

Statistical bulletin

UK labour market: July 2017

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



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1 . Main points for March to May 2017

- Estimates from the Labour Force Survey show that, between December 2016 to February 2017 and March to May 2017, the number of people in work increased, the number of unemployed people fell, and the number of people aged from 16 to 64 not working and not seeking or available to work (economically inactive) also fell.
- There were 32.01 million people in work, 175,000 more than for December 2016 to February 2017 and 324,000 more than for a year earlier.
- The employment rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were in work) was 74.9%, the highest since comparable records began in 1971.
- There were 1.49 million unemployed people (people not in work but seeking and available to work), 64,000 fewer than for December 2016 to February 2017 and 152,000 fewer than for a year earlier.
- The unemployment rate (the proportion of those in work plus those unemployed, that were unemployed) was 4.5%, down from 4.9% for a year earlier and the lowest since 1975.
- There were 8.83 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive (not working and not seeking or available to work), 57,000 fewer than for December 2016 to February 2017 and 55,000 fewer than for a year earlier.
- The inactivity rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive) was 21.5%, down from 21.7% for a year earlier and the joint lowest since comparable records began in 1971.
- Latest estimates show that average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for price inflation) increased by 1.8% including bonuses, and by 2.0% excluding bonuses, compared with a year earlier.
- Latest estimates show that average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain in real terms (that is, adjusted for price inflation) fell by 0.7% including bonuses, and fell by 0.5% excluding bonuses, compared with a year earlier.

2 . Summary of latest labour market statistics

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

	Number (thousands)	Change on Dec to Feb 2017	Change on Mar to May 2016	Headline Rate (%)	Change on Dec to Feb 2017	Change on Mar to May 2016
Employed	32,010	175	324			
Aged 16 to 64	30,815	154	334	74.9	0.3	0.6
Aged 65 and over	1,196	21	-10			
Unemployed	1,495	-64	-152	4.5	-0.2	-0.5
Aged 16 to 64	1,481	-65	-144			
Aged 65 and over	13	1	-8			
Inactive	19,208	-29	161			
Aged 16 to 64	8,829	-57	-55	21.5	-0.2	-0.2
Aged 65 and over	10,379	27	216			

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.

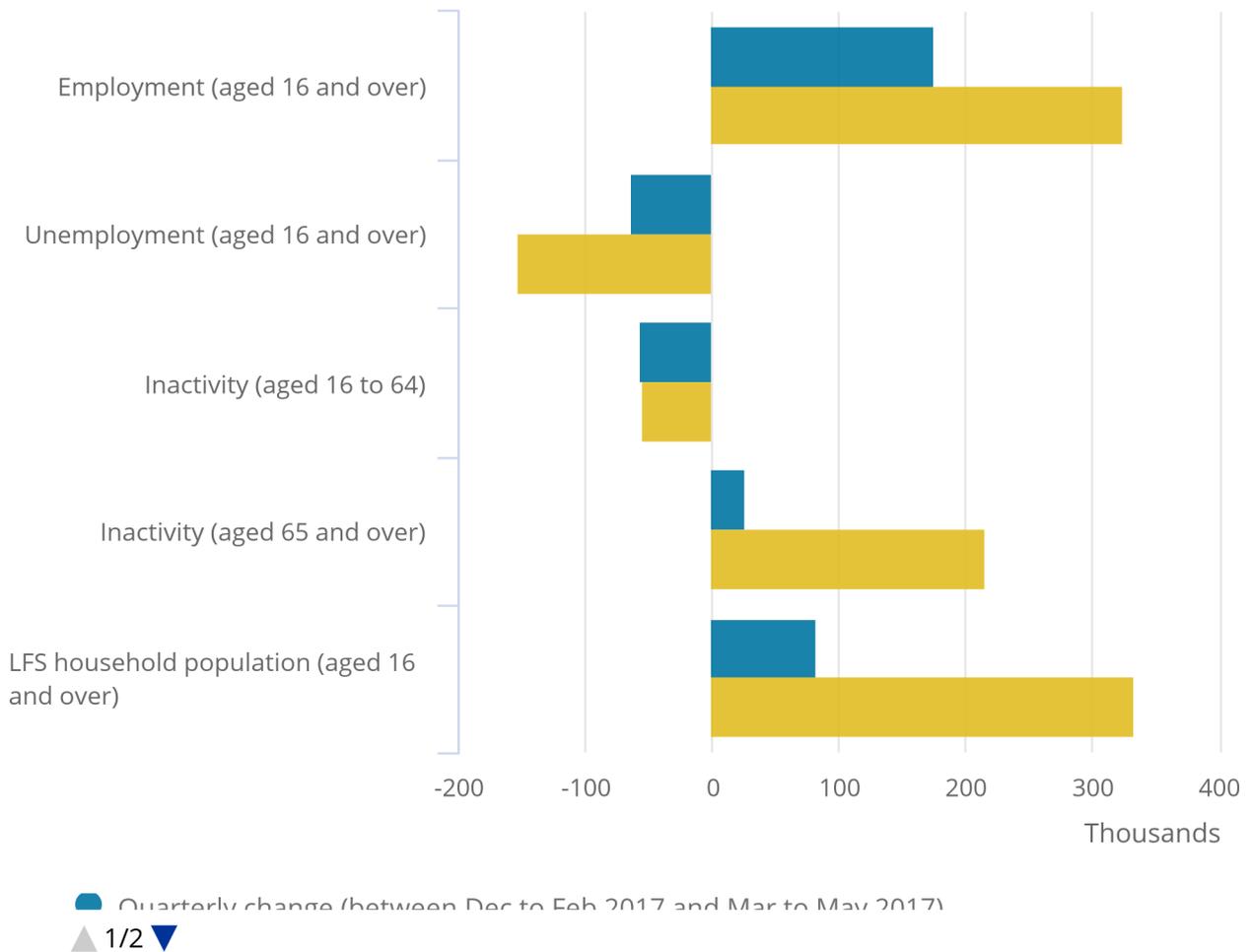
2. Calculation of headline unemployment rate: Number of unemployed people aged 16 and over divided by the sum of employed people aged 16 and over plus unemployed people aged 16 and over.

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

3 . Things you need to know about this release

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 March to May 2017 with the estimates for December 2016 to February 2017, which were first published on 12 April 2017 (and revised on 17 May 2017). This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for February to April 2017. This is because the March and April data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of February and May 2017. 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 the [Quality and Methodology](#) section of this statistical bulletin.

Where to find explanatory information

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

4 . Employment

Things you need to know about employment

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

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

Commentary

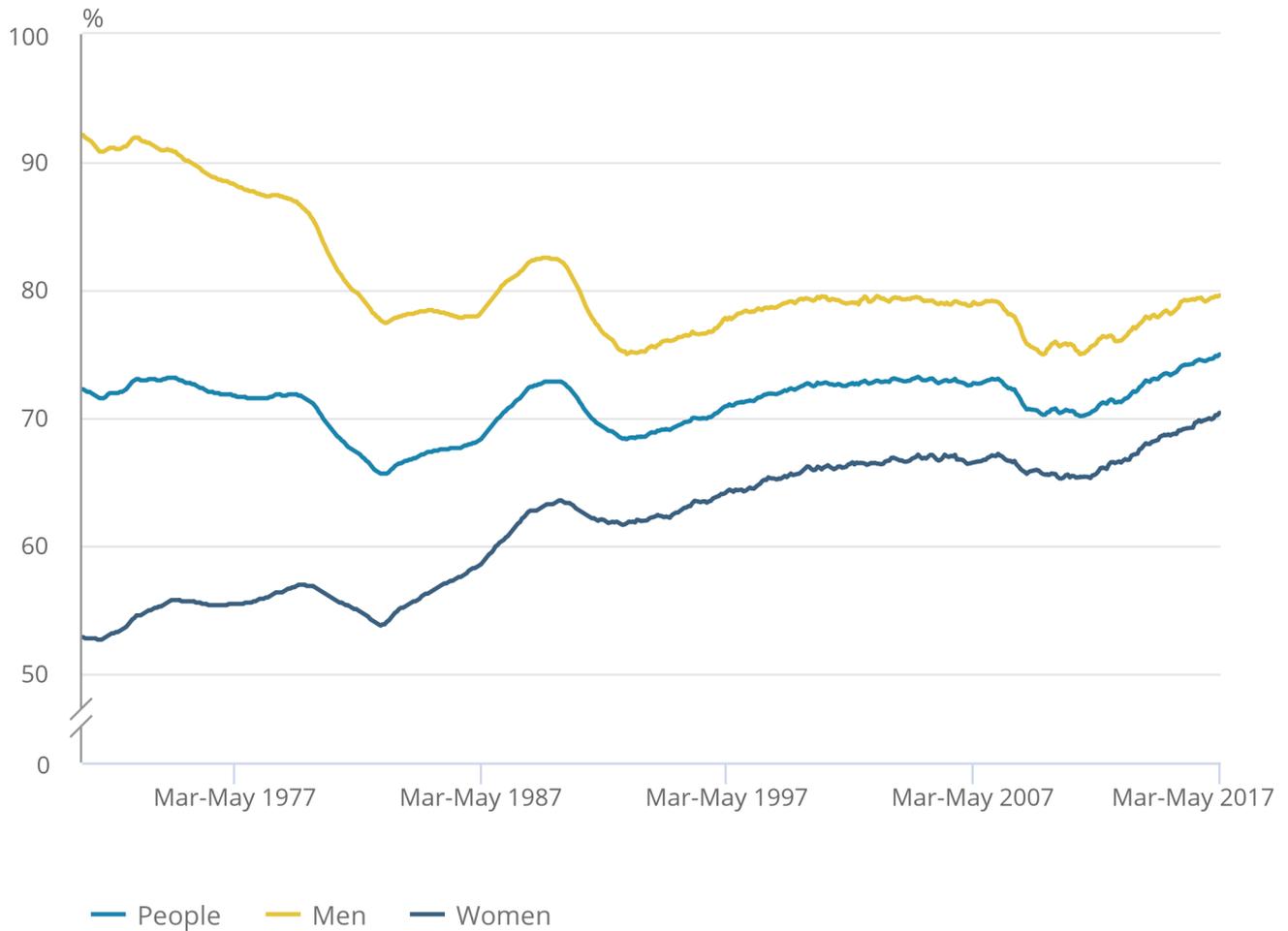
The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 in work is known as the employment rate. Figure 2 shows the employment rates for people, men and women aged from 16 to 64 since comparable records began in 1971. The lowest employment rate for people was 65.6% in 1983, during the economic downturn of the early 1980s. The employment rates for people, men and women have been generally increasing since early 2012. For the latest time period, March to May 2017, the employment rate for people was 74.9%, the highest since comparable records began in 1971.

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

January to March 1971 to March to May 2017

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

January to March 1971 to March to May 2017



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

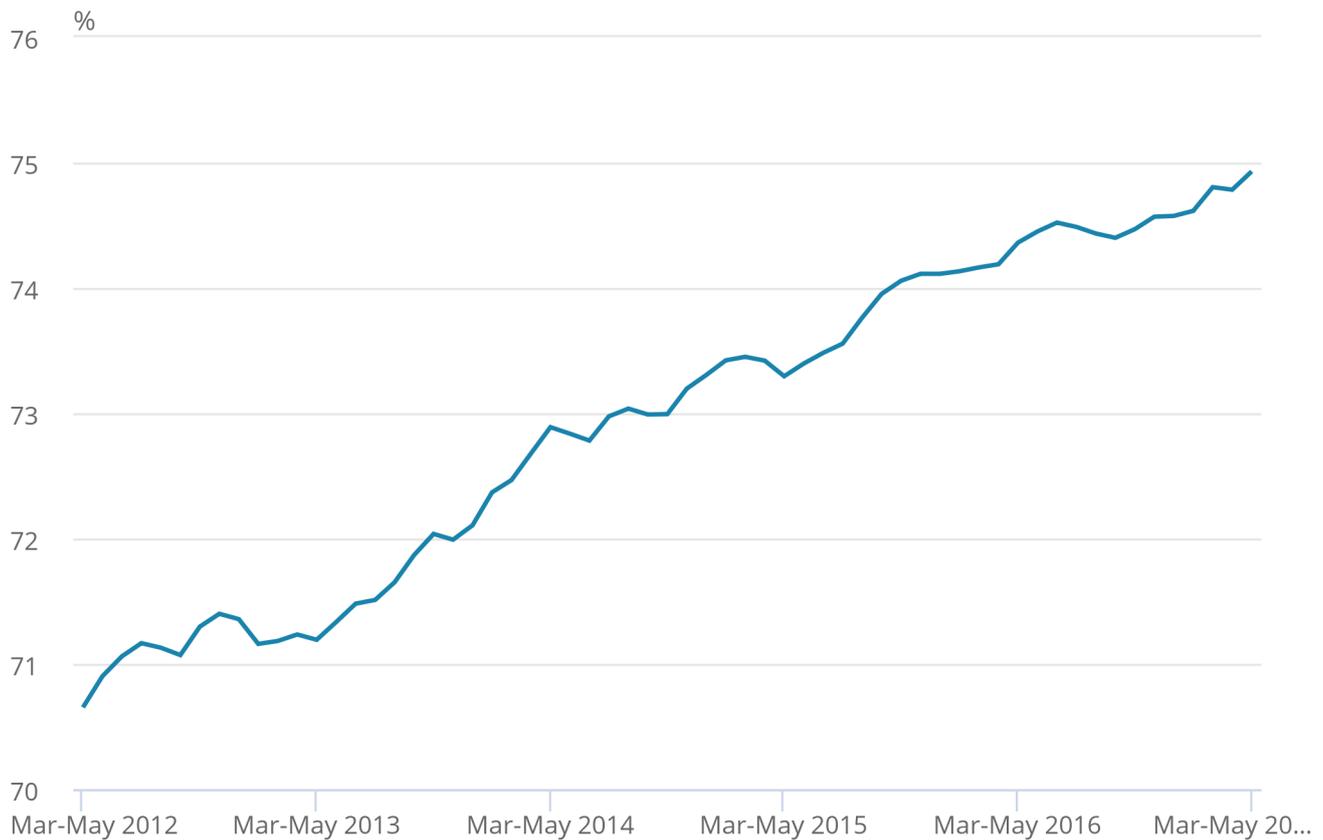
Figure 3 looks in more detail at the employment rate for people for the last 5 years.

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

March to May 2012 to March to May 2017

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

March to May 2012 to March to May 2017



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

For March to May 2017, 74.9% 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 March to May 2017:

- 79.5% of men aged from 16 to 64 were in work; the rate has not been higher since March to May 1991
- 70.4% of women aged from 16 to 64 were in work, the highest female employment rate since comparable records began in 1971

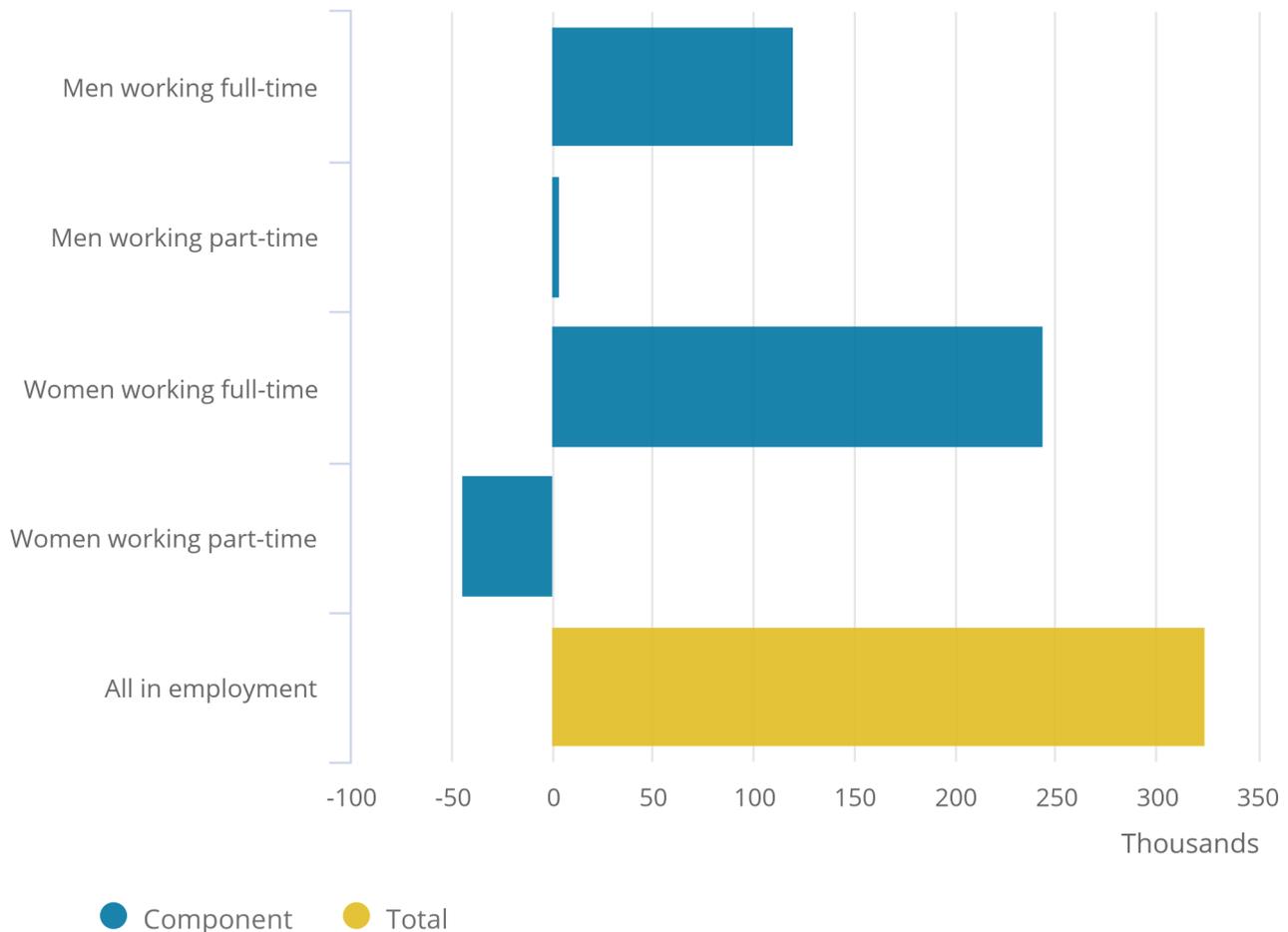
The increase in the employment rate for women is partly due to ongoing changes to the State Pension age for women resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65.

For March to May 2017, there were 32.01 million people in work, 175,000 more than for December 2016 to February 2017 and 324,000 more than for a year earlier.

Figure 4 shows how the estimates for full-time and part-time employment by sex for March to May 2017 compare with those for a year earlier. The annual increase in the number of people in employment (324,000) was mainly due to more women in full-time employment (244,000).

Figure 4: Changes in people in employment in the UK between March to May 2016 and March to May 2017, seasonally adjusted

Figure 4: Changes in people in employment in the UK between March to May 2016 and March to May 2017, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Comparing the estimates for type of employment for March to May 2017 with those for a year earlier:

- employees increased by 337,000 to 27.03 million (84.4% of all people in work)
- self-employed people increased by 14,000 to 4.80 million (15.0% of all people in work)
- unpaid family workers fell by 8,000 to 110,000 (0.3% 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 18,000 to 72,000 (0.2% of all people in work); see Note 3 at the end of this section for an explanation of the coverage of this series

Where to find data about employment

Employment estimates are available at Tables 1 and 3 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [datasets A02 SA](#) and [EMP01 SA](#).

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

Historic estimates of employment back to the 18th century (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of macroeconomic data version 3](#) (at worksheets A49 and A50).

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 June 2017)

Things you need to know about public and private sector employment

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

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

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

Commentary

There were 5.42 million people employed in the public sector for March 2017. This was:

- 7,000 fewer than for December 2016
- 20,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- the lowest since June 1999

Public sector employment has been generally falling since December 2009.

There were 26.53 million people employed in the private sector for March 2017. This was:

- 115,000 more than for December 2016
- 391,000 more than for a year earlier

For March 2017, 17.0% of all people in work were employed in the public sector (the lowest proportion since comparable records began in 1999) and the remaining 83.0% worked in the private sector.

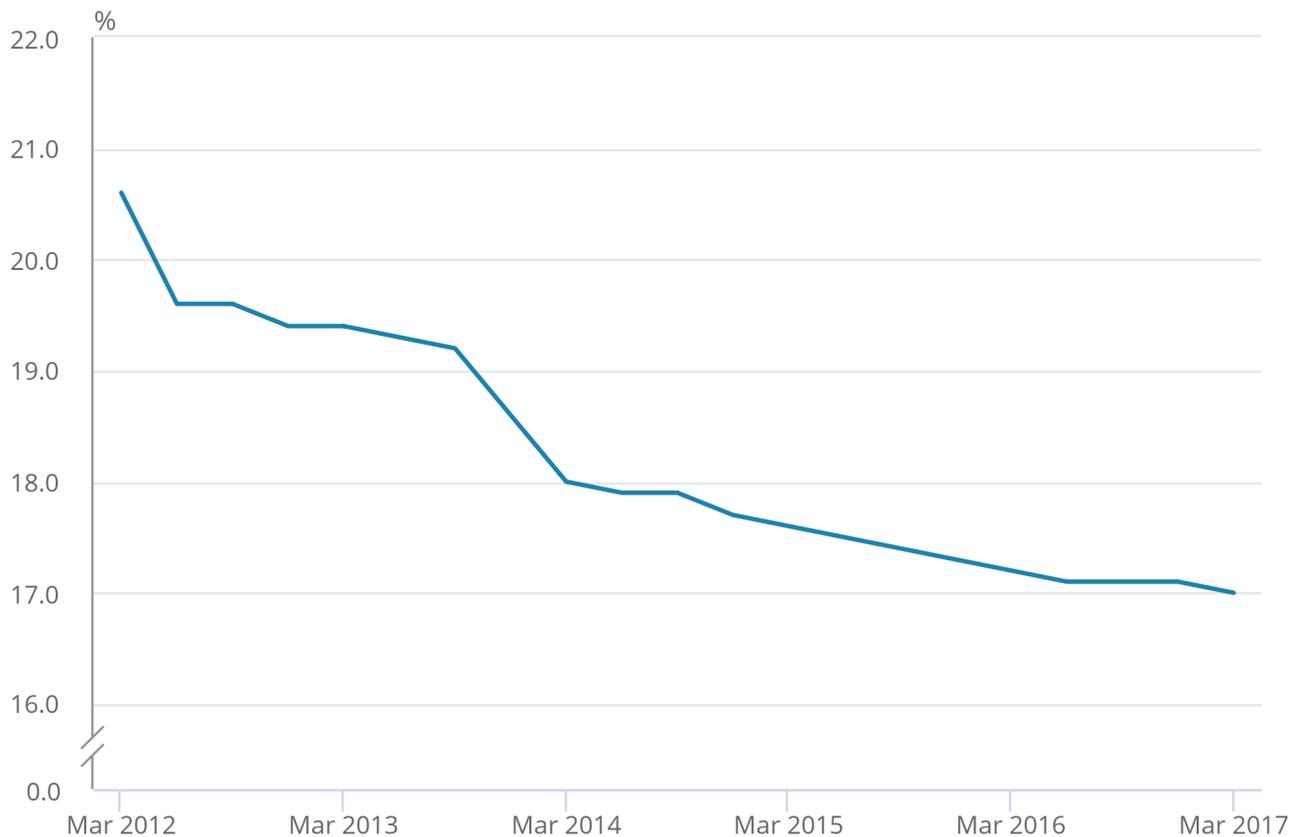
Figure 5 shows public sector employment as a percentage of all people in employment for the last 5 years.

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

March 2012 to March 2017

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

March 2012 to March 2017



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

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 1797 (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of macroeconomic data version 3](#) (at worksheet A51).

6 . Employment by nationality and country of birth, not seasonally adjusted (first published on 17 May 2017)

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

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

The estimates are not seasonally adjusted and it is therefore best practice to compare the estimates for January to March 2017 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for October to December 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.

These employment estimates should not be used as a proxy for flows of foreign migrants into the UK. Migration statistics are published separately from this release in the [Migration Statistics Quarterly Report](#).

