

Statistical bulletin

# UK Labour Market: September 2016

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



Contact:  
Richard Clegg  
[labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk)

Release date:  
14 September 2016

Next release:  
19 October 2016

## Table of contents

1. [Main points for May to July 2016](#)
2. [Summary of latest labour market statistics](#)
3. [Understanding and working with labour market statistics](#)
4. [Employment](#)
5. [Public and private sector employment](#)
6. [Employment by nationality and country of birth, not seasonally adjusted \(first published on 17 August 2016\)](#)
7. [Actual hours worked](#)
8. [Workforce jobs](#)
9. [Average weekly earnings](#)
10. [Labour disputes \(not seasonally adjusted\)](#)
11. [Unemployment](#)
12. [Claimant Count \(experimental statistics\)](#)
13. [Comparison between unemployment and the Claimant Count](#)
14. [Economic inactivity](#)
15. [Young people in the labour market](#)
16. [Redundancies](#)
17. [Vacancies](#)
18. [Main out of work benefits, not seasonally adjusted \(first published on 17 August 2016\)](#)

19. [Revisions](#)
20. [Accuracy of the statistics: estimating and reporting uncertainty](#)
21. [Quality and methodology](#)
22. [Background notes](#)

# 1 . Main points for May to July 2016

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

There were 31.77 million people in work, 174,000 more than for February to April 2016 and 559,000 more than for a year earlier.

There were 23.25 million people working full-time, 434,000 more than for a year earlier. There were 8.51 million people working part-time, 126,000 more than for a year earlier.

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

There were 1.63 million unemployed people (people not in work but seeking and available to work), 39,000 fewer than for February to April 2016, 190,000 fewer than for a year earlier and the lowest since March to May 2008.

There were 901,000 unemployed men, 88,000 fewer than for a year earlier. There were 731,000 unemployed women, 102,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

The unemployment rate was 4.9%, down from 5.5% for a year earlier. The last time it was lower was for July to September 2005. The unemployment rate is the proportion of the labour force (those in work plus those unemployed) that were unemployed.

There were 8.83 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive (not working and not seeking or available to work), 92,000 fewer than for February to April 2016 and 195,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

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

Average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for price inflation) increased by 2.3% including bonuses and by 2.1% excluding bonuses compared with a year earlier.

## 2 . Summary of latest labour market statistics

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

**Table 1: Summary of UK labour market statistics for May to July 2016, seasonally adjusted**

	Number (thousands)	Change on Feb to Apr 2016	Change on May to Jul 2015	Headline Rate (%)	Change on Feb to Apr 2016	Change on May to Jul 2015
Employed	31,767	174	559			
Aged 16 to 64	30,577	167	534	74.5	0.3	1.0
Aged 65 and over	1,190	7	25			
Unemployed	1,632	-39	-190	4.9	-0.1	-0.6
Aged 16 to 64	1,613	-36	-184			
Aged 65 and over	19	-3	-5			
Inactive	19,045	-44	-7			
Aged 16 to 64	8,832	-92	-195	21.5	-0.2	-0.6
Aged 65 and over	10,214	48	188			

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

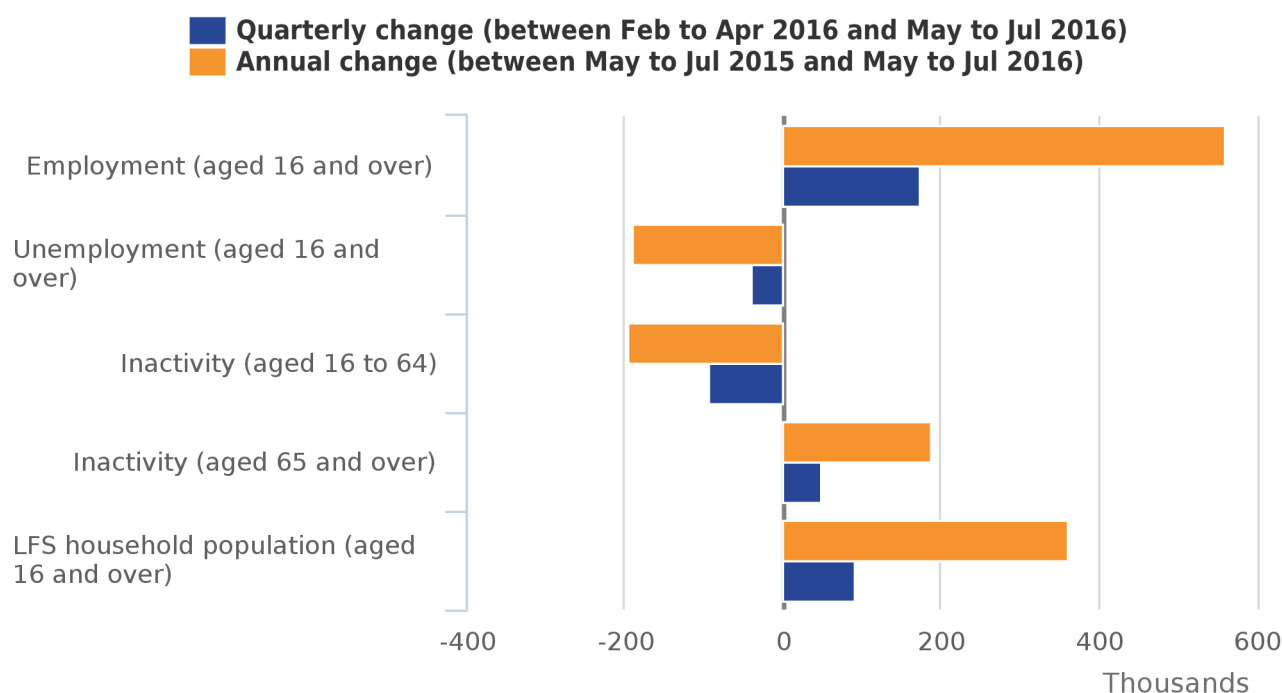
1. Calculation of headline employment rate: Number of employed people aged from 16 to 64 divided by the population aged from 16 to 64. Population is the sum of employed plus unemployed plus inactive.

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

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

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

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



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

## 3 . Understanding and working with labour market statistics

### Where to find explanatory information

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

### About labour market statuses

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

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

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

## Making comparisons with earlier data derived from the Labour Force Survey

Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity, hours worked and redundancies are derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), a survey of households. The most robust estimates of short-term movements in these estimates are obtained by comparing the estimates for May to July 2016 with the estimates for February to April 2016, which were first published on 15 June 2016. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for April to June 2016. This is because the May and June data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of April and July 2016. The LFS is sampled such that it is representative of the UK population over a 3 month period, not for single month periods.

### Accuracy and reliability of survey estimates

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

## 4 . Employment

### Introduction

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

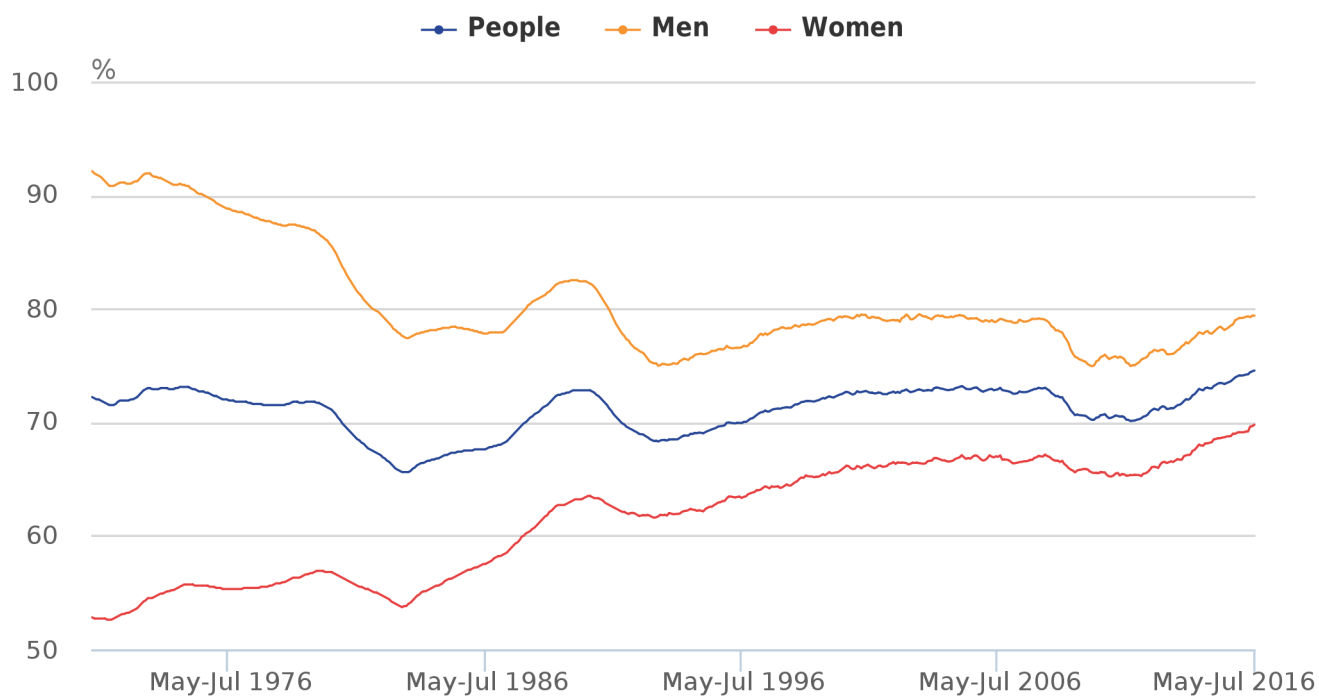
A [comparison between estimates of employment and jobs](#) is available on our website.

### Commentary

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

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

January to March 1971 to May to July 2016

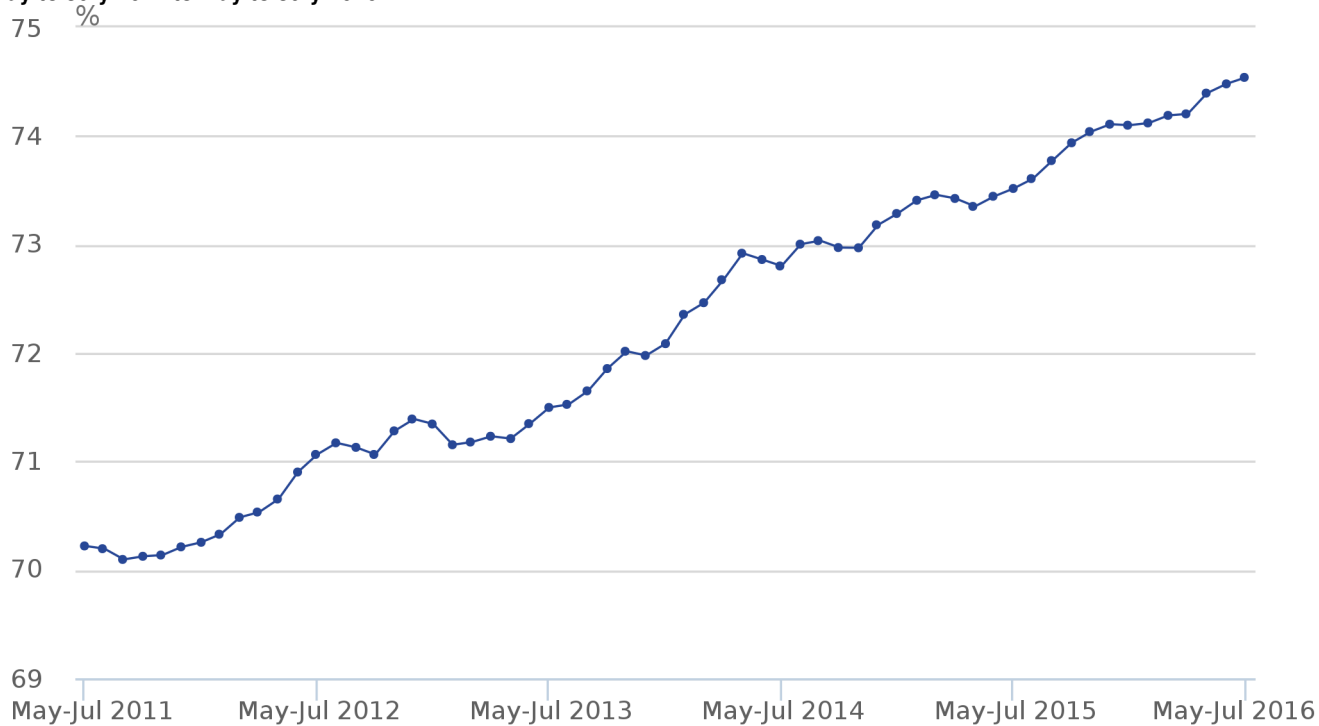


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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

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

May to July 2011 to May to July 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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

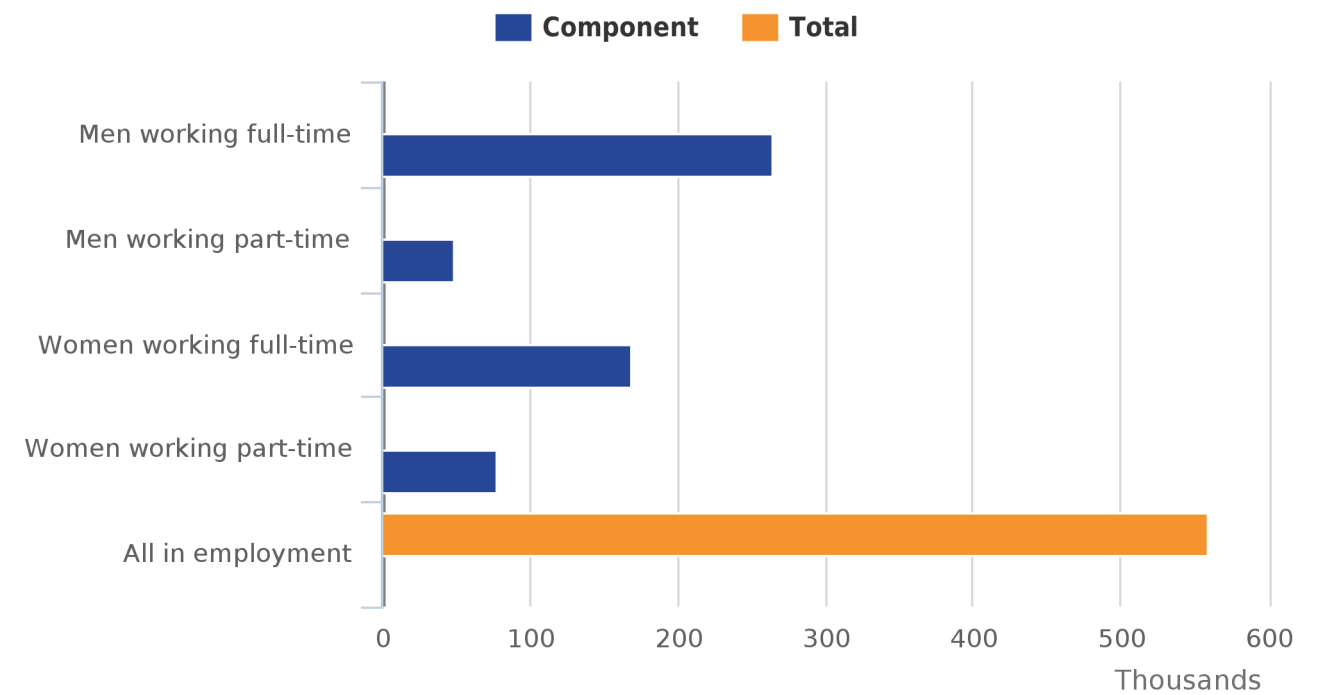
Looking at employment rates by sex, for May to July 2016:

- 79.4% of men and 69.8% of women aged from 16 to 64 were in work
- the employment rate for men (79.4%) was higher than for a year earlier (78.3%)
- the employment rate for women (69.8%) was the highest since comparable records began in 1971, partly due to ongoing changes to the state pension age for women resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65

For May to July 2016, there were 31.77 million people in work, 174,000 more than for February to April 2016 and 559,000 more than for a year earlier.

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

**Figure 4: Changes in people in employment in the UK between May to July 2015 and May to July 2016, seasonally adjusted**



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Comparing the estimates for type of employment for May to July 2016 with those for a year earlier:



- employees increased by 356,000 to 26.82 million (84.4% of all people in work)
- self-employed people increased by 224,000 to 4.76 million (15.0% of all people in work)
- unpaid family workers increased by 9,000 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 29,000 to 81,000 (0.3% of all people in work); see Note 3 at the end of this section for an explanation of the coverage of this series

## Where to find data about employment

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

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

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

## Notes for Employment

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

# 5 . Public and private sector employment

## Introduction

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

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

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

## Commentary

There were 5.33 million people employed in the public sector for June 2016. This was:

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

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

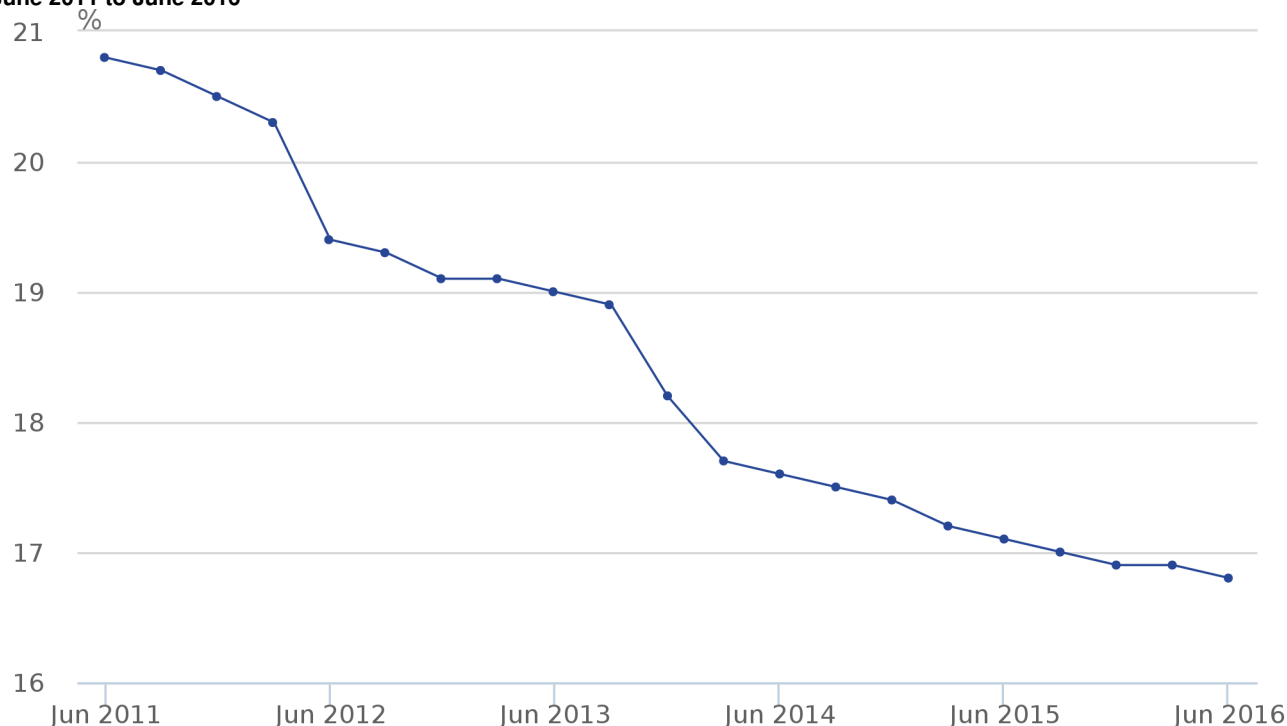
There were 26.44 million people employed in the private sector for June 2016. This was 186,000 more than for March 2016 and 579,000 more than for a year earlier.

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

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

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

June 2011 to June 2016



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

**Notes:**

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

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

## Where to find data about public and private sector employment

Public and private sector employment estimates are available at Tables 4 and 4(1) of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [datasets EMP02](#) and [EMP03](#).

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

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

## Introduction

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

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

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

## Commentary

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

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

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

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

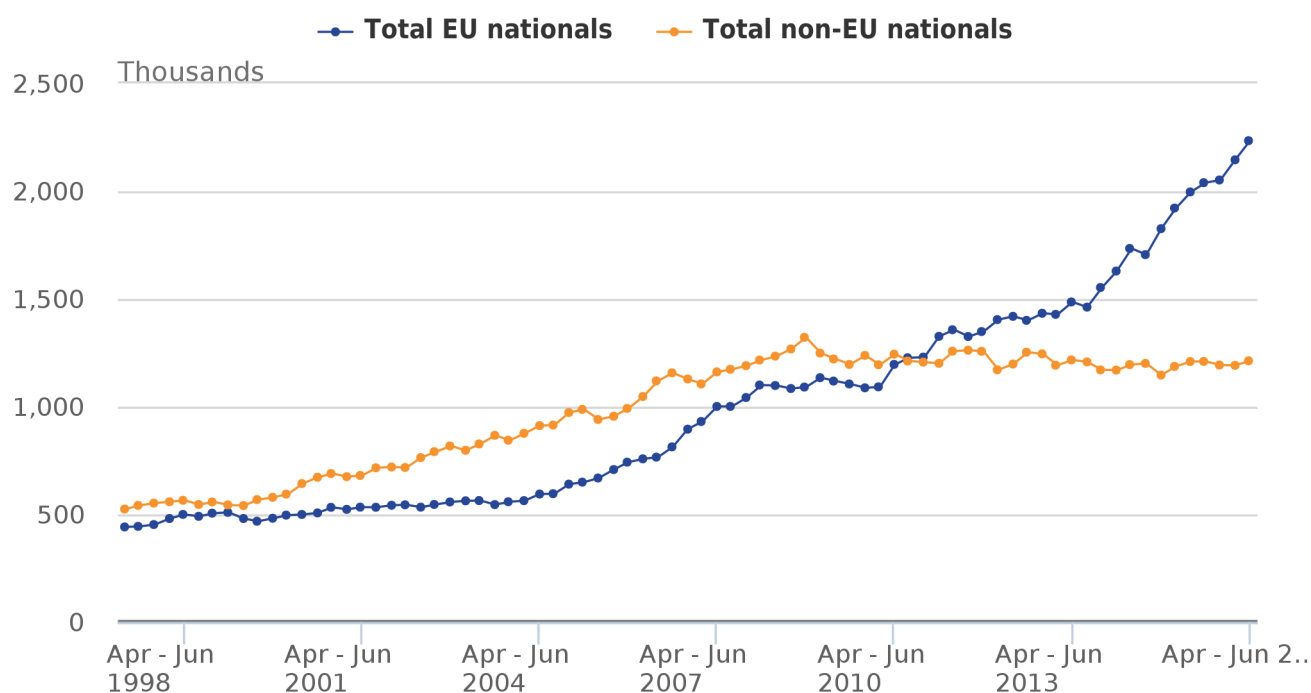
Looking in more detail at non-UK nationals working in the UK, between April to June 2015 and April to June 2016:

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

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

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

April to June 1997 to April to June 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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

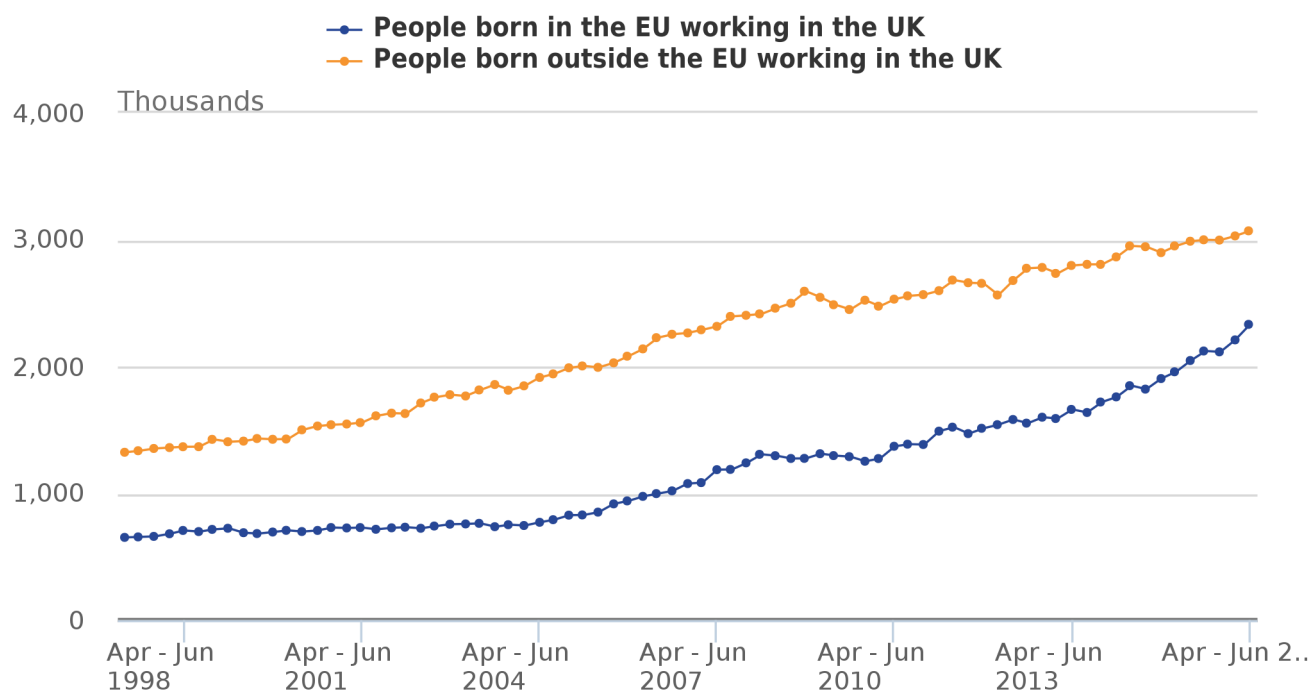
For April to June 2016, there were 5.40 million people born abroad working in the UK, but the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK was much lower at 3.45 million. This is because the estimates for people born abroad working in the UK include many UK nationals. Looking at the estimates by country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

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

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

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

April to June 1997 to April to June 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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

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

## 7 . Actual hours worked

### Introduction

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

### Commentary

Total hours worked per week were 1.02 billion for May to July 2016. This was:

- 3.5 million (0.3%) more than for February to April 2016
- 20.5 million (2.0%) more than for a year earlier

Between February to April 2016 and May to July 2016, the number of people in work increased by 174,000 (as explained at Section 4 of this statistical bulletin) and average hours worked per week was little changed.

