

Statistical bulletin

UK Labour Market: August 2016

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



Contact:
Richard Clegg
labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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Table of contents

1. [Main points for April to June 2016](#)
2. [Summary of latest labour market statistics](#)
3. [Understanding and working with labour market statistics](#)
4. [Employment](#)
5. [Public and private sector employment \(first published on 15 June 2016\)](#)
6. [Employment by nationality and country of birth, not seasonally adjusted](#)
7. [Actual hours worked](#)
8. [Workforce jobs \(first published on 15 June 2016\)](#)
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](#)

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

1 . Main points for April to June 2016

Between January to March 2016 and April to June 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 31.75 million people in work, 172,000 more than for January to March 2016 and 606,000 more than for a year earlier.

There were 23.22 million people working full-time, 374,000 more than for a year earlier. There were 8.53 million people working part-time, 231,000 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 highest since comparable records began in 1971.

There were 1.64 million unemployed people (people not in work but seeking and available to work), 52,000 fewer than for January to March 2016, 207,000 fewer than for a year earlier and the lowest since March to May 2008.

There were 890,000 unemployed men, 124,000 fewer than for a year earlier. There were 750,000 unemployed women, 84,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

The unemployment rate was 4.9%, down from 5.6% 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 8.84 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive (not working and not seeking or available to work), 58,000 fewer than for January to March 2016 and 179,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

The inactivity rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive) was 21.6%, the joint lowest since comparable records began in 1971.

Average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for price inflation) increased by 2.4% including bonuses and by 2.3% excluding bonuses compared with a year earlier.

2 . Summary of latest labour market statistics

Table 1 and Figure 1 show the latest estimates, for April to June 2016, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity and shows how these estimates compare with the previous quarter (January to March 2016) and the previous year (April to June 2015). Comparing the estimates for April to June 2016 with those for January to March 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 April to June 2016, seasonally adjusted

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

	Number (thousands)	Change on Jan to Mar 2016	Change on Apr to Jun 2015	Headline Rate (%)	Change on Jan to Mar 2016	Change on Apr to Jun 2015
Employed	31,750	172	606			
Aged 16 to 64	30,543	148	542	74.5	0.3	1.0
Aged 65 and over	1,207	24	64			
Unemployed	1,641	-52	-207	4.9	-0.2	-0.7
Aged 16 to 64	1,622	-51	-203			
Aged 65 and over	19	-1	-4			
Inactive	19,024	-29	-33			
Aged 16 to 64	8,844	-58	-179	21.6	-0.2	-0.5
Aged 65 and over	10,180	29	147			

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

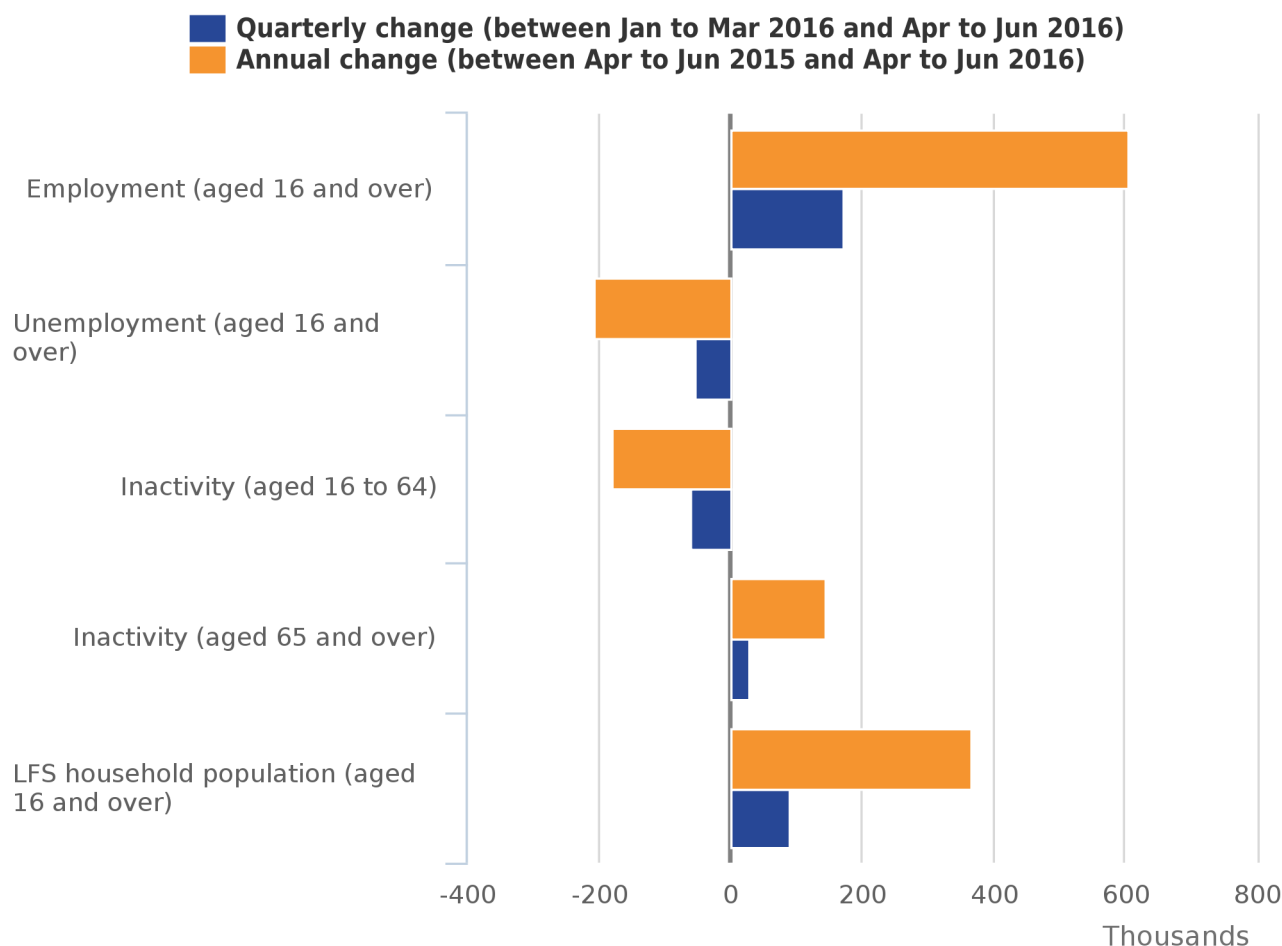
1. Calculation of headline employment rate: Number of employed people aged from 16 to 64 divided by the population aged from 16 to 64. Population is the sum of employed plus unemployed plus inactive.

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

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

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

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



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

3 . Understanding and working with labour market statistics

Where to find explanatory information

[Interpreting labour market statistics](#), originally published in 2012 and available on the National Archives website, is designed to help you interpret labour market statistics and highlights some common misunderstandings.

A more detailed [Guide to labour market statistics](#), which includes a [Glossary](#), is also 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 April to June 2016 with the estimates for January to March 2016, which were first published on 18 May 2016. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for March to May 2016. This is because the April and May data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of March and June 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.

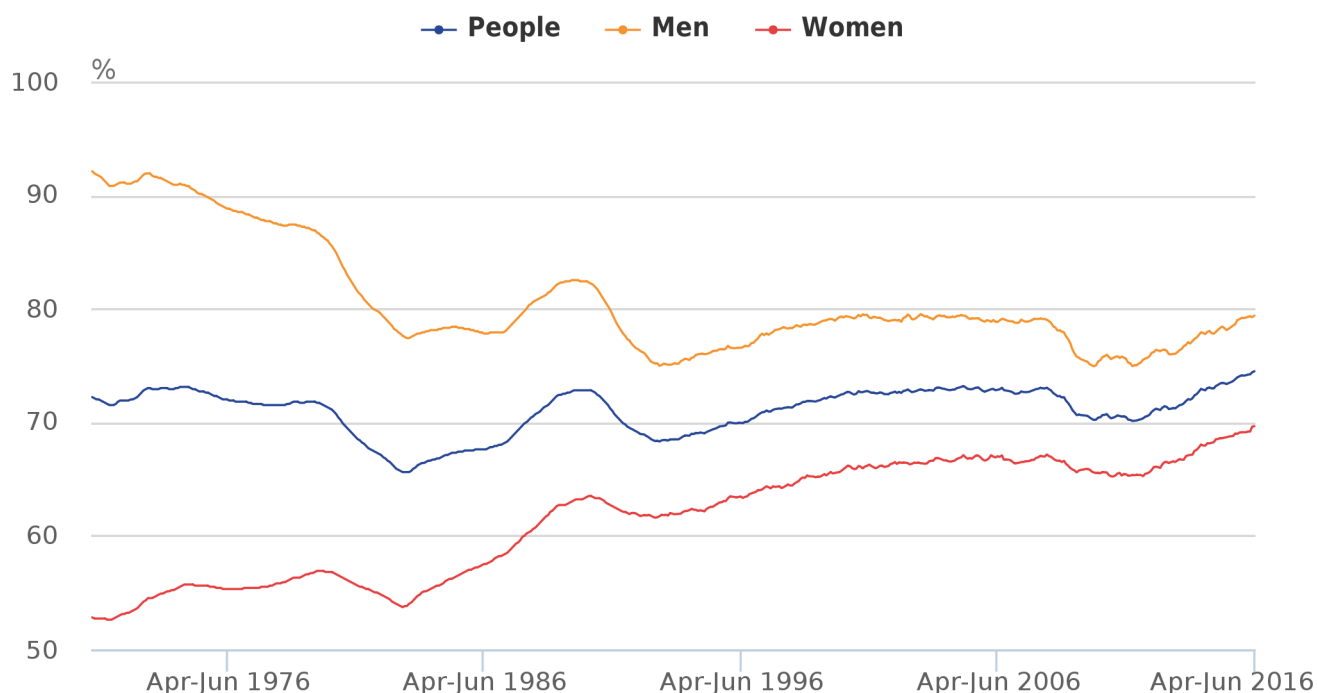
A [comparison between estimates of employment and jobs](#) is available on our website.

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, April to June 2016, the employment rate for people reached a record high of 74.5%.

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

January to March 1971 to April to June 2016

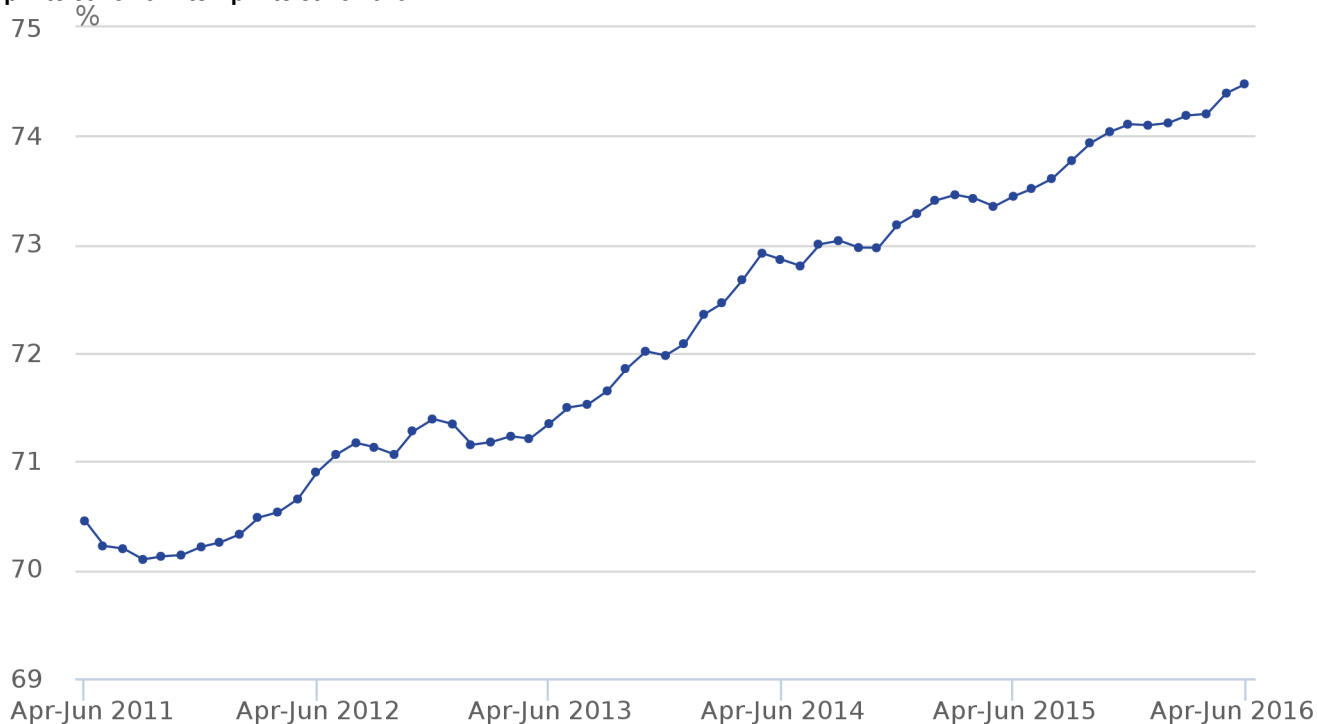


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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

April to June 2011 to April to June 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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

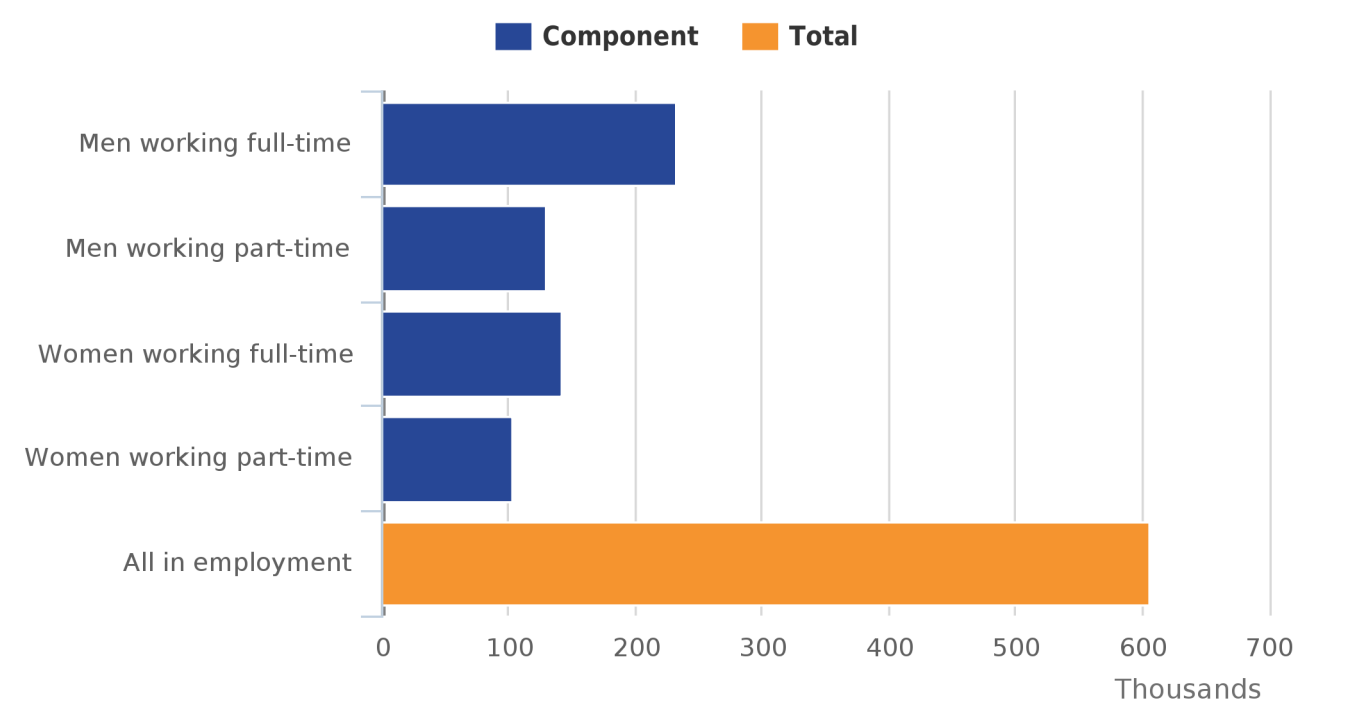
Looking at employment rates by sex, for April to June 2016:

- 79.4% of men and 69.6% of women aged from 16 to 64 were in work
- the employment rate for men (79.4%) was higher than for a year earlier (78.2%)
- the employment rate for women (69.6%) was the joint 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 April to June 2016, there were 31.75 million people in work, 172,000 more than for January to March 2016 and 606,000 more than for a year earlier.

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

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



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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

- employees increased by 354,000 to 26.76 million (84.3% of all people in work)
- self-employed people increased by 257,000 to 4.79 million (15.1% of all people in work)
- unpaid family workers increased by 16,000 to 117,000 (0.4% of all people in work); see Note 2 at the end of this section for an explanation of the coverage of this series
- people on government supported training and employment programmes fell by 21,000 to 83,000 (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 (first published on 15 June 2016)

Introduction

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

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

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

Commentary

There were 5.35 million people employed in the public sector for March 2016. This was:

- slightly more (6,000) than for December 2015
- 21,000 fewer than for a year earlier

There have been 2 consecutive small quarterly increases in public sector employment. However, prior to these 2 small quarterly increases, the number of people employed in the public sector had been generally falling since March 2010.

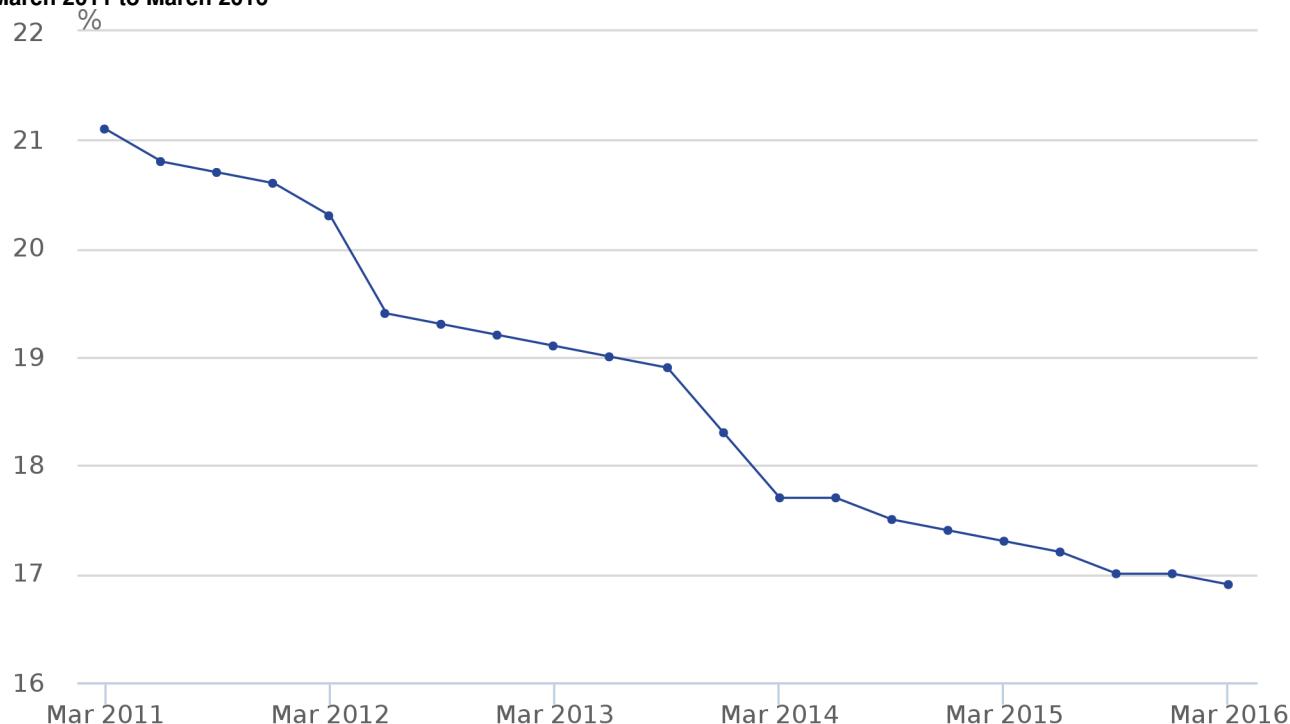
There were 26.24 million people employed in the private sector for March 2016. This was 50,000 more than for December 2015 and 482,000 more than for a year earlier.

For March 2016, 16.9% of people in employment worked in the public sector, the lowest proportion since comparable records began in March 1999. The remaining 83.1% worked in the private sector.

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

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

March 2011 to March 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

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)

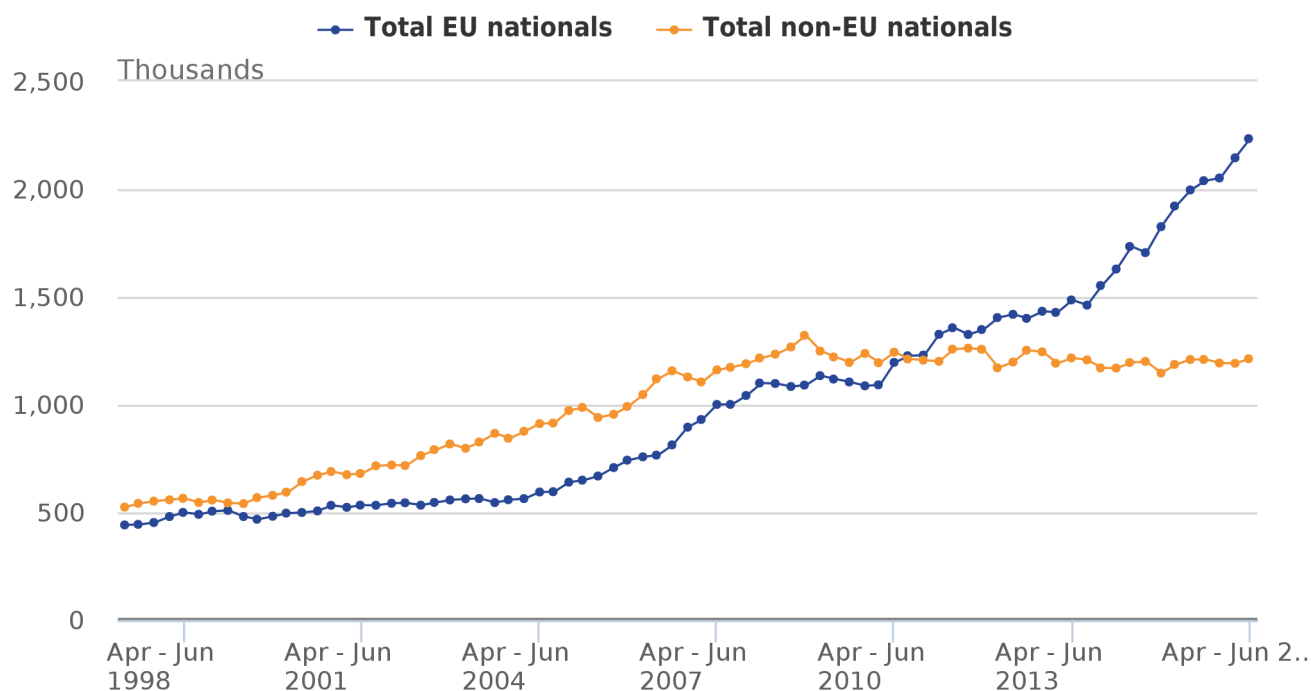
Looking in more detail at non-UK nationals working in the UK, between April to June 2015 and April to June 2016:

- 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.

