

# UK Labour Market, October 2015



Coverage: **UK**

Date: **14 October 2015**

Geographical Area: **UK**

Theme: **Labour Market**

## Main points for June to August 2015

- There were 31.12 million people in work, 140,000 more than for March to May 2015 and 359,000 more than for a year earlier.
- There were 22.77 million people working full-time, 291,000 more than for a year earlier. There were 8.35 million people working part-time, 68,000 more than for a year earlier.
- The employment rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were in work) was 73.6%, the highest since comparable records began in 1971.
- There were 1.77 million unemployed people (people not in work but seeking and available to work), 79,000 fewer than for March to May 2015 and 198,000 fewer than for a year earlier.
- There were 970,000 unemployed men, 125,000 fewer than for a year earlier. There were 803,000 unemployed women, 73,000 fewer than for a year earlier.
- The unemployment rate fell to 5.4%, lower than for March to May 2015 (5.6%) and for a year earlier (6.0%). It has not been lower since March to May 2008. The unemployment rate is the proportion of the labour force (those in work plus those unemployed) who were unemployed.
- There were 9.01 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive (not working and not seeking or available to work), little changed compared with March to May 2015 but down slightly (13,000) compared with a year earlier.
- The inactivity rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive) was 22.1%, little changed compared with March to May 2015 and with a year earlier.
- Comparing June to August 2015 with a year earlier, pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 3.0% including bonuses and by 2.8% excluding bonuses.

## (i) Summary of latest labour market statistics

Table A shows the latest estimates, for June to August 2015, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity. It shows how these estimates compare with the previous quarter (March to May 2015) and the previous year (June to August 2014). Comparing June to August 2015 with March to May 2015 provides the most robust short-term comparison. **Making comparisons with earlier data** at Section (ii) has more information.

**Table A: Summary of UK labour market statistics for June to August 2015, seasonally adjusted**

	Number (thousands)	Change on Mar to May 2015	Change on Jun to Aug 2014	Headline Rate (%)	Change on Mar to May 2015	Change on Jun to Aug 2014
Employed	<b>31,122</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>359</b>			
Aged 16 to 64	29,966	114	313	<b>73.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Aged 65 and over	1,156	26	46			
Unemployed	<b>1,774</b>	<b>-79</b>	<b>-198</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Aged 16 to 64	1,749	-85	-203			
Aged 65 and over	25	5	5			
Inactive	19,098	21	170			
Aged 16 to 64	<b>9,015</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Aged 65 and over	10,083	26	183			

**Table source:** Office for National Statistics

### Table notes:

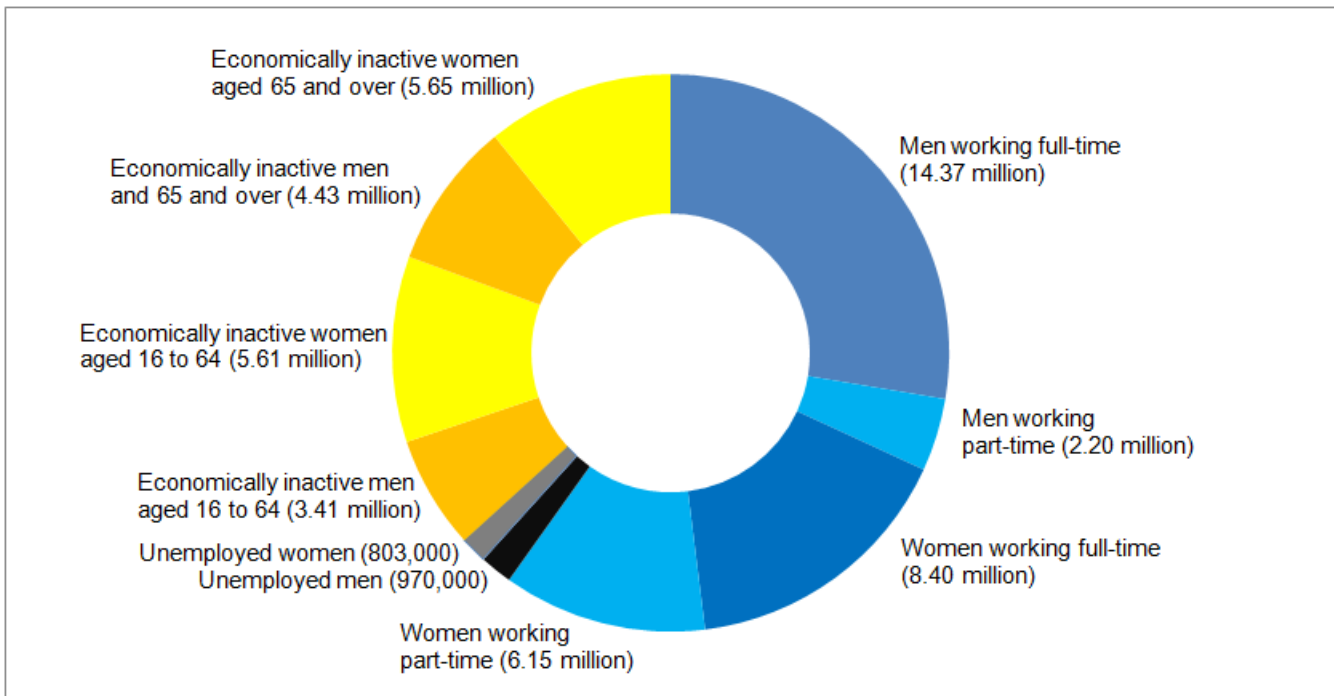
- Calculation of headline employment rate:** Number of employed people aged from 16 to 64 divided by the population aged from 16 to 64. Population is the sum of employed plus unemployed plus inactive.
- Calculation of headline unemployment rate:** Number of unemployed people aged 16 and over divided by the sum of employed people aged 16 and over plus unemployed people aged 16 and over.
- 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.
- Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.

### Download table

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Figure A shows a more detailed breakdown of the labour market for June to August 2015.

**Figure A: UK labour market for June to August 2015, seasonally adjusted**



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

**Download chart**

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## **(ii) Understanding and working with labour market statistics**

### **Where to find explanatory information**

[Interpreting labour market statistics](#), available on our website, is designed to help you interpret labour market statistics and highlights some common misunderstandings.

A more detailed [Guide to labour market statistics](#) is also available.

A [Glossary](#) which explains the terms used within labour market statistics 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 June to August 2015 with the estimates for March to May 2015, which were first published on 15 July 2015. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for May to July 2015. This is because the June and July data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of May and August 2015. 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. Surveys gather information from a sample rather than from the whole population. The sample is designed carefully 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 a margin of error which can have an impact on how changes in the numbers should be interpreted, especially in the short-term.

Changes in the numbers reported in this statistical bulletin (and especially the rates) between 3 month periods are usually not greater than the margin of error. 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.

Further information is available towards the end of this statistical bulletin in the section **Accuracy of the statistics: estimating and reporting uncertainty**.

### **Seasonal adjustment**

All estimates discussed in this statistical bulletin are seasonally adjusted except where otherwise stated. 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.

### **(iii) Detailed commentary**

This section of the statistical bulletin consists of the following parts.

#### **People in work**

1. Employment
2. Public and private sector employment
3. Employment by nationality and country of birth
4. Actual hours worked
5. Workforce jobs
6. Average weekly earnings
7. Labour disputes

#### **People not in work**

8. Unemployment
9. Claimant Count (experimental statistics)
10. Comparison between unemployment and the Claimant Count
11. Economic inactivity

#### **Other labour market statistics**

12. Young people in the labour market
13. Redundancies
14. Vacancies
15. Main out of work benefits

# 1. 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.

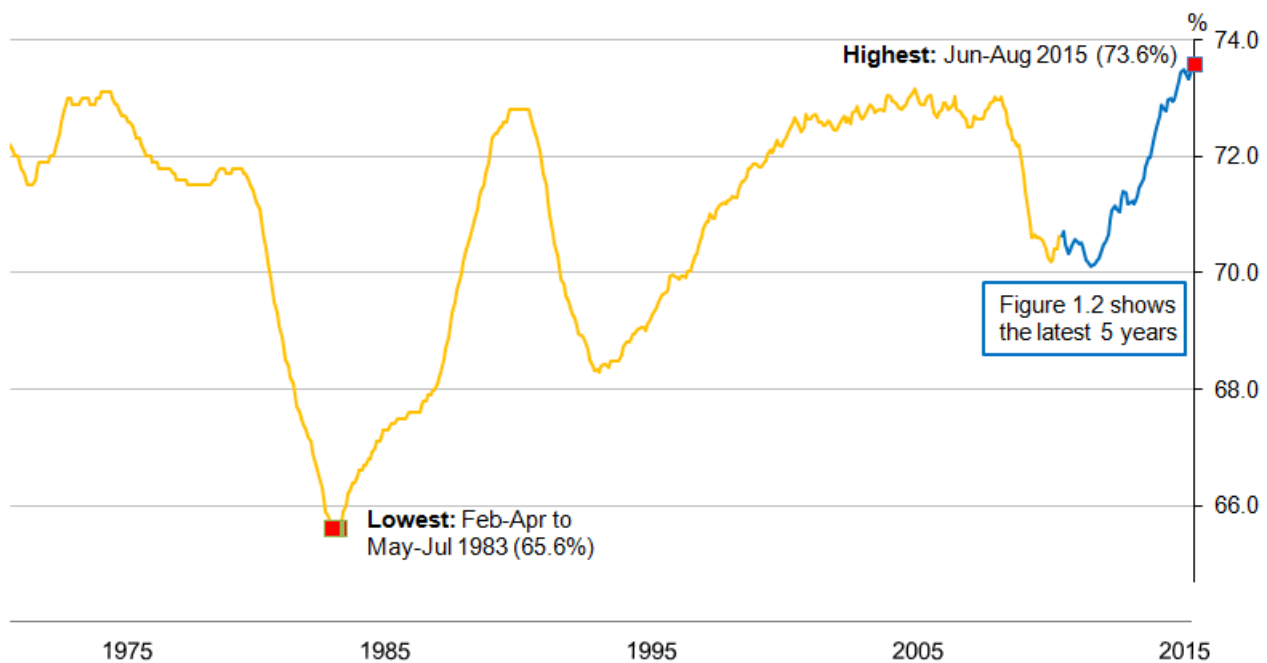
A [comparison between estimates of employment and jobs](#) is available on our website.

## Commentary

The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 in work is known as the employment rate. Figure 1.1 shows the employment rate for people aged from 16 to 64 since comparable records began in 1971. The lowest employment rate was 65.6% in 1983, during the economic downturn of the early 1980s. The employment rate has been generally increasing since early 2012 and for the latest time period, June to August 2015, it reached a record high of 73.6%.

### Figure 1.1: UK Employment rate (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted

January to March 1971 to June to August 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

## Download chart

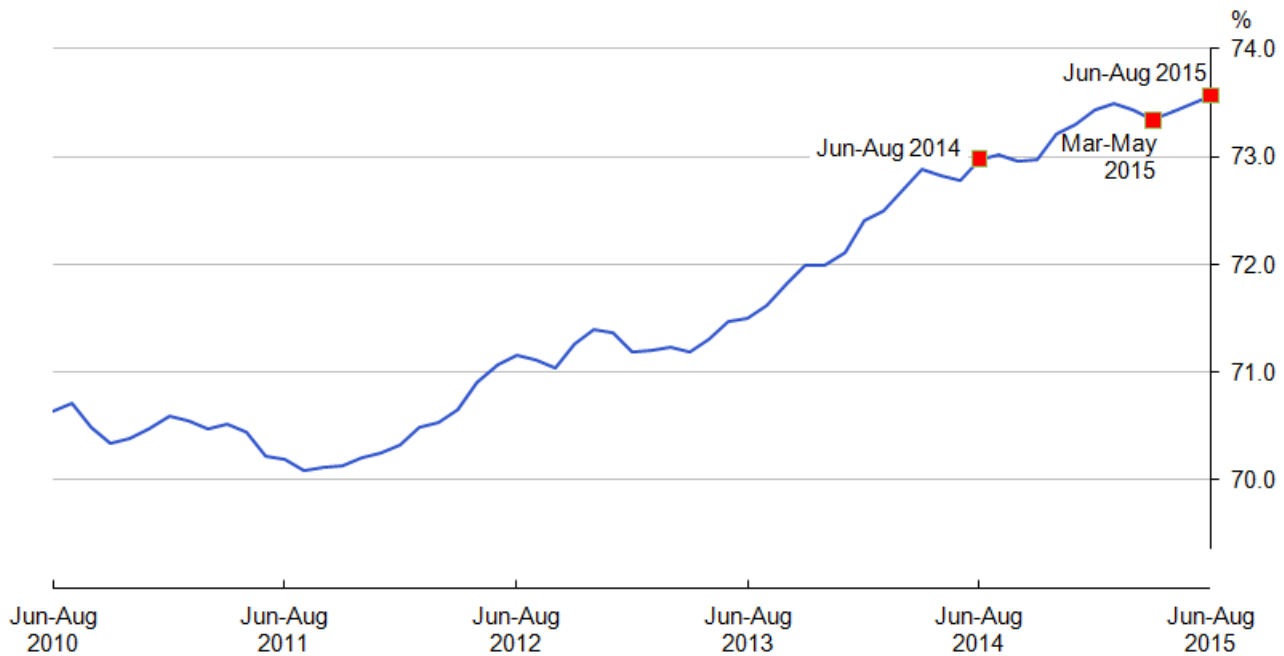
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(59 Kb)

Figure 1.2 looks in more detail at the employment rate for the last 5 years.

**Figure 1.2: UK Employment rate (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted**

June to August 2010 to June to August 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

**Download chart**[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)

(32.5 Kb)

For June to August 2015, 73.6% of people aged from 16 to 64 were in work. This was:

- higher than for March to May 2015 (73.3%)
- higher than for a year earlier (73.0%)
- higher than the pre-downturn peak recorded for early 2008 (73.0%)
- the highest since comparable records began in 1971

Looking at employment rates by sex, for June to August 2015:

- 78.4% of men and 68.8% of women aged from 16 to 64 were in work
- employment rates for both men and women were higher than for March to May 2015 and for a year earlier
- the employment rate for men (78.4%) was lower than before the economic downturn of 2008 to 2009, when it peaked at 79.1% in late 2007 to early 2008
- the employment rate for women (68.8%) 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

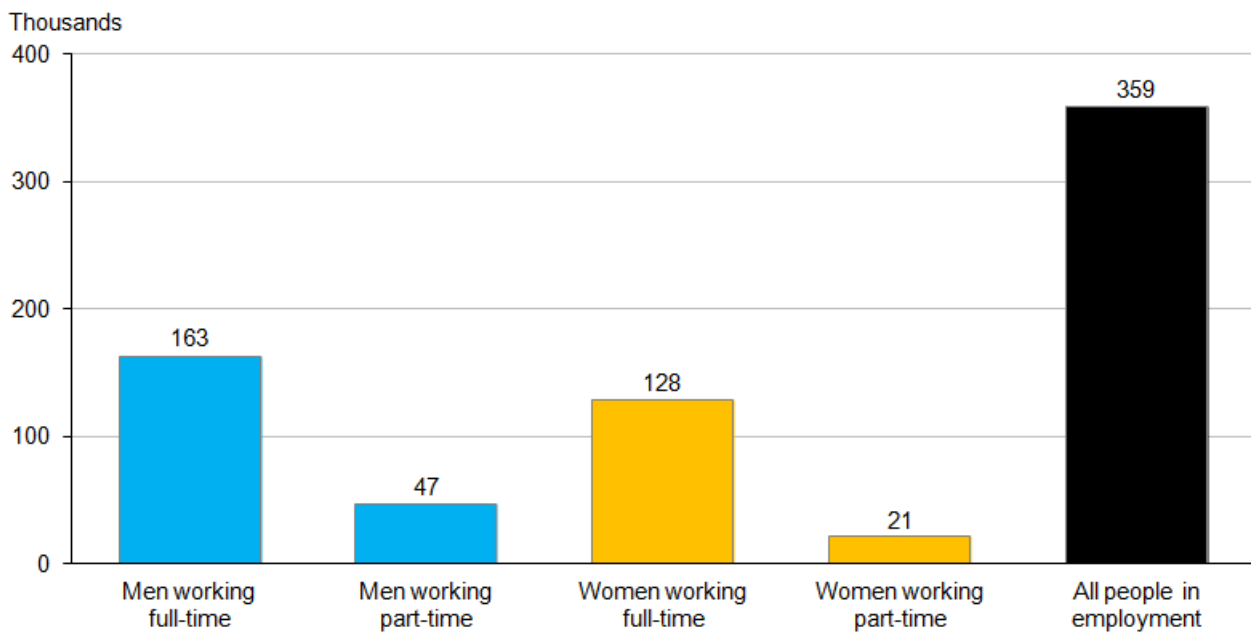
For June to August 2015, there were 31.12 million people in work, 140,000 more than for March to May 2015 and 359,000 more than for a year earlier.



Comparing the estimates for full-time and part-time employment by sex for June to August 2015 with those for a year earlier:

- men working full-time increased by 163,000 to 14.37 million
- men working part-time increased by 47,000 to 2.20 million
- women working full-time increased by 128,000 to 8.40 million
- women working part-time increased by 21,000 to 6.15 million

**Figure 1.3: Changes in people in employment in the UK between June to August 2014 and June to August 2015, seasonally adjusted**



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

### Download chart

[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)

(25 Kb)

Comparing the estimates for type of employment for June to August 2015 with those for a year earlier:

- employees increased by 441,000 to 26.43 million
- self-employed people fell by 26,000 to 4.50 million
- unpaid family workers fell by 34,000 to 92,000 (see Note 2 for an explanation of the coverage of this series)
- people on government supported training and employment programmes fell by 22,000 to 106,000 (see Note 3 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 [data tables A02 SA \(499.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EMP01 SA \(460 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 macroeconomic 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.

## 2. Public and private sector employment (first published on 16 September 2015)

### 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 [data table EMP02 \(48 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) 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 5.36 million people employed in the public sector for June 2015. This was:

- down 16,000 from March 2015
- down 59,000 from a year earlier
- the lowest figure since comparable records began in 1999

There were 25.74 million people employed in the private sector for June 2015. This was 58,000 more than for March 2015 and 472,000 more than for a year earlier.

For June 2015, 17.2% of people in employment worked in the public sector (the lowest proportion since comparable records began in 1999) and the remaining 82.8% worked in the private sector.

Figure 2.1 shows public sector employment as a percentage of all people in employment for the last 5 years.

### Figure 2.1: UK public sector employment as a percentage of total UK employment, seasonally adjusted

June 2010 to June 2015



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

### Download chart

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(27 Kb)

The number of people employed in the public sector has been generally falling since March 2010. Quarterly estimates of public and private sector employment are available back to 1999.

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 [data table EMP02 \(48 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

### **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 [data tables EMP02 \(48 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EMP03 \(39.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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

## **3. Employment by nationality and country of birth, not seasonally adjusted (first published on 12 August 2015)**

### **Introduction**

The estimates of employment by both nationality and country of birth relate to the number of people in employment rather than the number of jobs. Changes in the series therefore show net changes in the number of people in employment, not the proportion of new jobs that have been filled by UK and non-UK workers. These estimates should not be used as a proxy for flows of foreign migrants into the UK.

The estimates are not seasonally adjusted and it is therefore best practice to compare the estimates for April to June 2015 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for January to March 2015.

### **Commentary**

Looking at the estimates by nationality, between April to June 2014 and April to June 2015:

- UK nationals working in the UK increased by 84,000 to 27.76 million
- non-UK nationals working in the UK increased by 257,000 to 3.18 million

Looking at changes in non-UK nationals working in the UK between April to June 1997 and April to June 2015:

- the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK increased from 966,000 to 3.18 million

- the proportion of all people working in the UK accounted for by non-UK nationals increased from 3.7% to 10.3%
- this increase in non-UK nationals working in the UK reflects the admission of several new member states to the European Union (EU)

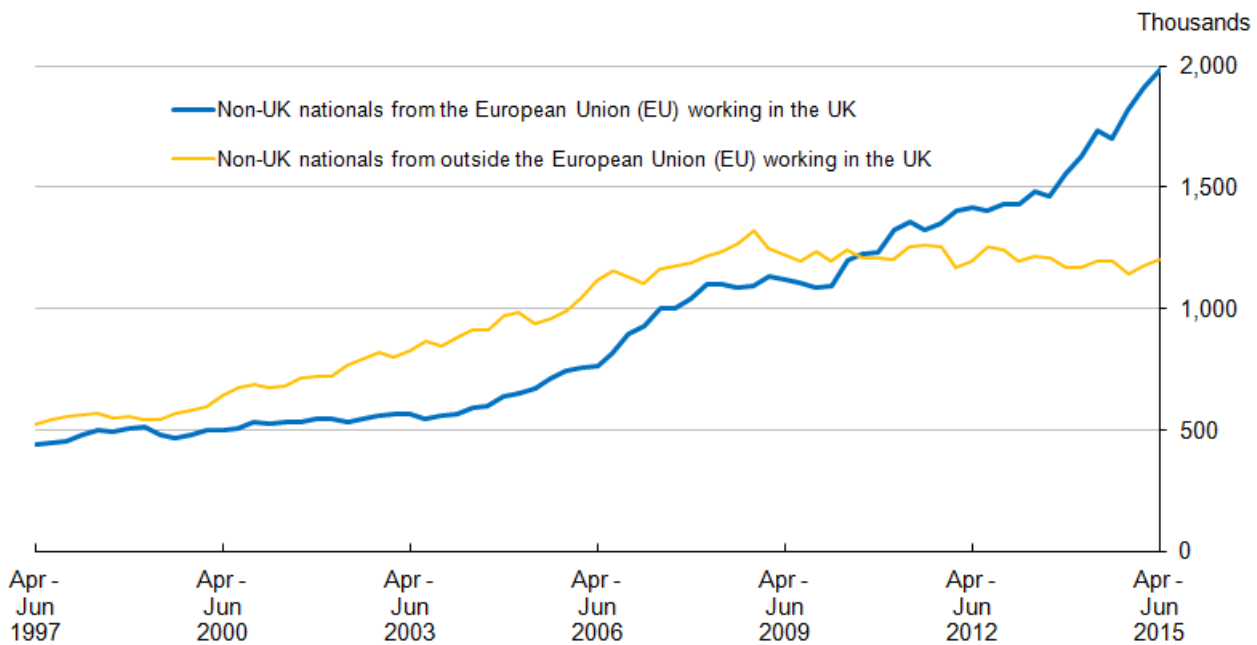
Looking in more detail at non-UK nationals working in the UK, between April to June 2014 and April to June 2015:

- non-UK nationals from the EU working in the UK increased by 250,000 to 1.98 million
- non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK was little changed at 1.20 million

Figure 3.1 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 2015.