Commentary

Looking at the estimates by nationality, between January to March 2016 and January to March 2017:

- UK nationals working in the UK increased by 179,000 to 28.31 million
- non-UK nationals working in the UK increased by 207,000 to 3.55 million

Looking at changes in non-UK nationals working in the UK over the 20-year period from January to March 1997 (when comparable records began) to January to March 2017:

- the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK increased from 928,000 to 3.55 million
- the proportion of all people working in the UK accounted for by non-UK nationals increased from 3.5% to 11.1%
- 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 January to March 2016 and January to March 2017:

- non-UK nationals from the EU working in the UK increased by 171,000 to 2.32 million
- non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK increased by 35,000 to 1.23 million

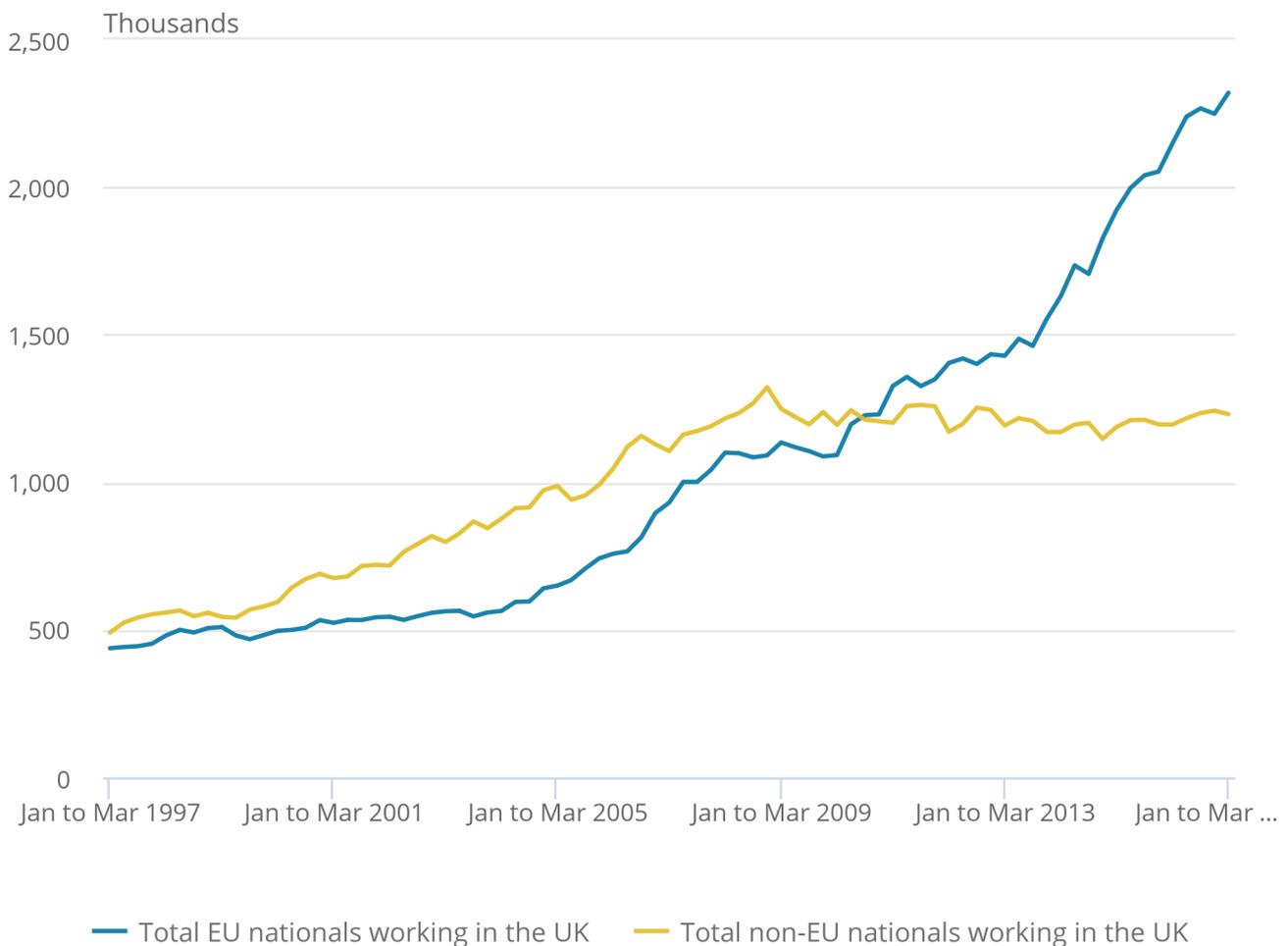
Figure 6a shows the number of non-UK nationals from EU and non-EU countries working in the UK over the 20-year period from January to March 1997 to January to March 2017.

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

January to March 1997 to January to March 2017

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

January to March 1997 to January to March 2017



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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 January to March 2017, there were 5.64 million people born abroad working in the UK, but the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK was much lower at 3.55 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 January to March 2016 and January to March 2017:

- UK born people working in the UK were little changed at 26.22 million
- non-UK born people working in the UK increased by 388,000 to 5.64 million

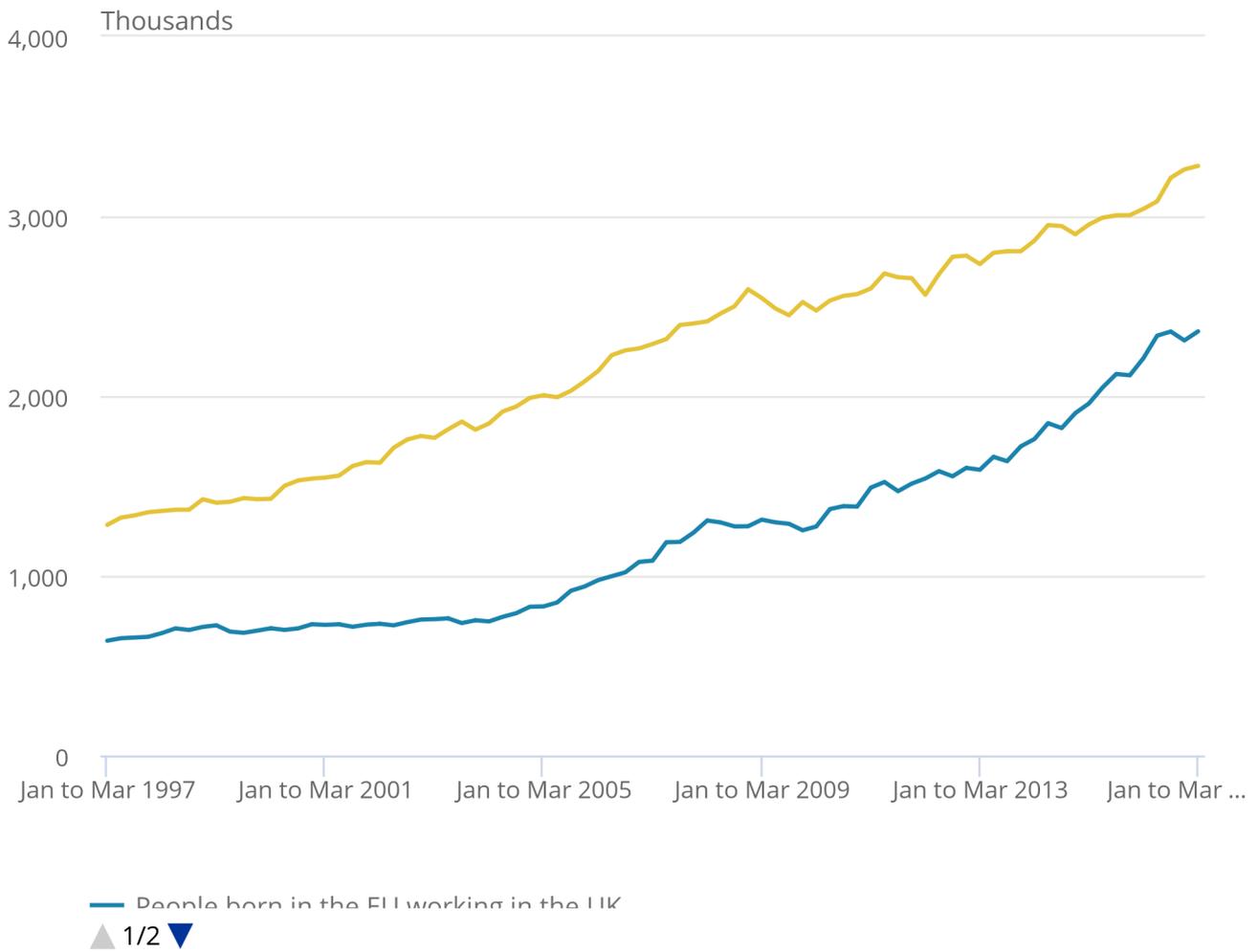
Figure 6b shows the number of people born in EU countries and people born in non-EU countries working in the UK over the 20-year period from January to March 1997 to January to March 2017.

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

January to March 1997 to January to March 2017

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

January to March 1997 to January to March 2017



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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

Estimates of employment by nationality and country of birth are available at Table 8 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset EMP06](#).

7 . Actual hours worked

Things you need to know about actual hours worked

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

Commentary

Between December 2016 to February 2017 and March to May 2017, the number of people in employment increased by 175,000 (as explained at [Section 4 of this statistical bulletin](#)), but total hours worked per week fell by 1.8 million to 1.03 billion. This was because average hours worked per week fell from an unusually high figure of 32.4 for December 2016 to February 2017 (largely due to more hours being worked over the Christmas and New Year period compared with recent years) to 32.1 for March to May 2017.

For March to May 2017:

- people worked, on average, 32.1 hours per week, less than for December 2016 to February 2017 but slightly more than for a year earlier
- people working full-time worked, on average, 37.5 hours per week in their main job, less than for December 2016 to February 2017 but unchanged compared with a year earlier
- people working part-time worked, on average, 16.2 hours per week in their main job, less than for December 2016 to February 2017 but virtually unchanged compared with a year earlier

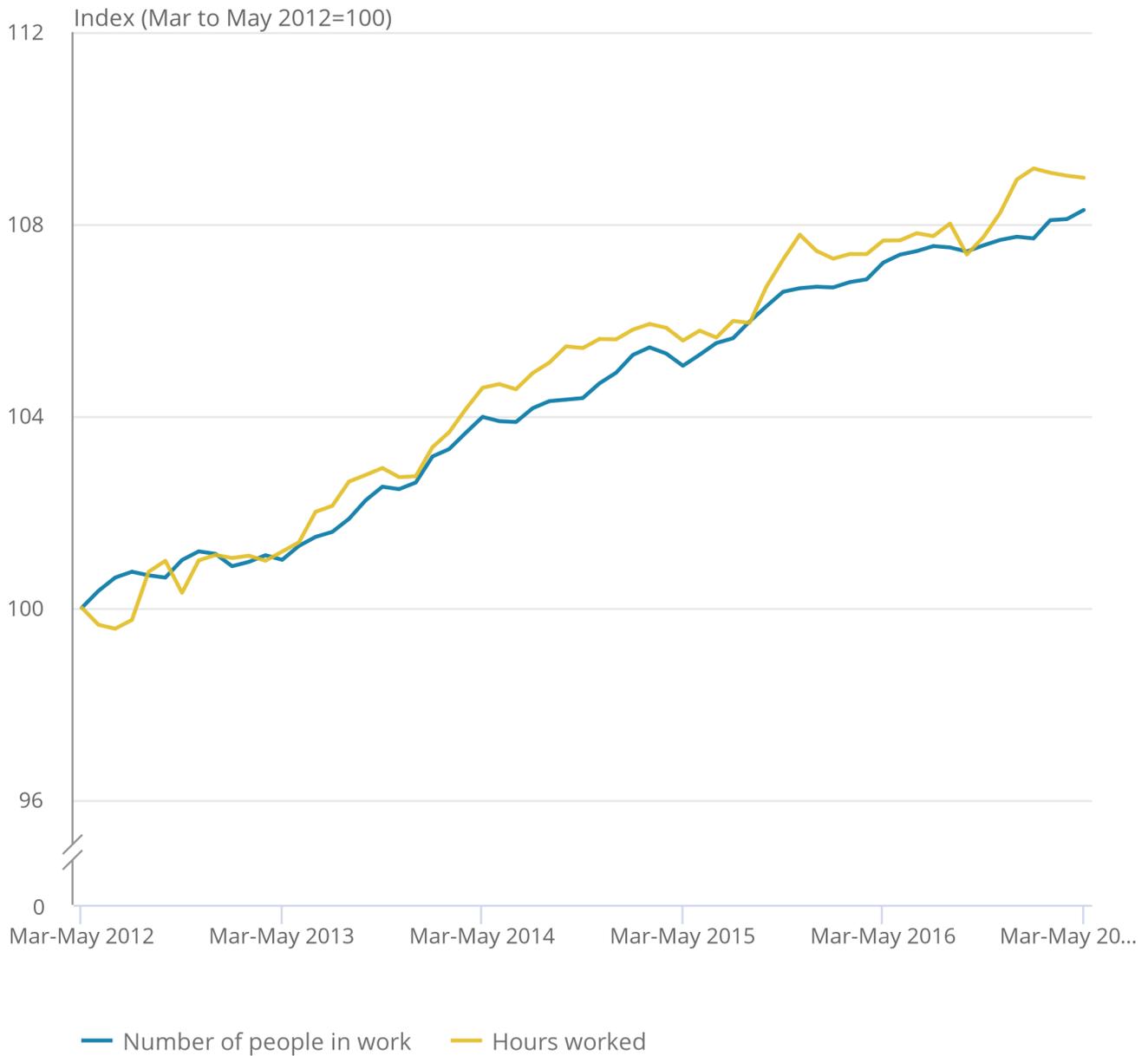
Figure 7 shows total hours worked and the number of people in work, as indices, for the last 5 years.

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

March to May 2012 to March to May 2017

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

March to May 2012 to March to May 2017



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

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 macroeconomic data version 3](#) (at worksheet A54).

8 . Workforce jobs (first published on 14 June 2017)

Things you need to know about workforce jobs

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

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

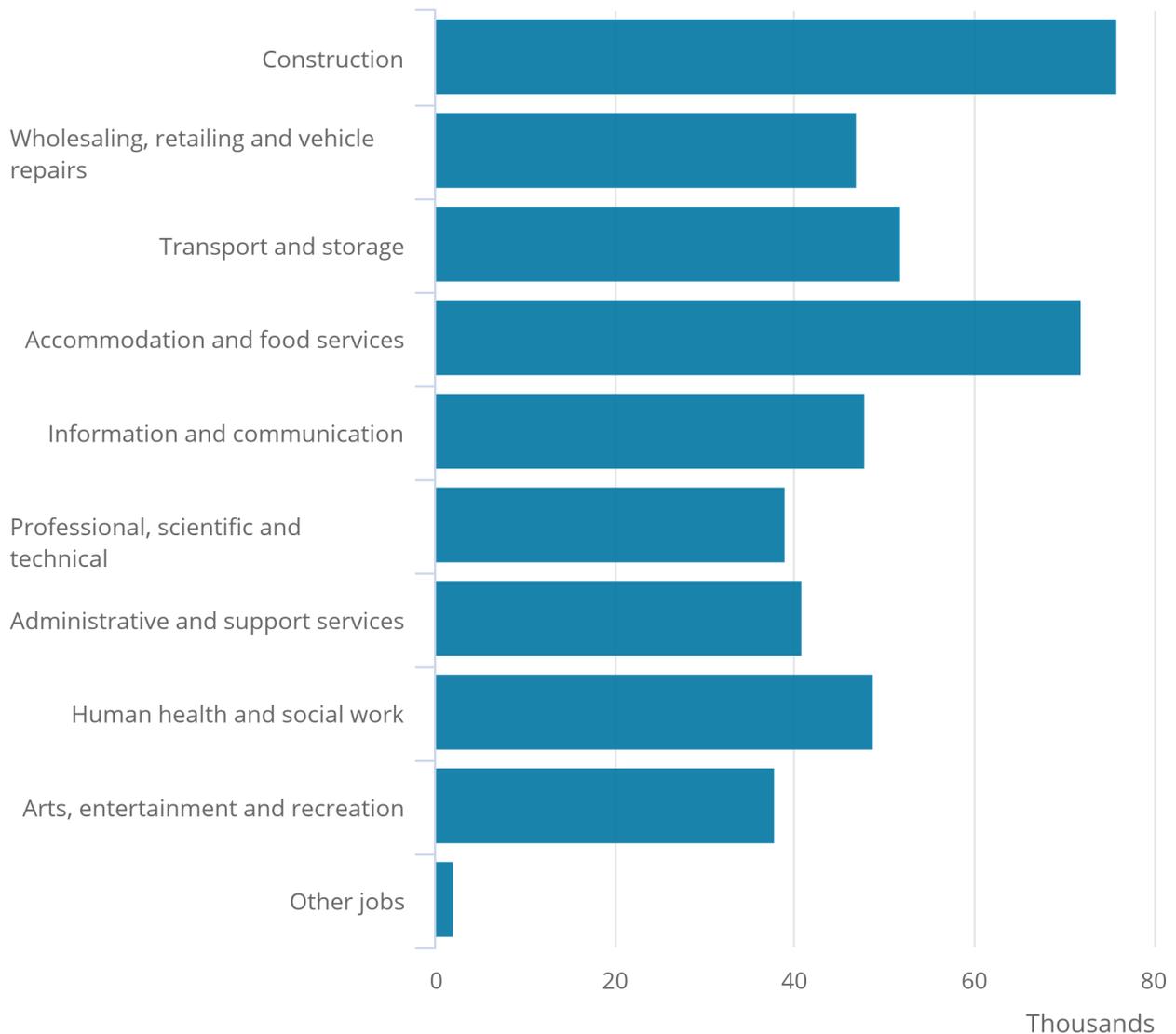
Commentary

For March 2017 there were 34.83 million workforce jobs, 226,000 more than for December 2016 and 464,000 more than for a year earlier.

Figure 8 shows changes in the number of jobs by industrial sector between March 2016 and March 2017.

Figure 8: Changes in the number of jobs in the UK between March 2016 and March 2017, seasonally adjusted

Figure 8: Changes in the number of jobs in the UK between March 2016 and March 2017, seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

Source: Office for National Statistics

Looking at a longer-term comparison, between June 1978 (when comparable records began) and March 2017:

- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the manufacturing and mining and quarrying sectors fell from 26.4% to 7.7%
- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the services sector increased from 63.2% to 83.5%

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 macroeconomic data version 3](#) (at worksheet A53).

9 . Average weekly earnings

Things you need to know about average weekly earnings

[Average weekly earnings](#) measures money paid per week, per job to employees in Great Britain in return for work done, before tax and other deductions from pay. The estimates are not just a measure of pay rises as they do not, for example, adjust for changes in the proportion of the workforce who work full-time or part-time, or other compositional changes within the workforce. 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). Further information is available at Notes for Average weekly earnings at the end of this section.

Commentary

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

- average regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £473 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £463 per week for a year earlier
- average total pay (including bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £503 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £494 per week for a year earlier

Between March to May 2016 and March to May 2017, in nominal terms, regular pay increased by 2.0%, higher than the growth rate between February to April 2016 and February to April 2017 (1.8%).

Between March to May 2016 and March to May 2017, in nominal terms, total pay increased by 1.8%, lower than the growth rate between February to April 2016 and February to April 2017 (2.1%). The annual growth rate for total pay, in nominal terms, has not been lower than 1.8% since August to October 2014.

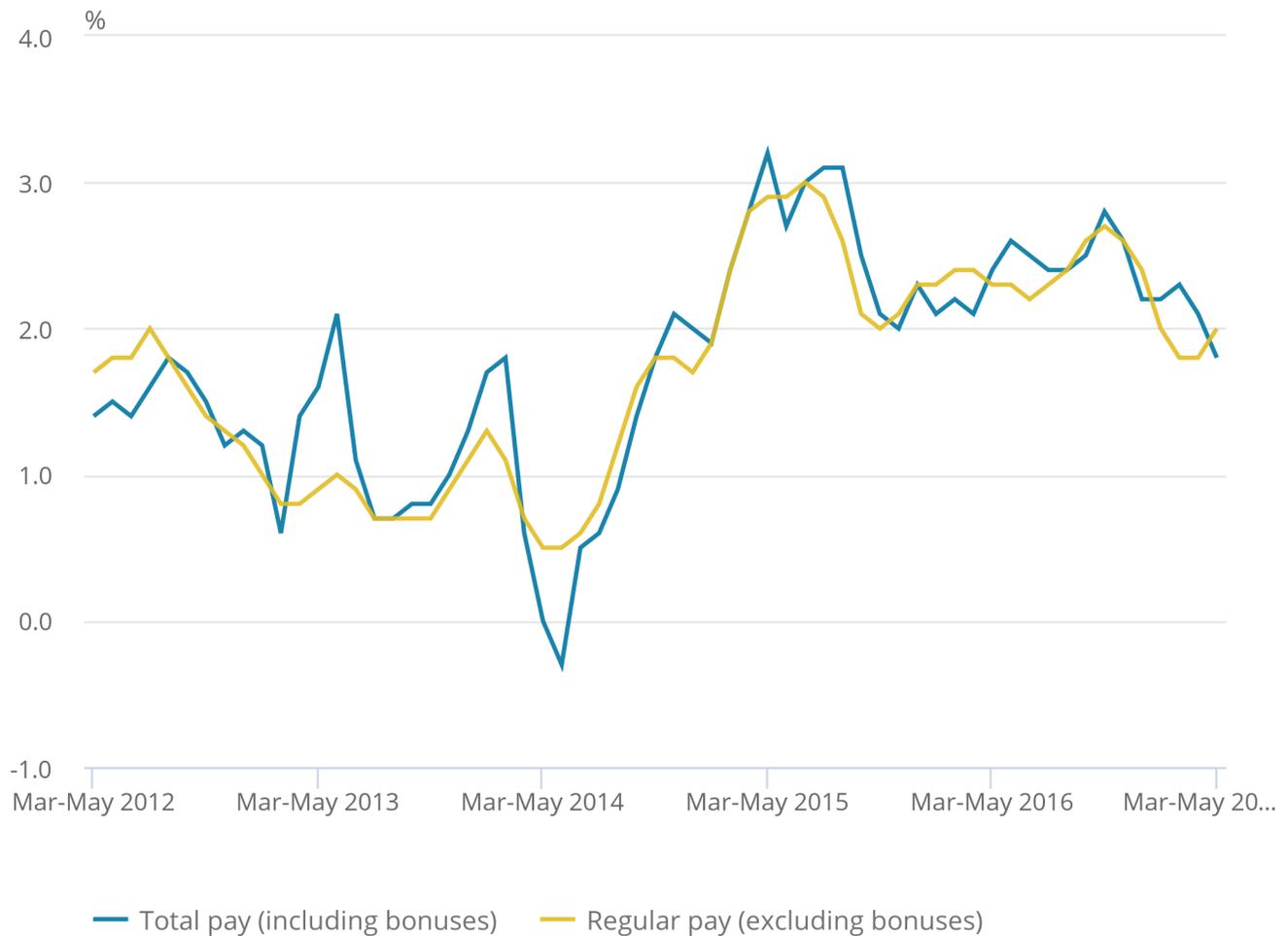
Figure 9a compares the annual growth rates for both regular and total pay, in nominal terms, for the last 5 years.

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

March to May 2012 to March to May 2017

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

March to May 2012 to March to May 2017



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

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

Looking at longer term movements, average total pay for employees in Great Britain in nominal terms increased from £376 a week in January 2005 to £503 a week in May 2017; an increase of 33.7%. Over the same period the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) increased by 32.2%.