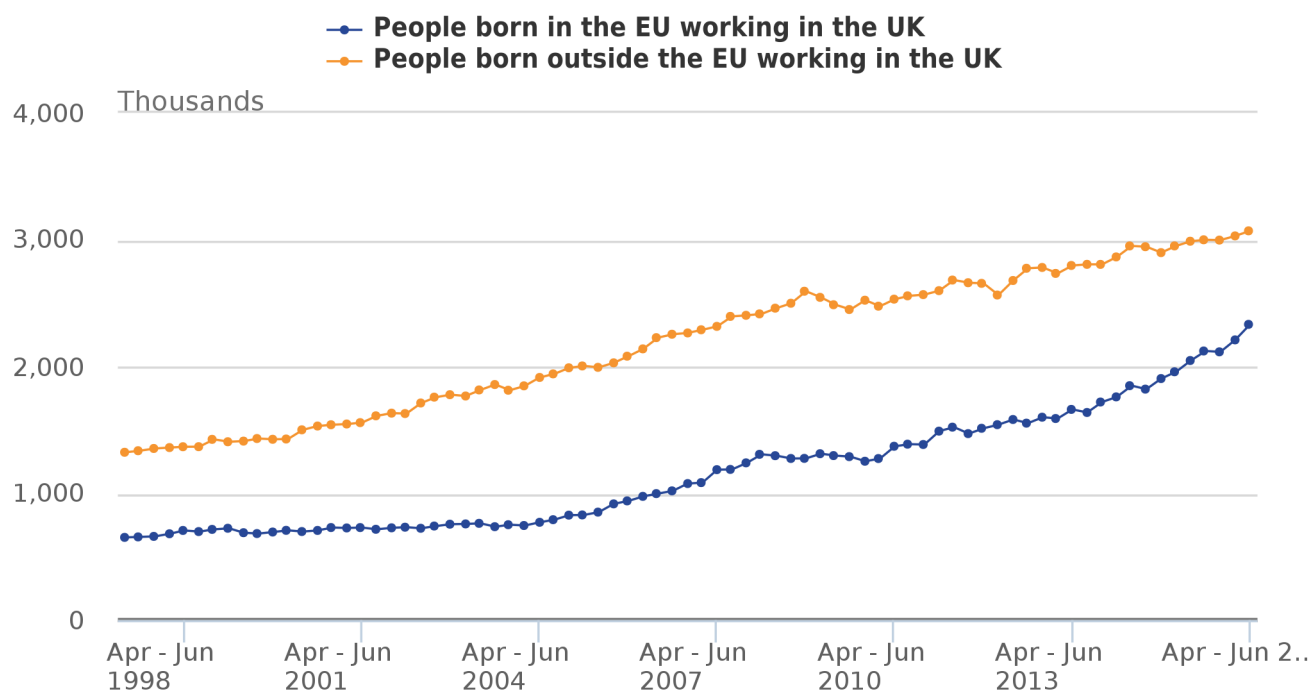
For April to June 2016, there were 5.40 million people born abroad working in the UK, but the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK was much lower at 3.45 million. This is because the estimates for people born abroad working in the UK include many UK nationals. Looking at the estimates by country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

- 1.2 million (0.1%) more compared with January to March 2016
- 17.7 million (1.8%) more than for a year earlier

Between January to March 2016 and April to June 2016, the number of people in work increased by 172,000 (as explained at Section 4 of this statistical bulletin) but average hours worked per week fell slightly.

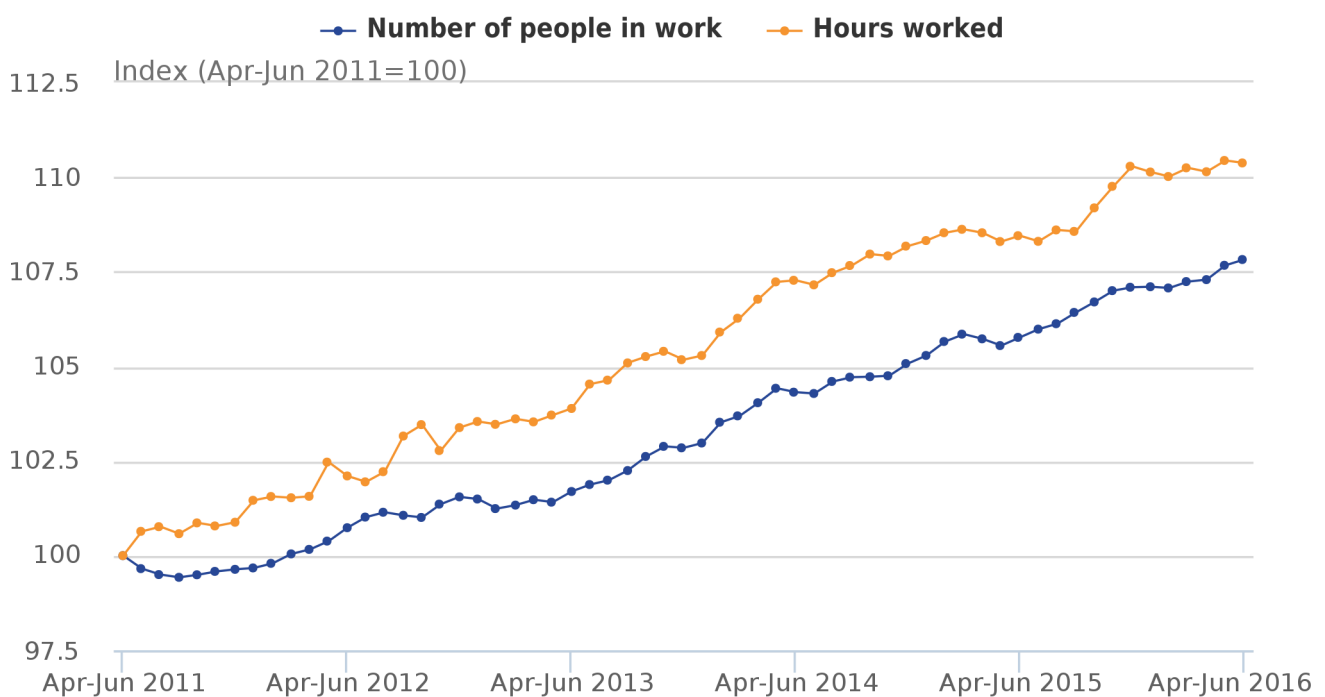
For April to June 2016:

- people worked, on average, 32.0 hours per week, down slightly compared with January to March 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 January to March 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, down slightly compared with January to March 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

April to June 2011 to April to June 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Where to find data about hours worked

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

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

8 . Workforce jobs (first published on 15 June 2016)

Introduction

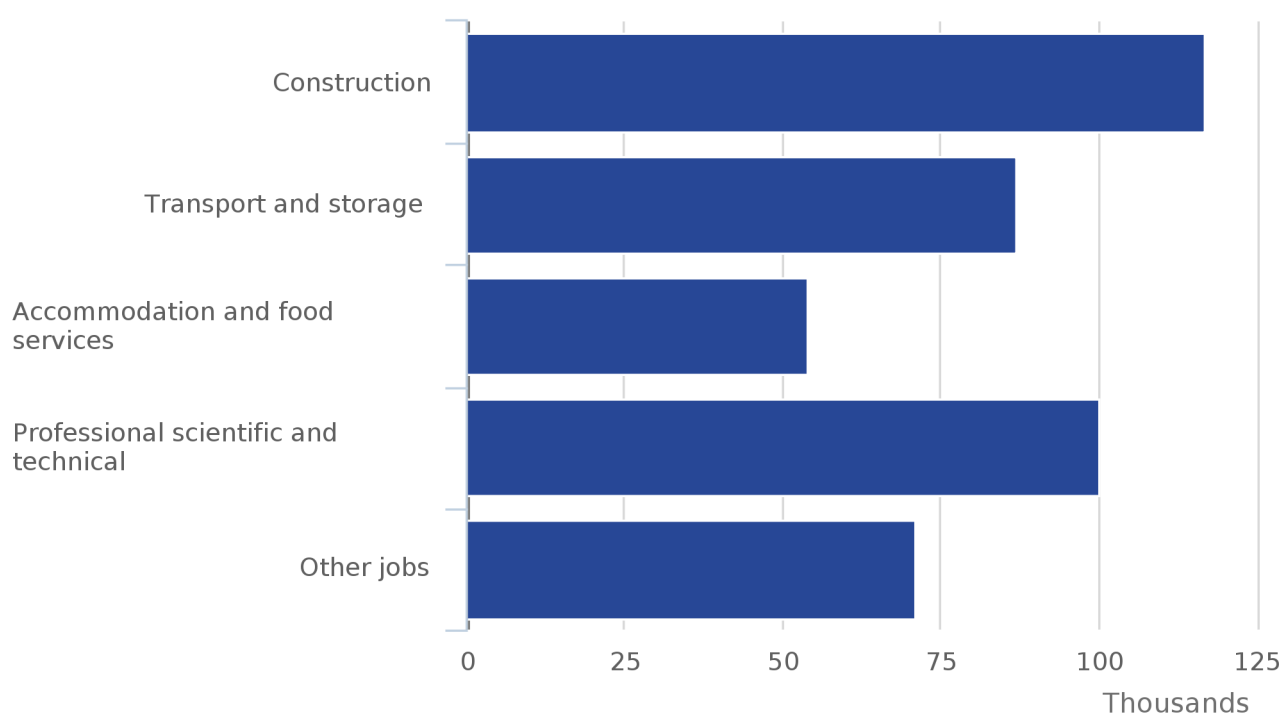
[Workforce jobs](#) measures the number of filled jobs in the economy. The estimates are mainly sourced from employer surveys. Workforce jobs is a different concept from employment, which is sourced from the Labour Force Survey, as employment is an estimate of people and some people have more than one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

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

Commentary

For March 2016 there were 34.26 million workforce jobs, 186,000 more than for December 2015 and 429,000 more than for a year earlier. Figure 8 shows changes in the number of jobs by industrial sector between March 2015 and March 2016.

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



Source: Office for National Statistics

Looking at a longer term comparison, between June 1978 (when comparable records began) and March 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 83.1%

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 June 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 £462 per week for a year earlier
- average total pay (including bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £501 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £490 per week for a year earlier

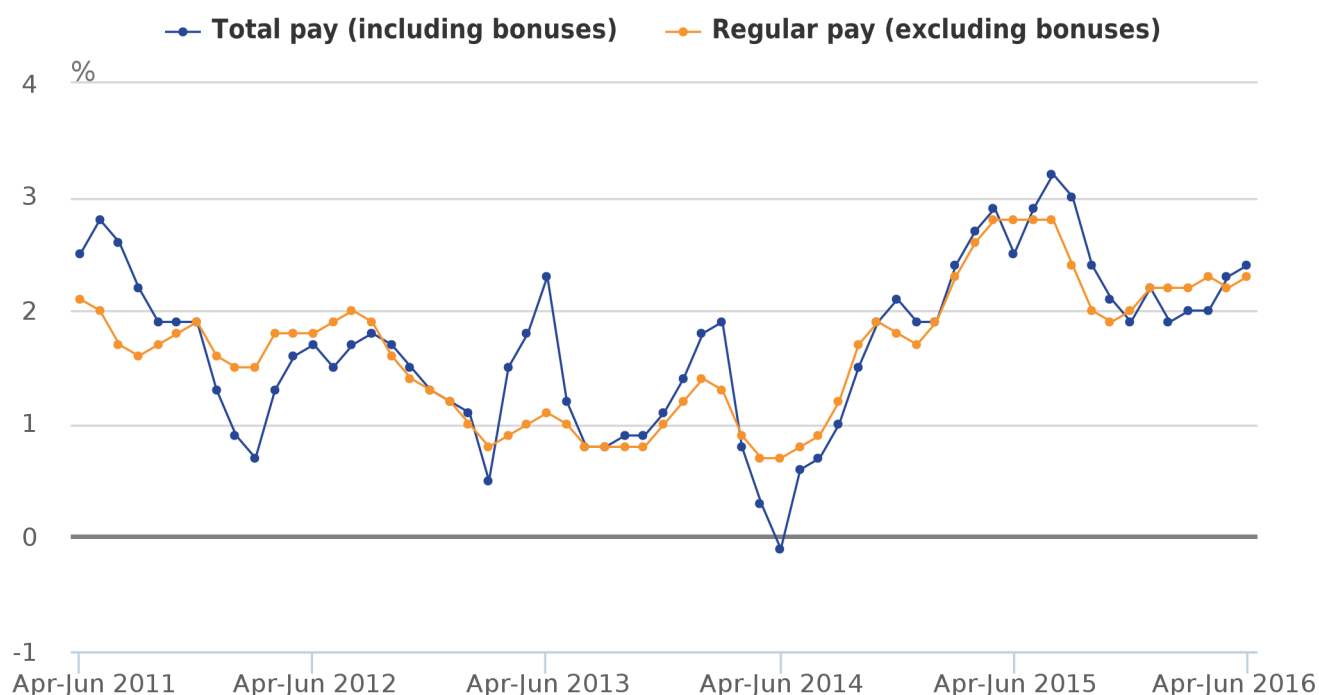
Between April to June 2015 and April to June 2016, in nominal terms, regular pay increased by 2.3%, little changed compared with the growth rate between March to May 2015 and March to May 2016 (2.2%).

Between April to June 2015 and April to June 2016, in nominal terms, total pay increased by 2.4%, little changed compared with the growth rate between March to May 2015 and March to May 2016 (2.3%).

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

April to June 2011 to April to June 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 £501 a week in June 2016; an increase of 61.0%. Over the same period the Consumer Prices Index increased by 39.9%.

Between April to June 2015 and April to June 2016 in real terms (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation) regular pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 1.9% and total pay increased by 2.1%.

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](#) was published on 26 August 2015.

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 June 2016:

- there were 26,000 working days lost from 18 stoppages
- 10,000 people took strike action

For the 12 months ending June 2016:

- there were 269,000 working days lost from 103 stoppages
- 83,000 people took strike action

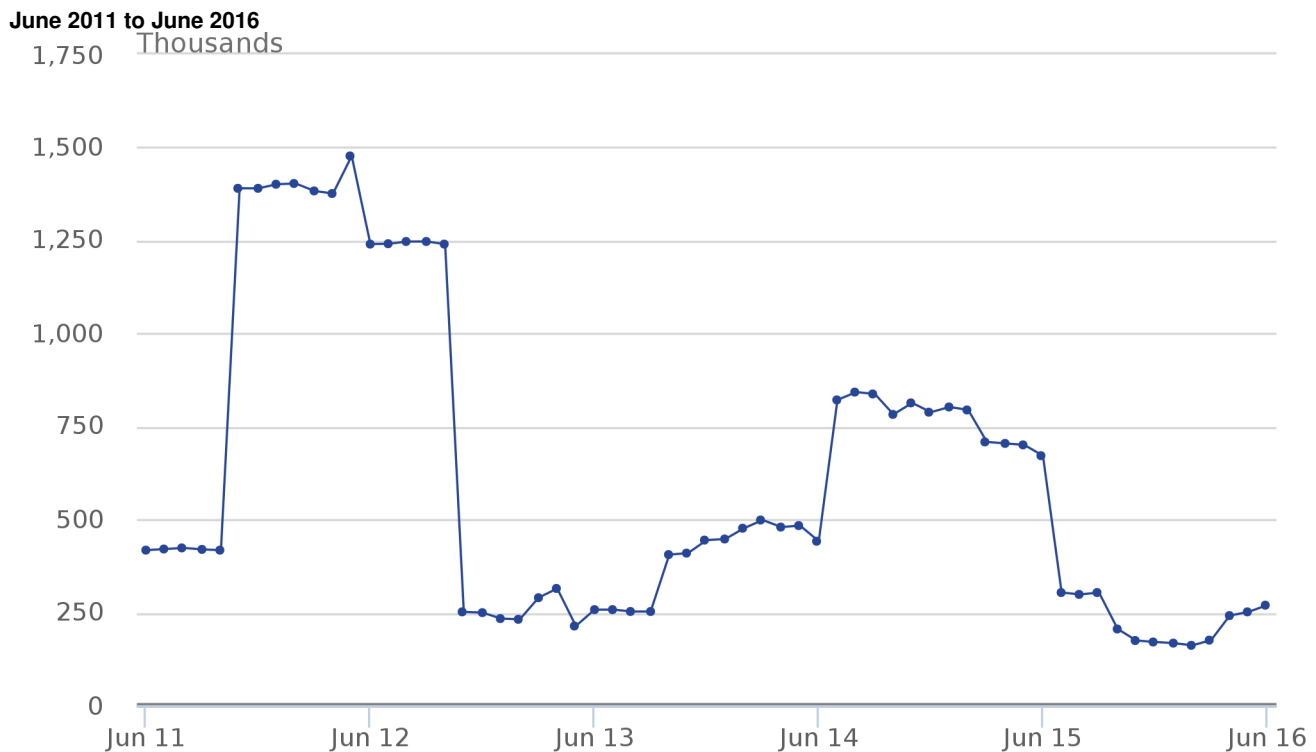
Since monthly records began in December 1931:

- 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

Working days lost are at historically low levels when looking at the long run monthly time series back to the 1930s, available at [dataset LABD01](#).

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.

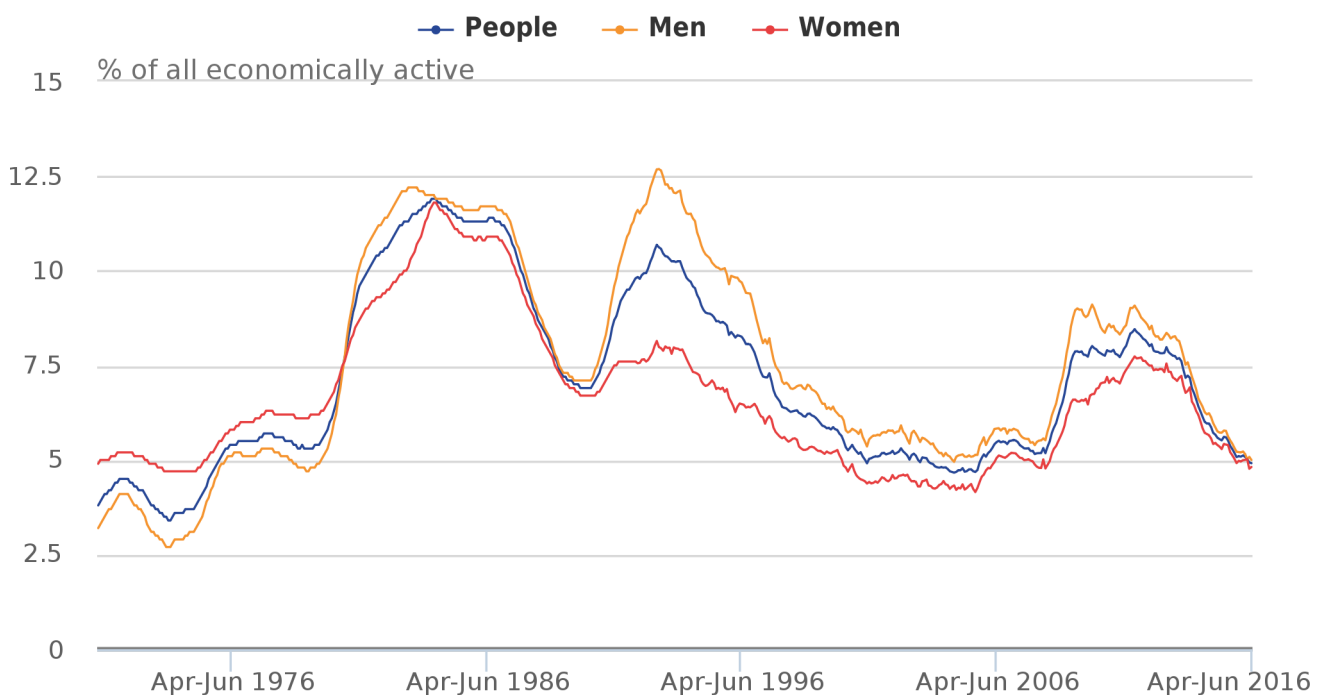
The unemployment rate is not the proportion of the total population who are unemployed. It is the proportion of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed. This follows [guidelines specified by the International Labour Organisation](#) 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, April to June 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 April to June 2016

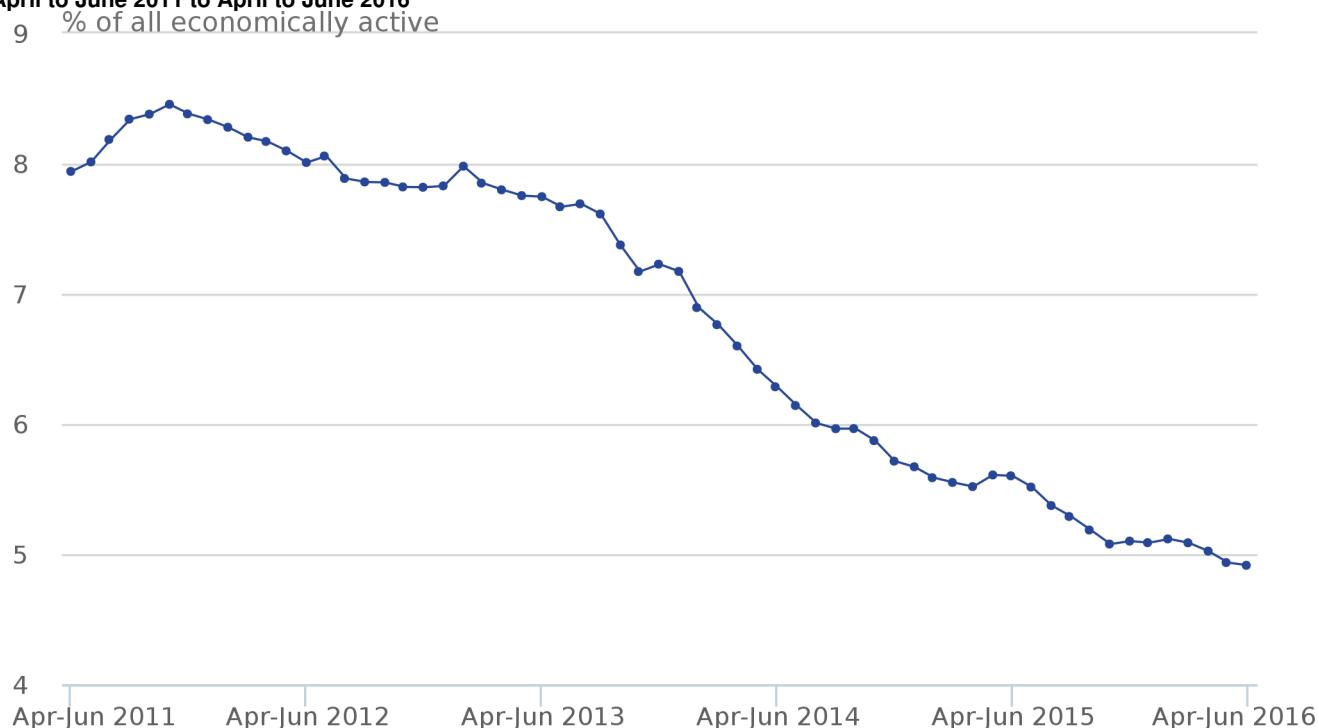


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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

April to June 2011 to April to June 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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

- lower than for January to March 2016 (5.1%)
- lower than for a year earlier (5.6%)

The unemployment rate has not been lower since July to September 2005.