### Figure 3.1: Non-UK nationals working in the UK, not seasonally adjusted

April to June 1997 to April to June 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

#### Download chart

[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)  
(29.5 Kb)

As shown in Figure 3.1, 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 2015, there were 4.99 million people born abroad working in the UK, but the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK was much lower at 3.18 million. This is because

the estimates for people born abroad working in the UK include some UK nationals. Looking at the estimates by country of birth, between April to June 2014 and April to June 2015:

- UK born people working in the UK increased by 126,000 to 25.94 million
- non-UK born people working in the UK increased by 207,000 to 4.99 million

### **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 [data table EMP06 \(137 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

## **4. 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**

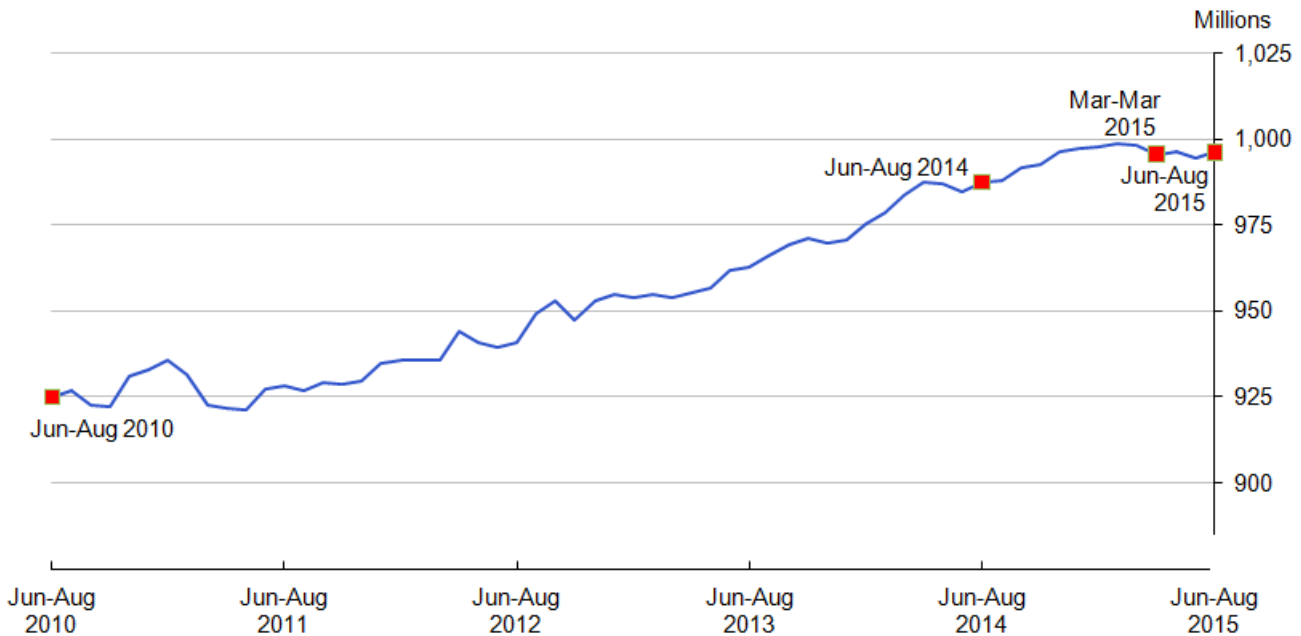
Total hours worked per week were 996.1 million for June to August 2015. This was:

- 0.5 million (0.1%) more than for March to May 2015
- 8.8 million (0.9%) more than for a year earlier
- 71.2 million (7.7%) more than for 5 years previously

Figure 4.1 shows total hours worked for the last 5 years.

**Figure 4.1: Total hours worked per week in the UK, seasonally adjusted**

June to August 2010 to June to August 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

**Download chart**[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)

(28.5 Kb)

For June to August 2015:

- people worked, on average, 32.0 hours per week in their main job, little changed compared with a year earlier
- people working full-time worked, on average, 37.3 hours per week in their main job, 0.2 hours fewer than for a year earlier
- people working part-time worked, on average, 16.2 hours per week in their main job, slightly more than for a year earlier

**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 [data tables HOUR01 SA \(223.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [HOUR02 SA \(578 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 macroeconomic data v2.2](#) (at column Q in worksheet 22).

## 5. Workforce jobs (first published on 16 September 2015)

### Introduction

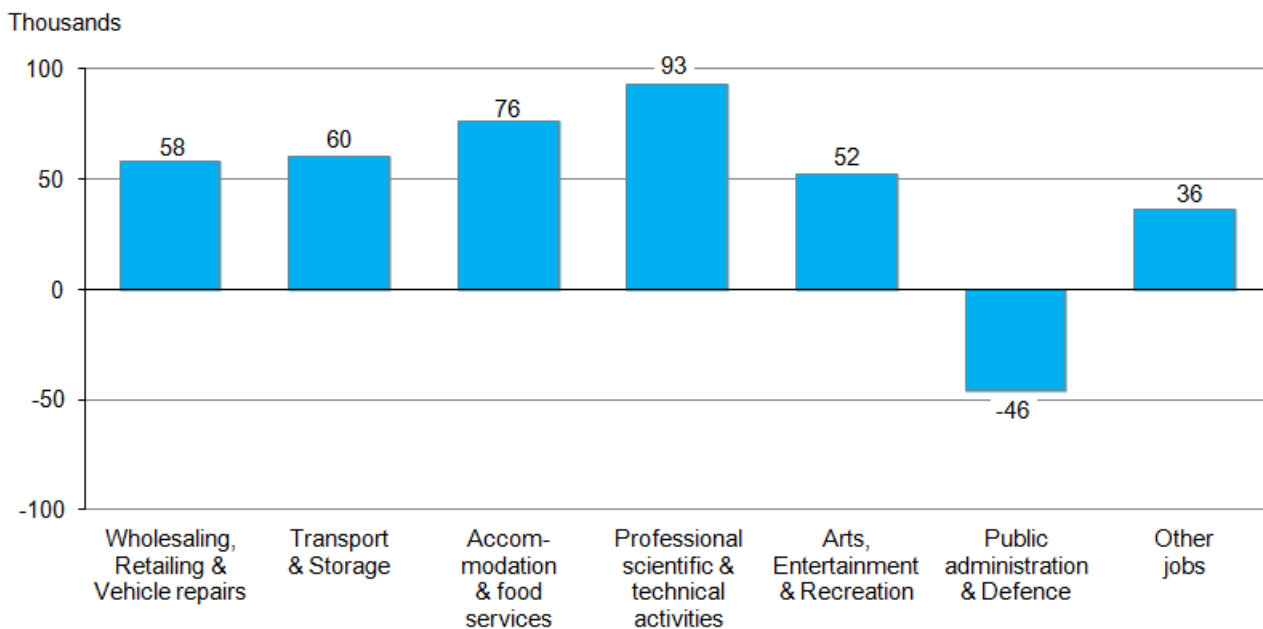
[Workforce jobs](#) measures the number of filled jobs in the economy. The estimates are mainly sourced from employer surveys. Workforce jobs is a different concept from employment, which is sourced from the Labour Force Survey, as employment is an estimate of people and some people have more than one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

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

### Commentary

For June 2015 there were 33.69 million workforce jobs, 102,000 more than for March 2015 and 330,000 more than for a year earlier. Figure 5.1 shows changes in the number of jobs by industrial sector between June 2014 and June 2015.

**Figure 5.1: Changes in the number of jobs in the UK between June 2014 and June 2015, seasonally adjusted**



Source: Office for National Statistics

### Download chart

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(25.5 Kb)



Looking at a longer term comparison, between June 1978 (when comparable records began) and June 2015:

- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the manufacturing and mining and quarrying sectors fell from 26.4% to 8.0%
- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the services sector increased from 63.2% to 83.5%

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 [data tables JOBS01 \(55.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [JOBS02 \(327.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

## 6. 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). 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 Earnings** at the end of this section.

### Commentary

For August 2015:

- average regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £463 per week before tax and other deductions from pay
- average total pay (including bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £494 per week before tax and other deductions from pay

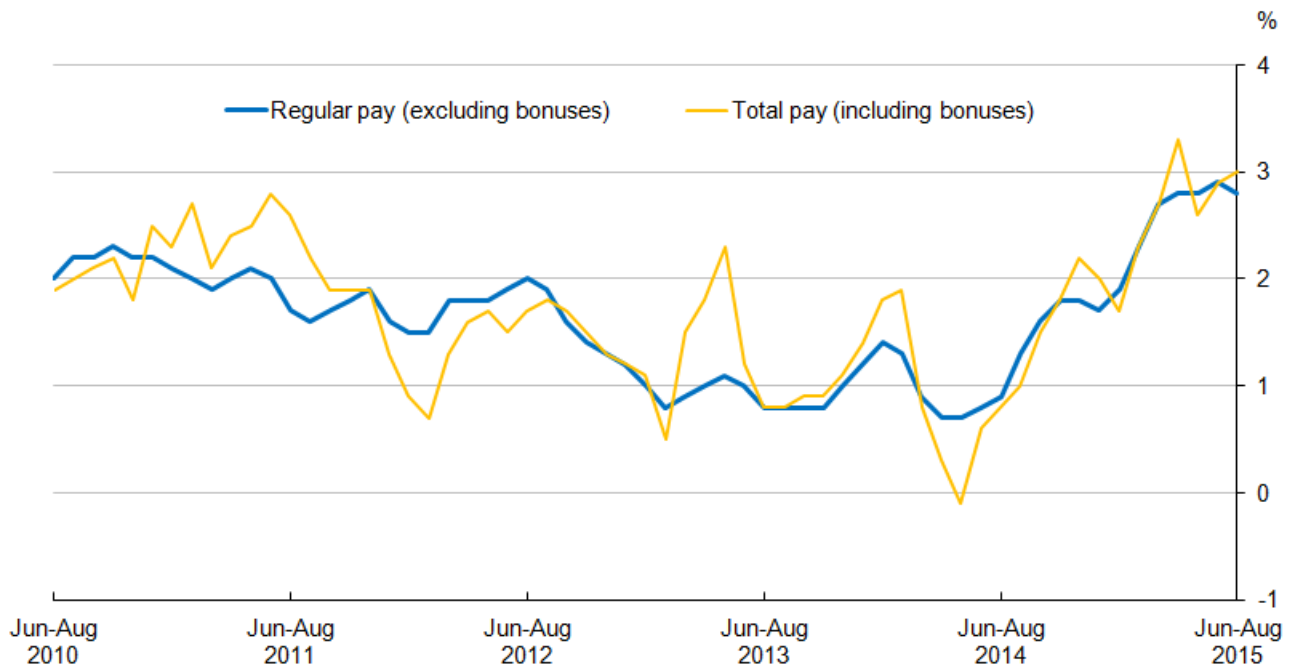
Between June to August 2014 and June to August 2015 in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for consumer price inflation):

- total pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 3.0%
- regular pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.8%

Figure 6.1 compares the annual growth rates for both regular and total pay in nominal terms for the last 5 years.

**Figure 6.1: Great Britain average earnings annual growth rates, seasonally adjusted**

June to August 2010 to June to August 2015



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

**Download chart**

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(27.5 Kb)

Looking at longer term movements, since comparable records began in 2000 average total pay for employees in Great Britain in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for consumer price inflation) increased from £311 a week in January 2000 to £494 a week in August 2015; an increase of 58.6%. Over the same period the Consumer Prices Index increased by 39.4%.

Between June to August 2014 and June to August 2015 in real terms (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation):

- total pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.9%
- regular pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.7%

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 [data tables EARN01 \(628 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), [EARN02 \(549 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EARN03 \(621 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

While comparable records for average weekly earnings start in 2000, modelled estimates back to 1963 (which do not have National Statistics status) are available at [data table EARN02. \(549 Kb Excel sheet\)](#)

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 macroeconomic 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 19 November 2014, provides more detailed data.

### **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, fewer low paid jobs in the economy would have an upward effect on the earnings growth rate.
3. Lloyds Banking Group plc is reclassified to the private sector from April 2014 following the sale of some government owned shares to private sector investors. It is classified to the public sector between July 2009 and March 2014. We estimate that, if the April 2014 reclassification had not occurred, the public sector single month growth rates between April 2014 and March 2015 would have been around 0.3 percentage points higher and the corresponding private sector growth rates would have been around 0.1 percentage points lower.

## **7. Labour disputes (not seasonally adjusted)**

### **Introduction**

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

## Commentary

In August 2015, there were 22,000 working days lost from 12 stoppages. For the 12 months ending August 2015, there were 298,000 working days lost from 145 stoppages.

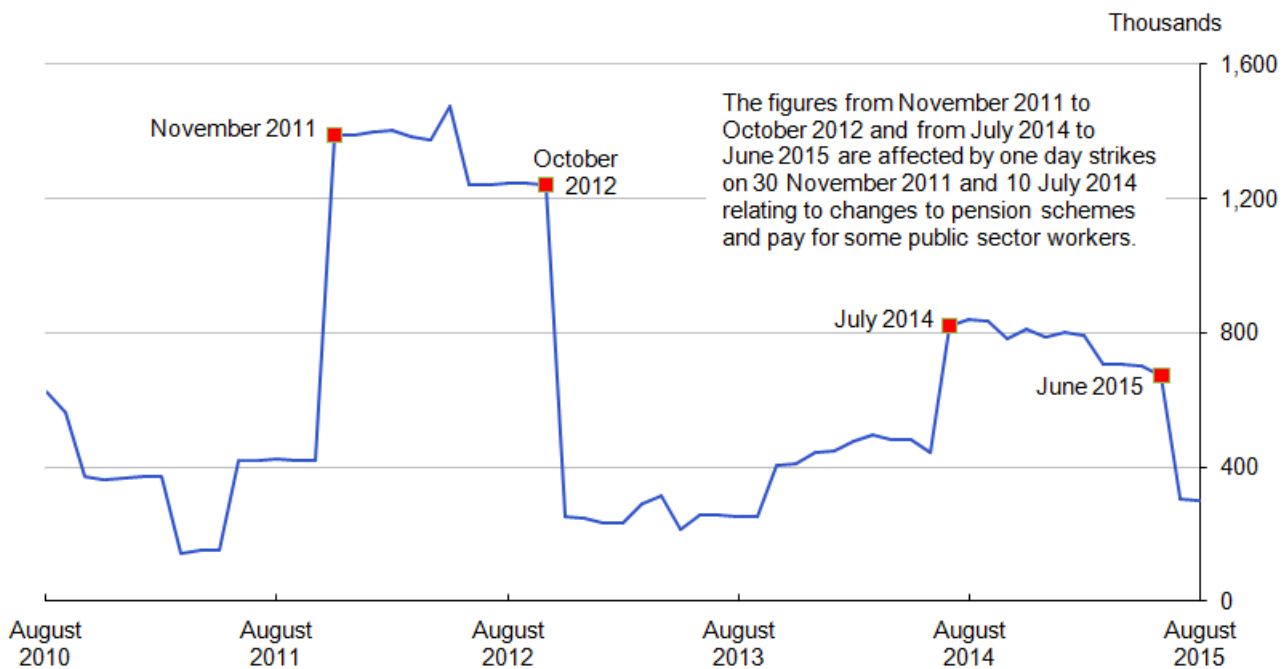
Since monthly records began in December 1931:

- 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 longer run time series back to the 1930s, available at [data table LABD01 \(116 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Figure 7.1 shows cumulative 12 month totals for working days lost for the last 5 years.

**Figure 7.1: Working days lost in the UK cumulative 12 months totals, not seasonally adjusted**  
August 2010 to August 2015



Source: Labour Disputes Statistics - Office for National Statistics

### Download chart

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## 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 [data table LABD01 \(116 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

## Where to find more information about labour disputes

An [article providing more detailed information](#) was published on 16 July 2015.

# 8. 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.

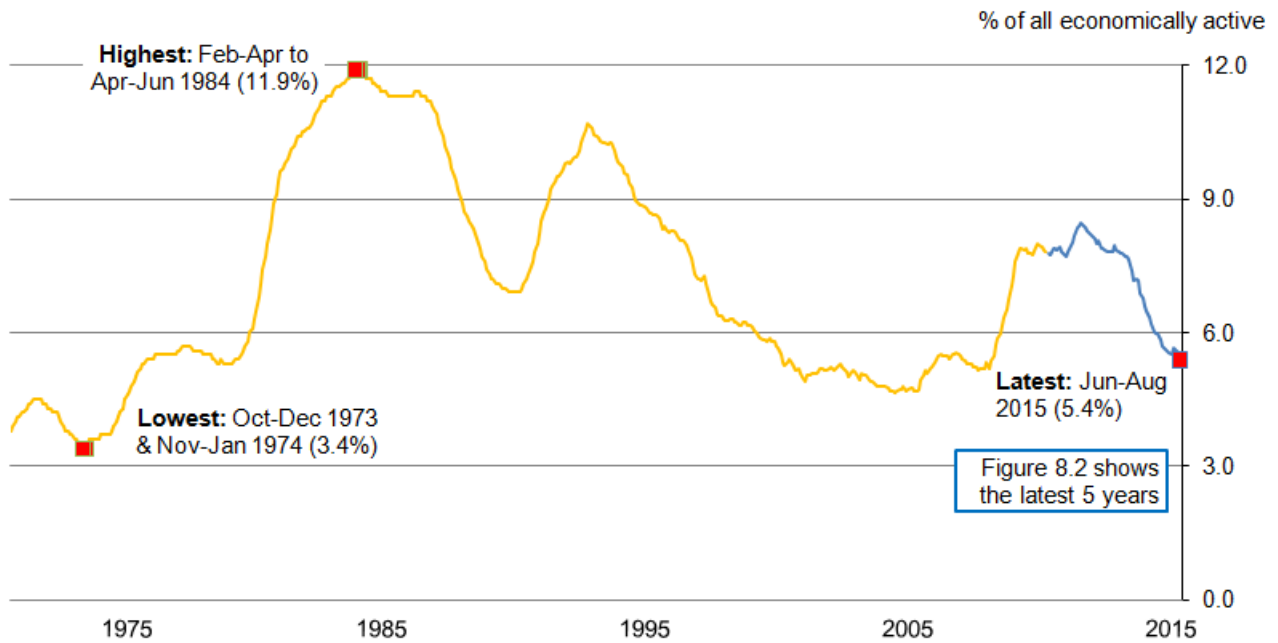
## Commentary

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.

Figure 8.1 shows that the lowest unemployment rate 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 the latest time period, June to August 2015, was 5.4%.

### Figure 8.1: UK Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over), seasonally adjusted

January to March 1971 to June to August 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

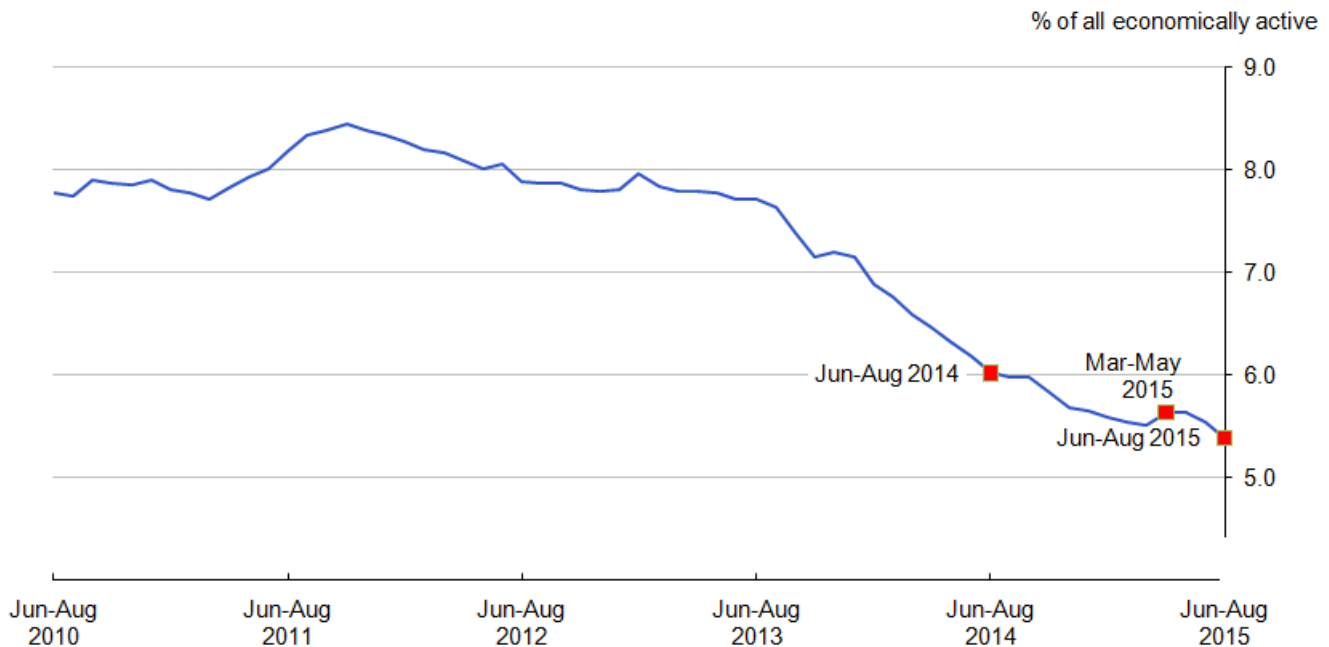
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[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)  
(59 Kb)

Figure 8.2 looks in more detail at the unemployment rate for the last 5 years.