For May 2017 in real terms (constant 2015 prices):

- average regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £458 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, £15 lower than the pre-downturn peak of £473 per week recorded for March 2008
- average total pay (including bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £487 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, £35 lower than the pre-downturn peak of £522 per week recorded for February 2008

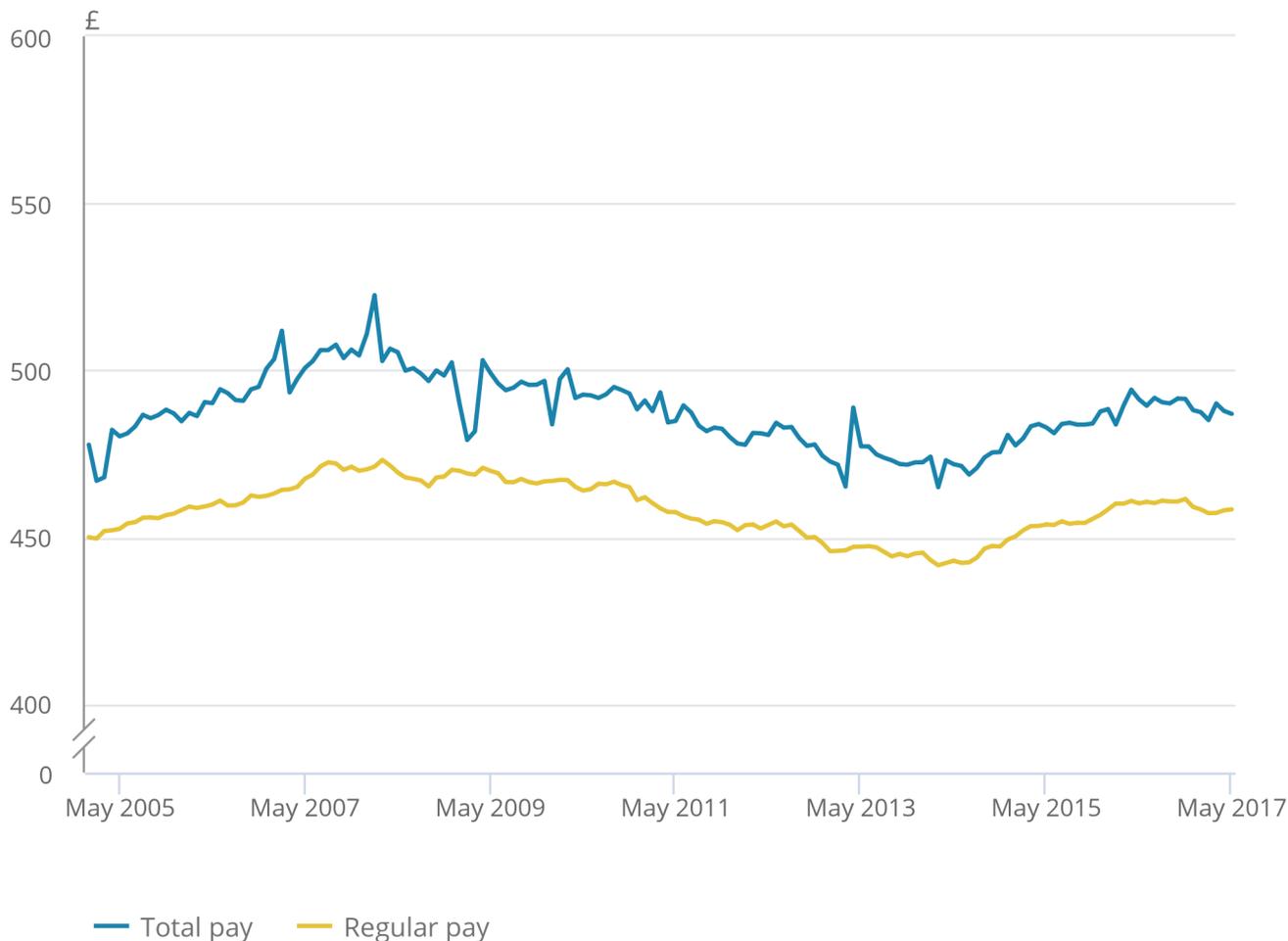
Figure 9b shows average weekly earnings for total pay and regular pay in real terms (constant 2015 prices) since comparable records began in 2005.

Figure 9b: Great Britain average weekly earnings at constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted

January 2005 to May 2017

Figure 9b: Great Britain average weekly earnings at constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted

January 2005 to May 2017



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

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

Between March to May 2016 and March to May 2017 in real terms (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation) regular pay for employees in Great Britain fell by 0.5%.

Between March to May 2016 and March to May 2017 in real terms (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation) total pay for employees in Great Britain fell by 0.7%, the lowest growth rate since June to August 2014.

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

Where to find data about average weekly earnings

Estimates of average weekly earnings in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for consumer price inflation) are available at Tables 13, 14 and 15 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [datasets EARN01](#), [EARN02](#) and [EARN03](#).

Estimates of average weekly earnings in real terms (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation) are available at Table 16 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset EARN01](#).

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

Estimates back to 1209 (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of macroeconomic data version 3](#) (at worksheets A47 and A48).

Where to find more information about earnings

[Analysis of real earnings](#) provides a more detailed analysis of real earnings.

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

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

Notes for: Average Weekly Earnings

1. The estimates relate to Great Britain and include salaries but not unearned income, benefits in kind or arrears of pay.
2. As well as pay settlements, the estimates reflect bonuses, changes in the number of paid hours worked and the impact of employees paid at different rates joining and leaving individual businesses. The estimates also reflect changes in the overall structure of the workforce; for example, more low paid jobs in the economy would have a downward effect on the earnings growth rate.

10 . Labour disputes (not seasonally adjusted)

Things you need to know about labour disputes

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

Commentary

For May 2017:

- there were 50,000 working days lost from 10 stoppages
- 10,000 people took strike action

Although the number of working days lost (50,000) is the highest since July 2016, it is a historically low figure 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 May 2017:

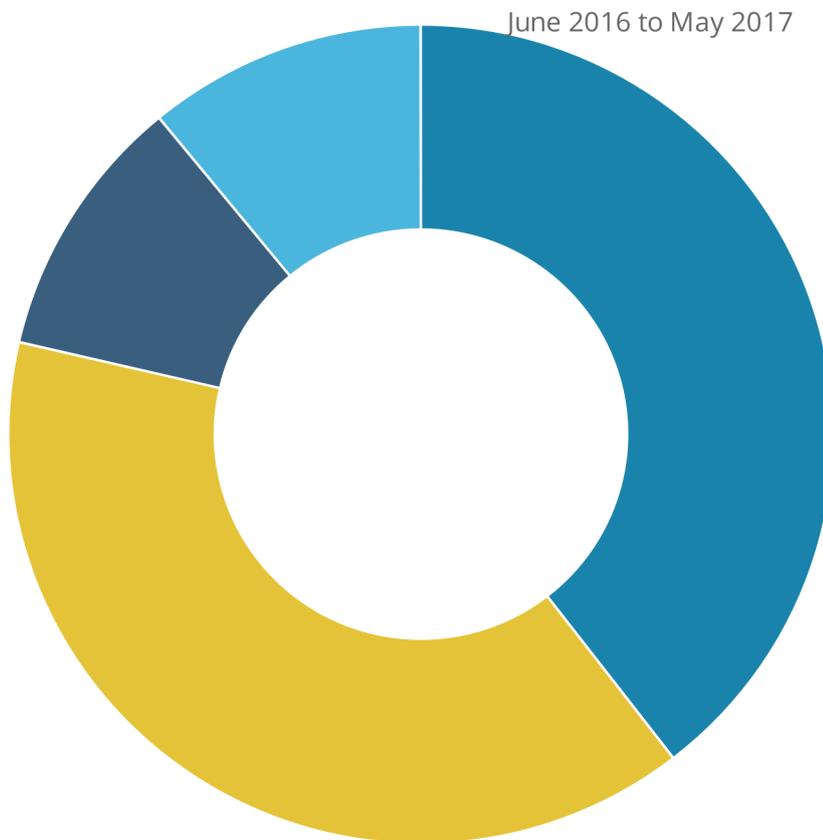
- there were 272,000 working days lost from 88 stoppages
- 133,000 people took strike action

Figure 10 shows an industrial breakdown of the 272,000 working days lost for the 12 months ending May 2017. A more detailed industrial breakdown is available at [datasets LABD02](#) and [LABD03](#).

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

June 2016 to May 2017

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



Source: Labour Disputes Inquiry, Office for National Statistics

Source: Labour Disputes Inquiry, Office for National Statistics

Where to find data about labour disputes

Labour disputes estimates are available at Table 18 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset LABD01](#).

Where to find more information about labour disputes

The [labour disputes annual article](#) provides more detailed information. The most recent edition of this article was published on 30 May 2017.

11 . Unemployment

Things you need to know about unemployment

[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

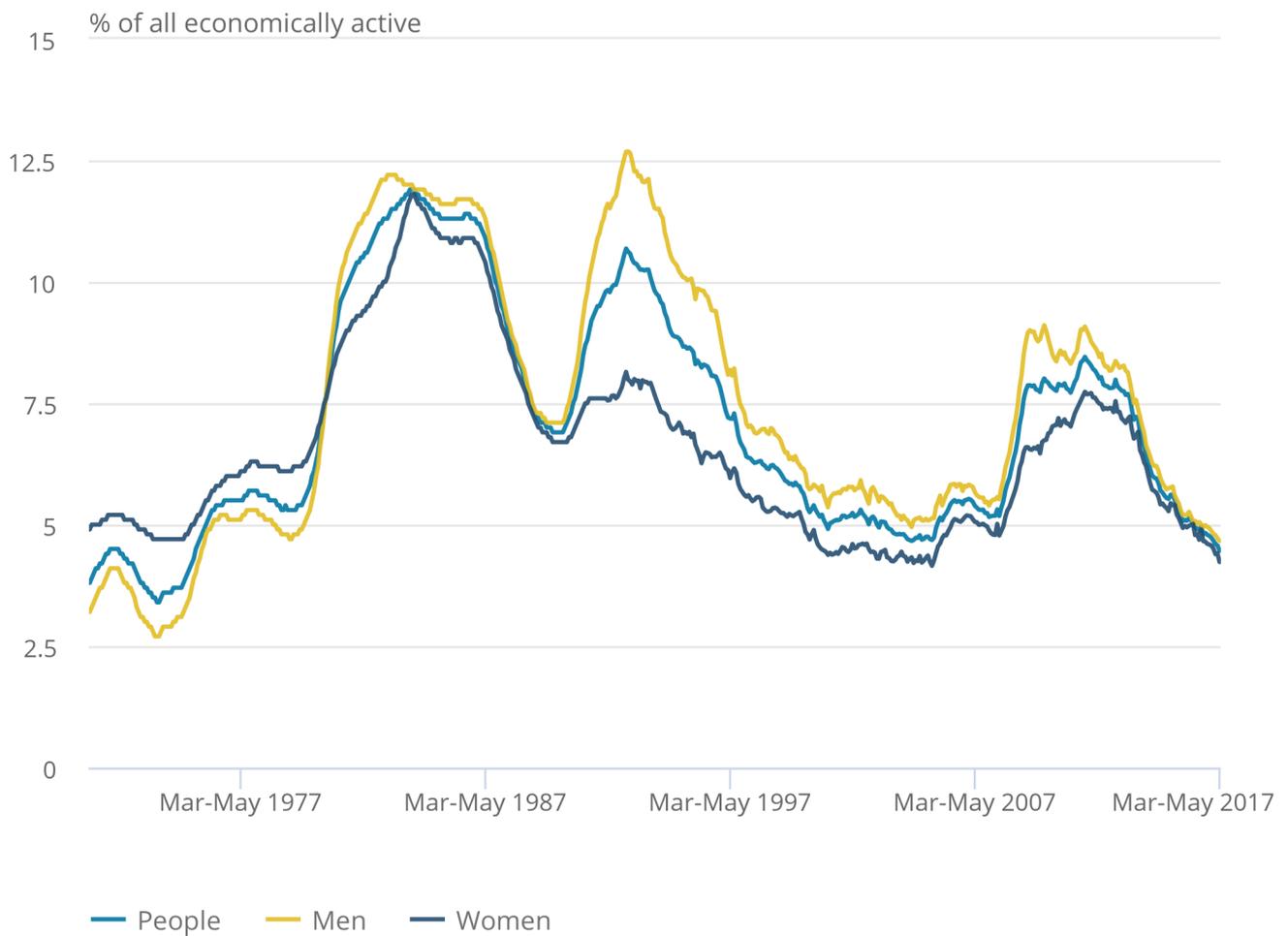
The proportion of economically active people aged 16 and over who are out of work and seeking work is known as the unemployment rate. As shown at Figure 11 (which shows unemployment rates for people, men and women), the lowest unemployment rate for people recorded since comparable records began in 1971 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, March to May 2017, at 4.5%, was the lowest since 1975.

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

January to March 1971 to March to May 2017

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

January to March 1971 to March to May 2017



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

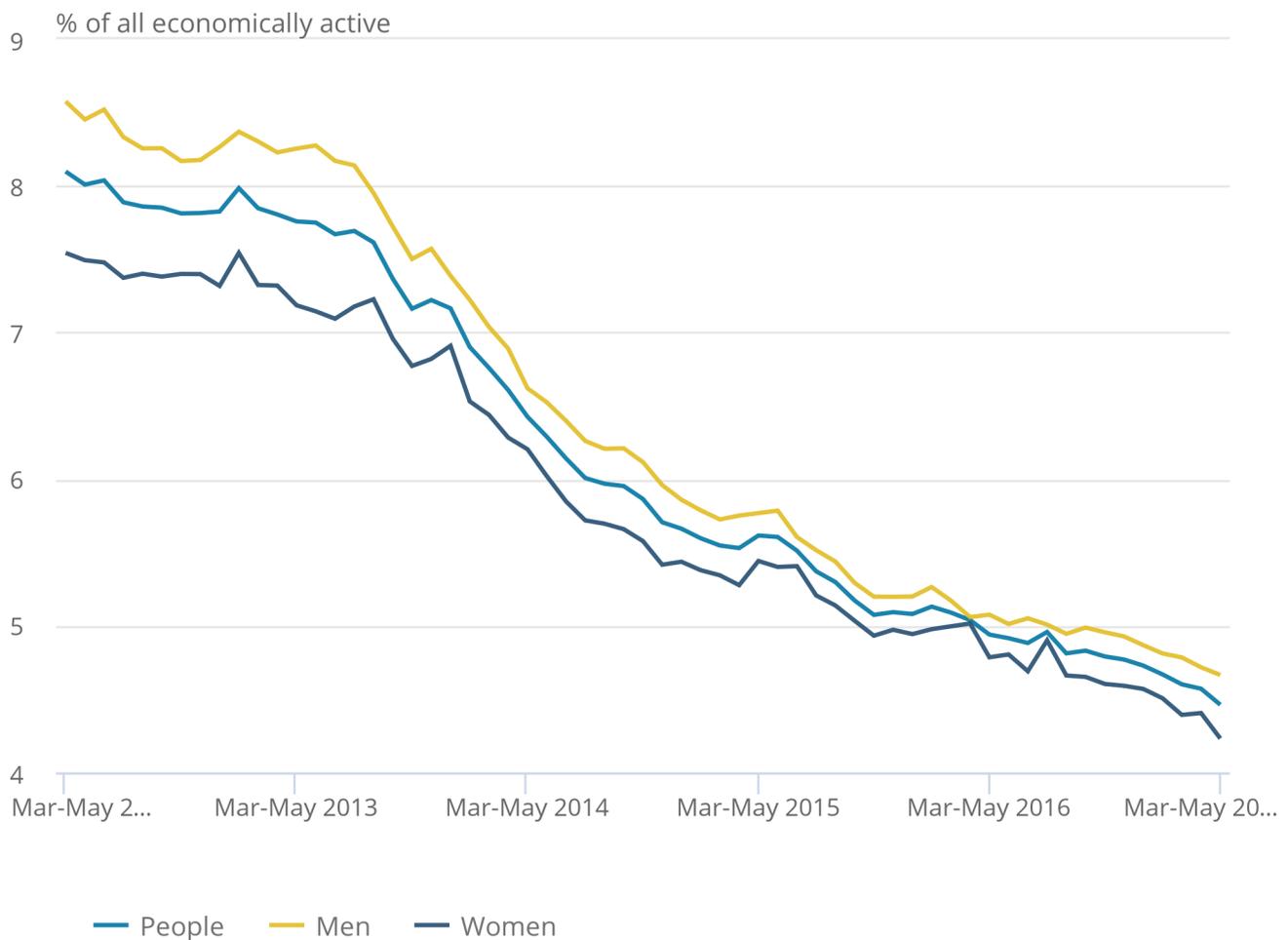
Figure 12 looks in more detail at the unemployment rates for the last 5 years.

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

March to May 2012 to March to May 2017

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

March to May 2012 to March to May 2017



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

For March to May 2017:

- the unemployment rate for people was 4.5%; it has not been lower since April to June 1975
- the unemployment rate for men was 4.7%; it has not been lower since September to November 1975
- the unemployment rate for women was 4.2%; the joint lowest since comparable records began in 1971

For March to May 2017, there were:

- 1.49 million unemployed people, 64,000 fewer than for December 2016 to February 2017 and 152,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 831,000 unemployed men, 24,000 fewer than for December 2016 to February 2017 and 71,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 664,000 unemployed women, 40,000 fewer than for December 2016 to February 2017 and 81,000 fewer than for a year earlier

Looking at unemployment by how long people have been out of work and seeking work, for March to May 2017, there were:

- 874,000 people who had been unemployed for up to 6 months, 77,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 240,000 people who had been unemployed for between 6 and 12 months, little changed compared with a year earlier
- 380,000 people who had been unemployed for over 12 months, 80,000 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 macroeconomic data version 3](#) (at worksheets A49 and A50).

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

12 . Economic inactivity

Things you need to know about economic inactivity

[Economically inactive](#) people are not in employment but do not meet the internationally accepted definition of unemployment because they have not been seeking work within the last 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 13 shows that, since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate for people has been generally falling (although it increased during economic downturns) due to a gradual fall in the economic inactivity rate for women. The economic inactivity rate for men has been gradually rising.

For March to May 2017:

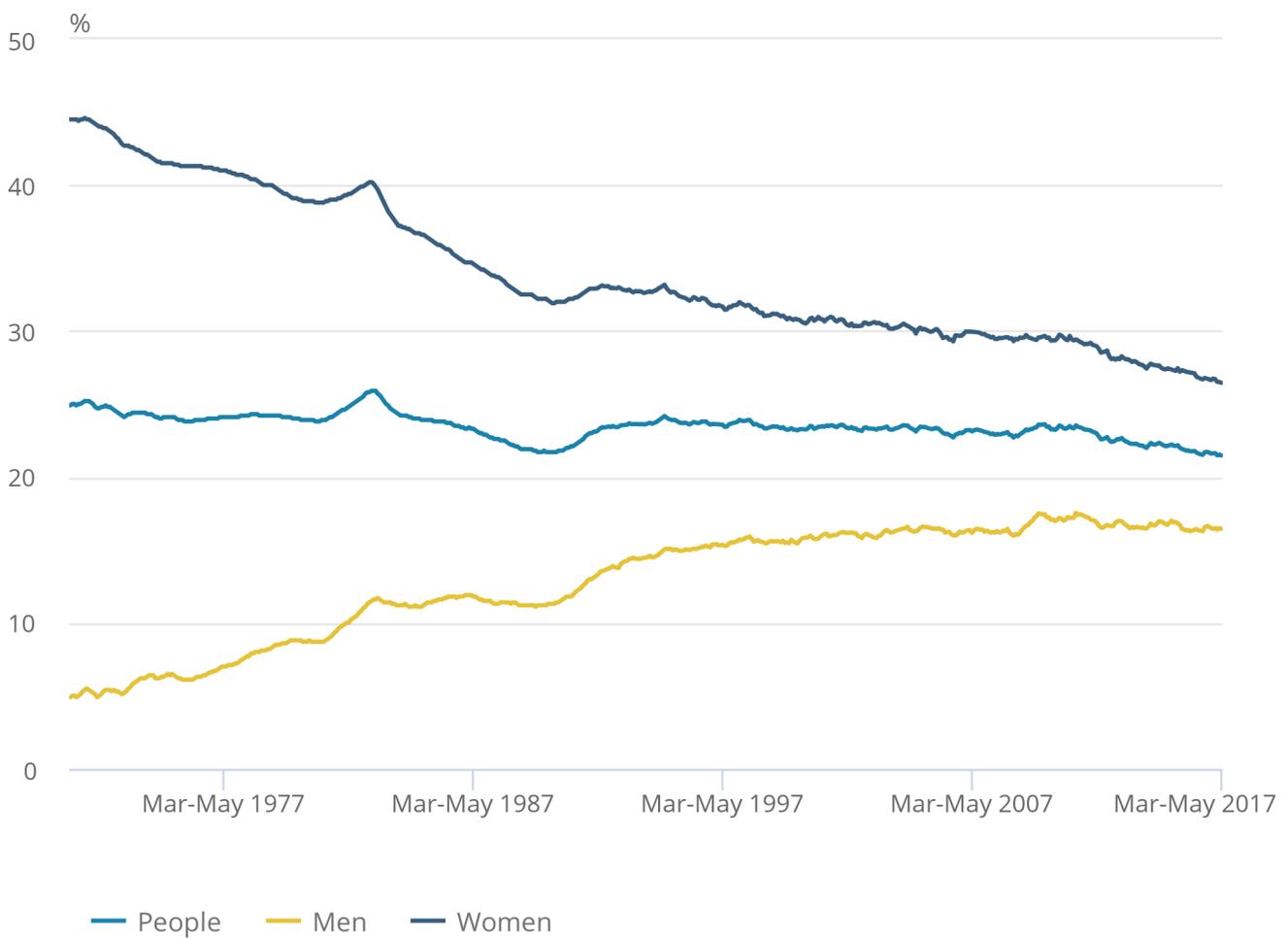
- the economic inactivity rate for people was 21.5%, the joint lowest since comparable records began in 1971
- the economic inactivity rate for men was 16.4%
- the economic inactivity rate for women was 26.4%, the lowest since comparable records began in 1971

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

January to March 1971 to March to May 2017

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

January to March 1971 to March to May 2017



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 14 looks in more detail at the economic inactivity rate for people since comparable records began in 1971. The economic inactivity rate for people increased during the downturn of the early 1980s reaching a record high of 25.9% in 1983. As the economy improved in the late 1980s, it resumed its downward path before the economic downturn of the early 1990s drove it back up again.

Following an increase in the economic inactivity rate during the economic downturn of 2008 to 2009, it again resumed a generally downward path. For the latest time period, March to May 2017, the economic inactivity rate for people was 21.5%, the joint lowest since comparable records began in 1971.