For April to June 2016, there were:

- 1.64 million unemployed people, 52,000 fewer than for January to March 2016 and 207,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 890,000 unemployed men, 27,000 fewer than for January to March 2016 and 124,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 750,000 unemployed women, 25,000 fewer than for January to March 2016 and 84,000 fewer than for a year earlier

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

- 958,000 people who had been unemployed for up to 6 months, 13,000 fewer compared with a year earlier
- 237,000 people who had been unemployed for between 6 and 12 months, 64,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 446,000 people who had been unemployed for over 12 months, 130,000 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.

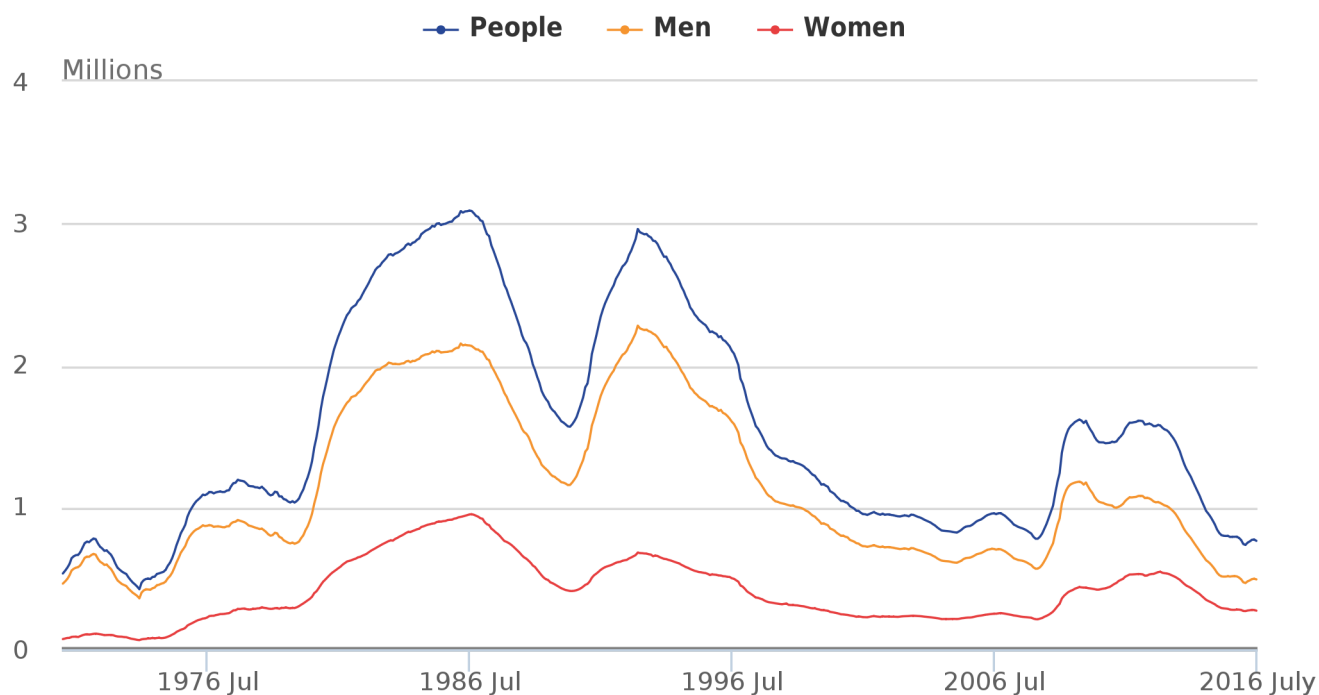
The Claimant Count includes people who claim unemployment related benefits but who do not receive payment. For example some claimants will have had their benefits stopped for a limited period of time by Jobcentre Plus. Some people claim JSA in order to receive National Insurance Credits.

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, July 2016, there were 763,600 people claiming unemployment related benefits.

Figure 13: UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted

January 1971 to July 2016

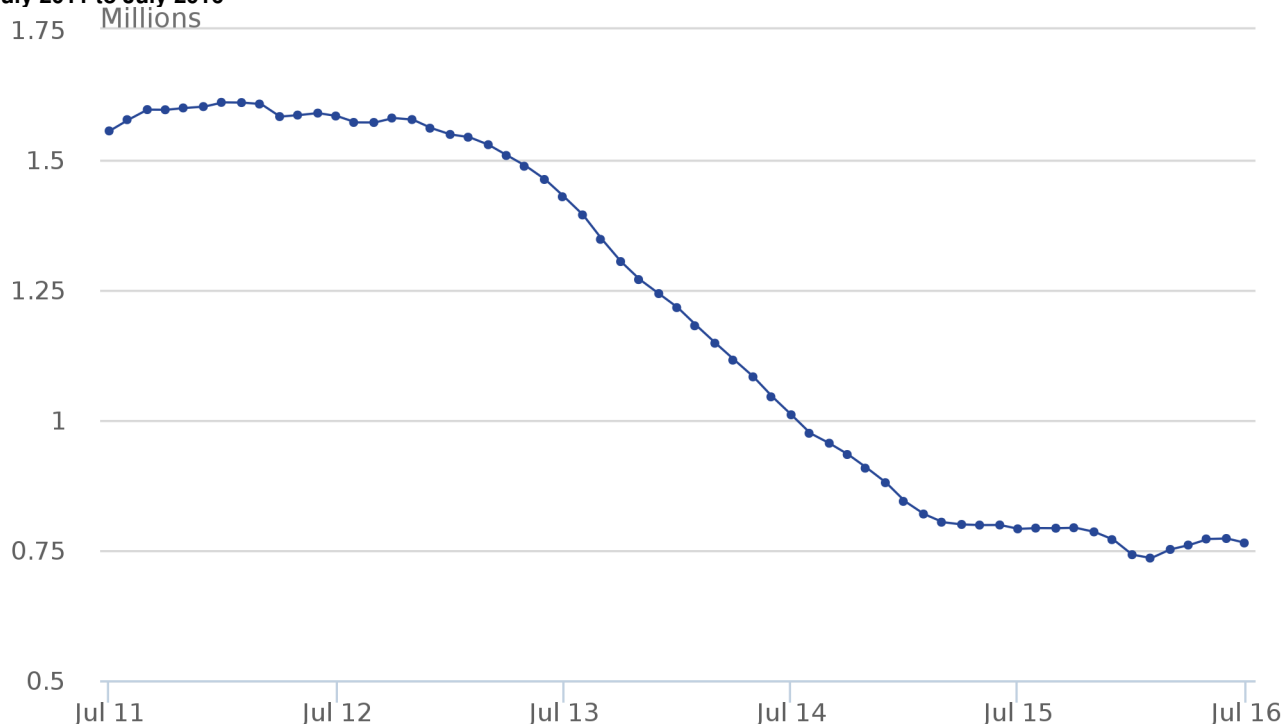


Source: Office for National Statistics, Department for Work and Pensions

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

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

July 2011 to July 2016



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

For July 2016 there were 763,600 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This consisted of:

- 566,200 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance
- 197,400 people who were seeking work and claiming Universal Credit

For July 2016 there were 763,600 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This was:

- 8,600 fewer than for June 2016 (the first monthly fall since February 2016)
- 27,100 fewer than for a year earlier

For July 2016 there were:

- 491,900 men claiming unemployment related benefits, 4,200 fewer than for June 2016 and 20,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 271,700 women claiming unemployment related benefits, 4,400 fewer than for June 2016 and 7,100 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.

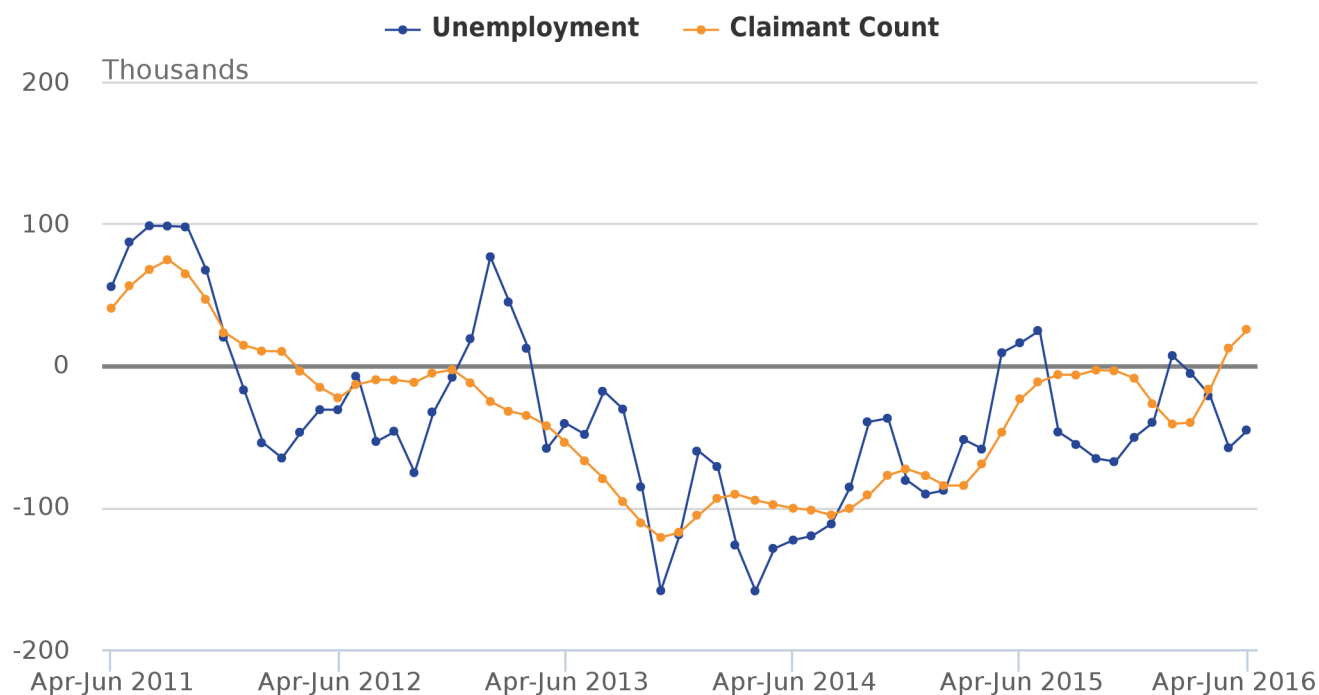
Figure 15 and [dataset X05](#) compare quarterly movements in unemployment and the Claimant Count for the same 3 month average time periods. The unemployment estimates shown in this comparison exclude unemployed people aged between 16 and 17 and 65 and over as well as unemployed people aged from 18 to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

- unemployment fell by 46,000
- the Claimant Count increased by 25,000

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

April to June 2011 to April to June 2016



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

Notes:

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

14 . Economic inactivity

Introduction

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

Commentary

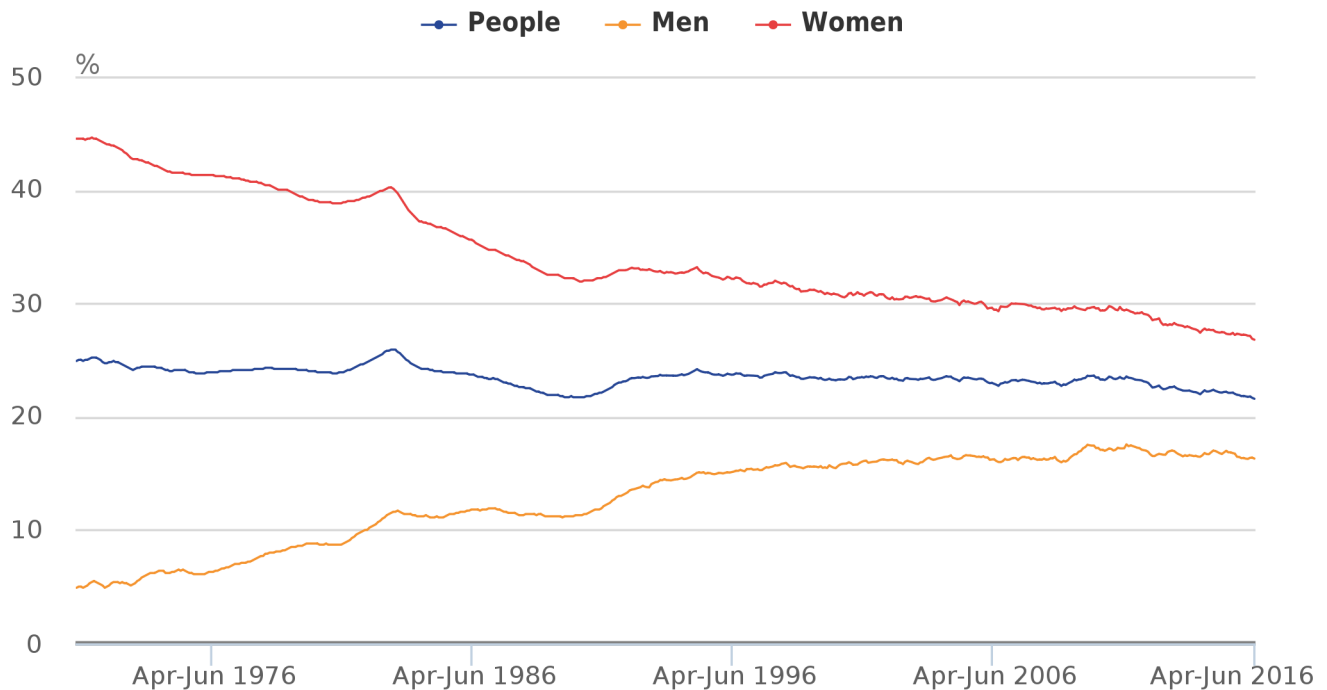
The proportion of people, aged from 16 to 64, not in work and neither seeking nor available to work is known as the economic inactivity rate. Figure 16 shows that, since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate for people has been generally falling (although it increased during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

For April to June 2016:

- the inactivity rate for people was 21.6%, the joint lowest since records began in 1971
- the economic inactivity rate for men was 16.3%
- the economic inactivity rate for women was 26.8%, 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 April to June 2016

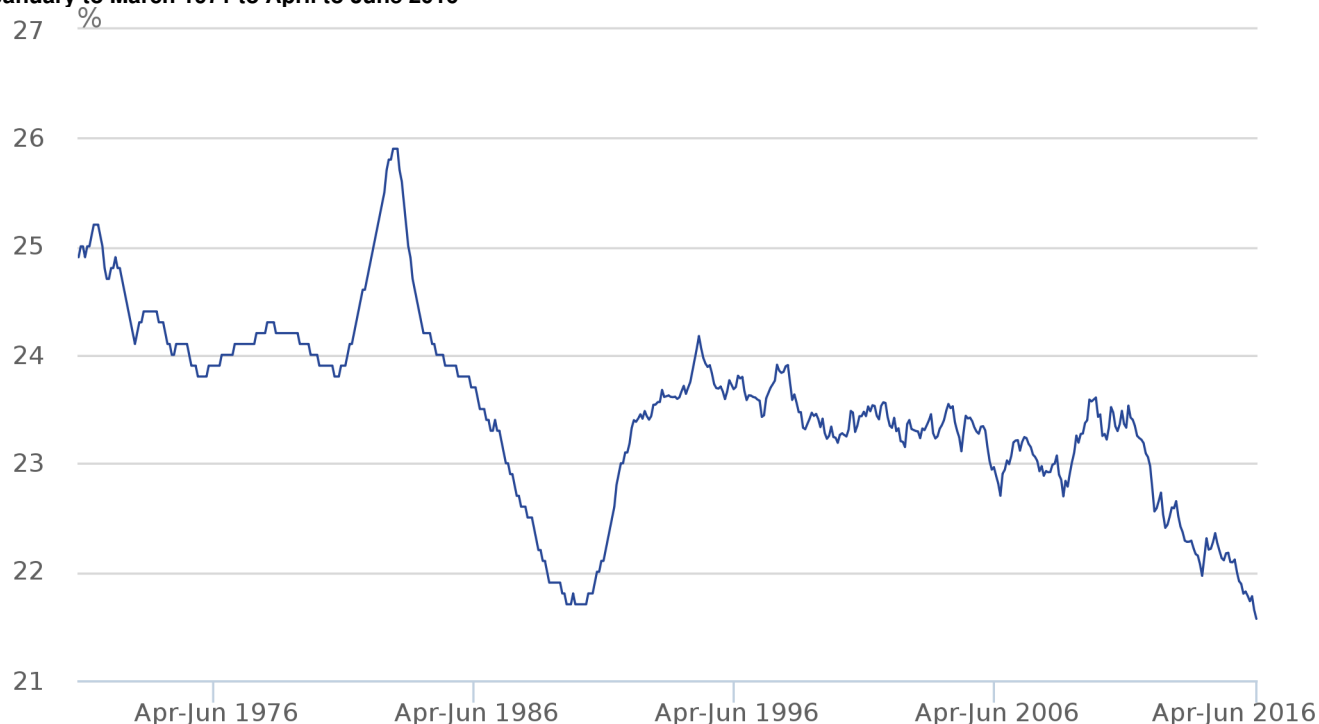


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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, April to June 2016, it reached a joint record low of 21.6%.

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

January to March 1971 to April to June 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

For April to June 2016, there were 8.84 million people aged from 16 to 64 not in work and neither seeking nor available to work (known as economically inactive). This was:

- 58,000 fewer than for January to March 2016
- 179,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- the lowest since May to July 2003

Looking in more detail at the 8.84 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive for April to June 2016, the 2 largest categories were students and people looking after the family or home (each of which accounted for around a quarter of the total):

- there were 2.29 million people who were not looking for work because they were studying, 10,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 2.20 million people (of which 1.95 million were women) who were not looking for work because they were looking after the family or home, 73,000 fewer than for a year earlier and the lowest figure since comparable records began in 1993

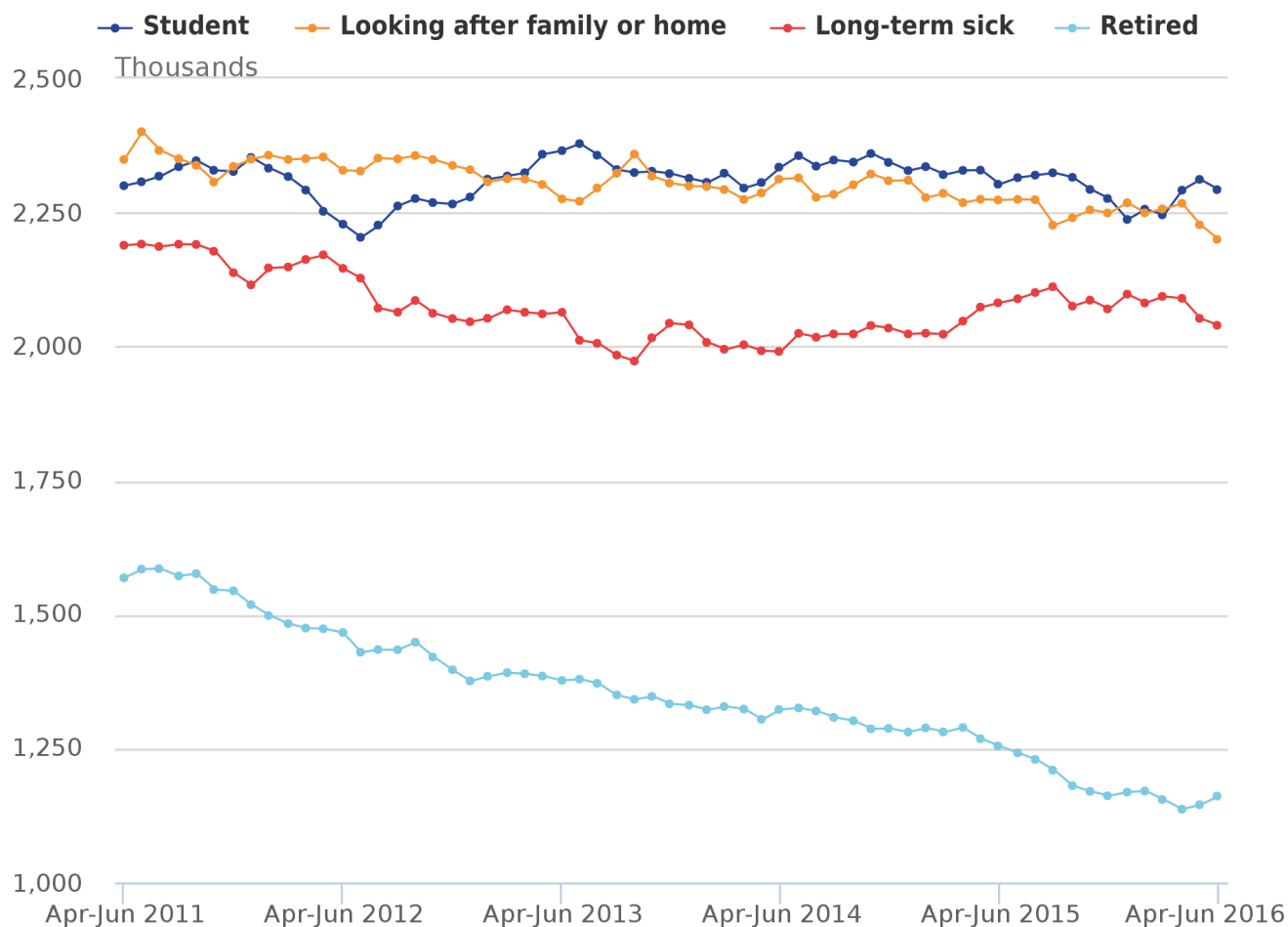
The third and fourth largest categories were long-term sick (23.1% of the total) and retired (13.1% of the total):

- there were 2.04 million people who were not looking for work due to long-term sickness, 42,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 1.16 million people who were not looking for work because they had retired, 94,000 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

April to June 2011 to April to June 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