**Figure 8.2: UK Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over), seasonally adjusted**

June to August 2010 to June to August 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

**Download chart**[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)

(28.5 Kb)

The unemployment rate for those aged 16 and over for June to August 2015 was 5.4%. This was:

- down from 5.6% for March to May 2015
- down from 6.0% for a year earlier
- higher than the pre-downturn trough of 5.2% for late 2007 to early 2008

For June to August 2015, there were 1.77 million unemployed people. This was 79,000 fewer than for March to May 2015 and 198,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

Looking at unemployment by sex for June to August 2015, there were:

- 970,000 unemployed men, 44,000 fewer than for March to May 2015 and 125,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 803,000 unemployed women, 36,000 fewer than for March to May 2015 and 73,000 fewer than for a year earlier

Looking at unemployment by how long people have been out of work and seeking work, for June to August 2015 there were:

- 958,000 people who had been unemployed for up to 6 months, 24,000 fewer than for March to May 2015 but 14,000 more than for a year earlier
- 290,000 people who had been unemployed for between 6 and 12 months, 11,000 fewer than for March to May 2015 and 27,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 526,000 people who had been unemployed for over 12 months, 44,000 fewer than for March to May 2015 and 185,000 fewer than for a year earlier

Looking at international comparisons, the unemployment rate for the European Union (EU) was 9.5% of the economically active population for August 2015. Within the EU:

- the highest unemployment rates were for Greece (25.2% for June 2015) and Spain (22.2% for August 2015)
- the lowest unemployment rate was for Germany (4.5% for August 2015)
- apart from Germany, only the Czech Republic (5.0% for August 2015) and Malta (5.1% for August 2015) had lower unemployment rates than the UK

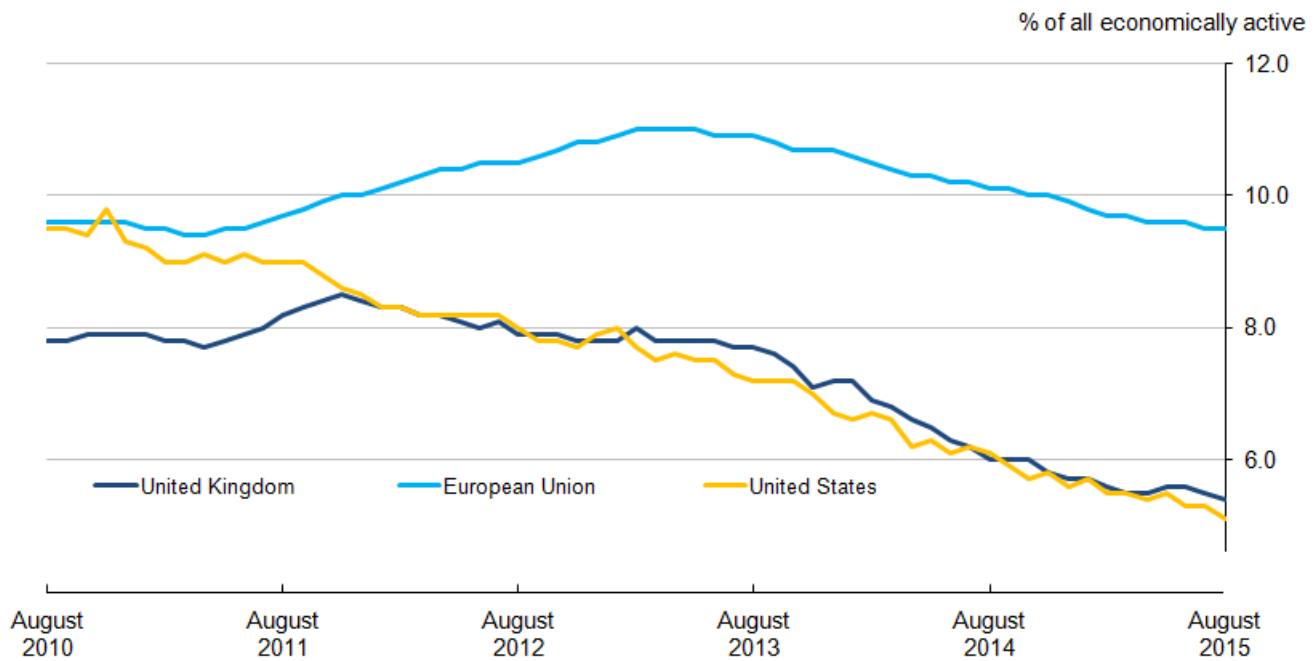
The unemployment rate for the United States was 5.1% for both August and September 2015.

Figure 8.3 shows the unemployment rates for the UK, the EU and the United States (US) for the last 5 years. It shows that the unemployment rate for the UK has been substantially lower than that for the whole of the EU. The unemployment rate for the US has moved in a downward direction since early 2010 and the UK unemployment rate has been generally falling since early 2012. For the most recent time periods the unemployment rates for the UK and the US have been similar. However, for April to June 2015, the employment rate for those aged from 16 to 64 for the UK (73.4%) was higher than that for the US (68.7%).



### Figure 8.3: Unemployment rates for the United Kingdom, European Union and United States, seasonally adjusted

August 2010 to August 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

#### Notes:

1. The unemployment rates for the UK and the United States are for those aged 16 and over. The unemployment rate for the EU is for those aged from 15 to 74.
2. Figure 8.3 shows monthly estimates for the EU and for the United States from August 2010 to August 2015 and 3 month average estimates for the UK from June to August 2010 to June to August 2015.

#### Download chart

[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)  
(30.5 Kb)

#### 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 [data table UNEM01 SA \(696.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 macroeconomic 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 [data table A10 \(293 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

European Union (EU) unemployment rates were published in a [Eurostat News Release](#) on 30 September 2015.

## 9. 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 the current benefit system 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 October 2013 the Claimant Count includes all claimants of Universal Credit (including those who were in work) as well as all JSA claimants
- from November 2013 the Claimant Count includes all **out of work** Universal Credit claimants as well as all JSA claimants

Ideally only those Universal Credit claimants who are out of work and required to seek work should be included in the Claimant Count but it is not currently possible to produce estimates on this basis. The Claimant Count therefore currently includes some out of work claimants of Universal Credit who are not required to look for work; for example, due to illness or disability.

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.

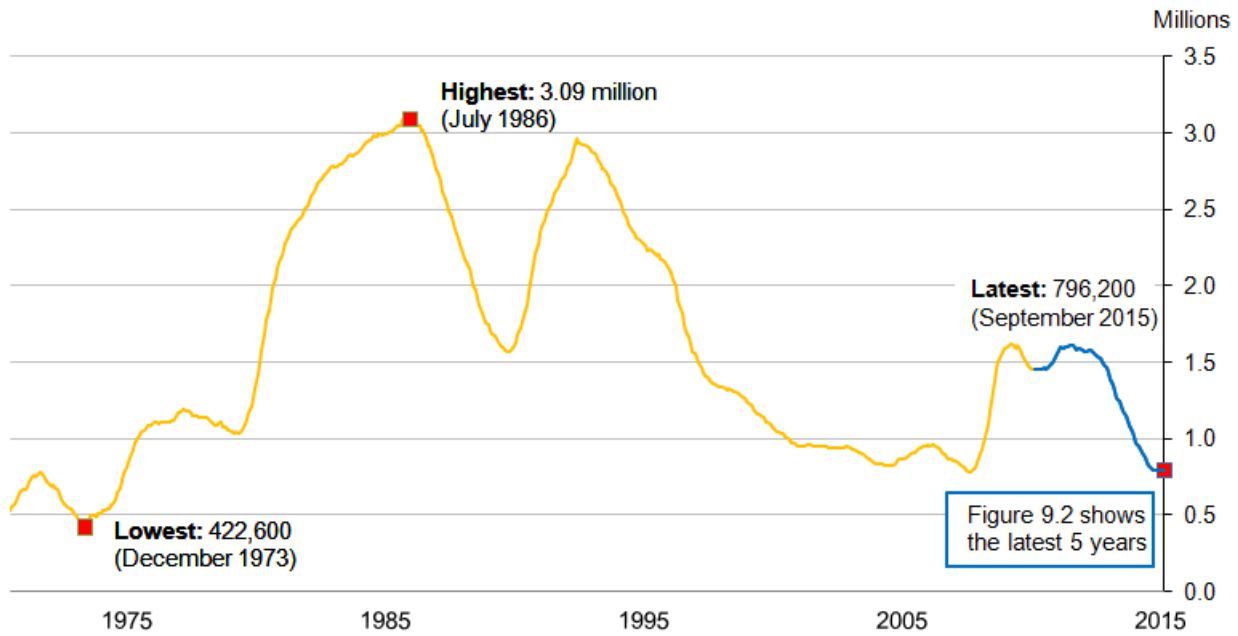
The Claimant Count includes people who claim unemployment related benefits but who do not receive payment. For example some claimants will have had their benefits stopped for a limited period of time by Jobcentre Plus. Some people claim JSA in order to receive National Insurance Credits.

### Commentary

Figure 9.1 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, September 2015, there were 796,200 people claiming unemployment related benefits.

### Figure 9.1: UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted

January 1971 to September 2015



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

#### Download chart

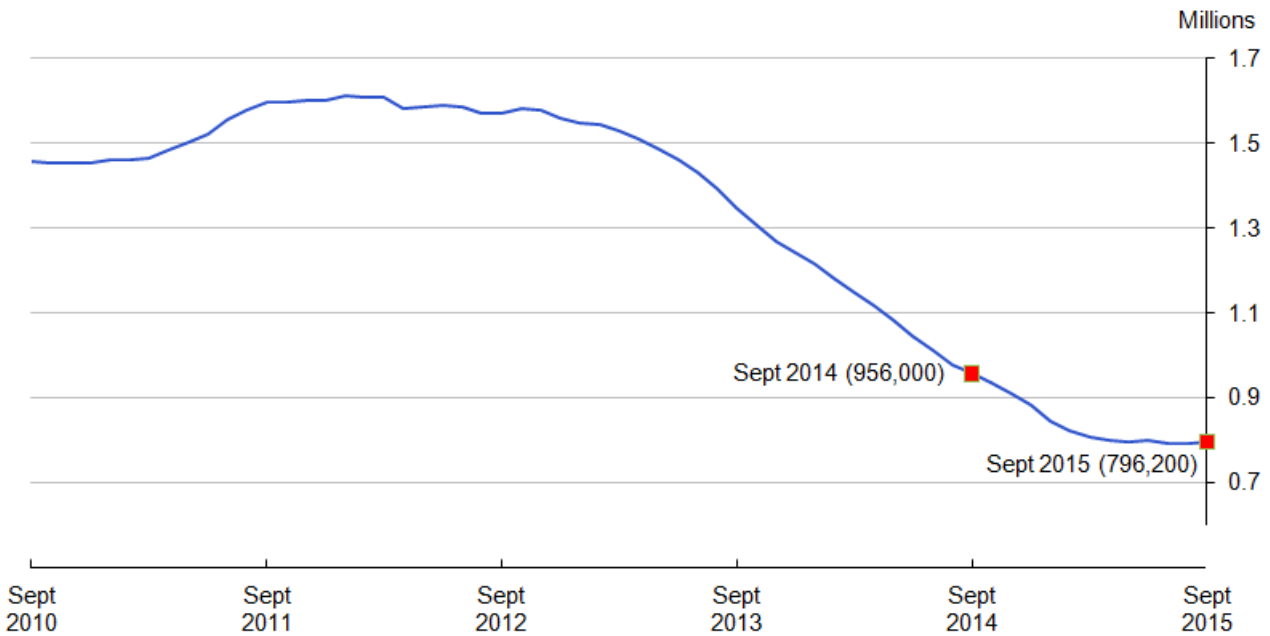
[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)

(56 Kb)

Looking in more detail at the most recent 5 years, Figure 9.2 shows the Claimant Count from September 2010 to September 2015.

**Figure 9.2: UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted**

September 2010 to September 2015



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

**Download chart**[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)

(31.5 Kb)

For September 2015 there were 796,200 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This consisted of:

- 705,600 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance
- 90,600 people who were out of work and claiming Universal Credit

For September 2015 there were 796,200 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This was:

- up 4,600 from August 2015
- down 159,800 from a year earlier
- 17,800 higher than the pre-downturn trough of 778,400 for February 2008

For September 2015 there were:

- 518,000 men claiming unemployment related benefits, 3,900 more than for August 2015 but 98,100 fewer than for a year earlier
- 278,200 women claiming unemployment related benefits, 700 more than for August 2015 but 61,700 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 [data table CLA01. \(277.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#)

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 [data table CLA01. \(277.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#)

## 10. 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 9 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.

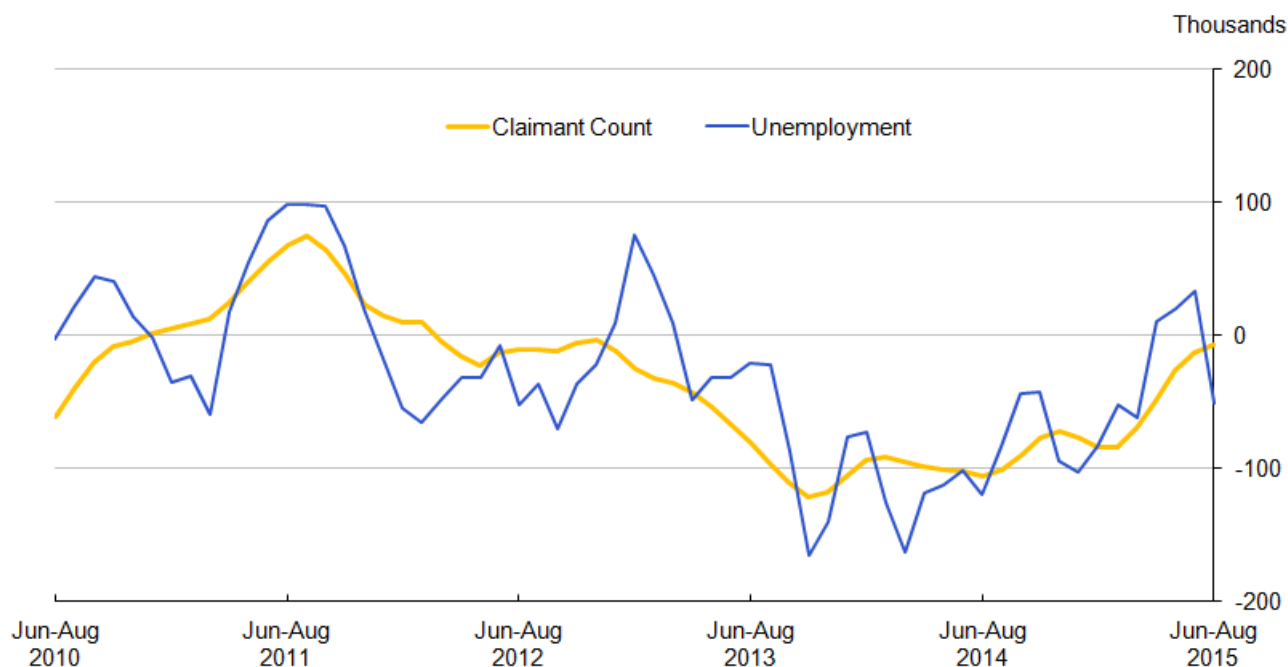
Figure 10.1 and the associated spreadsheet compare quarterly movements in unemployment and the Claimant Count for the same 3 month average time periods. The unemployment estimates shown in this comparison exclude unemployed people in the 16 to 17 and 65 and over age groups as well as unemployed people 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 JSA.

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 March to May 2015 and June to August 2015:

- unemployment fell by 51,000
- the Claimant Count fell by 7,000

**Figure 10.1: Quarterly changes in Unemployment and the Claimant Count for the UK (aged 18 to 64), seasonally adjusted**

June to August 2010 to June to August 2015



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 the associated spreadsheet, 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).

**Download chart**

[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)  
(228 Kb)

## 11. 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.

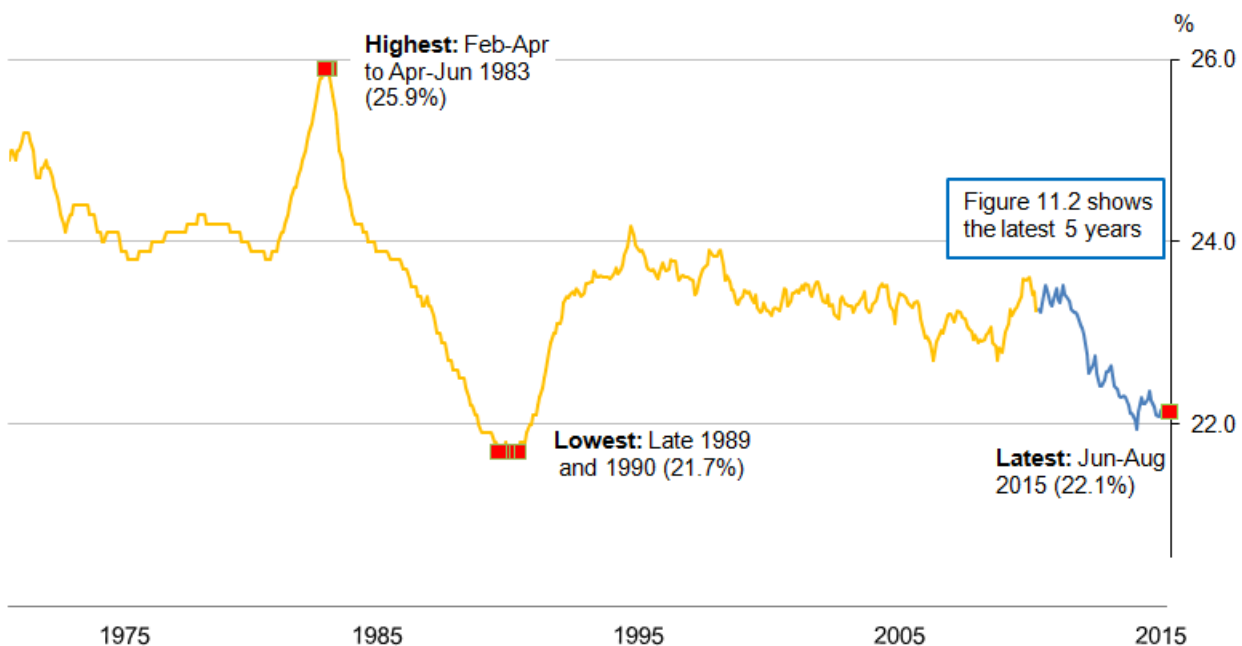
## Commentary

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 11.1 shows the economic inactivity rate for people aged from 16 to 64 since comparable records began in 1971.

Figure 11.1 shows that the economic inactivity rate 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, the economic inactivity rate resumed its downward path, reaching a record low of 21.7% in late 1989 and 1990, 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 resumed its generally downward path.

### Figure 11.1: UK Economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted

January to March 1971 to June to August 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

### Download chart

[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)

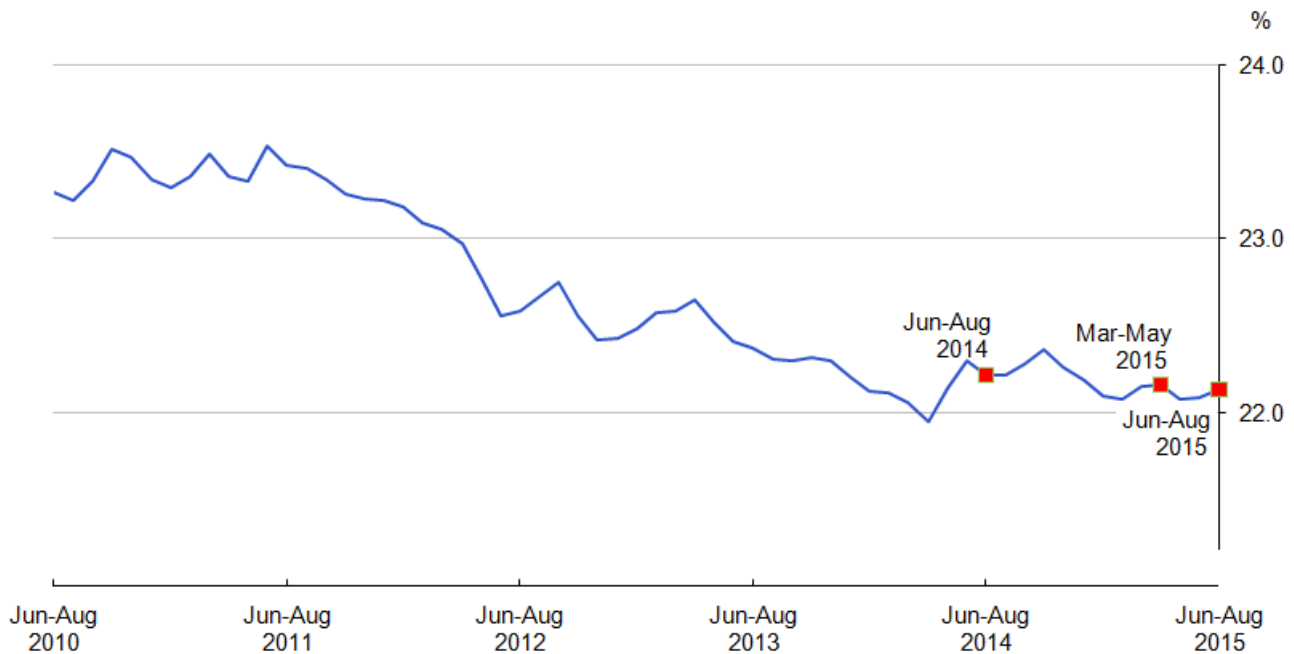
(59 Kb)

Since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate for men has been gradually rising while the rate for women has been gradually falling.

Figure 11.2 shows the economic inactivity rate for people for the last 5 years.

**Figure 11.2: UK Economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted**

June to August 2010 to June to August 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

**Download chart**

[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)  
(32.5 Kb)

The economic inactivity rate for those aged from 16 to 64 for June to August 2015 was 22.1%. This was little changed compared with March to May 2015 and with a year earlier.

