Area Codes	Area Names	Workforce Jobs ¹³ (change on Jun 2016)	Claimant Count ¹² (change on December 2016)					
			People		Men		Women	
			Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
K02000001	United Kingdom	58	-42.4	-0.1	-30.6	-0.2	-11.9	-0.1
K03000001	Great Britain	65	-41.4	-0.1	-29.9	-0.2	-11.6	-0.1
E92000001	England	108	-34.4	-0.1	-24.8	-0.2	-9.6	-0.1
E12000001	North East	9	-2.6	-0.2	-2.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1
E12000002	North West	11	-6.7	-0.2	-4.6	-0.2	-2.2	-0.1
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	-6	-4.3	-0.2	-2.9	-0.2	-1.3	-0.1
E12000004	East Midlands	11	-3.4	-0.1	-2.5	-0.2	-1.0	-0.1
E12000005	West Midlands	29	-4.5	-0.2	-3.3	-0.2	-1.2	-0.1
E12000006	East	28	-3.3	-0.1	-2.3	-0.1	-1.0	-0.1
E12000007	London	-6	-3.6	-0.1	-2.6	-0.1	-1.0	0.0
E12000008	South East	-9	-3.4	-0.1	-2.5	-0.1	-0.9	0.0
E12000009	South West	41	-2.6	-0.1	-1.9	-0.1	-0.7	0.0
W92000004	Wales	-16	-2.7	-0.2	-2.0	-0.3	-0.8	-0.1
S92000003	Scotland	-27	-4.3	-0.2	-3.1	-0.2	-1.2	-0.1
N92000002	Northern Ireland	-6	-1.0	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1

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

1. Workforce jobs are mainly sourced from employer surveys and are tabulated by region of workplace. The Claimant Count is sourced from Jobcentre Plus administrative systems and is tabulated by region of claimant's residence.
2. The Claimant Count measures claimants of unemployment related benefits. The Claimant Count is currently designated as experimental statistics because it includes estimates of Universal Credit claimants which are still being developed by the Department for Work and Pensions.
3. HM Forces stationed abroad are included in the UK workforce jobs estimates but not in the regional estimates. The UK workforce jobs estimates do not therefore equal the sum of the regional estimates.
4. Denominator = Claimant Count plus Workforce Jobs.