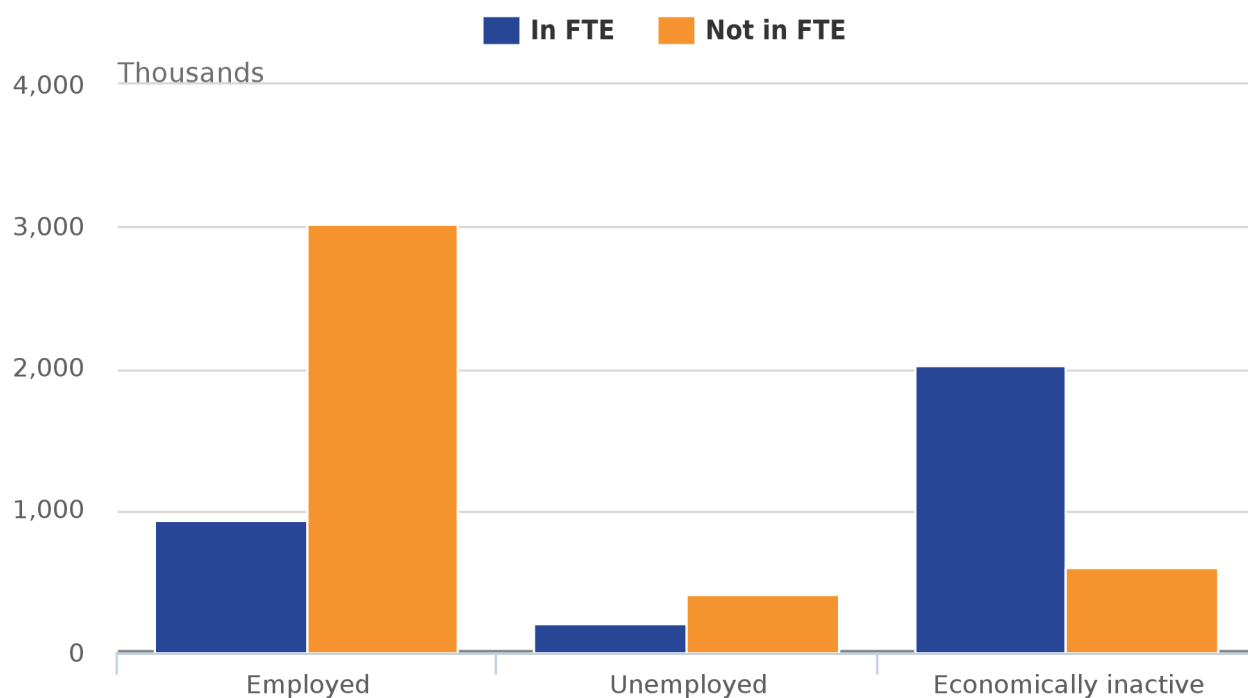
This section looks at people aged from 16 to 24. It is a common misconception that all people in full-time education are classified as economically inactive. This is not the case as people in full-time education are included in the employment estimates if they have a part-time job and are included in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

Commentary

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

- 3.96 million people in work (including 930,000 full-time students with part-time jobs)
- 626,000 unemployed people (including 209,000 full-time students looking for part-time work)
- 2.63 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 April to June 2016, seasonally adjusted



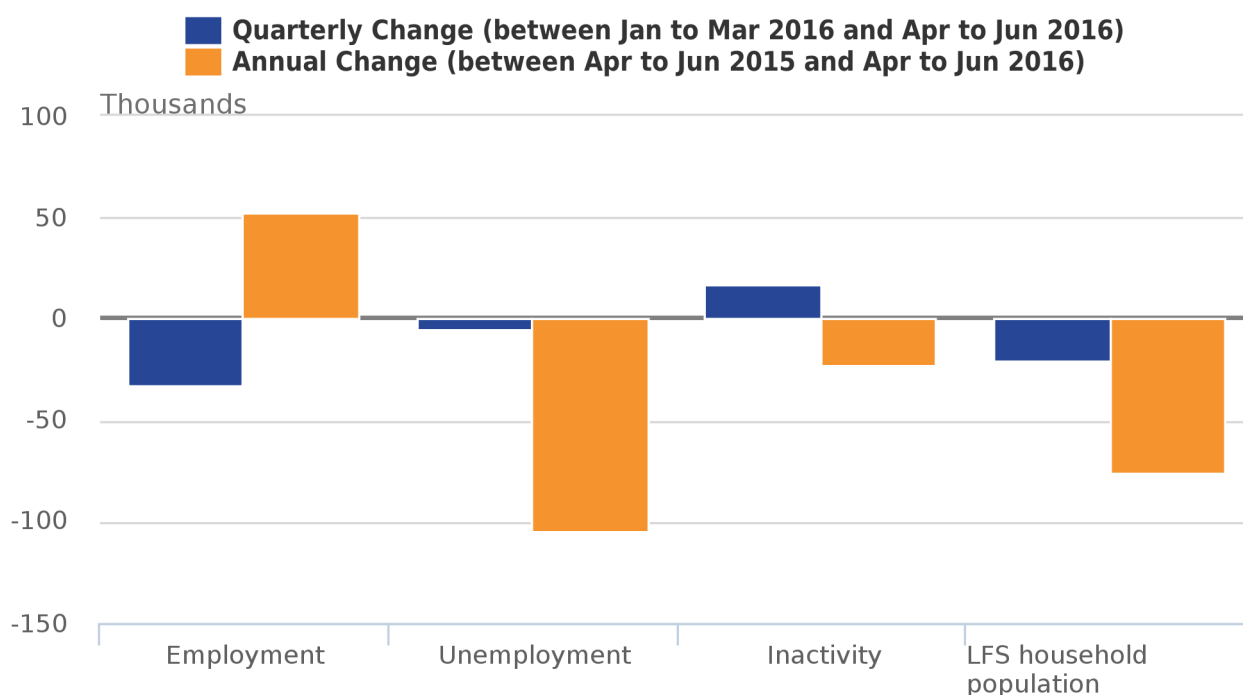
Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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 April to June 2016, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for people aged from 16 to 24 compare with the previous quarter (January to March 2016) and the previous year (April to June 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 April to June 2016, the unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds was 13.7%, lower than for a year earlier (15.8%).

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 April to June 2016 the proportion of people aged from 16 to 24 who were in full-time education increased substantially from 26.2% to 43.8%. This increase in the number of young people going into full-time education has reduced the size of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) and therefore increased the unemployment rate (because the unemployment rate is the proportion of the economically active population who are unemployed).

Where to find data 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 January to March 2016 were published on 26 May 2016. Estimates for April to June 2016 will be 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.

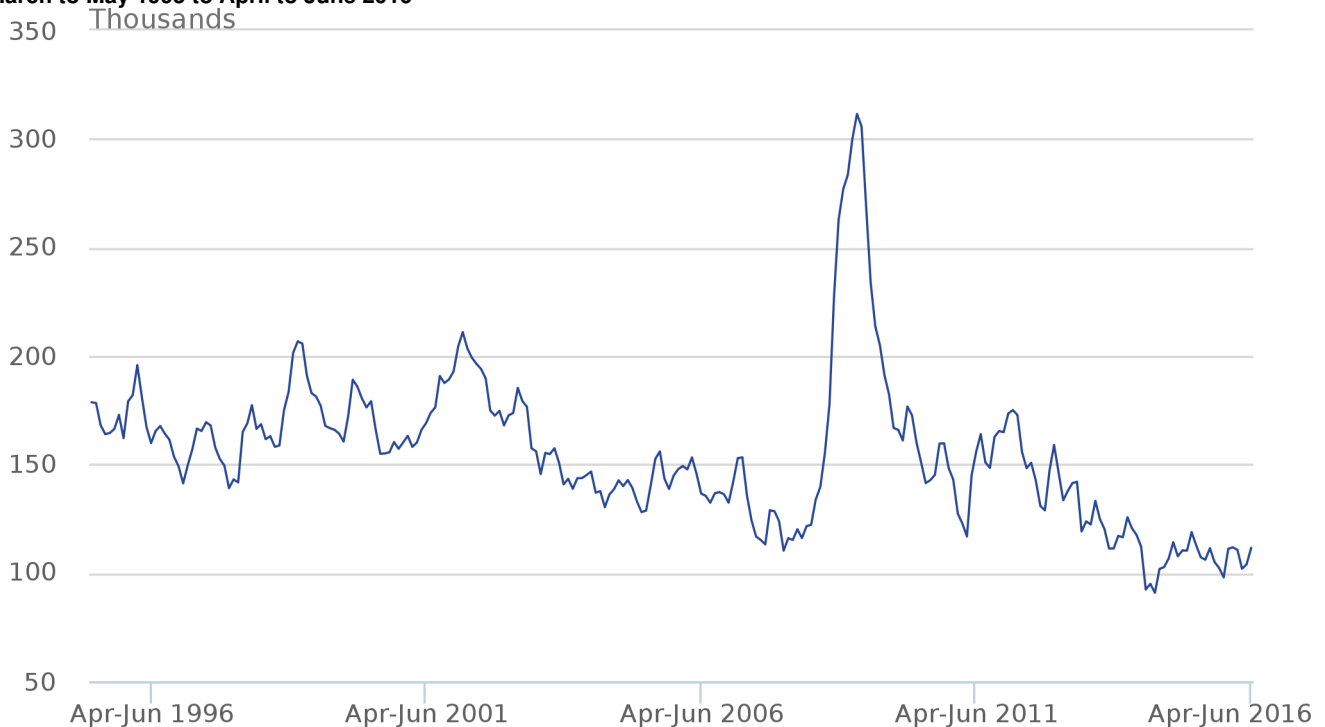
Commentary

For April to June 2016, 111,000 people had become redundant in the 3 months before the Labour Force Survey interviews. This was little changed compared with January to March 2016 and with 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 April to June 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.

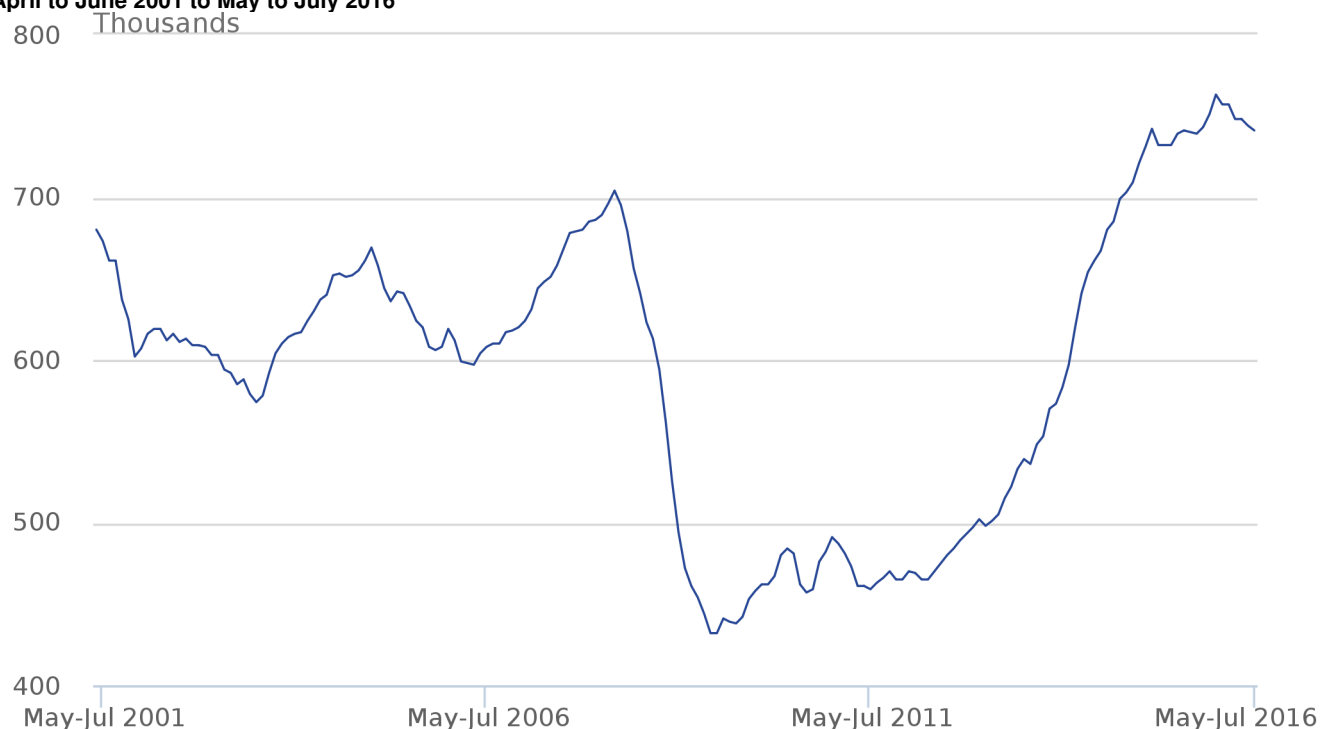
Commentary

There were 741,000 job vacancies for May to July 2016. This was slightly fewer (down 7,000) compared with February to April 2016 but little changed 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 May to July 2016



Source: Vacancy Survey: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

There were 666,000 job vacancies in the services sectors for May to July 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 (142,000) 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

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

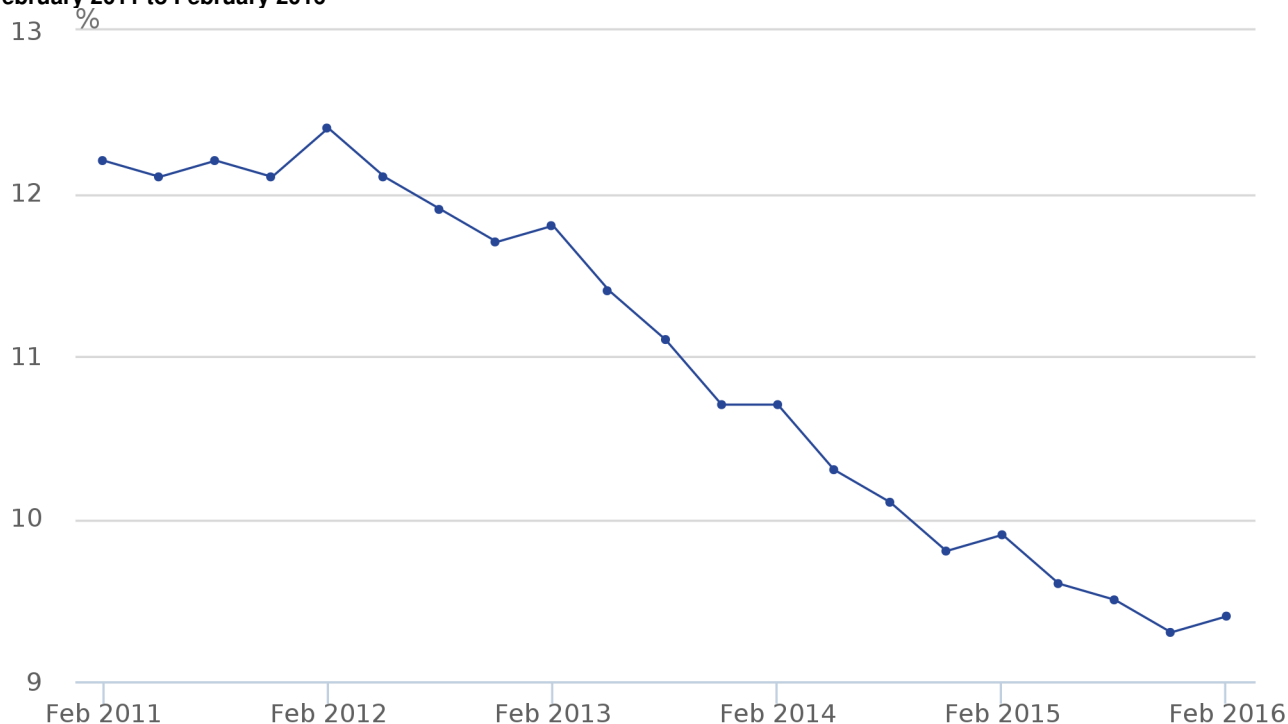
For February 2016:

- 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 April to June 2016 was estimated to be 4.9%. This figure had a stated 95% confidence interval of +/- 0.2 percentage points. This means that we can be 95% certain that the true unemployment rate for April to June 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 1,641,000, with a stated 95% confidence interval of +/- 72,000. This means that we can be 95% certain that the true number of unemployed people was between 1,569,000 and 1,713,000. Again, the best estimate from the survey was that the number of unemployed people was 1,641,000.

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 April to June 2016, the estimated change in the number of unemployed people since January to March 2016 was a fall of 52,000, with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 77,000. This means that we can be 95% certain the actual change in unemployment was somewhere between a fall of 129,000 and an increase of 25,000, with the best estimate being a fall of 52,000. As the estimated fall in unemployment of 52,000 is smaller than the confidence interval of 77,000, the estimated fall in unemployment is said to be “not statistically significant”.

Working with uncertain estimates

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

Seasonal adjustment and uncertainty

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

Where to find data about uncertainty and reliability

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

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

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

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

21 . Quality and methodology

The Quality and Methodology Information documents contain important information on:

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

[Labour market Quality and Methodology Information](#)

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

[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 the Claimant Count back to April 2015. An [article on our website](#) explains the reasons for these revisions.

2. Next month's release

There will be revisions to estimates of public and private sector employment back to March 1999.

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:

14 September 2016

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.

5. Contact details

Richard Clegg

labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk

Telephone: +44 (0)1633 455400

Summary of labour market statistics published on 17 August 2016

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	Apr-Jun 2016	31.750 million	Never	Mar-May 2016 (31.705 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	Apr-Jun 2016	74.5%	Never	Mar-May 2016 (74.4%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	Apr-Jun 2016	1.641 million	Mar-May 2016 (1.646 million)	Mar-May 2008 (1.625 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	Apr-Jun 2016	4.9%	Feb-Apr 2016 (5.0%)	Jul-Sep 2005 (4.7%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Youth unemployment level (aged 16 to 24)	Apr-Jun 2016	626,000	Jan-Mar 2016 (631,000)	Mar-May 2016 (617,000)	Mar-May 1992
Youth unemployment rate (aged 16 to 24)	Apr-Jun 2016	13.7%	Jul-Sep 2015 (14.1%)	Mar-May 2016 (13.5%)	Mar-May 1992
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	Apr-Jun 2016	8.844 million	Mar-May 2016 (8.874 million)	May-Jul 2003 (8.838 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	Apr-Jun 2016	21.6%	Feb-Apr 2016 (21.8%)	Never	Jan-Mar 1971
Claimant Count level (experimental)	July 2016	763,600	June 2016 (772,200)	April 2016 (759,600)	January 1971
Claimant Count rate (experimental)	July 2016	2.2%	November 2015 (2.3%)	February 2016 (2.1%)	January 1971
Average Earnings (total pay - nominal)	Apr-Jun 2016	2.4%	Jul-Sep 2015 (3.0%)	Mar-May 2016 (2.3%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay - nominal)	Apr-Jun 2016	2.3%	Jul-Sep 2015 (2.4%)	Mar-May 2016 (2.2%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Vacancies level	May-Jul 2016	741,000	Apr-Jun 2016 (744,000)	Aug-Oct 2015 (739,000)	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:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/uklabourmarket/august2016/relateddata>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY

1 Summary of headline LFS¹ indicators

United Kingdom (thousands)
seasonally adjusted

		LFS household population ¹		Headline indicators					
				Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
				Level	Rate ²	Level	Rate ³	Level	Rate ⁴
				All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 to 64
		MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MG SX	LF2M	LF2S
People									
	Apr-Jun 2014	51,638	40,642	30,718	72.9	2,060	6.3	8,996	22.1
	Apr-Jun 2015	52,048	40,849	31,144	73.4	1,848	5.6	9,023	22.1
	Jul-Sep 2015	52,143	40,892	31,339	73.8	1,750	5.3	8,996	22.0
	Oct-Dec 2015	52,233	40,931	31,534	74.1	1,694	5.1	8,922	21.8
	Jan-Mar 2016	52,324	40,970	31,578	74.2	1,692	5.1	8,902	21.7
	Apr-Jun 2016	52,414	41,009	31,750	74.5	1,641	4.9	8,844	21.6
	<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-52</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-58</i>	<i>-0.2</i>
	<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>		<i>-3.1</i>		<i>-0.7</i>	
	<i>Change on year</i>	<i>366</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>606</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-207</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-179</i>	<i>-0.5</i>
	<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.9</i>		<i>-11.2</i>		<i>-2.0</i>	
Men		MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MG SV	MGSD	MG SY	YBSO	YBTM
	Apr-Jun 2014	25,168	20,157	16,342	77.9	1,139	6.5	3,342	16.6
	Apr-Jun 2015	25,399	20,276	16,554	78.2	1,014	5.8	3,415	16.8
	Jul-Sep 2015	25,452	20,301	16,675	78.6	958	5.4	3,396	16.7
	Oct-Dec 2015	25,503	20,324	16,829	79.2	925	5.2	3,319	16.3
	Jan-Mar 2016	25,553	20,347	16,859	79.3	917	5.2	3,309	16.3
	Apr-Jun 2016	25,604	20,370	16,915	79.4	890	5.0	3,318	16.3
	<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-27</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>0.0</i>
	<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>		<i>-2.9</i>		<i>0.3</i>	
	<i>Change on year</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-124</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-97</i>	<i>-0.6</i>
	<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>2.2</i>		<i>-12.2</i>		<i>-2.8</i>	
Women		MG SN	LF2P	MG SB	LF25	MG SE	MG SZ	LF2N	LF2T
	Apr-Jun 2014	26,469	20,485	14,376	67.9	921	6.0	5,654	27.6
	Apr-Jun 2015	26,650	20,573	14,591	68.7	834	5.4	5,608	27.3
	Jul-Sep 2015	26,691	20,591	14,664	69.0	792	5.1	5,600	27.2
	Oct-Dec 2015	26,731	20,607	14,705	69.1	770	5.0	5,604	27.2
	Jan-Mar 2016	26,770	20,623	14,719	69.2	775	5.0	5,594	27.1
	Apr-Jun 2016	26,810	20,638	14,835	69.6	750	4.8	5,526	26.8
	<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-25</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-68</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
	<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>		<i>-3.2</i>		<i>-1.2</i>	
	<i>Change on year</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-84</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>-83</i>	<i>-0.5</i>
	<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>		<i>-10.0</i>		<i>-1.5</i>	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity rates