For June to August 2015, there were 9.01 million people aged from 16 to 64 not in work and neither seeking nor available to work (known as economically inactive), little changed compared with March to May 2015 but 13,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

Looking in more detail at the 9.01 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive for June to August 2015, the 2 largest categories were students and people looking after the family or home (each of which accounted for just over a quarter of the total):

- there were 2.32 million people who were not looking for work because they were studying, 13,000 more than for March to May 2015 but 31,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 2.26 million people (of which 2.02 million were women) who were not looking for work because they were looking after the family or home, little changed compared with March to May 2015 and with a year earlier

The third and fourth largest categories were long-term sick (around 23% of the total) and retired (around 14% of the total):



- there were 2.10 million people who were not looking for work due to long-term sickness, 28,000 more than for March to May 2015 and 81,000 more than for a year earlier
- there were 1.23 million people who were not looking for work because they had retired, 39,000 fewer than for March to May 2015 and 88,000 fewer than for a year earlier, partly due to ongoing changes to the state pension age for women resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65

### **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 [data tables A02 SA \(499.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [INAC01 SA \(788.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

## **12. Young people in the labour market**

### **Introduction**

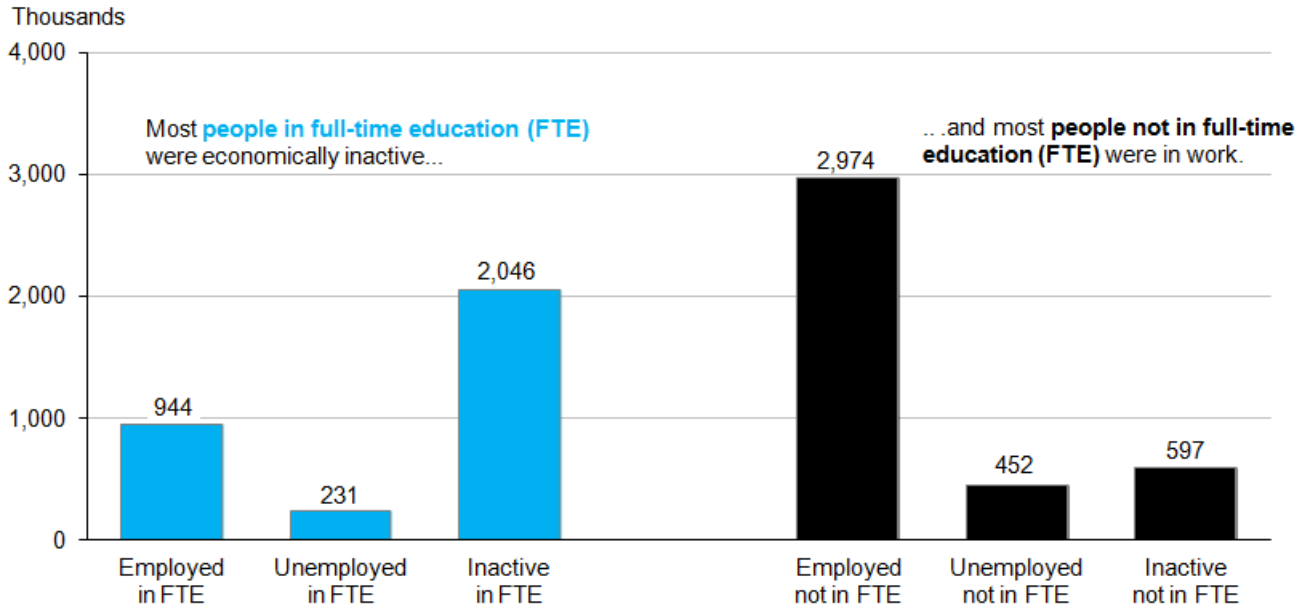
It is a common misconception that all people in full-time education are classified as economically inactive. This is not the case as people in full-time education are included in the employment estimates if they have a part-time job and are included in the unemployment estimates if they are seeking part-time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

### **Commentary**

For June to August 2015, for people aged from 16 to 24, there were:

- 3.92 million people in work (including 944,000 full-time students with part-time jobs)
- 683,000 unemployed people (including 231,000 full-time students looking for part-time work)
- 2.64 million economically inactive people, most of whom (2.05 million) were full-time students

**Figure 12.1: Young people (aged 16 to 24) in the UK labour market for June to August 2015, seasonally adjusted**



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

**Notes:**

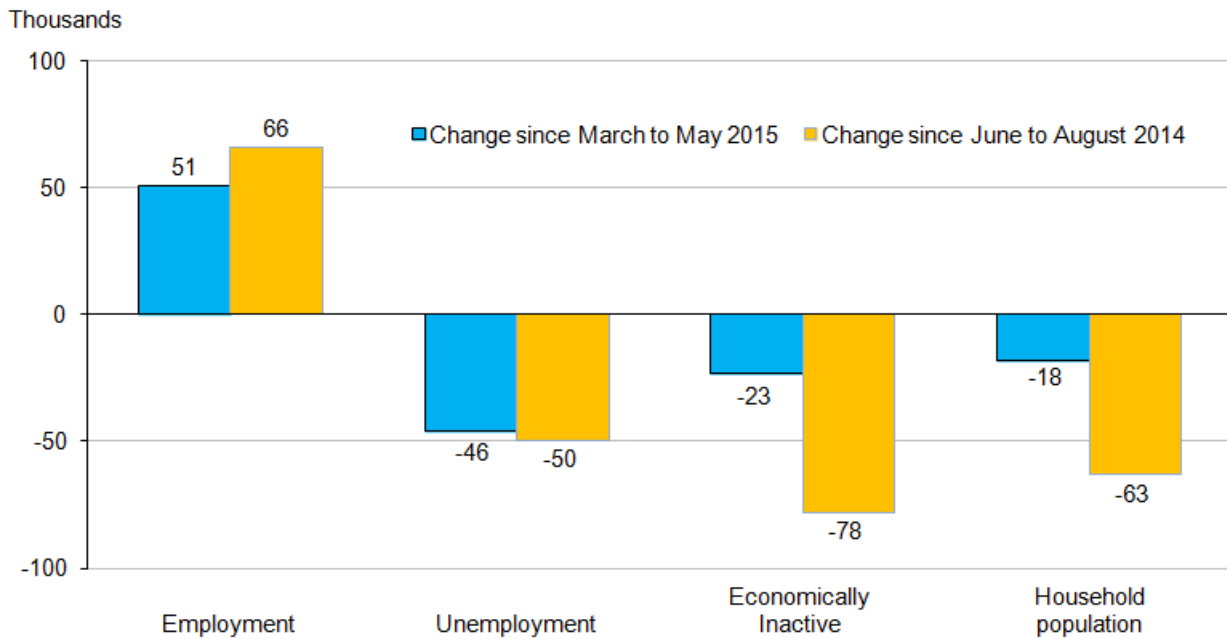
1. FTE = Full-time education.
2. The “Not in full-time education” series includes people in part-time education and/or some form of training.

**Download chart**

[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)  
(29.5 Kb)

Figure 12.2 shows how the latest estimates, for June to August 2015, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for people aged from 16 to 24 compare with the previous quarter (March to May 2015) and the previous year (June to August 2014).

**Figure 12.2: 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

### Download chart

[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)  
(24 Kb)

For June to August 2015, the unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds was 14.8%. This was:

- lower than for March to May 2015 (15.9%)
- lower than for a year earlier (16.0%)
- higher than the pre-downturn trough of 13.8% for the 3 months ending February 2008

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

For March to May 1992 (when comparable records began) 26.2% of people aged from 16 to 24 were in full-time education. By June to August 2015 this proportion had increased substantially to 44.5%. More young people going into full-time education reduces the size of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) and therefore increases the unemployment rate (because the unemployment rate is the proportion of the economically active population who are unemployed).

Looking at international comparisons, the youth unemployment rate (for those aged from 15 to 24) for the European Union (EU) was 20.4% for August 2015. Within the EU, the highest youth

unemployment rates were for Spain (48.8% for August 2015) and for Greece (48.3% for June 2015). The lowest youth unemployment rates were for Germany (7.0% for August 2015) and Austria (10.8% for August 2015). These EU youth unemployment rates were published in a [Eurostat news release](#) on 30 September 2015.

### **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 [data table A06 SA \(1.03 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

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

Estimates for [young people who were Not in Education, Employment or Training \(NEET\)](#) for April to June 2015 were published on 20 August 2015.

## **13. Redundancies**

### **Introduction**

The [redundancies](#) estimates measure the number of people who have been made redundant or have taken voluntary redundancy.

### **Commentary**

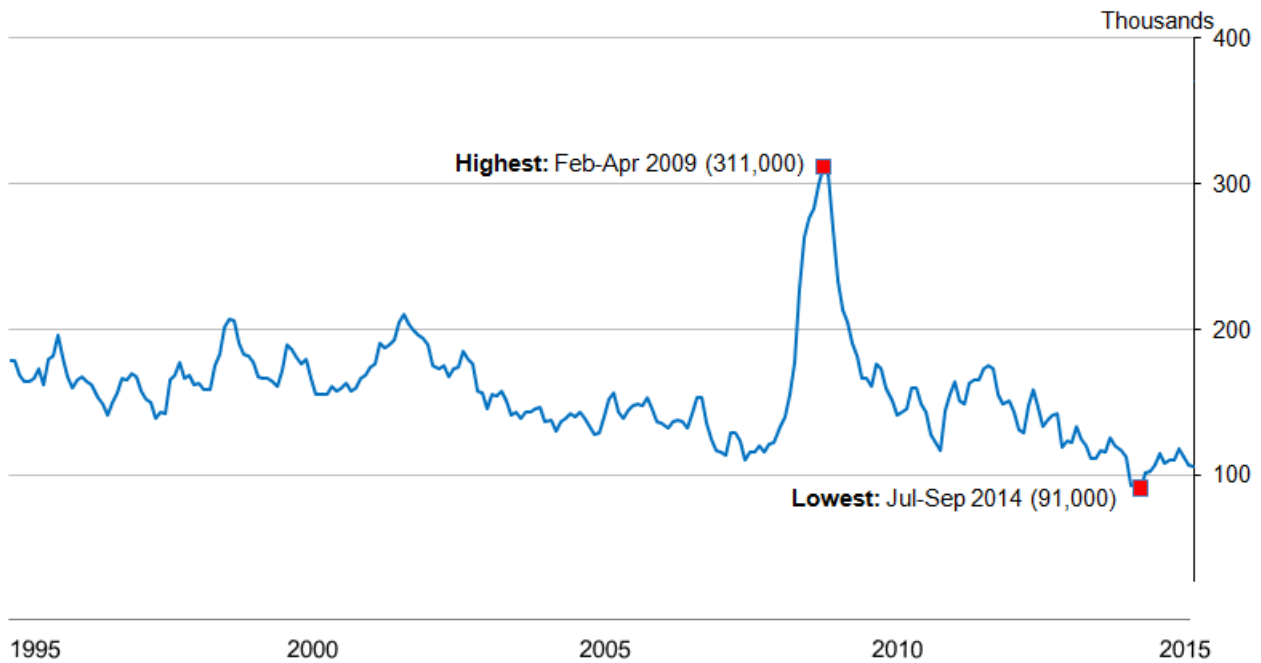
For June to August 2015, 106,000 people had become redundant in the 3 months before the Labour Force Survey interviews. This was:

- 13,000 fewer than for March to May 2015
- 11,000 more than for a year earlier
- 206,000 fewer than the peak of 311,000 recorded for February to April 2009

Figure 13.1 shows the number of people who had become redundant since comparable records began in March to May 1995.

### Figure 13.1: Number of redundancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted

March to May 1995 to June to August 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

#### Download chart

[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)

(40 Kb)

#### 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 [data tables RED01 SA \(68.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [RED02 \(2.36 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

## 14. Vacancies

### Introduction

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

### Commentary

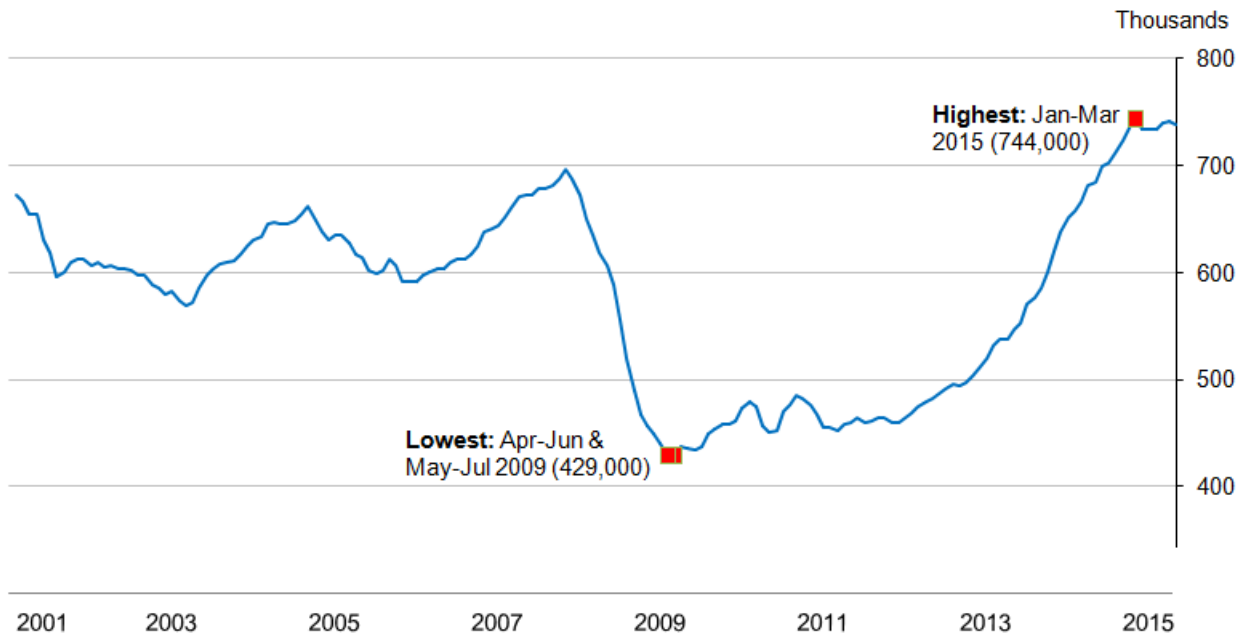
There were 738,000 job vacancies for July to September 2015. This was:

- little changed compared with April to June 2015
- 53,000 more than for a year earlier

Figure 14.1 shows the number of job vacancies since comparable records began in 2001.

**Figure 14.1: Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted**

April to June 2001 to July to September 2015



Source: Vacancy Survey - Office for National Statistics

**Download chart**[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)

(34 Kb)

**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 [data tables VACS01 \(66 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), [VACS02 \(151 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [VACS03 \(80 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

**15. Main out of work benefits, not seasonally adjusted (first published on 12 August 2015)****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 2015 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for November 2014.

## Commentary

For February 2015 there were 3.94 million people claiming main out of work benefits. This was:

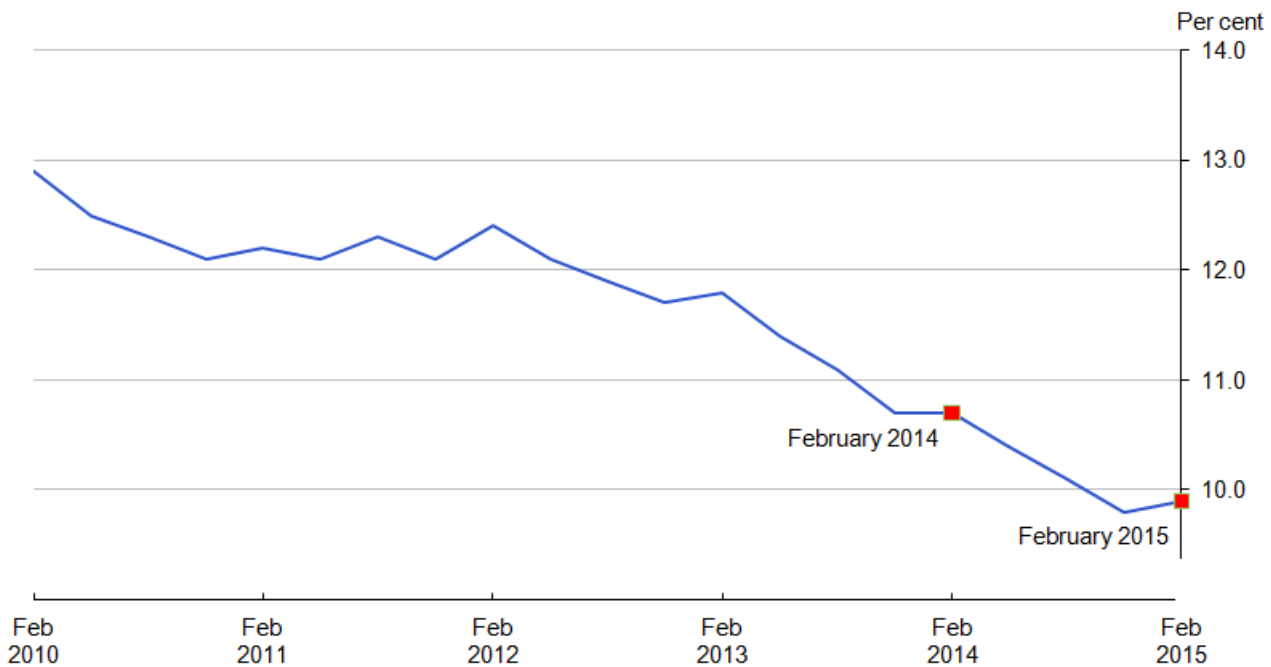
- 329,700 fewer than for February 2014
- 1.16 million fewer than the peak of 5.10 million recorded for February 2010

For February 2015, 9.9% of the population aged from 16 to 64 were claiming main out of work benefits. This was down from 10.7% for a year earlier.

Figure 15.1 shows, for the last 5 years, the proportion of the population aged from 16 to 64 claiming main out of work benefits.

### Figure 15.1: Proportion of Great Britain population (aged 16 to 64) claiming main out of work benefits, not seasonally adjusted

February 2010 to February 2015



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

### Download chart

[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)

(25.5 Kb)

## **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 [data table BEN01 \(59.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

## **(iv) Where to find more information about labour market statistics**

### **Other regularly published labour market releases**

[Regional Labour Market statistics \(\\*\)](#)

[Public Sector Employment](#)

[Young People who were Not in Employment, Education or Training \(NEET\)](#)

[Labour Productivity](#)

[Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings \(ASHE\)](#)

[Business Register and Employment Survey \(BRES\)](#)

[Index of Labour Costs per Hour \(ILCH\) - Experimental Statistics](#)

(\*) Regional and local area statistics are available at [NOMIS®](#)

### **Recently published reports on labour market topics**

[Working and workless households \(6 October 2015\)](#)

[Contracts with no guaranteed hours \(2 September 2015\)](#)

[Bonus payments in Great Britain \(26 August 2015\)](#)

[Understanding average earnings for the “continuously employed” \(18 May 2015\)](#)

[Workers aged 65 and over in the 2011 Census \(25 March 2015\)](#)

[Participation rates in the UK Labour Market \(19 March 2015\)](#)

[Families in the Labour Market \(9 December 2014\)](#)

[Underemployment and overemployment in the UK \(25 November 2014\)](#)

[Public and Private Sector Earnings \(19 November 2014\)](#)



## Historic articles published in Economic and Labour Market Review and Labour Market Trends

Articles about labour market statistics were published in Labour Market Trends (up until 2006) and in Economic and Labour Market Review (from 2007 to 2011). Editions of:

- [Labour Market Trends](#) are available on our website from July 2001 until December 2006 when the publication was discontinued
- [Economic and Labour Market Review](#) are available on our website from the first edition, published in January 2007, up until the last edition published in May 2011

## Published ad hoc data and analysis

[Additional statistical data and analyses for labour market statistics](#) that have not been included in our standard publications are available on our website.

## Methodological articles

A number of [methodological articles](#) about labour market statistics are available on our website.

## (v) 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 \(36.7 Kb Pdf\)](#).

One indication of the reliability of the key indicators in this statistical bulletin can be obtained by monitoring the size of revisions. [Data tables EMP05 \(1.38 Mb Excel sheet\)](#), [UNEM04 \(2.15 Mb Excel sheet\)](#), [JOBS06 \(378.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [CLA03 \(2.13 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) 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).

## (vi) 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 June to August 2015 was estimated to be 5.4%. 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 June to August 2015 was between 5.2% and 5.6%. However, the best estimate from the survey was that the unemployment rate was 5.4%.

The number of people unemployed for the same period was estimated at 1,774,000, with a stated 95% confidence interval of +/- 76,000. This means that we can be 95% sure that the true number of unemployed people was between 1,698,000 and 1,850,000. Again, the best estimate from the survey was that the number of unemployed people was 1,774,000.

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 June to August 2015, the estimated change in the number of unemployed people since March to May 2015 was a fall of 79,000, with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 81,000. This means that we can be 95% certain the actual change in unemployment was somewhere between an increase of 2,000 and a fall of 160,000, with the best estimate being a fall of 79,000. As the estimated fall in unemployment of 79,000 is slightly smaller than the confidence interval of 81,000, the estimated increase 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

[Data table A11 \(48 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) shows sampling variabilities for estimates derived from the **Labour Force Survey**.

[Data table JOBS07 \(58.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) 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 [data tables EARN01 \(628 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EARN03 \(621 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

## (vii) Other quality information

[Quality and methodology information papers](#) for labour market statistics are available on our website.

Further information about the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is available from:

- the [LFS user guide](#), and
- [LFS performance and quality monitoring reports](#).

## Background notes

### 1. This month's release

There have been revisions to estimates of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) back to the start of the time series in 2000 resulting from the annual review of the seasonal adjustment process. There have been further revisions to the AWE resulting from updating the estimates of earnings growth for companies employing fewer than 20 people based on taking on board the latest data from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings. Further information is available in an [article on the labour market articles and reports page](#) on our website.

### 2. Next month's release

Since July 2015 we have published estimates of real earnings (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation) in an article accompanying this statistical bulletin and at [data table X04 \(145 Kb Excel sheet\)](#). In next month's release we will introduce a new table in the pdf version of this statistical bulletin, and at [data table A01 \(3 Mb Excel sheet\)](#), showing the headline whole economy earnings estimates for total pay and regular pay in both nominal and real terms. This should make it easier for you to compare nominal and real earnings growth rates.