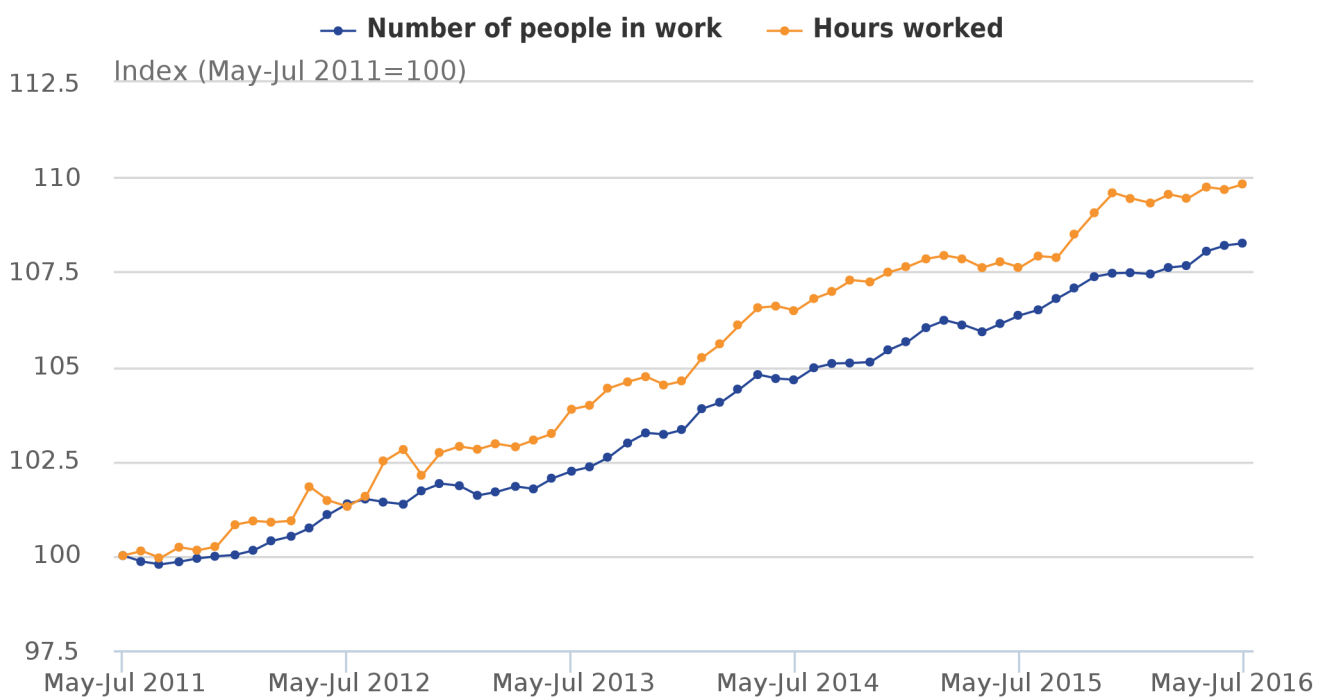
For May to July 2016:

- people worked, on average, 32.1 hours per week, little changed compared with February to April 2016 and with a year earlier
- people working full-time worked, on average, 37.4 hours per week in their main job, down slightly compared with February to April 2016 but up slightly compared with a year earlier
- people working part-time worked, on average, 16.1 hours per week in their main job, little changed compared with February to April 2016 and 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**

May to July 2011 to May to July 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

## Where to find data about hours worked

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

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

## 8 . Workforce jobs

## Introduction

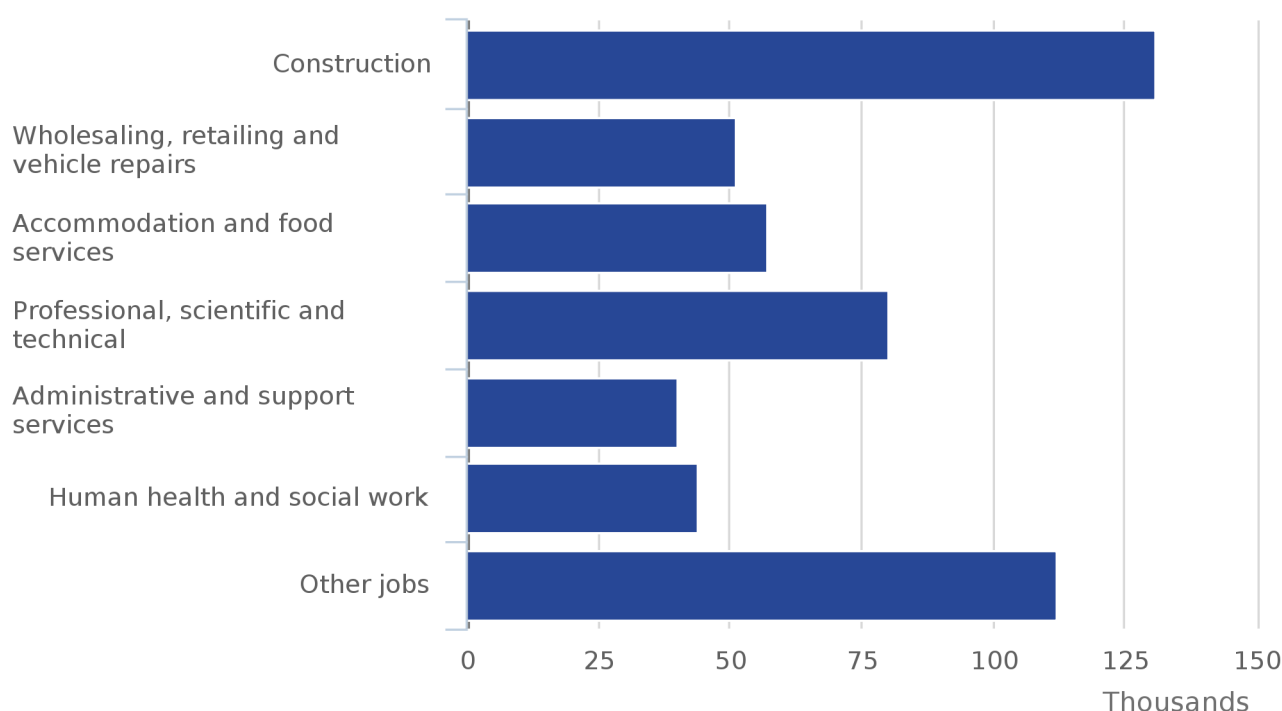
[Workforce jobs](#) measures the number of filled jobs in the economy. The estimates are mainly sourced from employer surveys. Workforce jobs is a different concept from employment, which is sourced from the Labour Force Survey, as employment is an estimate of people and some people have more than one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

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

## Commentary

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

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



Source: Office for National Statistics

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

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

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



## Where to find data about workforce jobs

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

## 9 . Average weekly earnings

### Introduction

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

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

### Commentary

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

- average regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £472 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 £505 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £493 per week for a year earlier

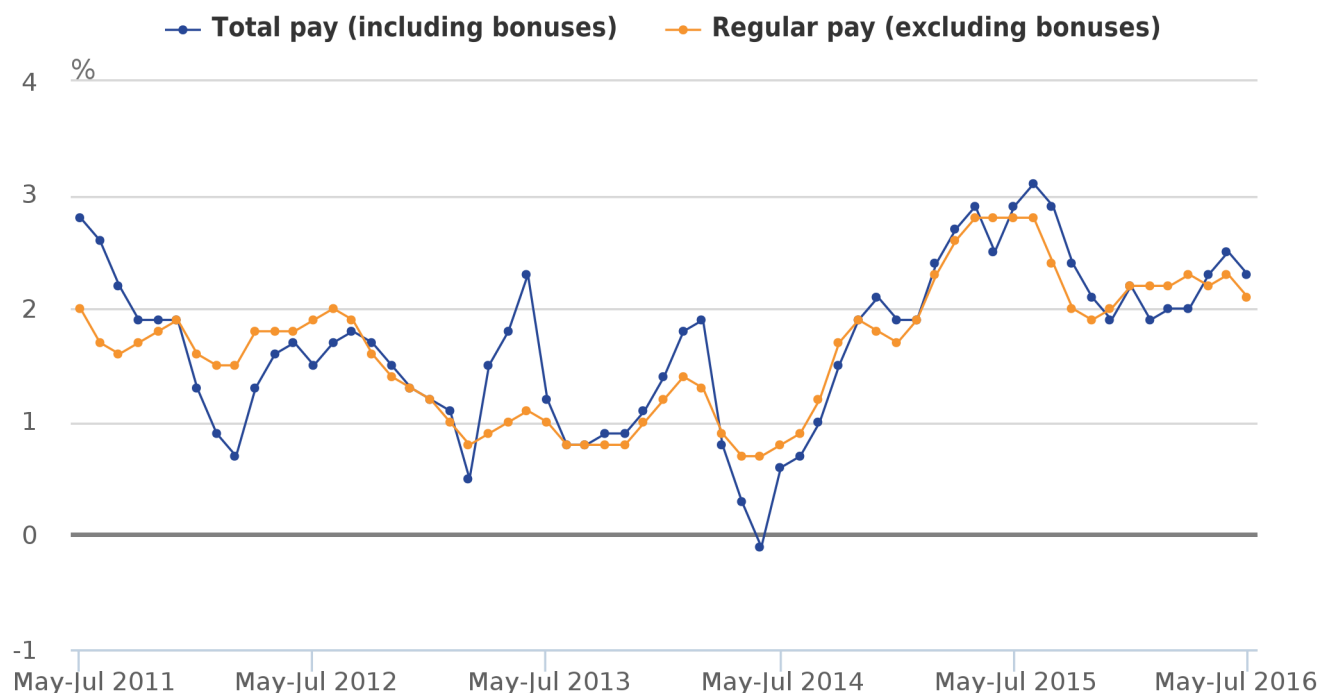
Between May to July 2015 and May to July 2016, in nominal terms, regular pay increased by 2.1%, lower than the growth rate between April to June 2015 and April to June 2016 (2.3%).

Between May to July 2015 and May to July 2016, in nominal terms, total pay increased by 2.3%, lower than the growth rate between April to June 2015 and April to June 2016 (2.5%).

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

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

May to July 2011 to May to July 2016



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

Looking at longer term movements, since comparable records began in 2000 average total pay for employees in Great Britain in nominal terms increased from £311 a week in January 2000 to £505 a week in July 2016; an increase of 62.0%. Over the same period the Consumer Prices Index increased by 39.9%.

Between May to July 2015 and May to July 2016 in real terms (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation) regular pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 1.7% and total pay increased by 1.9%.

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

## Where to find data about average weekly earnings

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

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

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

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

## Where to find more information about earnings

A [supplementary analysis of Average Weekly Earnings](#) which includes estimates of real earnings (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation) is available on our website.

An article looking at [bonus payments](#) is published annually. The most recent edition of this article was published on 26 August 2015. The next edition will be published on 15 September 2016.

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

## Notes for Average Weekly Earnings

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

# 10 . Labour disputes (not seasonally adjusted)

## Introduction

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

## Commentary

For July 2016:

- there were 76,000 working days lost from 16 stoppages
- 87,000 people took strike action

The number of working days lost (76,000) and the number of people taking strike action (87,000) for July 2016 were the highest since October 2014, although the figures are at historically low levels when looking at the long run monthly time series back to the 1930s. Most of the working days lost in July 2016 were due to a stoppage in the Education sector affecting both primary and secondary schools in England.

For the 12 months ending July 2016:

- there were 316,000 working days lost from 106 stoppages
- 159,000 people took strike action

Since monthly records began in December 1931:

- the highest cumulative 12 month estimate for working days lost was 32.2 million for the 12 months to April 1980
- the lowest cumulative 12 month estimate for working days lost was 143,000 for the 12 months to March 2011

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

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



Source: Labour Disputes Inquiry: Office for National Statistics

**Notes:**

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

## Where to find data about labour disputes

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

## Where to find more information about labour disputes

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

# 11 . Unemployment

## Introduction

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

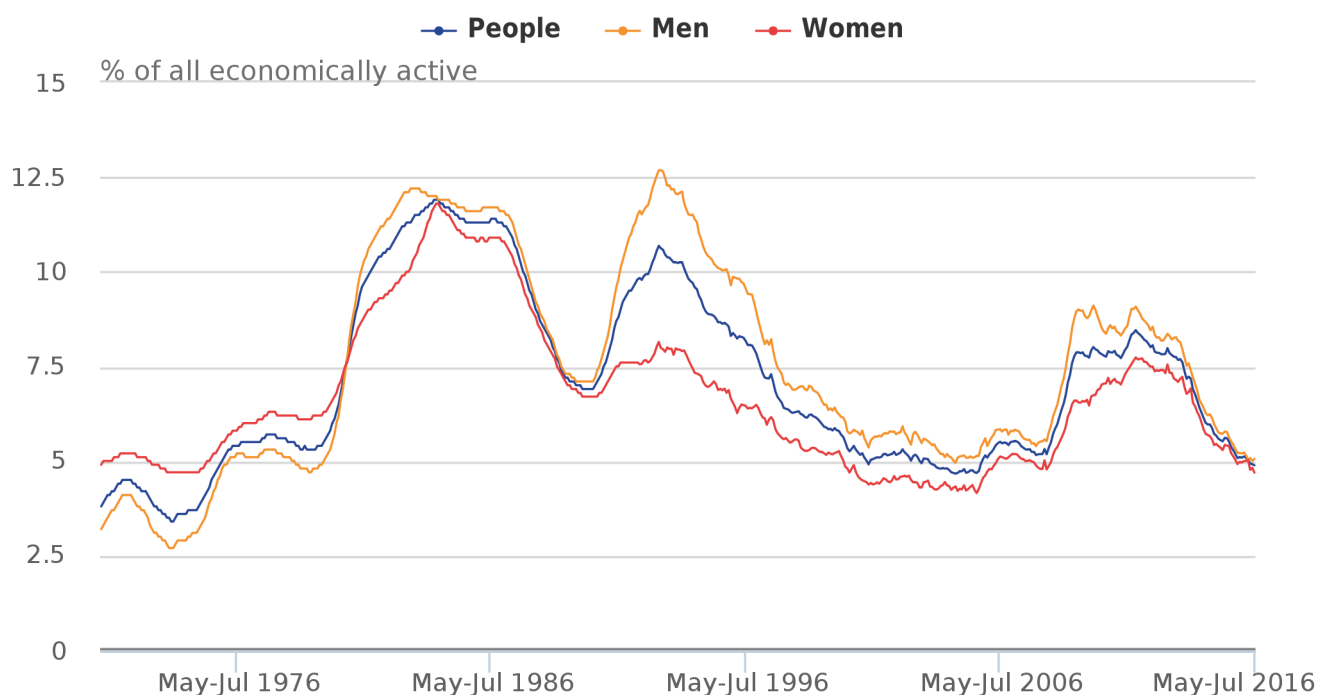
The unemployment rate is not the proportion of the total population who are unemployed. It is the proportion of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed. This follows [guidelines specified by the International Labour Organisation](#)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

## Commentary

The proportion of economically active people aged 16 and over who are out of work and seeking work is known as the unemployment rate. As shown at Figure 11 (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, May to July 2016, was 4.9%. It has not been lower since July to September 2005.

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

January to March 1971 to May to July 2016

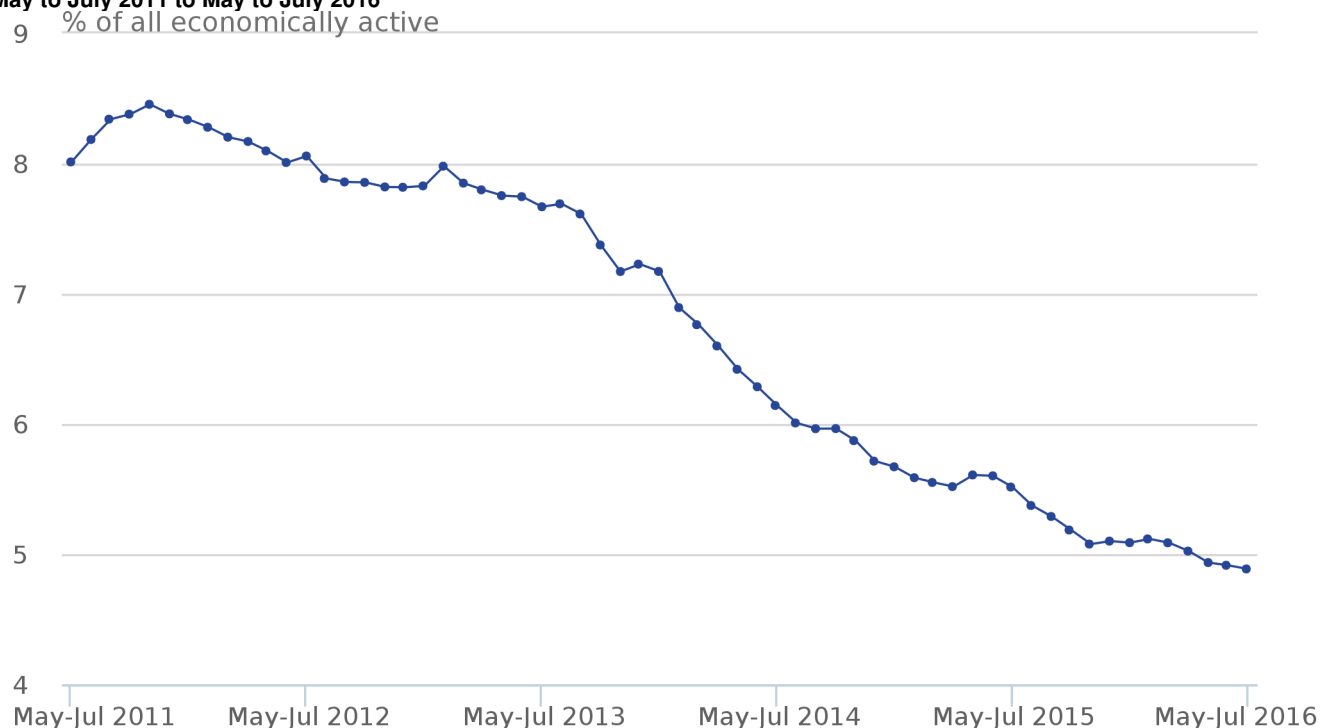


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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

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

May to July 2011 to May to July 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

The unemployment rate for those aged 16 and over for May to July 2016 was 4.9%. This was:

- slightly lower than for February to April 2016 (5.0%)
- lower than for a year earlier (5.5%)

The unemployment rate has not been lower since July to September 2005. For May to July 2016, there were:

- 1.63 million unemployed people, 39,000 fewer than for February to April 2016 and 190,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 901,000 unemployed men, 9,000 more than for February to April 2016 but 88,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 731,000 unemployed women, 48,000 fewer than for February to April 2016 and 102,000 fewer than for a year earlier

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

- 956,000 people who had been unemployed for up to 6 months, 29,000 fewer compared with a year earlier
- 227,000 people who had been unemployed for between 6 and 12 months, 63,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 449,000 people who had been unemployed for over 12 months, 98,000 fewer than for a year earlier

## Where to find data about unemployment

Unemployment estimates for the UK are available at Table 9 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset UNEM01 SA](#).

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

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

## 12 . Claimant Count (experimental statistics)

### Introduction

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

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

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

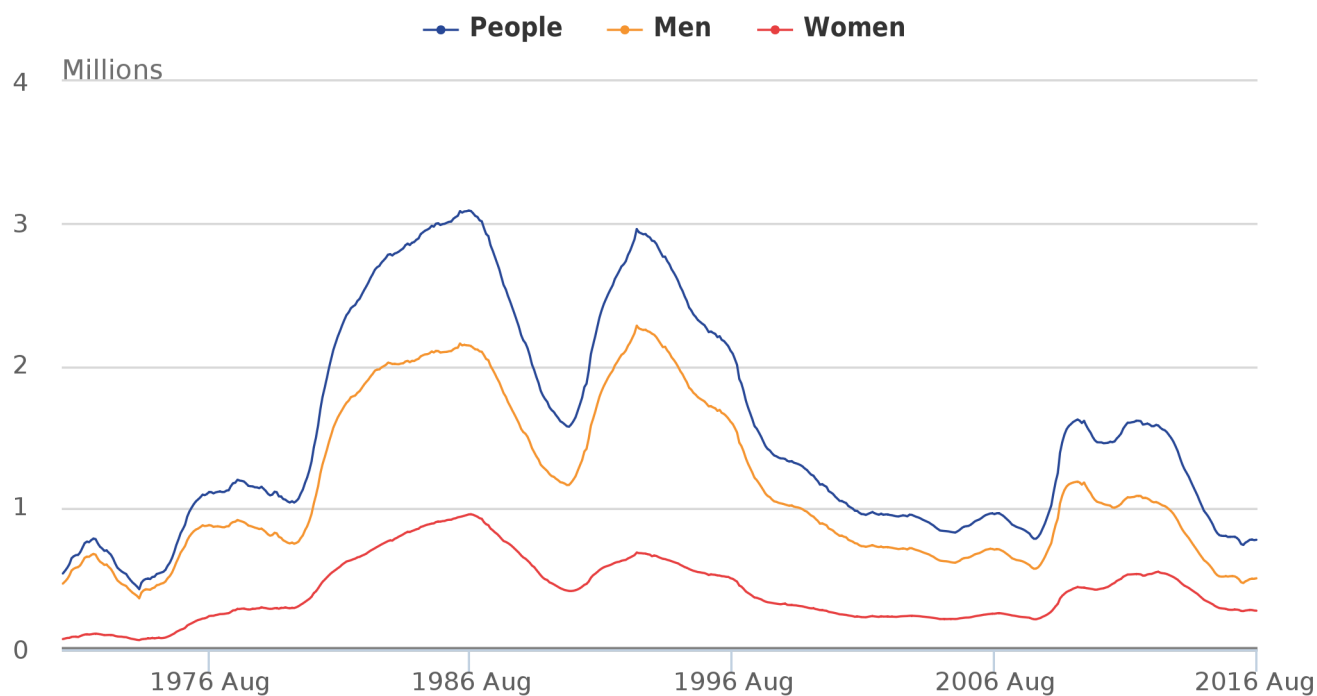
The Claimant Count includes people who claim unemployment related benefits but who do not receive payment. For example some claimants will have had their benefits stopped for a limited period of time by Jobcentre Plus. Some people claim JSA in order to receive National Insurance Credits.

### Commentary

Figure 13 shows the Claimant Count since comparable records began in 1971. It shows that the lowest number of people claiming unemployment related benefits was 422,600 in December 1973 and the highest figure was 3.09 million in July 1986. For the latest month, August 2016, there were 771,000 people claiming unemployment related benefits.