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

January to March 1971 to March to May 2017

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

January to March 1971 to March to May 2017



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

For March to May 2017, there were 8.83 million people aged from 16 to 64 not in work and neither seeking nor available to work (known as economically inactive). This was 57,000 fewer than for December 2016 to February 2017 and 55,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

Looking in more detail at the 8.83 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive for March to May 2017, the two 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, 27,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 2.17 million people (of which 1.92 million were women) who were not looking for work because they were looking after the family or home, 58,000 fewer than for a year earlier and the lowest since comparable records began in 1993

The third and fourth largest categories were long-term sick (22.5% of the total) and retired (13.9% of the total):

- there were 1.99 million people who were not looking for work due to long-term sickness, 65,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 1.22 million people who were not looking for work because they had retired, 80,000 more than for a year earlier

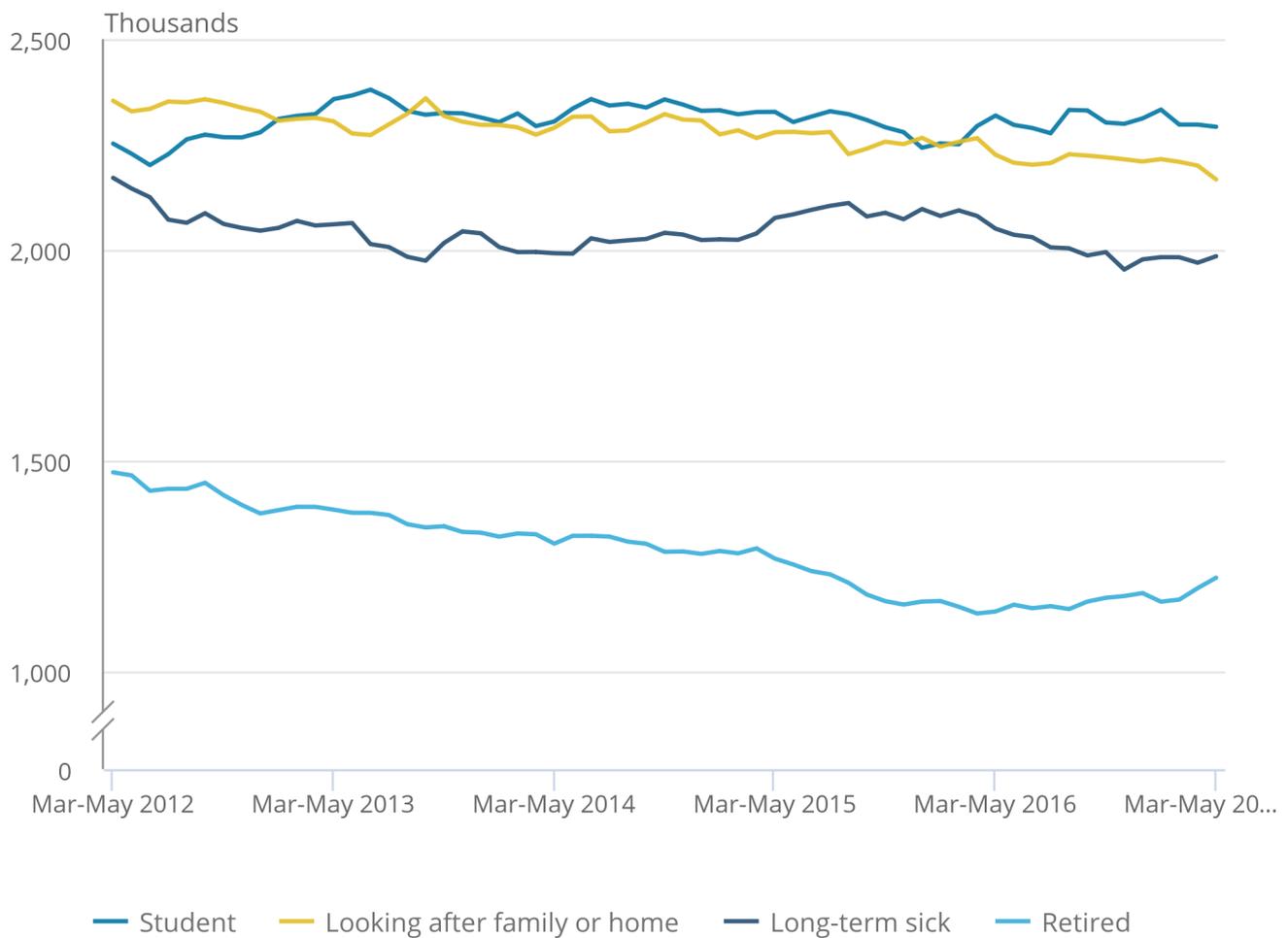
Figure 15 shows the four largest categories of economic inactivity for the last 5 years. It shows that, while the number of people younger than 65 in the retired category increased by 80,000 compared with a year earlier, it is 345,000 fewer compared with March to May 2011. This is largely due to ongoing changes to the State Pension age for women resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65.

Figure 15: Economic inactivity by main category in the UK (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted

March to May 2012 to March to May 2017

Figure 15: Economic inactivity by main category in the UK (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted

March to May 2012 to March to May 2017



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Where to find data about economic inactivity

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

13 . Young people in the labour market

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

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

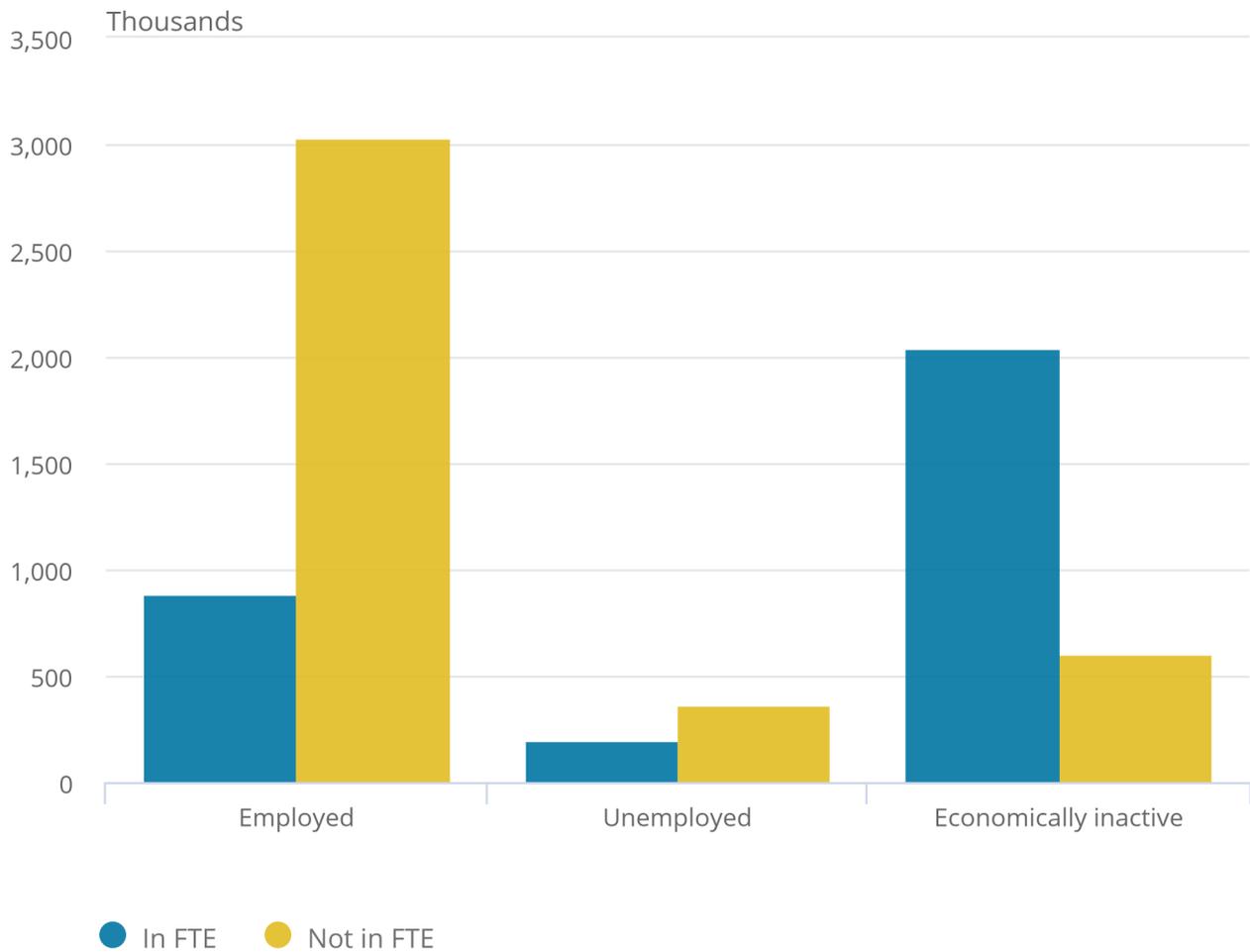
Commentary

For March to May 2017, for people aged from 16 to 24, there were:

- 3.92 million people in work (including 890,000 full-time students with part-time jobs)
- 562,000 unemployed people (including 197,000 full-time students looking for part-time work)
- 2.64 million economically inactive people, most of whom (2.04 million) were full-time students

Figure 16: Young people (aged 16 to 24) in the UK labour market for March to May 2017, seasonally adjusted

Figure 16: Young people (aged 16 to 24) in the UK labour market for March to May 2017, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

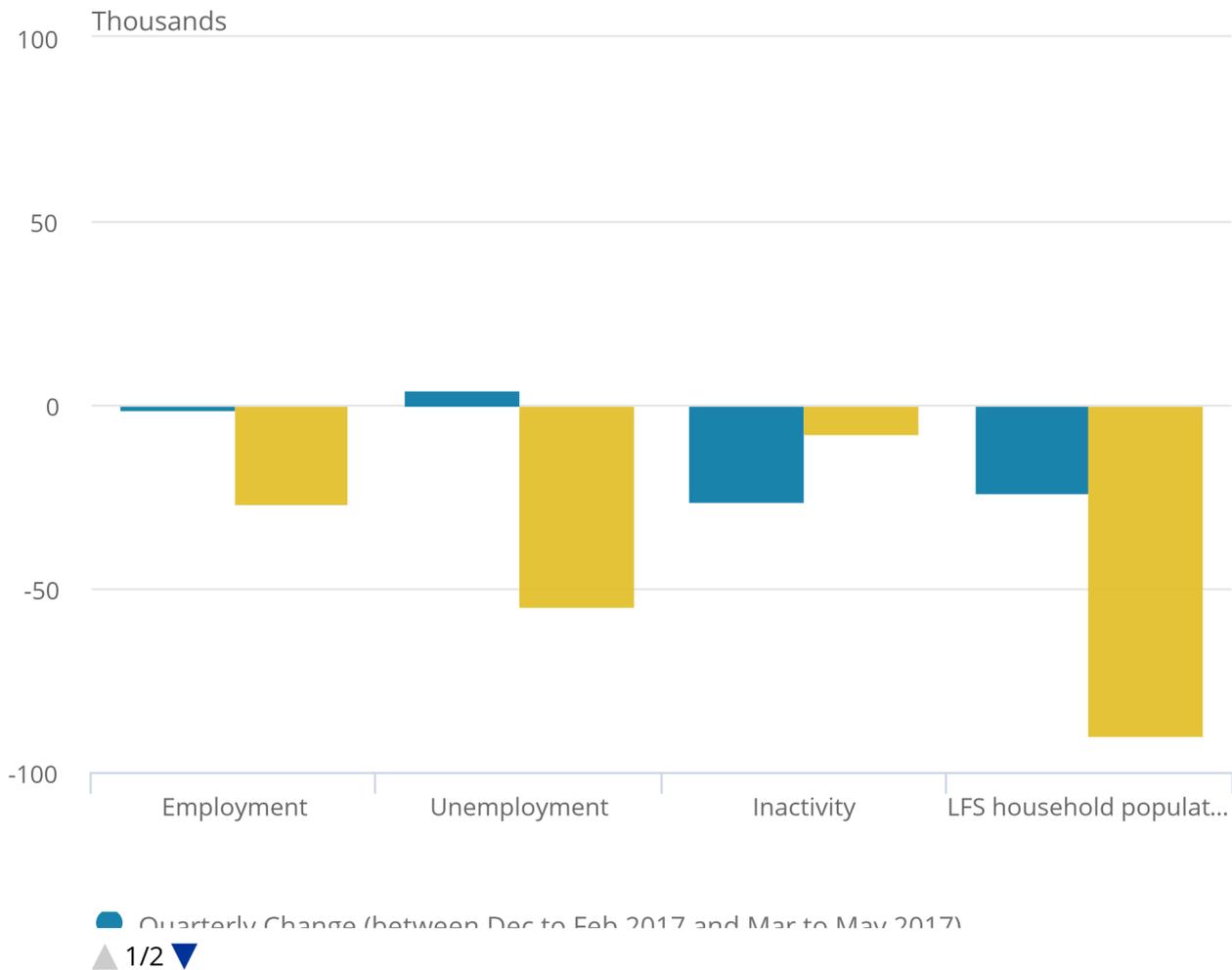
Notes:

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

Figure 17 shows how the latest estimates, for March to May 2017, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for people aged from 16 to 24 compare with the previous quarter (December 2016 to February 2017) and the previous year (March to May 2016). The chart shows that, while the overall UK household population is increasing, it is falling for the 16 to 24 age group.

Figure 17: Quarterly and annual changes in the number of young people (aged 16 to 24) in the UK labour market, seasonally adjusted

Figure 17: Quarterly and annual changes in the number of young people (aged 16 to 24) in the UK labour market, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

For March to May 2017, the unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds was 12.5%, lower than for a year earlier (13.5%).

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 March to May 2017 the proportion of people aged from 16 to 24 who were in full-time education increased substantially from 26.2% to 43.9%. This increase in the number of young people going into full-time education has reduced the size of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) and therefore increased the unemployment rate (because the unemployment rate is the proportion of the economically active population who are unemployed).

Where to find data about young people in the labour market

Estimates for young people in the labour market are available at Table 12 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset A06 SA](#).

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

Estimates for young people who were [Not in Education, Employment or Training \(NEET\)](#) for January to March 2017 were published on 25 May 2017.

14 . Redundancies

Things you need to know about redundancies

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

Commentary

For March to May 2017, 97,000 people had become redundant in the 3 months before the Labour Force Survey interviews, slightly fewer than for December 2016 to February 2017 and for a year earlier.

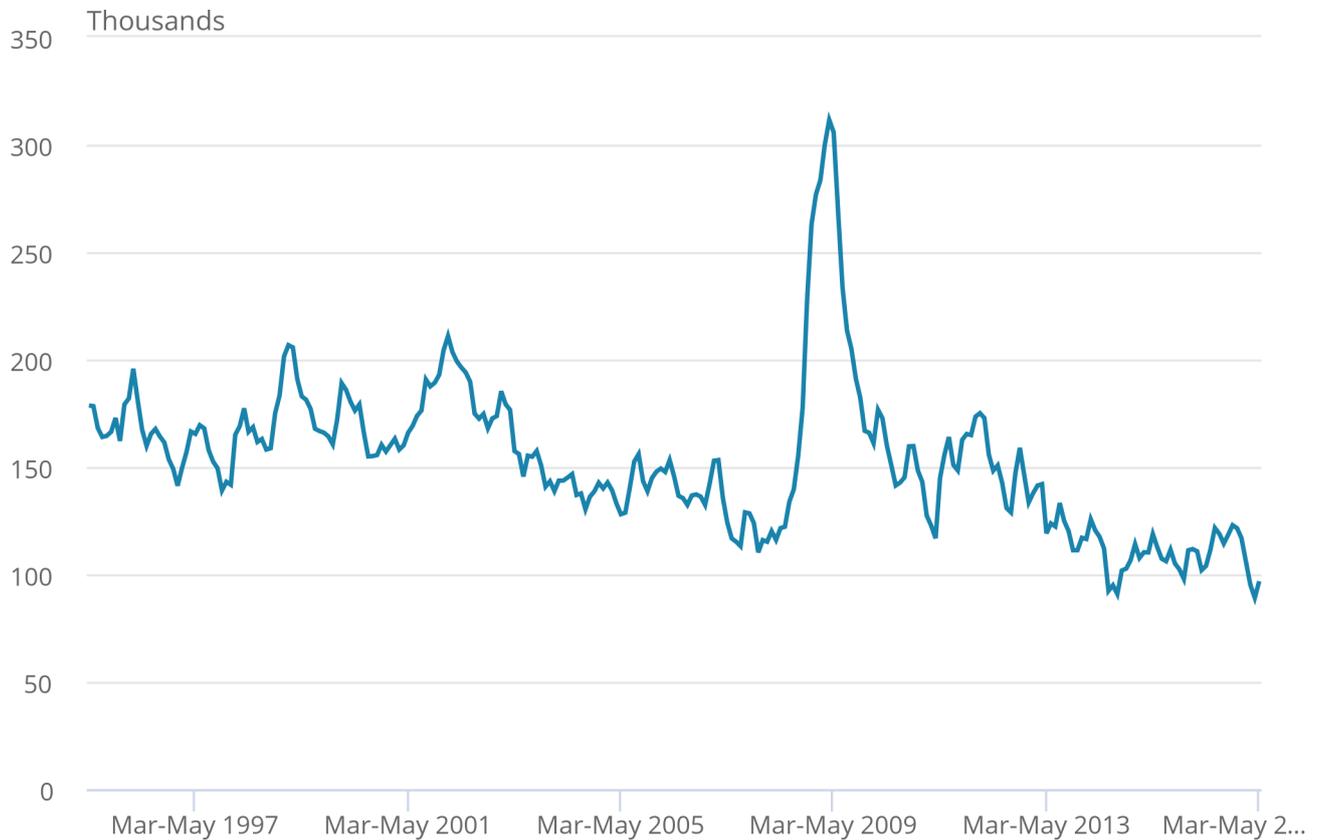
Figure 18 shows the number of redundancies since comparable records began in 1995.

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

March to May 1995 to March to May 2017

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

March to May 1995 to March to May 2017



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Where to find data about redundancies

Redundancies estimates are available at Tables 22 and 23 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [datasets RED01_SA](#) and [RED02](#).

15 . Vacancies

Things you need to know about vacancies

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

Commentary

There were 774,000 job vacancies for April to June 2017. This was little changed compared with January to March 2017 but 29,000 more than for a year earlier.

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

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

April to June 2001 to April to June 2017

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

April to June 2001 to April to June 2017



Source: Vacancy Survey, Office for National Statistics

Source: Vacancy Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

There were 686,000 job vacancies in the services sectors for March to May 2017, accounting for 88.6% 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 (142,000) and human health and social work (120,000).

There were 2.6 job vacancies per 100 filled employee jobs for April to June 2017. The industrial sector showing the largest vacancy rate was accommodation and food service activities (4.3 vacancies per 100 filled employee jobs) and the sector showing the smallest vacancy rate was public administration and defence (1.3 vacancies per 100 filled employee jobs).

Where to find data about vacancies

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

16 . Upcoming changes and future publication dates

Developments planned for next month's release

Since 2009 we have included estimates of employment by nationality and country of birth in this release. From the August 2017 edition of this release we will also be publishing, in a separate article, estimates of unemployment and economic inactivity by nationality and country of birth to provide a more comprehensive picture of non-UK workers in the labour market.

Future publication dates

Publication dates up to the end of 2018 are:

16 August 2017
13 September 2017
18 October 2017
15 November 2017
13 December 2017
24 January 2018
21 February 2018
21 March 2018
18 April 2018
16 May 2018
13 June 2018
18 July 2018
15 August 2018
12 September 2018
17 October 2018
14 November 2018
12 December 2018

17 . Links to related statistics

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

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

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

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

Estimates for [people in employment on a zero-hours contract](#) are usually published twice a year. The most recent release was published on 11 May 2017.

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

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

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

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

An article on [International Immigration and the Labour Market](#) was published on 12 April 2017.

18 . Quality and methodology

Revisions

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

One indication of the reliability of the main indicators in this statistical bulletin can be obtained by monitoring the size of revisions. [Datasets EMP05](#), [UNEM04](#) and [JOBS06](#) record the size and pattern of revisions over the last 5 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).

Accuracy of the statistics: estimating and reporting uncertainty

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

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

The number of people unemployed for March to May 2017 was estimated at 1,495,000, with a stated 95% confidence interval of plus or minus 69,000. This means that we are 95% confident that the true number of unemployed people was between 1,426,000 and 1,564,000. Again, the best estimate from the survey was that the number of unemployed people was 1,495,000.

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 March to May 2017, the estimated change in the number of unemployed people since December 2016 to February 2017 was a fall of 64,000 with a 95% confidence interval of plus or minus 76,000. This means that we are 95% confident the actual change in unemployment was somewhere between an increase of 12,000 and a fall of 140,000, with the best estimate being a fall of 64,000. As the estimated fall in unemployment of 64,000 is smaller than 76,000, the estimated fall in unemployment is said to be “not statistically significant”.

In general, changes in the numbers (and especially the rates) reported in this statistical bulletin between 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 plus or minus 0.3 percentage points) should be treated as indicative, and considered alongside medium and long-term patterns in the series and corresponding movements in administrative sources, where available, to give a fuller picture.

Where to find data about uncertainty and reliability

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

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

The sampling variability of the 3 month average vacancies level is around plus or minus 1.5% of that level.

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

Seasonal adjustment and uncertainty

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

Quality and Methodology Information documents

The Quality and Methodology Information documents contain important information on:

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

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

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

[Vacancy Survey Quality and Methodology Information](#)

[Workforce Jobs Quality and Methodology Information](#)

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

[Labour Disputes Quality and Methodology Information](#)

Summary of labour market statistics published on 12 July 2017

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	Mar-May 2017	32.010 million	Never	Feb-Apr 2017 (31.954 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	Mar-May 2017	74.9%	Never	Feb-Apr 2017 (74.8%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	Mar-May 2017	1.495 million	Feb-Apr 2017 (1.530 million)	Jul-Sep 2005 (1.437 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	Mar-May 2017	4.5%	Feb-Apr 2017 (4.6%)	Apr-Jun 1975 (4.3%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	Mar-May 2017	8.829 million	Feb-Apr 2017 (8.850 million)	Jun-Aug 2016 (8.826 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	Mar-May 2017	21.5%	Dec-Feb 2017 (21.6%)	Never	Jan-Mar 1971
Average Earnings (total pay - nominal)	Mar-May 2017	1.8%	Feb-Apr 2017 (2.1%)	Aug-Oct 2014 (1.4%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay - nominal)	Mar-May 2017	2.0%	Nov-Jan 2017 (2.4%)	Feb-Apr 2017 (1.8%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (total pay - real)	Mar-May 2017	- 0.7%	Feb-Apr 2017 (-0.3%)	Jun-Aug 2014 (- 1.0%)	Jan-Mar 2006
Average Earnings (regular pay - real)	Mar-May 2017	- 0.5%	Jan-Mar 2017 (- 0.4%)	Feb-Apr 2017 (- 0.6%)	Jan-Mar 2006
Vacancies level	Apr-Jun 2017	774,000	Mar-May 2017 (778,000)	Jan-Mar 2017 (770,000)	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/jul2017/relateddata>

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2 (*)	Labour market status by age group	Table A05 SA
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3	Full-time, part-time & temporary workers	Table EMP01 SA
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
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY		
10(*)	Economic activity by age	Table A05 SA
11	Economic inactivity by reason	Table INAC01 SA
12	Labour market and educational status of young people	Table A06 SA
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14	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Bonus pay	Table EARN01
15	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Regular pay	Table EARN01
16	Average Weekly Earnings real and nominal (summary table)	Table EARN01
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19	Vacancies by size of business	Table VACS03
20	Vacancies and unemployment	Table VACS01
21	Vacancies by industry	Table VACS02
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22	Redundancies levels and rates	Table RED01 SA
23 (***)	Redundancies by industry	Table RED02
REGIONAL SUMMARY		
24	Regional labour market summary	Table A07

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

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

(***) Table RED02 provides more detail than Table 23 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file.