There will be minor revisions to out of work benefit proportions published at Table 11 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data table BEN01 \(59.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) resulting from taking on board the latest population estimates.

### 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 [data table CLA01 \(277.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), 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 which are still being developed by the Department for Work and Pensions. An [article on our website \(110.6 Kb Pdf\)](#) 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 2016 are available in the background notes of the [July 2015 edition of this statistical bulletin](#).

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

5. Details of the policy governing the release of new data are available by visiting [www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html](http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html) or from the Media Relations Office email: [media.relations@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:media.relations@ons.gsi.gov.uk)

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

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This document is also available on our website at [www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk).

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## Summary of labour market statistics published on 14 October 2015

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	Jun-Aug 2015	31.122 million	<b>Never</b>	May-Jul 2015 (31.095 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	Jun-Aug 2015	73.6%	<b>Never</b>	May-Jul 2015 (73.5%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	Jun-Aug 2015	1.774 million	May-Jul 2015 (1.823 million)	May-Jul 2008 (1.724 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	Jun-Aug 2015	5.4%	May-Jul 2015 (5.5%)	Mar-May 2008 (5.2%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Youth unemployment level (aged 16 to 24)	Jun-Aug 2015	683,000	May-Jul 2015 (723,000)	Mar-May 2008 (679,000)	Mar-May 1992
Youth unemployment rate (aged 16 to 24)	Jun-Aug 2015	14.8%	May-Jul 2015 (15.6%)	Apr-Jun 2008 (14.6%)	Mar-May 1992
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	Jun-Aug 2015	9.015 million	Mar-May 2015 (9.019 million)	May-Jul 2015 (8.993 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	Jun-Aug 2015	22.1%	Mar-May 2015 (22.2%)	Mar-May 2014 (22.0%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Claimant Count level (experimental)	September 2015	796,200	June 2015 (797,300)	August 2015 (791,700)	January 1971
Claimant Count rate (experimental)	September 2015	2.3%	February 2015 (2.4%)	February 1975 (2.2%)	January 1971
Average Earnings (total pay)	Jun-Aug 2015	3.0%	Mar-May 2015 (3.3%)	May-Jul 2015 (2.9%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay)	Jun-Aug 2015	2.8%	May-Jul 2015 (2.9%)	Feb-Apr 2015 (2.7%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Vacancies level	Jul-Sep 2015	738,000	Jun-Aug 2015 (741,000)	Apr-Jun 2015 (734,000)	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/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-378943>

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

(\*\*) 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/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-statistics/october-2015/dataset-labour-market-statistics.html>

# SUMMARY

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

United Kingdom  
(thousands) seasonally  
adjusted

	LFS household population <sup>1</sup>		Headline indicators					
			Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
			Level	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>4</sup>
	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 to 64
<b>People</b>	MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MGSX	LF2M	LF2S
Jun-Aug 2013	51,321	40,550	30,028	71.5	2,510	7.7	9,074	22.4
Jun-Aug 2014	51,663	40,633	30,763	73.0	1,972	6.0	9,028	22.2
Sep-Nov 2014	51,746	40,657	30,801	73.0	1,914	5.8	9,094	22.4
Dec-Feb 2015	51,829	40,681	31,049	73.4	1,838	5.6	8,990	22.1
Mar-May 2015	51,912	40,705	30,982	73.3	1,853	5.6	9,019	22.2
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>51,994</b>	<b>40,730</b>	<b>31,122</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>9,015</b>	<b>22.1</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	82	25	140	0.2	-79	-0.3	-4	0.0
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	0.5		-4.3		0.0	
<i>Change on year</i>	331	97	359	0.6	-198	-0.6	-13	-0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.6	0.2	1.2		-10.0		-0.1	
<b>Men</b>	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM
Jun-Aug 2013	25,007	20,114	15,995	76.4	1,421	8.2	3,347	16.6
Jun-Aug 2014	25,198	20,167	16,362	77.9	1,095	6.3	3,375	16.7
Sep-Nov 2014	25,244	20,183	16,375	77.8	1,069	6.1	3,430	17.0
Dec-Feb 2015	25,290	20,198	16,544	78.3	1,013	5.8	3,376	16.7
Mar-May 2015	25,336	20,213	16,459	78.1	1,014	5.8	3,430	17.0
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>25,382</b>	<b>20,229</b>	<b>16,572</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>16.9</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	46	16	114	0.3	-44	-0.3	-21	-0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	0.7		-4.3		-0.6	
<i>Change on year</i>	185	62	210	0.5	-125	-0.7	34	0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.7	0.3	1.3		-11.4		1.0	
<b>Women</b>	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
Jun-Aug 2013	26,314	20,437	14,033	66.7	1,089	7.2	5,727	28.0
Jun-Aug 2014	26,465	20,466	14,401	68.1	876	5.7	5,653	27.6
Sep-Nov 2014	26,502	20,474	14,426	68.2	845	5.5	5,664	27.7
Dec-Feb 2015	26,539	20,483	14,505	68.6	825	5.4	5,614	27.4
Mar-May 2015	26,576	20,492	14,523	68.7	839	5.5	5,589	27.3
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>26,611</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>14,550</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5,606</b>	<b>27.3</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	36	9	27	0.1	-36	-0.2	17	0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.1	0.0	0.2		-4.3		0.3	
<i>Change on year</i>	146	35	149	0.7	-73	-0.5	-47	-0.3
<i>Change %</i>	0.6	0.2	1.0		-8.4		-0.8	

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 economically inactive people aged 16 to 64 divided by the population aged 16 to 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 level 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
<b>People</b>	MGRZ	MGSR	MGSC	MG SX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
Jun-Aug 2013	30,028	58.5	2,510	7.7	18,784	36.6	28,993	71.5	2,483	7.9	9,074	22.4
Jun-Aug 2014	30,763	59.5	1,972	6.0	18,928	36.6	29,653	73.0	1,952	6.2	9,028	22.2
Sep-Nov 2014	30,801	59.5	1,914	5.8	19,031	36.8	29,668	73.0	1,895	6.0	9,094	22.4
Dec-Feb 2015	31,049	59.9	1,838	5.6	18,943	36.5	29,872	73.4	1,819	5.7	8,990	22.1
Mar-May 2015	30,982	59.7	1,853	5.6	19,077	36.7	29,852	73.3	1,833	5.8	9,019	22.2
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>31,122</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>19,098</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>29,966</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>9,015</b>	<b>22.1</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	140	0.2	-79	-0.3	21	0.0	114	0.2	-85	-0.3	-4	0.0
<i>Change %</i>	0.5		-4.3		0.1		0.4		-4.6		0.0	
<i>Change on year</i>	359	0.3	-198	-0.6	170	0.1	313	0.6	-203	-0.7	-13	-0.1
<i>Change %</i>	1.2		-10.0		0.9		1.1		-10.4		-0.1	
<b>Men</b>	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MG SY	MG SJ	YBTD	YBSF	MG SV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
Jun-Aug 2013	15,995	64.0	1,421	8.2	7,591	30.4	15,366	76.4	1,401	8.4	3,347	16.6
Jun-Aug 2014	16,362	64.9	1,095	6.3	7,740	30.7	15,710	77.9	1,082	6.4	3,375	16.7
Sep-Nov 2014	16,375	64.9	1,069	6.1	7,800	30.9	15,699	77.8	1,054	6.3	3,430	17.0
Dec-Feb 2015	16,544	65.4	1,013	5.8	7,734	30.6	15,823	78.3	999	5.9	3,376	16.7
Mar-May 2015	16,459	65.0	1,014	5.8	7,863	31.0	15,783	78.1	999	6.0	3,430	17.0
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>16,572</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7,840</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>15,865</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>16.9</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	114	0.3	-44	-0.3	-24	-0.1	82	0.3	-44	-0.3	-21	-0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.7		-4.3		-0.3		0.5		-4.4		-0.6	
<i>Change on year</i>	210	0.4	-125	-0.7	99	0.2	155	0.5	-127	-0.8	34	0.1
<i>Change %</i>	1.3		-11.4		1.3		1.0		-11.8		1.0	
<b>Women</b>	MG SB	MG ST	MG SE	MG SZ	MG SK	YB TE	LF2 H	LF25	LF2 J	LF2 R	LF2 N	LF2 T
Jun-Aug 2013	14,033	53.3	1,089	7.2	11,193	42.5	13,627	66.7	1,082	7.4	5,727	28.0
Jun-Aug 2014	14,401	54.4	876	5.7	11,188	42.3	13,943	68.1	870	5.9	5,653	27.6
Sep-Nov 2014	14,426	54.4	845	5.5	11,231	42.4	13,969	68.2	841	5.7	5,664	27.7
Dec-Feb 2015	14,505	54.7	825	5.4	11,209	42.2	14,049	68.6	820	5.5	5,614	27.4
Mar-May 2015	14,523	54.6	839	5.5	11,213	42.2	14,069	68.7	834	5.6	5,589	27.3
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>14,550</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>11,258</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>14,101</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5,606</b>	<b>27.3</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	27	0.0	-36	-0.2	45	0.1	32	0.1	-40	-0.3	17	0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.2		-4.3		0.4		0.2		-4.8		0.3	
<i>Change on year</i>	149	0.3	-73	-0.5	71	0.0	158	0.7	-76	-0.5	-47	-0.3
<i>Change %</i>	1.0		-8.4		0.6		1.1		-8.7		-0.8	
	Aged 16-17						Aged 18-24					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	YB TO	YB UA	YB VH	YB VK	YCA S	LW EX	YB TR	YB UD	YB VN	YB VQ	YCA V	LW FA
Jun-Aug 2013	332	21.9	194	36.8	988	65.3	3,313	56.8	793	19.3	1,723	29.6
Jun-Aug 2014	319	21.3	162	33.6	1,017	67.9	3,534	60.8	572	13.9	1,704	29.3
Sep-Nov 2014	322	21.6	152	32.1	1,016	68.2	3,447	59.4	611	15.1	1,744	30.1
Dec-Feb 2015	352	23.7	154	30.5	977	65.9	3,522	60.8	588	14.3	1,684	29.1
Mar-May 2015	357	24.2	150	29.6	969	65.6	3,511	60.7	579	14.2	1,697	29.3
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>3,557</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>29.0</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	4	0.4	-11	-1.8	-1	0.3	46	0.9	-35	-0.9	-22	-0.3
<i>Change %</i>	1.2		-7.2		-0.1		1.3		-6.1		-1.3	
<i>Change on year</i>	43	3.3	-22	-5.8	-49	-2.0	23	0.8	-28	-0.7	-29	-0.3
<i>Change %</i>	13.4		-13.6		-4.8		0.6		-4.9		-1.7	
<b>Men</b>	YB TP	YB UB	YB VI	YB VL	YCA T	LW EY	YB TS	YB UE	YB VO	YB VR	YCA W	LW FB
Jun-Aug 2013	152	19.5	104	40.8	521	67.0	1,701	57.7	471	21.7	776	26.3
Jun-Aug 2014	136	17.8	77	36.2	553	72.2	1,800	61.1	353	16.4	793	26.9
Sep-Nov 2014	140	18.4	76	35.3	546	71.6	1,794	61.0	353	16.4	796	27.1
Dec-Feb 2015	150	19.7	92	38.1	518	68.2	1,837	62.5	338	15.5	764	26.0
Mar-May 2015	151	19.9	83	35.6	522	69.0	1,804	61.5	340	15.9	790	26.9
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>26.4</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	2	0.4	-6	-2.1	1	0.4	33	1.2	-22	-1.1	-16	-0.5
<i>Change %</i>	1.5		-7.6		0.1		1.8		-6.5		-2.1	
<i>Change on year</i>	17	2.6	0	-2.7	-31	-2.7	37	1.6	-35	-1.6	-19	-0.5
<i>Change %</i>	12.3		-0.4		-5.5		2.1		-9.9		-2.4	
<b>Women</b>	YB TQ	YB UC	YB VJ	YB VM	YCA U	LW EZ	YB TT	YB UF	YB VP	YB VS	YCA X	LW FC
Jun-Aug 2013	180	24.5	89	33.1	467	63.4	1,612	56.0	321	16.6	947	32.9
Jun-Aug 2014	182	24.9	84	31.6	465	63.5	1,734	60.6	219	11.2	911	31.8
Sep-Nov 2014	182	25.0	76	29.4	470	64.6	1,653	57.8	259	13.5	947	33.1
Dec-Feb 2015	203	28.0	62	23.4	460	63.4	1,686	59.0	250	12.9	920	32.2
Mar-May 2015	206	28.6	67	24.6	447	62.0	1,706	59.8	238	12.3	906	31.8
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>31.7</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	2	0.4	-4	-1.4	-1	0.1	13	0.6	-13	-0.7	-6	-0.1
<i>Change %</i>	1.0		-6.6		-0.3		0.8		-5.5		-0.6	
<i>Change on year</i>	26	4.1	-22	-8.5	-18	-1.3	-15	-0.1	7	0.4	-10	-0.2
<i>Change %</i>	14.3		-25.6		-4.0		-0.8		3.1		-1.1	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# SUMMARY

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

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 25-34							Aged 35-49					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	
<b>People</b>	YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAV	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG	
Jun-Aug 2013	6,837	79.4	516	7.0	1,257	14.6	10,689	82.0	590	5.2	1,754	13.5	
Jun-Aug 2014	6,984	80.4	413	5.6	1,289	14.8	10,752	83.2	475	4.2	1,694	13.1	
Sep-Nov 2014	7,031	80.8	392	5.3	1,276	14.7	10,759	83.4	433	3.9	1,708	13.2	
Dec-Feb 2015	7,034	80.7	366	4.9	1,314	15.1	10,789	83.8	427	3.8	1,662	12.9	
Mar-May 2015	7,041	80.7	388	5.2	1,300	14.9	10,747	83.6	424	3.8	1,687	13.1	
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>7,091</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>10,699</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>13.6</b>	
Change on quarter	50	0.4	-19	-0.3	-14	-0.2	-47	-0.2	-32	-0.3	60	0.5	
Change %	0.7		-5.0		-1.1		-0.4		-7.7		3.5		
Change on year	107	0.7	-44	-0.6	-3	-0.1	-52	0.1	-84	-0.7	53	0.5	
Change %	1.5		-10.7		-0.2		-0.5		-17.6		3.1		
<b>Men</b>	YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH	
Jun-Aug 2013	3,694	86.5	293	7.3	284	6.7	5,637	87.7	296	5.0	496	7.7	
Jun-Aug 2014	3,797	87.9	215	5.4	305	7.1	5,678	89.1	237	4.0	459	7.2	
Sep-Nov 2014	3,787	87.5	214	5.4	327	7.6	5,673	89.1	218	3.7	474	7.4	
Dec-Feb 2015	3,799	87.5	198	5.0	342	7.9	5,699	89.7	208	3.5	447	7.0	
Mar-May 2015	3,800	87.3	213	5.3	339	7.8	5,682	89.6	196	3.3	466	7.4	
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>3,840</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>7.7</b>	
Change on quarter	40	0.7	-13	-0.4	-14	-0.3	-23	-0.2	-9	-0.1	22	0.4	
Change %	1.1		-6.3		-4.2		-0.4		-4.7		4.7		
Change on year	42	0.0	-16	-0.4	19	0.4	-19	0.3	-51	-0.8	29	0.5	
Change %	1.1		-7.4		6.3		-0.3		-21.6		6.4		
<b>Women</b>	YBTW	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCBA	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI	
Jun-Aug 2013	3,144	72.4	223	6.6	973	22.4	5,052	76.5	293	5.5	1,259	19.1	
Jun-Aug 2014	3,187	73.0	197	5.8	983	22.5	5,073	77.5	237	4.5	1,235	18.9	
Sep-Nov 2014	3,244	74.2	178	5.2	949	21.7	5,086	77.8	215	4.1	1,234	18.9	
Dec-Feb 2015	3,235	74.0	168	4.9	971	22.2	5,089	78.0	219	4.1	1,216	18.6	
Mar-May 2015	3,241	74.1	175	5.1	961	22.0	5,064	77.8	228	4.3	1,221	18.7	
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>3,251</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>5,040</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>19.4</b>	
Change on quarter	10	0.2	-6	-0.2	0	0.0	-25	-0.3	-23	-0.4	38	0.6	
Change %	0.3		-3.5		0.0		-0.5		-10.2		3.1		
Change on year	64	1.2	-29	-0.9	-22	-0.6	-34	0.0	-33	-0.6	23	0.5	
Change %	2.0		-14.4		-2.3		-0.7		-13.7		1.9		
	Aged 50-64						Age 65+						
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	
<b>People</b>	LF26	LF2U	LF28	LF2E	LF2A	LF2W	LFK4	LFK6	K5HU	K5HW	LFL4	LFL6	
Jun-Aug 2013	7,822	67.6	392	4.8	3,351	29.0	1,035	9.6	26	2.5	9,710	90.2	
Jun-Aug 2014	8,064	68.8	331	3.9	3,324	28.4	1,110	10.1	20	1.7	9,900	89.8	
Sep-Nov 2014	8,109	68.9	306	3.6	3,350	28.5	1,133	10.2	19	1.6	9,937	89.6	
Dec-Feb 2015	8,175	69.2	284	3.4	3,352	28.4	1,176	10.6	19	1.6	9,953	89.3	
Mar-May 2015	8,197	69.1	293	3.5	3,366	28.4	1,130	10.1	19	1.7	10,057	89.7	
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>8,257</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>10,083</b>	<b>89.5</b>	
Change on quarter	60	0.2	13	0.1	-27	-0.3	26	0.2	5	0.4	26	-0.2	
Change %	0.7		4.4		-0.8		2.3		27.4		0.3		
Change on year	193	0.6	-25	-0.4	15	-0.3	46	0.2	5	0.4	183	-0.2	
Change %	2.4		-7.5		0.5		4.2		25.5		1.8		
<b>Men</b>	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN	
Jun-Aug 2013	4,183	73.5	237	5.4	1,270	22.3	629	12.9	20	3.0	4,245	86.7	
Jun-Aug 2014	4,298	74.6	199	4.4	1,265	21.9	652	13.0	13	2.0	4,366	86.8	
Sep-Nov 2014	4,305	74.4	192	4.3	1,286	22.2	675	13.3	15	2.2	4,371	86.4	
Dec-Feb 2015	4,338	74.7	162	3.6	1,305	22.5	721	14.2	13	1.8	4,358	85.6	
Mar-May 2015	4,346	74.6	168	3.7	1,313	22.5	675	13.2	15	2.1	4,433	86.5	
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>4,375</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4,431</b>	<b>86.0</b>	
Change on quarter	29	0.2	6	0.1	-13	-0.3	32	0.5	1	0.0	-2	-0.6	
Change %	0.7		3.9		-1.0		4.7		6.2		-0.1		
Change on year	77	0.2	-25	-0.6	35	0.3	55	0.8	3	0.2	65	-0.8	
Change %	1.8		-12.5		2.8		8.5		19.6		1.5		
<b>Women</b>	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7	
Jun-Aug 2013	3,640	62.0	155	4.1	2,080	35.4	406	6.9	*	*	5,466	93.0	
Jun-Aug 2014	3,766	63.2	132	3.4	2,059	34.6	459	7.6	*	*	5,535	92.2	
Sep-Nov 2014	3,804	63.6	113	2.9	2,064	34.5	457	7.6	*	*	5,567	92.3	
Dec-Feb 2015	3,836	63.9	121	3.1	2,048	34.1	456	7.5	*	*	5,595	92.4	
Mar-May 2015	3,850	63.9	125	3.2	2,054	34.1	455	7.5	*	*	5,624	92.4	
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>3,882</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>5,652</b>	<b>92.5</b>	
Change on quarter	31	0.3	7	0.1	-14	-0.4	-6	-0.1	*	*	28	0.1	
Change %	0.8		5.2		-0.7		-1.2		*	*	0.5		
Change on year	116	0.9	0	-0.1	-20	-0.9	-9	-0.3	*	*	118	0.2	
Change %	3.1		0.1		-1.0		-2.0		*	*	2.1		