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

Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity levels

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

SUMMARY

2(1) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

		Aged 16 and over						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	MG SX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
	Apr-Jun 2014	30,718	59.5	2,060	6.3	18,860	36.5	29,612	72.9	2,034	6.4	8,996	22.1
	Apr-Jun 2015	31,144	59.8	1,848	5.6	19,056	36.6	30,001	73.4	1,825	5.7	9,023	22.1
	Jul-Sep 2015	31,339	60.1	1,750	5.3	19,054	36.5	30,167	73.8	1,729	5.4	8,996	22.0
	Oct-Dec 2015	31,534	60.4	1,694	5.1	19,005	36.4	30,333	74.1	1,676	5.2	8,922	21.8
	Jan-Mar 2016	31,578	60.4	1,692	5.1	19,053	36.4	30,395	74.2	1,672	5.2	8,902	21.7
	Apr-Jun 2016	31,750	60.6	1,641	4.9	19,024	36.3	30,543	74.5	1,622	5.0	8,844	21.6
	Change on quarter	172	0.2	-52	-0.2	-29	-0.1	148	0.3	-51	-0.2	-58	-0.2
	Change %	0.5		-3.1		-0.2		0.5		-3.0		-0.7	
	Change on year	606	0.7	-207	-0.7	-33	-0.3	542	1.0	-203	-0.7	-179	-0.5
	Change %	1.9		-11.2		-0.2		1.8		-11.1		-2.0	
Men		MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MG SY	MG SJ	YBTD	YBSF	MG SV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
	Apr-Jun 2014	16,342	64.9	1,139	6.5	7,687	30.5	15,695	77.9	1,121	6.7	3,342	16.6
	Apr-Jun 2015	16,554	65.2	1,014	5.8	7,831	30.8	15,861	78.2	1,000	5.9	3,415	16.8
	Jul-Sep 2015	16,675	65.5	958	5.4	7,819	30.7	15,961	78.6	944	5.6	3,396	16.7
	Oct-Dec 2015	16,829	66.0	925	5.2	7,749	30.4	16,092	79.2	914	5.4	3,319	16.3
	Jan-Mar 2016	16,859	66.0	917	5.2	7,777	30.4	16,131	79.3	908	5.3	3,309	16.3
	Apr-Jun 2016	16,915	66.1	890	5.0	7,799	30.5	16,170	79.4	882	5.2	3,318	16.3
	Change on quarter	56	0.1	-27	-0.2	22	0.0	40	0.1	-26	-0.2	9	0.0
	Change %	0.3		-2.9		0.3		0.2		-2.9		0.3	
	Change on year	362	0.9	-124	-0.8	-33	-0.4	309	1.2	-118	-0.8	-97	-0.6
	Change %	2.2		-12.2		-0.4		2.0		-11.8		-2.8	
Women		MG SB	MG ST	MG SE	MG SZ	MG SK	YBTE	LF2H	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
	Apr-Jun 2014	14,376	54.3	921	6.0	11,172	42.2	13,917	67.9	914	6.2	5,654	27.6
	Apr-Jun 2015	14,591	54.7	834	5.4	11,225	42.1	14,140	68.7	824	5.5	5,608	27.3
	Jul-Sep 2015	14,664	54.9	792	5.1	11,235	42.1	14,206	69.0	785	5.2	5,600	27.2
	Oct-Dec 2015	14,705	55.0	770	5.0	11,256	42.1	14,241	69.1	762	5.1	5,604	27.2
	Jan-Mar 2016	14,719	55.0	775	5.0	11,276	42.1	14,265	69.2	764	5.1	5,594	27.1
	Apr-Jun 2016	14,835	55.3	750	4.8	11,225	41.9	14,373	69.6	740	4.9	5,526	26.8
	Change on quarter	116	0.3	-25	-0.2	-51	-0.3	108	0.5	-25	-0.2	-68	-0.3
	Change %	0.8		-3.2		-0.5		0.8		-3.2		-1.2	
	Change on year	244	0.6	-84	-0.6	0	-0.3	233	0.9	-85	-0.6	-83	-0.5
	Change %	1.7		-10.0		0.0		1.6		-10.3		-1.5	
		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	YBV K	YCAS	LWEX	YBTR	YBUD	YBVN	YBVQ	YCAV	LWFA
	Apr-Jun 2014	322	21.4	164	33.8	1,017	67.7	3,485	60.2	602	14.7	1,701	29.4
	Apr-Jun 2015	359	24.2	147	29.0	977	65.9	3,546	61.1	584	14.1	1,673	28.8
	Jul-Sep 2015	373	25.3	135	26.5	968	65.6	3,601	62.2	516	12.5	1,677	28.9
	Oct-Dec 2015	364	24.8	132	26.5	973	66.2	3,619	62.6	494	12.0	1,668	28.8
	Jan-Mar 2016	374	25.6	130	25.8	958	65.5	3,615	62.7	501	12.2	1,651	28.6
	Apr-Jun 2016	357	24.5	145	28.9	954	65.5	3,599	62.6	481	11.8	1,672	29.1
	Change on quarter	-17	-1.0	15	3.1	-5	0.0	-16	-0.1	-20	-0.4	21	0.4
	Change %	-4.5		11.4		-0.5		-0.4		-4.0		1.3	
	Change on year	-2	0.3	-2	-0.1	-23	-0.4	53	1.5	-103	-2.4	-1	0.2
	Change %	-0.5		-1.0		-2.3		1.5		-17.6		0.0	
Men		YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
	Apr-Jun 2014	140	18.2	79	36.1	550	71.5	1,791	61.1	368	17.1	774	26.4
	Apr-Jun 2015	153	20.2	82	34.9	524	69.0	1,823	61.9	340	15.7	783	26.6
	Jul-Sep 2015	162	21.4	77	32.2	517	68.4	1,875	63.7	292	13.5	777	26.4
	Oct-Dec 2015	173	23.0	71	29.0	508	67.5	1,877	63.9	284	13.1	777	26.5
	Jan-Mar 2016	176	23.5	71	28.9	502	67.0	1,872	63.8	283	13.1	777	26.5
	Apr-Jun 2016	163	21.9	79	32.6	504	67.6	1,844	63.0	283	13.3	799	27.3
	Change on quarter	-13	-1.6	7	3.7	2	0.6	-28	-0.8	0	0.2	22	0.8
	Change %	-7.4		10.3		0.5		-1.5		0.0		2.8	
	Change on year	10	1.7	-3	-2.3	-19	-1.4	20	1.1	-57	-2.4	17	0.7
	Change %	6.5		-3.8		-3.7		1.1		-16.8		2.1	
Women		YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCA X	LWFC
	Apr-Jun 2014	182	24.7	85	31.9	467	63.7	1,695	59.4	234	12.1	927	32.5
	Apr-Jun 2015	206	28.5	65	23.9	453	62.6	1,722	60.3	244	12.4	890	31.2
	Jul-Sep 2015	211	29.3	58	21.5	451	62.7	1,727	60.6	224	11.5	900	31.6
	Oct-Dec 2015	191	26.7	61	24.1	465	64.9	1,742	61.3	210	10.8	890	31.3
	Jan-Mar 2016	198	27.8	59	22.9	457	64.0	1,743	61.5	218	11.1	874	30.8
	Apr-Jun 2016	194	27.3	66	25.5	450	63.3	1,755	62.1	198	10.1	873	30.9
	Change on quarter	-4	-0.4	8	2.6	-7	-0.7	12	0.6	-20	-1.0	-1	0.1
	Change %	-2.0		12.8		-1.5		0.7		-9.1		-0.1	
	Change on year	-12	-1.1	2	1.5	-3	0.7	33	1.8	-46	-2.3	-17	-0.3
	Change %	-5.7		2.5		-0.7		1.9		-18.8		-1.9	

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
	Apr-Jun 2014	6,977	80.6	439	5.9	1,241	14.3	10,803	83.3	481	4.3	1,691	13.0
	Apr-Jun 2015	7,056	80.7	385	5.2	1,303	14.9	10,773	83.4	415	3.7	1,723	13.3
	Jul-Sep 2015	7,128	81.3	371	4.9	1,269	14.5	10,725	83.2	399	3.6	1,770	13.7
	Oct-Dec 2015	7,178	81.7	384	5.1	1,228	14.0	10,756	83.5	363	3.3	1,761	13.7
	Jan-Mar 2016	7,200	81.7	355	4.7	1,259	14.3	10,769	83.7	361	3.2	1,735	13.5
	Apr-Jun 2016	7,267	82.2	338	4.4	1,233	13.9	10,763	83.8	362	3.3	1,726	13.4
	Change on quarter	67	0.5	-17	-0.2	-27	-0.3	-6	0.0	1	0.0	-10	-0.1
	Change %	0.9		-4.7		-2.1		-0.1		0.2		-0.6	
	Change on year	211	1.5	-46	-0.7	-71	-1.0	-10	0.3	-52	-0.4	2	0.1
	Change %	3.0		-12.0		-5.4		-0.1		-12.6		0.1	
Men		YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
	Apr-Jun 2014	3,788	88.3	224	5.6	278	6.5	5,702	89.1	243	4.1	456	7.1
	Apr-Jun 2015	3,792	87.2	217	5.4	339	7.8	5,700	89.5	192	3.3	479	7.5
	Jul-Sep 2015	3,844	88.1	195	4.8	323	7.4	5,667	89.1	197	3.4	500	7.9
	Oct-Dec 2015	3,891	88.9	198	4.8	289	6.6	5,689	89.5	175	3.0	493	7.8
	Jan-Mar 2016	3,934	89.5	175	4.3	284	6.5	5,680	89.5	183	3.1	487	7.7
	Apr-Jun 2016	3,959	89.8	165	4.0	285	6.5	5,696	89.8	177	3.0	470	7.4
	Change on quarter	25	0.3	-10	-0.3	0	0.0	16	0.3	-5	-0.1	-17	-0.3
	Change %	0.6		-5.9		0.1		0.3		-3.0		-3.6	
	Change on year	167	2.6	-52	-1.4	-54	-1.3	-5	0.3	-15	-0.2	-9	-0.1
	Change %	4.4		-24.0		-16.0		-0.1		-7.7		-1.9	
Women		YBTW	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCBA	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
	Apr-Jun 2014	3,188	73.0	214	6.3	962	22.0	5,101	77.6	238	4.5	1,235	18.8
	Apr-Jun 2015	3,264	74.2	168	4.9	964	21.9	5,072	77.6	223	4.2	1,244	19.0
	Jul-Sep 2015	3,284	74.6	176	5.1	945	21.5	5,058	77.4	202	3.8	1,271	19.5
	Oct-Dec 2015	3,287	74.5	186	5.4	940	21.3	5,068	77.7	188	3.6	1,267	19.4
	Jan-Mar 2016	3,266	73.9	180	5.2	975	22.1	5,089	78.1	179	3.4	1,248	19.2
	Apr-Jun 2016	3,308	74.7	174	5.0	948	21.4	5,067	77.9	185	3.5	1,256	19.3
	Change on quarter	42	0.8	-6	-0.2	-27	-0.6	-22	-0.2	6	0.1	8	0.1
	Change %	1.3		-3.5		-2.8		-0.4		3.6		0.6	
	Change on year	44	0.4	6	0.1	-16	-0.5	-5	0.3	-37	-0.7	12	0.3
	Change %	1.3		3.4		-1.7		-0.1		-16.8		0.9	
		Aged 50-64						Age 65+					
		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
		Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People		LF26	LF2U	LF28	LF2E	LF2A	LF2W	LFK4	LFK6	K5HU	K5HW	LFL4	LFL6
	Apr-Jun 2014	8,026	68.5	348	4.2	3,345	28.5	1,106	10.1	26	2.3	9,864	89.7
	Apr-Jun 2015	8,268	69.4	294	3.4	3,348	28.1	1,143	10.2	23	2.0	10,033	89.6
	Jul-Sep 2015	8,340	69.7	308	3.6	3,312	27.7	1,171	10.4	21	1.8	10,058	89.4
	Oct-Dec 2015	8,415	70.1	303	3.5	3,292	27.4	1,201	10.6	19	1.5	10,082	89.2
	Jan-Mar 2016	8,437	70.0	325	3.7	3,299	27.4	1,183	10.4	20	1.7	10,151	89.4
	Apr-Jun 2016	8,557	70.7	294	3.3	3,260	26.9	1,207	10.6	19	1.6	10,180	89.3
	Change on quarter	120	0.7	-30	-0.4	-39	-0.4	24	0.2	-1	-0.1	29	-0.2
	Change %	1.4		-9.3		-1.2		2.0		-3.7		0.3	
	Change on year	289	1.2	0	-0.1	-88	-1.2	64	0.4	-4	-0.4	147	-0.3
	Change %	3.5		0.0		-2.6		5.6		-17.3		1.5	
Men		MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
	Apr-Jun 2014	4,274	74.2	206	4.6	1,283	22.3	647	12.9	18	2.7	4,345	86.7
	Apr-Jun 2015	4,392	75.0	169	3.7	1,291	22.1	693	13.5	14	1.9	4,416	86.2
	Jul-Sep 2015	4,413	75.1	183	4.0	1,279	21.8	714	13.9	13	1.9	4,423	85.9
	Oct-Dec 2015	4,463	75.6	186	4.0	1,251	21.2	737	14.2	11	1.4	4,430	85.6
	Jan-Mar 2016	4,469	75.4	196	4.2	1,259	21.2	729	14.0	*	*	4,468	85.8
	Apr-Jun 2016	4,508	75.8	178	3.8	1,261	21.2	745	14.2	*	*	4,480	85.6
	Change on quarter	39	0.4	-18	-0.4	2	-0.1	16	0.2	*	*	12	-0.2
	Change %	0.9		-9.0		0.2		2.2		*		0.3	
	Change on year	116	0.8	9	0.1	-30	-0.9	52	0.7	*	*	64	-0.6
	Change %	2.6		5.1		-2.4		7.5		*		1.5	
Women		LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
	Apr-Jun 2014	3,752	63.0	143	3.7	2,062	34.6	458	7.7	*	*	5,518	92.2
	Apr-Jun 2015	3,876	64.0	125	3.1	2,057	34.0	450	7.4	10	2.1	5,617	92.4
	Jul-Sep 2015	3,927	64.5	125	3.1	2,032	33.4	457	7.5	*	*	5,635	92.4
	Oct-Dec 2015	3,953	64.7	117	2.9	2,041	33.4	464	7.6	*	*	5,652	92.3
	Jan-Mar 2016	3,968	64.7	129	3.1	2,040	33.2	454	7.4	11	2.3	5,683	92.4
	Apr-Jun 2016	4,049	65.7	116	2.8	1,999	32.4	462	7.5	11	2.3	5,699	92.3
	Change on quarter	80	1.0	-13	-0.4	-41	-0.8	7	0.1	0	0.0	16	-0.1
	Change %	2.0		-9.8		-2.0		1.7		0.4		0.3	
	Change on year	173	1.7	-9	-0.3	-58	-1.5	11	0.1	1	0.2	83	-0.1
	Change %	4.5		-7.0		-2.8		2.5		11.5		1.5	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

3 Full-time, part-time & temporary workers

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

		All in employment					Full-time and part-time workers ¹							
		Total	Employees	Self employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training & employment programmes ²	Total people working full-time	Total people working part-time	Employees working full-time	Employees working part-time	Self-employed people working full-time	Self-employed people working part-time	Total workers with second jobs	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
People		MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRU	MGRW	YCBF	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW	
	Apr-Jun 2014	30,718	25,861	4,616	114	126	22,425	8,293	19,071	6,790	3,275	1,342	1,212	
	Apr-Jun 2015	31,144	26,407	4,533	101	104	22,843	8,302	19,547	6,859	3,212	1,320	1,195	
	Jul-Sep 2015	31,339	26,568	4,573	94	104	22,892	8,447	19,597	6,970	3,223	1,350	1,172	
	Oct-Dec 2015	31,534	26,660	4,675	99	101	23,069	8,465	19,709	6,951	3,296	1,378	1,141	
	Jan-Mar 2016	31,578	26,688	4,695	98	98	23,116	8,462	19,721	6,966	3,328	1,367	1,116	
	Apr-Jun 2016	31,750	26,760	4,789	117	83	23,217	8,533	19,756	7,004	3,405	1,385	1,128	
	Change on quarter	172	73	94	20	-15	101	71	35	38	76	18	13	
	Change %	0.5	0.3	2.0	20.0	-15.3	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	2.3	1.3	1.1	
	Change on year	606	354	257	16	-21	374	231	209	145	192	65	-67	
	Change %	1.9	1.3	5.7	16.3	-20.4	1.6	2.8	1.1	2.1	6.0	4.9	-5.6	
Men		MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX	
	Apr-Jun 2014	16,342	13,064	3,148	56	74	14,210	2,132	11,558	1,507	2,595	553	506	
	Apr-Jun 2015	16,554	13,348	3,100	44	61	14,407	2,147	11,812	1,537	2,543	557	540	
	Jul-Sep 2015	16,675	13,457	3,117	41	60	14,435	2,240	11,853	1,604	2,539	578	491	
	Oct-Dec 2015	16,829	13,561	3,164	49	55	14,572	2,258	11,936	1,625	2,597	567	497	
	Jan-Mar 2016	16,859	13,566	3,192	49	52	14,625	2,234	11,954	1,612	2,634	558	478	
	Apr-Jun 2016	16,915	13,553	3,257	55	50	14,639	2,277	11,919	1,634	2,686	572	469	
	Change on quarter	56	-13	65	6	-2	14	42	-35	22	52	13	-9	
	Change %	0.3	-0.1	2.0	11.3	-3.3	0.1	1.9	-0.3	1.4	2.0	2.4	-1.9	
	Change on year	362	205	157	11	-12	232	130	107	98	143	14	-71	
	Change %	2.2	1.5	5.1	25.8	-18.9	1.6	6.0	0.9	6.4	5.6	2.5	-13.1	
Women		MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY	
	Apr-Jun 2014	14,376	12,796	1,469	59	52	8,215	6,161	7,513	5,283	680	789	705	
	Apr-Jun 2015	14,591	13,058	1,432	57	43	8,436	6,155	7,736	5,323	669	763	655	
	Jul-Sep 2015	14,664	13,111	1,456	52	44	8,457	6,207	7,744	5,367	684	772	681	
	Oct-Dec 2015	14,705	13,099	1,510	50	46	8,497	6,208	7,773	5,326	699	811	644	
	Jan-Mar 2016	14,719	13,121	1,503	48	47	8,491	6,228	7,767	5,354	694	808	637	
	Apr-Jun 2016	14,835	13,207	1,532	62	33	8,578	6,257	7,837	5,370	719	813	659	
	Change on quarter	116	86	29	14	-13	87	29	70	16	24	5	22	
	Change %	0.8	0.7	1.9	28.9	-28.7	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	3.5	0.6	3.4	
	Change on year	244	149	100	5	-10	142	102	102	47	49	50	4	
	Change %	1.7	1.1	7.0	9.1	-22.5	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.9	7.4	6.6	0.6	
Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)							Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) ³							
		Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total ⁴	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
People		YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCOL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCCD	YCDG	YCDJ
	Apr-Jun 2014	1,655	6.4	601	36.3	378	116	560	8,131	1,343	16.5	5,541	191	1,013
	Apr-Jun 2015	1,648	6.2	566	34.3	382	133	568	8,179	1,287	15.7	5,608	218	1,016
	Jul-Sep 2015	1,667	6.3	567	34.0	414	127	559	8,320	1,259	15.1	5,717	221	1,075
	Oct-Dec 2015	1,622	6.1	553	34.1	397	135	537	8,329	1,236	14.8	5,706	235	1,092
	Jan-Mar 2016	1,649	6.2	563	34.1	410	117	560	8,333	1,196	14.3	5,728	246	1,102
	Apr-Jun 2016	1,669	6.2	533	31.9	432	138	567	8,389	1,154	13.8	5,848	233	1,099
	Change on quarter	20	0.1	-30	-2.2	22	21	7	56	-41	-0.6	120	-14	-3
	Change %	1.2		-5.3		5.4	17.6	1.2	0.7	-3.5		2.1	-5.6	-0.3
	Change on year	21	0.0	-33	-2.4	50	5	-1	210	-133	-2.0	240	14	83
	Change %	1.3		-5.8		13.0	3.7	-0.1	2.6	-10.3		4.3	6.6	8.2
Men		YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK
	Apr-Jun 2014	769	5.9	312	40.6	144	58	254	2,059	587	28.5	962	82	409
	Apr-Jun 2015	769	5.8	297	38.6	164	62	247	2,094	556	26.6	1,020	89	414
	Jul-Sep 2015	793	5.9	298	37.5	184	57	254	2,181	557	25.5	1,073	84	451
	Oct-Dec 2015	752	5.5	283	37.7	177	59	232	2,192	547	25.0	1,066	97	462
	Jan-Mar 2016	772	5.7	296	38.3	174	52	250	2,171	526	24.2	1,041	108	476
	Apr-Jun 2016	781	5.8	273	35.0	179	78	251	2,206	529	24.0	1,104	89	460
	Change on quarter	9	0.1	-22	-3.3	5	25	1	35	4	-0.2	63	-18	-17
	Change %	1.2		-7.5		2.9	48.5	0.4	1.6	0.7		6.1	-17.0	-3.5
	Change on year	12	0.0	-23	-3.6	15	15	5	112	-27	-2.6	84	0	46
	Change %	1.5		-7.9		9.5	24.7	1.8	5.3	-4.8		8.3	0.0	11.1
Women		YCCB	YCCE	YCCH	YCCK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCT	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL
	Apr-Jun 2014	886	6.9	289	32.6	234	58	305	6,072	755	12.4	4,579	109	604
	Apr-Jun 2015	879	6.7	269	30.6	219	70	321	6,085	731	12.0	4,588	129	602
	Jul-Sep 2015	874	6.7	269	30.8	230	69	305	6,139	702	11.4	4,644	137	625
	Oct-Dec 2015	870	6.6	269	31.0	220	75	305	6,137	689	11.2	4,640	138	630
	Jan-Mar 2016	877	6.7	267	30.5	236	65	310	6,162	670	10.9	4,687	139	625
	Apr-Jun 2016	888	6.7	259	29.2	253	60	316	6,183	625	10.1	4,744	143	639
	Change on quarter	11	0.0	-8	-1.2	17	-5	6	21	-45	-0.8	57	5	14
	Change %	1.2		-2.9		7.4	-7.3	1.9	0.3	-6.7		1.2	3.3	2.2
	Change on year	9	0.0	-9	-1.4	34	-10	-5	98	-106	-1.9	156	14	37
	Change %	1.1		-3.4		15.7	-14.9	-1.7	1.6	-14.5		3.4	11.2	6.2

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

(first published on 15 June 2016)

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

	Public sector		Private sector ¹		Total employment ²	Public sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)		Private sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)	
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)		(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	G7AU	G9BZ	G7K5	G9C2	G7GO	MFY7	MFY9	MFZ2	MFY5
Mar 14	5,437	17.7	25,199	82.3	30,636	5,318	17.4	25,318	82.6
Jun 14	5,420	17.7	25,288	82.3	30,708	5,311	17.3	25,397	82.7
Sep 14	5,408	17.5	25,430	82.5	30,838	5,292	17.2	25,546	82.8
Dec 14	5,397	17.4	25,606	82.6	31,003	5,287	17.1	25,716	82.9
Mar 15	5,375	17.3	25,758	82.7	31,133	5,271	16.9	25,862	83.1
Jun 15	5,361	17.2	25,847	82.8	31,208	5,263	16.9	25,945	83.1
Sep 15	5,344	17.0	26,076	83.0	31,420	5,239	16.7	26,181	83.3
Dec 15	5,348	17.0	26,190	83.0	31,538	5,246	16.6	26,292	83.4
Mar 16	5,354	16.9	26,240	83.1	31,594	5,247	16.6	26,347	83.4
Change on quarter	6	-0.1	50	0.1	55	1	0.0	55	0.0
Change %	0.1		0.2		0.2	0.0		0.2	
Change on year	-21	-0.4	482	0.4	461	-24	-0.3	485	0.3
Change %	-0.4		1.9		1.5	-0.5		1.9	

Enquiries 01633 456776

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

4(1) Public sector employment by industry

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

	Construction	HM Forces ³	Police (including civilians)	Public administration	Of which: Civil Service ⁴	Education	National Health Service	Other health and social work	Other (including financial corporations)	Total public sector employment ⁵
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	G7ER	G7EU	G7EX	G7F2	G7D6	G7F5	G7FG	G7FJ	G7FM	G7AU
Mar 14	39	167	257	1,066	440	1,521	1,576	277	540	5,437
Jun 14	39	164	256	1,066	442	1,517	1,571	267	541	5,420
Sep 14	39	163	256	1,057	440	1,514	1,573	263	537	5,408
Dec 14	38	161	255	1,051	439	1,519	1,584	259	527	5,397
Mar 15	36	161	255	1,042	439	1,515	1,589	253	531	5,375
Jun 15	35	159	254	1,025	431	1,518	1,588	251	529	5,361
Sep 15	34	159	251	1,020	425	1,510	1,591	245	526	5,344
Dec 15	34	158	249	1,021	423	1,513	1,611	241	519	5,348
Mar 16	35	158	246	1,019	424	1,515	1,620	237	528	5,354
Change on quarter	1	0	-3	-2	1	2	9	-4	9	6
Change %	2.9	0.0	-1.2	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	-1.7	1.7	0.1
Change on year	-1	-3	-9	-23	-15	0	31	-16	-3	-21
Change %	-2.8	-1.9	-3.5	-2.2	-3.4	0.0	2.0	-6.3	-0.6	-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 December 2015 and March 2016 are not affected by major reclassifications. However the quarterly changes for the series shown in columns 6 and 8 differ slightly from those in columns 1 and 3 because the series are separately seasonally adjusted.