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

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

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

SUMMARY

1 Summary of headline 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								
Mar-May 2015	52,006	40,822	31,050	73.3	1,847	5.6	9,073	22.2
Mar-May 2016	52,380	40,990	31,686	74.4	1,647	4.9	8,884	21.7
Jun-Aug 2016	52,469	41,028	31,788	74.5	1,658	5.0	8,826	21.5
Sep-Nov 2016	52,550	41,060	31,792	74.5	1,600	4.8	8,901	21.7
Dec-Feb 2017	52,631	41,092	31,835	74.6	1,559	4.7	8,886	21.6
Mar-May 2017	52,713	41,125	32,010	74.9	1,495	4.5	8,829	21.5
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-64</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-57</i>	<i>-0.2</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>		<i>-4.1</i>		<i>-0.6</i>	
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>324</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-152</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-55</i>	<i>-0.2</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.0</i>		<i>-9.2</i>		<i>-0.6</i>	
Men								
Mar-May 2015	25,371	20,257	16,492	78.1	1,010	5.8	3,446	17.0
Mar-May 2016	25,584	20,359	16,865	79.2	902	5.1	3,343	16.4
Jun-Aug 2016	25,634	20,382	16,935	79.4	893	5.0	3,317	16.3
Sep-Nov 2016	25,679	20,401	16,880	79.1	880	5.0	3,386	16.6
Dec-Feb 2017	25,724	20,420	16,921	79.4	855	4.8	3,365	16.5
Mar-May 2017	25,770	20,439	16,989	79.5	831	4.7	3,358	16.4
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-24</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-7</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>		<i>-2.8</i>		<i>-0.2</i>	
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-71</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>0.0</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.7</i>		<i>-7.8</i>		<i>0.5</i>	
Women								
Mar-May 2015	26,634	20,565	14,558	68.6	838	5.4	5,627	27.4
Mar-May 2016	26,796	20,631	14,821	69.6	745	4.8	5,542	26.9
Jun-Aug 2016	26,835	20,646	14,853	69.7	765	4.9	5,509	26.7
Sep-Nov 2016	26,871	20,659	14,912	69.9	720	4.6	5,515	26.7
Dec-Feb 2017	26,907	20,672	14,914	69.9	704	4.5	5,520	26.7
Mar-May 2017	26,943	20,686	15,021	70.4	664	4.2	5,471	26.4
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-40</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-49</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.7</i>		<i>-5.7</i>		<i>-0.9</i>	
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-81</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>-71</i>	<i>-0.4</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>		<i>-10.9</i>		<i>-1.3</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
Mar-May 2015	31,050	59.7	1,847	5.6	19,108	36.7	29,920	73.3	1,829	5.8	9,073	22.2
Mar-May 2016	31,686	60.5	1,647	4.9	19,047	36.4	30,480	74.4	1,625	5.1	8,884	21.7
Jun-Aug 2016	31,788	60.6	1,658	5.0	19,023	36.3	30,560	74.5	1,642	5.1	8,826	21.5
Sep-Nov 2016	31,792	60.5	1,600	4.8	19,158	36.5	30,577	74.5	1,583	4.9	8,901	21.7
Dec-Feb 2017	31,835	60.5	1,559	4.7	19,237	36.6	30,661	74.6	1,546	4.8	8,886	21.6
Mar-May 2017	32,010	60.7	1,495	4.5	19,208	36.4	30,815	74.9	1,481	4.6	8,829	21.5
Change on quarter	175	0.2	-64	-0.2	-29	-0.1	154	0.3	-65	-0.2	-57	-0.2
Change %	0.6		-4.1		-0.2		0.5		-4.2		-0.6	
Change on year	324	0.2	-152	-0.5	161	0.1	334	0.6	-144	-0.5	-55	-0.2
Change %	1.0		-9.2		0.8		1.1		-8.8		-0.6	
Men	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
Mar-May 2015	16,492	65.0	1,010	5.8	7,870	31.0	15,816	78.1	995	5.9	3,446	17.0
Mar-May 2016	16,865	65.9	902	5.1	7,817	30.6	16,125	79.2	892	5.2	3,343	16.4
Jun-Aug 2016	16,935	66.1	893	5.0	7,807	30.5	16,179	79.4	886	5.2	3,317	16.3
Sep-Nov 2016	16,880	65.7	880	5.0	7,919	30.8	16,144	79.1	871	5.1	3,386	16.6
Dec-Feb 2017	16,921	65.8	855	4.8	7,949	30.9	16,208	79.4	847	5.0	3,365	16.5
Mar-May 2017	16,989	65.9	831	4.7	7,949	30.8	16,259	79.5	822	4.8	3,358	16.4
Change on quarter	68	0.2	-24	-0.1	1	-0.1	51	0.2	-25	-0.2	-7	-0.1
Change %	0.4		-2.8		0.0		0.3		-3.0		-0.2	
Change on year	124	0.0	-71	-0.4	133	0.3	134	0.3	-70	-0.4	16	0.0
Change %	0.7		-7.8		1.7		0.8		-7.9		0.5	
Women	MGSB	MGST	MGSE	MGSZ	MGSK	YBTE	LF2H	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
Mar-May 2015	14,558	54.7	838	5.4	11,238	42.2	14,104	68.6	834	5.6	5,627	27.4
Mar-May 2016	14,821	55.3	745	4.8	11,230	41.9	14,356	69.6	733	4.9	5,542	26.9
Jun-Aug 2016	14,853	55.4	765	4.9	11,216	41.8	14,381	69.7	756	5.0	5,509	26.7
Sep-Nov 2016	14,912	55.5	720	4.6	11,239	41.8	14,432	69.9	712	4.7	5,515	26.7
Dec-Feb 2017	14,914	55.4	704	4.5	11,289	42.0	14,453	69.9	699	4.6	5,520	26.7
Mar-May 2017	15,021	55.8	664	4.2	11,259	41.8	14,555	70.4	660	4.3	5,471	26.4
Change on quarter	107	0.3	-40	-0.3	-30	-0.2	103	0.4	-39	-0.3	-49	-0.3
Change %	0.7		-5.7		-0.3		0.7		-5.6		-0.9	
Change on year	200	0.4	-81	-0.6	28	-0.1	200	0.8	-74	-0.5	-71	-0.4
Change %	1.4		-10.9		0.3		1.4		-10.0		-1.3	
	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
Mar-May 2015	362	24.4	145	28.7	978	65.9	3,506	60.6	576	14.1	1,700	29.4
Mar-May 2016	352	24.2	140	28.4	966	66.3	3,595	62.5	477	11.7	1,680	29.2
Jun-Aug 2016	346	23.9	132	27.6	972	67.0	3,576	62.3	488	12.0	1,678	29.2
Sep-Nov 2016	353	24.5	123	25.8	966	67.0	3,590	62.7	448	11.1	1,689	29.5
Dec-Feb 2017	371	25.9	127	25.6	935	65.2	3,552	62.2	430	10.8	1,730	30.3
Mar-May 2017	347	24.4	121	25.8	955	67.1	3,574	62.7	441	11.0	1,683	29.5
Change on quarter	-23	-1.5	-6	0.2	21	1.9	22	0.5	10	0.2	-47	-0.7
Change %	-6.3		-5.1		2.2		0.6		2.4		-2.7	
Change on year	-5	0.2	-19	-2.6	-11	0.8	-22	0.2	-36	-0.7	3	0.3
Change %	-1.4		-13.4		-1.1		-0.6		-7.6		0.2	
Men	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
Mar-May 2015	153	20.2	82	34.8	525	69.0	1,801	61.4	340	15.9	793	27.0
Mar-May 2016	162	21.7	74	31.3	511	68.4	1,842	63.0	276	13.0	807	27.6
Jun-Aug 2016	155	20.9	76	32.8	512	68.9	1,819	62.2	289	13.7	815	27.9
Sep-Nov 2016	166	22.5	64	27.7	508	68.8	1,823	62.5	280	13.3	813	27.9
Dec-Feb 2017	175	23.9	63	26.5	495	67.5	1,831	62.9	271	12.9	810	27.8
Mar-May 2017	172	23.5	63	26.9	494	67.8	1,827	62.9	271	12.9	808	27.8
Change on quarter	-4	-0.3	0	0.4	-1	0.3	-4	0.0	0	0.0	-1	0.0
Change %	-2.1		-0.1		-0.3		-0.2		0.0		-0.2	
Change on year	9	1.9	-11	-4.4	-17	-0.6	-15	-0.1	-6	-0.1	2	0.2
Change %	5.8		-14.6		-3.4		-0.8		-2.1		0.2	
Women	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAZ	LWFC
Mar-May 2015	208	28.7	63	23.3	453	62.5	1,705	59.8	237	12.2	907	31.8
Mar-May 2016	190	26.7	66	25.7	455	64.0	1,753	62.0	200	10.3	873	30.9
Jun-Aug 2016	191	27.0	56	22.8	460	65.0	1,757	62.3	200	10.2	863	30.6
Sep-Nov 2016	187	26.6	59	24.0	457	65.0	1,766	62.9	167	8.7	876	31.2
Dec-Feb 2017	196	28.0	64	24.7	440	62.9	1,720	61.4	160	8.5	920	32.9
Mar-May 2017	176	25.3	58	24.7	462	66.4	1,746	62.6	170	8.9	875	31.3
Change on quarter	-20	-2.7	-6	0.0	22	3.5	26	1.1	10	0.4	-46	-1.5
Change %	-10.1		-10.0		5.0		1.5		6.4		-4.9	
Change on year	-14	-1.5	-8	-1.0	6	2.4	-7	0.5	-30	-1.4	2	0.4
Change %	-7.6		-12.2		1.4		-0.4		-15.1		0.2	

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
Mar-May 2015	7,035	80.6	387	5.2	1,302	14.9	10,799	83.5	423	3.8	1,705	13.2
Mar-May 2016	7,240	82.0	346	4.6	1,240	14.1	10,760	83.7	357	3.2	1,739	13.5
Jun-Aug 2016	7,266	82.1	344	4.5	1,240	14.0	10,782	84.0	371	3.3	1,685	13.1
Sep-Nov 2016	7,288	82.2	345	4.5	1,238	14.0	10,713	83.6	375	3.4	1,734	13.5
Dec-Feb 2017	7,306	82.2	349	4.6	1,237	13.9	10,747	83.9	350	3.2	1,708	13.3
Mar-May 2017	7,391	82.9	313	4.1	1,210	13.6	10,765	84.2	332	3.0	1,691	13.2
Change on quarter	85	0.8	-36	-0.5	-28	-0.3	18	0.2	-18	-0.2	-17	-0.1
Change %	1.2		-10.4		-2.2		0.2		-5.0		-1.0	
Change on year	151	0.9	-33	-0.5	-30	-0.5	5	0.5	-25	-0.2	-48	-0.3
Change %	2.1		-9.6		-2.5		0.0		-7.0		-2.8	
Men	YBTU	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
Mar-May 2015	3,786	87.4	210	5.3	338	7.8	5,715	89.6	194	3.3	470	7.4
Mar-May 2016	3,942	89.6	169	4.1	290	6.6	5,682	89.5	185	3.2	479	7.5
Jun-Aug 2016	3,961	89.7	167	4.0	289	6.6	5,700	90.0	176	3.0	460	7.3
Sep-Nov 2016	3,949	89.1	173	4.2	308	7.0	5,657	89.4	183	3.1	487	7.7
Dec-Feb 2017	3,932	88.5	183	4.4	328	7.4	5,702	90.2	160	2.7	456	7.2
Mar-May 2017	3,986	89.5	162	3.9	308	6.9	5,694	90.2	158	2.7	458	7.3
Change on quarter	54	1.0	-21	-0.5	-20	-0.5	-8	0.0	-2	0.0	1	0.0
Change %	1.4		-11.4		-6.1		-0.1		-1.5		0.3	
Change on year	44	-0.1	-7	-0.2	18	0.3	12	0.7	-27	-0.5	-21	-0.3
Change %	1.1		-4.2		6.4		0.2		-14.7		-4.5	
Women	YBTU	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCAZ	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
Mar-May 2015	3,249	74.0	177	5.2	965	22.0	5,083	77.6	229	4.3	1,235	18.9
Mar-May 2016	3,298	74.5	177	5.1	951	21.5	5,079	78.0	172	3.3	1,261	19.4
Jun-Aug 2016	3,306	74.6	178	5.1	951	21.4	5,082	78.2	195	3.7	1,225	18.8
Sep-Nov 2016	3,340	75.2	172	4.9	930	20.9	5,056	77.9	191	3.6	1,247	19.2
Dec-Feb 2017	3,374	75.8	166	4.7	909	20.4	5,046	77.8	189	3.6	1,252	19.3
Mar-May 2017	3,405	76.4	151	4.2	902	20.2	5,071	78.3	174	3.3	1,233	19.0
Change on quarter	31	0.6	-15	-0.4	-8	-0.2	26	0.5	-15	-0.3	-18	-0.3
Change %	0.9		-9.2		-0.8		0.5		-8.0		-1.5	
Change on year	106	1.9	-26	-0.8	-49	-1.2	-8	0.3	2	0.0	-27	-0.3
Change %	3.2		-14.8		-5.1		-0.1		1.3		-2.2	
	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
Mar-May 2015	8,219	69.1	297	3.5	3,387	28.5	1,130	10.1	18	1.6	10,035	89.7
Mar-May 2016	8,532	70.5	305	3.5	3,258	26.9	1,206	10.6	22	1.8	10,163	89.2
Jun-Aug 2016	8,589	70.7	306	3.4	3,250	26.8	1,228	10.7	16	1.3	10,197	89.1
Sep-Nov 2016	8,632	70.8	292	3.3	3,273	26.8	1,216	10.6	17	1.4	10,257	89.3
Dec-Feb 2017	8,685	70.9	289	3.2	3,276	26.7	1,174	10.2	13	1.1	10,352	89.7
Mar-May 2017	8,738	71.0	275	3.0	3,290	26.7	1,196	10.3	13	1.1	10,379	89.6
Change on quarter	53	0.1	-15	-0.2	14	0.0	21	0.1	1	0.0	27	-0.1
Change %	0.6		-5.1		0.4		1.8		4.5		0.3	
Change on year	206	0.5	-31	-0.4	31	-0.2	-10	-0.3	-8	-0.6	216	0.3
Change %	2.4		-10.0		1.0		-0.9		-37.8		2.1	
Men	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
Mar-May 2015	4,361	74.5	169	3.7	1,320	22.6	676	13.2	15	2.1	4,424	86.5
Mar-May 2016	4,497	75.7	187	4.0	1,256	21.1	740	14.2	10	1.4	4,474	85.6
Jun-Aug 2016	4,544	76.2	179	3.8	1,240	20.8	756	14.4	*	*	4,490	85.5
Sep-Nov 2016	4,549	76.0	170	3.6	1,269	21.2	735	13.9	*	*	4,534	85.9
Dec-Feb 2017	4,568	76.0	169	3.6	1,276	21.2	713	13.4	*	*	4,583	86.4
Mar-May 2017	4,581	75.9	168	3.5	1,291	21.4	730	13.7	10	1.3	4,591	86.1
Change on quarter	13	-0.1	-2	0.0	14	0.1	17	0.3	*	*	8	-0.3
Change %	0.3		-1.1		1.1		2.4		*	*	0.2	
Change on year	84	0.1	-19	-0.5	34	0.2	-11	-0.5	-1	-0.1	117	0.5
Change %	1.9		-10.2		2.7		-1.4		-5.9		2.6	
Women	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
Mar-May 2015	3,859	63.7	128	3.2	2,067	34.1	454	7.5	*	*	5,612	92.5
Mar-May 2016	4,035	65.5	118	2.9	2,002	32.5	465	7.6	11	2.4	5,688	92.3
Jun-Aug 2016	4,045	65.4	127	3.0	2,010	32.5	472	7.6	*	*	5,708	92.2
Sep-Nov 2016	4,083	65.8	122	2.9	2,004	32.3	480	7.7	*	*	5,724	92.1
Dec-Feb 2017	4,117	66.0	120	2.8	1,999	32.1	462	7.4	*	*	5,769	92.5
Mar-May 2017	4,157	66.4	107	2.5	1,999	31.9	466	7.4	*	*	5,788	92.5
Change on quarter	40	0.4	-13	-0.3	0	-0.1	4	0.0	*	*	19	0.0
Change %	1.0		-10.8		0.0		0.9		*	*	0.3	
Change on year	122	0.8	-12	-0.3	-3	-0.6	0	-0.1	*	*	99	0.2
Change %	3.0		-9.7		-0.1		0.0		*	*	1.7	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

3 Full-time, part-time & temporary workers

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

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	YCBH	YCBJ	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
Mar-May 2015	31,050	26,369	4,482	104	96	22,758	8,292	19,509	6,860	3,167	1,315	1,199
Mar-May 2016	31,686	26,693	4,785	118	90	23,168	8,518	19,702	6,991	3,409	1,375	1,134
Jun-Aug 2016	31,788	26,812	4,785	122	69	23,211	8,577	19,731	7,081	3,425	1,360	1,163
Sep-Nov 2016	31,792	26,809	4,777	129	77	23,253	8,539	19,794	7,015	3,385	1,391	1,115
Dec-Feb 2017	31,835	26,841	4,785	116	93	23,399	8,436	19,901	6,940	3,427	1,358	1,116
Mar-May 2017	32,010	27,030	4,798	110	72	23,532	8,478	20,043	6,987	3,421	1,378	1,119
Change on quarter	175	189	13	-6	-21	133	42	142	46	-6	20	3
Change %	0.6	0.7	0.3	-5.4	-22.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	-0.2	1.5	0.3
Change on year	324	337	14	-8	-18	364	-40	342	-5	11	2	-15
Change %	1.0	1.3	0.3	-7.1	-20.0	1.6	-0.5	1.7	-0.1	0.3	0.2	-1.4
Men	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX
Mar-May 2015	16,492	13,338	3,049	43	62	14,359	2,133	11,788	1,550	2,517	532	529
Mar-May 2016	16,865	13,504	3,256	54	51	14,611	2,254	11,882	1,622	2,695	560	484
Jun-Aug 2016	16,935	13,591	3,242	59	42	14,659	2,276	11,944	1,646	2,680	562	484
Sep-Nov 2016	16,880	13,570	3,204	58	47	14,598	2,282	11,927	1,644	2,627	578	492
Dec-Feb 2017	16,921	13,614	3,200	53	55	14,677	2,243	11,980	1,633	2,651	549	481
Mar-May 2017	16,989	13,681	3,228	40	40	14,731	2,258	12,036	1,645	2,661	567	479
Change on quarter	68	67	28	-13	-14	54	15	56	11	10	19	-2
Change %	0.4	0.5	0.9	-24.9	-25.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	3.4	-0.4
Change on year	124	177	-28	-14	-11	120	4	154	22	-35	7	-6
Change %	0.7	1.3	-0.8	-26.1	-21.4	0.8	0.2	1.3	1.4	-1.3	1.3	-1.2
Women	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
Mar-May 2015	14,558	13,031	1,433	60	35	8,399	6,159	7,720	5,310	650	783	669
Mar-May 2016	14,821	13,189	1,529	64	39	8,557	6,264	7,827	5,369	714	815	650
Jun-Aug 2016	14,853	13,221	1,543	63	26	8,553	6,301	7,787	5,434	745	798	679
Sep-Nov 2016	14,912	13,239	1,572	71	30	8,656	6,257	7,867	5,372	759	814	623
Dec-Feb 2017	14,914	13,228	1,585	63	38	8,722	6,192	7,921	5,307	776	809	635
Mar-May 2017	15,021	13,349	1,570	70	32	8,801	6,220	8,007	5,342	760	810	641
Change on quarter	107	121	-15	7	-6	79	28	86	35	-16	1	5
Change %	0.7	0.9	-1.0	10.8	-17.0	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.7	-2.1	0.2	0.9
Change on year	200	160	41	6	-7	244	-44	187	-27	46	-5	-10
Change %	1.4	1.2	2.7	8.8	-18.0	2.9	-0.7	2.4	-0.5	6.4	-0.6	-1.5

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	YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCH
Mar-May 2015	1,674	6.3	557	33.3	396	123	597	8,175	1,279	15.6	5,612	215	1,017
Mar-May 2016	1,618	6.1	510	31.5	425	136	548	8,367	1,185	14.2	5,806	235	1,083
Jun-Aug 2016	1,655	6.2	509	30.8	436	127	583	8,441	1,142	13.5	5,911	251	1,093
Sep-Nov 2016	1,618	6.0	495	30.6	419	110	595	8,407	1,142	13.6	5,878	258	1,077
Dec-Feb 2017	1,603	6.0	447	27.9	410	114	631	8,298	1,042	12.6	5,811	254	1,120
Mar-May 2017	1,584	5.9	430	27.2	403	120	631	8,364	1,015	12.1	5,936	249	1,102
Change on quarter	-19	-0.1	-16	-0.7	-8	6	-1	66	-27	-0.4	124	-6	-18
Change %	-1.2	-0.1	-3.6	-1.9	5.2	-0.1	0.8	-2.6	2.1	-2.2	-1.6	-1.6	
Change on year	-34	-0.2	-79	-4.3	-22	-15	82	-2	-170	-2.0	129	14	19
Change %	-2.1	-0.2	-15.6	-5.2	-11.3	15.0	0.0	-14.3	2.2	6.0	-10.7	-3.0	
Men	YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK
Mar-May 2015	792	5.9	293	37.0	174	57	268	2,082	549	26.4	1,010	88	421
Mar-May 2016	751	5.6	255	34.0	179	72	244	2,183	533	24.4	1,079	91	458
Jun-Aug 2016	782	5.8	268	34.3	181	68	264	2,209	515	23.3	1,121	102	456
Sep-Nov 2016	740	5.5	256	34.6	171	50	263	2,221	510	22.9	1,139	105	452
Dec-Feb 2017	733	5.4	219	29.9	175	50	289	2,182	449	20.6	1,131	101	477
Mar-May 2017	735	5.4	216	29.4	188	54	277	2,212	442	20.0	1,199	90	463
Change on quarter	1	0.0	-3	-0.5	13	4	-12	30	-7	-0.6	68	-11	-14
Change %	0.2	-1.4	-1.4	7.3	8.0	-4.2	1.4	-1.5	-0.6	6.0	-10.7	-3.0	
Change on year	-16	-0.2	-39	-4.6	8	-18	32	30	-91	-4.4	120	-1	4
Change %	-2.2	-0.2	-15.4	4.6	-24.7	13.3	1.4	-17.1	11.2	-0.6	11.2	-0.6	1.0
Women	YCCB	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI
Mar-May 2015	881	6.8	264	30.0	222	66	329	6,093	730	12.0	4,602	127	597
Mar-May 2016	867	6.6	254	29.3	245	64	304	6,184	652	10.5	4,728	144	625
Jun-Aug 2016	873	6.6	241	27.5	255	59	319	6,232	627	10.1	4,790	149	638
Sep-Nov 2016	878	6.6	239	27.2	248	59	331	6,186	632	10.2	4,739	152	626
Dec-Feb 2017	870	6.6	227	26.1	236	64	343	6,116	593	9.7	4,680	154	643
Mar-May 2017	850	6.4	214	25.2	215	66	354	6,152	573	9.3	4,737	159	640
Change on quarter	-20	-0.2	-13	-0.9	-20	2	12	36	-20	-0.4	57	5	-3
Change %	-2.3	-0.2	-5.8	-8.7	3.0	3.4	0.6	-3.4	1.2	3.4	1.2	3.4	-0.5
Change on year	-18	-0.2	-40	-4.1	-30	2	50	-32	-79	-1.2	9	15	15
Change %	-2.1	-0.2	-15.8	-12.3	3.9	16.5	-0.5	-12.1	0.2	10.2	2.4	2.4	

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
 1. The split between full-time and part-time employment is based on respondents' self-classification. Source: Labour Force Survey
 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. Labour market statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk
 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 June 2017)

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	
Mar 15	5,473	17.6	25,653	82.4	31,126	5,228	16.8	25,898	83.2	
Jun 15	5,449	17.5	25,742	82.5	31,191	5,216	16.7	25,975	83.3	
Sep 15	5,452	17.4	25,965	82.6	31,417	5,201	16.6	26,216	83.4	
Dec 15	5,444	17.3	26,093	82.7	31,537	5,202	16.5	26,335	83.5	
Mar 16	5,444	17.2	26,139	82.8	31,583	5,201	16.5	26,382	83.5	
Jun 16	5,430	17.1	26,327	82.9	31,757	5,201	16.4	26,556	83.6	
Sep 16	5,437	17.1	26,318	82.9	31,755	5,202	16.4	26,553	83.6	
Dec 16	5,431	17.1	26,415	82.9	31,846	5,198	16.3	26,648	83.7	
Mar 17	5,424	17.0	26,530	83.0	31,954	5,192	16.2	26,762	83.8	
Change on quarter	-7	-0.1	115	0.1	109	-6	-0.1	114	0.1	
Change %	-0.1		0.4		0.3	-0.1		0.4		
Change on year	-20	-0.2	391	0.2	372	-9	-0.3	380	0.3	
Change %	-0.4		1.5		1.2	-0.2		1.4		

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 industry¹

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
Mar 15	36	161	255	1,034	434	1,516	1,545	295	630	5,473
Jun 15	35	159	254	1,020	425	1,518	1,551	291	627	5,449
Sep 15	34	159	252	1,016	419	1,515	1,558	286	624	5,452
Dec 15	34	159	250	1,014	417	1,516	1,566	283	621	5,444
Mar 16	35	158	248	1,009	419	1,517	1,573	278	624	5,444
Jun 16	34	158	246	1,003	416	1,520	1,584	276	613	5,430
Sep 16	33	158	245	1,002	416	1,524	1,592	268	612	5,437
Dec 16	35	157	243	1,003	416	1,522	1,603	262	603	5,431
Mar 17	36	157	241	1,005	419	1,521	1,604	261	597	5,424
Change on quarter	1	0	-2	2	3	-1	1	-1	-6	-7
Change %	2.9	0.0	-0.8	0.2	0.7	-0.1	0.1	-0.4	-1.0	-0.1
Change on year	1	-1	-7	-4	0	4	31	-17	-27	-20
Change %	2.9	-0.6	-2.8	-0.4	0.0	0.3	2.0	-6.1	-4.3	-0.4

Enquiries 01633 456776

Source: returns from public sector organisations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 December 2016 and March 2017 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 June 2017)