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

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

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

People	All in employment					Full-time and part-time workers <sup>1</sup>																		
	Total	Employees	Self employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training & employment programmes <sup>2</sup>	Total people working full-time	Total people working part-time	Employees working full-time	Employees working part-time	Self-employed people working full-time	Self-employed people working part-time	Total workers with second jobs												
													1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRW	MGRU	MGRV	YCBF	YCBG	YCBH	YCBJ	YCBK	YCBL	YCBM	YCBN	YCBO	YCBP	YCBQ	YCBR	YCBS	YCBT	YCBU	YCBV	YCBW		
Jun-Aug 2013	30,028	25,502	4,244	116	165	21,891	8,137	18,727	6,775	3,068	1,176	1,158	6,775	3,068	1,176	1,158	3,068	1,176	1,158	1,176	1,158	1,158	1,158	
Jun-Aug 2014	30,763	25,986	4,523	126	128	22,483	8,281	19,149	6,837	3,255	1,268	1,223	6,837	3,255	1,268	1,223	3,255	1,268	1,223	1,268	1,223	1,223	1,223	
Sep-Nov 2014	30,801	26,066	4,520	102	112	22,524	8,277	19,239	6,827	3,220	1,300	1,198	6,827	3,220	1,300	1,198	3,220	1,300	1,198	1,300	1,198	1,198	1,198	
Dec-Feb 2015	31,049	26,302	4,523	114	110	22,688	8,361	19,429	6,872	3,192	1,331	1,215	6,872	3,192	1,331	1,215	3,192	1,331	1,215	1,331	1,215	1,215	1,215	
Mar-May 2015	30,982	26,307	4,468	107	100	22,718	8,264	19,474	6,832	3,160	1,308	1,196	6,832	3,160	1,308	1,196	3,160	1,308	1,196	1,308	1,196	1,196	1,196	
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>31,122</b>	<b>26,427</b>	<b>4,497</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>22,773</b>	<b>8,349</b>	<b>19,545</b>	<b>6,882</b>	<b>3,159</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>6,882</b>	<b>3,159</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>3,159</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>1,162</b>	
<i>Change on quarter</i>	140	120	29	-15	6	56	84	70	50	-1	30	-35	70	50	-1	30	-35	50	30	-1	30	-35	-35	
<i>Change %</i>	0.5	0.5	0.6	-13.8	6.2	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	2.3	-2.9	0.7	0.0	2.3	-2.9	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	
<i>Change on year</i>	359	441	-26	-34	-22	291	68	396	45	-96	70	-61	45	-96	70	-61	45	-96	70	-61	70	-61	-61	
<i>Change %</i>	1.2	1.7	-0.6	-27.1	-17.2	1.3	0.8	2.1	0.7	-2.9	5.5	-5.0	0.7	-2.9	5.5	-5.0	-2.9	5.5	-2.9	5.5	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	
<b>Men</b>	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBN	YCBP	YCBR	YCBU	YCBV	YCBW	YCBX	YCBY	YCBZ	YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCN	YCCO
Jun-Aug 2013	15,995	12,897	2,951	45	102	13,850	2,145	11,371	1,526	2,435	516	488	1,526	2,435	516	488	2,435	516	488	516	488	488	488	488
Jun-Aug 2014	16,362	13,119	3,114	54	75	14,211	2,151	11,573	1,546	2,580	533	517	1,546	2,580	533	517	2,580	533	517	533	517	517	517	517
Sep-Nov 2014	16,375	13,189	3,070	49	66	14,208	2,167	11,627	1,562	2,539	531	496	1,562	2,539	531	496	2,539	531	496	531	496	496	496	496
Dec-Feb 2015	16,544	13,342	3,085	53	63	14,357	2,187	11,774	1,568	2,549	536	517	1,568	2,549	536	517	2,549	536	517	536	517	517	517	517
Mar-May 2015	16,459	13,308	3,042	45	64	14,341	2,117	11,774	1,534	2,514	528	531	1,534	2,514	528	531	2,514	528	531	528	531	531	531	531
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>16,572</b>	<b>13,409</b>	<b>3,062</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>14,374</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>11,848</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>2,484</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>2,484</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>2,484</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>489</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	114	101	20	-7	0	33	80	74	27	-30	50	-42	33	80	74	27	-30	50	-42	50	-42	-42	-42	-42
<i>Change %</i>	0.7	0.8	0.7	-15.3	-0.5	0.2	3.8	0.6	1.8	-1.2	9.4	-7.9	0.6	3.8	0.6	1.8	-1.2	9.4	-7.9	9.4	-7.9	-7.9	-7.9	-7.9
<i>Change on year</i>	210	289	-52	-16	-11	163	47	275	14	-96	45	-27	14	47	275	14	-96	45	-27	45	-27	-27	-27	-27
<i>Change %</i>	1.3	2.2	-1.7	-29.7	-15.0	1.1	2.2	2.4	0.9	-3.7	8.4	-5.3	0.9	2.2	2.4	0.9	-3.7	8.4	-5.3	8.4	-5.3	-5.3	-5.3	-5.3
<b>Women</b>	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY	YCBZ	YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCN	YCCO	YCCP	YCCQ	YCCR	YCCS
Jun-Aug 2013	14,033	12,605	1,293	72	63	8,041	5,993	7,356	5,249	633	660	669	5,249	633	660	669	633	660	669	633	660	669	669	669
Jun-Aug 2014	14,401	12,866	1,410	72	53	8,271	6,130	7,576	5,291	674	735	706	5,291	674	735	706	5,291	674	735	706	706	706	706	706
Sep-Nov 2014	14,426	12,877	1,450	53	46	8,316	6,110	7,612	5,265	680	770	702	5,265	680	770	702	5,265	680	770	702	702	702	702	702
Dec-Feb 2015	14,505	12,959	1,438	61	47	8,331	6,174	7,655	5,304	643	795	698	5,304	643	795	698	5,304	643	795	698	698	698	698	698
Mar-May 2015	14,523	12,999	1,427	62	36	8,377	6,147	7,700	5,299	647	780	665	5,299	647	780	665	5,299	647	780	665	665	665	665	665
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>14,550</b>	<b>13,018</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>8,399</b>	<b>6,151</b>	<b>7,696</b>	<b>5,322</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>5,322</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>5,322</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>672</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	27	19	9	-8	6	23	4	-4	23	28	-20	7	23	28	-20	7	23	28	-20	28	-20	7	7	7
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	0.6	-12.6	18.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	4.4	-2.5	1.1	0.4	4.4	-2.5	1.1	0.4	4.4	-2.5	4.4	-2.5	1.1	1.1	1.1
<i>Change on year</i>	149	152	26	-18	-11	128	21	121	31	1	25	-34	21	31	1	25	-34	31	1	25	-34	-34	-34	-34
<i>Change %</i>	1.0	1.2	1.8	-25.1	-20.1	1.5	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.1	3.4	-4.8	1.5	0.6	0.1	3.4	-4.8	0.6	0.1	3.4	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8
	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)										Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) <sup>3</sup>													
	Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total <sup>4</sup>	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school											
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25											
	YCBZ	YCCB	YCCF	YCCI	YCCJ	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCCD	YCDG	YCDJ											
People	1,582	6.2	609	38.5	300	123	550	7,951	1,464	18.4	5,260	192	973											
Jun-Aug 2013	1,696	6.5	617	36.4	388	119	571	8,105	1,351	16.7	5,516	172	1,022											
Jun-Aug 2014	1,679	6.4	578	34.4	416	121	564	8,127	1,319	16.2	5,570	186	1,010											
Sep-Nov 2014	1,686	6.4	591	35.0	379	117	600	8,203	1,348	16.4	5,600	194	1,016											
Dec-Feb 2015	1,672	6.4	552	33.0	389	127	604	8,138	1,275	15.7	5,591	211	1,007											
Mar-May 2015	<b>1,660</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>8,221</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>5,638</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>1,046</b>											
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<i>Change on quarter</i>	-12	-0.1	30	2.0	17	0	-60	83	-9	0.3	47	11	40										
<i>Change %</i>	-0.7		5.4	4.5	0.4	-9.9	1.0	-0.7	0.8	5.0	3.9													
<i>Change on year</i>	-36	-0.2	-35	-1.3	18	8	-27	115	-85	-1.3	122	49	24											
<i>Change %</i>	-2.1		-5.7	4.7	6.4	-4.8	1.4	-6.3	2.2	28.5	2.3													
Men	YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK											
Jun-Aug 2013	741	5.7	310	41.9	131	60	240	2,042	665	32.6	892	66	398											
Jun-Aug 2014	805	6.1	329	40.9	154	57	264	2,080	593	28.5	971	78	417											
Sep-Nov 2014	793	6.0	301	37.9	179	64	249	2,092	576	27.5	992	84	423											
Dec-Feb 2015	816	6.1	317	38.9	155	64	280	2,105	587	27.9	1,018	85	403											
Mar-May 2015	793	6.0	292	36.8	170	60	271	2,061	546	26.5	1,000	86	414											
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>2,139</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>428</b>											
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-18	-0.2	9	2.1	5	-2	-31	77	9	-0.5	49	2	15											
<i>Change %</i>	-2.3		3.2	3.2	-3.8	-11.4	3.7	1.6	0.8	4.9	1.9	3.6												
<i>Change on year</i>	-30	-0.4	-28	-2.1	21	1	-24	59	-38	-2.6	79	10	12											
<i>Change %</i>	-3.8		-8.6	13.6	1.4	-9.0	2.8	-6.4	8.1	12.2	2.8													
Women	YCCB	YCCF	YCCH	YCCJ	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCU	YCCV	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF													

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 4 Public and private sector employment (first published on 16 September 2015)

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

	Public sector		Private sector <sup>1</sup>		Total employment <sup>2</sup>	Public sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)		Private sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)		
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)		(000s)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9
	G7AU	G9BZ	G7K5	G9C2	G7GO	MFY7	MFY9	MFZ2	MFY5	
Jun 13	5,701	19.0	24,298	81.0	29,999	5,319	17.7	24,680	82.3	
Sep 13	5,714	18.9	24,494	81.1	30,208	5,338	17.7	24,870	82.3	
Dec 13	5,537	18.3	24,785	81.7	30,322	5,323	17.6	24,999	82.4	
Mar 14	5,431	17.7	25,198	82.3	30,629	5,316	17.4	25,313	82.6	
Jun 14	5,417	17.7	25,265	82.3	30,682	5,306	17.3	25,376	82.7	
Sep 14	5,403	17.5	25,393	82.5	30,796	5,290	17.2	25,506	82.8	
Dec 14	5,394	17.4	25,545	82.6	30,939	5,284	17.1	25,655	82.9	
Mar 15	5,374	17.3	25,679	82.7	31,053	5,273	17.0	25,780	83.0	
<b>Jun 15</b>	<b>5,358</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>25,737</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>31,095</b>	<b>5,262</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>25,833</b>	<b>83.1</b>	
Change on quarter	-16	-0.1	58	0.1	42	-11	-0.1	53	0.1	
Change %	-0.3		0.2		0.1	-0.2		0.2		
Change on year	-59	-0.5	472	0.5	413	-44	-0.4	457	0.4	
Change %	-1.1		1.9		1.3	-0.8		1.8		

Enquiries 01633 456776

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

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

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

	Construction	HM Forces <sup>3</sup>	Police (including civilians)	Public administration	Of which: Civil Service <sup>4</sup>	Education	National Health Service	Other health and social work	Other (including financial corporations)	Total public sector employment <sup>5</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	G7ER	G7EU	G7EX	G7F2	G7D6	G7F5	G7FG	G7FJ	G7FM	G7AU
Jun 13	40	175	261	1,079	450	1,501	1,545	288	815	5,701
Sep 13	40	174	259	1,076	447	1,513	1,555	285	805	5,714
Dec 13	39	168	258	1,066	445	1,520	1,568	282	634	5,537
Mar 14	39	167	257	1,066	440	1,518	1,576	276	538	5,431
Jun 14	39	164	256	1,066	442	1,514	1,571	268	540	5,417
Sep 14	39	163	256	1,058	440	1,511	1,575	262	536	5,403
Dec 14	38	161	255	1,051	439	1,517	1,585	259	525	5,394
Mar 15	36	161	255	1,043	439	1,514	1,589	252	531	5,374
<b>Jun 15</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>1,588</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>5,358</b>
Change on quarter	-1	-2	-1	-16	-8	3	-1	0	-3	-16
Change %	-2.8	-1.2	-0.4	-1.5	-1.8	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.6	-0.3
Change on year	-4	-5	-2	-39	-11	3	17	-16	-12	-59
Change %	-10.3	-3.0	-0.8	-3.7	-2.5	0.2	1.1	-6.0	-2.2	-1.1

Enquiries 01633 456776

Source: returns from public sector organisations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The series shown at Table 4 (in columns 6 to 9) for public and private sector employment excluding the effects of major reclassifications show all of the above mentioned bodies included in the private sector for all time periods and excluded from the public sector for all time periods. When using figures from this table, the latest estimate of the number of people employed in the public and private sectors should be taken from columns 1 and 3 respectively. However the quarterly and annual changes in employment shown in these columns are affected by reclassifications. Figures from columns 6 and 8 should be used for assessments of the recent underlying changes in public and private sector employment. The changes in employment shown in these columns are measured on a consistent basis to remove the effect of major reclassifications. The quarterly movements between March and June 2015 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.

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 5 Workforce jobs (first published on 16 September 2015)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs 1	Employee jobs 2	Self-employment jobs <sup>1</sup> 3	HM Forces 4	Government-supported trainees <sup>1</sup> 5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Jun 13	32,076	27,717	4,165	175	18
Sep 13	32,280	27,819	4,268	173	20
Dec 13	32,721	28,078	4,455	168	20
Mar 14	33,060	28,332	4,542	167	20
Jun 14	33,364	28,633	4,546	164	21
Sep 14	33,434	28,738	4,514	163	20
Dec 14	33,513	28,867	4,466	162	18
Mar 15	33,592	29,041	4,369	161	21
<b>Jun 15 (p)</b>	<b>33,694</b>	<b>29,132</b>	<b>4,380</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>22</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	102	91	12	-2	1
<i>Change %</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3	-1.0	6.4
<i>Change on year</i>	330	499	-166	-5	2
<i>Change %</i>	1.0	1.7	-3.6	-3.1	7.8

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

See footnotes under table 6

## 6 Workforce jobs by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All jobs A-T	Agriculture, forestry & fishing A	Mining & quarrying B	Manufacturing C	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply D	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities E	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage H	Accommodation & food service activities I	Information & communication J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Jun 13	32,076	375	70	2,554	124	188	2,037	4,814	1,486	2,039	1,268
Sep 13	32,280	372	68	2,564	123	194	2,064	4,811	1,497	2,072	1,278
Dec 13	32,721	430	71	2,564	125	196	2,097	4,840	1,528	2,117	1,296
Mar 14	33,060	468	65	2,566	124	195	2,098	4,837	1,550	2,152	1,325
Jun 14	33,364	454	64	2,593	119	198	2,096	4,867	1,568	2,193	1,331
Sep 14	33,434	465	64	2,600	125	194	2,089	4,893	1,601	2,198	1,342
Dec 14	33,513	437	68	2,608	127	195	2,117	4,879	1,602	2,234	1,315
Mar 15	33,592	409	73	2,636	126	198	2,111	4,938	1,572	2,244	1,344
<b>Jun 15 (p)</b>	<b>33,694</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2,634</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>2,106</b>	<b>4,925</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>2,269</b>	<b>1,347</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	102	2	-1	-2	-4	8	-5	-13	56	25	3
<i>Change %</i>	0.3	0.5	-1.6	-0.1	-3.4	3.8	-0.3	-0.3	3.6	1.1	0.2
<i>Change on year</i>	330	-43	8	41	3	8	10	58	60	76	16
<i>Change %</i>	1.0	-9.4	12.3	1.6	2.6	3.8	0.5	1.2	3.8	3.5	1.2
SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities K	Real estate activities L	Professional scientific & technical activities M	Administrative & support service activities N	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security <sup>2</sup> O	Education P	Human health & social work activities Q	Arts, entertainment & recreation R	Other service activities S	People employed by households etc. T	Total services G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Jun 13	1,115	529	2,612	2,571	1,562	2,819	4,135	910	799	68	26,728
Sep 13	1,104	533	2,659	2,585	1,555	2,839	4,134	911	854	65	26,898
Dec 13	1,111	540	2,735	2,646	1,544	2,860	4,165	920	856	79	27,237
Mar 14	1,117	546	2,794	2,658	1,546	2,879	4,240	951	863	87	27,545
Jun 14	1,130	549	2,855	2,753	1,543	2,896	4,251	947	860	97	27,840
Sep 14	1,121	536	2,854	2,745	1,534	2,885	4,255	984	863	86	27,897
Dec 14	1,115	565	2,879	2,793	1,521	2,898	4,245	975	859	81	27,962
Mar 15	1,128	539	2,925	2,775	1,508	2,922	4,223	971	881	69	28,038
<b>Jun 15 (p)</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>2,948</b>	<b>2,758</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>2,935</b>	<b>4,237</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>28,143</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	13	7	23	-17	-11	13	14	29	-40	3	105
<i>Change %</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
<i>Change on year</i>	10	-2	93	5	-46	39	-14	52	-19	-25	303
<i>Change %</i>	0.9	-0.4	3.2	0.2	-3.0	1.4	-0.3	5.5	-2.2	-25.7	1.1

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

	Average (mean) actual weekly hours worked				
	Total weekly hours (millions) <sup>1,2</sup>	All workers <sup>1</sup>	Full-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Part-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Second Jobs
<b>People</b>	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Jun-Aug 2013	962.8	32.1	37.6	16.0	9.1
Jun-Aug 2014	987.3	32.1	37.5	16.0	9.0
Sep-Nov 2014	992.6	32.2	37.6	16.1	9.6
Dec-Feb 2015	997.9	32.1	37.5	16.2	9.5
Mar-May 2015	995.6	32.1	37.5	16.2	9.1
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>996.1</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Change on quarter	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.5
Change %	0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	5.2
Change on year	8.8	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.6
Change %	0.9	-0.3	-0.6	0.8	6.5
<b>Men</b>	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Jun-Aug 2013	587.1	36.7	39.5	16.2	10.2
Jun-Aug 2014	598.5	36.6	39.3	16.0	9.4
Sep-Nov 2014	601.2	36.7	39.4	16.1	10.3
Dec-Feb 2015	606.7	36.7	39.4	16.3	10.1
Mar-May 2015	604.5	36.7	39.4	16.2	9.4
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>604.7</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Change on quarter	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.2
Change %	0.0	-0.7	-0.4	-1.9	2.4
Change on year	6.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
Change %	1.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	1.8
<b>Women</b>	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Jun-Aug 2013	375.6	26.8	34.2	15.9	8.3
Jun-Aug 2014	388.8	27.0	34.4	16.1	8.7
Sep-Nov 2014	391.3	27.1	34.5	16.1	9.2
Dec-Feb 2015	391.2	27.0	34.2	16.2	9.1
Mar-May 2015	391.1	26.9	34.2	16.2	8.9
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>391.4</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Change on quarter	0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.7
Change %	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.4	7.5
Change on year	2.6	-0.1	-0.4	0.2	0.9
Change %	0.7	-0.4	-1.2	1.3	10.2

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. Main and second job.

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

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

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

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

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
<b>Jun-Aug 2014</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.1	1.1	0.7	1.5	3.3	2.2	5.6
6 up to 15 hours	6.7	3.6	10.2	6.2	3.2	9.3	8.9	4.7	18.4
16 up to 30 hours	19.8	10.0	31.0	19.5	8.7	30.7	21.6	15.7	34.7
31 up to 45 hours	52.1	57.6	45.8	54.7	61.1	48.1	38.1	43.1	27.0
Over 45 hours	19.8	27.7	10.8	18.5	26.3	10.5	28.1	34.4	14.2
Total (thousands)	30,763	16,362	14,401	25,986	13,119	12,866	4,523	3,114	1,410
<b>Mar-May 2015</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	0.9	2.4	1.1	0.6	1.6	4.0	1.9	8.3
6 up to 15 hours	6.3	3.6	9.3	5.8	3.2	8.5	8.3	4.5	16.4
16 up to 30 hours	19.9	9.8	31.4	19.6	8.5	31.0	21.9	15.6	35.1
31 up to 45 hours	52.3	57.7	46.2	54.9	61.1	48.6	37.3	42.8	25.7
Over 45 hours	19.9	28.0	10.7	18.5	26.6	10.3	28.5	35.1	14.5
Total (thousands)	30,982	16,459	14,523	26,307	13,308	12,999	4,468	3,042	1,427
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	1.0	2.3	1.2	0.7	1.6	3.6	2.0	6.9
6 up to 15 hours	6.4	3.6	9.6	6.1	3.3	8.9	8.0	4.5	15.6
16 up to 30 hours	20.0	10.1	31.2	19.4	8.4	30.7	23.4	17.7	35.7
31 up to 45 hours	52.3	57.6	46.3	55.0	61.2	48.6	37.5	42.3	27.3
Over 45 hours	19.7	27.7	10.5	18.4	26.4	10.2	27.5	33.5	14.6
Total (thousands)	31,122	16,572	14,550	26,427	13,409	13,018	4,497	3,062	1,435

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

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

(first published on 12 August 2015)