1. Estimated as the difference between LFS total employment and the data from public sector organisations.
2. LFS employment data for March refer to February-April, June refers to May-July, September refers to August-October and December refers to November-January.
3. This series excludes locally engaged staff stationed outside the United Kingdom.
4. This series excludes the Northern Ireland Civil Service.
5. This series may not exactly equal the sum of the components because each component is independently seasonally adjusted.

More detailed estimates are available in the Public Sector Employment Statistical Bulletin at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/publicsectorpersonnel/bulletins/publicsectoremployment/latest>

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

5 Workforce jobs

(first published on 15 June 2016)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs ¹	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees ¹
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Mar 14	33,224	28,495	4,542	167	20
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 (p)	34,256	29,644	4,433	158	21
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.9</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>429</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>-1.1</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
Mar 14	33,224	426	67	2,581	121	195	2,121	4,874	1,513	2,172	1,340
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 (p)	34,256	400	68	2,680	133	216	2,293	4,996	1,588	2,290	1,364
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>-9</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>-13</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-2.2</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>429</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>-9</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>-5</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>-13</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>-11.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>-1.0</i>

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities K	Real estate activities L	Professional scientific & technical activities M	Administrative & support service activities N	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security ² O	Education P	Human health & social work activities Q	Arts, entertainment & recreation R	Other service activities S	People employed by households etc. T	Total services G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Mar 14	1,125	548	2,794	2,741	1,548	2,878	4,237	947	909	87	27,712
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 (p)	1,151	527	2,997	2,902	1,492	2,942	4,252	971	921	73	28,464
<i>Change on quarter</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>-8</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>-18</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>-11</i>	<i>-6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>103</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>-10</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>-19</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>-16</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>256</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>

Workforce jobs enquiries 01633 456776

Sources: Employer surveys, Labour Force Survey and administrative sources

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

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

7 Actual weekly hours worked

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

	Total weekly hours (millions) ^{1,2}	Average (mean) actual weekly hours worked			
		All workers ¹	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Second Jobs
		YBUS	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
People					
Apr-Jun 2014	988.4	32.2	37.7	16.0	9.3
Apr-Jun 2015	999.2	32.1	37.4	16.2	9.4
Jul-Sep 2015	1,000.3	31.9	37.3	16.2	9.5
Oct-Dec 2015	1,016.1	32.2	37.6	16.3	9.6
Jan-Mar 2016	1,015.8	32.2	37.6	16.2	9.4
Apr-Jun 2016	1,017.0	32.0	37.4	16.1	9.6
Change on quarter	1.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
Change %	0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.9	2.3
Change on year	17.7	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.2
Change %	1.8	-0.2	0.2	-1.1	2.2
Men					
	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Apr-Jun 2014	599.8	36.7	39.4	16.1	10.2
Apr-Jun 2015	606.4	36.6	39.3	16.2	9.6
Jul-Sep 2015	605.9	36.3	39.2	16.0	9.7
Oct-Dec 2015	616.5	36.6	39.4	16.2	10.6
Jan-Mar 2016	617.9	36.7	39.4	16.2	10.1
Apr-Jun 2016	616.8	36.5	39.3	16.1	10.4
Change on quarter	-1.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.3
Change %	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	-0.8	2.5
Change on year	10.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.8
Change %	1.7	-0.5	-0.1	-0.7	8.6
Women					
	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Apr-Jun 2014	388.6	27.0	34.6	16.0	8.7
Apr-Jun 2015	392.8	26.9	34.1	16.2	9.2
Jul-Sep 2015	394.4	26.9	34.0	16.2	9.3
Oct-Dec 2015	399.7	27.2	34.5	16.3	8.9
Jan-Mar 2016	397.8	27.0	34.4	16.2	8.8
Apr-Jun 2016	400.1	27.0	34.3	16.0	9.0
Change on quarter	2.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
Change %	0.6	-0.2	-0.3	-0.9	2.5
Change on year	7.3	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Change %	1.9	0.2	0.6	-1.2	-2.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. Main and second job.

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

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

7(1) Usual weekly hours of work¹

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
Apr-Jun 2015									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.1	0.6	1.6	3.8	2.0	7.5
6 up to 15 hours	6.2	3.6	9.3	5.8	3.3	8.5	8.0	4.4	15.8
16 up to 30 hours	20.1	10.0	31.5	19.6	8.5	31.0	22.5	16.4	35.9
31 up to 45 hours	52.3	57.6	46.4	54.9	61.0	48.7	37.5	42.8	26.0
Over 45 hours	19.8	27.9	10.6	18.5	26.6	10.2	28.2	34.3	14.9
Total (thousands)	31,144	16,554	14,591	26,407	13,348	13,058	4,533	3,100	1,432
Jan-Mar 2016									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	0.9	2.1	1.1	0.7	1.5	3.2	1.5	6.9
6 up to 15 hours	6.5	3.6	9.9	6.0	3.3	8.9	8.4	4.0	17.8
16 up to 30 hours	20.2	10.3	31.4	19.7	8.7	31.1	22.7	16.8	35.1
31 up to 45 hours	52.2	58.0	45.6	54.8	61.4	47.9	38.4	44.4	25.5
Over 45 hours	19.6	27.2	11.0	18.4	25.9	10.6	27.3	33.2	14.8
Total (thousands)	31,578	16,859	14,719	26,688	13,566	13,121	4,695	3,192	1,503
Apr-Jun 2016									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.1	1.1	0.8	1.5	3.1	1.6	6.3
6 up to 15 hours	6.6	3.6	10.0	6.1	3.4	8.9	8.7	4.1	18.3
16 up to 30 hours	19.9	10.2	31.0	19.5	8.5	30.7	22.4	16.9	34.2
31 up to 45 hours	52.1	57.8	45.6	54.7	61.3	47.9	38.0	43.6	25.9
Over 45 hours	19.9	27.4	11.3	18.6	26.0	10.9	27.8	33.7	15.3
Total (thousands)	31,750	16,915	14,835	26,760	13,553	13,207	4,789	3,257	1,532

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

8 Employment levels and rates by country of birth and nationality

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

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

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

9(1) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over							All aged 16-64						
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
People	MGSC	MG SX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
Apr-Jun 2014	2,060	6.3	992	328	740	35.9	408	2,034	6.4	978	325	731	35.9	403
Apr-Jun 2015	1,848	5.6	970	301	577	31.2	325	1,825	5.7	962	297	567	31.1	318
Jul-Sep 2015	1,750	5.3	958	277	515	29.4	290	1,729	5.4	951	272	506	29.3	287
Oct-Dec 2015	1,694	5.1	951	254	490	28.9	261	1,676	5.2	941	250	484	28.9	256
Jan-Mar 2016	1,692	5.1	951	274	467	27.6	263	1,672	5.2	939	273	461	27.6	258
Apr-Jun 2016	1,641	4.9	958	237	446	27.2	253	1,622	5.0	947	234	440	27.2	248
Change on quarter	-52	-0.2	6	-37	-21	-0.4	-11	-51	-0.2	8	-39	-21	-0.4	-10
Change %	-3.1		0.6	-13.5	-4.5		-4.0	-3.0		0.9	-14.1	-4.5		-3.9
Change on year	-207	-0.7	-13	-64	-130	-4.0	-72	-203	-0.7	-14	-62	-126	-3.9	-70
Change %	-11.2		-1.3	-21.3	-22.6		-22.1	-11.1		-1.5	-21.1	-22.3		-22.0
Men	MGSD	MG SY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBWB
Apr-Jun 2014	1,139	6.5	493	179	467	41.0	267	1,121	6.7	485	176	459	41.0	263
Apr-Jun 2015	1,014	5.8	500	158	356	35.1	211	1,000	5.9	495	156	349	34.9	207
Jul-Sep 2015	958	5.4	502	141	315	32.9	184	944	5.6	496	138	311	32.9	181
Oct-Dec 2015	925	5.2	491	143	290	31.4	171	914	5.4	486	141	286	31.3	169
Jan-Mar 2016	917	5.2	474	157	286	31.2	175	908	5.3	468	157	284	31.2	172
Apr-Jun 2016	890	5.0	489	133	268	30.1	171	882	5.2	485	132	265	30.1	169
Change on quarter	-27	-0.2	15	-24	-17	-1.0	-3	-26	-0.2	17	-25	-18	-1.2	-4
Change %	-2.9		3.1	-15.5	-6.1		-1.9	-2.9		3.6	-15.7	-6.5		-2.1
Change on year	-124	-0.8	-11	-25	-88	-5.0	-40	-118	-0.8	-11	-24	-84	-4.8	-38
Change %	-12.2		-2.1	-16.0	-24.6		-18.8	-11.8		-2.1	-15.5	-24.0		-18.5
Women	MGSE	MG SZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
Apr-Jun 2014	921	6.0	499	149	273	29.6	142	914	6.2	493	149	272	29.8	140
Apr-Jun 2015	834	5.4	471	143	221	26.4	114	824	5.5	466	140	218	26.4	111
Jul-Sep 2015	792	5.1	456	136	200	25.3	106	785	5.2	455	134	195	24.9	105
Oct-Dec 2015	770	5.0	460	111	199	25.9	90	762	5.1	455	109	198	26.0	88
Jan-Mar 2016	775	5.0	477	116	181	23.4	89	764	5.1	471	116	177	23.2	86
Apr-Jun 2016	750	4.8	469	104	178	23.7	82	740	4.9	463	102	175	23.7	79
Change on quarter	-25	-0.2	-9	-13	-3	0.3	-7	-25	-0.2	-8	-14	-2	0.5	-6
Change %	-3.2		-1.8	-10.8	-1.9		-8.2	-3.2		-1.8	-12.1	-1.3		-7.4
Change on year	-84	-0.6	-2	-39	-43	-2.7	-32	-85	-0.6	-4	-38	-43	-2.8	-32
Change %	-10.0		-0.5	-27.2	-19.3		-28.3	-10.3		-0.8	-27.2	-19.7		-28.5
	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
People	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Apr-Jun 2014	164	33.8	117	22	25	15.3	*	602	14.7	320	102	180	29.9	86
Apr-Jun 2015	147	29.0	114	18	15	10.4	*	584	14.1	346	93	146	24.9	65
Jul-Sep 2015	135	26.5	101	21	13	9.7	*	516	12.5	320	76	120	23.2	51
Oct-Dec 2015	132	26.5	99	18	14	10.9	*	494	12.0	308	74	112	22.7	45
Jan-Mar 2016	130	25.8	106	15	*	*	*	501	12.2	320	85	96	19.2	47
Apr-Jun 2016	145	28.9	117	17	11	7.4	*	481	11.8	317	73	91	19.0	42
Change on quarter	15	3.1	11	2	*	*	*	-20	-0.4	-3	-12	-5	-0.2	-5
Change %	11.4		10.4	14.8	*		*	-4.0		-0.9	-14.2	-5.0		-10.1
Change on year	-2	-0.1	4	0	-5	-3.1	*	-103	-2.4	-29	-20	-54	-6.0	-23
Change %	-1.0		3.1	-2.7	-30.2		*	-17.6		-8.3	-21.4	-37.4		-35.7
Men	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Apr-Jun 2014	79	36.1	50	12	17	21.4	*	368	17.1	180	64	123	33.5	63
Apr-Jun 2015	82	34.9	64	10	*	*	*	340	15.7	189	51	101	29.5	48
Jul-Sep 2015	77	32.2	54	14	*	*	*	292	13.5	179	36	77	26.4	34
Oct-Dec 2015	71	29.0	49	12	11	14.9	*	284	13.1	174	41	68	24.1	28
Jan-Mar 2016	71	28.9	52	11	*	*	*	283	13.1	172	46	65	22.9	30
Apr-Jun 2016	79	32.6	65	10	*	*	*	283	13.3	176	45	62	22.0	30
Change on quarter	7	3.7	13	-1	*	*	*	0	0.2	4	-1	-2	-0.8	1
Change %	10.3		25.0	-8.6	*		*	0.0		2.2	-3.1	-3.7		2.0
Change on year	-3	-2.3	0	0	*	*	*	-57	-2.4	-13	-6	-38	-7.5	-17
Change %	-3.8		0.6	3.4	*		*	-16.8		-6.7	-12.4	-38.0		-36.1
Women	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Apr-Jun 2014	85	31.9	67	10	*	*	*	234	12.1	140	37	57	24.3	23
Apr-Jun 2015	65	23.9	50	*	*	*	*	244	12.4	157	42	45	18.5	18
Jul-Sep 2015	58	21.5	47	*	*	*	*	224	11.5	141	40	42	19.0	17
Oct-Dec 2015	61	24.1	50	*	*	*	*	210	10.8	134	33	43	20.7	17
Jan-Mar 2016	59	22.9	55	*	*	*	*	218	11.1	147	39	31	14.4	17
Apr-Jun 2016	66	25.5	53	*	*	*	*	198	10.1	141	28	29	14.6	12
Change on quarter	8	2.6	-2	*	*	*	*	-20	-1.0	-7	-11	-2	0.2	-5
Change %	12.8		-3.4	*	*		*	-9.1		-4.6	-27.2	-7.6		-31.6
Change on year	2	1.5	3	*	*	*	*	-46	-2.3	-16	-14	-16	-3.9	-6
Change %	2.5		6.4	*	*		*	-18.8		-10.3	-32.4	-36.0		-34.7

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
People														
Apr-Jun 2014	920	4.9	403	159	357	38.8	207	374	3.9	152	45	178	47.5	113
Apr-Jun 2015	799	4.3	373	132	294	36.8	176	318	3.3	138	59	121	38.2	82
Jul-Sep 2015	770	4.1	398	122	251	32.5	146	329	3.3	139	58	132	40.1	91
Oct-Dec 2015	748	4.0	402	118	228	30.5	134	322	3.2	143	44	135	41.9	81
Jan-Mar 2016	716	3.8	378	122	217	30.2	121	345	3.5	147	52	146	42.3	93
Apr-Jun 2016	701	3.7	389	106	205	29.3	124	314	3.1	134	41	139	44.3	88
Change on quarter	-16	-0.1	11	-16	-11	-0.9	3	-31	-0.3	-13	-11	-7	2.1	-5
Change %	-2.2		2.9	-12.8	-5.1		2.3	-9.0		-8.8	-22.0	-4.5		-5.3
Change on year	-99	-0.5	16	-26	-89	-7.5	-52	-4	-0.2	-4	-18	18	6.1	5
Change %	-12.3		4.3	-19.5	-30.2		-29.4	-1.3		-2.6	-30.8	14.4		6.5
Men	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Apr-Jun 2014	468	4.7	185	74	209	44.7	125	224	4.4	78	29	117	52.4	77
Apr-Jun 2015	409	4.1	170	65	174	42.5	111	183	3.5	77	32	74	40.5	51
Jul-Sep 2015	392	4.0	187	58	147	37.5	92	197	3.7	81	34	82	41.6	57
Oct-Dec 2015	373	3.8	188	59	127	33.9	86	196	3.6	81	31	85	43.2	56
Jan-Mar 2016	358	3.6	172	62	123	34.4	80	205	3.8	78	38	90	43.8	62
Apr-Jun 2016	342	3.4	175	54	113	33.0	77	187	3.4	73	24	90	48.0	63
Change on quarter	-16	-0.2	3	-9	-10	-1.4	-3	-18	-0.4	-5	-13	0	4.2	1
Change %	-4.4		1.8	-13.8	-8.3		-3.7	-9.0		-6.2	-35.6	-0.3		1.6
Change on year	-67	-0.7	6	-12	-61	-9.5	-35	4	0.0	-4	-8	15	7.4	12
Change %	-16.4		3.3	-17.9	-35.1		-31.0	2.0		-5.3	-24.0	20.7		23.4
Women	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYV	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Apr-Jun 2014	452	5.2	219	86	148	32.6	82	150	3.4	74	16	61	40.3	36
Apr-Jun 2015	391	4.5	203	67	121	30.9	64	135	3.0	61	27	47	35.1	31
Jul-Sep 2015	378	4.3	210	64	103	27.3	53	132	2.9	58	24	50	37.9	34
Oct-Dec 2015	374	4.3	214	58	102	27.2	48	125	2.8	62	13	50	40.0	25
Jan-Mar 2016	359	4.1	206	60	94	26.1	41	140	3.1	69	14	56	40.0	30
Apr-Jun 2016	359	4.1	214	52	93	25.8	47	127	2.7	61	16	49	39.0	25
Change on quarter	0	0.0	8	-7	-1	-0.3	6	-13	-0.3	-8	2	-6	-1.0	-6
Change %	0.0		3.9	-11.8	-1.0		13.9	-9.0		-11.8	13.7	-11.4		-19.4
Change on year	-32	-0.4	10	-14	-28	-5.1	-17	-8	-0.3	1	-10	2	3.8	-7
Change %	-8.1		5.0	-21.1	-23.1		-26.6	-5.7		0.9	-38.9	4.7		-21.4

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

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS

10 Claimant Count¹ (Experimental Statistics)

United Kingdom (thousands)

		Jobseeker's Allowance (seasonally adjusted) ²	Universal Credit (not seasonally adjusted) ³	Universal Credit (seasonally adjusted) ⁴	Claimant Count ⁵ (seasonally adjusted)	Claimant Count ⁶ rate % (seasonally adjusted)
					BCJD	BCJE
People	2015					
	July	(r) 729.8	60.8	60.9	790.7	2.3
	August #	(r) 716.4	74.8	75.8	792.2	2.3
	September	(r) 706.6	82.5	85.4	792.0	2.3
	October	(r) 695.6	91.9	97.2	792.8	2.3
	November #	(r) 682.5	95.4	102.4	784.9	2.3
	December	(r) 661.4	103.0	108.6	770.0	2.2
	2016					
	January #	(r) 630.8	115.4	110.3	741.1	2.2
	February	(r) 608.6	138.2	126.0	734.6	2.1
	March	(r) 606.1	156.3	145.1	751.2	2.2
	April #	(r) 596.9	170.1	162.7	759.6	2.2
	May	(r) 593.9	179.8	177.4	771.3	2.2
	June	(r) 584.9	185.2	187.3	772.2	2.2
	July #	(p) 566.2	195.6	197.4	763.6	2.2
	Change on month	-18.7			-8.6	0.0
	Change %	-3.2			-1.1	
	Change on year	-163.6			-27.1	-0.1
	Change %	-22.4			-3.4	
					DPAE	DPAH
Men	2015					
	July	(r) 469.8	41.5	42.1	511.9	2.8
	August #	(r) 462.3	50.4	52.3	514.6	2.8
	September	(r) 455.8	55.4	58.9	514.7	2.8
	October	(r) 446.7	62.0	66.8	513.5	2.8
	November #	(r) 435.2	65.3	70.6	505.8	2.8
	December	(r) 418.2	71.4	74.9	493.1	2.7
	2016					
	January #	(r) 395.7	80.8	76.0	471.7	2.6
	February	(r) 379.2	97.2	87.0	466.2	2.6
	March	(r) 377.9	110.1	100.6	478.5	2.6
	April #	(r) 371.7	119.7	113.3	485.0	2.7
	May	(r) 370.2	126.4	123.9	494.1	2.7
	June	(r) 364.9	129.9	131.2	496.1	2.7
	July #	(p) 353.4	135.9	138.5	491.9	2.7
	Change on month	-11.5			-4.2	0.0
	Change %	-3.2			-0.8	
	Change on year	-116.4			-20.0	-0.1
	Change %	-24.8			-3.9	
					DPAF	DPAI
Women	2015					
	July	(r) 260.0	19.3	18.9	278.9	1.7
	August #	(r) 254.1	24.4	23.5	277.6	1.7
	September	(r) 250.8	27.1	26.6	277.4	1.7
	October	(r) 248.9	29.9	30.4	279.3	1.7
	November #	(r) 247.3	30.1	31.8	279.1	1.7
	December	(r) 243.2	31.6	33.7	276.9	1.7
	2016					
	January #	(r) 235.1	34.7	34.3	269.4	1.7
	February	(r) 229.4	41.0	39.1	268.5	1.7
	March	(r) 228.2	46.2	44.5	272.7	1.7
	April #	(r) 225.2	50.4	49.4	274.6	1.7
	May	(r) 223.7	53.4	53.5	277.2	1.7
	June	(r) 220.0	55.3	56.1	276.1	1.7
	July #	(p) 212.8	59.7	58.9	271.7	1.7
	Change on month	-7.2			-4.4	0.0
	Change %	-3.3			-1.6	
	Change on year	-47.2			-7.1	0.0
	Change %	-18.2			-2.6	

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative systems

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

CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS

11 Main out of work benefits¹

Great Britain and abroad (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

Statistical Groups²

	Total	GB Claimant Count ³	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits ⁴	Lone Parent ⁵	Other Income related ⁶
Number of claimants	J9CL	N3Y9	J9CM	J9CN	J9CO
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 (r)	763.7 (r)	2,521.2	441.6	110.3
Aug 15	3,791.9 (r)	740.6 (r)	2,512.1	437.4	101.8
Nov 15	3,719.5 (r)	698.7 (r)	2,498.8	424.6	97.5
Feb 16	3,757.5	759.7	2,485.3	420.3	92.1
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>-176.6</i>	<i>-76.5</i>	<i>-47.9</i>	<i>-27.8</i>	<i>-24.5</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>-4.5</i>	<i>-9.1</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>-6.2</i>	<i>-21.0</i>