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
Mar 15	33,814	29,209	4,377	161	68
Jun 15	33,878	29,261	4,385	159	72
Sep 15	34,060	29,380	4,461	159	59
Dec 15	34,092	29,460	4,419	159	54
Mar 16	34,368	29,711	4,431	158	67
Jun 16	34,530	29,793	4,523	158	56
Sep 16	34,535	29,829	4,500	158	48
Dec 16	34,606	29,861	4,530	157	57
Mar 17 (p)	34,831	30,105	4,508	157	61
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>-22</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>7.2</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>464</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-6</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-8.9</i>

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

See footnotes under table 6

6 Workforce jobs by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All jobs	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
Mar 15	33,814	371	75	2,653	131	194	2,143	5,035	1,546	2,217	1,390
Jun 15	33,878	368	74	2,640	133	200	2,122	5,008	1,613	2,238	1,390
Sep 15	34,060	404	67	2,618	135	200	2,183	5,019	1,615	2,265	1,382
Dec 15	34,092	399	65	2,616	140	194	2,182	5,048	1,642	2,266	1,358
Mar 16	34,368	386	62	2,641	148	199	2,225	5,074	1,669	2,262	1,386
Jun 16	34,530	370	60	2,657	146	200	2,241	5,112	1,672	2,301	1,429
Sep 16	34,535	387	60	2,625	146	205	2,206	5,094	1,678	2,323	1,408
Dec 16	34,606	407	60	2,618	148	211	2,235	5,077	1,690	2,315	1,406
Mar 17 (p)	34,831	412	58	2,627	147	208	2,301	5,120	1,721	2,334	1,434
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>-3</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>-3.8</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>464</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>-4</i>	<i>-14</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>48</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>-6.9</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.5</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
Mar 15	1,117	553	2,893	2,875	1,503	2,935	4,226	959	928	66	28,244
Jun 15	1,111	565	2,915	2,866	1,491	2,955	4,239	987	893	69	28,340
Sep 15	1,107	561	2,952	2,943	1,479	2,964	4,218	982	910	59	28,454
Dec 15	1,100	565	2,959	2,916	1,477	2,986	4,224	980	909	64	28,495
Mar 16	1,100	558	2,990	2,935	1,485	2,985	4,294	965	929	73	28,704
Jun 16	1,091	585	2,997	2,932	1,478	2,996	4,294	966	926	78	28,857
Sep 16	1,093	566	3,011	2,934	1,473	3,009	4,297	1,001	924	97	28,908
Dec 16	1,081	560	3,026	2,966	1,466	3,012	4,307	1,017	929	73	28,926
Mar 17 (p)	1,082	583	3,029	2,977	1,463	2,979	4,343	1,004	941	68	29,078
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>-3</i>	<i>-33</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>-14</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>-4</i>	<i>152</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-5.9</i>	<i>0.5</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>-19</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>-22</i>	<i>-6</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>-4</i>	<i>374</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-6.0</i>	<i>1.3</i>

Workforce jobs enquiries 01633 456776

Sources: Employer surveys, Labour Force Survey and administrative sources

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

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

7 Actual weekly hours worked

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

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	
Mar-May 2015	996.7	32.1	37.4	16.2	9.2	
Mar-May 2016	1,016.4	32.1	37.5	16.1	9.5	
Jun-Aug 2016	1,017.3	32.0	37.4	16.1	9.7	
Sep-Nov 2016	1,017.1	32.0	37.4	16.1	9.6	
Dec-Feb 2017	1,030.6	32.4	37.7	16.4	9.8	
Mar-May 2017	1,028.8	32.1	37.5	16.2	9.3	
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	
<i>Change %</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>-5.3</i>	
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	
Men						
	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF	
Mar-May 2015	604.6	36.7	39.4	16.2	9.4	
Mar-May 2016	617.1	36.6	39.4	16.3	10.4	
Jun-Aug 2016	616.7	36.4	39.2	16.1	10.6	
Sep-Nov 2016	615.1	36.4	39.2	16.3	10.5	
Dec-Feb 2017	622.4	36.8	39.5	16.5	11.2	
Mar-May 2017	620.5	36.5	39.3	16.1	10.1	
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	
<i>Change %</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-2.8</i>	<i>-9.7</i>	
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>-3.0</i>	
Women						
	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG	
Mar-May 2015	392.1	26.9	34.2	16.2	9.0	
Mar-May 2016	399.3	26.9	34.3	16.1	8.9	
Jun-Aug 2016	400.6	27.0	34.3	16.1	9.0	
Sep-Nov 2016	401.9	27.0	34.2	16.1	9.0	
Dec-Feb 2017	408.2	27.4	34.6	16.3	8.8	
Mar-May 2017	408.3	27.2	34.3	16.2	8.7	
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	
<i>Change %</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-1.9</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
Mar-May 2016									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.1	0.7	1.6	3.3	1.8	6.4
6 up to 15 hours	6.5	3.6	9.9	6.1	3.3	8.9	8.4	4.0	17.8
16 up to 30 hours	20.0	10.2	31.2	19.6	8.6	30.8	22.5	16.6	35.0
31 up to 45 hours	52.1	57.9	45.6	54.7	61.3	48.0	37.9	43.9	25.3
Over 45 hours	19.8	27.4	11.2	18.5	26.1	10.7	28.0	33.8	15.5
Total (thousands)	31,686	16,865	14,821	26,693	13,504	13,189	4,785	3,256	1,529
Dec-Feb 2017									
Less than 6 Hours	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.7	1.3	3.4	2.0	6.1
6 up to 15 hours	6.6	3.5	10.0	6.2	3.3	9.2	8.0	4.1	16.0
16 up to 30 hours	19.9	10.2	31.1	19.5	8.7	30.7	22.5	16.2	35.2
31 up to 45 hours	52.7	58.2	46.5	55.4	61.8	48.8	38.0	42.9	28.0
Over 45 hours	19.3	27.1	10.5	17.9	25.5	10.0	28.2	34.8	14.8
Total (thousands)	31,835	16,921	14,914	26,841	13,614	13,228	4,785	3,200	1,585
Mar-May 2017									
Less than 6 Hours	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.7	1.3	3.2	1.9	5.9
6 up to 15 hours	6.7	3.6	10.1	6.2	3.2	9.3	9.1	5.0	17.4
16 up to 30 hours	19.8	10.0	30.9	19.5	8.6	30.6	21.6	15.6	34.0
31 up to 45 hours	53.3	59.1	46.7	56.0	62.8	49.0	38.2	43.5	27.3
Over 45 hours	18.8	26.3	10.4	17.3	24.6	9.8	27.9	33.9	15.4
Total (thousands)	32,010	16,989	15,021	27,030	13,681	13,349	4,798	3,228	1,570

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

8 Employment levels and rates by country of birth and nationality

(first published on 17 May 2017)

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

				European Union (EU)				Countries not in the European Union (non-EU)							
	Total 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
Jan - Mar 2015	31,074	26,142	4,913	1,958	798	943	186	2,954	674	147	139	411	333	103	1,148
Jan - Mar 2016	31,482	26,223	5,252	2,211	975	975	231	3,041	668	131	126	464	340	100	1,212
Apr - Jun 2016	31,649	26,225	5,418	2,335	995	1,030	275	3,083	679	139	136	442	342	98	1,248
Jul - Sep 2016	31,869	26,288	5,573	2,359	965	1,079	279	3,214	696	162	134	485	336	106	1,296
Oct - Dec 2016	31,902	26,328	5,570	2,309	932	1,033	305	3,261	731	163	142	466	357	95	1,306
Jan - Mar 2017	31,866	26,222	5,640	2,359	988	1,026	311	3,280	723	185	157	455	383	82	1,296
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>388</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>-9</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>-18</i>	<i>84</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>41.1</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>-17.9</i>	<i>6.9</i>
By nationality	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	EQ4W	JJS2	JJS4	JJS6	JJS8	JJT2	JJR8	EQ4X
Jan - Mar 2015	31,074	27,958	3,110	1,922	809	930	173	1,187	178	55	98	210	110	89	449
Jan - Mar 2016	31,482	28,134	3,343	2,148	941	963	227	1,195	189	45	83	186	107	86	499
Apr - Jun 2016	31,649	28,191	3,456	2,239	947	1,008	265	1,217	213	49	94	185	108	85	484
Jul - Sep 2016	31,869	28,364	3,501	2,267	942	1,054	257	1,234	209	50	87	202	93	87	506
Oct - Dec 2016	31,902	28,409	3,490	2,248	935	1,015	285	1,242	243	51	91	173	109	85	490
Jan - Mar 2017	31,866	28,313	3,550	2,319	1,001	1,008	297	1,230	226	59	96	174	114	78	484
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>-12</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>-7</i>	<i>-15</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>30.7</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>-6.4</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>-8.6</i>	<i>-3.1</i>
Rates (aged 16 to 64)															
By country of birth	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	EQ52	LFN3	LFN4	LFN5	LFN6	LFN7	LFN2	EQ53
Jan - Mar 2015	73.2	74.0	69.9	79.2	75.2	84.1	76.7	64.7	66.8	81.1	84.4	70.6	53.0	73.3	61.8
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	56.6	74.5	64.0
Apr - Jun 2016	74.3	74.8	72.2	79.4	76.9	81.6	80.9	67.5	69.2	81.5	89.4	72.4	55.4	75.8	65.6
Jul - Sep 2016	74.6	75.0	72.9	81.0	78.5	83.0	82.6	67.8	70.5	81.0	87.9	75.3	54.4	78.4	64.7
Oct - Dec 2016	74.7	75.2	72.8	80.8	77.1	83.6	85.0	68.0	72.4	82.7	89.2	73.5	54.7	72.3	65.0
Jan - Mar 2017	74.6	75.3	71.9	79.5	77.0	82.2	80.7	67.2	68.2	83.6	88.2	74.4	56.0	74.5	64.2
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.2</i>
By nationality	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	EQ56	LFO5	LFO6	LFO7	LFO8	LFO9	LFO4	EQ57
Jan - Mar 2015	73.2	73.6	70.5	79.2	75.0	84.0	76.7	59.9	58.6	85.8	87.4	69.1	52.1	71.2	52.0
Jan - Mar 2016	74.0	74.4	71.3	78.0	75.9	80.8	75.2	61.7	59.2	77.7	88.0	70.1	53.6	68.1	57.1
Apr - Jun 2016	74.3	74.6	72.3	78.4	75.0	81.5	79.3	63.1	63.1	84.0	89.2	68.3	53.3	75.1	57.5
Jul - Sep 2016	74.6	74.9	72.7	80.3	77.3	83.0	80.9	62.0	61.9	83.1	91.0	70.0	49.3	75.5	55.9
Oct - Dec 2016	74.7	75.0	73.0	80.6	76.6	83.8	84.0	62.3	66.3	87.3	90.7	62.8	54.0	75.4	55.9
Jan - Mar 2017	74.6	75.1	71.6	79.7	77.3	82.4	79.9	60.0	60.0	90.5	87.5	65.0	52.6	79.2	52.9
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-5.1</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>-4.2</i>

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
Mar-May 2015	1,847	5.6	974	304	569	30.8	318	1,829	5.8	969	300	561	30.7	311
Mar-May 2016	1,647	4.9	951	236	460	27.9	258	1,625	5.1	938	234	453	27.9	253
Jun-Aug 2016	1,658	5.0	963	252	443	26.7	246	1,642	5.1	958	250	434	26.5	243
Sep-Nov 2016	1,600	4.8	955	237	408	25.5	215	1,583	4.9	946	237	400	25.3	212
Dec-Feb 2017	1,559	4.7	918	250	391	25.1	211	1,546	4.8	909	249	388	25.1	208
Mar-May 2017	1,495	4.5	874	240	380	25.5	199	1,481	4.6	867	238	376	25.4	197
Change on quarter	-64	-0.2	-44	-10	-10	0.4	-12	-65	-0.2	-42	-11	-12	0.3	-11
Change %	-4.1		-4.8	-3.9	-2.6		-5.5	-4.2		-4.6	-4.4	-3.0		-5.4
Change on year	-152	-0.5	-77	5	-80	-2.5	-59	-144	-0.5	-70	4	-77	-2.5	-55
Change %	-9.2		-8.1	2.0	-17.3		-22.8	-8.8		-7.5	1.6	-17.1		-22.0
Men	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBWX
Mar-May 2015	1,010	5.8	495	161	353	35.0	208	995	5.9	491	158	346	34.7	203
Mar-May 2016	902	5.1	489	134	279	31.0	173	892	5.2	483	133	275	30.9	170
Jun-Aug 2016	893	5.0	485	132	276	30.9	170	886	5.2	481	131	274	30.9	168
Sep-Nov 2016	880	5.0	496	132	252	28.6	143	871	5.1	490	132	249	28.6	141
Dec-Feb 2017	855	4.8	487	130	239	27.9	147	847	5.0	480	129	238	28.1	146
Mar-May 2017	831	4.7	461	142	228	27.5	133	822	4.8	456	141	224	27.3	131
Change on quarter	-24	-0.1	-26	13	-10	-0.4	-13	-25	-0.2	-24	12	-14	-0.8	-15
Change %	-2.8		-5.4	9.7	-4.4		-9.1	-3.0		-5.0	9.5	-5.7		-10.2
Change on year	-71	-0.4	-28	8	-51	-3.5	-40	-70	-0.4	-27	8	-51	-3.6	-39
Change %	-7.8		-5.7	6.2	-18.2		-23.1	-7.9		-5.6	5.8	-18.5		-22.9
Women	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
Mar-May 2015	838	5.4	479	142	216	25.8	110	834	5.6	477	142	215	25.8	108
Mar-May 2016	745	4.8	462	102	181	24.3	85	733	4.9	455	101	178	24.2	83
Jun-Aug 2016	765	4.9	478	120	167	21.8	77	756	5.0	476	119	161	21.2	75
Sep-Nov 2016	720	4.6	459	105	156	21.7	72	712	4.7	456	105	151	21.3	71
Dec-Feb 2017	704	4.5	431	120	152	21.6	64	699	4.6	430	120	149	21.4	62
Mar-May 2017	664	4.2	413	98	152	22.9	66	660	4.3	412	97	151	22.9	66
Change on quarter	-40	-0.3	-18	-22	0	1.4	2	-39	-0.3	-18	-23	2	1.6	4
Change %	-5.7		-4.2	-18.5	0.3		2.9	-5.6		-4.2	-19.3	1.2		5.7
Change on year	-81	-0.6	-49	-4	-29	-1.4	-19	-74	-0.5	-43	-4	-26	-1.3	-17
Change %	-10.9		-10.5	-3.7	-15.9		-22.1	-10.0		-9.5	-4.0	-14.8		-20.0
			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
Mar-May 2015	145	28.7	110	20	16	10.7	*	576	14.1	344	92	139	24.2	66
Mar-May 2016	140	28.4	114	16	10	6.9	*	477	11.7	311	74	92	19.3	43
Jun-Aug 2016	132	27.6	105	15	13	9.5	*	488	12.0	313	82	93	19.1	42
Sep-Nov 2016	123	25.8	93	17	12	10.0	*	448	11.1	291	73	84	18.7	33
Dec-Feb 2017	127	25.6	102	19	*	*	*	430	10.8	283	73	75	17.4	33
Mar-May 2017	121	25.8	95	18	*	*	*	441	11.0	279	82	80	18.1	37
Change on quarter	-6	0.2	-7	-1	*	*	*	10	0.2	-3	9	5	0.7	4
Change %	-5.1		-7.2	-4.8	*	*	*	2.4		-1.2	12.2	6.5		11.5
Change on year	-19	-2.6	-19	2	*	*	*	-36	-0.7	-32	8	-12	-1.2	-6
Change %	-13.4		-16.9	10.9	*	*	*	-7.6		-10.3	10.9	-13.3		-14.3
Men	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXX	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Mar-May 2015	82	34.8	64	10	*	*	*	340	15.9	189	53	98	28.8	49
Mar-May 2016	74	31.3	59	10	*	*	*	276	13.0	171	43	63	22.6	28
Jun-Aug 2016	76	32.8	60	11	*	*	*	289	13.7	177	47	64	22.3	32
Sep-Nov 2016	64	27.7	52	10	*	*	*	280	13.3	169	51	60	21.5	23
Dec-Feb 2017	63	26.5	50	10	*	*	*	271	12.9	171	47	52	19.4	25
Mar-May 2017	63	26.9	49	*	*	*	*	271	12.9	159	58	54	19.9	28
Change on quarter	0	0.4	-1	*	*	*	*	0	0.0	-12	11	1	0.5	3
Change %	-0.1		-1.4	*	*	*	*	0.0		-7.2	23.2	2.5		12.9
Change on year	-11	-4.4	-10	*	*	*	*	-6	-0.1	-12	15	-9	-2.7	0
Change %	-14.6		-16.3	*	*	*	*	-2.1		-7.0	34.8	-14.0		0.1
Women	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Mar-May 2015	63	23.3	46	*	*	*	*	237	12.2	155	40	42	17.6	17
Mar-May 2016	66	25.7	55	*	*	*	*	200	10.3	140	31	29	14.7	16
Jun-Aug 2016	56	22.8	46	*	*	*	*	200	10.2	136	35	29	14.5	10
Sep-Nov 2016	59	24.0	41	*	11	17.9	*	167	8.7	122	22	23	14.0	10
Dec-Feb 2017	64	24.7	52	*	*	*	*	160	8.5	112	26	22	14.1	*
Mar-May 2017	58	24.7	45	*	*	*	*	170	8.9	120	24	26	15.3	*
Change on quarter	-6	0.0	-7	*	*	*	*	10	0.4	9	-2	4	1.2	*
Change %	-10.0		-12.9	*	*	*	*	6.4		7.9	-7.9	15.6		*
Change on year	-8	-1.0	-10	*	*	*	*	-30	-1.4	-20	-7	-3	0.6	*
Change %	-12.2		-17.6	*	*	*	*	-15.1		-14.2	-22.4	-11.8		*

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
People	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Mar-May 2015	811	4.3	385	137	289	35.7	169	315	3.3	135	55	125	39.8	84
Mar-May 2016	703	3.8	387	100	215	30.6	124	327	3.2	138	45	143	43.8	92
Jun-Aug 2016	716	3.8	402	114	200	27.9	114	322	3.2	143	41	137	42.7	88
Sep-Nov 2016	720	3.8	419	107	194	27.0	106	309	3.0	151	40	118	38.1	73
Dec-Feb 2017	699	3.7	389	113	197	28.2	106	302	3.0	145	46	112	37.0	71
Mar-May 2017	645	3.4	364	96	185	28.6	98	288	2.8	136	45	108	37.4	66
Change on quarter	-54	-0.3	-25	-17	-12	0.4	-8	-14	-0.2	-9	-1	-4	0.3	-4
Change %	-7.7		-6.3	-14.7	-6.3		-7.4	-4.7		-6.1	-2.3	-3.8		-6.2
Change on year	-58	-0.3	-23	-4	-31	-2.0	-26	-39	-0.4	-2	-1	-35	-6.4	-26
Change %	-8.3		-6.0	-4.3	-14.3		-20.9	-11.9		-1.7	-2.0	-24.8		-28.1
Men	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Mar-May 2015	405	4.1	165	69	171	42.3	106	183	3.5	77	29	77	41.7	51
Mar-May 2016	354	3.6	184	52	119	33.6	79	197	3.6	75	29	93	47.2	65
Jun-Aug 2016	343	3.4	178	51	114	33.4	74	185	3.4	70	23	92	49.5	63
Sep-Nov 2016	356	3.6	199	47	110	30.9	69	180	3.3	76	24	80	44.4	50
Dec-Feb 2017	343	3.4	182	46	115	33.5	78	178	3.3	83	27	68	38.2	44
Mar-May 2017	320	3.2	171	48	101	31.6	63	177	3.2	82	27	69	38.8	43
Change on quarter	-23	-0.2	-11	2	-14	-1.8	-16	-1	0.0	-2	0	1	0.6	-1
Change %	-6.8		-6.3	4.1	-11.9		-19.9	-0.4		-2.0	0.7	1.3		-2.3
Change on year	-34	-0.4	-13	-3	-18	-2.0	-17	-20	-0.4	7	-2	-24	-8.3	-23
Change %	-9.7		-7.0	-6.6	-15.1		-21.1	-10.0		8.7	-7.4	-25.9		-34.6
Women	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBYY	YBYY	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Mar-May 2015	406	4.6	220	68	118	29.1	63	132	3.0	57	25	49	37.2	32
Mar-May 2016	349	4.0	204	49	96	27.6	44	130	2.8	63	16	50	38.7	27
Jun-Aug 2016	373	4.3	224	63	85	22.9	40	136	2.9	73	18	46	33.4	25
Sep-Nov 2016	364	4.2	220	60	84	23.1	37	129	2.8	75	16	38	29.4	23
Dec-Feb 2017	355	4.0	207	67	82	23.1	28	124	2.6	61	19	44	35.4	27
Mar-May 2017	325	3.7	193	48	83	25.7	35	111	2.3	54	18	39	35.0	24
Change on quarter	-30	-0.4	-13	-19	1	2.6	8	-13	-0.3	-7	-1	-5	-0.4	-3
Change %	-8.5		-6.4	-27.8	1.6		28.1	-10.9		-11.5	-6.6	-11.8		-12.5
Change on year	-24	-0.3	-10	-1	-13	-1.9	-9	-19	-0.5	-9	1	-11	-3.6	-3
Change %	-6.8		-5.0	-1.8	-13.3		-20.7	-14.7		-14.1	7.6	-22.7		-12.7

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

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

10 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over	16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Economically active levels								
People	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Mar-May 2015	32,898	31,749	507	4,082	7,422	11,222	8,516	1,148
Mar-May 2016	33,333	32,105	492	4,072	7,586	11,118	8,837	1,227
Jun-Aug 2016	33,446	32,202	479	4,064	7,611	11,154	8,895	1,243
Sep-Nov 2016	33,392	32,159	476	4,038	7,633	11,088	8,924	1,233
Dec-Feb 2017	33,394	32,207	498	3,982	7,655	11,097	8,974	1,187
Mar-May 2017	33,505	32,296	468	4,014	7,704	11,097	9,012	1,209
Change on quarter	111	89	-30	32	49	0	38	22
Change %	0.3	0.3	-6.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.8
Change on year	172	191	-24	-58	118	-20	175	-18
Change %	0.5	0.6	-4.8	-1.4	1.5	-0.2	2.0	-1.5
Men	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Mar-May 2015	17,502	16,811	235	2,141	3,996	5,910	4,530	690
Mar-May 2016	17,767	17,016	236	2,119	4,111	5,867	4,684	751
Jun-Aug 2016	17,827	17,065	231	2,107	4,127	5,876	4,723	762
Sep-Nov 2016	17,760	17,015	230	2,104	4,121	5,841	4,719	745
Dec-Feb 2017	17,776	17,054	238	2,102	4,115	5,862	4,737	721
Mar-May 2017	17,820	17,081	235	2,098	4,148	5,852	4,748	740
Change on quarter	44	26	-4	-4	33	-10	11	18
Change %	0.2	0.2	-1.5	-0.2	0.8	-0.2	0.2	2.5
Change on year	53	64	-1	-21	37	-15	65	-11
Change %	0.3	0.4	-0.6	-1.0	0.9	-0.3	1.4	-1.5
Women	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Mar-May 2015	15,396	14,938	272	1,941	3,426	5,312	3,987	458
Mar-May 2016	15,566	15,089	256	1,953	3,475	5,251	4,154	477
Jun-Aug 2016	15,618	15,137	248	1,956	3,483	5,277	4,173	481
Sep-Nov 2016	15,632	15,144	246	1,934	3,512	5,247	4,205	488
Dec-Feb 2017	15,618	15,152	260	1,880	3,540	5,235	4,237	466
Mar-May 2017	15,685	15,215	234	1,916	3,556	5,246	4,264	469
Change on quarter	67	63	-26	36	15	11	27	4
Change %	0.4	0.4	-10.1	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.8
Change on year	119	126	-22	-37	80	-5	111	-7
Change %	0.8	0.8	-8.8	-1.9	2.3	-0.1	2.7	-1.5
Economic activity rates (%)¹								
People	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Mar-May 2015	63.3	77.8	34.1	70.6	85.1	86.8	71.5	10.3
Mar-May 2016	63.6	78.3	33.7	70.8	85.9	86.5	73.1	10.8
Jun-Aug 2016	63.7	78.5	33.0	70.8	86.0	86.9	73.2	10.9
Sep-Nov 2016	63.5	78.3	33.0	70.5	86.0	86.5	73.2	10.7
Dec-Feb 2017	63.4	78.4	34.8	69.7	86.1	86.7	73.3	10.3
Mar-May 2017	63.6	78.5	32.9	70.5	86.4	86.8	73.3	10.4
Change on quarter	0.1	0.2	-1.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Change on year	-0.1	0.2	-0.8	-0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	-0.3
Men	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Mar-May 2015	69.0	83.0	31.0	73.0	92.2	92.6	77.4	13.5
Mar-May 2016	69.4	83.6	31.6	72.4	93.4	92.5	78.9	14.4
Jun-Aug 2016	69.5	83.7	31.1	72.1	93.4	92.7	79.2	14.5
Sep-Nov 2016	69.2	83.4	31.2	72.1	93.0	92.3	78.8	14.1
Dec-Feb 2017	69.1	83.5	32.5	72.2	92.6	92.8	78.8	13.6
Mar-May 2017	69.2	83.6	32.2	72.2	93.1	92.7	78.6	13.9
Change on quarter	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.3
Change on year	-0.3	0.0	0.6	-0.2	-0.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.5
Women	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Mar-May 2015	57.8	72.6	37.5	68.2	78.0	81.1	65.9	7.5
Mar-May 2016	58.1	73.1	36.0	69.1	78.5	80.6	67.5	7.7
Jun-Aug 2016	58.2	73.3	35.0	69.4	78.6	81.2	67.5	7.8
Sep-Nov 2016	58.2	73.3	35.0	68.8	79.1	80.8	67.7	7.9
Dec-Feb 2017	58.0	73.3	37.1	67.1	79.6	80.7	67.9	7.5
Mar-May 2017	58.2	73.6	33.6	68.7	79.8	81.0	68.1	7.5
Change on quarter	0.2	0.3	-3.5	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0
Change on year	0.1	0.4	-2.4	-0.4	1.2	0.3	0.6	-0.2