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

				European Union (EU)				Countries not in the European Union (non-EU)							Rest of the world
	Total <sup>1</sup>	UK	Non UK	Of which:				Total non-EU	Africa excluding South Africa	South Africa	Australia and New Zealand	India	Pakistan and Bangladesh	USA	
				Total EU (EU27) <sup>2</sup>	EU14 <sup>3</sup>	EUA8 <sup>4</sup>	Romania and Bulgaria								
<b>Levels (aged 16 and over)</b>															
<b>By country of birth</b>	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	EQ4S	JJR9	JJS3	JJS5	JJS7	JJS9	JJR7	EQ4T
Apr - Jun 2013	29,862	25,396	4,454	1,661	799	688	145	2,793	639	160	117	434	299	113	1,029
Apr - Jun 2014	30,608	25,818	4,788	1,847	787	866	158	2,941	642	148	148	445	324	102	1,132
Jul - Sep 2014	30,886	26,132	4,748	1,817	742	850	189	2,932	660	141	135	447	324	83	1,142
Oct - Dec 2014	30,966	26,164	4,780	1,899	788	908	172	2,880	635	144	130	415	335	93	1,128
Jan - Mar 2015	31,008	26,111	4,878	1,949	791	942	186	2,929	665	147	137	409	331	102	1,138
<b>Apr - Jun 2015</b>	<b>30,950</b>	<b>25,944</b>	<b>4,995</b>	<b>2,033</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>2,961</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,165</b>
Change on year	342	126	207	187	52	106	31	20	19	-18	-9	-12	16	-8	33
Change %	1.1	0.5	4.3	10.1	6.6	12.3	19.3	0.7	2.9	-12.3	-5.8	-2.7	5.0	-8.2	2.9
<b>By nationality</b>	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	EQ4W	JJS2	JJS4	JJS6	JJS8	JJT2	JJR8	EQ4X
Apr - Jun 2013	29,862	27,157	2,701	1,485	680	667	131	1,217	207	56	74	204	97	84	496
Apr - Jun 2014	30,608	27,681	2,925	1,732	722	859	137	1,193	181	46	99	202	107	86	472
Jul - Sep 2014	30,886	27,965	2,898	1,700	683	839	167	1,197	194	60	95	213	102	68	465
Oct - Dec 2014	30,966	27,998	2,962	1,821	761	895	154	1,141	172	50	91	207	105	81	437
Jan - Mar 2015	31,008	27,911	3,091	1,912	800	929	173	1,179	176	55	98	210	110	87	444
<b>Apr - Jun 2015</b>	<b>30,950</b>	<b>27,765</b>	<b>3,182</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>470</b>
Change on year	342	84	257	250	116	100	40	7	5	6	5	0	3	-9	-2
Change %	1.1	0.3	8.8	14.4	16.1	11.6	29.4	0.6	2.6	13.2	4.7	-0.1	2.9	-10.9	-0.4
<b>Rates (aged 16 to 64)</b>															
<b>By country of birth</b>	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	EQ52	LFN3	LFN4	LFN5	LFN6	LFN7	LFN2	EQ53
Apr - Jun 2013	71.1	71.8	67.6	76.8	75.0	79.2	75.8	63.1	62.7	81.7	77.9	72.8	49.8	71.4	60.5
Apr - Jun 2014	72.6	73.2	70.0	79.3	77.2	81.5	78.7	65.2	63.9	79.2	87.5	73.4	51.5	72.1	64.0
Jul - Sep 2014	73.2	73.8	70.6	78.4	75.0	81.0	80.2	66.5	66.2	76.6	86.5	74.3	52.9	68.7	65.8
Oct - Dec 2014	73.4	74.1	70.0	79.4	75.8	83.0	78.6	64.9	64.4	77.9	84.9	72.3	53.8	72.7	63.1
Jan - Mar 2015	73.3	74.0	69.9	79.3	75.1	84.1	76.7	64.7	66.8	81.0	84.2	70.6	53.0	73.0	61.8
<b>Apr - Jun 2015</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>64.7</b>
Change on year	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	-1.5	3.1	-4.9	0.3	0.7	-1.4	-3.5	-1.9	2.7	-0.8	0.7
<b>By nationality</b>	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	EQ56	LFO5	LFO6	LFO7	LFO8	LFO9	LFO4	EQ57
Apr - Jun 2013	71.1	71.5	67.8	77.3	75.9	79.4	74.0	58.9	55.1	78.9	78.9	72.4	46.3	72.4	53.9
Apr - Jun 2014	72.6	72.9	70.4	79.0	76.4	81.7	77.0	60.9	54.9	78.3	88.0	69.6	48.9	73.6	56.8
Jul - Sep 2014	73.2	73.6	70.4	78.2	75.0	81.2	78.9	61.6	57.1	78.5	85.9	72.2	50.6	70.2	56.8
Oct - Dec 2014	73.4	73.8	69.8	79.0	75.2	83.2	77.7	58.9	53.6	86.4	89.7	70.0	50.4	72.1	52.0
Jan - Mar 2015	73.3	73.6	70.5	79.2	74.9	84.1	76.7	59.8	58.5	85.6	87.4	69.2	52.2	70.9	51.8
<b>Apr - Jun 2015</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>57.1</b>
Change on year	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.4	-1.3	2.9	-1.8	0.9	2.2	3.2	1.7	0.1	3.0	-4.2	0.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto: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(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>People</b>	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBVG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
Jun-Aug 2013	2,510	7.7	1,157	448	905	36.1	469	2,483	7.9	1,144	446	893	36.0	464
Jun-Aug 2014	1,972	6.0	944	317	711	36.1	388	1,952	6.2	938	315	699	35.8	383
Sep-Nov 2014	1,914	5.8	941	315	658	34.4	355	1,895	6.0	933	312	650	34.3	349
Dec-Feb 2015	1,838	5.6	931	284	623	33.9	351	1,819	5.7	922	281	616	33.9	342
Mar-May 2015	1,853	5.6	982	301	570	30.8	317	1,833	5.8	973	297	563	30.7	311
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>297</b>
Change on quarter	-79	-0.3	-24	-11	-44	-1.1	-16	-85	-0.3	-25	-12	-48	-1.3	-14
Change %	-4.3		-2.5	-3.7	-7.8		-5.0	-4.6		-2.5	-4.1	-8.5		-4.4
Change on year	-198	-0.6	14	-27	-185	-6.4	-87	-203	-0.7	11	-31	-183	-6.3	-86
Change %	-10.0		1.5	-8.5	-26.0		-22.4	-10.4		1.1	-9.7	-26.2		-22.4
<b>Men</b>	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBWX
Jun-Aug 2013	1,421	8.2	612	250	559	39.3	311	1,401	8.4	600	249	552	39.4	306
Jun-Aug 2014	1,095	6.3	482	166	447	40.9	251	1,082	6.4	477	164	441	40.7	247
Sep-Nov 2014	1,069	6.1	489	171	409	38.3	225	1,054	6.3	484	169	401	38.1	221
Dec-Feb 2015	1,013	5.8	470	153	389	38.4	234	999	5.9	467	151	382	38.2	227
Mar-May 2015	1,014	5.8	498	163	353	34.8	208	999	6.0	494	160	346	34.6	203
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>187</b>
Change on quarter	-44	-0.3	-2	-11	-31	-1.6	-18	-44	-0.3	-4	-11	-29	-1.5	-16
Change %	-4.3		-0.4	-6.7	-8.7		-8.5	-4.4		-0.7	-7.2	-8.5		-7.8
Change on year	-125	-0.7	14	-13	-125	-7.7	-61	-127	-0.8	12	-15	-125	-7.6	-59
Change %	-11.4		2.9	-8.0	-28.0		-24.3	-11.8		2.6	-9.2	-28.3		-24.0
<b>Women</b>	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
Jun-Aug 2013	1,089	7.2	545	197	346	31.8	159	1,082	7.4	544	197	341	31.5	158
Jun-Aug 2014	876	5.7	462	151	263	30.1	137	870	5.9	460	152	258	29.6	136
Sep-Nov 2014	845	5.5	452	144	249	29.4	130	841	5.7	449	144	248	29.5	129
Dec-Feb 2015	825	5.4	460	131	234	28.4	118	820	5.5	455	130	234	28.6	115
Mar-May 2015	839	5.5	484	138	218	25.9	109	834	5.6	479	137	218	26.1	107
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>110</b>
Change on quarter	-36	-0.2	-22	0	-14	-0.6	2	-40	-0.3	-21	-1	-19	-1.0	2
Change %	-4.3		-4.5	-0.1	-6.3		1.8	-4.8		-4.4	-0.4	-8.6		2.2
Change on year	-73	-0.5	0	-14	-60	-4.7	-26	-76	-0.5	-2	-16	-59	-4.5	-26
Change %	-8.4		0.0	-9.1	-22.6		-19.0	-8.7		-0.4	-10.3	-22.7		-19.4
			16-17					18-24						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
<b>People</b>	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Jun-Aug 2013	194	36.8	135	33	26	13.4	*	793	19.3	393	149	251	31.7	115
Jun-Aug 2014	162	33.6	110	30	21	13.1	*	572	13.9	291	93	188	32.9	88
Sep-Nov 2014	152	32.1	103	31	18	12.1	*	611	15.1	328	95	188	30.7	84
Dec-Feb 2015	154	30.5	113	22	19	12.4	*	588	14.3	328	80	180	30.6	93
Mar-May 2015	150	29.6	115	20	15	10.2	*	579	14.2	347	91	140	24.2	67
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>54</b>
Change on quarter	-11	-1.8	-8	1	-3	-1.7	*	-35	-0.9	-14	-6	-14	-1.1	-13
Change %	-7.2		-7.2	5.5	-22.7		*	-6.1		-4.1	-7.0	-10.3		-20.0
Change on year	-22	-5.8	-3	-9	-9	-4.6	*	-28	-0.7	42	-8	-62	-9.7	-34
Change %	-13.6		-2.9	-30.9	-44.0		*	-4.9		14.6	-8.9	-33.1		-38.9
<b>Men</b>	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXX	YBXN	YBXX	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Jun-Aug 2013	104	40.8	73	21	11	10.2	*	471	21.7	216	90	165	35.1	83
Jun-Aug 2014	77	36.2	52	12	13	17.0	*	353	16.4	169	58	125	35.5	62
Sep-Nov 2014	76	35.3	50	17	*	*	*	353	16.4	172	57	124	35.2	55
Dec-Feb 2015	92	38.1	67	13	12	13.2	*	338	15.5	170	41	127	37.5	69
Mar-May 2015	83	35.6	66	10	*	*	*	340	15.9	188	54	98	28.9	49
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>36</b>
Change on quarter	-6	-2.1	-9	3	*	*	*	-22	-1.1	0	-9	-13	-2.1	-14
Change %	-7.6		-13.8	26.6	*	*	*	-6.5		0.0	-16.7	-13.1		-28.1
Change on year	0	-2.7	5	0	*	*	*	-35	-1.6	19	-13	-40	-8.7	-26
Change %	-0.4		9.2	1.7	*	*	*	-9.9		11.0	-23.1	-31.9		-42.5
<b>Women</b>	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Jun-Aug 2013	89	33.1	62	12	15	17.2	*	321	16.6	177	59	86	26.7	32
Jun-Aug 2014	84	31.6	58	18	*	*	*	219	11.2	121	35	63	28.7	26
Sep-Nov 2014	76	29.4	53	14	*	*	*	259	13.5	156	39	64	24.6	29
Dec-Feb 2015	62	23.4	46	*	*	*	*	250	12.9	158	39	53	21.3	24
Mar-May 2015	67	24.6	49	10	*	*	*	238	12.3	159	37	42	17.6	18
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18</b>
Change on quarter	-4	-1.4	1	*	*	*	*	-13	-0.7	-14	3	-2	0.4	0
Change %	-6.6		1.5	*	*	*	*	-5.5		-9.0	7.2	-3.6		2.4
Change on year	-22	-8.5	-8	*	*	*	*	7	0.4	24	5	-22	-10.7	-8
Change %	-25.6		-13.8	*	*	*	*	3.1		19.6	15.0	-35.4		-30.2

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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



# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>People</b>	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Jun-Aug 2013	1,105	5.9	470	202	433	39.2	238	418	4.5	160	63	195	46.5	112
Jun-Aug 2014	888	4.8	398	151	338	38.1	190	351	3.7	145	42	164	46.7	107
Sep-Nov 2014	825	4.4	376	143	306	37.1	167	325	3.4	134	46	145	44.6	99
Dec-Feb 2015	794	4.3	364	135	295	37.1	164	302	3.1	126	47	129	42.8	94
Mar-May 2015	811	4.4	383	137	291	35.9	169	312	3.2	136	53	124	39.6	83
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>90</b>
Change on quarter	-52	-0.3	-5	-14	-33	-1.9	-14	18	0.2	3	8	7	-0.2	7
Change %	-6.4		-1.3	-10.2	-11.4		-8.1	5.9		2.5	15.6	5.4		8.0
Change on year	-128	-0.7	-20	-29	-80	-4.1	-35	-20	-0.3	-5	19	-34	-7.3	-17
Change %	-14.4		-5.0	-18.8	-23.6		-18.2	-5.6		-3.7	45.7	-20.5		-16.1
<b>Men</b>	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Jun-Aug 2013	589	5.9	234	101	255	43.2	146	256	5.1	90	39	128	49.9	80
Jun-Aug 2014	453	4.6	181	70	202	44.5	118	212	4.1	80	25	107	50.7	71
Sep-Nov 2014	432	4.4	183	72	178	41.1	98	207	4.0	84	26	98	47.1	68
Dec-Feb 2015	406	4.1	165	73	169	41.5	103	176	3.4	68	26	81	46.2	60
Mar-May 2015	408	4.1	166	70	172	42.1	107	182	3.5	78	29	75	41.2	51
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>56</b>
Change on quarter	-23	-0.2	10	-11	-22	-3.1	-9	7	0.1	-3	7	4	0.4	5
Change %	-5.5		6.1	-15.9	-12.5		-8.5	4.0		-4.0	23.2	5.0		10.2
Change on year	-67	-0.7	-5	-11	-51	-5.5	-20	-22	-0.5	-5	11	-29	-9.1	-15
Change %	-14.8		-2.7	-15.4	-25.4		-17.1	-10.6		-5.7	43.4	-26.7		-20.6
<b>Women</b>	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYW	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Jun-Aug 2013	516	5.9	236	102	178	34.6	92	162	3.8	71	24	67	41.2	32
Jun-Aug 2014	435	5.0	217	81	136	31.4	72	139	3.2	65	17	56	40.7	36
Sep-Nov 2014	393	4.5	193	72	129	32.7	69	117	2.7	50	20	47	40.3	31
Dec-Feb 2015	387	4.4	199	62	126	32.6	61	126	2.9	58	20	48	38.0	33
Mar-May 2015	403	4.6	217	67	119	29.6	62	130	2.9	58	24	49	37.3	32
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>33</b>
Change on quarter	-29	-0.3	-15	-3	-12	-0.8	-5	11	0.2	7	1	3	-0.8	1
Change %	-7.3		-6.9	-4.2	-9.7		-7.4	8.4		11.3	6.3	6.1		4.6
Change on year	-61	-0.7	-15	-18	-29	-2.5	-14	3	0.0	-1	8	-5	-4.2	-3
Change %	-14.1		-6.9	-21.7	-20.9		-20.0	1.9		-1.2	49.0	-8.6		-7.4

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 Count<sup>1</sup> (Experimental Statistics)

United Kingdom (thousands)

		Jobseeker's Allowance (seasonally adjusted) <sup>2</sup>	Universal Credit (not seasonally adjusted) <sup>3</sup>	Universal Credit (seasonally adjusted) <sup>4</sup>	Claimant Count <sup>5</sup>	Claimant Count <sup>6</sup>
					(seasonally adjusted)	rate % (seasonally adjusted)
					BCJD	BCJE
<b>People</b>	<b>2014</b>					
	September	945.9	9.9	10.1	956.0	2.8
	October	921.7	12.1	12.9	934.6	2.7
	November #	893.0	14.8	15.6	908.6	2.6
	December	863.2	17.1	18.1	881.3	2.6
	<b>2015</b>					
	January	825.7	20.5	19.9	845.6	2.5
	February #	795.6	27.7	25.6	821.2	2.4
	March	776.4	31.6	29.6	806.0	2.3
	April	763.8	36.0	34.5	798.3	2.3
	May #	754.0	43.6	43.1	797.1	2.3
	June	748.1	48.6	49.2	797.3	2.3
	July	729.8	60.6	60.7	790.5	2.3
	August # (r)	716.4	74.2	75.3	791.7	2.3
	<b>September (p)</b>	<b>705.6</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>796.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>
	<i>Change on month</i>	-10.8			4.6	0.0
	<i>Change %</i>	-1.5			0.6	
	<i>Change on year</i>	-240.3			-159.8	-0.5
	<i>Change %</i>	-25.4			-16.7	
					DPAE	DPAH
<b>Men</b>	<b>2014</b>					
	September	608.9	6.9	7.2	616.1	3.4
	October	592.5	8.4	9.3	601.8	3.3
	November #	572.7	10.4	11.1	583.8	3.2
	December	551.3	12.2	12.9	564.2	3.1
	<b>2015</b>					
	January	526.0	14.8	14.1	540.1	3.0
	February #	505.5	19.9	18.1	523.6	2.9
	March	494.1	22.5	20.8	514.9	2.8
	April	486.7	25.4	24.0	510.7	2.8
	May #	481.0	30.4	29.8	510.8	2.8
	June	479.1	33.8	34.1	513.2	2.8
	July	469.8	41.1	41.7	511.5	2.8
	August # (r)	462.3	49.9	51.8	514.1	2.8
	<b>September (p)</b>	<b>455.9</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>518.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
	<i>Change on month</i>	-6.4			3.9	0.0
	<i>Change %</i>	-1.4			0.8	
	<i>Change on year</i>	-153.0			-98.1	-0.5
	<i>Change %</i>	-25.1			-15.9	
					DPAF	DPAI
<b>Women</b>	<b>2014</b>					
	September	337.0	3.0	2.9	339.9	2.1
	October	329.2	3.6	3.6	332.8	2.1
	November #	320.3	4.3	4.5	324.8	2.0
	December	311.9	4.9	5.2	317.1	2.0
	<b>2015</b>					
	January	299.7	5.8	5.8	305.5	1.9
	February #	290.1	7.8	7.5	297.6	1.8
	March	282.3	9.1	8.8	291.1	1.8
	April	277.1	10.7	10.5	287.6	1.8
	May #	273.0	13.2	13.3	286.3	1.8
	June	269.0	14.8	15.1	284.1	1.8
	July	260.0	19.4	19.0	279.0	1.7
	August # (r)	254.1	24.3	23.5	277.6	1.7
	<b>September (p)</b>	<b>249.7</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>278.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>
	<i>Change on month</i>	-4.4			0.7	0.0
	<i>Change %</i>	-1.7			0.2	
	<i>Change on year</i>	-87.3			-61.7	-0.4
	<i>Change %</i>	-25.9			-18.1	

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative systems

1. This experimental Claimant Count series includes Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and out of work 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 in data table BEN02.

3. Caseload figures taken from the DWP Universal Credit - experimental official statistics publication.

- From May 2013 until October 2013, the Universal Credit figures represent ALL claimants of Universal Credit, including those in work and those not seeking work. The overall Universal Credit figure is likely to overstate the number of unemployed Universal Credit claimants at a point in time.

- From November 2013 onwards, the Universal Credit figures represent those claimants of Universal Credit who had not worked in the reference period. This is an improved estimate of unemployed Universal Credit claimants at a point in time, but will still overstate the number as it includes some non-jobseekers who are not in

4. An implied seasonal factor has been derived from the seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted regional JSA data. JSA series are not directly seasonally adjusted at this level, with UK totals being the sum of individual regional gender seasonally adjusted figures. The Universal Credit figure has been adjusted using the implied seasonal factor in each UK region and summed to give a UK total. (Universal credit not seasonally adjusted \* Implied seasonal factor / 100)

5. JSA seasonally adjusted + Universal Credit seasonally adjusted.

6. Denominator = Jobseeker's Allowance + out-of-work Universal Credit + Workforce jobs.

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

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

# CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS

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

Great Britain and abroad (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

(first published on 12 August 2015)

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

	Total	GB Claimant Count <sup>3</sup>	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits <sup>4</sup>	Lone Parent <sup>5</sup>	Other Income related <sup>6</sup>
	J9CL	N3Y9	J9CM	J9CN	J9CO
Number of claimants					
Feb 13	4,679.5	1,547.6	2,475.7	504.9	151.3
May 13	4,536.6	1,432.6	2,456.5	499.7	147.8
Aug 13	4,409.9	1,327.2	2,440.8	497.5	144.4
Nov 13	4,249.9	1,166.3	2,456.4	485.0	142.2
Feb 14	4,265.9	1,187.8	2,459.3	480.1	138.7
May 14	4,118.3	1,039.4	2,470.2	474.7	134.0
Aug 14	4,021.0	915.7	2,508.1	470.8	126.4
Nov 14	3,911.6	812.8	2,520.3	455.5	123.0
<b>Feb 15</b>	<b>3,936.2</b>	<b>838.3</b>	<b>2,533.2</b>	<b>448.1</b>	<b>116.6</b>
Change on year	-329.7	-349.5	73.9	-32.0	-22.1
Change %	-7.7	-29.4	3.0	-6.7	-15.9

	Total	GB Claimant Count <sup>3</sup>	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits <sup>4</sup>	Lone Parent <sup>5</sup>	Other Income related <sup>6</sup>
	J9CP	J9CQ	J9CR	J9CS	J9CT
Proportions (%) <sup>7</sup>					
Feb 13	11.8	3.9	6.2	1.3	0.4
May 13	11.4	3.6	6.2	1.3	0.4
Aug 13	11.1	3.3	6.1	1.3	0.4
Nov 13	10.7	2.9	6.2	1.2	0.4
Feb 14	10.7	3.0	6.2	1.2	0.3
May 14	10.4	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
<b>Feb 15</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Change on year	-0.8	-0.9	0.2	-0.1	-0.1

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)

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

1. This table includes all claimants of out of work benefits excluding carers (as carers are not generally subject to labour market activation policies). While most people claiming these benefits will be out of work a small number will be in employment. This table shows the most up to date National Statistics currently available for claimants of incapacity benefits, lone parent and "other income related" benefits. More up to date early estimates of incapacity and lone parent benefits, which are not currently designated as National Statistics, have been published by the Department for Work and Pensions at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dwp-statistical-summaries-2015>

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 Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and some Universal Credit (UC) claimants. The UC estimates include all UC claimants from May 2013 to October 2013 and all out of work UC Claimants from November 2013. More up to date Claimant Count estimates for the United Kingdom are available at Table 10.

4. Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance.