	Total	GB Claimant Count ³	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits ⁴	Lone Parent ⁵	Other Income related ⁶
Proportions (%) ⁷	J9CP	J9CQ	J9CR	J9CS	J9CT
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 (r)	6.3	1.1	0.3
Nov 15	9.3	1.8 (r)	6.3	1.1	0.2
Feb 16	9.4	1.9	6.2	1.1	0.2
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

12 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

		All aged 16 & over	16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Economically active levels									
People	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8	
Apr-Jun 2014	32,778	31,646	486	4,087	7,415	11,283	8,374	1,132	
Apr-Jun 2015	32,992	31,826	506	4,130	7,440	11,187	8,562	1,166	
Jul-Sep 2015	33,089	31,896	508	4,117	7,498	11,125	8,648	1,192	
Oct-Dec 2015	33,229	32,009	496	4,113	7,562	11,120	8,718	1,220	
Jan-Mar 2016	33,271	32,068	505	4,116	7,555	11,130	8,762	1,203	
Apr-Jun 2016	33,391	32,165	503	4,080	7,606	11,125	8,851	1,226	
Change on quarter	120	97	-2	-36	50	-5	89	23	
Change %	0.4	0.3	-0.4	-0.9	0.7	0.0	1.0	1.9	
Change on year	398	339	-3	-50	165	-62	289	60	
Change %	1.2	1.1	-0.6	-1.2	2.2	-0.6	3.4	5.1	
Men	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE	
Apr-Jun 2014	17,481	16,815	220	2,159	4,012	5,945	4,479	666	
Apr-Jun 2015	17,568	16,861	235	2,164	4,008	5,892	4,561	706	
Jul-Sep 2015	17,633	16,905	239	2,167	4,039	5,864	4,596	728	
Oct-Dec 2015	17,754	17,006	244	2,160	4,089	5,864	4,648	748	
Jan-Mar 2016	17,777	17,039	248	2,155	4,109	5,863	4,665	738	
Apr-Jun 2016	17,806	17,052	242	2,127	4,124	5,873	4,686	754	
Change on quarter	29	13	-6	-28	15	10	22	16	
Change %	0.2	0.1	-2.3	-1.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	2.1	
Change on year	238	191	7	-37	115	-19	125	47	
Change %	1.4	1.1	2.9	-1.7	2.9	-0.3	2.7	6.7	
Women	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9	
Apr-Jun 2014	15,297	14,831	267	1,928	3,403	5,338	3,895	466	
Apr-Jun 2015	15,425	14,965	271	1,966	3,432	5,295	4,001	460	
Jul-Sep 2015	15,456	14,991	269	1,951	3,459	5,260	4,052	465	
Oct-Dec 2015	15,475	15,003	252	1,952	3,473	5,256	4,070	472	
Jan-Mar 2016	15,494	15,029	257	1,961	3,446	5,268	4,097	465	
Apr-Jun 2016	15,585	15,112	261	1,953	3,482	5,252	4,165	473	
Change on quarter	91	83	4	-8	35	-16	68	8	
Change %	0.6	0.6	1.4	-0.4	1.0	-0.3	1.7	1.6	
Change on year	160	148	-10	-13	50	-43	164	13	
Change %	1.0	1.0	-3.7	-0.7	1.4	-0.8	4.1	2.7	
Economic activity rates (%)¹									
People	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2	
Apr-Jun 2014	63.5	77.9	32.3	70.6	85.7	87.0	71.5	10.3	
Apr-Jun 2015	63.4	77.9	34.1	71.2	85.1	86.7	71.9	10.4	
Jul-Sep 2015	63.5	78.0	34.4	71.1	85.5	86.3	72.3	10.6	
Oct-Dec 2015	63.6	78.2	33.8	71.2	86.0	86.3	72.6	10.8	
Jan-Mar 2016	63.6	78.3	34.5	71.4	85.7	86.5	72.6	10.6	
Apr-Jun 2016	63.7	78.4	34.5	70.9	86.1	86.6	73.1	10.7	
Change on quarter	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	
Change on year	0.3	0.5	0.4	-0.2	1.0	-0.1	1.2	0.3	
Men	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT	
Apr-Jun 2014	69.5	83.4	28.5	73.6	93.5	92.9	77.7	13.3	
Apr-Jun 2015	69.2	83.2	31.0	73.4	92.2	92.5	77.9	13.8	
Jul-Sep 2015	69.3	83.3	31.6	73.6	92.6	92.1	78.2	14.1	
Oct-Dec 2015	69.6	83.7	32.5	73.5	93.4	92.2	78.8	14.4	
Jan-Mar 2016	69.6	83.7	33.0	73.5	93.5	92.3	78.8	14.2	
Apr-Jun 2016	69.5	83.7	32.4	72.7	93.5	92.6	78.8	14.4	
Change on quarter	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	
Change on year	0.4	0.6	1.4	-0.7	1.3	0.1	0.9	0.6	
Women	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3	
Apr-Jun 2014	57.8	72.4	36.3	67.5	78.0	81.2	65.4	7.8	
Apr-Jun 2015	57.9	72.7	37.4	68.8	78.1	81.0	66.0	7.6	
Jul-Sep 2015	57.9	72.8	37.3	68.4	78.5	80.5	66.6	7.6	
Oct-Dec 2015	57.9	72.8	35.1	68.7	78.7	80.6	66.6	7.7	
Jan-Mar 2016	57.9	72.9	36.0	69.2	77.9	80.8	66.8	7.6	
Apr-Jun 2016	58.1	73.2	36.7	69.1	78.6	80.7	67.6	7.7	
Change on quarter	0.3	0.3	0.7	-0.1	0.6	-0.1	0.8	0.1	
Change on year	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.3	0.5	-0.3	1.5	0.1	

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

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

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

13 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16-64	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)							Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)	
		Student	Looking after family / home	Temporary sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged	Retired	Other	Does not want a job	Wants a job ¹
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Apr-Jun 2014	8,996	2,335	2,312	186	1,991	40	1,323	809	6,702	2,294
Apr-Jun 2015	9,023	2,303	2,273	211	2,081	38	1,254	862	6,699	2,324
Jul-Sep 2015	8,996	2,324	2,226	200	2,112	39	1,209	886	6,734	2,262
Oct-Dec 2015	8,922	2,276	2,249	195	2,070	34	1,162	936	6,667	2,255
Jan-Mar 2016	8,902	2,246	2,257	192	2,093	27	1,155	933	6,704	2,198
Apr-Jun 2016	8,844	2,293	2,200	173	2,040	34	1,161	944	6,668	2,176
Change on quarter	-58	47	-57	-20	-54	7	6	11	-36	-22
Change %	-0.7	2.1	-2.5	-10.2	-2.6	27.2	0.5	1.2	-0.5	-1.0
Change on year	-179	-10	-73	-38	-42	-4	-94	82	-31	-148
Change %	-2.0	-0.4	-3.2	-18.1	-2.0	-10.7	-7.5	9.5	-0.5	-6.4
Men	YBSO	BEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Apr-Jun 2014	3,342	1,199	242	85	986	24	469	338	2,393	948
Apr-Jun 2015	3,415	1,222	247	92	1,017	24	464	350	2,432	983
Jul-Sep 2015	3,396	1,194	239	93	1,036	23	450	361	2,442	954
Oct-Dec 2015	3,319	1,173	231	93	988	20	428	385	2,379	940
Jan-Mar 2016	3,309	1,149	243	91	1,010	15	423	379	2,397	912
Apr-Jun 2016	3,318	1,170	246	79	983	16	438	387	2,432	887
Change on quarter	9	21	3	-12	-27	1	16	8	35	-25
Change %	0.3	1.8	1.0	-12.8	-2.7	5.7	3.7	2.2	1.5	-2.8
Change on year	-97	-52	-1	-13	-34	-8	-26	37	0	-97
Change %	-2.8	-4.3	-0.3	-13.8	-3.3	-35.2	-5.6	10.6	0.0	-9.8
Women	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Apr-Jun 2014	5,654	1,136	2,070	102	1,005	16	853	472	4,308	1,346
Apr-Jun 2015	5,608	1,081	2,027	119	1,065	14	790	512	4,268	1,341
Jul-Sep 2015	5,600	1,130	1,987	107	1,076	16	759	525	4,292	1,308
Oct-Dec 2015	5,604	1,103	2,018	101	1,082	14	734	552	4,288	1,315
Jan-Mar 2016	5,594	1,097	2,013	102	1,083	12	732	554	4,308	1,286
Apr-Jun 2016	5,526	1,123	1,954	94	1,057	19	723	557	4,237	1,289
Change on quarter	-68	26	-59	-8	-27	6	-9	3	-71	3
Change %	-1.2	2.4	-2.9	-7.8	-2.5	53.1	-1.3	0.6	-1.6	0.2
Change on year	-83	42	-73	-25	-8	4	-68	45	-31	-52
Change %	-1.5	3.9	-3.6	-21.4	-0.8	29.9	-8.6	8.8	-0.7	-3.8
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Apr-Jun 2014	100	26.0	25.7	2.1	22.1	0.4	14.7	9.0	74.5	25.5
Apr-Jun 2015	100	25.5	25.2	2.3	23.1	0.4	13.9	9.6	74.2	25.8
Jul-Sep 2015	100	25.8	24.7	2.2	23.5	0.4	13.4	9.9	74.9	25.1
Oct-Dec 2015	100	25.5	25.2	2.2	23.2	0.4	13.0	10.5	74.7	25.3
Jan-Mar 2016	100	25.2	25.3	2.2	23.5	0.3	13.0	10.5	75.3	24.7
Apr-Jun 2016	100	25.9	24.9	2.0	23.1	0.4	13.1	10.7	75.4	24.6
Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Apr-Jun 2014	100	35.9	7.2	2.5	29.5	0.7	14.0	10.1	71.6	28.4
Apr-Jun 2015	100	35.8	7.2	2.7	29.8	0.7	13.6	10.2	71.2	28.8
Jul-Sep 2015	100	35.2	7.0	2.7	30.5	0.7	13.3	10.6	71.9	28.1
Oct-Dec 2015	100	35.4	7.0	2.8	29.8	0.6	12.9	11.6	71.7	28.3
Jan-Mar 2016	100	34.7	7.4	2.7	30.5	0.4	12.8	11.4	72.4	27.6
Apr-Jun 2016	100	35.3	7.4	2.4	29.6	0.5	13.2	11.7	73.3	26.7
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Apr-Jun 2014	100	20.1	36.6	1.8	17.8	0.3	15.1	8.3	76.2	23.8
Apr-Jun 2015	100	19.3	36.1	2.1	19.0	0.3	14.1	9.1	76.1	23.9
Jul-Sep 2015	100	20.2	35.5	1.9	19.2	0.3	13.6	9.4	76.6	23.4
Oct-Dec 2015	100	19.7	36.0	1.8	19.3	0.2	13.1	9.8	76.5	23.5
Jan-Mar 2016	100	19.6	36.0	1.8	19.4	0.2	13.1	9.9	77.0	23.0
Apr-Jun 2016	100	20.3	35.4	1.7	19.1	0.3	13.1	10.1	76.7	23.3

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

April to June 2016

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

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

Levels

People

16-17	1,456	357	145	954	1,264	267	108	888	193	90	37	66
18-24	5,752	3,599	481	1,672	1,897	662	101	1,134	3,855	2,936	381	538
16-24	7,209	3,956	626	2,626	3,161	930	209	2,023	4,048	3,027	418	603

Men

16-17	746	163	79	504	636	113	55	468	110	50	24	36
18-24	2,926	1,844	283	799	935	290	59	587	1,991	1,554	224	213
16-24	3,672	2,007	362	1,303	1,571	403	114	1,054	2,101	1,604	248	249

Women

16-17	710	194	66	450	628	154	53	420	82	40	13	29
18-24	2,826	1,755	198	873	962	373	42	548	1,864	1,383	156	325
16-24	3,536	1,949	264	1,323	1,590	527	95	968	1,947	1,422	170	355

Changes on quarter

People

16-17	-7	-17	15	-5	-20	-22	12	-9	13	5	3	5
18-24	-14	-16	-20	21	17	-6	-20	44	-32	-9	0	-23
16-24	-21	-33	-5	17	-2	-29	-9	35	-18	-4	4	-18

Men

16-17	-3	-13	7	2	-11	-18	4	3	8	5	4	-1
18-24	-6	-28	0	22	5	-2	0	7	-11	-26	0	15
16-24	-9	-41	7	25	-5	-20	4	11	-4	-21	4	14

Women

16-17	-3	-4	8	-7	-9	-4	8	-12	6	0	0	5
18-24	-8	12	-20	-1	12	-5	-20	37	-20	17	0	-38
16-24	-12	8	-12	-8	3	-9	-12	24	-15	17	0	-32

Rates(%)³

People

16-17	24.5	28.9	65.5	21.1	28.8	70.3	46.8	29.1	34.0
18-24	62.6	11.8	29.1	34.9	13.2	59.8	76.2	11.5	14.0
16-24	54.9	13.7	36.4	29.4	18.3	64.0	74.8	12.1	14.9

Men

16-17	21.9	32.6	67.6	17.7	32.8	73.6	45.7	32.0	32.8
18-24	63.0	13.3	27.3	31.0	16.9	62.7	78.1	12.6	10.7
16-24	54.7	15.3	35.5	25.6	22.1	67.1	76.4	13.4	11.8

Women

16-17	27.3	25.5	63.3	24.6	25.6	67.0	48.3	25.1	35.5
18-24	62.1	10.1	30.9	38.7	10.1	56.9	74.2	10.2	17.5
16-24	55.1	11.9	37.4	33.1	15.2	60.9	73.1	10.7	18.2

Changes on quarter

People

16-17	-1.0	3.1	0.0	-1.4	3.8	0.4	-0.5	0.7	0.1
18-24	-0.1	-0.4	0.4	-0.7	-2.1	1.8	0.4	0.0	-0.5
16-24	-0.3	0.0	0.3	-0.9	-0.2	1.2	0.2	0.1	-0.4

Men

16-17	-1.6	3.7	0.6	-2.5	4.6	1.7	1.4	1.3	-3.3
18-24	-0.8	0.2	0.8	-0.4	0.0	0.4	-0.9	0.2	0.8
16-24	-1.0	0.5	0.8	-1.2	1.3	0.9	-0.9	0.3	0.7

Women

16-17	-0.4	2.6	-0.7	-0.3	3.4	-1.0	-3.0	-0.6	4.5
18-24	0.6	-1.0	0.1	-1.0	-4.0	3.2	1.7	-0.1	-1.8
16-24	0.4	-0.5	-0.1	-0.6	-1.4	1.4	1.4	-0.1	-1.5

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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

EARNINGS

15 Average Weekly Earnings - total pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)				Great Britain, seasonally adjusted					
Whole Economy (100%) ²				Private sector (82%) ^{2,4,5,6}			Public sector (18%) ^{2,4,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	KAC4	KAC5	KAC6	KAC7	KAC8	KAC9
Jun 14	478	0.7	-0.1	479	1.6	0.1	491	0.4	0.2
Apr 15	490	2.3	2.7	488	2.8	3.3	495	0.7	0.6
May 15 (r)	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	496	0.9	0.9
Jul 15	495	3.6	2.9	494	4.3	3.3	498	1.0	1.0 (r)
Aug 15	494	3.2	3.2 (r)	494	3.6	3.5	499	1.2	1.1
Sep 15	492	2.1	3.0	491	2.3	3.4	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 (r)	1.7
May 16 (r)	502	2.2	2.3	502	2.5	2.5	504	1.4	1.7
Jun 16 (p)	501	2.2	2.4	501	2.1	2.5	505	1.8	1.7
Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²				Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
Jun 14	463	0.6	-0.2	607	-1.1	-3.2	485	0.6	1.0
Apr 15 (r)	475	2.4	2.9	631	3.2	3.0	490	1.0	1.3
May 15 (r)	476	2.7	3.1	630	2.8	3.2	491	1.3	1.2
Jun 15 (r)	475	2.6	2.6	621	2.3	2.8	491	1.2	1.2
Jul 15	479	3.7	3.0	634	4.4	3.2 (r)	492	0.9	1.1
Aug 15	478	3.2	3.2 (r)	634	3.3	3.3 (r)	493	1.6	1.2
Sep 15	477	2.1	3.0	628	1.3	3.0	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 (r)	2.5	1.7	500	2.2	1.8
May 16 (r)	485	1.8	2.0	643	2.1	2.8	499	1.6	1.9
Jun 16 (p)	485	2.0	2.0	642	3.3	2.6	500	1.9	1.9
Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ²				Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) ²			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5CA	K5CB	K5CC	K5CD	K5CE	K5CF	K5CG	K5CH	K5CI
Jun 14	566	2.1	1.6	553	0.9	-1.5	318	1.2	1.2
Apr 15 (r)	572	1.7	1.3	565	2.9	3.5	331	3.4	5.1
May 15 (r)	568	0.7	1.5	578	6.0	5.0	333	4.1	5.0
Jun 15 (r)	575	1.6	1.3	567	2.5	3.8	331	4.2	3.9
Jul 15	574	1.7	1.3 (r)	605	6.8	5.1 (r)	334	5.6	4.6 (r)
Aug 15	573	1.7	1.7	594	6.6	5.3 (r)	332	4.5	4.8
Sep 15	573	1.2	1.5	591	5.1	6.2	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 (r)	583	1.8	1.7	618	9.4	8.2	340	2.9	1.5
May 16 (r)	586	3.2	2.2	629	8.9	8.2	340	2.3	1.3
Jun 16 (p)	585	1.7	2.3	606	7.0	8.4	339	2.3	2.5

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EARNINGS

16 Average Weekly Earnings - bonus pay

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)										Great Britain, seasonally adjusted																			
Whole Economy (100%) ¹										Private sector (82%) ^{2 4 5 6}										Public sector (18%) ^{2 4 5 6}									
Weekly Earnings (£)										Weekly Earnings (£)										Weekly Earnings (£)									
% changes year on year										% changes year on year										% changes year on year									
Single month										Single month										Single month									
3 month average ²										3 month average ²										3 month average ²									
KAF4										KAF7										KAG2									
KAF5										KAF8										KAG3									
KAF6										KAF9										KAG4									
Jun 14		28		-1.7		-12.4				39		9.5		-11.5		3		-53.9		-28.6									
Apr 15	(r)	30		-1.3		2.8				36		-1.3		3.1		2		-60.0		-53.4									
May 15	(r)	30		0.9		3.5				36		-0.5		3.5		2		-16.0		-48.8									
Jun 15	(r)	27		-5.0		-1.8				37		-5.6		-2.5		2		-16.7		-38.3									
Jul 15		32		19.4		4.8 (r)				38		21.8		4.1 (r)		3		-42.3		-29.4 (r)									
Aug 15		33		22.1		11.9 (r)				39		19.5		10.7 (r)		3		25.7		-20.8 (r)									
Sep 15		30		8.9		16.7				36		8.4		16.4		4		51.2		-3.0									
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	(r)	32		7.5		0.5				38		5.7		0.6		2		11.5		-2.5									
May 16	(r)	32		6.8		5.9				38		5.0		4.4		3		25.9		6.9									
Jun 16	(p)	27		0.9		5.2				36		-0.2		3.5		2		9.1		15.6									
										Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ¹										Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2 5 6}									
Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ¹										Weekly Earnings (£)										Weekly Earnings (£)									
% changes year on year										% changes year on year										% changes year on year									
Single month										Single month										Single month									
3 month average ²										3 month average ²										3 month average ²									
K5CS										K5CV										KAH3									
K5CT										K5CW										KAH4									
K5CU										K5CX										KAH5									
Jun 14		28		-2.5		-13.4				69		-8.1		-23.9		1		-44.5		24.0									
Apr 15	(r)	30		-3.6		1.7				75		4.8		0.6		1		-81.7		-27.4									
May 15	(r)	30		1.2		2.5				70		-7.3		0.9		1		-0.2		-55.0									
Jun 15	(r)	27		-5.4		-2.5				57		-17.8		-6.7		1		-19.0		-58.1									
Jul 15		33		23.1		5.8 (r)				79		21.6		-1.8 (r)		1		-50.5		-30.8 (r)									
Aug 15		33		23.4		13.3 (r)				89		24.5		9.3 (r)		1		52.9		-25.9 (r)									
Sep 15		31		13.2		19.8				69		-3.7		13.9		2		45.3		-7.6									
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	(r)	32		6.1		-0.6				80		6.4		-0.5		3		247.6		21.8									
May 16	(r)	32		4.9		4.0				78		11.7		8.3		2		45.0		100.1									
Jun 16	(p)	28		3.9		5.0				71		23.7		13.1		1		46.4		104.7									
										Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) ¹										Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) ²									
Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ²										Weekly Earnings (£)										Weekly Earnings (£)									
% changes year on year										% changes year on year										% changes year on year									
Single month										Single month										Single month									
3 month average ²										3 month average ²										3 month average ²									
K5D3										K5D6										K5D9									
K5D4										K5D7										K5DA									
K5D5										K5D8										K5DB									
Jun 14		25		8.4		-2.2				23		7.2		-17.4		21		3.3		-4.4									
Apr 15	(r)	25		6.6		2.6				23		5.4		3.8		22		-2.4		16.6									
May 15	(r)	21		-11.5		1.2				35		99.6		39.5		23		7.6		12.2									
Jun 15	(r)	27		8.8		1.5				22		-3.4		28.5		23		7.0		3.9									
Jul 15		25		3.4		0.5 (r)				31		6.0		26.4 (r)		24		18.3		10.8 (r)									
Aug 15		24		5.1		5.8 (r)				26		-4.4		-0.3 (r)		22		6.9		10.6 (r)									
Sep 15		22		-13.3		-1.9				24		-6.7		-1.5		24		11.8		12.2									
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	(r)	24		-3.9		0.2				31		35.3		36.1		23		3.0		-4.3									
May 16	(r)	27		29.0		6.8				44		26.9		27.0		23		-1.8		-7.5									
Jun 16	(p)	25		-9.6		3.3				26		16.2		26.4		20		-12.2		-3.7									

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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