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

11 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)								Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)	
	All aged 16-64								Does not want a job	Wants a job ¹
	Student	Looking after family / home	Temporary sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged	Retired	Other			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Mar-May 2015	9,073	2,327	2,279	202	2,076	42	1,269	877	6,756	2,317
Mar-May 2016	8,884	2,319	2,226	195	2,051	28	1,143	923	6,685	2,199
Jun-Aug 2016	8,826	2,277	2,206	160	2,006	35	1,156	985	6,673	2,152
Sep-Nov 2016	8,901	2,302	2,220	165	1,995	32	1,176	1,011	6,687	2,214
Dec-Feb 2017	8,886	2,333	2,215	162	1,983	39	1,167	987	6,732	2,154
Mar-May 2017	8,829	2,292	2,167	165	1,985	34	1,224	962	6,746	2,083
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-57	-41	-48	4	2	-5	57	-25	15	-71
<i>Change %</i>	-0.6	-1.7	-2.2	2.3	0.1	-13.8	4.9	-2.5	0.2	-3.3
<i>Change on year</i>	-55	-27	-58	-29	-65	5	80	-39	62	-117
<i>Change %</i>	-0.6	-1.1	-2.6	-15.2	-3.2	18.6	7.0	4.3	0.9	-5.3
Men	YBSO	BEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Mar-May 2015	3,446	1,243	243	91	1,014	23	469	363	2,486	960
Mar-May 2016	3,343	1,194	249	88	992	15	423	382	2,432	911
Jun-Aug 2016	3,317	1,166	251	69	956	16	442	415	2,459	858
Sep-Nov 2016	3,386	1,169	261	81	966	18	458	433	2,508	878
Dec-Feb 2017	3,365	1,178	258	71	946	21	458	432	2,491	875
Mar-May 2017	3,358	1,150	252	80	953	17	488	419	2,527	831
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-7	-28	-7	9	6	-4	29	-13	36	-44
<i>Change %</i>	-0.2	-2.4	-2.5	13.2	0.7	-19.2	6.4	-3.1	1.5	-5.0
<i>Change on year</i>	16	-43	3	-8	-40	2	64	37	95	-79
<i>Change %</i>	0.5	-3.6	1.2	-8.8	-4.0	13.5	15.2	9.7	3.9	-8.7
Women	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Mar-May 2015	5,627	1,085	2,036	111	1,062	19	800	514	4,270	1,357
Mar-May 2016	5,542	1,125	1,977	107	1,058	13	720	541	4,253	1,289
Jun-Aug 2016	5,509	1,111	1,955	91	1,050	18	715	570	4,214	1,295
Sep-Nov 2016	5,515	1,133	1,959	84	1,029	14	718	578	4,179	1,336
Dec-Feb 2017	5,520	1,154	1,957	91	1,037	18	708	555	4,241	1,279
Mar-May 2017	5,471	1,142	1,916	85	1,033	17	736	543	4,220	1,251
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-49	-13	-41	-6	-4	-1	27	-12	-21	-28
<i>Change %</i>	-0.9	-1.1	-2.1	-6.3	-0.4	-7.5	3.9	-2.1	-0.5	-2.2
<i>Change on year</i>	-71	17	-61	-22	-26	3	16	2	-34	-38
<i>Change %</i>	-1.3	1.5	-3.1	-20.4	-2.4	24.3	2.2	0.4	-0.8	-2.9
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Mar-May 2015	100	25.7	25.1	2.2	22.9	0.5	14.0	9.7	74.5	25.5
Mar-May 2016	100	26.1	25.1	2.2	23.1	0.3	12.9	10.4	75.2	24.8
Jun-Aug 2016	100	25.8	25.0	1.8	22.7	0.4	13.1	11.2	75.6	24.4
Sep-Nov 2016	100	25.9	24.9	1.9	22.4	0.4	13.2	11.4	75.1	24.9
Dec-Feb 2017	100	26.3	24.9	1.8	22.3	0.4	13.1	11.1	75.8	24.2
Mar-May 2017	100	26.0	24.5	1.9	22.5	0.4	13.9	10.9	76.4	23.6
Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Mar-May 2015	100	36.1	7.1	2.6	29.4	0.7	13.6	10.5	72.1	27.9
Mar-May 2016	100	35.7	7.4	2.6	29.7	0.4	12.7	11.4	72.8	27.2
Jun-Aug 2016	100	35.2	7.6	2.1	28.8	0.5	13.3	12.5	74.1	25.9
Sep-Nov 2016	100	34.5	7.7	2.4	28.5	0.5	13.5	12.8	74.1	25.9
Dec-Feb 2017	100	35.0	7.7	2.1	28.1	0.6	13.6	12.8	74.0	26.0
Mar-May 2017	100	34.3	7.5	2.4	28.4	0.5	14.5	12.5	75.2	24.8
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Mar-May 2015	100	19.3	36.2	2.0	18.9	0.3	14.2	9.1	75.9	24.1
Mar-May 2016	100	20.3	35.7	1.9	19.1	0.2	13.0	9.8	76.7	23.3
Jun-Aug 2016	100	20.2	35.5	1.6	19.1	0.3	13.0	10.3	76.5	23.5
Sep-Nov 2016	100	20.5	35.5	1.5	18.7	0.3	13.0	10.5	75.8	24.2
Dec-Feb 2017	100	20.9	35.5	1.6	18.8	0.3	12.8	10.1	76.8	23.2
Mar-May 2017	100	20.9	35.0	1.6	18.9	0.3	13.4	9.9	77.1	22.9

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

March to May 2017

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	1,424	347	121	955	1,255	270	89	896	169	77	32	60
18-24	5,697	3,574	441	1,683	1,870	620	108	1,142	3,828	2,954	333	541
16-24	7,121	3,921	562	2,639	3,125	890	197	2,038	3,996	3,031	365	601
Men												
16-17	729	172	63	494	632	125	45	462	96	46	18	32
18-24	2,906	1,827	271	808	893	253	60	580	2,014	1,575	211	229
16-24	3,635	1,999	334	1,302	1,525	378	105	1,042	2,110	1,621	229	261
Women												
16-17	695	176	58	462	623	145	44	434	72	31	14	27
18-24	2,791	1,746	170	875	977	367	48	562	1,814	1,379	122	312
16-24	3,486	1,922	228	1,336	1,600	512	92	996	1,886	1,410	136	340
Changes on quarter												
People												
16-17	-9	-23	-6	21	-14	-23	-6	14	5	-1	-1	6
18-24	-15	22	10	-47	-33	-16	10	-27	19	38	1	-20
16-24	-24	-1	4	-26	-47	-39	4	-12	23	37	0	-14
Men												
16-17	-5	-4	0	-1	-9	-4	-1	-4	5	0	1	3
18-24	-5	-4	0	-1	-16	-32	13	4	10	28	-13	-5
16-24	-10	-8	0	-3	-25	-36	11	-1	15	28	-12	-2
Women												
16-17	-4	-20	-6	22	-4	-19	-5	19	0	-1	-2	3
18-24	-9	26	10	-46	-18	16	-3	-30	8	10	13	-15
16-24	-14	6	4	-23	-22	-3	-8	-12	8	9	11	-12
Rates(%)³												
People												
16-17		24.4	25.8	67.1		21.5	24.8	71.4		45.8	29.1	35.3
18-24		62.7	11.0	29.5		33.2	14.8	61.1		77.2	10.1	14.1
16-24		55.1	12.5	37.1		28.5	18.1	65.2		75.8	10.7	15.0
Men												
16-17		23.5	26.9	67.8		19.8	26.4	73.0		47.9	28.2	33.3
18-24		62.9	12.9	27.8		28.3	19.2	65.0		78.2	11.8	11.4
16-24		55.0	14.3	35.8		24.8	21.7	68.3		76.8	12.4	12.4
Women												
16-17		25.3	24.7	66.4		23.2	23.4	69.7		43.1	30.5	38.0
18-24		62.6	8.9	31.3		37.6	11.5	57.5		76.0	8.1	17.2
16-24		55.1	10.6	38.3		32.0	15.2	62.3		74.8	8.8	18.0
Changes on quarter												
People												
16-17		-1.5	0.2	1.9		-1.5	0.3	1.9		-1.8	-0.2	2.8
18-24		0.5	0.2	-0.7		-0.3	1.4	-0.3		0.6	-0.1	-0.6
16-24		0.2	0.1	-0.2		-0.8	0.9	0.6		0.5	-0.1	-0.4
Men												
16-17		-0.3	0.4	0.3		-0.3	0.1	0.4		-1.9	1.1	1.7
18-24		0.0	0.0	0.0		-3.0	4.9	1.5		1.0	-0.8	-0.3
16-24		-0.1	0.0	0.0		-1.9	3.3	1.1		0.8	-0.7	-0.2
Women												
16-17		-2.7	0.0	3.5		-2.8	0.4	3.5		-1.8	-1.9	4.4
18-24		1.1	0.4	-1.5		2.2	-1.1	-2.0		0.2	0.8	-0.9
16-24		0.4	0.1	-0.5		0.3	-1.0	0.1		0.1	0.6	-0.7

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/unemployment/bulletins/youngpeoplenotineducationemploymentortrainingneet/latest>

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

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

EARNINGS

13 Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - total pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) ²			Private sector (82%) ²			Public sector (18%) 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
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	KAC4	KAC5	KAC6	KAC7	KAC8	KAC9
May 15	483	2.8	3.2	480	3.2	4.0	496	1.2	0.4
Mar 16 (r)	491	2.0	2.2	488	2.2	2.4	501	1.6	1.6
Apr 16 (r)	496	2.9	2.1	494	3.0	2.3	504	2.0	1.7
May 16 (r)	494	2.4	2.4	492	2.6	2.6	503	1.4	1.7
Jun 16	494	2.6	2.6	493	2.6	2.7 (r)	505	1.9	1.8
Jul 16	496	2.4	2.5	494	2.7	2.6	504	1.4	1.6
Aug 16	496	2.2	2.4	494	2.2	2.5	508	2.1	1.8
Sep 16	497	2.6	2.4	495	3.0	2.6	504	0.9	1.5
Oct 16	498	2.8	2.5	497	3.1	2.8	506	1.5	1.5
Nov 16	500	2.9	2.8	498	3.2	3.1	507	1.5	1.3
Dec 16	499	2.0	2.6	496	2.1	2.8	507	1.6	1.5
Jan 17	499	1.8	2.2	497	2.0	2.5	507	1.2	1.4
Feb 17	499	2.7	2.2	498	3.1	2.4	508	1.1	1.3
Mar 17	502	2.4	2.3	501	2.6	2.6	508 (r)	1.3	1.2
Apr 17 (r)	503	1.3	2.1	501	1.4	2.4	509	0.9	1.1
May 17 (p)	503	1.8	1.8	501	1.8	1.9	513	2.0	1.4
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (22%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) 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
	K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
May 15	468	3.0	3.5	614	3.1	3.9	491	1.2	1.2
Mar 16	475	1.9	1.9	634	3.7	2.8	499	1.8	1.7
Apr 16 (r)	481	2.9	2.0	638	3.5	2.3	501	2.3	1.9
May 16 (r)	478	2.1	2.3	630	2.7	3.3	498	1.4	1.9
Jun 16	479	2.6	2.5	630	4.4	3.6	500	2.1	1.9
Jul 16	481	2.3	2.3	636	3.1	3.4	498	1.3	1.6
Aug 16	480	2.0	2.3	628	1.1	2.9	504	2.3	1.9
Sep 16	481	2.5	2.3	629	2.1	2.1	500	0.9	1.5
Oct 16	483	2.6	2.4	631	1.8	1.7	501	1.5	1.6
Nov 16	484	2.9	2.6	634	1.9	1.9	503	1.5	1.3
Dec 16	483	1.9	2.4	627	-0.2	1.2	502	1.6	1.5
Jan 17	484	1.8	2.2	632	0.7	0.8	503	1.2	1.4
Feb 17	484	2.7	2.1	624	2.6	1.0	504	1.2	1.3
Mar 17 (r)	488	2.6	2.4	652	2.8	2.0	505	1.2	1.2
Apr 17 (r)	487	1.3	2.2	635	-0.4	1.6	505	0.8	1.1
May 17 (p)	488	2.1	2.0	639	1.3	1.2	508	2.1	1.3
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%) ²			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) 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
May 15	558	0.9	1.6	558	5.8	5.0	330	4.9	5.7
Mar 16	576	2.1	2.4	571	2.7 (r)	4.6	335	-1.1	1.2
Apr 16 (r)	575	2.3	2.2	583	5.6	4.5	338	3.1	1.7
May 16 (r)	580	4.0	2.8	588	5.4	4.6	338	2.4	1.4
Jun 16	578	2.5	2.9	574	3.9	5.0	337	2.4	2.6
Jul 16	579	2.3	2.9	586	3.6	4.3	340	2.5	2.5
Aug 16	579	2.5	2.4	584	4.0	3.8	340	2.9	2.6
Sep 16	580	2.6	2.5	589	5.3	4.3	343	4.2	3.2
Oct 16	578	1.9	2.4	612	8.8	6.0	344	4.4	3.8
Nov 16	579	1.9	2.2	593	5.5	6.6	346	4.4	4.3
Dec 16	579	1.2	1.7	593	5.3	6.5	344	2.6	3.8
Jan 17	581	1.7	1.6	582	1.6	4.1	341	3.0	3.3
Feb 17	582	2.6	1.8	586	2.3	3.0	344	2.3	2.6
Mar 17	581	1.0	1.8	579	1.3	1.7	345	3.1	2.8
Apr 17 (r)	584	1.7	1.7	582	-0.2	1.1	346	2.3	2.6
May 17 (p)	583	0.5	1.0	579	-1.5	-0.1	347	2.5	2.6

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.

EARNINGS

14 Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - bonus pay

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) ¹			Private sector (82%) ²			Public sector (18%) 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
	KAF4	KAF5	KAF6	KAF7	KAF8	KAF9	KAG2	KAG3	KAG4
May 15	29	0.5	4.0	35	0.2	4.5	2	-2.1	-48.8
Mar 16 (r)	30	2.0	2.0	36	2.0	2.0	2	-19.0	33.8
Apr 16 (r)	31	5.9	0.5	38	6.9	0.9	2	6.5	-4.0
May 16 (r)	32	9.4	5.8	38	8.6	5.8	3	20.5	3.1
Jun 16	29	7.3	7.5 (r)	36	3.4	6.3 (r)	2	15.9	14.3 (r)
Jul 16	32	6.2	7.6 (r)	38	7.6	6.5 (r)	2	-19.6	3.4 (r)
Aug 16	30	-3.9	2.9	36	-6.1	1.4	4	96.3	25.6
Sep 16	30	0.5	0.8	36	2.4	1.1	2	-58.2	-15.1
Oct 16	32	6.7	1.0	38	7.1	0.9	2	-7.1	-11.7
Nov 16	32	11.2	6.1	38	11.5	6.9	2	3.6	-30.7
Dec 16	30	-3.8	4.5	36	-4.3	4.5	2	95.9	18.3
Jan 17	30	-1.5	1.7	36	-2.0	1.5	2	-55.7	-14.2
Feb 17	30	14.1	2.3	36	14.4	2.1	2	-28.0	-23.7
Mar 17 (r)	31	4.7	5.3	37	4.2	5.1	2	8.5	-34.2
Apr 17 (r)	30	-4.0	4.4	36	-4.3	4.2	2	-2.1	-9.4
May 17 (p)	30	-7.2	-2.3	35	-7.1	-2.6	2	-14.9	-4.6
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ¹			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (22%) ¹			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) 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
	K5CS	K5CT	K5CU	K5CV	K5CW	K5CX	KAH3	KAH4	KAH5
May 15	29	1.4	3.9	69	-6.1	1.9	1	5.1	-28.0
Mar 16 (r)	30	-0.2	0.8	76	6.0	2.0	2	40.3	0.1
Apr 16 (r)	32	7.6	-0.2	79	6.6	0.0	1	314.3	-5.6
May 16 (r)	32	8.2	5.1	77	11.6	8.0	2	38.5	72.4
Jun 16	29	9.1	8.3 (r)	70	28.4	14.4 (r)	2	51.2	78.8 (r)
Jul 16	33	8.0	8.4 (r)	87	20.2	19.5 (r)	1	-15.7	22.7 (r)
Aug 16	30	-4.8	3.7	73	-13.9	8.7	3	146.5	61.8
Sep 16	30	-2.5	0.1	67	-2.7	0.5	1	-46.5	21.6
Oct 16	32	2.1	-1.8	76	4.2	-4.7	1	-4.6	23.9
Nov 16	32	10.2	3.2	75	9.9	3.8	2	18.3	-13.1
Dec 16	30	-6.6	1.6	69	-11.2	0.5	2	102.9	26.2
Jan 17	31	-1.0	0.6	71	-3.9	-2.2	1	-49.2	0.3
Feb 17	30	14.2	1.5	65	9.2	-2.9	1	-22.6	-13.8
Mar 17 (r)	32	5.8	5.9	81	6.4	3.6	1	-16.3	-30.8
Apr 17 (r)	30	-4.7	4.5	70	-10.5	1.0	1	2.0	-12.8
May 17 (p)	30	-4.0	-1.1	71	-8.0	-4.1	2	-13.2	-9.9
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%) ¹			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) 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
May 15	20	-9.0	2.7	32	120.1	42.5	23	9.6	11.8
Mar 16 (r)	25	-0.3	-0.4	24	13.0	33.3	23	-13.1	-3.1
Apr 16 (r)	23	-5.2	-0.2	31	32.0	31.1	21	-6.2	-4.0
May 16 (r)	28	36.7	8.7	47	47.5	33.2	22	-2.6	-7.5
Jun 16	25	-5.2	6.7 (r)	25	16.0	34.1 (r)	20	-11.2	-6.6 (r)
Jul 16	23	-11.5	4.4 (r)	32	15.3	28.3 (r)	23	-1.9	-5.2 (r)
Aug 16	25	9.0	-3.0	26	5.5	12.2	21	-6.1	-6.3
Sep 16	25	19.4	4.7	28	19.9	13.5	23	-2.3	-3.4
Oct 16	23	-7.0	6.5	53	157.3	55.8	24	11.1	0.7
Nov 16	25	14.9	8.3	29	36.4	68.6	24	6.3	4.9
Dec 16	24	-0.9	1.8	28	19.1	68.0	22	-6.4	3.4
Jan 17	23	1.6	4.9	21	-28.3	5.6	22	-1.4	-0.6
Feb 17	26	24.2	7.7	30	19.5	1.6	23	7.0	-0.5
Mar 17 (r)	23	-4.9	6.2	25	6.2	-2.3	22	-3.2	0.7
Apr 17 (r)	25	8.0	8.3	25	-19.0	0.5	24	9.6	4.3
May 17 (p)	24	-13.1	-3.9	25	-46.3	-25.7	23	4.9	3.6

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.

EARNINGS

15 Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - regular pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) ²			Private sector (82%) ²			Public sector (18%) 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
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	KAJ2	KAJ3	KAJ4	KAJ5	KAJ6	KAJ7
May 15	453	2.9	2.9	444	3.4	3.5	493	1.2	1.0
Mar 16	462	2.2	2.4	453	2.4	2.6	501 (r)	1.7	1.6
Apr 16	464	2.5	2.4	455	2.7	2.6	502	1.9 (r)	1.7
May 16	463	2.1	2.3	455	2.3	2.5	500	1.3	1.6
Jun 16	465	2.3	2.3	456	2.5	2.5	503	1.8	1.6 (r)
Jul 16	465	2.2	2.2	457	2.4	2.4	502	1.5	1.5
Aug 16	466	2.4	2.3	458	2.6	2.5	504	1.8	1.7
Sep 16	467	2.7	2.4	459	3.1	2.7	503	1.2	1.5
Oct 16	468	2.6	2.6	460	2.9	2.9	504	1.5	1.5
Nov 16	469	2.8	2.7	462	3.1	3.0	505	1.5	1.4
Dec 16	469	2.4	2.6	461	2.6	2.9	504	1.4	1.5
Jan 17	469	2.0	2.4	461	2.2	2.6	505	1.3	1.4
Feb 17	469	1.7	2.0	461	1.9	2.2	506	1.2	1.3
Mar 17	470	1.7	1.8	462	1.9	2.0	507	1.2	1.2
Apr 17 (r)	472	1.8	1.8	465	2.1	2.0	507	0.8	1.1
May 17 (p)	473	2.3	2.0	466	2.4	2.2	510	2.1	1.4
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (22%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) 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
	K5DL	K5DM	K5DN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
May 15	438	3.2	3.2	544	4.2	3.8	489	1.2	1.3
Mar 16 (r)	446	2.1	2.2	556	2.7	3.2	497	1.8	1.7
Apr 16	449	2.6	2.3	560	3.3 (r)	3.1	499	2.0	1.8
May 16 (r)	447	1.9	2.2	554	1.9	2.7	496	1.4	1.7
Jun 16	449	2.2	2.2	558	2.5	2.6	499	1.7	1.7
Jul 16	449	2.1	2.1	556	2.0	2.1 (r)	497	1.4	1.5
Aug 16	450	2.3	2.2	556	1.9	2.1	500	1.8	1.7
Sep 16	451	2.6	2.3	558	2.3	2.1	499	1.2	1.5
Oct 16	451	2.5	2.5	556	1.5	1.9	500	1.5	1.5
Nov 16	453	2.8	2.7	559	1.7	1.8	501	1.5	1.4
Dec 16	453	2.3	2.6	559	1.0	1.4	501	1.4	1.5
Jan 17	453	1.9	2.3	562	1.1	1.3	502	1.3	1.4
Feb 17	453	1.7	2.0	562	1.1	1.1	502	1.2	1.3
Mar 17	455 (r)	1.9	1.8	562	1.2	1.1	503	1.2	1.2
Apr 17	456	1.7	1.8	565	0.9 (r)	1.1	503	0.8	1.1
May 17 (p)	458	2.5	2.1	567	2.4	1.5	507	2.1	1.4
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%) ²			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) 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
May 15	537	1.2	1.2	530	3.1	3.8	307	4.5	4.7
Mar 16	548	2.5	2.5	549	2.8	3.9	313	2.2	2.3
Apr 16	552	2.7 (r)	2.5	550	3.8	3.5	316	3.1	2.7
May 16 (r)	554	3.2	2.8	551	3.9	3.5	316	2.8	2.7
Jun 16	554	2.9	2.9	551	3.5	3.7	317	3.4	3.1
Jul 16	556	2.7	2.9	554	2.9	3.4	317	2.9	3.0
Aug 16	555	2.4	2.7	559	3.9	3.4	319	3.4	3.2
Sep 16	555	2.3	2.5	560	4.5	3.8	319	4.5	3.6
Oct 16	555	2.1	2.3	562	4.2	4.2	320	4.0	4.0
Nov 16	554	1.7	2.0	564	4.4	4.4	323	4.3	4.3
Dec 16	555	1.3	1.7	562	4.3	4.3	321	3.2	3.8
Jan 17	558	1.7	1.6	559	2.7	3.8	320	3.3	3.6
Feb 17	558	1.8	1.6	558	1.9	3.0	320	2.1	2.9
Mar 17	559	1.9	1.8	552	0.5	1.7	322	2.8	2.7
Apr 17 (r)	559	1.3	1.7	558	1.5	1.3	323	2.4	2.4
May 17 (p)	559	0.9	1.4	560	1.5	1.1	323	2.3	2.5

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.