**Figure 13: UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted**

January 1971 to August 2016

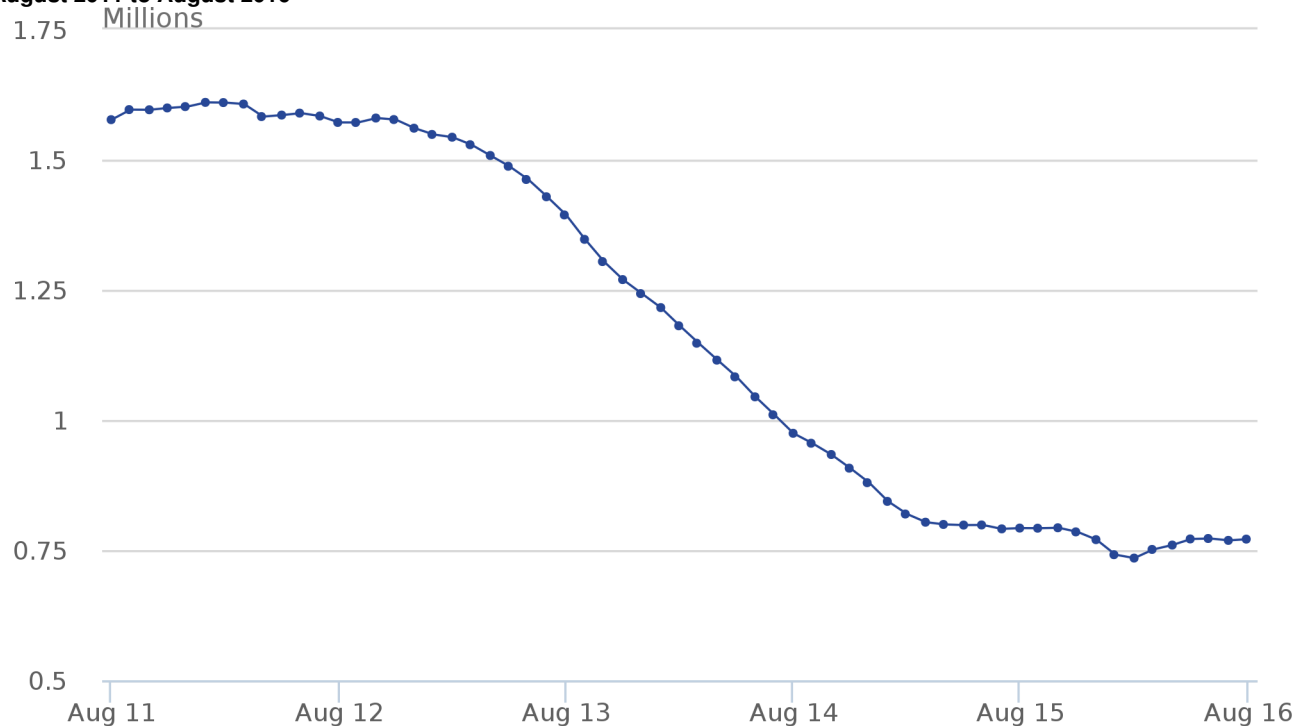


Source: Office for National Statistics, Department for Work and Pensions

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

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

August 2011 to August 2016



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



For August 2016 there were 771,000 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This consisted of:

- 557,900 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance
- 213,100 people who were seeking work and claiming Universal Credit

For August 2016 there were 771,000 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This was:

- 2,400 more than for July 2016
- 21,300 fewer than for a year earlier

For August 2016 there were:

- 499,500 men claiming unemployment related benefits, 3,500 more than for July 2016 but 15,100 fewer than for a year earlier
- 271,400 women claiming unemployment related benefits, 1,100 fewer than for July 2016 and 6,200 fewer than for a year earlier

## Where to find data about the Claimant Count

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

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

## 13 . Comparison between unemployment and the Claimant Count

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

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

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

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

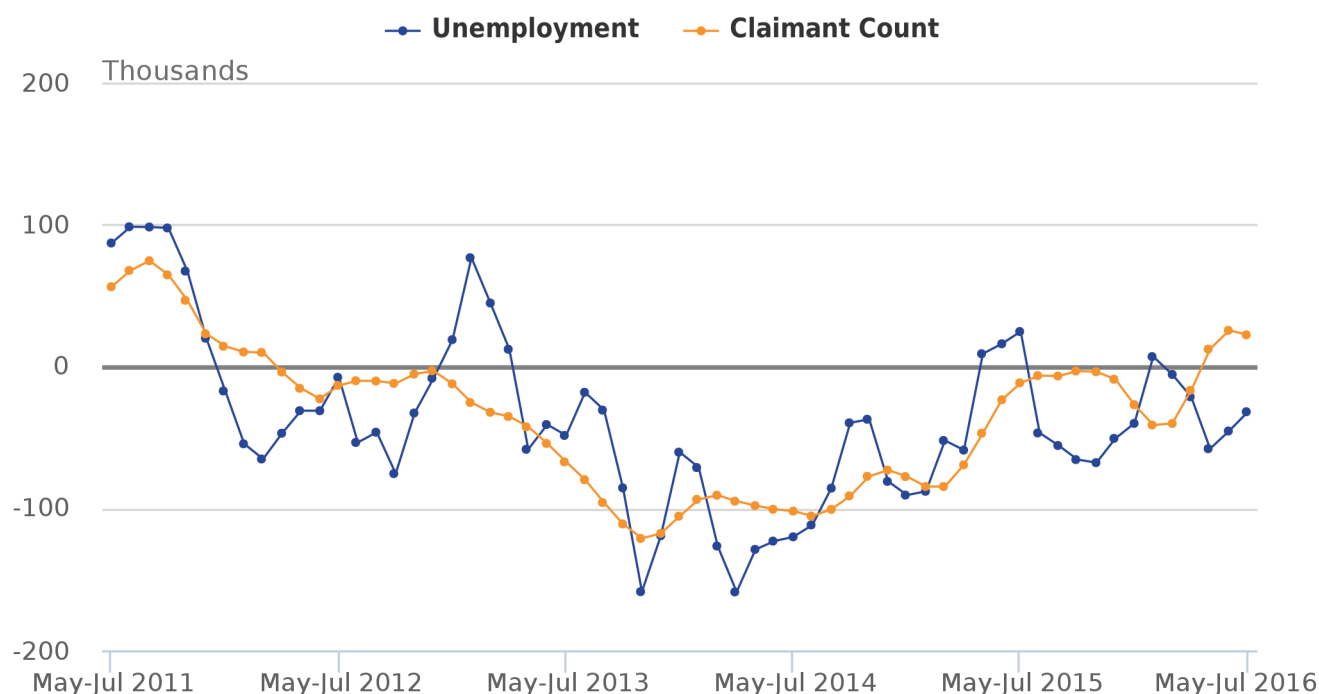
Figure 15 and [dataset X05](#) compare quarterly movements in unemployment and the Claimant Count for the same 3 month average time periods. The unemployment estimates shown in this comparison exclude unemployed people aged between 16 and 17 and 65 and over as well as unemployed people aged from 18 to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

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

- unemployment fell by 32,000
- the Claimant Count increased by 22,000

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

May to July 2011 to May to July 2016



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

Notes:

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

## 14 . Economic inactivity

## Introduction

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

## Commentary

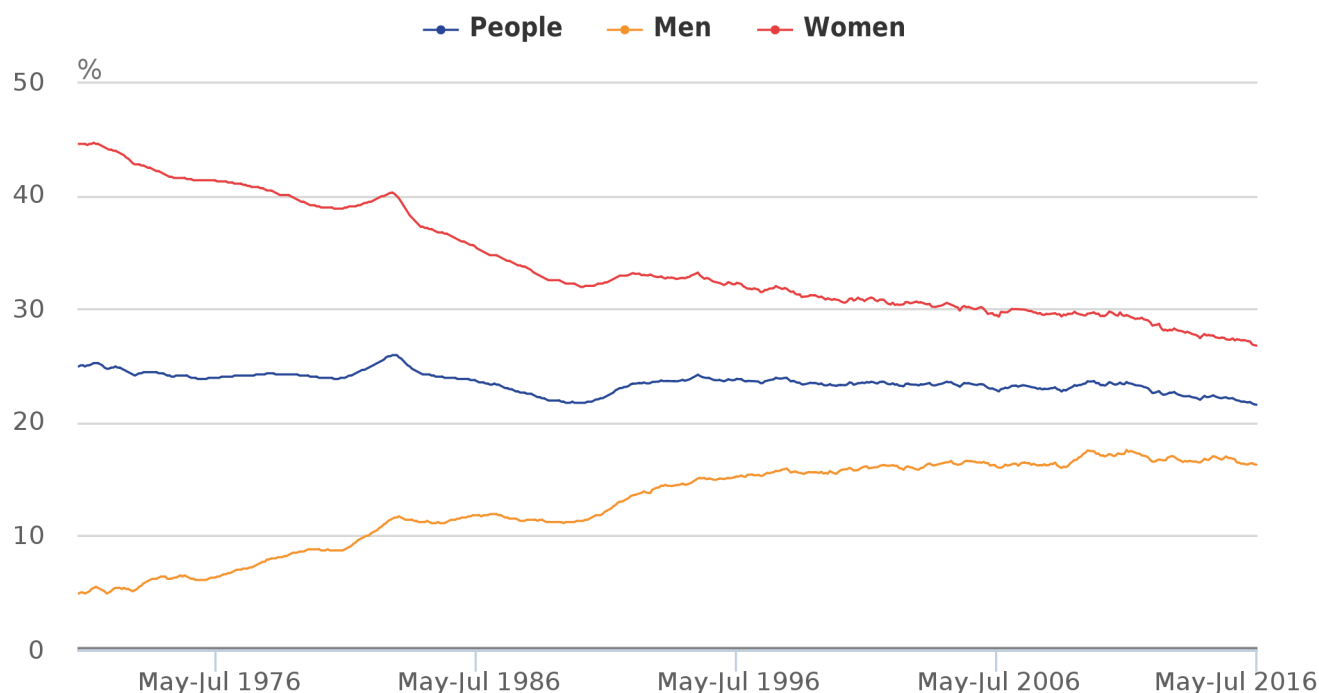
The proportion of people, aged from 16 to 64, not in work and neither seeking nor available to work is known as the economic inactivity rate. Figure 16 shows that, since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate for people has been generally falling (although it increased during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

For May to July 2016:

- the inactivity rate for people was 21.5%, the lowest since records began in 1971
- the economic inactivity rate for men was 16.3%
- the economic inactivity rate for women was 26.7%, the lowest since comparable records began in 1971

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

January to March 1971 to May to July 2016

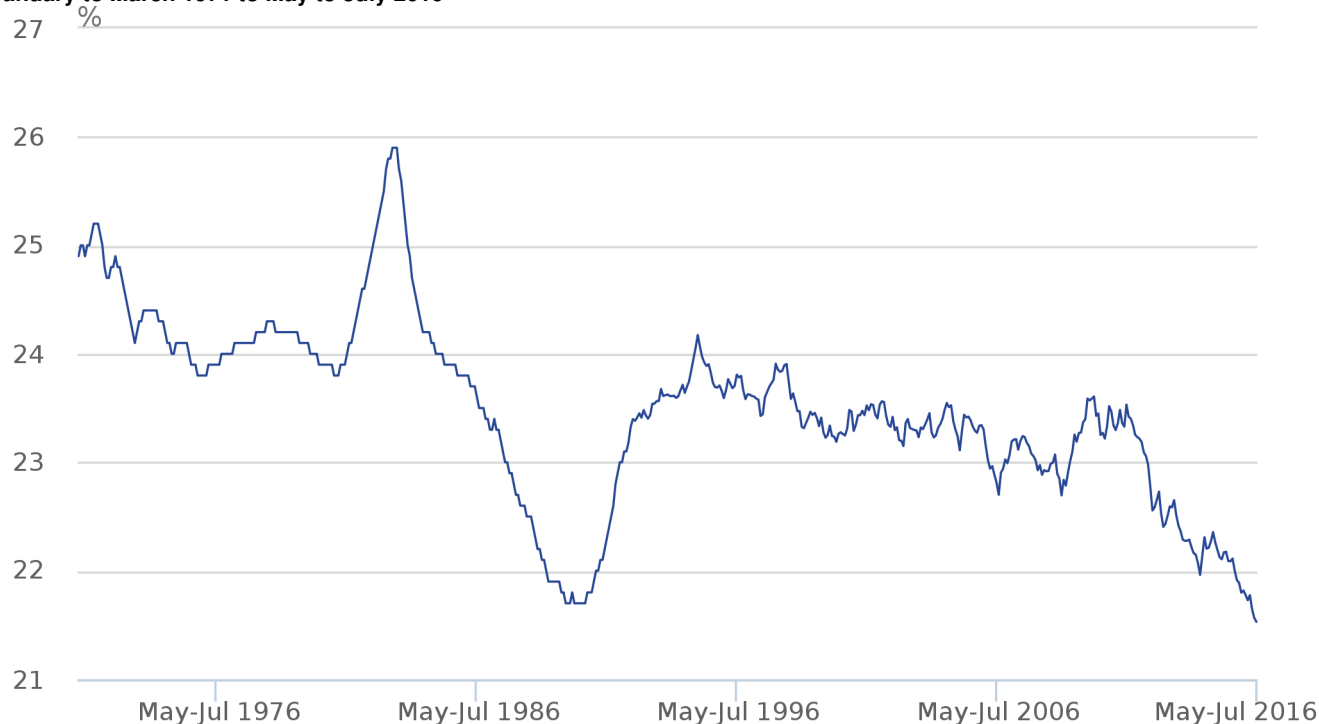


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Figure 17 looks in more detail at the economic inactivity rate for people since comparable records began in 1971. The economic inactivity rate for people increased during the downturn of the early 1980s reaching a record high of 25.9% in 1983. As the economy improved in the late 1980s, it resumed its downward path before the economic downturn of the early 1990s drove it back up again. Following an increase in the economic inactivity rate during the economic downturn of 2008 to 2009, it again resumed a generally downward path and for the latest time period, May to July 2016, it reached a record low of 21.5%.

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

January to March 1971 to May to July 2016



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

For May to July 2016, 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:

- 92,000 fewer than for February to April 2016
- 195,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- the lowest since October to December 2002

Looking in more detail at the 8.83 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive for May to July 2016, the 2 largest categories were students and people looking after the family or home (each of which accounted for around a quarter of the total):

- there were 2.28 million people who were not looking for work because they were studying, 30,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 2.20 million people (of which 1.96 million were women) who were not looking for work because they were looking after the family or home, 71,000 fewer than for a year earlier

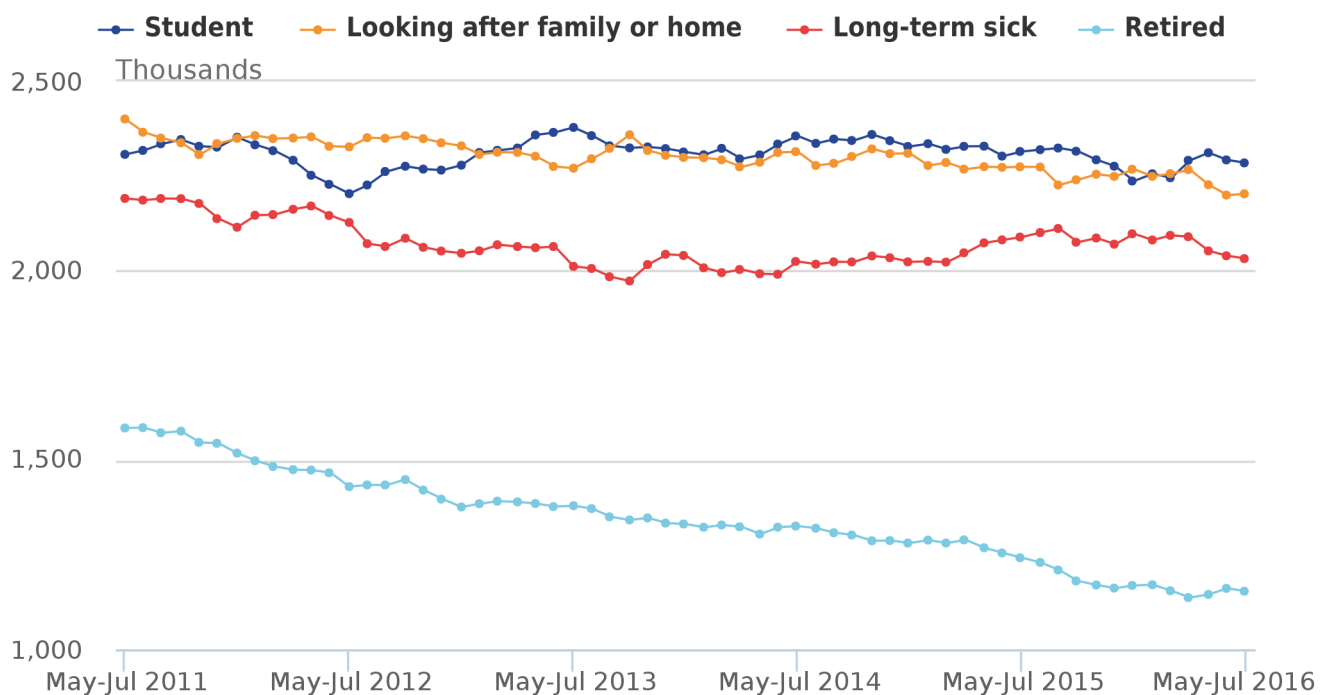
The third and fourth largest categories were long-term sick (23.0% of the total) and retired (13.1% of the total):

- there were 2.03 million people who were not looking for work due to long-term sickness, 57,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 1.15 million people who were not looking for work because they had retired, 88,000 fewer than for a year earlier

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

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

May to July 2011 to May to July 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

## Where to find data on economic inactivity

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

# 15 . Young people in the labour market

## Introduction

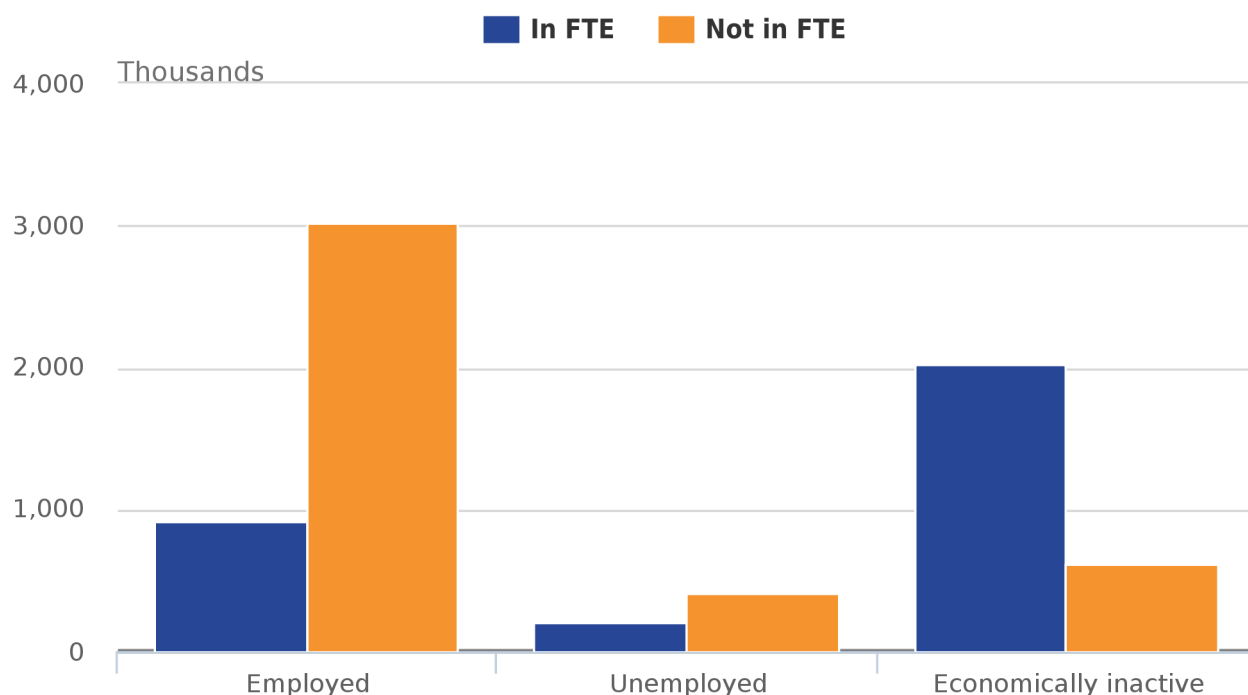
This section looks at people aged from 16 to 24. It is a common misconception that all people in full-time education are classified as economically inactive. This is not the case as people in full-time education are included in the employment estimates if they have a part-time job and are included in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

## Commentary

For May to July 2016, for people aged from 16 to 24, there were:

- 3.94 million people in work (including 917,000 full-time students with part-time jobs)
- 621,000 unemployed people (including 209,000 full-time students looking for part-time work)
- 2.64 million economically inactive people, most of whom (2.02 million) were full-time students

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



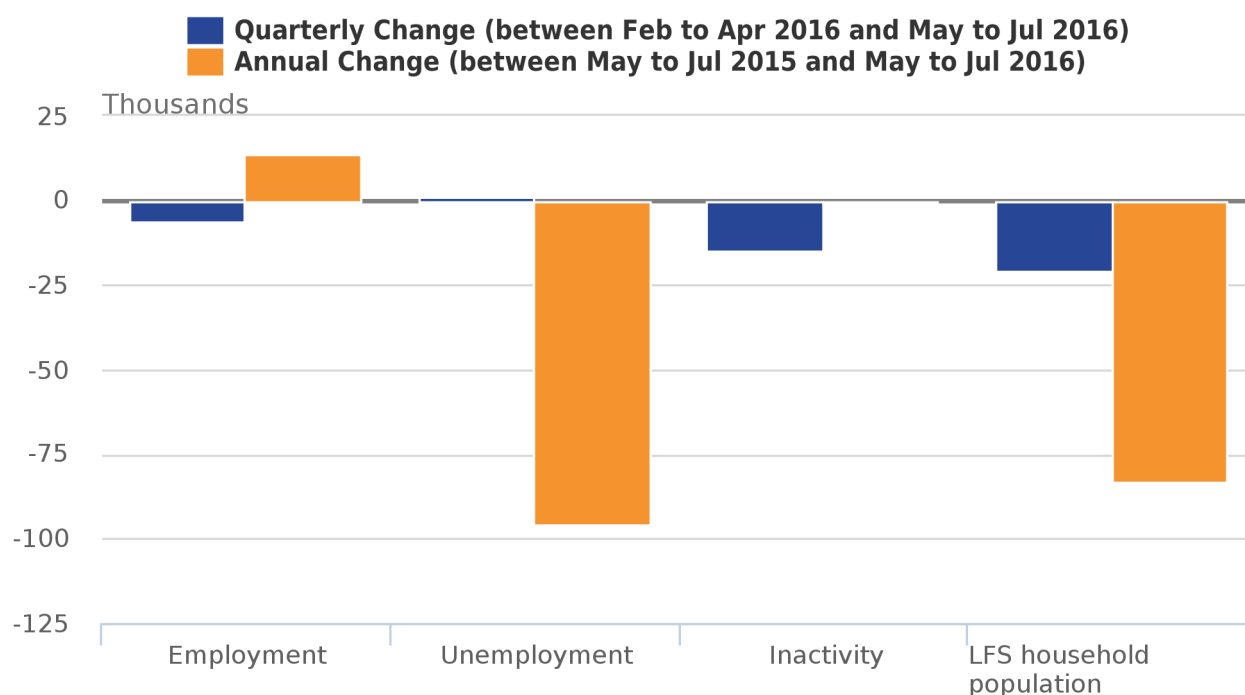
Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

**Notes:**

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

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

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



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

For May to July 2016, the unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds was 13.6%, lower than for a year earlier (15.4%).

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 May to July 2016 the proportion of people aged from 16 to 24 who were in full-time education increased substantially from 26.2% to 43.7%. This increase in the number of young people going into full-time education has reduced the size of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) and therefore increased the unemployment rate (because the unemployment rate is the proportion of the economically active population who are unemployed).

## Where to find data on young people in the labour market

Estimates for young people in the labour market are available at Table 14 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset A06 SA](#).

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

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

## 16 . Redundancies

### Introduction

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

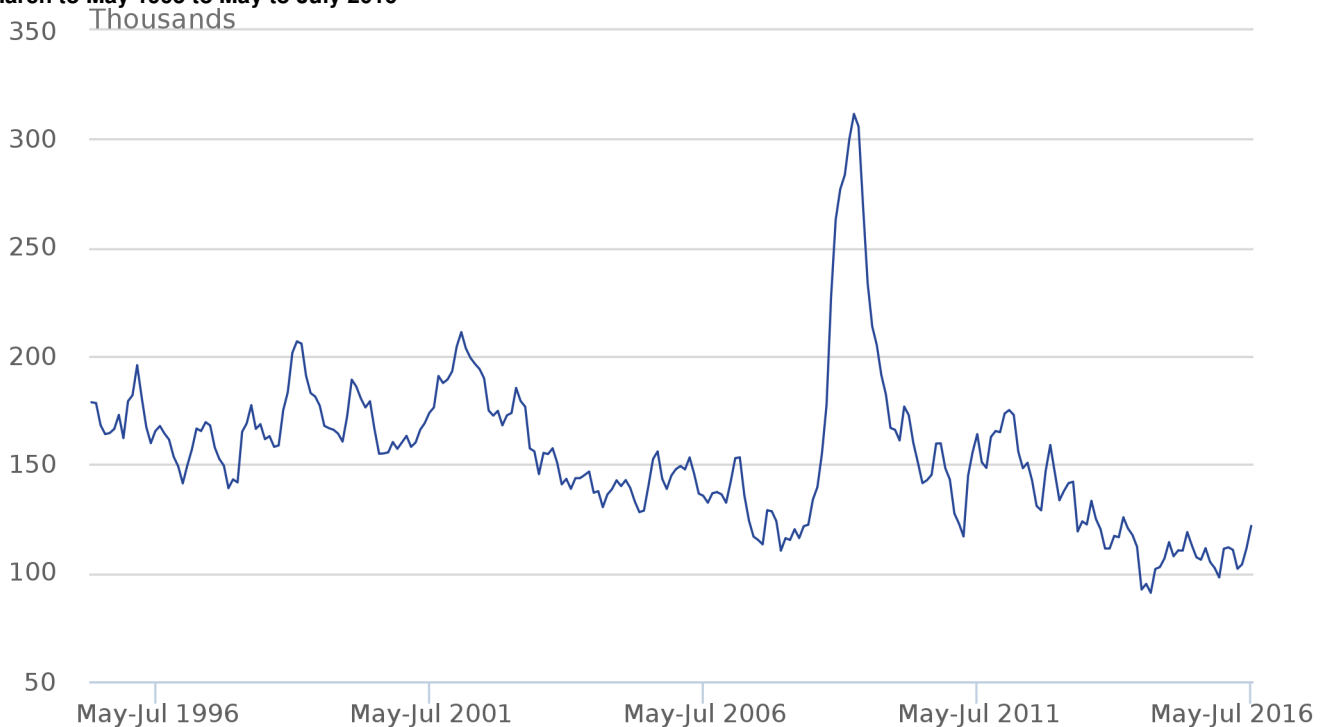
### Commentary

For May to July 2016, 122,000 people had become redundant in the 3 months before the Labour Force Survey interviews. This was 20,000 more than for February to April 2016 and 14,000 more than for a year earlier.