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

EARNINGS

17 Average Weekly Earnings - regular pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) ²			Private sector (82%) ^{2 4 5 6}			Public sector (18%) ^{2 4 5 6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	KAJ2	KAJ3	KAJ4	KAJ5	KAJ6	KAJ7
Jun 14	449	0.8	0.7	440	1.1	1.0	488	0.7	0.5
Apr 15	460	2.8	2.6	453	3.2	3.2	493	1.2	1.0
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 (r)	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 (r)	471	2.0	2.2	464	2.2	2.3	501	1.4	1.6
Jun 16 (p)	472	2.2	2.3	465	2.3	2.4	502	1.6	1.6
<div> <div>Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%)²</div> <div>Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%)²</div> <div>Public sector excluding financial services (18%)^{2 5 6}</div> </div>									
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2 5 6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5DL	K5DM	K5DN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
Jun 14	434	0.8	0.6	536	0.1	-0.5	484	1.4	1.2
Apr 15	445	2.9	2.9	557	4.1	3.7	489	1.4	1.4
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	4.3 (r)	4.2	491	1.4	1.3
Jul 15	447	2.9	3.0	556	3.3	3.9	490	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	1.4
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 (r)	453	1.6	1.9	566	1.3	1.9	496	1.5	1.7
Jun 16 (p)	455	1.9	1.9	569	1.7	1.8	499	1.7	1.7
<div> <div>Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%)²</div> <div>Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%)²</div> <div>Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%)²</div> </div>									
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) ²			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5DU	K5DV	K5DW	K5DX	K5DY	K5DZ	K5E2	K5E3	K5E4
Jun 14	541	1.8	1.8	532	0.5	-1.0	297	0.9	1.7
Apr 15 (r)	547	1.3	1.0	543	3.1	3.3	309	4.0	3.9
May 15 (r)	546	1.1	1.2	543	3.0	3.8	310	3.9	4.0
Jun 15 (r)	548	1.2	1.2	546	2.9	3.0	309	4.1	4.0
Jul 15	549	1.7	1.3	571	6.7	4.2	311	4.8	4.2 (r)
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 (r)	559	2.2	1.9	584	7.5	7.2	318	3.1	2.6
May 16 (r)	561	2.6	2.2	585	7.7	7.2	318	2.7	2.6
Jun 16 (p)	560	2.3	2.4	583	6.7	7.3	319	3.2	3.0

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EARNINGS

18 Average Weekly Earnings - real and nominal¹

Great Britain whole economy, seasonally adjusted

Total pay (including bonuses) ¹						
	Nominal earnings			Real earnings ³		
	Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2000 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	A3WX	A3WV	A3WW
Jun 14	478	0.7	-0.1	347	-1.1	-1.5
Apr 15	490	2.3	2.7	357	2.6	2.3
May 15 (r)	491	2.6	2.9	357	2.6	2.8
Jun 15 (r)	490	2.6	2.5	356	2.5	2.6
Jul 15	495	3.6	2.9	358	3.5	2.9 (r)
Aug 15	494	3.2	3.2 (r)	358	3.2	3.1 (r)
Sep 15	492	2.1	3.0	357	2.2	2.9
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 (r)	502	2.2	2.3	364	2.0	2.0
Jun 16 (p)	501	2.2	2.4	363	1.8	2.1
Regular pay (excluding bonuses)						
	Nominal earnings			Real earnings ³		
	Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2000 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	A2FC	A2F9	A2FA
Jun 14	449	0.8	0.7	326	-1.0	-1.0
Apr 15	460	2.8	2.6	335	2.8	2.6
May 15	461	2.8	2.8	335	2.5	2.7
Jun 15	462	2.8	2.8	336 (r)	2.9	2.7
Jul 15	463	2.9	2.8	336	2.8	2.7
Aug 15	463	2.6	2.8	336	2.6	2.8 (r)
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 (r)	2.2	341	1.8	1.8
Jun 16 (p)	472	2.2	2.3	341	1.7	1.9

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

19 International comparisons of employment and unemployment

Employment rates as published by EUROSTAT: (not seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by EUROSTAT on 29 July 2016 (seasonally adjusted)					
		Latest period	Employment rate (%) ^{1 2}	Change on year %			Latest Period	Unemployment rate (%) ³	Change on month %	Change on year %
European Union (EU)					European Union (EU)					
Austria	YXSN	Jan-Mar 16	70.4	0.2	Austria	ZXDS	Jun 16	6.2	0.1	0.5
Belgium	YXSO	Jan-Mar 16	61.6	-0.3	Belgium	ZXDI	Jun 16	8.5	0.1	0.0
Bulgaria	A495	Jan-Mar 16	62.3	1.3	Bulgaria	A492	Jun 16	7.2	-0.1	-2.5
Croatia	GUMI	Jan-Mar 16	54.9	1.1	Croatia	GUMJ	Jun 16	13.2	-0.1	-3.0
Cyprus	A4AC	Jan-Mar 16	61.5	-0.4	Cyprus	A4AN	Jun 16	11.7	-0.2	-3.4
Czech Republic	A4AD	Jan-Mar 16	71.0	1.6	Czech Republic	A4AO	Jun 16	4.1	0.1	-0.9
Denmark	YXSP	Jan-Mar 16	74.4	1.4	Denmark	ZXDJ	Jun 16	6.0	0.0	-0.2
Estonia	A4AE	Jan-Mar 16	70.3	0.4	Estonia	A4AP	May 16	6.7	0.2	0.0
Finland	YXSQ	Jan-Mar 16	67.5	0.3	Finland	ZXDU	Jun 16	9.0	0.0	-0.4
France	YXSR	Jan-Mar 16	63.7	0.4	France	ZXDN	Jun 16	9.9	0.0	-0.6
Germany	YXSS	Jan-Mar 16	74.2	0.5	Germany	ZXDK	Jun 16	4.2	0.0	-0.5
Greece	YXST	Jan-Mar 16	50.9	1.7	Greece	ZXDL	Apr 16	23.3	-0.4	-2.0
Hungary	A4AF	Jan-Mar 16	65.1	2.7	Hungary	A4AQ	May 16	5.2	-0.2	-1.7
Ireland	YXSU	Jan-Mar 16	63.6	1.4	Ireland	ZXDO	Jun 16	7.8	0.0	-1.6
Italy	YXSV	Jan-Mar 16	56.3	0.8	Italy	ZXDP	Jun 16	11.6	0.1	-0.6
Latvia	A4AG	Jan-Mar 16	68.2	1.3	Latvia	A4AR	Jun 16	9.9	0.2	-0.2
Lithuania	A4AH	Jan-Mar 16	68.3	2.3	Lithuania	A4AS	Jun 16	7.7	-0.3	-1.8
Luxembourg	YXSW	Jan-Mar 16	65.3	-0.9	Luxembourg	ZXDQ	Jun 16	6.2	0.0	-0.3
Malta	A4AI	Jan-Mar 16	64.3	1.8	Malta	A4AT	Jun 16	4.0	0.0	-1.5
Netherlands	YXSX	Jan-Mar 16	74.0	0.4	Netherlands	ZXDR	Jun 16	6.1	-0.2	-0.8
Poland	A4AJ	Jan-Mar 16	63.7	1.8	Poland	A4AU	Jun 16	6.2	-0.1	-1.2
Portugal	YXSY	Jan-Mar 16	64.0	1.2	Portugal	ZXDT	Jun 16	11.2	0.0	-1.1
Romania	A494	Jan-Mar 16	59.8	0.7	Romania	A48Z	Jun 16	6.4	-0.2	-0.3
Slovak Republic	A4AK	Jan-Mar 16	64.1	2.2	Slovak Republic	A4AV	Jun 16	9.8	-0.1	-1.6
Slovenia	A4AL	Jan-Mar 16	64.2	0.7	Slovenia	A4AW	Jun 16	8.0	-0.1	-1.5
Spain	YXSZ	Jan-Mar 16	58.5	2.1	Spain	ZXDM	Jun 16	19.9	-0.2	-2.4
Sweden	YXTA	Jan-Mar 16	74.9	0.9	Sweden ⁵	ZXDV	Jun 16	6.6	-0.5	-0.8
United Kingdom (*)	ANZ6	Jan-Mar 16	73.1	0.7	United Kingdom (*)	ZXDW	Apr 16	4.9	0.0	-0.6
Total EU⁴	A496	Jan-Mar 16	65.7	1.0	Total EU⁴	A493	Jun 16	8.6	0.0	-0.9
Eurozone ⁴	YXTC	Jan-Mar 16	64.6	0.9	Eurozone ⁴	ZXDH	Jun 16	10.1	0.0	-0.9
Employment rates published by the OECD (seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by national statistical offices (seasonally adjusted)					
Canada	A48O	Apr-Jun 16	72.6	0.0	Canada	ZXDZ	Jul 16	6.9	0.1	0.1
Japan	A48P	Apr-Jun 16	74.1	0.9	Japan	ZXDY	Jun 16	3.1	-0.1	-0.3
United States	A48Q	Apr-Jun 16	69.2	0.5	United States	ZXDX	Jul 16	4.9	0.0	-0.4

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 29 July 2016. This is because the figures for Sweden on the database are seasonally adjusted estimates but the figures for Sweden shown in the News Release are the trend component.

20 Labour disputes

United Kingdom, not seasonally adjusted

		Working days lost (thousands) ^{1,2}	Working days lost in the Public Sector (thousands) ^{1,2}	Working days lost in the Private Sector (thousands) ^{1,2}	Number of stoppages ^{3,4}	Number of stoppages in the Public Sector ^{3,4}	Number of stoppages in the Private Sector ^{3,4}	Workers involved (thousands) ^{1,3}
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		BBFW	F8XZ	F8Y2	BLUU	F8Y3	F8Y4	BLUT
2014	Jun	36	29	8	26	12	14	29
2015	Jun	8	5	3	20	9	11	3
	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	37	33	4	14	8	6	25
	Apr	73	71	2	15	7	8	23
	May	22	4	17	18	8	10	11
	Jun (p)	26	13	14	18	4	14	10
Cumulative totals 12 months to:								
	Jun 15	671	604	67	155	70	85	621
	Jun 16 (p)	269	191	79	103	48	55	83

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

Source: ONS Labour Disputes Inquiry
Labour disputes enquiries 01633 455400

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

VACANCIES

21 Vacancies¹ by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies	Number of employees				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
	AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
Levels						
May-Jul 2014	667	120	95	91	114	246
May-Jul 2015	739	118	112	105	136 (r)	269
Jun-Aug 2015	741	122	111	105	135	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 (r)	748	127	109	102	137	272
Mar-May 2016	748	125 (r)	109	104	137	273
Apr-Jun 2016 (r)	744	125	107	104	134	275
May-Jul 2016 (p)	741	128	103	104	131	275
Change on quarter *	-7	0	-6	2	-7	3
Change % *	-0.9	0.2	-5.1	2.1	-4.7	1.0
Change on year	2	9	-9	-1	-5	6
Change %	0.2	7.8	-7.8	-0.5	-3.5	2.4

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

21(1) Vacancies¹ and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies ¹	Unemployment ²	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels			
Apr-Jun 2014	661	2,060	3.1
Apr-Jun 2015	732	1,848	2.5
Jul-Sep 2015	740	1,750	2.4
Oct-Dec 2015	751	1,694	2.3
Jan-Mar 2016	757	1,692	2.2
Apr-Jun 2016	744 (r)	1,641	2.2
Change on quarter	-13	-52	0.0
Change %	-1.7	-3.1	
Change on year	12	-207	-0.3
Change %	1.6	-11.2	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

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

VACANCIES

22 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All vacancies ¹	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply ²	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication
	B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
Levels (thousands)										
May-Jul 2014	667	2	50	4	2	19	125	22	75	29
May-Jul 2015	739	1	50	4	3	26	133	32	79	37
Jun-Aug 2015	741	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 (r)	84	43
Mar-May 2016	748	1	46	4	3	21	144	33 (r)	85	43
Apr-Jun 2016	(r) 744	1	46	4	3	21	142	36	81	44
May-Jul 2016	(p) 741	1	47	4	4	20	142	35	80	45
Change on quarter	* -7	0	1	0	1	0	-4	4	-4	3
Change %	* -0.9	-14.3	3.1	-7.3	25.0	-1.0	-2.9	12.2	-5.1	6.1
Change on year	2	0	-3	0	1	-5	9	3	0	9
Change %	0.2	-40.0	-5.2	8.6	29.6	-21.0	6.6	9.4	0.4	23.8
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
May-Jul 2014	2.3	2.9	2.1	3.7	0.9	1.4	2.7	1.7	3.6	2.5
May-Jul 2015	2.6	1.6	2.1	3.2	1.4 (r)	2.0	2.9	2.5	3.9	3.2
Jun-Aug 2015	2.6	1.6	2.1	3.3	1.6	1.9	2.9	2.3	4.0	3.2
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 (r)	4.1	3.7
Mar-May 2016	2.6	1.0	1.9	3.8	1.5	1.6	3.2	2.6 (r)	4.1	3.7
Apr-Jun 2016	(r) 2.6	1.0	1.9	3.6	1.7	1.6	3.1	2.8	4.0	3.9
May-Jul 2016	(p) 2.6	1.0	1.9	3.4	1.9	1.6	3.1	2.7	3.9	3.9
Change on quarter	* 0.0	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.2
Change on year	0.0	-0.6	-0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.8

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities ²	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	Total services
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
Levels (thousands)										
May-Jul 2014	36	11	59	48	11	48	94	16	19	591
May-Jul 2015	(r) 34	12	69	52	11	51	117	15	15	657
Jun-Aug 2015	35	14	69	51	11	50	118	15	15	659
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	(r) 30	9	67	47	10	50	120	18	20	674
Mar-May 2016	30	11	65	47	11	49	119 (r)	17	20	674
Apr-Jun 2016	(r) 30	11	64	48	12	48	117	16	20	670
May-Jul 2016	(p) 29	12	61	49	13	46	118	18	19	666
Change on quarter	* -1	3	-6	1	3	-4	-2	0	-1	-8
Change %	* -2.0	32.6	-9.0	2.5	29.4	-7.4	-1.8	0.0	-5.4	-1.2
Change on year	-5	0	-8	-3	2	-5	1	2	4	9
Change %	-15.1	-0.8	-12.0	-5.6	18.9	-10.5	0.9	15.9	29.7	1.4
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
May-Jul 2014	3.5	2.3	2.6	1.9	0.8	1.8	2.4	2.2	3.1	2.4
May-Jul 2015	3.3	2.6	3.0	2.1	0.8	2.0 (r)	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.7
Jun-Aug 2015	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.1	0.8	1.9	3.0	2.2	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	3.3	2.8
Apr-Jun 2016	2.9	2.3 (r)	2.8	1.9	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.3	3.3	2.7
May-Jul 2016	(p) 2.8	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.0	1.8	3.0	2.5	3.1	2.7
Change on quarter	* -0.1	0.6	-0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Change on year	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

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

REDUNDANCIES

23 Redundancies levels and rates¹

United Kingdom, (seasonally adjusted)

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s) ²	Rate ¹	Level (000s) ²	Rate ¹	Level (000s) ²	Rate ¹
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
Apr-Jun 2014	112	4.4	60	4.6	52	4.1
Apr-Jun 2015	113	4.3	66	4.9	46	3.6
Jul-Sep 2015	111	4.2	68	5.1	44	3.3
Oct-Dec 2015	98	3.7	58	4.3	40	3.1
Jan-Mar 2016	111	4.1	70	5.2	40	3.1
Apr-Jun 2016	111	4.2	68	5.0	44	3.3
Change on quarter	1	0.0	-3	-0.2	3	0.3
Change %	0.8		-3.6		8.6	
Change on year	-1	-0.1	1	0.0	-2	-0.2
Change %	-1.1		1.9		-5.3	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. The redundancy rate is the ratio of the redundancy level for the given quarter to the seasonally adjusted number of employees in the previous quarter, multiplied by 1,000.

2. The redundancies levels as derived directly from the Labour Force Survey do not currently display seasonality. For this reason series BEAO is currently identical to the not seasonally adjusted series BEYV shown at Table 24.

24 Redundancies by industry¹

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

SIC 2007 sections	Total redundancies ²	Manufacturing	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 ³	Total services ⁴
		C	F	G	H,I,J	K,L	M,N	O-Q	G-T
	BEYV	JWV6	JWV7	JWV8	JWV9	JWW2	JWW3	JWW4	JWW5
Apr-Jun 2014	112	11	*	17	29	*	15	23	90
Apr-Jun 2015	113	18	*	12	18	*	24	17	81
Jul-Sep 2015	111	16	*	16	19	*	15	22	83
Oct-Dec 2015	98	15	*	16	16	*	*	22	73
Jan-Mar 2016	111	33	12	14	12	*	13	13	61
Apr-Jun 2016	111	22	*	10	17	*	11	24	77
Change on year	-1	3	*	-2	-1	*	-13	8	-5
Change %	-1.1	18.7	*	-15.9	-4.7	*	0	47.1	-5.7

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. The estimates in this table are for calendar quarters only whereas the estimates at Table 23 are for rolling three-monthly time periods.

2. The total series includes those people who did not state their industry. The series also includes SIC 2007 categories A (Agriculture, forestry and fishing), B (Mining and quarrying), D (Electricity, gas, etc.) and E (Water supply, sewerage, etc.). These sectors are not shown separately in this table as the sample size is too small to provide reliable estimates. See footnote 2 at Table 23.

3. Includes both public and private sectors.

4. Other Services are not shown separately in this table as the sample size is too small to provide reliable estimates.

REGIONAL SUMMARY

25(1) Regional summary of labour market headline indicators¹

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Headline estimates for April to June 2016

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	1,311	77.2	1,211	71.2	100	7.6	377	22.8
North West	3,535	76.4	3,363	72.6	172	4.9	1,061	23.6
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,679	76.9	2,520	72.2	159	5.9	778	23.1
East Midlands	2,398	79.0	2,295	75.6	103	4.3	613	21.0
West Midlands	2,834	76.7	2,661	71.9	173	6.1	830	23.3
East	3,184	80.9	3,078	78.1	106	3.3	717	19.1
London	4,767	78.2	4,486	73.5	281	5.9	1,293	21.8
South East	4,685	81.4	4,512	78.3	173	3.7	1,030	18.6
South West	2,834	81.1	2,721	77.7	113	4.0	627	18.9
England	28,227	78.8	26,847	74.8	1,379	4.9	7,327	21.2
Wales	1,505	75.6	1,440	72.2	65	4.3	466	24.4
Scotland	2,772	78.3	2,629	74.1	143	5.2	742	21.7
Great Britain	32,504	78.6	30,916	74.6	1,587	4.9	8,535	21.4
Northern Ireland	887	73.6	833	69.0	53	6.0	309	26.4
United Kingdom	33,391	78.4	31,750	74.5	1,641	4.9	8,844	21.6

Change on quarter (change since January to March 2016)⁴

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	13	0.7	16	0.8	-3	-0.3	-11	-0.7
North West	-34	-0.9	-31	-0.8	-3	0.0	39	0.9
Yorkshire and The Humber	2	-0.1	10	0.2	-7	-0.3	2	0.1
East Midlands	34	1.0	39	1.2	-6	-0.3	-28	-1.0
West Midlands	30	1.0	12	0.5	18	0.6	-34	-1.0
East	39	0.3	51	0.6	-12	-0.4	-10	-0.3
London	32	0.3	25	0.2	7	0.1	-15	-0.3
South East	-7	0.0	-5	0.1	-3	-0.1	0	0.0
South West	16	0.2	22	0.4	-6	-0.2	-6	-0.2
England	124	0.2	139	0.3	-15	-0.1	-65	-0.2
Wales	-23	-0.8	-14	-0.3	-9	-0.5	15	0.8
Scotland	24	0.3	51	1.0	-26	-1.0	-10	-0.3
Great Britain	125	0.2	175	0.3	-50	-0.2	-60	-0.2
Northern Ireland	-5	-0.2	-4	0.0	-1	-0.1	2	0.2
United Kingdom	120	0.2	172	0.3	-52	-0.2	-58	-0.2

Change on year (change since April to June 2015)

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	47	2.9	51	3.1	-4	-0.6	-48	-2.9
North West	27	0.6	64	1.4	-37	-1.1	-25	-0.6
Yorkshire and The Humber	-2	0.1	12	0.5	-14	-0.5	-4	-0.1
East Midlands	25	0.3	35	0.7	-9	-0.4	-7	-0.3
West Midlands	71	1.5	65	1.3	6	0.1	-49	-1.5
East	38	0.1	78	1.2	-40	-1.3	0	-0.1
London	105	0.8	131	1.2	-26	-0.7	-31	-0.8
South East	66	1.1	101	1.7	-34	-0.8	-54	-1.1
South West	7	-0.8	18	-0.5	-10	-0.4	30	0.8
England	385	0.6	554	1.2	-169	-0.7	-189	-0.6
Wales	-6	-0.5	17	0.7	-23	-1.5	9	0.5
Scotland	2	-0.4	14	0.0	-12	-0.4	12	0.4
Great Britain	381	0.5	585	1.0	-204	-0.7	-168	-0.5
Northern Ireland	18	1.1	21	1.3	-3	-0.5	-12	-1.1
United Kingdom	398	0.5	606	1.0	-207	-0.7	-179	-0.5

Relationship between columns: 1=3+5

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

2. Denominator = all persons aged 16 to 64.

3. Denominator = Total economically active.

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

REGIONAL SUMMARY

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

	Employer Surveys ¹	Jobcentre Plus administrative system ¹					
	Workforce jobs ² (Mar 2016)	Claimant Count ³ (July 2016)					
	Total	Total		Men		Women	
	Level	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
North East	1,193	50.3	4.1	33.5	5.3	16.8	2.9
North West	3,597	103.6	2.8	67.4	3.4	36.2	2.0
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,718	74.5	2.8	48.6	3.4	25.9	2.1
East Midlands	2,348	45.2	2.0	29.3	2.4	15.9	1.5
West Midlands	2,818	82.1	2.8	52.9	3.4	29.2	2.2
East	3,130	46.6	1.5	29.3	1.8	17.3	1.2
London	5,687	105.0	1.8	60.8	2.0	44.2	1.7
South East	4,780	60.6	1.3	38.5	1.5	22.2	1.0
South West	2,942	40.7	1.4	26.3	1.7	14.4	1.0
England	29,213	608.6	2.1	386.6	2.5	222.1	1.6
Wales	1,456	43.1	2.9	28.0	3.6	15.1	2.2
Scotland	2,711	75.7	2.7	52.3	3.6	23.4	1.8
Great Britain	33,380	727.5	2.2	466.9	2.6	260.6	1.7
Northern Ireland	864	36.1	4.0	25.0	5.2	11.1	2.7
United Kingdom	34,256	763.6	2.2	491.9	2.7	271.7	1.7

Changes on period (period specified below):

	Employer Surveys ¹	Jobcentre Plus administrative system ¹					
	Workforce jobs ² (Change on Dec 2015)	Claimant Count ³ (Change on June 2016)					
	Total	Total		Men		Women	
	Level	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
North East	9	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.0
North West	20	-2.3	-0.1	-1.1	-0.1	-1.2	-0.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	35	-0.8	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0
East Midlands	-11	-0.9	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	0.0
West Midlands	2	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0
East	36	-1.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.9	-0.1
London	55	-0.9	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.5	0.0
South East	50	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
South West	-21	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0
England	173	-7.0	0.0	-3.3	0.0	-3.6	0.0
Wales	-12	-0.6	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0
Scotland	10	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0
Great Britain	171	-8.0	0.0	-3.8	0.0	-4.2	0.0
Northern Ireland	15	-0.6	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
United Kingdom	186	-8.6	0.0	-4.2	0.0	-4.4	0.0

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

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

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

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

4. Denominator = Claimant Count + Workforce Jobs.