EARNINGS

16 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 2015 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	A3WX	A3WV	A3WW
May 15	483	2.8	3.2	483	2.3	2.8
Mar 16	491	2.0	2.2	489	1.3	1.5
Apr 16 (r)	496	2.9	2.1	494	2.1	1.4
May 16	494	2.4	2.4	491	1.7 (r)	1.7
Jun 16	494	2.6	2.6	489	1.7	1.9
Jul 16	496	2.4	2.5	492	1.6	1.7
Aug 16	496	2.2	2.4	490	1.3	1.5
Sep 16	497	2.6	2.4	490	1.3	1.4
Oct 16	498	2.8	2.5	492	1.6	1.4
Nov 16	500	2.9	2.8	491	1.5	1.5
Dec 16	499	2.0	2.6	488	0.1	1.1
Jan 17	499	1.8	2.2	487	-0.2	0.5
Feb 17	499	2.7	2.2	485	0.3	0.1
Mar 17	502	2.4	2.3	490	0.1	0.1
Apr 17 (r)	503	1.3	2.1	488	-1.3	-0.3
May 17 (p)	503	1.8	1.8	487	-0.9	-0.7

	Regular pay (excluding bonuses)					
	Nominal earnings			Real earnings ³		
	Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2015 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	A2FC	A2F9	A2FA
May 15	453	2.9	2.9	454	2.4	2.5
Mar 16	462	2.2	2.4	460	1.5	1.7
Apr 16	464	2.5	2.4	461	1.7	1.6
May 16	463	2.1	2.3	460	1.4	1.5
Jun 16	465	2.3	2.3	461	1.5	1.5
Jul 16	465	2.2	2.2	460	1.2	1.4
Aug 16	466	2.4	2.3	461	1.5	1.4
Sep 16	467	2.7	2.4	461	1.4	1.4
Oct 16	468	2.6	2.6	461	1.4	1.4
Nov 16	469	2.8	2.7	461	1.3	1.4
Dec 16	469	2.4	2.6	459	0.5	1.1
Jan 17	469	2.0	2.4	458	0.0	0.6
Feb 17	469	1.7	2.0	457	-0.6	0.0
Mar 17	470	1.7	1.8	457	-0.6	-0.4
Apr 17 (r)	472	1.8	1.8	458	-0.6	-0.6
May 17 (p)	473	2.3	2.0	458	-0.4	-0.5

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 month compared with the same period a year earlier.

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

17 International comparisons of employment and unemployment

Employment rates as published by EUROSTAT: (not seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by EUROSTAT on 3 July 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	Jan-Mar 17	71.0	0.6	Austria	ZXDS	May 17	5.4	0.0	-0.8
Belgium	YXSO	Oct-Dec 16	63.4	1.6	Belgium ⁶	ZXDI	2017 Q1	7.6	0.4	-0.6
Bulgaria	A495	Jan-Mar 17	64.3	2.0	Bulgaria	A492	May 17	6.0	-0.1	-1.9
Croatia	GUMI	Jan-Mar 17	55.9	0.9	Croatia	GUMJ	May 17	10.7	-0.4	-2.7
Cyprus	A4AC	Jan-Mar 17	63.3	1.8	Cyprus	A4AN	May 17	11.0	-0.3	-1.8
Czech Republic	A4AD	Oct-Dec 16	72.9	2.1	Czech Republic	A4AO	May 17	3.0	-0.1	-1.0
Denmark	YXSP	Jan-Mar 17	73.2	-1.2	Denmark	ZXDJ	Apr 17	5.7	-0.2	-0.5
Estonia	A4AE	Jan-Mar 17	73.1	2.8	Estonia	A4AP	Apr 17	6.2	0.7	-0.2
Finland	YXSQ	Jan-Mar 17	68.0	0.5	Finland	ZXDU	May 17	8.8	-0.1	-0.2
France	YXSR	Jan-Mar 17	63.8	0.1	France	ZXDN	May 17	9.6	0.1	-0.5
Germany	YXSS	Oct-Dec 16	75.3	0.9	Germany	ZXDK	May 17	3.9	0.0	-0.3
Greece	YXST	Jan-Mar 17	52.0	1.1	Greece	ZXDL	Mar 17	22.5	-0.4	-1.3
Hungary	A4AF	Jan-Mar 17	67.1	2.0	Hungary	A4AQ	Apr 17	4.3	0.0	-1.1
Ireland	YXSU	Oct-Dec 16	65.6	1.7	Ireland	ZXDO	Jun 17	6.3	-0.1	-2.0
Italy	YXSV	Jan-Mar 17	57.2	0.9	Italy	ZXDP	May 17	11.3	0.1	-0.3
Latvia	A4AG	Jan-Mar 17	68.7	0.5	Latvia	A4AR	May 17	8.3	0.0	-1.2
Lithuania	A4AH	Jan-Mar 17	69.0	0.7	Lithuania	A4AS	May 17	7.3	-0.2	-1.1
Luxembourg	YXSW	Jan-Mar 17	66.0	0.6	Luxembourg	ZXDQ	May 17	6.0	0.0	-0.3
Malta	A4AI	Jan-Mar 17	65.8	1.5	Malta	A4AT	May 17	4.1	0.0	-0.8
Netherlands	YXSX	Jan-Mar 17	75.1	1.1	Netherlands	ZXDR	May 17	5.1	0.0	-1.2
Poland	A4AJ	Jan-Mar 17	65.4	1.7	Poland	A4AU	May 17	4.8	0.0	-1.5
Portugal	YXSY	Jan-Mar 17	66.3	2.3	Portugal	ZXDT	May 17	9.4	-0.1	-1.8
Romania	A494	Oct-Dec 16	61.6	0.2	Romania	A48Z	May 17	5.4	0.1	-0.7
Slovak Republic	A4AK	Jan-Mar 17	65.8	1.7	Slovak Republic	A4AV	May 17	8.1	-0.2	-1.8
Slovenia	A4AL	Jan-Mar 17	67.3	3.1	Slovenia	A4AW	May 17	7.1	0.0	-1.0
Spain	YXSZ	Jan-Mar 17	59.9	1.4	Spain	ZXDM	May 17	17.7	-0.1	-2.5
Sweden	YXTA	Jan-Mar 17	75.7	0.8	Sweden ⁵	ZXDV	May 17	6.7	0.0	-0.4
United Kingdom (*)	ANZ6	Jan-Mar 17	73.7	0.6	United Kingdom (*)	ZXDW	Mar 17	4.5	-0.1	-0.5
Total EU⁴	A496	Oct-Dec 16	66.9	0.9	Total EU⁴	A493	May 17	7.8	0.0	-0.9
Eurozone ⁴	YXTC	Oct-Dec 16	65.8	1.0	Eurozone ⁴	ZXDH	May 17	9.3	0.0	-0.9
Employment rates published by the OECD (seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by national statistical offices (seasonally adjusted)					
Canada	A48O	Jan-Mar 17	73.3	0.8	Canada	ZXDZ	Jun 17	6.5	-0.1	-0.3
Japan	A48P	Jan-Mar 17	75.0	0.9	Japan	ZXDY	May 17	3.1	0.3	-0.1
United States	A48Q	Jan-Mar 17	69.8	0.6	United States	ZXDZ	Jun 17	4.4	0.1	-0.5

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

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

- All employment rates shown in this table are for those aged from 15 to 64 except for the rate for the United States published by OECD which are for those aged from 16 to 64.
- The employment rates for the EU are published by EUROSTAT and are not seasonally adjusted. EUROSTAT do not publish seasonally adjusted (SA) employment rates but SA rates for some EU countries are published by OECD. These OECD employment rates are available at dataset A10.
- Unemployment rates published by EUROSTAT for most EU countries (but not for the UK), are calculated by extrapolating from the most recent LFS data using monthly registered unemployment data. A standard population basis (15-74) is used by EUROSTAT except for Spain, Italy and the UK (16-74). The unemployment rate for the US is based on those aged 16 and over, but the rates for Canada and Japan are for those aged 15 and over. All unemployment rates shown in this table are seasonally adjusted.
- The "Total EU" series consist of all 28 EU countries. The Eurozone figures consist of the following EU countries: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Spain.
- The EU unemployment rates are as published on the EUROSTAT database. For Sweden the rates on the database differ from those shown in the EUROSTAT News Release published on 3 July 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.
- There is a discontinuity between 2016 Q4 and 2017 Q1 for Belgium due to a methodological break in the Labour Force Survey data.

18 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
2015 May	12	10	2	17	9	8	2
2016 May	22	4	17	18	8	10	11
Jun	16	2	14	18	4	14	8
Jul	76	64	12	16	3	13	87
Aug	5	0	5	9	1	8	1
Sep	8	5	3	12	5	7	5
Oct	8	3	5	11	4	7	4
Nov	22	18	4	15	7	8	17
Dec	19	9	10	13	7	6	4
2017 Jan	17	8	9	17	11	6	8
Feb	20	1	19	14	6	8	3
Mar (r)	16	5	11	15	7	8	4
Apr (r)	15	5	10	12	3	9	11
May (p)	50	15	34	10	4	6	10
May 16	250	183	66	103	51	52	77
May 17 (p)	272	136	136	88	30	58	133

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

Source: ONS Labour Disputes Inquiry
Labour disputes enquiries 01633 455400

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

VACANCIES

19 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	ALY9
Levels							
Apr-Jun 2015	730	119	109	100	135	267	
Apr-Jun 2016	(r) 745	128	107	104	135	271	
May-Jul 2016	744	131	104	105	133	272	
Jun-Aug 2016	749	131	106	105	137	272	
Jul-Sep 2016	751	132	107	104	140	268	
Aug-Oct 2016	759	134	108	106	145	266	
Sep-Nov 2016	753	131	108	107	143	265	
Oct-Dec 2016	751	125	113	108	142	263	
Nov-Jan 2017	755	120	113	109	145	267	
Dec-Feb 2017	761	127	114	110	144	266	
Jan-Mar 2017	(r) 770	130	113	110	145	272	
Feb-Apr 2017	(r) 784	135	118	112	146	273	
Mar-May 2017	(r) 778	126	118	113	146	275	
Apr-Jun 2017	(p) 774	121	118	112	148	276	
Change on quarter	*	5	-9	4	2	3	4
Change %	*	0.6	-7.1	3.6	2.1	2.1	1.5
Change on year		29	-8	10	8	13	5
Change %		3.9	-6.0	9.7	7.7	9.9	1.8

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.

20 Vacancies¹ and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies ¹	Unemployment ²	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels			
Mar-May 2015	730	1,847	2.5
Mar-May 2016	746	1,647	2.2
Jun-Aug 2016	749	1,658	2.2
Sep-Nov 2016	753	1,600	2.1
Dec-Feb 2017	761	1,559	2.0
Mar-May 2017	778 (r)	1,495	1.9
Change on quarter	17	-64	-0.1
Change %	2.3	-4.1	
Change on year	32	-152	-0.3
Change %	4.3	-9.2	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

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

VACANCIES

21 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)										
Apr-Jun 2015	730	1	49	4	3	26	129	32	80	37
Apr-Jun 2016 (r)	745	1	46	4	3	22	139	36	81	44
May-Jul 2016	744	1	48	4	4	21	139	34	79	46
Jun-Aug 2016	749	1	48	4	4	21	140	34	78	44
Jul-Sep 2016	751	1	50	5	3	21	139	32	77	40
Aug-Oct 2016	759	1	51	4	3	26	141	30	79	37
Sep-Nov 2016	753	1	52	4	3	27	137	29	81	37
Oct-Dec 2016	751	1	52	4	3	30	137	29	83	37
Nov-Jan 2017	755	1	52	4	4	28	137	31	88	39
Dec-Feb 2017	761	1	53	4	4	28	139	31	92	39
Jan-Mar 2017 (r)	770	1	51	4	4	27	138	31	92	40
Feb-Apr 2017 (r)	784	1	55	4	4	27	141	31	90	42
Mar-May 2017 (r)	778	1	53	4	4	26	142	30	90	42
Apr-Jun 2017 (p)	774	1	52	4	4	27	142	29	91	41
Change on quarter *	5	0	1	0	-1	0	4	-1	-1	2
Change % *	0.6	11.1	2.2	4.8	-18.2	1.5	2.8	-4.6	-0.5	3.8
Change on year	29	0	6	0	0	6	3	-6	11	-3
Change %	3.9	66.7	11.9	10.0	9.1	27.0	2.1	-17.9	13.4	-6.6
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Apr-Jun 2015	2.5	1.6	2.0	3.0	1.4	1.9	2.8	2.4	3.8	3.0
Apr-Jun 2016	2.5	1.1	1.9	2.9	1.7	1.6	3.0	2.6	3.8	3.6
May-Jul 2016	2.5	1.1	2.0	2.9	1.8	1.5	3.0	2.4	3.7	3.7
Jun-Aug 2016	2.5	1.1	2.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	3.0	2.4	3.6	3.6
Jul-Sep 2016	2.5	1.3	2.0	3.3	1.8	1.6	3.0	2.3	3.6	3.2
Aug-Oct 2016	2.6	1.5	2.1	3.2	1.7	1.9	3.0	2.1	3.7	3.0
Sep-Nov 2016	2.5	1.5	2.1	3.2	1.5	2.0	2.9	2.0	3.8	2.9
Oct-Dec 2016	2.5	1.5	2.1	3.1	1.4	2.2	2.9	2.1	3.9	3.0
Nov-Jan 2017	2.6	1.5	2.1	3.2	2.0	2.0	2.9	2.2	4.1	3.1
Dec-Feb 2017	2.6	1.5	2.2	3.2	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.2	4.3	3.2
Jan-Mar 2017	2.6	1.7	2.1	3.1	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.2	4.3	3.2
Feb-Apr 2017 (r)	2.7	1.9	2.2	3.1	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.2	4.2	3.4
Mar-May 2017 (r)	2.6	1.7	2.2	3.1	2.0	1.9	3.0	2.1	4.2	3.4
Apr-Jun 2017 (p)	2.6	1.9	2.1	3.2	1.9	2.0	3.0	2.1	4.3	3.3
Change on quarter *	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.4	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Change on year	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.5	0.5	-0.2

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)										
Apr-Jun 2015	33	11	68	51	11	51	113	16	16	648
Apr-Jun 2016 (r)	30	10	65	49	13	48	118	16	21	670
May-Jul 2016	29	11	63	50	14	46	119	18	19	668
Jun-Aug 2016	29	12	63	52	14	46	119	21	22	673
Jul-Sep 2016	30	10	62	52	13	50	120	24	23	672
Aug-Oct 2016	30	9	64	55	13	50	120	22	26	674
Sep-Nov 2016	30	8	65	56	13	49	118	21	23	666
Oct-Dec 2016	28	8	65	54	13	49	118	18	22	661
Nov-Jan 2017	29	9	64	52	13	48	118	17	20	665
Dec-Feb 2017	30	10	64	48	14	50	120	16	20	671
Jan-Mar 2017 (r)	32	12	64	55	15	52	119	16	19	683
Feb-Apr 2017 (r)	31	12	68	55	16	53	120	17	19	693
Mar-May 2017 (r)	32	11	65	56	16	51	121	18	18	691
Apr-Jun 2017 (p)	32	10	65	53	16	49	120	19	19	686
Change on quarter *	0	-1	1	-2	1	-3	2	3	0	4
Change % *	0.9	-11.3	1.1	-3.5	4.5	-6.0	1.3	19.9	0.0	0.6
Change on year	2	0	0	4	3	1	3	3	-2	17
Change %	5.6	1.0	-0.3	7.5	23.8	1.3	2.2	17.6	-10.9	2.5
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Apr-Jun 2015	3.2	2.2	2.8	2.0	0.9	1.9	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.6
Apr-Jun 2016	3.0	2.0	2.6	1.9	1.0	1.8	3.0	2.2	3.3	2.6
May-Jul 2016	2.9	2.3	2.5	1.9	1.1	1.7	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.6
Jun-Aug 2016	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.1	1.7	3.0	2.8	3.4	2.7
Jul-Sep 2016	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.0	1.1	1.8	3.0	3.2	3.7	2.6
Aug-Oct 2016	3.0	1.7	2.6	2.1	1.0	1.9	3.0	3.0	4.1	2.7
Sep-Nov 2016	3.0	1.5	2.6	2.2	1.1	1.8	3.0	2.8	3.7	2.6
Oct-Dec 2016	2.8	1.6	2.6	2.1	1.0	1.8	3.0	2.5	3.4	2.6
Nov-Jan 2017	2.8	1.7	2.6	2.0	1.0	1.8	3.0	2.4	3.2	2.6
Dec-Feb 2017	2.9	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.1	1.9	3.0	2.2	3.1	2.6
Jan-Mar 2017	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.1	1.2	1.9	3.0	2.1	3.0	2.7
Feb-Apr 2017	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.1	1.2	2.0	3.0	2.3	3.0 (r)	2.7
Mar-May 2017	3.2	2.1	2.6	2.1	1.3	1.9	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.7
Apr-Jun 2017 (p)	3.2	2.1	2.6	2.0	1.3	1.8	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.7
Change on quarter *	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Change on year	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	-0.4	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

22 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
Mar-May 2015	119	4.5	71	5.3	48	3.7
Mar-May 2016	104	3.9	63	4.6	41	3.1
Jun-Aug 2016	119	4.5	74	5.5	45	3.4
Sep-Nov 2016	123	4.6	67	4.9	56	4.3
Dec-Feb 2017	106	3.9	66	4.8	40	3.0
Mar-May 2017	97	3.6	60	4.4	36	2.7
Change on quarter	-9	-0.3	-5	-0.4	-4	-0.3
Change %	-8.6		-7.9		-9.8	
Change on year	-7	-0.3	-2	-0.2	-5	-0.4
Change %	-6.9		-3.8		-11.6	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

23 Redundancies by 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
Jan-Mar 2015	110	18	*	17	26	*	11	14	83
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	89
Jan-Mar 2017	95	18	*	16	17	*	10	13	66
Change on year	-16	-16	*	2	4	*	-3	0	6
Change %	-14.1	-47.0	*	10.8	34.4	*	0	-1.3	9.1

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

REGIONAL SUMMARY

24(1) Regional summary of labour market headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Headline estimates for March to May 2017

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	33,505	78.5	32,010	74.9	1,495	4.5	8,829	21.5
K03000001	Great Britain	32,635	78.7	31,186	75.1	1,449	4.4	8,508	21.3
E92000001	England	28,400	79.0	27,125	75.4	1,275	4.5	7,275	21.0
E12000001	North East	1,303	77.1	1,225	72.4	78	6.0	377	22.9
E12000002	North West	3,600	77.5	3,446	74.0	154	4.3	1,010	22.5
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	2,687	77.1	2,557	73.3	130	4.8	773	22.9
E12000004	East Midlands	2,345	77.7	2,255	74.7	90	3.8	651	22.3
E12000005	West Midlands	2,813	76.4	2,647	71.8	166	5.9	844	23.6
E12000006	East	3,173	80.9	3,046	77.6	127	4.0	716	19.1
E12000007	London	4,898	78.5	4,627	74.0	271	5.5	1,301	21.5
E12000008	South East	4,729	81.7	4,570	78.9	158	3.4	1,015	18.3
E12000009	South West	2,852	82.2	2,751	79.2	101	3.5	589	17.8
W92000004	Wales	1,511	76.2	1,441	72.6	70	4.6	452	23.8
S92000003	Scotland	2,723	77.1	2,619	74.1	104	3.8	782	22.9
N92000002	Northern Ireland	870	72.6	824	68.7	46	5.3	321	27.4

Change on quarter (change since December 2016 to February 2017)

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	111	0.2	175	0.3	-64	-0.2	-57	-0.2
K03000001	Great Britain	114	0.2	178	0.3	-64	-0.2	-57	-0.2
E92000001	England	114	0.2	156	0.3	-42	-0.2	-66	-0.2
E12000001	North East	17	1.4	22	1.8	-5	-0.5	-24	-1.4
E12000002	North West	31	0.4	37	0.6	-6	-0.2	-19	-0.4
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	-22	-0.7	-13	-0.4	-9	-0.3	24	0.7
E12000004	East Midlands	-17	-0.7	-10	-0.5	-6	-0.2	22	0.7
E12000005	West Midlands	0	0.2	-6	0.0	6	0.2	-8	-0.2
E12000006	East	15	0.3	23	0.5	-8	-0.3	-10	-0.3
E12000007	London	47	0.5	63	0.7	-16	-0.4	-24	-0.5
E12000008	South East	37	0.3	37	0.3	0	0.0	-15	-0.3
E12000009	South West	5	0.4	4	0.4	1	0.0	-12	-0.4
W92000004	Wales	-6	-0.7	-2	-0.5	-4	-0.2	13	0.7
S92000003	Scotland	6	0.1	25	0.7	-19	-0.7	-4	-0.1
N92000002	Northern Ireland	-3	0.0	-3	-0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0

Change on year (change since March to May 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	172	0.2	324	0.6	-152	-0.5	-55	-0.2
K03000001	Great Britain	186	0.2	331	0.6	-146	-0.5	-64	-0.2
E92000001	England	242	0.4	343	0.7	-101	-0.4	-101	-0.4
E12000001	North East	6	0.5	24	1.6	-19	-1.5	-9	-0.5
E12000002	North West	63	0.9	85	1.3	-22	-0.7	-39	-0.9
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	13	0.4	34	1.0	-20	-0.8	-11	-0.4
E12000004	East Midlands	-27	-0.7	-10	-0.1	-17	-0.7	21	0.7
E12000005	West Midlands	-10	0.0	-10	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
E12000006	East	15	0.1	3	-0.2	12	0.4	0	-0.1
E12000007	London	102	0.5	110	0.7	-8	-0.3	-11	-0.5
E12000008	South East	56	0.4	71	0.7	-15	-0.4	-18	-0.4
E12000009	South West	25	1.1	37	1.4	-11	-0.4	-36	-1.1
W92000004	Wales	-4	0.1	-6	0.0	1	0.1	-3	-0.1
S92000003	Scotland	-53	-1.2	-6	0.1	-46	-1.6	40	1.2
N92000002	Northern Ireland	-13	-0.7	-7	-0.2	-6	-0.6	9	0.7

The Labour Force Survey is tabulated by region of residence.

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. Economically active = Employment plus Unemployment.

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

2. Denominator = all persons aged 16 to 64.

3. Denominator = total economically active

REGIONAL SUMMARY

24(2) Regional summary of Workforce Jobs

Thousands,
seasonally adjusted

Area Codes	Area Names	March 2017	Change on December 2016
K02000001	United Kingdom	34,831	226
K03000001	Great Britain	33,945	228
E92000001	England	29,699	165
E12000001	North East	1,200	5
E12000002	North West	3,622	28
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	2,772	15
E12000004	East Midlands	2,360	27
E12000005	West Midlands	2,937	65
E12000006	East	3,144	-36
E12000007	London	5,751	40
E12000008	South East	4,941	27
E12000009	South West	2,972	-5
W92000004	Wales	1,460	7
S92000003	Scotland	2,786	56
N92000002	Northern Ireland	876	-2

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

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