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

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

March to May 1995 to May to July 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

### Where to find data on redundancies

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

## 17 . Vacancies



## Introduction

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

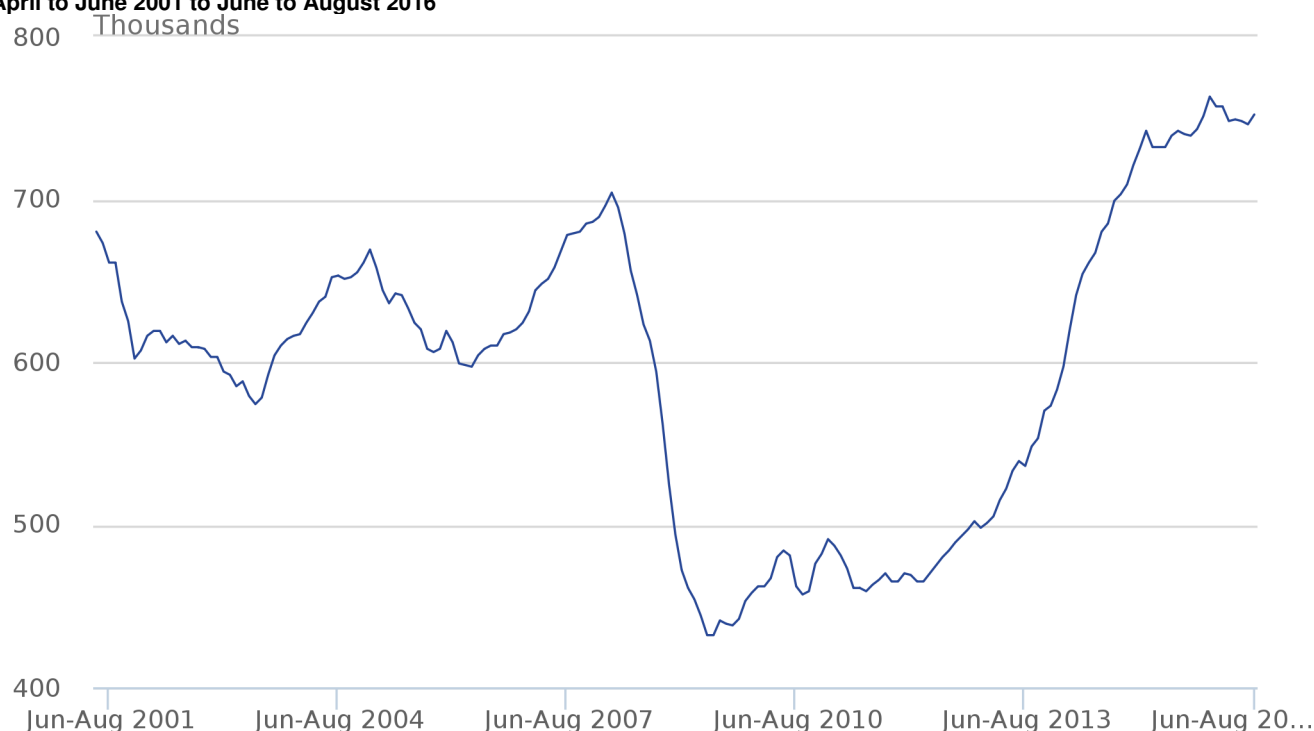
## Commentary

There were 752,000 job vacancies for June to August 2016. This was little changed (up 3,000) compared with March to May 2016 and up slightly (9,000) compared with a year earlier.

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

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

April to June 2001 to June to August 2016



Source: Vacancy Survey: Office for National Statistics

### Notes:

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

There were 676,000 job vacancies in the services sectors for June to August 2016, accounting for almost 90% of all vacancies. Looking at services in more detail, the sectors with the largest number of job vacancies were wholesaling, retailing and repair of motor vehicles (144,000) and human health and social work (118,000).

## Where to find data about vacancies

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

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

## **Introduction**

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

The estimates are not seasonally adjusted and it is therefore best practice to compare the estimates for February 2016 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for November 2015.

## **Commentary**

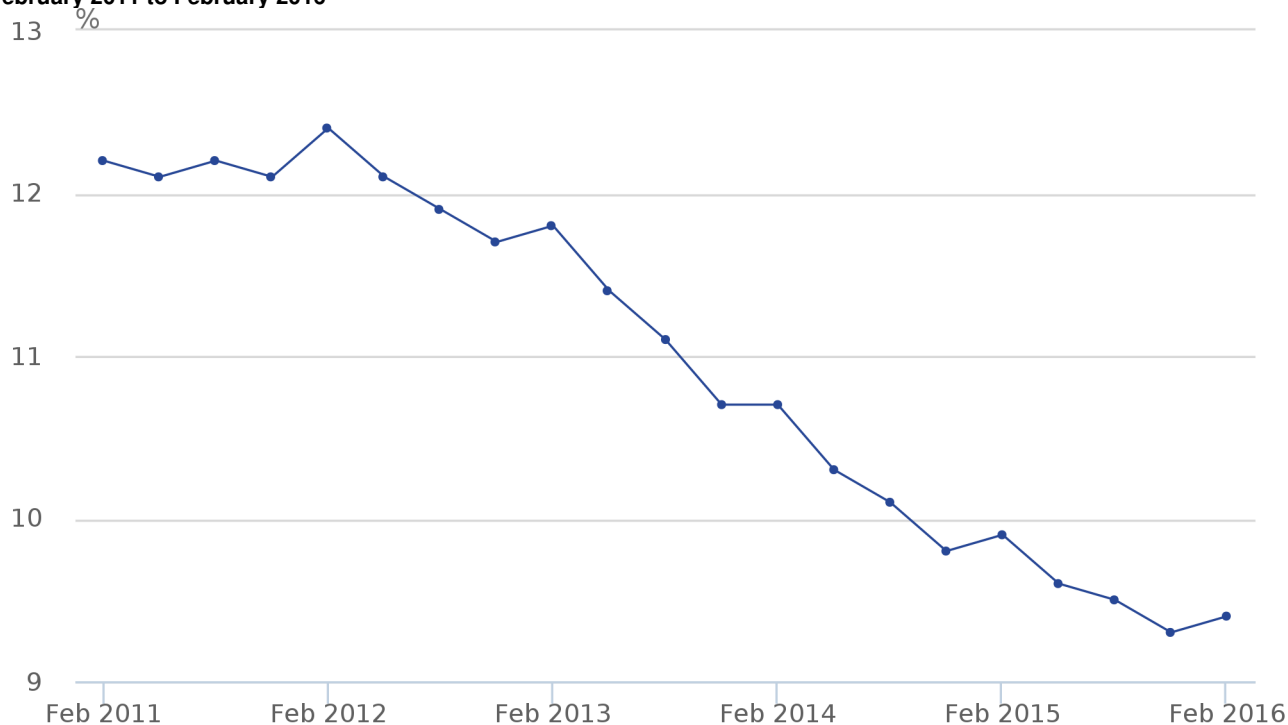
For February 2016:

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

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

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

February 2011 to February 2016



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

## Where to find data about main out of work benefits

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

## 19 . Revisions

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

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

## 20 . Accuracy of the statistics: estimating and reporting uncertainty

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

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

For example, the unemployment rate for May to July 2016 was estimated to be 4.9%. This figure had a stated 95% confidence interval of  $\pm 0.2$  percentage points. This means that we can be 95% certain that the true unemployment rate for May to July 2016 was between 4.7% and 5.1%. However, the best estimate from the survey was that the unemployment rate was 4.9%.

The number of people unemployed for the same period was estimated at 1,632,000, with a stated 95% confidence interval of  $\pm 74,000$ . This means that we can be 95% certain that the true number of unemployed people was between 1,558,000 and 1,706,000. Again, the best estimate from the survey was that the number of unemployed people was 1,632,000.

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 May to July 2016, the estimated change in the number of unemployed people since February to April 2016 was a fall of 39,000, with a 95% confidence interval of  $\pm 78,000$ . This means that we can be 95% certain the actual change in unemployment was somewhere between a fall of 117,000 and an increase of 39,000, with the best estimate being a fall of 39,000. As the estimated fall in unemployment of 39,000 is smaller than the confidence interval of 78,000, the estimated fall in unemployment is said to be “not statistically significant”.

### Working with uncertain estimates

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

### Seasonal adjustment and uncertainty

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

## Where to find data about uncertainty and reliability

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

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

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

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

## 21 . Quality and methodology

The Quality and Methodology Information documents contain important information on:

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

[Labour market Quality and Methodology Information](#)

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

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

[Claimant count Quality and Methodology Information](#)

[Vacancy Survey Quality and Methodology Information](#)

[Workforce Jobs Quality and Methodology Information](#)

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

## 22. Background notes

### 1. This month's release

There have been revisions to estimates of public and private sector employment back to March 1999.

### 2. Next month's release

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

### 3. Experimental Statistics: Claimant Count estimates

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

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

### 4. Publication policy

Publication dates up to the end of 2017 are:

19 October 2016  
16 November 2016  
14 December 2016  
18 January 2017  
15 February 2017  
15 March 2017  
12 April 2017  
17 May 2017  
14 June 2017  
12 July 2017  
16 August 2017  
13 September 2017  
18 October 2017  
15 November 2017  
13 December 2017

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

## Summary of labour market statistics published on 14 September 2016

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	May-Jul 2016	31.767 million	<b>Never</b>	Apr-Jun 2016 (31.750 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	May-Jul 2016	74.5%	<b>Never</b>	Mar-May 2016 (74.4%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	May-Jul 2016	1.632 million	Apr-Jun 2016 (1.641 million)	Mar-May 2008 (1.625 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	May-Jul 2016	4.9%	Feb-Apr 2016 (5.0%)	Jul-Sep 2005 (4.7%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Youth unemployment level (aged 16 to 24)	May-Jul 2016	621,000	Apr-Jun 2016 (626,000)	Mar-May 2016 (617,000)	Mar-May 1992
Youth unemployment rate (aged 16 to 24)	May-Jul 2016	13.6%	Apr-Jun 2016 (13.7%)	Mar-May 2016 (13.5%)	Mar-May 1992
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	May-Jul 2016	8.832 million	Apr-Jun 2016 (8,844 million)	Oct-Dec 2002 (8.774 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	May-Jul 2016	21.5%	Apr-Jun 2016 (21.6%)	<b>Never</b>	Jan-Mar 1971
Claimant Count level (experimental)	August 2016	771,000	June 2016 (772,200)	July 2016 (768,600)	January 1971
Claimant Count rate (experimental)	August 2016	2.2%	November 2015 (2.3%)	February 2016 (2.1%)	January 1971
Average Earnings (total pay - nominal)	May-Jul 2016	2.3%	Apr-Jun 2016 (2.5%)	Feb-Apr 2016 (2.0%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay - nominal)	May-Jul 2016	2.1%	Apr-Jun 2016 (2.3%)	Oct-Dec 2015 (2.0%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Vacancies level	Jun-Aug 2016	752,000	Jan-Mar 2016 (757,000)	May-Jul 2016 (746,000)	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/september2016/relateddata>

Statistical Bulletin table number	Table description	Spreadsheet table number
<b>SUMMARY</b>		
1	Labour Force Survey Summary	<a href="#">Table A02 SA</a>
2 (*)	Labour market status by age group	<a href="#">Table A05 SA</a>
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS</b>		
3	Full-time, part-time & temporary workers	<a href="#">Table EMP01 SA</a>
4	Public and private sector employment	<a href="#">Table EMP02</a>
4(1)	Public sector employment by industry	<a href="#">Table EMP03</a>
5	Workforce jobs summary	<a href="#">Table JOBS01</a>
6 (**)	Workforce jobs by industry	<a href="#">Table JOBS02</a>
7	Actual weekly hours worked	<a href="#">Table HOUR01 SA</a>
7(1)	Usual weekly hours worked	<a href="#">Table HOUR02 SA</a>
8	Employment by country of birth and nationality	<a href="#">Table EMP06</a>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>		
9	Unemployment by age and duration	<a href="#">Table UNEM01 SA</a>
<b>CLAIMANT COUNT &amp; BENEFITS</b>		
10	Claimant Count (experimental statistics)	<a href="#">Table CLA01</a>
11	Main out of work benefits	<a href="#">Table BEN01</a>
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY</b>		
12(*)	Economic activity by age	<a href="#">Table A05 SA</a>
13	Economic inactivity by reason	<a href="#">Table INAC01 SA</a>
14	Labour market and educational status of young people	<a href="#">Table A06 SA</a>
<b>EARNINGS</b>		
15	Average Weekly Earnings - Total pay	<a href="#">Table EARN01</a>
16	Average Weekly Earnings - Bonus pay	<a href="#">Table EARN01</a>
17	Average Weekly Earnings - Regular pay	<a href="#">Table EARN01</a>
18	Average Weekly Earnings real and nominal (summary table)	<a href="#">Table EARN01</a>
<b>INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY</b>		
19	International comparisons of employment and unemployment	<a href="#">Table A10</a>
<b>LABOUR DISPUTES</b>		
20	Labour disputes	<a href="#">Table LABD01</a>
<b>VACANCIES</b>		
21	Vacancies by size of business	<a href="#">Table VACS03</a>
21(1)	Vacancies and unemployment	<a href="#">Table VACS01</a>
22	Vacancies by industry	<a href="#">Table VACS02</a>
<b>REDUNDANCIES</b>		
23	Redundancies levels and rates	<a href="#">Table RED01 SA</a>
24 (***)	Redundancies by industry	<a href="#">Table RED02</a>
<b>REGIONAL SUMMARY</b>		
25	Regional labour market summary	<a href="#">Table A07</a>

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

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

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

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

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

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



# SUMMARY

## 1 Summary of headline LFS<sup>1</sup> indicators

United Kingdom (thousands)  
seasonally adjusted

		LFS household population <sup>1</sup>		Headline indicators					
				Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
				Level	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>4</sup>
		All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 to 64
		MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MG SX	LF2M	LF2S
People	May-Jul 2014	51,670	40,652	30,708	72.8	2,009	6.1	9,069	22.3
	May-Jul 2015	52,082	40,867	31,208	73.5	1,822	5.5	9,026	22.1
	Aug-Oct 2015	52,173	40,905	31,420	73.9	1,718	5.2	8,964	21.9
	Nov-Jan 2016	52,264	40,944	31,538	74.1	1,691	5.1	8,933	21.8
	Feb-Apr 2016	52,354	40,983	31,594	74.2	1,671	5.0	8,924	21.8
	<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>52,445</b>	<b>41,022</b>	<b>31,767</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>8,832</b>	<b>21.5</b>
	Change on quarter	91	39	174	0.3	-39	-0.1	-92	-0.2
	Change %	0.2	0.1	0.6		-2.3		-1.0	
	Change on year	362	155	559	1.0	-190	-0.6	-195	-0.6
	Change %	0.7	0.4	1.8		-10.4		-2.2	
Men	May-Jul 2014	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MG SV	MGSD	MG SY	YBSO	YBTM
	May-Jul 2015	25,185	20,163	16,329	77.8	1,118	6.4	3,382	16.8
	May-Jul 2015	25,418	20,286	16,602	78.3	989	5.6	3,417	16.8
	Aug-Oct 2015	25,469	20,309	16,753	79.0	941	5.3	3,341	16.5
	Nov-Jan 2016	25,520	20,332	16,837	79.2	923	5.2	3,324	16.3
	Feb-Apr 2016	25,570	20,355	16,866	79.3	892	5.0	3,330	16.4
	<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>25,621</b>	<b>20,378</b>	<b>16,915</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3,312</b>	<b>16.3</b>
	Change on quarter	51	23	49	0.1	9	0.0	-18	-0.1
	Change %	0.2	0.1	0.3		1.0		-0.6	
	Change on year	203	92	313	1.0	-88	-0.6	-105	-0.6
	Change %	0.8	0.5	1.9		-8.9		-3.1	
Women	May-Jul 2014	MGSN	LF2P	MG SB	LF25	MG SE	MG SZ	LF2N	LF2T
	May-Jul 2015	26,484	20,490	14,379	67.9	892	5.8	5,687	27.8
	May-Jul 2015	26,664	20,581	14,606	68.8	833	5.4	5,609	27.3
	Aug-Oct 2015	26,704	20,596	14,667	69.0	777	5.0	5,623	27.3
	Nov-Jan 2016	26,744	20,612	14,701	69.1	767	5.0	5,609	27.2
	Feb-Apr 2016	26,784	20,628	14,728	69.2	779	5.0	5,593	27.1
	<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>26,824</b>	<b>20,644</b>	<b>14,852</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5,520</b>	<b>26.7</b>
	Change on quarter	40	16	125	0.6	-48	-0.3	-74	-0.4
	Change %	0.1	0.1	0.8		-6.1		-1.3	
	Change on year	159	63	246	1.0	-102	-0.7	-89	-0.5
	Change %	0.6	0.3	1.7		-12.2		-1.6	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

### Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity rates

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

### Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity levels

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

# SUMMARY

## 2(1) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

		Aged 16 and over						Aged 16-64					
		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
		Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People		MGRZ	MGSR	MGSC	MGSX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
	May-Jul 2014	30,708	59.4	2,009	6.1	18,953	36.7	29,595	72.8	1,988	6.3	9,069	22.3
	May-Jul 2015	31,208	59.9	1,822	5.5	19,053	36.6	30,043	73.5	1,797	5.6	9,026	22.1
	Aug-Oct 2015	31,420	60.2	1,718	5.2	19,035	36.5	30,244	73.9	1,698	5.3	8,964	21.9
	Nov-Jan 2016	31,538	60.3	1,691	5.1	19,035	36.4	30,339	74.1	1,672	5.2	8,933	21.8
	Feb-Apr 2016	31,594	60.3	1,671	5.0	19,090	36.5	30,410	74.2	1,649	5.1	8,924	21.8
	<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>31,767</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>19,045</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>30,577</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>8,832</b>	<b>21.5</b>
	Change on quarter	174	0.2	-39	-0.1	-44	-0.1	167	0.3	-36	-0.1	-92	-0.2
	Change %	0.6		-2.3		-0.2		0.5		-2.2		-1.0	
	Change on year	559	0.7	-190	-0.6	-7	-0.3	534	1.0	-184	-0.6	-195	-0.6
	Change %	1.8		-10.4		0.0		1.8		-10.3		-2.2	
Men		MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
	May-Jul 2014	16,329	64.8	1,118	6.4	7,739	30.7	15,678	77.8	1,103	6.6	3,382	16.8
	May-Jul 2015	16,602	65.3	989	5.6	7,827	30.8	15,894	78.3	975	5.8	3,417	16.8
	Aug-Oct 2015	16,753	65.8	941	5.3	7,774	30.5	16,040	79.0	928	5.5	3,341	16.5
	Nov-Jan 2016	16,837	66.0	923	5.2	7,759	30.4	16,095	79.2	913	5.4	3,324	16.3
	Feb-Apr 2016	16,866	66.0	892	5.0	7,812	30.6	16,143	79.3	882	5.2	3,330	16.4
	<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>16,915</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7,805</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>16,174</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3,312</b>	<b>16.3</b>
	Change on quarter	49	0.1	9	0.0	-7	-0.1	31	0.1	10	0.0	-18	-0.1
	Change %	0.3		1.0		-0.1		0.2		1.2		-0.6	
	Change on year	313	0.7	-88	-0.6	-22	-0.3	280	1.0	-83	-0.6	-105	-0.6
	Change %	1.9		-8.9		-0.3		1.8		-8.5		-3.1	
Women		MGSB	MGST	MGSE	MGSZ	MGSK	YBTE	LF2H	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
	May-Jul 2014	14,379	54.3	892	5.8	11,214	42.3	13,917	67.9	886	6.0	5,687	27.8
	May-Jul 2015	14,606	54.8	833	5.4	11,226	42.1	14,149	68.8	823	5.5	5,609	27.3
	Aug-Oct 2015	14,667	54.9	777	5.0	11,261	42.2	14,204	69.0	769	5.1	5,623	27.3
	Nov-Jan 2016	14,701	55.0	767	5.0	11,276	42.2	14,244	69.1	759	5.1	5,609	27.2
	Feb-Apr 2016	14,728	55.0	779	5.0	11,277	42.1	14,267	69.2	767	5.1	5,593	27.1
	<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>14,852</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>11,240</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>14,404</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5,520</b>	<b>26.7</b>
	Change on quarter	125	0.4	-48	-0.3	-37	-0.2	136	0.6	-46	-0.3	-74	-0.4
	Change %	0.8		-6.1		-0.3		1.0		-6.0		-1.3	
	Change on year	246	0.6	-102	-0.7	15	-0.2	254	1.0	-102	-0.7	-89	-0.5
	Change %	1.7		-12.2		0.1		1.8		-12.4		-1.6	
		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
	May-Jul 2014	319	21.3	162	33.6	1,022	68.0	3,469	59.9	590	14.5	1,729	29.9
	May-Jul 2015	374	25.3	145	27.9	961	64.9	3,555	61.2	573	13.9	1,676	28.9
	Aug-Oct 2015	377	25.6	122	24.4	975	66.1	3,605	62.3	503	12.2	1,682	29.1
	Nov-Jan 2016	361	24.6	134	27.1	973	66.3	3,621	62.7	498	12.1	1,657	28.7
	Feb-Apr 2016	357	24.5	137	27.7	967	66.2	3,593	62.4	484	11.9	1,685	29.2
	<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>29.1</b>
	Change on quarter	-6	-0.3	3	0.8	-3	0.1	0	0.2	-2	0.0	-12	-0.1
	Change %	-1.8		2.3		-0.3		0.0		-0.5		-0.7	
	Change on year	-23	-1.2	-5	0.6	2	1.3	38	1.3	-91	-2.1	-3	0.2
	Change %	-6.3		-3.4		0.2		1.1		-16.0		-0.2	
Men		YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
	May-Jul 2014	138	18.0	78	36.0	553	71.9	1,768	60.3	363	17.0	803	27.4
	May-Jul 2015	163	21.5	82	33.5	513	67.6	1,827	62.0	337	15.6	783	26.6
	Aug-Oct 2015	170	22.6	71	29.4	513	68.0	1,881	63.9	283	13.1	778	26.5
	Nov-Jan 2016	166	22.2	72	30.3	512	68.2	1,872	63.7	287	13.3	778	26.5
	Feb-Apr 2016	169	22.6	71	29.6	508	68.0	1,861	63.5	273	12.8	796	27.2
	<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>1,831</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>27.3</b>
	Change on quarter	-12	-1.5	10	4.4	-2	0.1	-30	-0.9	21	1.0	3	0.2
	Change %	-6.8		14.2		-0.3		-1.6		7.7		0.4	
	Change on year	-6	-0.4	-1	0.4	-6	0.4	4	0.6	-43	-1.7	16	0.8
	Change %	-3.4		-1.5		-1.1		0.2		-12.7		2.0	
Women		YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAAX	LWFC
	May-Jul 2014	181	24.7	84	31.6	469	63.9	1,701	59.6	227	11.8	926	32.4
	May-Jul 2015	212	29.3	62	22.8	449	62.1	1,727	60.5	236	12.0	893	31.3
	Aug-Oct 2015	207	28.8	51	19.6	462	64.2	1,724	60.5	220	11.3	904	31.7
	Nov-Jan 2016	194	27.1	62	24.1	460	64.3	1,749	61.6	211	10.8	880	31.0
	Feb-Apr 2016	188	26.5	66	25.9	458	64.3	1,731	61.1	211	10.9	889	31.4
	<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>1,761</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>31.0</b>
	Change on quarter	5	0.9	-7	-2.6	-2	0.1	30	1.2	-23	-1.2	-15	-0.4
	Change %	2.8		-10.6		-0.4		1.7		-11.1		-1.7	
	Change on year	-18	-2.0	-4	0.5	8	2.3	34	1.9	-49	-2.4	-19	-0.3
	Change %	-8.4		-5.8		1.8		2.0		-20.6		-2.1	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

## SUMMARY

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

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

		Aged 25-34						Aged 35-49					
		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
		Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People		YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAV	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
	May-Jul 2014	6,961	80.4	431	5.8	1,270	14.7	10,795	83.2	469	4.2	1,703	13.1
	May-Jul 2015	7,072	80.8	373	5.0	1,307	14.9	10,759	83.4	402	3.6	1,744	13.5
	Aug-Oct 2015	7,146	81.4	373	5.0	1,256	14.3	10,737	83.3	388	3.5	1,766	13.7
	Nov-Jan 2016	7,191	81.7	379	5.0	1,229	14.0	10,752	83.5	360	3.2	1,764	13.7
	Feb-Apr 2016	7,228	81.9	353	4.7	1,242	14.1	10,739	83.5	358	3.2	1,764	13.7
	<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>7,286</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>10,772</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>13.3</b>
	Change on quarter	59	0.4	-26	-0.4	-8	-0.1	33	0.4	3	0.0	-51	-0.4
	Change %	0.8		-7.4		-0.7		0.3		1.0		-2.9	
	Change on year	215	1.6	-46	-0.7	-73	-1.0	13	0.5	-41	-0.4	-32	-0.2
	Change %	3.0		-12.4		-5.6		0.1		-10.1		-1.8	
Men		YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
	May-Jul 2014	3,780	88.0	221	5.5	293	6.8	5,701	89.1	235	4.0	462	7.2
	May-Jul 2015	3,814	87.6	199	5.0	339	7.8	5,694	89.4	187	3.2	488	7.7
	Aug-Oct 2015	3,862	88.4	200	4.9	306	7.0	5,680	89.3	187	3.2	494	7.8
	Nov-Jan 2016	3,910	89.2	192	4.7	281	6.4	5,694	89.6	175	3.0	487	7.7
	Feb-Apr 2016	3,942	89.6	168	4.1	288	6.6	5,674	89.4	179	3.1	495	7.8
	<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>3,971</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5,695</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>7.4</b>
	Change on quarter	29	0.3	-14	-0.4	0	0.0	22	0.4	-1	0.0	-28	-0.4
	Change %	0.7		-8.5		0.1		0.4		-0.4		-5.7	
	Change on year	157	2.3	-45	-1.2	-50	-1.2	1	0.4	-9	-0.1	-21	-0.3
	Change %	4.1		-22.7		-14.8		0.0		-4.6		-4.3	
Women		YBTW	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCBA	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
	May-Jul 2014	3,181	72.8	210	6.2	977	22.4	5,094	77.5	234	4.4	1,241	18.9
	May-Jul 2015	3,258	74.1	173	5.1	968	22.0	5,065	77.5	215	4.1	1,256	19.2
	Aug-Oct 2015	3,284	74.5	173	5.0	950	21.6	5,056	77.4	200	3.8	1,272	19.5
	Nov-Jan 2016	3,281	74.3	187	5.4	948	21.5	5,058	77.6	185	3.5	1,277	19.6
	Feb-Apr 2016	3,286	74.3	184	5.3	954	21.6	5,065	77.8	179	3.4	1,269	19.5
	<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>5,077</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>19.1</b>
	Change on quarter	30	0.5	-12	-0.4	-9	-0.2	12	0.3	4	0.1	-23	-0.3
	Change %	0.9		-6.5		-0.9		0.2		2.3		-1.8	
	Change on year	58	0.7	-1	-0.1	-23	-0.7	12	0.5	-32	-0.6	-11	-0.1
	Change %	1.8		-0.6		-2.4		0.2		-14.9		-0.8	
		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
	May-Jul 2014	8,051	68.6	337	4.0	3,345	28.5	1,113	10.1	21	1.9	9,884	89.7
	May-Jul 2015	8,283	69.5	305	3.5	3,338	28.0	1,165	10.4	25	2.1	10,026	89.4
	Aug-Oct 2015	8,379	70.0	313	3.6	3,285	27.4	1,176	10.4	20	1.7	10,071	89.4
	Nov-Jan 2016	8,415	70.0	302	3.5	3,311	27.5	1,199	10.6	18	1.5	10,102	89.2
	Feb-Apr 2016	8,494	70.3	318	3.6	3,266	27.0	1,183	10.4	22	1.8	10,166	89.4
	<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>8,575</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3,249</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>10,214</b>	<b>89.4</b>
	Change on quarter	81	0.4	-14	-0.2	-17	-0.3	7	0.0	-3	-0.3	48	0.0
	Change %	1.0		-4.4		-0.5		0.6		-14.1		0.5	
	Change on year	291	1.2	-1	-0.1	-89	-1.2	25	0.0	-5	-0.5	188	0.0
	Change %	3.5		-0.3		-2.7		2.2		-22.2		1.9	
Men		MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
	May-Jul 2014	4,291	74.4	206	4.6	1,271	22.0	651	13.0	15	2.2	4,357	86.7
	May-Jul 2015	4,396	75.0	169	3.7	1,295	22.1	708	13.8	14	2.0	4,409	85.9
	Aug-Oct 2015	4,446	75.6	188	4.1	1,250	21.2	714	13.8	13	1.7	4,434	85.9
	Nov-Jan 2016	4,453	75.4	188	4.0	1,266	21.4	742	14.3	10	1.3	4,436	85.5
	Feb-Apr 2016	4,497	75.8	190	4.1	1,243	21.0	723	13.9	10	1.4	4,482	85.9
	<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>4,519</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>14.1</b>	*	*	<b>4,493</b>	<b>85.7</b>
	Change on quarter	22	0.1	-6	-0.1	8	0.0	19	0.3	*	*	11	-0.2
	Change %	0.5		-3.1		0.6		2.6		*	*	0.2	
	Change on year	123	0.9	15	0.2	-44	-1.1	33	0.3	*	*	84	-0.2
	Change %	2.8		9.1		-3.4		4.7		*	*	1.9	
Women		LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
	May-Jul 2014	3,761	63.0	130	3.3	2,074	34.8	462	7.7	*	*	5,527	92.2
	May-Jul 2015	3,888	64.1	135	3.4	2,043	33.7	457	7.5	10	2.2	5,617	92.3
	Aug-Oct 2015	3,933	64.5	125	3.1	2,035	33.4	462	7.6	*	*	5,638	92.3
	Nov-Jan 2016	3,961	64.7	114	2.8	2,044	33.4	457	7.5	*	*	5,666	92.4
	Feb-Apr 2016	3,996	65.0	127	3.1	2,023	32.9	460	7.5	12	2.5	5,684	92.3
	<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>4,056</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1,998</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>5,721</b>	<b>92.6</b>
	Change on quarter	60	0.7	-8	-0.2	-25	-0.5	-12	-0.2	-1	-0.2	37	0.2
	Change %	1.5		-6.5		-1.2		-2.5		-11.7		0.6	
	Change on year	168	1.6	-16	-0.5	-45	-1.3	-8	-0.2	0	0.1	104	0.2
	Change %	4.3		-12.1		-2.2		-1.8		2.5		1.8	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 3 Full-time, part-time & temporary workers

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

	All in employment					Full-time and part-time workers <sup>1</sup>							Total workers with second jobs
	Total	Employees	Self employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training & employment programmes <sup>2</sup>	Total people working full-time	Total people working part-time	Employees working full-time	Employees working part-time	Self-employed people working full-time	Self-employed people working part-time		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRU	MGRW	YCBF	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW	
May-Jul 2014	30,708	25,890	4,569	118	130	22,398	8,310	19,067	6,823	3,253	1,317	1,200	
May-Jul 2015	31,208	26,465	4,533	101	110	22,819	8,389	19,561	6,904	3,187	1,346	1,185	
Aug-Oct 2015	31,420	26,611	4,625	87	97	22,967	8,453	19,643	6,968	3,262	1,364	1,162	
Nov-Jan 2016	31,538	26,688	4,655	98	97	23,033	8,505	19,678	7,010	3,293	1,362	1,131	
Feb-Apr 2016	31,594	26,692	4,698	106	98	23,096	8,498	19,683	7,009	3,352	1,345	1,119	
May-Jul 2016	31,767	26,821	4,756	110	81	23,253	8,514	19,796	7,025	3,399	1,357	1,130	
Change on quarter	174	128	59	3	-17	157	17	113	15	47	12	11	
Change %	0.6	0.5	1.2	3.3	-17.0	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	
Change on year	559	356	224	9	-29	434	126	235	121	213	11	-55	
Change %	1.8	1.3	4.9	8.4	-26.4	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.7	6.7	0.8	-4.6	
	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBQ	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX	
May-Jul 2014	16,329	13,066	3,126	56	81	14,175	2,153	11,540	1,525	2,575	551	489	
May-Jul 2015	16,602	13,401	3,096	42	64	14,411	2,191	11,850	1,550	2,520	576	520	
Aug-Oct 2015	16,753	13,515	3,141	41	56	14,503	2,251	11,893	1,622	2,566	575	492	
Nov-Jan 2016	16,837	13,573	3,163	47	53	14,557	2,280	11,923	1,650	2,596	567	501	
Feb-Apr 2016	16,866	13,549	3,214	50	53	14,629	2,237	11,931	1,617	2,663	551	478	
May-Jul 2016	16,915	13,601	3,217	50	48	14,676	2,239	11,973	1,628	2,668	549	475	
Change on quarter	49	52	3	0	-6	47	3	42	10	5	-2	-4	
Change %	0.3	0.4	0.1	-0.8	-10.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	-0.3	-0.8	
Change on year	313	200	122	8	-16	265	48	123	77	149	-27	-46	
Change %	1.9	1.5	3.9	17.9	-25.6	1.8	2.2	1.0	5.0	5.9	-4.7	-8.8	
	MGSA	MGRO	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY	
May-Jul 2014	14,379	12,825	1,443	62	49	8,223	6,156	7,527	5,298	678	765	711	
May-Jul 2015	14,606	13,064	1,437	59	46	8,408	6,198	7,710	5,354	667	770	665	
Aug-Oct 2015	14,667	13,096	1,485	45	41	8,464	6,202	7,750	5,345	696	789	671	
Nov-Jan 2016	14,701	13,115	1,492	51	44	8,476	6,225	7,755	5,360	697	795	630	
Feb-Apr 2016	14,728	13,144	1,483	56	44	8,467	6,261	7,752	5,392	689	794	641	
May-Jul 2016	14,852	13,220	1,539	60	33	8,577	6,275	7,823	5,397	731	808	656	
Change on quarter	125	76	55	4	-11	110	14	71	5	42	13	15	
Change %	0.8	0.6	3.7	6.9	-24.7	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.1	6.1	1.7	2.3	
Change on year	246	156	102	1	-13	169	77	113	43	64	38	-9	
Change %	1.7	1.2	7.1	1.7	-27.6	2.0	1.2	1.5	0.8	9.6	4.9	-1.4	
Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)						Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) <sup>3</sup>							
	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 <sup>4</sup>	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	YCBZ	YCCB	YCCF	YCCI	YCCJ	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ
May-Jul 2014	1,675	6.5	610	36.4	375	121	569	8,140	1,340	16.5	5,563	182	1,012
May-Jul 2015	1,680	6.3	563	33.5	406	129	582	8,250	1,277	15.5	5,654	231	1,039
Aug-Oct 2015	1,651	6.2	579	35.1	407	116	549	8,331	1,289	15.5	5,680	220	1,096
Nov-Jan 2016	1,656	6.2	555	33.5	404	140	557	8,373	1,212	14.5	5,755	238	1,110
Feb-Apr 2016	1,636	6.1	540	33.0	426	126	544	8,355	1,191	14.3	5,767	237	1,097
May-Jul 2016	1,662	6.2	528	31.7	436	134	564	8,382	1,155	13.8	5,857	246	1,075
Change on quarter	26	0.1	-12	-1.3	10	8	20	27	-36	-0.5	90	8	-22
Change %	1.6	-2.3	-2.3	2.4	2.4	6.3	3.6	0.3	-3.0	1.6	3.5	3.5	-2.0
Change on year	-18	-0.2	-35	-1.8	30	5	-18	132	-122	-1.7	204	15	37
Change %	-1.1	-6.3	-7.4	3.8	-3.0	-3.0	1.6	-9.6	1.6	3.6	6.4	3.5	3.5
	YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK
May-Jul 2014	783	6.0	321	41.0	143	64	255	2,077	588	28.3	976	86	407
May-Jul 2015	783	5.8	288	36.7	174	58	263	2,126	555	26.1	1,033	96	427
Aug-Oct 2015	784	5.8	309	39.4	182	45	248	2,197	569	25.9	1,056	89	468
Nov-Jan 2016	772	5.7	288	37.3	182	63	238	2,217	538	24.3	1,084	101	475
Feb-Apr 2016	770	5.7	275	35.7	184	66	245	2,168	528	24.3	1,040	98	478
May-Jul 2016	785	5.8	276	35.1	182	75	251	2,177	516	23.7	1,103	96	442
Change on quarter	14	0.1	1	-0.6	-2	10	6	9	-12	-0.6	63	-2	-36
Change %	1.9	0.3	-1.0	14.9	2.3	0.4	-2.2	-0.4	-2.2	6.1	-1.7	-7.4	-7.4
Change on year	1	-0.1	-12	-1.6	8	17	-12	50	-39	-2.4	70	0	15
Change %	0.2	-4.2	4.7	28.9	-4.5	2.4	-7.0	6.8	-0.1	3.6	6.8	-0.1	3.6
	YCCB	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCS	YCCV	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL
May-Jul 2014	892	7.0	289	32.4	231	58	314	6,063	752	12.4	4,587	96	605
May-Jul 2015	896	6.9	275	30.7	232	70	319	6,124	722	11.8	4,620	135	612
Aug-Oct 2015	866	6.6	269	31.1	224	72	301	6,134	720	11.7	4,624	131	627
Nov-Jan 2016	885	6.7	267	30.1	222	77	320	6,156	673	10.9	4,671	137	634
Feb-Apr 2016	866	6.6	265	30.6	242	60	299	6,187	663	10.7	4,727	140	620
May-Jul 2016	877	6.6	252	28.7	254	58	313	6,205	639	10.3	4,754	150	633
Change on quarter	11	0.0	-13	-1.9	12	-2	14	18	-24	-0.4	27	10	13
Change %	1.3	-4.9	5.0	-3.2	4.7	0.3	-3.6	0.3	-3.6	0.6	7.1	2.2	2.2
Change on year	-19	-0.2	-23	-2.0	22	-12	-6	81	-83	-1.5	134	15	21
Change %	-2.1	-8.5	9.5	-17.1	-1.9	1.3	-11.5	2.9	11.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5

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=15/3; 22=21/20

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 4 Public and private sector employment

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

	Public sector		Private sector <sup>1</sup>		Total employment <sup>2</sup>	Public sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)		Private sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)	
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)		(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	G7AU	G9BZ	G7K5	G9C2	G7GO	MFY7	MFY9	MFZ2	MFY5
Jun 14 (r)	5,415	17.6	25,293	82.4	30,708	5,306	17.3	25,402	82.7
Sep 14 (r)	5,402	17.5	25,436	82.5	30,838	5,288	17.1	25,550	82.9
Dec 14 (r)	5,391	17.4	25,612	82.6	31,003	5,281	17.0	25,722	83.0
Mar 15 (r)	5,369	17.2	25,764	82.8	31,133	5,266	16.9	25,867	83.1
Jun 15 (r)	5,352	17.1	25,856	82.9	31,208	5,255	16.8	25,953	83.2
Sep 15 (r)	5,339	17.0	26,081	83.0	31,420	5,235	16.7	26,185	83.3
Dec 15 (r)	5,342	16.9	26,196	83.1	31,538	5,240	16.6	26,298	83.4
Mar 16 (r)	5,345	16.9	26,249	83.1	31,594	5,240	16.6	26,354	83.4
<b>Jun 16</b>	<b>5,332</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>26,435</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>31,767</b>	<b>5,237</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>26,530</b>	<b>83.5</b>
Change on quarter	-13	-0.1	186	0.1	174	-3	-0.1	176	0.1
Change %	-0.2		0.7		0.6	-0.1		0.7	
Change on year	-20	-0.3	579	0.3	559	-18	-0.3	577	0.3
Change %	-0.4		2.2		1.8	-0.3		2.2	

Enquiries 01633 456776

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

### 4(1) Public sector employment by industry

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

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

Enquiries 01633 456776

Source: returns from public sector organisations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The series shown at Table 4 (in columns 6 to 9) for public and private sector employment excluding the effects of major reclassifications show all of the above mentioned bodies included in the private sector for all time periods and excluded from the public sector for all time periods. When using figures from this table, the latest estimate of the number of people employed in the public and private sectors should be taken from columns 1 and 3 respectively. However the quarterly and annual changes in employment shown in these columns are affected by reclassifications. Figures from columns 6 and 8 should be used for assessments of the recent underlying changes in public and private sector employment. The changes in employment shown in these columns are measured on a consistent basis to remove the effect of major reclassifications. The quarterly movements between March and June 2016 are not affected by major reclassifications. However the quarterly changes for the series shown in columns 6 and 8 differ slightly from those in columns 1 and 3 because the series are separately seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

4. This series excludes the Northern Ireland Civil Service.

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

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

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

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 5 Workforce jobs

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs 1	Employee jobs 2	Self-employment jobs <sup>1</sup> 3	HM Forces 4	Government-supported trainees <sup>1</sup> 5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Jun 14	33,507	28,776	4,546	164	21
Sep 14	33,617	28,919	4,513	163	23
Dec 14	33,689	29,037	4,468	161	21
Mar 15	33,827	29,279	4,367	161	21
Jun 15	33,894	29,333	4,379	159	22
Sep 15	34,009	29,380	4,448	159	22
Dec 15	34,070	29,487	4,404	159	21
Mar 16 (r)	34,215	29,601	4,434	158	22
<b>Jun 16 (p)</b>	<b>34,409</b>	<b>29,700</b>	<b>4,530</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>21</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-3.8</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>366</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>-1</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-3.5</i>

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

See footnotes under table 6

## 6 Workforce jobs by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All jobs A-T	Agriculture, forestry & fishing A	Mining & quarrying B	Manufacturing C	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply D	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities E	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage H	Accommodation & food service activities I	Information & communication J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Jun 14	33,507	410	66	2,617	115	196	2,123	4,930	1,511	2,197	1,354
Sep 14	33,617	421	67	2,635	122	196	2,135	4,963	1,533	2,202	1,358
Dec 14	33,689	403	71	2,633	120	198	2,164	4,958	1,533	2,219	1,349
Mar 15	33,827	374	77	2,668	122	201	2,176	5,001	1,501	2,236	1,377
Jun 15	33,894	377	77	2,667	119	210	2,169	4,975	1,553	2,259	1,370
Sep 15	34,009	421	73	2,655	116	212	2,243	4,966	1,536	2,290	1,355
Dec 15	34,070	409	70	2,658	122	209	2,243	4,986	1,562	2,303	1,343
Mar 16 (r)	34,215	397	67	2,671	129	211	2,282	4,998	1,577	2,290	1,370
<b>Jun 16 (p)</b>	<b>34,409</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2,684</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>2,301</b>	<b>5,026</b>	<b>1,588</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>1,409</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>-16</i>	<i>-3</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-3.9</i>	<i>-3.9</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>2.9</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>-13</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-16.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.9</i>

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities K	Real estate activities L	Professional scientific & technical activities M	Administrative & support service activities N	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security <sup>2</sup> O	Education P	Human health & social work activities Q	Arts, entertainment & recreation R	Other service activities S	People employed by households etc. T	Total services G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Jun 14	1,135	545	2,837	2,846	1,546	2,890	4,246	939	906	97	27,980
Sep 14	1,132	531	2,825	2,858	1,537	2,887	4,248	970	912	85	28,041
Dec 14	1,127	559	2,849	2,920	1,523	2,893	4,238	943	908	81	28,100
Mar 15	1,143	537	2,898	2,896	1,510	2,917	4,226	960	937	69	28,208
Jun 15	1,153	537	2,918	2,887	1,499	2,931	4,235	986	900	72	28,275
Sep 15	1,149	526	2,949	2,945	1,486	2,925	4,202	986	914	61	28,288
Dec 15	1,148	536	2,958	2,920	1,483	2,943	4,208	982	927	65	28,362
Mar 16 (r)	1,149	522	2,974	2,929	1,493	2,942	4,262	964	914	73	28,458
<b>Jun 16 (p)</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>2,998</b>	<b>2,927</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>2,953</b>	<b>4,279</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>28,640</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>-9</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>182</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>0.6</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>-4</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>-14</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>-21</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>365</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-2.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>1.3</i>

Workforce jobs enquiries 01633 456776

Sources: Employer surveys, Labour Force Survey and administrative sources

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

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

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 7 Actual weekly hours worked

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

	Total weekly hours (millions) <sup>1,2</sup>	Average (mean) actual weekly hours worked			
		All workers <sup>1</sup>	Full-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Part-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Second Jobs
		YBUS	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
<b>People</b>					
May-Jul 2014	987.3	32.2	37.6	16.0	9.3
May-Jul 2015	997.9	32.0	37.3	16.2	9.4
Aug-Oct 2015	1,006.0	32.0	37.3	16.2	9.5
Nov-Jan 2016	1,014.7	32.2	37.6	16.3	9.5
Feb-Apr 2016	1,014.8	32.1	37.6	16.1	9.4
<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>1,018.3</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Change on quarter	3.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1
Change %	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.3	1.1
Change on year	20.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Change %	2.0	0.3	0.4	-0.3	1.2
<b>Men</b>					
	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
May-Jul 2014	598.7	36.7	39.4	16.0	10.0
May-Jul 2015	606.8	36.6	39.3	16.2	9.6
Aug-Oct 2015	610.6	36.4	39.2	16.0	9.6
Nov-Jan 2016	616.3	36.6	39.4	16.3	10.5
Feb-Apr 2016	617.4	36.6	39.4	16.1	10.4
<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>617.6</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Change on quarter	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1
Change %	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.6	-1.0
Change on year	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Change %	1.8	-0.1	0.1	0.2	6.3
<b>Women</b>					
	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
May-Jul 2014	388.5	27.0	34.5	16.0	8.8
May-Jul 2015	391.0	26.8	33.9	16.2	9.2
Aug-Oct 2015	395.5	27.0	34.1	16.3	9.4
Nov-Jan 2016	398.5	27.1	34.4	16.4	8.7
Feb-Apr 2016	397.4	27.0	34.4	16.1	8.7
<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>400.7</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Change on quarter	3.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.3
Change %	0.8	0.0	-0.3	0.2	3.1
Change on year	9.7	0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.2
Change %	2.5	0.8	1.2	-0.4	-2.6

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. Main and second job.

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

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

## 7(1) Usual weekly hours of work<sup>1</sup>

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	1.0	2.3	1.1	0.6	1.6	3.7	2.0	7.4
6 up to 15 hours	6.3	3.6	9.5	5.9	3.2	8.7	8.0	4.5	15.6
16 up to 30 hours	20.1	10.2	31.4	19.6	8.5	31.0	23.3	17.4	36.1
31 up to 45 hours	52.3	57.5	46.3	55.0	61.2	48.5	36.8	41.7	26.3
Over 45 hours	19.7	27.8	10.5	18.4	26.4	10.1	28.1	34.4	14.6
Total (thousands)	31,208	16,602	14,606	26,465	13,401	13,064	4,533	3,096	1,437
<b>Feb-Apr 2016</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	0.9	2.2	1.1	0.7	1.6	3.2	1.7	6.6
6 up to 15 hours	6.5	3.6	9.8	6.1	3.3	8.9	8.2	4.1	17.1
16 up to 30 hours	20.1	10.2	31.5	19.7	8.6	31.1	22.9	16.8	36.1
31 up to 45 hours	52.0	57.8	45.4	54.6	61.3	47.7	37.9	43.8	25.0
Over 45 hours	19.8	27.4	11.1	18.5	26.1	10.7	27.8	33.6	15.2
Total (thousands)	31,594	16,866	14,728	26,692	13,549	13,144	4,698	3,214	1,483
<b>May-Jul 2016</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.1	1.1	0.8	1.5	3.0	1.5	6.2
6 up to 15 hours	6.6	3.6	10.1	6.1	3.3	9.1	8.8	4.2	18.3
16 up to 30 hours	20.0	10.2	31.1	19.6	8.6	30.8	22.4	16.7	34.2
31 up to 45 hours	52.2	57.9	45.7	54.9	61.5	48.1	37.5	43.2	25.6
Over 45 hours	19.7	27.4	11.0	18.3	25.9	10.5	28.4	34.4	15.7
Total (thousands)	31,767	16,915	14,852	26,821	13,601	13,220	4,756	3,217	1,539

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 8 Employment levels and rates by country of birth and nationality

(first published on 17 August 2016)

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

			European Union (EU)					Countries not in the European Union (non-EU)							
			Of which:												
	Total <sup>1</sup>	UK	Non UK	Total EU (EU27) <sup>2</sup>	EU14 <sup>3</sup>	EUA8 <sup>4</sup>	Romania and Bulgaria	Total non-EU	Africa excluding South Africa	South Africa	Australia and New Zealand	India	Pakistan and Bangla- desh	USA	Rest of the world
Levels (aged 16 and over)															
By country of birth	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	EQ4S	JJR9	JJS3	JJS5	JJS7	JJS9	JJR7	EQ4T
Apr - Jun 2014	30,627	25,826	4,799	1,848	789	867	157	2,951	645	149	148	446	324	102	1,137
Apr - Jun 2015	31,047	26,001	5,035	2,047	847	977	190	2,988	669	130	141	435	343	95	1,174
Jul - Sep 2015	31,426	26,284	5,121	2,122	889	987	221	2,999	663	132	117	444	349	91	1,202
Oct - Dec 2015	31,617	26,489	5,112	2,115	890	982	215	2,997	670	134	120	430	345	95	1,203
Jan - Mar 2016	31,495	26,249	5,239	2,210	974	974	232	3,030	664	131	126	463	337	101	1,208
Apr - Jun 2016	31,661	26,254	5,402	2,332	992	1,029	276	3,070	674	139	135	441	340	98	1,242
Change on year	614	253	367	285	146	51	85	82	5	9	-6	5	-3	3	68
Change %	2.0	1.0	7.3	13.9	17.2	5.3	44.9	2.7	0.7	6.6	-3.9	1.2	-0.9	3.5	5.8
By nationality	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	EQ4W	JJS2	JJS4	JJS6	JJS8	JJT2	JJR8	EQ4X
Apr - Jun 2014	30,627	27,695	2,929	1,734	724	859	136	1,195	182	46	100	202	106	87	474
Apr - Jun 2015	31,047	27,838	3,206	1,996	847	963	179	1,209	188	52	105	203	111	77	474
Jul - Sep 2015	31,426	28,173	3,249	2,040	847	979	203	1,210	194	47	86	200	111	80	492
Oct - Dec 2015	31,617	28,365	3,245	2,052	862	972	204	1,193	193	46	86	176	102	80	509
Jan - Mar 2016	31,495	28,153	3,337	2,146	939	962	228	1,192	188	45	83	186	107	86	497
Apr - Jun 2016	31,661	28,211	3,447	2,235	944	1,007	266	1,213	211	49	94	184	108	85	482
Change on year	614	373	242	238	97	44	87	3	23	-3	-11	-18	-3	7	9
Change %	2.0	1.3	7.5	11.9	11.4	4.6	48.8	0.3	12.3	-5.5	-10.9	-9.1	-2.7	9.3	1.9
Rates (aged 16 to 64)															
By country of birth	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	EQ52	LFN3	LFN4	LFN5	LFN6	LFN7	LFN2	EQ53
Apr - Jun 2014	72.6	73.1	70.1	79.4	77.3	81.6	78.7	65.3	64.0	79.2	87.5	73.4	51.4	72.1	64.1
Apr - Jun 2015	73.2	73.8	70.6	79.5	75.8	84.6	73.9	65.5	64.6	77.8	84.1	71.6	54.2	71.5	64.7
Jul - Sep 2015	74.0	74.5	72.0	80.5	76.6	84.6	80.2	67.0	65.5	79.2	86.2	72.2	55.5	78.2	66.8
Oct - Dec 2015	74.3	74.9	71.5	79.9	76.2	83.5	79.9	66.5	65.8	78.1	87.2	70.8	57.0	72.4	65.6
Jan - Mar 2016	74.0	74.6	71.2	78.7	77.5	80.8	75.8	66.5	66.9	78.3	90.3	72.8	56.5	74.5	64.1
Apr - Jun 2016	74.3	74.8	72.2	79.4	76.9	81.6	80.9	67.5	69.1	81.5	89.4	72.3	55.3	75.9	65.6
Change on year	1.1	1.0	1.6	-0.1	1.1	-3.0	7.0	2.0	4.5	3.8	5.2	0.7	1.1	4.3	0.9
By nationality	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	EQ56	LFO5	LFO6	LFO7	LFO8	LFO9	LFO4	EQ57
Apr - Jun 2014	72.6	72.9	70.5	79.0	76.5	81.8	77.0	61.0	55.1	78.3	87.9	69.7	48.7	73.7	57.0
Apr - Jun 2015	73.2	73.5	71.8	79.4	75.2	84.6	75.2	61.9	57.2	81.5	89.7	69.8	52.1	69.6	57.1
Jul - Sep 2015	74.0	74.2	72.8	79.7	74.9	84.5	80.0	63.6	59.7	81.2	90.1	69.5	54.7	74.9	59.6
Oct - Dec 2015	74.3	74.6	72.1	79.1	74.8	83.4	78.6	62.6	58.5	78.5	89.2	67.2	54.6	68.4	59.6
Jan - Mar 2016	74.0	74.4	71.3	78.0	76.0	80.8	75.3	61.7	59.2	77.7	88.0	70.1	53.5	68.1	57.1
Apr - Jun 2016	74.3	74.6	72.3	78.4	75.0	81.5	79.3	63.1	63.0	84.1	89.2	68.3	53.4	75.2	57.6
Change on year	1.1	1.1	0.5	-1.0	-0.2	-3.1	4.0	1.2	5.8	2.5	-0.5	-1.5	1.3	5.6	0.4

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

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

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



# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(1) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over							All aged 16-64						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>People</b>	MGSC	MG SX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
May-Jul 2014	2,009	6.1	970	315	724	36.0	400	1,988	6.3	959	312	717	36.1	394
May-Jul 2015	1,822	5.5	985	290	547	30.0	309	1,797	5.6	973	285	539	30.0	303
Aug-Oct 2015	1,718	5.2	940	267	511	29.8	288	1,698	5.3	936	264	497	29.3	283
Nov-Jan 2016	1,691	5.1	951	259	481	28.4	258	1,672	5.2	941	256	475	28.4	253
Feb-Apr 2016	1,671	5.0	950	258	462	27.7	262	1,649	5.1	935	256	458	27.8	257
<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>251</b>
Change on quarter	-39	-0.1	5	-32	-13	-0.1	-5	-36	-0.1	11	-31	-15	-0.3	-5
Change %	-2.3		0.6	-12.2	-2.8		-1.9	-2.2		1.1	-12.1	-3.4		-2.1
Change on year	-190	-0.6	-29	-63	-98	-2.5	-52	-184	-0.6	-27	-60	-97	-2.6	-51
Change %	-10.4		-2.9	-21.8	-17.9		-16.8	-10.3		-2.8	-21.1	-17.9		-17.0
<b>Men</b>	MGSD	MG SY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBWB
May-Jul 2014	1,118	6.4	492	167	459	41.1	267	1,103	6.6	486	164	453	41.1	262
May-Jul 2015	989	5.6	507	149	333	33.7	194	975	5.8	502	146	327	33.5	190
Aug-Oct 2015	941	5.3	489	144	308	32.8	186	928	5.5	484	142	303	32.6	182
Nov-Jan 2016	923	5.2	489	144	290	31.4	170	913	5.4	484	143	287	31.4	168
Feb-Apr 2016	892	5.0	464	146	283	31.7	174	882	5.2	457	145	280	31.8	172
<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>174</b>
Change on quarter	9	0.0	37	-18	-11	-1.5	4	10	0.0	40	-17	-12	-1.7	2
Change %	1.0		8.0	-12.2	-3.8		2.1	1.2		8.7	-11.8	-4.3		1.4
Change on year	-88	-0.6	-7	-21	-61	-3.5	-16	-83	-0.6	-5	-19	-59	-3.5	-16
Change %	-8.9		-1.3	-13.9	-18.3		-8.2	-8.5		-1.1	-12.7	-18.0		-8.5
<b>Women</b>	MGSE	MG SZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
May-Jul 2014	892	5.8	478	149	265	29.7	133	886	6.0	473	148	264	29.9	132
May-Jul 2015	833	5.4	477	142	214	25.7	115	823	5.5	471	139	213	25.9	112
Aug-Oct 2015	777	5.0	451	123	203	26.1	102	769	5.1	452	123	194	25.2	101
Nov-Jan 2016	767	5.0	462	115	191	24.9	87	759	5.1	457	114	188	24.8	85
Feb-Apr 2016	779	5.0	487	113	179	23.0	88	767	5.1	478	111	178	23.2	85
<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>77</b>
Change on quarter	-48	-0.3	-32	-14	-2	1.2	-9	-46	-0.3	-29	-14	-3	1.0	-8
Change %	-6.1		-6.5	-12.2	-1.3		-10.0	-6.0		-6.1	-12.5	-1.9		-9.3
Change on year	-102	-0.7	-22	-43	-37	-1.4	-36	-102	-0.7	-22	-42	-38	-1.6	-35
Change %	-12.2		-4.6	-30.2	-17.1		-31.2	-12.4		-4.7	-29.9	-17.9		-31.5
	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
<b>People</b>	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
May-Jul 2014	162	33.6	113	24	24	15.1	*	590	14.5	311	99	179	30.4	84
May-Jul 2015	145	27.9	113	19	13	8.7	*	573	13.9	346	91	136	23.8	62
Aug-Oct 2015	122	24.4	94	18	10	8.2	*	503	12.2	313	74	117	23.2	52
Nov-Jan 2016	134	27.1	98	22	14	10.4	*	498	12.1	310	78	110	22.2	43
Feb-Apr 2016	137	27.7	113	14	10	7.0	*	484	11.9	314	77	93	19.2	46
<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>43</b>
Change on quarter	3	0.8	-4	1	5	3.7	*	-2	0.0	7	-8	-2	-0.3	-3
Change %	2.3		-3.2	9.5	56.2		*	-0.5		2.3	-9.8	-2.0		-6.5
Change on year	-5	0.6	-4	-3	2	2.0	*	-91	-2.1	-25	-21	-45	-4.9	-18
Change %	-3.4		-3.4	-18.3	19.5		*	-16.0		-7.2	-23.4	-33.2		-30.0
<b>Men</b>	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBKK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
May-Jul 2014	78	36.0	52	11	15	19.2	*	363	17.0	180	63	120	33.0	59
May-Jul 2015	82	33.5	64	11	*	*	*	337	15.6	195	47	95	28.2	42
Aug-Oct 2015	71	29.4	51	13	*	*	*	283	13.1	172	35	75	26.7	36
Nov-Jan 2016	72	30.3	46	16	10	14.0	*	287	13.3	175	41	70	24.5	27
Feb-Apr 2016	71	29.6	54	*	*	*	*	273	12.8	168	44	61	22.2	29
<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>34</b>
Change on quarter	10	4.4	9	*	*	*	*	21	1.0	20	-1	2	-1.0	5
Change %	14.2		17.2	*	*		*	7.7		12.1	-2.4	3.0		17.3
Change on year	-1	0.4	0	0	*	*	*	-43	-1.7	-7	-4	-32	-6.9	-9
Change %	-1.5		0.1	3.2	*		*	-12.7		-3.5	-7.7	-34.1		-21.0
<b>Women</b>	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
May-Jul 2014	84	31.6	61	13	*	*	*	227	11.8	131	36	60	26.2	24
May-Jul 2015	62	22.8	50	*	*	*	*	236	12.0	151	44	42	17.6	19
Aug-Oct 2015	51	19.6	43	*	*	*	*	220	11.3	141	39	41	18.7	16
Nov-Jan 2016	62	24.1	52	*	*	*	*	211	10.8	135	36	40	19.0	16
Feb-Apr 2016	66	25.9	59	*	*	*	*	211	10.9	146	33	32	15.3	17
<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>10</b>
Change on quarter	-7	-2.6	-13	*	*	*	*	-23	-1.2	-13	-7	-4	-0.1	-8
Change %	-10.6		-22.0	*	*		*	-11.1		-9.0	-19.9	-11.5		-45.5
Change on year	-4	0.5	-4	*	*	*	*	-49	-2.4	-18	-18	-13	-2.3	-10
Change %	-5.8		-7.9	*	*		*	-20.6		-12.1	-40.1	-31.0		-50.1

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
<b>People</b>														
May-Jul 2014	900	4.8	401	153	346	38.4	198	358	3.8	145	39	174	48.7	113
May-Jul 2015	775	4.2	379	119	276	35.7	162	329	3.4	146	62	121	36.8	83
Aug-Oct 2015	760	4.1	396	120	244	32.1	141	333	3.4	137	55	141	42.3	93
Nov-Jan 2016	738	4.0	401	120	218	29.5	124	320	3.2	142	40	138	43.2	86
Feb-Apr 2016	710	3.8	380	116	215	30.2	123	340	3.4	144	52	145	42.6	94
<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>92</b>
Change on quarter	-23	-0.1	2	-14	-11	-0.6	-3	-17	-0.2	0	-11	-6	0.5	-1
Change %	-3.2		0.5	-12.1	-5.0		-2.7	-5.1		-0.1	-21.8	-4.0		-1.3
Change on year	-87	-0.5	2	-17	-72	-6.0	-42	-6	-0.2	-2	-22	18	6.2	9
Change %	-11.2		0.6	-14.3	-26.2		-26.2	-2.0		-1.6	-35.2	14.5		10.8
<b>Men</b>	<b>MGVJ</b>	<b>MGXC</b>	<b>YBYI</b>	<b>YBYL</b>	<b>YBYO</b>	<b>YBYR</b>	<b>YBYU</b>	<b>YBVU</b>	<b>YBVX</b>	<b>YBYX</b>	<b>YBZA</b>	<b>YBZD</b>	<b>YBZG</b>	<b>YBZJ</b>
May-Jul 2014	455	4.6	180	68	207	45.4	126	221	4.3	80	24	118	53.1	80
May-Jul 2015	386	3.9	170	58	159	41.2	102	183	3.5	79	34	71	38.4	50
Aug-Oct 2015	387	3.9	187	60	140	36.1	89	200	3.7	78	36	87	43.2	60
Nov-Jan 2016	366	3.7	185	59	122	33.4	83	198	3.7	82	28	87	44.2	58
Feb-Apr 2016	347	3.5	168	57	123	35.3	80	201	3.7	74	35	92	45.7	63
<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>70</b>
Change on quarter	-15	-0.2	7	-7	-15	-2.9	-7	-8	-0.2	0	-11	3	3.5	7
Change %	-4.3		4.4	-12.9	-12.3		-9.1	-3.8		-0.1	-30.9	3.6		10.4
Change on year	-54	-0.6	6	-8	-52	-8.8	-29	10	0.1	-5	-9	25	10.8	20
Change %	-14.0		3.3	-13.8	-32.4		-28.5	5.3		-6.9	-28.1	34.8		41.1
<b>Women</b>	<b>MGVK</b>	<b>MGXD</b>	<b>YBYJ</b>	<b>YBYM</b>	<b>YBYP</b>	<b>YBYS</b>	<b>YBYV</b>	<b>YBVV</b>	<b>YBVY</b>	<b>YBYV</b>	<b>YBZB</b>	<b>YBZE</b>	<b>YBZH</b>	<b>YBZK</b>
May-Jul 2014	445	5.1	221	85	139	31.3	72	136	3.1	65	15	56	41.4	34
May-Jul 2015	388	4.5	210	61	117	30.2	60	146	3.2	66	29	51	34.8	34
Aug-Oct 2015	373	4.3	209	60	104	27.9	52	133	2.9	59	19	54	41.0	33
Nov-Jan 2016	372	4.3	215	61	96	25.8	42	123	2.7	60	12	51	41.7	28
Feb-Apr 2016	363	4.2	212	59	92	25.3	42	139	3.0	70	17	53	38.0	30
<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>22</b>
Change on quarter	-8	-0.1	-5	-7	4	1.8	4	-10	-0.2	0	0	-9	-4.2	-8
Change %	-2.1		-2.6	-11.3	4.8		9.6	-6.9		-0.1	-2.7	-17.2		-25.8
Change on year	-33	-0.4	-3	-9	-21	-3.1	-13	-16	-0.4	3	-12	-7	-1.0	-11
Change %	-8.5		-1.5	-14.8	-17.8		-22.3	-11.1		4.8	-43.5	-13.7		-33.6

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

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

# CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS

## 10 Claimant Count<sup>1</sup> (Experimental Statistics)

United Kingdom (thousands)

		Jobseeker's Allowance (seasonally adjusted) <sup>2</sup>	Universal Credit (not seasonally adjusted) <sup>3</sup>	Universal Credit (seasonally adjusted) <sup>4</sup>	Claimant Count <sup>5</sup> (seasonally adjusted)	Claimant Count <sup>6</sup> rate % (seasonally adjusted)
					BCJD	BCJE
People	<b>2015</b>					
	August #	716.4	74.8	75.8	792.2	2.3
	September	706.6	82.5	85.4	792.0	2.3
	October	695.6	91.9	97.2	792.8	2.3
	November #	682.5	95.4	102.4	784.9	2.3
	December	661.4	103.0	108.6	770.0	2.2
	<b>2016</b>					
	January #	630.8	115.4	110.3	741.1	2.2
	February	608.6	138.2	126.0	734.6	2.1
	March	606.1	156.3	145.1	751.2	2.2
	April #	596.9	170.1	162.7	759.6	2.2
	May	593.9	179.8	177.4	771.3	2.2
	June	584.9	185.2	187.3	772.2	2.2
	July # (r)	568.1	197.6	200.5	768.6	2.2
	<b>August (p)</b>	<b>557.9</b>	<b>209.7</b>	<b>213.1</b>	<b>771.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>
	Change on month	-10.2			2.4	0.0
	Change %	-1.8			0.3	
	Change on year	-158.5			-21.3	-0.1
	Change %	-22.1			-2.7	
					DPAE	DPAH
Men	<b>2015</b>					
	August #	462.3	50.4	52.3	514.6	2.8
	September	455.8	55.4	58.9	514.7	2.8
	October	446.7	62.0	66.8	513.5	2.8
	November #	435.2	65.3	70.6	505.8	2.8
	December	418.2	71.4	74.9	493.1	2.7
	<b>2016</b>					
	January #	395.7	80.8	76.0	471.7	2.6
	February	379.2	97.2	87.0	466.2	2.6
	March	377.9	110.1	100.6	478.5	2.6
	April #	371.7	119.7	113.3	485.0	2.7
	May	370.2	126.4	123.9	494.1	2.7
	June	364.9	129.9	131.2	496.1	2.7
	July # (r)	355.3	137.2	140.7	496.0	2.7
	<b>August (p)</b>	<b>349.9</b>	<b>144.2</b>	<b>149.6</b>	<b>499.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>
	Change on month	-5.4			3.5	0.0
	Change %	-1.5			0.7	
	Change on year	-112.4			-15.1	-0.1
	Change %	-24.3			-2.9	
					DPAF	DPAI
Women	<b>2015</b>					
	August #	254.1	24.4	23.5	277.6	1.7
	September	250.8	27.1	26.6	277.4	1.7
	October	248.9	29.9	30.4	279.3	1.7
	November #	247.3	30.1	31.8	279.1	1.7
	December	243.2	31.6	33.7	276.9	1.7
	<b>2016</b>					
	January #	235.1	34.7	34.3	269.4	1.7
	February	229.4	41.0	39.1	268.5	1.7
	March	228.2	46.2	44.5	272.7	1.7
	April #	225.2	50.4	49.4	274.6	1.7
	May	223.7	53.4	53.5	277.2	1.7
	June	220.0	55.3	56.1	276.1	1.7
	July # (r)	212.8	60.4	59.8	272.6	1.7
	<b>August (p)</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>271.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
	Change on month	-4.8			-1.1	0.0
	Change %	-2.3			-0.4	
	Change on year	-46.1			-6.2	0.0
	Change %	-18.1			-2.2	

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative systems

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

# CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS

## 11 Main out of work benefits<sup>1</sup>

Great Britain and abroad (thousands), not  
seasonally adjusted

(first published on 17 August 2016)

### Statistical Groups<sup>2</sup>

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

	Total	GB Claimant Count <sup>3</sup>	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits <sup>4</sup>	Lone Parent <sup>5</sup>	Other Income related <sup>6</sup>
	J9CP	J9CQ	J9CR	J9CS	J9CT
<b>Proportions (%)<sup>7</sup></b>					
Feb 14	10.7	3.0	6.2	1.2	0.3
May 14	10.3	2.6	6.2	1.2	0.3
Aug 14	10.1	2.3	6.3	1.2	0.3
Nov 14	9.8	2.0	6.3	1.1	0.3
Feb 15	9.9	2.1	6.4	1.1	0.3
May 15	9.6	1.9	6.3	1.1	0.3
Aug 15	9.5	1.9	6.3	1.1	0.3
Nov 15	9.3	1.8	6.3	1.1	0.2
<b>Feb 16</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)

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

1. This table includes all claimants of out of work benefits excluding carers (as carers are not generally subject to labour market activation policies). While most people claiming these benefits will be out of work a small number will be in employment. This table shows the most up to date National Statistics currently available for claimants of incapacity benefits, lone parent and "other income related" benefits. More up to date early estimates of incapacity and lone parent benefits, which are not currently designated as National Statistics, have been published by the Department for Work and Pensions at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dwp-statistical-summaries-2016>

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

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

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

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

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

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 12 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over	16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

### Economically active levels

People	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
May-Jul 2014	32,717	31,583	481	4,059	7,392	11,264	8,388	1,134
May-Jul 2015	33,030	31,840	519	4,128	7,444	11,161	8,588	1,189
Aug-Oct 2015	33,138	31,942	499	4,108	7,519	11,124	8,692	1,196
Nov-Jan 2016	33,229	32,011	495	4,119	7,570	11,111	8,716	1,217
Feb-Apr 2016	33,264	32,059	494	4,077	7,580	11,097	8,811	1,205
<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>33,399</b>	<b>32,190</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>7,613</b>	<b>11,134</b>	<b>8,878</b>	<b>1,209</b>
Change on quarter	135	131	-3	-2	33	37	67	4
Change %	0.4	0.4	-0.6	-0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3
Change on year	369	350	-28	-54	169	-27	290	20
Change %	1.1	1.1	-5.5	-1.3	2.3	-0.2	3.4	1.7

Men	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
May-Jul 2014	17,446	16,780	216	2,131	4,001	5,936	4,497	666
May-Jul 2015	17,591	16,869	245	2,164	4,013	5,881	4,565	723
Aug-Oct 2015	17,694	16,968	241	2,164	4,062	5,868	4,634	726
Nov-Jan 2016	17,760	17,008	239	2,158	4,102	5,868	4,641	752
Feb-Apr 2016	17,758	17,024	240	2,134	4,110	5,853	4,688	733
<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>17,816</b>	<b>17,066</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>4,125</b>	<b>5,874</b>	<b>4,703</b>	<b>750</b>
Change on quarter	58	41	-1	-9	15	21	16	17
Change %	0.3	0.2	-0.6	-0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.3
Change on year	225	197	-7	-39	112	-7	139	28
Change %	1.3	1.2	-2.8	-1.8	2.8	-0.1	3.0	3.8

Women	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
May-Jul 2014	15,271	14,803	265	1,928	3,391	5,328	3,891	468
May-Jul 2015	15,439	14,972	274	1,964	3,431	5,280	4,023	467
Aug-Oct 2015	15,444	14,974	258	1,944	3,457	5,256	4,058	470
Nov-Jan 2016	15,469	15,003	256	1,960	3,468	5,243	4,075	466
Feb-Apr 2016	15,506	15,034	254	1,942	3,470	5,244	4,124	472
<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>15,583</b>	<b>15,124</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>5,260</b>	<b>4,175</b>	<b>459</b>
Change on quarter	77	90	-2	7	18	16	51	-13
Change %	0.5	0.6	-0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.2	-2.8
Change on year	145	153	-21	-15	57	-20	152	-8
Change %	0.9	1.0	-7.8	-0.7	1.7	-0.4	3.8	-1.7

### Economic activity rates (%)<sup>1</sup>

People	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
May-Jul 2014	63.3	77.7	32.0	70.1	85.3	86.9	71.5	10.3
May-Jul 2015	63.4	77.9	35.1	71.1	85.1	86.5	72.0	10.6
Aug-Oct 2015	63.5	78.1	33.9	70.9	85.7	86.3	72.6	10.6
Nov-Jan 2016	63.6	78.2	33.7	71.3	86.0	86.3	72.5	10.8
Feb-Apr 2016	63.5	78.2	33.8	70.8	85.9	86.3	73.0	10.6
<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>
Change on quarter	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0
Change on year	0.3	0.6	-1.3	-0.2	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.0

Men	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
May-Jul 2014	69.3	83.2	28.1	72.6	93.2	92.8	78.0	13.3
May-Jul 2015	69.2	83.2	32.4	73.4	92.2	92.3	77.9	14.1
Aug-Oct 2015	69.5	83.5	32.0	73.5	93.0	92.2	78.8	14.1
Nov-Jan 2016	69.6	83.7	31.8	73.5	93.6	92.3	78.6	14.5
Feb-Apr 2016	69.4	83.6	32.0	72.8	93.4	92.2	79.0	14.1
<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>14.3</b>
Change on quarter	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
Change on year	0.3	0.6	-0.4	-0.8	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.2

Women	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
May-Jul 2014	57.7	72.2	36.1	67.6	77.6	81.1	65.2	7.8
May-Jul 2015	57.9	72.7	37.9	68.7	78.0	80.8	66.3	7.7
Aug-Oct 2015	57.8	72.7	35.8	68.3	78.4	80.5	66.6	7.7
Nov-Jan 2016	57.8	72.8	35.7	69.0	78.5	80.4	66.6	7.6
Feb-Apr 2016	57.9	72.9	35.7	68.6	78.4	80.5	67.1	7.7
<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Change on quarter	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	-0.2
Change on year	0.2	0.5	-2.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.3	-0.2

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

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

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 13 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16-64	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)							Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)	
		Student	Looking after family / home	Temporary sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged	Retired	Other	Does not want a job	Wants a job <sup>1</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
May-Jul 2014	9,069	2,356	2,315	193	2,024	39	1,325	816	6,742	2,327
May-Jul 2015	9,026	2,315	2,275	202	2,089	38	1,242	866	6,762	2,264
Aug-Oct 2015	8,964	2,316	2,240	206	2,075	37	1,180	910	6,674	2,289
Nov-Jan 2016	8,933	2,237	2,268	198	2,098	30	1,168	934	6,712	2,221
Feb-Apr 2016	8,924	2,292	2,267	193	2,090	29	1,136	917	6,750	2,174
May-Jul 2016	8,832	2,285	2,203	169	2,032	31	1,153	959	6,657	2,174
Change on quarter	-92	-7	-64	-24	-58	2	17	42	-92	0
Change %	-1.0	-0.3	-2.8	-12.6	-2.8	6.5	1.5	4.6	-1.4	0.0
Change on year	-195	-30	-71	-33	-57	-7	-88	93	-104	-90
Change %	-2.2	-1.3	-3.1	-16.5	-2.7	-19.3	-7.1	10.8	-1.5	-4.0
Men	YBSO	BEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
May-Jul 2014	3,382	1,225	240	84	1,007	21	460	344	2,424	958
May-Jul 2015	3,417	1,216	244	89	1,031	24	463	350	2,448	970
Aug-Oct 2015	3,341	1,185	234	98	1,006	21	430	367	2,389	952
Nov-Jan 2016	3,324	1,147	246	93	1,001	19	431	387	2,396	927
Feb-Apr 2016	3,330	1,174	247	91	1,008	13	418	379	2,427	903
May-Jul 2016	3,312	1,173	241	78	983	14	430	392	2,427	885
Change on quarter	-18	-1	-6	-13	-25	1	13	13	0	-19
Change %	-0.6	-0.1	-2.6	-14.3	-2.5	7.5	3.0	3.4	0.0	-2.1
Change on year	-105	-43	-4	-11	-48	-9	-33	42	-20	-85
Change %	-3.1	-3.5	-1.5	-12.8	-4.6	-39.1	-7.1	12.1	-0.8	-8.8
Women	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
May-Jul 2014	5,687	1,131	2,074	109	1,017	18	865	473	4,318	1,369
May-Jul 2015	5,609	1,099	2,030	113	1,058	15	778	515	4,314	1,295
Aug-Oct 2015	5,623	1,131	2,007	108	1,069	15	750	543	4,285	1,337
Nov-Jan 2016	5,609	1,090	2,022	105	1,097	11	737	547	4,315	1,294
Feb-Apr 2016	5,593	1,118	2,020	102	1,082	16	719	537	4,323	1,271
May-Jul 2016	5,520	1,112	1,963	91	1,049	16	723	566	4,230	1,290
Change on quarter	-74	-6	-57	-11	-33	1	4	29	-93	19
Change %	-1.3	-0.5	-2.8	-11.0	-3.1	5.6	0.6	5.4	-2.1	1.5
Change on year	-89	13	-68	-22	-10	2	-56	51	-84	-5
Change %	-1.6	1.2	-3.3	-19.4	-0.9	12.8	-7.2	9.9	-1.9	-0.4
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
May-Jul 2014	100	26.0	25.5	2.1	22.3	0.4	14.6	9.0	74.3	25.7
May-Jul 2015	100	25.6	25.2	2.2	23.1	0.4	13.8	9.6	74.9	25.1
Aug-Oct 2015	100	25.8	25.0	2.3	23.2	0.4	13.2	10.2	74.5	25.5
Nov-Jan 2016	100	25.0	25.4	2.2	23.5	0.3	13.1	10.5	75.1	24.9
Feb-Apr 2016	100	25.7	25.4	2.2	23.4	0.3	12.7	10.3	75.6	24.4
May-Jul 2016	100	25.9	24.9	1.9	23.0	0.4	13.1	10.9	75.4	24.6
Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
May-Jul 2014	100	36.2	7.1	2.5	29.8	0.6	13.6	10.2	71.7	28.3
May-Jul 2015	100	35.6	7.1	2.6	30.2	0.7	13.6	10.2	71.6	28.4
Aug-Oct 2015	100	35.5	7.0	2.9	30.1	0.6	12.9	11.0	71.5	28.5
Nov-Jan 2016	100	34.5	7.4	2.8	30.1	0.6	13.0	11.6	72.1	27.9
Feb-Apr 2016	100	35.3	7.4	2.7	30.3	0.4	12.5	11.4	72.9	27.1
May-Jul 2016	100	35.4	7.3	2.3	29.7	0.4	13.0	11.8	73.3	26.7
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
May-Jul 2014	100	19.9	36.5	1.9	17.9	0.3	15.2	8.3	75.9	24.1
May-Jul 2015	100	19.6	36.2	2.0	18.9	0.3	13.9	9.2	76.9	23.1
Aug-Oct 2015	100	20.1	35.7	1.9	19.0	0.3	13.3	9.7	76.2	23.8
Nov-Jan 2016	100	19.4	36.1	1.9	19.6	0.2	13.1	9.8	76.9	23.1
Feb-Apr 2016	100	20.0	36.1	1.8	19.3	0.3	12.9	9.6	77.3	22.7
May-Jul 2016	100	20.1	35.6	1.6	19.0	0.3	13.1	10.3	76.6	23.4

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

May to July 2016

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

All aged 16 to 24				In full-time education (FTE)				Not in full-time education (FTE) <sup>1</sup>			
Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Total	Employed <sup>2</sup>	Unemployed <sup>2</sup>	Economically inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

### Levels

#### People

16-17	1,454	351	140	963	1,274	268	102	904	180	83	38	59
18-24	5,748	3,593	482	1,673	1,873	649	108	1,116	3,875	2,943	374	558
16-24	7,202	3,944	621	2,637	3,147	917	209	2,020	4,055	3,026	412	617

#### Men

16-17	745	157	81	507	645	112	59	474	100	45	22	33
18-24	2,924	1,831	294	799	919	282	62	575	2,006	1,549	232	224
16-24	3,669	1,988	375	1,306	1,563	394	121	1,049	2,106	1,595	254	257

#### Women

16-17	709	194	59	457	629	156	43	430	80	38	16	27
18-24	2,823	1,761	188	874	954	368	46	541	1,869	1,394	142	333
16-24	3,532	1,955	246	1,331	1,583	524	89	971	1,949	1,432	158	360

### Changes on quarter

#### People

16-17	-7	-6	3	-3	-11	-8	1	-3	4	2	2	0
18-24	-14	0	-2	-12	-53	-41	-7	-4	38	41	5	-8
16-24	-21	-6	1	-15	-63	-50	-6	-7	43	43	7	-8

#### Men

16-17	-3	-12	10	-2	-1	-11	8	2	-2	0	2	-4
18-24	-6	-30	21	3	-36	-22	3	-16	30	-8	18	20
16-24	-9	-42	31	2	-37	-33	11	-14	28	-8	20	16

#### Women

16-17	-3	5	-7	-2	-10	3	-7	-5	7	2	0	4
18-24	-8	30	-23	-15	-17	-19	-10	12	9	49	-14	-27
16-24	-12	35	-30	-17	-27	-16	-17	7	15	52	-13	-24

### Rates(%)<sup>3</sup>

#### People

16-17	24.1	28.5	66.3	21.1	27.5	71.0	46.0	31.5	32.9
18-24	62.5	11.8	29.1	34.7	14.2	59.6	76.0	11.3	14.4
16-24	54.8	13.6	36.6	29.2	18.6	64.2	74.6	12.0	15.2

#### Men

16-17	21.1	34.0	68.0	17.4	34.4	73.5	45.2	32.9	32.7
18-24	62.6	13.8	27.3	30.7	18.1	62.6	77.2	13.0	11.2
16-24	54.2	15.9	35.6	25.2	23.5	67.1	75.7	13.7	12.2

#### Women

16-17	27.3	23.3	64.4	24.8	21.6	68.4	46.9	29.7	33.2
18-24	62.4	9.6	31.0	38.5	11.0	56.7	74.6	9.2	17.8
16-24	55.3	11.2	37.7	33.1	14.5	61.3	73.4	9.9	18.5

### Changes on quarter

#### People

16-17	-0.3	0.8	0.1	-0.5	0.7	0.3	-0.1	0.9	-0.8
18-24	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-1.2	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	-0.3
16-24	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-1.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	-0.4

#### Men

16-17	-1.5	4.4	0.1	-1.7	5.2	0.4	0.5	2.2	-2.9
18-24	-0.9	1.0	0.2	-1.2	1.7	0.6	-1.6	1.0	0.8
16-24	-1.0	1.4	0.1	-1.5	3.0	0.6	-1.4	1.0	0.6

#### Women

16-17	0.9	-2.6	0.1	0.8	-3.2	0.2	-1.0	-0.7	2.1
18-24	1.2	-1.2	-0.4	-1.3	-1.5	2.2	2.3	-1.1	-1.6
16-24	1.2	-1.4	-0.3	-0.5	-1.9	1.4	2.1	-1.1	-1.4

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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

# EARNINGS

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

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)				Great Britain, seasonally adjusted					
Whole Economy (100%) <sup>2</sup>				Private sector (82%) <sup>2 4 5 6</sup>			Public sector (18%) <sup>2 4 5 6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	KAC4	KAC5	KAC6	KAC7	KAC8	KAC9
Jul 14	477	0.6	0.6	474	0.6	1.0	492	0.3	0.3
May 15	491	2.6	2.9	490	3.1	3.6	497	1.2	0.6
Jun 15 (r)	490	2.6	2.5	491	2.5	2.8	495	0.8	0.9
Jul 15 (r)	493	3.4	2.9	493	4.1	3.2	497	1.0	1.0
Aug 15	494	3.2	3.1 (r)	494	3.6	3.4 (r)	499	1.2	1.0 (r)
Sep 15	492	2.1	2.9 (r)	491	2.3	3.3 (r)	501	1.5	1.2
Oct 15	494	1.9	2.4	493	2.1	2.7	500	1.3	1.3
Nov 15	495	2.2	2.1	494	2.3	2.3	501	1.5	1.4
Dec 15	496	1.6	1.9	494	1.9	2.1	500	0.9	1.2
Jan 16	497	2.7	2.2	496	3.0	2.4	500	1.5	1.3
Feb 16	494	1.3	1.9	491	1.2	2.0	502	1.5	1.3
Mar 16	500	2.0	2.0	500	2.3	2.2	498	1.9	1.6
Apr 16	503	2.6	2.0	502	2.9	2.1	504	1.8	1.7
May 16 (r)	502	2.3	2.3	502	2.5	2.6	504	1.4	1.7
Jun 16 (r)	502	2.5	2.5	503	2.4	2.6	505	1.9	1.7
Jul 16 (p)	505	2.2	2.3	505	2.4	2.4	505	1.5	1.6
Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) <sup>2</sup>				Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) <sup>2</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) <sup>2 5 6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
Jul 14	462	0.3	0.4	607	-0.4	-1.0	488	1.7	1.1
May 15 (r)	476	2.8	3.1	630	2.9	3.2	491	1.3	1.2
Jun 15 (r)	475	2.6	2.6	622	2.4	2.8	490	1.1	1.1
Jul 15 (r)	478	3.5	3.0	632	4.2	3.2	492	0.9	1.1
Aug 15	478	3.2	3.1 (r)	634	3.3	3.3	493	1.6	1.2
Sep 15	477	2.1	2.9 (r)	628	1.3	2.9 (r)	495	1.7	1.4
Oct 15	478	1.8	2.4	633	1.4	2.0	494	1.4	1.6
Nov 15	479	2.0	2.0	634	2.0	1.6	495	1.7	1.6
Dec 15	479	1.5	1.8	634	1.3	1.5	494	0.9	1.4
Jan 16	481	2.4	2.0	638	4.2	2.5	497	1.7	1.4
Feb 16	478	0.8	1.6	614	-1.3	1.4	498	1.5	1.4
Mar 16	484	1.8	1.7	654	3.8	2.2	499	1.8	1.7
Apr 16	486	2.3	1.6	647	2.5	1.7	500	2.2	1.8
May 16 (r)	485	1.9	2.0	644	2.2	2.8	499	1.6	1.9
Jun 16 (r)	486	2.3	2.2	645	3.7	2.8	500	2.0	1.9
Jul 16 (p)	488	2.1	2.1	651	3.0	3.0	499	1.4	1.7
Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) <sup>2</sup>				Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) <sup>2</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) <sup>2</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	K5CA	K5CB	K5CC	K5CD	K5CE	K5CF	K5CG	K5CH	K5CI
Jul 14	564	1.8	2.0	566	3.8	1.1	316	-0.9	0.6
May 15	568	0.7	1.5	578	6.0	5.0	333	4.2 (r)	5.0
Jun 15 (r)	575	1.5	1.3	567	2.6	3.8	331	4.2	3.9
Jul 15 (r)	574	1.7	1.3	601	6.2	4.9	334	5.5	4.6
Aug 15	573	1.7	1.6 (r)	594	6.6	5.2 (r)	332	4.5	4.7 (r)
Sep 15	573	1.2	1.5	591	5.1	6.0 (r)	332	2.9	4.3
Oct 15	574	1.5	1.5	598	6.9	6.2	333	2.9	3.4
Nov 15	575	1.5	1.4	598	6.3	6.1	335	3.4	3.1
Dec 15	578	1.3	1.4	599	5.7	6.3	338	3.9	3.4
Jan 16	577	2.0	1.6	607	9.7	7.2	334	1.3	2.9
Feb 16	574	1.7	1.7	607	9.0	8.1	338	3.1	2.8
Mar 16	581	1.6	1.7	601	6.3	8.3	337	-1.3	1.0
Apr 16	583	1.8	1.7	618	9.4	8.2	340	2.9	1.5
May 16 (r)	586	3.3	2.2	629	8.8	8.2	340	2.3	1.3
Jun 16 (r)	586	1.9	2.3	610	7.6	8.6	340	2.4	2.5
Jul 16 (p)	588	2.5	2.6	620	3.2	6.5	341	2.3	2.3

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# EARNINGS

## 16 Average Weekly Earnings - bonus pay

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) <sup>1</sup>			Private sector (82%) <sup>2 4 5 6</sup>			Public sector (18%) <sup>2 4 5 6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
	KAF4	KAF5	KAF6	KAF7	KAF8	KAF9	KAG2	KAG3	KAG4
Jul 14	27	-2.9	-2.8	31	-9.1	-2.0	5	39.1	-26.1
May 15 (r)	30	1.5	3.7	36	0.0	3.7	2	-15.5	-48.7
Jun 15 (r)	27	-4.7	-1.4	36	-6.3	-2.6	2	-17.7	-38.4
Jul 15 (r)	31	15.9	4.1	37	20.5	3.7	3	-43.8	-30.3
Aug 15	33	22.1	10.9 (r)	39	19.5	10.0 (r)	3	25.7	-21.9 (r)
Sep 15	30	8.9	15.6 (r)	36	8.4	16.0 (r)	4	51.2	-3.8 (r)
Oct 15	32	10.0	13.5	38	9.2	12.3	2	-10.3	21.3
Nov 15	30	0.4	6.4	36	1.0	6.1	2	-3.9	12.0
Dec 15	31	-3.7	2.1	36	-4.7	1.6	2	-56.5	-28.8
Jan 16	30	9.3	1.7	36	10.0	1.8	3	137.8	-9.4
Feb 16	26	-9.8	-1.6	32	-6.8	-0.8	2	-1.8	-8.9
Mar 16	31	3.4	0.9	37	2.6	1.8	2	-16.7	22.7
Apr 16	32	7.5	0.5	38	5.7	0.6	2	11.5	-2.5
May 16 (r)	32	7.3	6.1	38	5.5	4.6	3	26.3	7.1
Jun 16 (r)	28	4.5	6.5	37	3.1	4.8	2	13.9	17.4
Jul 16 (p)	33	5.2	5.7	39	5.5	4.7	2	-20.5	3.7
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) <sup>1</sup>			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) <sup>1</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) <sup>2 5 6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
	K5CS	K5CT	K5CU	K5CV	K5CW	K5CX	KAH3	KAH4	KAH5
Jul 14	26	-9.0	-5.0	65	-6.8	-7.4	3	65.6	-10.5
May 15 (r)	30	1.7	2.7	71	-6.8	1.0	1	-2.7	-55.4
Jun 15 (r)	27	-5.9	-2.5	57	-17.9	-6.5	1	-23.1	-59.2
Jul 15 (r)	32	20.1	4.9	75	15.8	-3.5	1	-44.8	-29.4
Aug 15	33	23.4	12.1 (r)	89	24.5	7.4 (r)	1	52.9	-23.7 (r)
Sep 15	31	13.2	18.8 (r)	69	-3.7	12.1 (r)	2	45.3	-4.4 (r)
Oct 15	33	9.8	15.2	77	7.4	9.4	1	-13.4	22.5
Nov 15	31	2.4	8.3	69	-5.8	-0.7	1	3.1	10.9
Dec 15	31	-2.6	3.0	73	-8.6	-2.6	1	-56.0	-23.9
Jan 16	31	10.5	3.1	75	12.3	-1.3	2	170.0	3.1
Feb 16	27	-9.4	-0.7	58	-16.4	-4.7	1	-55.2	-31.0
Mar 16	32	1.1	0.6	80	7.2	1.0	2	45.4	-3.4
Apr 16	32	6.1	-0.6	80	6.4	-0.5	3	247.6	21.8
May 16 (r)	32	5.4	4.2	79	12.4	8.6	2	42.9	99.9
Jun 16 (r)	29	8.1	6.5	73	28.2	14.6	2	57.0	108.7
Jul 16 (p)	33	5.3	6.2	86	14.1	17.5	1	-17.3	22.2
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) <sup>2</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) <sup>1</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) <sup>2</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
	K5D3	K5D4	K5D5	K5D6	K5D7	K5D8	K5D9	K5DA	K5DB
Jul 14	24	11.8	8.1	29	66.7	18.9	20	-13.9	-6.0
May 15 (r)	21	-11.7	1.1	35	100.7	39.8	23	7.8	12.3
Jun 15 (r)	27	5.3	0.2	22	-3.6	28.7	22	5.6	3.6
Jul 15 (r)	26	5.7	0.0	29	1.8	24.9	24	16.8	10.0
Aug 15	24	5.1	5.4 (r)	26	-4.4	-1.9 (r)	22	6.9	9.7 (r)
Sep 15	22	-13.3	-1.1 (r)	24	-6.7	-3.0 (r)	24	11.8	11.8 (r)
Oct 15	24	13.6	1.0	27	19.8	2.0	23	1.9	6.8
Nov 15	22	-10.7	-4.3	23	-4.7	2.1	24	3.1	5.5
Dec 15	24	-12.2	-4.2	25	4.3	6.2	25	11.2	5.4
Jan 16	22	-7.6	-10.3	29	39.8	11.8	22	-5.2	2.9
Feb 16	22	6.8	-5.3	27	59.5	31.3	22	9.9	5.0
Mar 16	25	-1.1	-1.0	25	18.1	37.8	21	-21.1	-6.9
Apr 16	24	-3.9	0.2	31	35.3	36.1	23	3.0	-4.3
May 16 (r)	27	28.9	6.7	44	26.9	27.1	23	-1.8	-7.5
Jun 16 (r)	25	-5.3	5.0	26	20.1	27.5	19	-13.0	-3.9
Jul 16 (p)	23	-9.4	3.0	34	15.1	21.2	22	-4.7	-6.4

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# EARNINGS

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

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)				Private sector			Public sector		
Whole Economy (100%) <sup>2</sup>				Private sector (82%) <sup>2 4 5 6</sup>			Public sector (18%) <sup>2 4 5 6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	KAJ2	KAJ3	KAJ4	KAJ5	KAJ6	KAJ7
Jul 14	450	0.8	0.8	441	1.0	1.1	488	0.8	0.6
May 15	461	2.8	2.8	454	3.2	3.3	494	1.4	1.1
Jun 15	462	2.8	2.8	455	3.2	3.2	494	1.3	1.3
Jul 15	463	2.9	2.8	456	3.4	3.3	494	1.2	1.3
Aug 15	463	2.6	2.8	456	2.9	3.2	495	1.1	1.2
Sep 15	463	1.9	2.4	455	2.0	2.8	496	1.4	1.2
Oct 15	463	1.6	2.0	456	1.8	2.3	496	1.3	1.3
Nov 15	465	2.2	1.9	457	2.4	2.1	498	1.6	1.5
Dec 15	465	2.1	2.0	459	2.4	2.2	497	1.2	1.4
Jan 16	467	2.3	2.2	460	2.5	2.4	499	1.7	1.5
Feb 16	469	2.3	2.2	462	2.5	2.5	500	1.4	1.4
Mar 16	469	1.9	2.2	462	2.0	2.4	500	1.6	1.5
Apr 16	472	2.5	2.3	465	2.7	2.4	502	1.9	1.6
May 16	471	2.0	2.2	464	2.2	2.3	501	1.4	1.6
Jun 16	(r) 472	2.3	2.3	466	2.4	2.5	502	1.6	1.7
Jul 16	(p) 472	2.0	2.1	466	2.2	2.3	502	1.6	1.6
Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) <sup>2</sup>				Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) <sup>2</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) <sup>2 5 6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	K5DL	K5DM	K5DN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
Jul 14	434	0.6	0.7	538	0.0	-0.2	484	1.2	1.3
May 15	446	3.0	3.0	558	4.3	3.9	489	1.2	1.3
Jun 15	447	3.0	3.0	559	4.2 (r)	4.2	491	1.4	1.3
Jul 15	(r) 447	2.9	3.0	557	3.4	4.0	491	1.3	1.3
Aug 15	446	2.4	2.8	556	2.3	3.3	491	1.5	1.4
Sep 15	446	1.7	2.3	556	1.5	2.4	493	1.5	1.5 (r)
Oct 15	447	1.4	1.8	558	1.0	1.6	493	1.4	1.5
Nov 15	448	2.0	1.7	561	2.3	1.6	494	1.8	1.6
Dec 15	449	1.8	1.7	564	3.0	2.1	494	1.1	1.4
Jan 16	450	1.9	1.9	566	3.0	2.8	495	1.6	1.5
Feb 16	452	2.1	1.9	567	2.7	2.9	496	1.6	1.4
Mar 16	452	1.8	1.9	566	1.9	2.5	497	1.8	1.7
Apr 16	455	2.3	2.0	571	2.5	2.4	499	1.9	1.8
May 16	453	1.6	1.9	566	1.3	1.9	496	1.5	1.7
Jun 16	(r) 455	2.0	2.0	569	1.8	1.9	499	1.7	1.7
Jul 16	(p) 455	1.9	1.8	568	2.0	1.7	498	1.4	1.5
Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) <sup>2</sup>				Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) <sup>2</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) <sup>2</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	K5DU	K5DV	K5DW	K5DX	K5DY	K5DZ	K5E2	K5E3	K5E4
Jul 14	540	1.5	1.7	535	1.6	0.3	297	0.0	1.1
May 15	(r) 547	1.1	1.3	544	3.0	3.8	310	3.9	4.1
Jun 15	(r) 548	1.2	1.2	546	2.8	3.0	309	4.0	4.0
Jul 15	(r) 548	1.5	1.3	572	6.8	4.2	311	4.8	4.2
Aug 15	549	1.6	1.5	570	7.0	5.5	311	4.3	4.4
Sep 15	550	1.5	1.6	567	5.7	6.5	308	2.5	3.9
Oct 15	550	1.3	1.5	573	6.5	6.4	310	3.0	3.2
Nov 15	552	1.8	1.5	575	6.8	6.3	312	3.4	2.9
Dec 15	554	2.2	1.8	572	5.7	6.3	314	3.4	3.3
Jan 16	555	2.3	2.1	578	8.8	7.1	312	1.8	2.9
Feb 16	554	1.5	2.0	582	7.7	7.4	315	2.6	2.6
Mar 16	555	1.9	1.9	583	6.4	7.6	316	2.1	2.1
Apr 16	559	2.2	1.9	584	7.5	7.2	318	3.1	2.6
May 16	561	2.6	2.2	586 (r)	7.7	7.2	318	2.7	2.6
Jun 16	(r) 560	2.3	2.4	585	7.1	7.5	319	3.4	3.0
Jul 16	(p) 564	2.9	2.6	585	2.3	5.7	320	2.8	2.9

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# EARNINGS

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

Great Britain whole economy, seasonally adjusted

Total pay (including bonuses) <sup>1</sup>						
	Nominal earnings			Real earnings <sup>3</sup>		
	Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2000 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	A3WX	A3WV	A3WW
Jul 14	477	0.6	0.6	346	-1.0	-1.1
May 15	491	2.6	2.9	357	2.6	2.8
Jun 15	490	2.6	2.5	356	2.5	2.5 (r)
Jul 15 (r)	493	3.4	2.9	358	3.6	2.9
Aug 15	494	3.2	3.1 (r)	358	3.2	3.1
Sep 15	492	2.1	2.9 (r)	357	2.2	3.0 (r)
Oct 15	494	1.9	2.4	358	2.0	2.4
Nov 15	495	2.2	2.1	359	2.1	2.1
Dec 15	496	1.6	1.9	360	1.6	1.9
Jan 16	497	2.7	2.2	361	2.6	2.1
Feb 16	494	1.3	1.9	356	0.9	1.7
Mar 16	500	2.0	2.0	364	1.5	1.7
Apr 16	503	2.6	2.0	366	2.4	1.6
May 16	502	2.3 (r)	2.3	364	2.0	2.0
Jun 16 (r)	502	2.5	2.5	363	2.1	2.2
Jul 16 (p)	505	2.2	2.3	364	1.7	1.9
Regular pay (excluding bonuses)						
	Nominal earnings			Real earnings <sup>3</sup>		
	Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2000 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	A2FC	A2F9	A2FA
Jul 14	450	0.8	0.8	326	-0.8	-0.9
May 15	461	2.8	2.8	335	2.5	2.7
Jun 15 (r)	462	2.8	2.8	335	2.8	2.7
Jul 15	463	2.9	2.8	336	2.9 (r)	2.7
Aug 15	463	2.6	2.8	336	2.6	2.8
Sep 15	463	1.9	2.4	336	2.0	2.5
Oct 15	463	1.6	2.0	336	1.8	2.1
Nov 15	465	2.2	1.9	337	2.1	2.0
Dec 15	465	2.1	2.0	338	1.8	1.9
Jan 16	467	2.3	2.2	339	2.0	2.0
Feb 16	469	2.3	2.2	341	2.0	2.0
Mar 16	469	1.9	2.2	340	1.4	1.8
Apr 16	472	2.5	2.3	343	2.3	1.9
May 16	471	2.0	2.2	341	1.8	1.8
Jun 16 (r)	472	2.3	2.3	342	1.8	2.0
Jul 16 (p)	472	2.0	2.1	341	1.5	1.7

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

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

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

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

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

# 19 International comparisons of employment and unemployment

Employment rates as published by EUROSTAT: (not seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by EUROSTAT on 31 August 2016 (seasonally adjusted)					
		Latest period	Employment rate (%) <sup>1 2</sup>	Change on year %			Latest Period	Unemployment rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Change on month %	Change on year %
<b>European Union (EU)</b>					<b>European Union (EU)</b>					
Austria	YXSN	Jan-Mar 16	70.4	0.2	Austria	ZXDS	Jul 16	6.0	-0.1	0.3
Belgium	YXSO	Jan-Mar 16	61.6	-0.3	Belgium	ZXDI	Jul 16	8.3	-0.1	0.2
Bulgaria	A495	Jan-Mar 16	62.3	1.3	Bulgaria	A492	Jul 16	7.9	-0.1	-1.3
Croatia	GUMI	Jan-Mar 16	54.9	1.1	Croatia	GUMJ	Jul 16	13.2	0.0	-3.3
Cyprus	A4AC	Jan-Mar 16	61.5	-0.4	Cyprus	A4AN	Jul 16	11.6	-0.2	-3.4
Czech Republic	A4AD	Jan-Mar 16	71.0	1.6	Czech Republic	A4AO	Jul 16	4.2	0.1	-0.8
Denmark	YXSP	Jan-Mar 16	74.4	1.4	Denmark	ZXDJ	Jul 16	6.2	0.1	0.0
Estonia	A4AE	Jan-Mar 16	70.3	0.4	Estonia	A4AP	Jun 16	7.0	0.5	0.9
Finland	YXSQ	Jan-Mar 16	67.5	0.3	Finland	ZXDU	Jul 16	9.1	0.0	-0.3
France	YXSR	Jan-Mar 16	63.7	0.4	France	ZXDN	Jul 16	10.3	0.2	-0.2
Germany	YXSS	Jan-Mar 16	74.2	0.5	Germany	ZXDK	Jul 16	4.2	-0.1	-0.4
Greece	YXST	Jan-Mar 16	50.9	1.7	Greece	ZXDL	May 16	23.5	0.0	-1.5
Hungary	A4AF	Jan-Mar 16	65.1	2.7	Hungary	A4AQ	Jun 16	5.1	-0.1	-1.8
Ireland	YXSU	Jan-Mar 16	63.6	1.4	Ireland	ZXDO	Jul 16	8.3	-0.1	-0.9
Italy	YXSV	Jan-Mar 16	56.3	0.8	Italy	ZXDP	Jul 16	11.4	-0.2	-0.3
Latvia	A4AG	Jan-Mar 16	68.2	1.3	Latvia	A4AR	Jul 16	9.5	-0.1	-0.6
Lithuania	A4AH	Jan-Mar 16	68.3	2.3	Lithuania	A4AS	Jul 16	8.8	0.4	-0.4
Luxembourg	YXSW	Jan-Mar 16	65.3	-0.9	Luxembourg	ZXDQ	Jul 16	6.2	0.0	-0.3
Malta	A4AI	Jan-Mar 16	64.3	1.8	Malta	A4AT	Jul 16	3.9	-0.1	-1.5
Netherlands	YXSX	Jan-Mar 16	74.0	0.4	Netherlands	ZXDR	Jul 16	6.0	-0.1	-0.8
Poland	A4AJ	Jan-Mar 16	63.7	1.8	Poland	A4AU	Jul 16	6.1	-0.1	-1.3
Portugal	YXSY	Apr-Jun 16	65.1	0.9	Portugal	ZXDT	Jul 16	11.1	0.0	-1.2
Romania	A494	Jan-Mar 16	59.8	0.7	Romania	A48Z	Jul 16	6.1	0.1	-0.7
Slovak Republic	A4AK	Jan-Mar 16	64.1	2.2	Slovak Republic	A4AV	Jul 16	9.7	-0.1	-1.7
Slovenia	A4AL	Jan-Mar 16	64.2	0.7	Slovenia	A4AW	Jul 16	7.9	-0.1	-1.4
Spain	YXSZ	Apr-Jun 16	59.4	1.6	Spain	ZXDM	Jul 16	19.6	-0.3	-2.3
Sweden	YXTA	Jan-Mar 16	74.9	0.9	Sweden <sup>5</sup>	ZXDV	Jul 16	7.0	0.4	-0.2
United Kingdom (*)	ANZ6	Jan-Mar 16	73.1	0.7	United Kingdom (*)	ZXDW	May 16	5.0	0.1	-0.5
<b>Total EU<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>A496</b>	<b>Jan-Mar 16</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>Total EU<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>A493</b>	<b>Jul 16</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
Eurozone <sup>4</sup>	YXTC	Jan-Mar 16	64.6	0.9	Eurozone <sup>4</sup>	ZXDH	Jul 16	10.1	0.0	-0.7
<b>Employment rates published by the OECD (seasonally adjusted)</b>					<b>Unemployment rates as published by national statistical offices (seasonally adjusted)</b>					
Canada	A48O	Apr-Jun 16	72.6	0.0	Canada	ZXDZ	Aug 16	7.0	0.1	0.0
Japan	A48P	Apr-Jun 16	74.1	0.9	Japan	ZXDY	Jul 16	3.0	-0.1	-0.3
United States	A48Q	Apr-Jun 16	69.2	0.5	United States	ZXDX	Aug 16	4.9	0.0	-0.2

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

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

- All employment rates shown in this table are for those aged from 15 to 64 except for the rate for the United States published by OECD which are for those aged from 16 to 64.
- The employment rates for the EU are published by EUROSTAT and are not seasonally adjusted. EUROSTAT do not publish seasonally adjusted (SA) employment rates but SA rates for some EU countries are published by OECD. These OECD employment rates are available at data table A10.
- Unemployment rates published by EUROSTAT for most EU countries (but not for the UK), are calculated by extrapolating from the most recent LFS data using monthly registered unemployment data. A standard population basis (15-74) is used by EUROSTAT except for Spain, Italy and the UK (16-74). The unemployment rate for the US is based on those aged 16 and over, but the rates for Canada and Japan are for those aged 15 and over. All unemployment rates shown in this table are seasonally adjusted.
- The "Total EU" series consist of all 28 EU countries. The Eurozone figures consist of the following EU countries: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Spain.
- The EU unemployment rates are as published on the EUROSTAT database. For Sweden the rates on the database differ from those shown in the EUROSTAT News Release published on 31 August 2016. This is because the figures for Sweden on the database are seasonally adjusted estimates but the figures for Sweden shown in the News Release are the trend component.

## 20 Labour disputes

United Kingdom, not seasonally adjusted

		Working days lost (thousands) <sup>1,2</sup>	Working days lost in the Public Sector (thousands) <sup>1,2</sup>	Working days lost in the Private Sector (thousands) <sup>1,2</sup>	Number of stoppages <sup>3,4</sup>	Number of stoppages in the Public Sector <sup>3,4</sup>	Number of stoppages in the Private Sector <sup>3,4</sup>	Workers involved (thousands) <sup>1,3</sup>
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		BBFW	F8XZ	F8Y2	BLUU	F8Y3	F8Y4	BLUT
2014	Jul	386	378	9	20	10	10	427
2015	Jul	18	12	5	14	10	4	12
	Aug	22	12	10	12	7	5	11
	Sep	8	6	2	17	9	8	4
	Oct	3	2	1	11	6	5	2
	Nov	13	2	11	11	6	5	15
	Dec	9	1	8	10	4	6	11
2016	Jan	20	18	2	9	4	5	20
	Feb	18	16	2	11	8	3	19
	Mar	(r) 35	33	3	14	8	6	23
	Apr	73	71	2	15	7	8	23
	May	22	4	17	18	8	10	11
	Jun	(r) 16	2	14	18	4	14	8
	<b>Jul</b>	<b>(p) 76</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>87</b>
Cumulative totals 12 months to:								
	Jul 15	303	238	64	149	68	81	222
	<b>Jul 16</b>	<b>(p) 316</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>159</b>

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

Source: ONS Labour Disputes Inquiry  
Labour disputes enquiries 01633 455400

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

# VACANCIES

## 21 Vacancies<sup>1</sup> by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

		Number of employees											
		All Vacancies	1-9		10-49		50-249		250-2499		2500+		
			AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9					
<b>Levels</b>													
Jun-Aug 2014		680	123	99	90	116	252						
Jun-Aug 2015	(r)	742	122	112	105	136	268						
Jul-Sep 2015		740	120	112	103	137	268						
Aug-Oct 2015		739	121	112	102	137	267						
Sep-Nov 2015		743	123	110	107	138	266						
Oct-Dec 2015		751	134	110	105	139	264						
Nov-Jan 2016		763	138	111	105	143	267						
Dec-Feb 2016		757	137	110	101	140	269						
Jan-Mar 2016		757	131	109	103	141	273						
Feb-Apr 2016		748	127	109	102	137	272						
Mar-May 2016	(r)	749	124	110	105	138	273						
Apr-Jun 2016	(r)	748	127	108	104	134	275						
May-Jul 2016	(r)	746	130	104	105	132	275						
<b>Jun-Aug 2016</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>275</b>						
Change on quarter	*	3	8	-3	0	-4	2						
Change %	*	0.4	6.2	-2.7	0.2	-2.9	0.7						
Change on year		9	10	-5	0	-2	7						
Change %		1.3	8.0	-4.6	-0.3	-1.6	2.6						

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

## 21(1) Vacancies<sup>1</sup> and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies <sup>1</sup>	Unemployment <sup>2</sup>	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
<b>Levels</b>			
May-Jul 2014	667	2,009	3.0
May-Jul 2015	739	1,822	2.5
Aug-Oct 2015	739	1,718	2.3
Nov-Jan 2016	763	1,691	2.2
Feb-Apr 2016	748	1,671	2.2
<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>746 (r)</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Change on quarter	-2	-39	0.0
Change %	-0.2	-2.3	
Change on year	7	-190	-0.3
Change %	0.9	-10.4	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

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

# VACANCIES

## 22 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All vacancies <sup>1</sup>	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply <sup>2</sup>	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication
	B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>										
Jun-Aug 2014	680	2	50	4	2	21	127	23	75	32
Jun-Aug 2015	742 (r)	1	50	4	3	25	134	30	82	36
Jul-Sep 2015	740	1	50	4	3	24	130	30	82	37
Aug-Oct 2015	739	1	49	4	3	24	128	29	84	39
Sep-Nov 2015	743	1	49	4	3	24	130	29	85	38
Oct-Dec 2015	751	1	48	4	4	24	138	29	84	40
Nov-Jan 2016	763	1	50	4	4	22	143	31	84	40
Dec-Feb 2016	757	1	48	4	3	21	145	32	81	41
Jan-Mar 2016	757	1	47	4	3	21	145	32	84	42
Feb-Apr 2016	748	1	46	4	3	21	146	31	84	43
Mar-May 2016	749 (r)	1	46	4	3	21	144	33	85	43
Apr-Jun 2016	(r) 748	1	46	4	3	21	142	36	81	45
May-Jul 2016	(r) 746	1	48	4	4	21	142	35	80	47
<b>Jun-Aug 2016</b>	<b>(p) 752</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>45</b>
Change on quarter	* 3	0	2	0	1	-1	-1	1	-7	2
Change %	* 0.4	0.0	4.4	-9.5	32.1	-4.8	-0.3	2.7	-8.1	5.4
Change on year	9	0	-2	0	1	-5	10	4	-4	9
Change %	1.3	-40.0	-3.6	2.7	27.6	-20.0	7.1	14.1	-4.9	25.3
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Jun-Aug 2014	2.4	2.9	2.1	3.7	1.0	1.7	2.8	1.8	3.7	2.7
Jun-Aug 2015	(r) 2.6	1.6	2.0	3.3	1.6	1.9	3.0	2.3	4.0	3.1
Jul-Sep 2015	2.6	1.4	2.1	3.4	1.6	1.8	2.9	2.4	4.0	3.2
Aug-Oct 2015	2.6	1.3	2.0	3.7	1.6	1.8	2.8	2.3	4.1	3.3
Sep-Nov 2015	2.6	1.3	2.0	3.9	1.8	1.9	2.9	2.3	4.1	3.3
Oct-Dec 2015	2.6	1.3	2.0	3.9	2.2	1.8	3.0	2.2	4.1	3.4
Nov-Jan 2016	2.7	1.1	2.1	3.8	1.9	1.7	3.1	2.4	4.1	3.4
Dec-Feb 2016	2.7	1.1	2.0	3.5	1.7	1.7	3.2	2.5	4.0	3.6
Jan-Mar 2016	2.7	1.1	2.0	3.6	1.4	1.6	3.2	2.5	4.1	3.7
Feb-Apr 2016	2.6	1.1	1.9	3.7	1.5	1.6	3.2	2.4	4.1	3.7
Mar-May 2016	2.6	1.0	1.9	3.8	1.5	1.6	3.2	2.6	4.1	3.7
Apr-Jun 2016	2.6	1.0	1.9	3.6	1.8 (r)	1.6	3.1	2.8	4.0	3.9
May-Jul 2016	(r) 2.6	1.0	2.0	3.4	1.9	1.6	3.1	2.7	3.9	4.0
<b>Jun-Aug 2016</b>	<b>(p) 2.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Change on quarter	* 0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.4	0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.3	0.2
Change on year	0.0	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	0.4	-0.4	0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.8

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities <sup>2</sup>	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	Total services
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>										
Jun-Aug 2014	36	10	59	47	11	51	97	16	18	601
Jun-Aug 2015	(r) 35	14	69	51	11	50	118	15	15	661
Jul-Sep 2015	35	14	69	52	12	49	119	15	16	659
Aug-Oct 2015	33	13	68	53	12	48	118	14	19	659
Sep-Nov 2015	31	13	67	54	12	49	118	15	20	662
Oct-Dec 2015	29	12	66	52	11	49	121	16	22	670
Nov-Jan 2016	31	11	64	53	11	52	125	17	20	683
Dec-Feb 2016	31	10	64	50	11	52	128	17	20	680
Jan-Mar 2016	31	10	64	48	11	51	125	18	20	681
Feb-Apr 2016	30	9	67	47	10	50	120	18	20	674
Mar-May 2016	(r) 29	11	65	48	11	49	119	18	21	675
Apr-Jun 2016	(r) 30	11	64	49	12	48	117	16	21	673
May-Jul 2016	(r) 29	12	61	50	13	46	118	18	19	670
<b>Jun-Aug 2016</b>	<b>(p) 29</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>676</b>
Change on quarter	* 0	2	-3	5	3	-2	-1	2	1	1
Change %	* -1.0	14.2	-4.0	9.4	23.6	-4.5	-0.5	10.3	4.8	0.2
Change on year	-6	-2	-7	1	2	-3	0	4	6	16
Change %	-16.5	-11.0	-9.7	2.3	18.0	-6.6	0.0	28.7	41.8	2.3
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Jun-Aug 2014	3.4	2.2	2.6	1.9	0.8	1.9	2.5	2.2	3.0	2.5
Jun-Aug 2015	(r) 3.3	2.9	3.0	2.0	0.8	1.9	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.7
Jul-Sep 2015	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.1	0.9	1.9	3.1	2.1	2.5	2.7
Aug-Oct 2015	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.1	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.1	3.1	2.7
Sep-Nov 2015	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.2	0.9	1.9	3.0	2.1	3.2	2.7
Oct-Dec 2015	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.1	0.9	1.9	3.1	2.2	3.5	2.7
Nov-Jan 2016	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.1	0.8	2.0	3.2	2.4	3.3	2.8
Dec-Feb 2016	2.9	2.1	2.8	2.0	0.8	2.0	3.3	2.4	3.2	2.8
Jan-Mar 2016	2.9	2.1	2.8	1.9	0.8	1.9	3.2	2.6	3.3	2.8
Feb-Apr 2016	2.8	2.0	2.9	1.9	0.8	1.9	3.1	2.5	3.3	2.8
Mar-May 2016	2.8	2.3	2.8	1.9	0.8	1.9	3.1	2.5	3.4 (r)	2.8
Apr-Jun 2016	(r) 2.8	2.3	2.8	2.0	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.7
May-Jul 2016	(r) 2.8	2.6	2.7	2.0	1.0	1.8	3.0	2.6	3.2	2.7
<b>Jun-Aug 2016</b>	<b>(p) 2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Change on quarter	* 0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0
Change on year	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.1

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

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

# REDUNDANCIES

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

United Kingdom, (seasonally adjusted)

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s) <sup>2</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Level (000s) <sup>2</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Level (000s) <sup>2</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
May-Jul 2014	92	3.6	52	4.0	40	3.1
May-Jul 2015	107	4.1	67	5.0	40	3.1
Aug-Oct 2015	105	4.0	59	4.4	46	3.5
Nov-Jan 2016	111	4.2	67	5.0	44	3.3
Feb-Apr 2016	102	3.8	63	4.7	38	2.9
<b>May-Jul 2016</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Change on quarter	20	0.7	9	0.7	11	0.8
Change %	19.4		13.9		28.5	
Change on year	14	0.5	5	0.3	9	0.7
Change %	13.5		8.0		22.6	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

SIC 2007 sections	Total redundancies <sup>2</sup>	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage, accommodation & food service activities, information & communication	Financial & insurance and real estate activities	Prof. scientific & technical activities, admin & support service activities	Public Administration etc., education, human health and social work activities <sup>3</sup>	Total services <sup>4</sup>
		C	F	G	H,I,J	K,L	M,N	O-Q	G-T
<b>People</b>	<b>BEYV</b>	<b>JWV6</b>	<b>JWV7</b>	<b>JWV8</b>	<b>JWV9</b>	<b>JWW2</b>	<b>JWW3</b>	<b>JWW4</b>	<b>JWW5</b>
Apr-Jun 2014	112	11	*	17	29	*	15	23	90
Apr-Jun 2015	113	18	*	12	18	*	24	17	81
Jul-Sep 2015	111	16	*	16	19	*	15	22	83
Oct-Dec 2015	98	15	*	16	16	*	*	22	73
Jan-Mar 2016	111	33	12	14	12	*	13	13	61
<b>Apr-Jun 2016</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>77</b>
Change on year	-1	3	*	-2	-1	*	-13	8	-5
Change %	-1.1	18.7	*	-15.9	-4.7	*	0	47.1	-5.7

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

# REGIONAL SUMMARY

## 25(1) Regional summary of labour market headline indicators<sup>1</sup>

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

### Headline estimates for May to July 2016

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	1,307	76.8	1,209	70.9	98	7.5	384	23.2
North West	3,561	77.0	3,380	73.0	181	5.1	1,034	23.0
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,685	77.0	2,526	72.4	159	5.9	775	23.0
East Midlands	2,398	79.0	2,296	75.6	102	4.3	613	21.0
West Midlands	2,836	76.8	2,660	71.9	176	6.2	828	23.2
East	3,179	80.8	3,077	78.1	101	3.2	720	19.2
London	4,769	78.2	4,480	73.4	289	6.1	1,291	21.8
South East	4,674	81.2	4,508	78.3	166	3.5	1,038	18.8
South West	2,823	80.9	2,705	77.3	118	4.2	635	19.1
<b>England</b>	<b>28,231</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>26,842</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7,318</b>	<b>21.2</b>
Wales	1,520	76.4	1,457	73.2	63	4.1	449	23.6
Scotland	2,762	77.9	2,631	74.1	130	4.7	756	22.1
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>32,513</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>30,930</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>8,523</b>	<b>21.4</b>
Northern Ireland	886	73.6	837	69.4	49	5.6	308	26.4
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>33,399</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>31,767</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>8,832</b>	<b>21.5</b>

### Change on quarter (change since February to April 2016)<sup>4</sup>

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	14	0.7	11	0.4	3	0.2	-12	-0.7
North West	14	0.3	8	0.1	7	0.2	-13	-0.3
Yorkshire and The Humber	7	0.0	6	0.1	1	0.0	-1	0.0
East Midlands	22	0.6	26	0.8	-4	-0.2	-18	-0.6
West Midlands	28	0.9	12	0.4	17	0.5	-31	-0.9
East	24	0.0	40	0.4	-16	-0.5	1	0.0
London	10	0.2	1	0.1	9	0.2	-7	-0.2
South East	-19	-0.1	-4	0.2	-15	-0.3	6	0.1
South West	11	0.2	10	0.1	1	0.0	-5	-0.2
<b>England</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-79</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Wales	8	0.7	18	1.2	-10	-0.7	-14	-0.7
Scotland	22	0.1	51	0.9	-29	-1.1	-3	-0.1
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-37</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-96</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Northern Ireland	-6	-0.3	-4	-0.2	-2	-0.2	4	0.3
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-92</b>	<b>-0.2</b>

### Change on year (change since May to July 2015)

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	40	2.3	50	2.9	-11	-1.1	-38	-2.3
North West	55	1.2	67	1.5	-12	-0.4	-53	-1.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	21	0.7	30	1.0	-10	-0.4	-22	-0.7
East Midlands	18	0.3	26	0.7	-9	-0.4	-7	-0.3
West Midlands	78	1.6	59	1.1	19	0.5	-56	-1.6
East	14	-0.1	59	1.0	-45	-1.4	9	0.1
London	98	0.9	108	1.1	-10	-0.3	-39	-0.9
South East	57	0.9	98	1.6	-41	-0.9	-42	-0.9
South West	-13	-1.1	-15	-1.2	2	0.1	39	1.1
<b>England</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-116</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-209</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Wales	-1	0.1	34	1.9	-35	-2.3	-2	-0.1
Scotland	-16	-0.9	17	0.0	-33	-1.2	30	0.9
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-185</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-181</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Northern Ireland	19	1.3	24	1.7	-5	-0.7	-14	-1.3
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-190</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-195</b>	<b>-0.6</b>

Relationship between columns: 1=3+5

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

2. Denominator = all persons aged 16 to 64.

3. Denominator = Total economically active.

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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



# REGIONAL SUMMARY

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

	Employer Surveys <sup>1</sup>	Jobcentre Plus administrative system <sup>1</sup>					
	Workforce jobs <sup>2</sup> (Jun 2016)	Claimant Count <sup>3</sup> (August 2016)					
	Total	Total		Men		Women	
	Level	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>
North East	1,177	50.7	4.2	34.0	5.4	16.7	2.8
North West	3,565	106.1	2.8	69.5	3.5	36.6	2.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,762	76.1	2.9	50.0	3.5	26.1	2.1
East Midlands	2,351	45.4	2.0	29.6	2.4	15.8	1.5
West Midlands	2,825	83.2	2.9	53.6	3.4	29.6	2.2
East	3,139	46.9	1.5	29.8	1.8	17.1	1.2
London	5,732	104.0	1.8	60.9	2.0	43.0	1.6
South East	4,817	61.7	1.3	39.2	1.6	22.5	1.0
South West	2,979	41.1	1.4	26.9	1.8	14.2	1.0
<b>England</b>	<b>29,347</b>	<b>615.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>393.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>221.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Wales	1,466	43.5	2.9	28.3	3.7	15.2	2.2
Scotland	2,716	77.3	2.8	53.6	3.7	23.7	1.8
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>33,528</b>	<b>735.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>475.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>260.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Northern Ireland	870	35.1	3.9	24.3	5.1	10.8	2.6
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>34,409</b>	<b>771.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>499.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>271.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>

### Changes on period (period specified below):

	Employer Surveys <sup>1</sup>	Jobcentre Plus administrative system <sup>1</sup>					
	Workforce jobs <sup>2</sup> (Change on Mar 2016)	Claimant Count <sup>3</sup> (Change on July 2016)					
	Total	Total		Men		Women	
	Level	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>
North East	-13	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
North West	-15	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	-0.4	0.0
Yorkshire and The Humber	38	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
East Midlands	11	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
West Midlands	2	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
East	14	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0
London	54	-0.9	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.8	0.0
South East	44	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
South West	40	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>England</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Wales	11	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Scotland	2	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Northern Ireland	7	-0.8	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>

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

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

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

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

4. Denominator = Claimant Count + Workforce Jobs.