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
<b>Economically active levels</b>								
<b>People</b>	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Jun-Aug 2013	32,537	31,477	526	4,105	7,353	11,278	8,214	1,061
Jun-Aug 2014	32,735	31,605	480	4,106	7,397	11,227	8,395	1,130
Sep-Nov 2014	32,715	31,563	475	4,058	7,424	11,192	8,415	1,152
Dec-Feb 2015	32,886	31,692	507	4,110	7,401	11,216	8,458	1,195
Mar-May 2015	32,835	31,686	508	4,090	7,428	11,170	8,490	1,149
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>32,896</b>	<b>31,715</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>4,101</b>	<b>7,459</b>	<b>11,091</b>	<b>8,563</b>	<b>1,181</b>
Change on quarter	61	29	-6	11	31	-80	73	32
Change %	0.2	0.1	-1.3	0.3	0.4	-0.7	0.9	2.7
Change on year	161	110	21	-5	62	-136	168	51
Change %	0.5	0.3	4.4	-0.1	0.8	-1.2	2.0	4.5
<b>Men</b>	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Jun-Aug 2013	17,416	16,767	256	2,172	3,987	5,933	4,420	649
Jun-Aug 2014	17,457	16,792	213	2,153	4,012	5,916	4,497	665
Sep-Nov 2014	17,443	16,753	217	2,146	4,002	5,891	4,498	690
Dec-Feb 2015	17,556	16,822	242	2,175	3,998	5,908	4,501	734
Mar-May 2015	17,473	16,783	234	2,145	4,012	5,878	4,514	690
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>17,543</b>	<b>16,820</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>4,039</b>	<b>5,846</b>	<b>4,549</b>	<b>722</b>
Change on quarter	70	37	-4	11	27	-32	35	33
Change %	0.4	0.2	-1.8	0.5	0.7	-0.5	0.8	4.7
Change on year	85	28	16	3	27	-70	52	58
Change %	0.5	0.2	7.7	0.1	0.7	-1.2	1.2	8.7
<b>Women</b>	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Jun-Aug 2013	15,122	14,710	270	1,933	3,367	5,345	3,795	412
Jun-Aug 2014	15,278	14,813	267	1,953	3,384	5,311	3,898	465
Sep-Nov 2014	15,271	14,810	258	1,912	3,422	5,301	3,917	461
Dec-Feb 2015	15,330	14,869	265	1,935	3,403	5,309	3,958	461
Mar-May 2015	15,362	14,903	274	1,945	3,416	5,292	3,976	460
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>15,353</b>	<b>14,894</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>3,420</b>	<b>5,245</b>	<b>4,014</b>	<b>459</b>
Change on quarter	-9	-8	-2	0	4	-48	38	-1
Change %	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	0.0	0.1	-0.9	1.0	-0.2
Change on year	75	82	4	-8	36	-66	116	-7
Change %	0.5	0.6	1.7	-0.4	1.1	-1.2	3.0	-1.4

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

<b>People</b>	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Jun-Aug 2013	63.4	77.6	34.7	70.4	85.4	86.5	71.0	9.8
Jun-Aug 2014	63.4	77.8	32.1	70.7	85.2	86.9	71.6	10.2
Sep-Nov 2014	63.2	77.6	31.8	69.9	85.3	86.8	71.5	10.4
Dec-Feb 2015	63.5	77.9	34.1	70.9	84.9	87.1	71.6	10.7
Mar-May 2015	63.3	77.8	34.4	70.7	85.1	86.9	71.6	10.3
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>
Change on quarter	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.5	0.3	0.2
Change on year	-0.1	0.1	2.0	0.3	0.1	-0.5	0.3	0.2
<b>Men</b>	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Jun-Aug 2013	69.6	83.4	33.0	73.7	93.3	92.3	77.7	13.3
Jun-Aug 2014	69.3	83.3	27.8	73.1	92.9	92.8	78.1	13.2
Sep-Nov 2014	69.1	83.0	28.4	72.9	92.4	92.6	77.8	13.6
Dec-Feb 2015	69.4	83.3	31.8	74.0	92.1	93.0	77.5	14.4
Mar-May 2015	69.0	83.0	31.0	73.1	92.2	92.6	77.5	13.5
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>14.0</b>
Change on quarter	0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.5	0.3	-0.4	0.3	0.6
Change on year	-0.2	-0.1	2.7	0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3	0.8
<b>Women</b>	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Jun-Aug 2013	57.5	72.0	36.6	67.1	77.6	80.9	64.6	7.0
Jun-Aug 2014	57.7	72.4	36.5	68.2	77.5	81.1	65.4	7.8
Sep-Nov 2014	57.6	72.3	35.4	66.9	78.3	81.1	65.5	7.7
Dec-Feb 2015	57.8	72.6	36.6	67.8	77.8	81.4	65.9	7.6
Mar-May 2015	57.8	72.7	38.0	68.2	78.0	81.3	65.9	7.6
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Change on quarter	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.6	0.4	-0.1
Change on year	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.6	-0.5	0.9	-0.2

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

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

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 13 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)								Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)	
	All aged 16-64									
	Student	Looking after family / home	Temporary sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged	Retired	Other	Does not want a job	Wants a job <sup>1</sup>	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Jun-Aug 2013	9,074	2,375	2,290	182	2,005	50	1,372	800	6,763	2,311
Jun-Aug 2014	9,028	2,356	2,269	188	2,017	45	1,318	835	6,730	2,298
Sep-Nov 2014	9,094	2,363	2,318	190	2,034	42	1,282	865	6,778	2,316
Dec-Feb 2015	8,990	2,330	2,269	193	2,011	42	1,286	859	6,735	2,255
Mar-May 2015	9,019	2,312	2,265	202	2,070	42	1,269	861	6,718	2,301
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>9,015</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>2,261</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>2,097</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>6,718</b>	<b>2,297</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-4	13	-3	3	28	2	-39	-8	0	-4
<i>Change %</i>	0.0	0.6	-0.1	1.4	1.3	5.9	-3.1	-1.0	0.0	-0.2
<i>Change on year</i>	-13	-31	-8	16	81	-1	-88	18	-12	-1
<i>Change %</i>	-0.1	-1.3	-0.3	8.6	4.0	-2.7	-6.7	2.2	-0.2	0.0
<b>Men</b>	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Jun-Aug 2013	3,347	1,209	225	90	991	24	486	322	2,389	957
Jun-Aug 2014	3,375	1,220	234	79	1,001	22	456	362	2,422	953
Sep-Nov 2014	3,430	1,228	245	89	1,011	21	462	374	2,475	955
Dec-Feb 2015	3,376	1,208	230	84	997	25	476	355	2,458	917
Mar-May 2015	3,430	1,237	245	90	1,010	23	468	357	2,475	955
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>2,441</b>	<b>968</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-21	-23	-3	-2	20	5	-7	-11	-34	13
<i>Change %</i>	-0.6	-1.8	-1.3	-2.0	2.0	19.7	-1.5	-3.2	-1.4	1.4
<i>Change on year</i>	34	-6	7	10	30	6	5	-17	19	15
<i>Change %</i>	1.0	-0.5	3.0	12.1	3.0	25.5	1.2	-4.8	0.8	1.6
<b>Women</b>	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Jun-Aug 2013	5,727	1,167	2,065	93	1,014	26	885	478	4,373	1,354
Jun-Aug 2014	5,653	1,135	2,035	109	1,015	24	862	472	4,309	1,344
Sep-Nov 2014	5,664	1,134	2,073	101	1,023	21	820	491	4,303	1,361
Dec-Feb 2015	5,614	1,122	2,040	109	1,014	17	810	503	4,276	1,338
Mar-May 2015	5,589	1,074	2,020	111	1,059	19	801	505	4,243	1,346
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>5,606</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>4,277</b>	<b>1,329</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	17	36	0	5	7	-2	-32	3	35	-18
<i>Change %</i>	0.3	3.3	0.0	4.2	0.7	-11.0	-4.0	0.6	0.8	-1.3
<i>Change on year</i>	-47	-25	-15	7	51	-7	-93	35	-31	-16
<i>Change %</i>	-0.8	-2.2	-0.7	6.2	5.0	-29.0	-10.8	7.5	-0.7	-1.2
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
<b>People</b>	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Jun-Aug 2013	100	26.2	25.2	2.0	22.1	0.5	15.1	8.8	74.5	25.5
Jun-Aug 2014	100	26.1	25.1	2.1	22.3	0.5	14.6	9.2	74.5	25.5
Sep-Nov 2014	100	26.0	25.5	2.1	22.4	0.5	14.1	9.5	74.5	25.5
Dec-Feb 2015	100	25.9	25.2	2.1	22.4	0.5	14.3	9.6	74.9	25.1
Mar-May 2015	100	25.6	25.1	2.2	23.0	0.5	14.1	9.5	74.5	25.5
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>25.5</b>
<b>Men</b>	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Jun-Aug 2013	100	36.1	6.7	2.7	29.6	0.7	14.5	9.6	71.4	28.6
Jun-Aug 2014	100	36.2	6.9	2.3	29.7	0.6	13.5	10.7	71.8	28.2
Sep-Nov 2014	100	35.8	7.1	2.6	29.5	0.6	13.5	10.9	72.2	27.8
Dec-Feb 2015	100	35.8	6.8	2.5	29.5	0.7	14.1	10.5	72.8	27.2
Mar-May 2015	100	36.1	7.1	2.6	29.5	0.7	13.6	10.4	72.2	27.8
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>28.4</b>
<b>Women</b>	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Jun-Aug 2013	100	20.4	36.1	1.6	17.7	0.5	15.5	8.3	76.4	23.6
Jun-Aug 2014	100	20.1	36.0	1.9	18.0	0.4	15.3	8.4	76.2	23.8
Sep-Nov 2014	100	20.0	36.6	1.8	18.1	0.4	14.5	8.7	76.0	24.0
Dec-Feb 2015	100	20.0	36.3	1.9	18.1	0.3	14.4	9.0	76.2	23.8
Mar-May 2015	100	19.2	36.1	2.0	19.0	0.3	14.3	9.0	75.9	24.1
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>23.7</b>

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

June to August 2015

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 to 24				In full-time education (FTE)				Not in full-time education (FTE) <sup>1</sup>			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Total	Employed <sup>2</sup>	Unemployed <sup>2</sup>	Economically inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Levels</b>												
<b>People</b>												
16-17	1,470	361	140	968	1,320	292	109	919	150	69	31	50
18-24	5,775	3,557	544	1,675	1,902	652	122	1,128	3,873	2,905	421	547
16-24	7,245	3,919	683	2,643	3,222	944	231	2,046	4,023	2,974	452	597
<b>Men</b>												
16-17	752	153	77	522	669	115	61	493	83	38	16	29
18-24	2,930	1,838	318	774	927	280	61	585	2,003	1,557	257	189
16-24	3,682	1,991	395	1,296	1,596	396	122	1,078	2,087	1,595	273	218
<b>Women</b>												
16-17	717	209	63	446	651	177	48	426	67	31	15	20
18-24	2,845	1,719	225	901	976	372	61	542	1,870	1,348	164	358
16-24	3,563	1,928	288	1,347	1,627	549	109	968	1,936	1,379	179	378
<b>Changes on quarter</b>												
<b>People</b>												
16-17	-7	4	-11	-1	26	22	-7	11	-33	-18	-4	-11
18-24	-11	46	-35	-22	34	64	-23	-7	-45	-18	-12	-15
16-24	-18	51	-46	-23	60	86	-30	4	-78	-36	-16	-27
<b>Men</b>												
16-17	-4	2	-6	1	14	11	1	2	-18	-8	-7	-2
18-24	-5	33	-22	-16	-4	36	-16	-24	-1	-3	-6	8
16-24	-9	35	-28	-16	10	47	-14	-22	-19	-11	-14	6
<b>Women</b>												
16-17	-4	2	-4	-1	12	11	-8	8	-15	-9	4	-10
18-24	-6	13	-13	-6	38	28	-8	17	-44	-15	-5	-23
16-24	-9	15	-18	-7	50	40	-16	26	-59	-25	-2	-33
<b>Rates(%)<sup>3</sup></b>												
<b>People</b>												
16-17		24.6	27.9	65.9		22.1	27.1	69.6		46.2	30.9	33.1
18-24		61.6	13.3	29.0		34.3	15.8	59.3		75.0	12.7	14.1
16-24		54.1	14.8	36.5		29.3	19.7	63.5		73.9	13.2	14.8
<b>Men</b>												
16-17		20.3	33.4	69.4		17.2	34.6	73.7		45.4	29.8	35.3
18-24		62.7	14.8	26.4		30.3	17.9	63.2		77.7	14.2	9.4
16-24		54.1	16.6	35.2		24.8	23.5	67.6		76.4	14.6	10.5
<b>Women</b>												
16-17		29.1	23.2	62.2		27.2	21.3	65.4		47.2	32.2	30.4
18-24		60.4	11.6	31.7		38.1	14.2	55.6		72.1	10.8	19.2
16-24		54.1	13.0	37.8		33.7	16.6	59.5		71.2	11.5	19.5
<b>Changes on quarter</b>												
<b>People</b>												
16-17		0.4	-1.8	0.3		1.3	-2.8	-0.6		-1.4	2.3	-0.2
18-24		0.9	-0.9	-0.3		2.8	-4.1	-1.4		0.4	-0.2	-0.2
16-24		0.8	-1.0	-0.2		2.2	-3.7	-1.1		0.5	-0.3	-0.4
<b>Men</b>												
16-17		0.4	-2.1	0.4		1.3	-1.8	-1.2		-0.4	-3.9	4.4
18-24		1.2	-1.1	-0.5		4.0	-6.0	-2.3		-0.1	-0.3	0.4
16-24		1.1	-1.2	-0.3		2.8	-4.5	-1.8		0.2	-0.5	0.4
<b>Women</b>												
16-17		0.4	-1.4	0.1		1.3	-3.9	0.1		-2.6	10.5	-6.0
18-24		0.6	-0.7	-0.1		1.5	-2.6	-0.4		0.8	-0.2	-0.8
16-24		0.6	-0.8	-0.1		1.5	-3.1	-0.3		0.9	0.1	-1.1

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: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/young-people-not-in-education--employment-or-training--neets/index.html>

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

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

# EARNINGS

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

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

		Whole Economy (100%) <sup>2</sup>			Private sector (82%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>			Public sector (18%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
		KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	KAC4	KAC5	KAC6	KAC7	KAC8	KAC9
Aug 13	(r)	475	0.6	0.8	471	1.2	1.2	491	0.5	0.4
Jun 14	(r)	478	0.7	-0.1	479	1.6	0.1	491	0.4	0.2
Jul 14	(r)	477	0.7	0.6	474	0.7	1.0	492	0.3	0.3
Aug 14	(r)	479	0.9	0.8	477	1.1	1.2	493	0.4	0.4
Sep 14	(r)	482	1.5	1.0	479	1.8	1.2	494	0.7	0.5
Oct 14	(r)	484	2.0	1.5	482	2.4	1.8	493	0.6	0.6
Nov 14	(r)	484	2.0	1.8	482	2.4	2.2	494	0.7	0.7
Dec 14	(r)	489	2.5	2.2	487	2.9	2.6	495	0.9	0.7
Jan 15	(r)	485	1.5	2.0	482	1.7	2.3	495	0.8	0.8
Feb 15	(r)	483	1.1	1.7	480	1.2	1.9	499	2.2	1.3
Mar 15	(r)	493	4.4	2.3	492	5.7	2.9	493	0.6	1.2
Apr 15	(r)	492	2.7	2.7	489	3.1	3.3	496	0.9	1.3
May 15	(r)	492	2.8	3.3	490	3.3	4.0	497	1.1	0.9
Jun 15	(r)	489	2.3	2.6	491	2.5	2.9	496	1.0	1.0
Jul 15	(r)	495	3.6	2.9	494	4.3	3.3	497	1.0	1.0
<b>Aug 15</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
		Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) <sup>2</sup>			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) <sup>2</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) <sup>2,5,6</sup>		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
		K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
Aug 13	(r)	460	0.4	0.8	608	-1.4	-0.9	479	-0.5	0.2
Jun 14	(r)	463	0.6	-0.2	607	-1.1	-3.2	485	0.6	1.0
Jul 14	(r)	462	0.3	0.4	607	-0.4	-1.0	488	1.7	1.1
Aug 14	(r)	464	0.9	0.6	615	1.1	-0.1	485	1.1	1.1
Sep 14	(r)	466	1.4	0.9	619	1.9	0.9	487	1.5	1.4
Oct 14	(r)	469	2.1	1.4	624	3.2	2.1	487	1.1	1.2
Nov 14	(r)	469	2.0	1.8	621	2.7	2.6	487	1.2	1.2
Dec 14	(r)	473	2.5	2.2	634	4.0	3.3	489	1.5	1.3
Jan 15	(r)	471	1.9	2.1	612	1.0	2.5	489	1.1	1.3
Feb 15	(r)	470	1.4	1.9	605	-0.8	1.4	490	1.5	1.4
Mar 15	(r)	478	4.7	2.6	639	5.2	1.8	490	1.4	1.3
Apr 15	(r)	476	2.8	2.9	642	5.0	3.1	490	1.1	1.3
May 15	(r)	477	2.9	3.4	632	3.2	4.4	491	1.2	1.2
Jun 15	(r)	474	2.4	2.7	616	1.4	3.2	491	1.2	1.2
Jul 15	(r)	479	3.7	3.0	634	4.5	3.0	492	0.8	1.1
<b>Aug 15</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>
		Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (9%) <sup>2</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) <sup>2</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (24%) <sup>2</sup>		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
		K5CA	K5CB	K5CC	K5CD	K5CE	K5CF	K5CG	K5CH	K5CI
Aug 13	(r)	555	1.8	2.2	551	1.7	-0.2	322	4.0	3.4
Jun 14	(r)	566	2.1	1.6	553	0.9	-1.5	318	1.2	1.2
Jul 14	(r)	564	1.8	2.0	567	3.9	1.1	317	-0.9	0.6
Aug 14	(r)	563	1.5	1.8	557	1.1	1.9	318	-1.1	-0.3
Sep 14	(r)	566	2.3	1.9	563	2.0	2.3	322	1.3	-0.2
Oct 14	(r)	565	1.6	1.8	560	2.8	2.0	323	1.1	0.4
Nov 14	(r)	566	1.1	1.7	562	3.1	2.6	324	2.0	1.5
Dec 14	(r)	572	2.1	1.6	566	3.4	3.1	326	2.0	1.7
Jan 15	(r)	566	0.3	1.2	554	-1.7	1.5	329	2.1	2.0
Feb 15	(r)	564	0.0	0.8	557	1.4	1.0	329	4.8	2.9
Mar 15	(r)	572	2.1	0.8	564	6.0	1.8	340	7.1	4.7
Apr 15	(r)	572	1.7	1.3	567	3.3	3.5	332	3.6	5.2
May 15	(r)	569	1.0	1.6	578	6.1	5.1	333	4.4	5.0
Jun 15	(r)	576	1.7	1.4	565 (r)	2.2	3.8	331	4.2	4.1
Jul 15	(r)	574	1.8	1.5	605	6.8	5.0	334	5.6	4.7
<b>Aug 15</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>

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

		Whole Economy (100%) <sup>1</sup>			Private sector (82%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>			Public sector (18%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
		KAF4	KAF5	KAF6	KAF7	KAF8	KAF9	KAG2	KAG3	KAG4
Aug 13	(r)	29	-0.4	0.0	35	4.1	1.8	5	-52.5	-33.4
Jun 14	(r)	28	-1.7	-12.4	39	9.5	-11.5	3	-53.9	-28.6
Jul 14	(r)	27	-2.7	-2.7	32	-6.6	-1.2	5	33.2	-27.7
Aug 14	(r)	27	-7.0	-3.8	33	-7.3	-1.4	2	-56.9	-31.6
Sep 14	(r)	28	-6.0	-5.2	33	-6.5	-6.8	3	-32.0	-22.4
Oct 14	(r)	30	6.2	-2.4	35	5.0	-3.1	3	-9.5	-35.3
Nov 14	(r)	30	7.4	2.4	35	7.0	1.6	3	-25.9	-23.8
Dec 14	(r)	34	17.8	10.6	39	14.3	8.8	3	43.9	-3.9
Jan 15	(r)	28	-0.9	8.2	34	-0.3	7.0	2	-57.8	-25.3
Feb 15	(r)	26	-9.8	2.4	32	-8.2	1.8	3	-38.0	-30.2
Mar 15	(r)	31	14.2	0.9	37	15.2	1.8	2	-59.0	-51.9
Apr 15	(r)	31	2.2	2.0	37	1.2	2.3	2	-58.0	-52.4
May 15	(r)	31	3.8	6.5	37	1.5	5.6	3	2.2	-45.9
Jun 15	(r)	26	-8.0	-0.5	36	-7.6	-1.8	2	-18.4	-33.1
Jul 15	(r)	32	19.5	4.9	38	21.4	4.1	3	-42.8	-25.2
<b>Aug 15</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>-21.6</b>

		Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) <sup>1</sup>			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) <sup>1</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) <sup>2,5,6</sup>		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
		K5CS	K5CT	K5CU	K5CV	K5CW	K5CX	KAH3	KAH4	KAH5
Aug 13	(r)	29	-1.9	-0.9	71	-6.1	-1.9	2	-33.6	-7.4
Jun 14	(r)	28	-2.5	-13.4	69	-8.1	-23.9	1	-44.5	24.0
Jul 14	(r)	27	-8.6	-4.8	66	-5.8	-7.1	3	56.5	-13.0
Aug 14	(r)	27	-7.9	-6.3	70	-2.4	-5.5	1	-54.6	-17.2
Sep 14	(r)	27	-9.6	-8.7	69	-7.1	-5.1	2	-5.3	-0.3
Oct 14	(r)	30	6.8	-3.8	73	1.8	-2.6	1	39.7	-11.8
Nov 14	(r)	30	6.3	0.9	71	1.8	-1.3	1	49.5	22.3
Dec 14	(r)	34	17.3	10.2	91	22.6	8.9	2	92.3	58.0
Jan 15	(r)	28	-0.8	7.7	65	-9.8	5.0	1	-38.9	24.9
Feb 15	(r)	27	-8.9	2.5	65	-13.5	-0.2	3	178.6	64.5
Mar 15	(r)	32	13.9	1.3	77	9.1	-5.0	1	-1.0	33.5
Apr 15	(r)	32	0.9	1.8	80	12.1	2.3	1	-76.8	-31.3
May 15	(r)	31	2.3	5.5	73	-3.1	5.9	1	4.3	-50.8
Jun 15	(r)	26	-8.7	-1.7	54	-23.0	-4.4	1	-26.1	-55.2
Jul 15	(r)	33	23.1	5.1	80	22.3	-1.7	1	-50.9	-31.1
<b>Aug 15</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>-28.0</b>

		Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (9%) <sup>2</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) <sup>1</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (24%) <sup>2</sup>		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
		K5D3	K5D4	K5D5	K5D6	K5D7	K5D8	K5D9	K5DA	K5DB
Aug 13	(r)	25	-0.2	3.2	21	30.1	3.8	28	23.5	17.7
Jun 14	(r)	25	8.4	-2.2	23	7.2	-17.4	21	3.3	-4.4
Jul 14	(r)	24	13.0	8.5	29	68.9	19.6	20	-14.3	-6.2
Aug 14	(r)	22	-13.4	2.1	27	27.8	32.4	21	-26.1	-13.9
Sep 14	(r)	24	15.3	4.0	26	22.5	37.9	22	-1.1	-14.8
Oct 14	(r)	22	-5.3	-1.9	23	11.5	20.7	22	0.4	-10.3
Nov 14	(r)	24	5.9	5.0	23	34.0	22.0	23	5.6	1.6
Dec 14	(r)	28	23.4	8.0	24	34.9	25.9	23	5.1	3.7
Jan 15	(r)	23	-9.1	6.3	21	-0.1	21.3	23	6.7	5.8
Feb 15	(r)	19	-11.5	0.9	17	-11.8	6.5	21	23.0	10.7
Mar 15	(r)	25	10.5	-3.4	20	17.7	1.2	26	28.3	18.8
Apr 15	(r)	25	6.1	1.9	24	8.8	4.5	22	0.2	16.2
May 15	(r)	22	-8.0	2.8	40	132.2	49.4	24	10.4	12.4
Jun 15	(r)	28	10.7	3.1	20	-11.4	35.9	22	2.6	4.4
Jul 15	(r)	25	3.6	2.4	31	6.1	31.9	24	18.2	10.3
<b>Aug 15</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

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

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

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

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

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

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



# EARNINGS

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

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

		Whole Economy (100%) <sup>2</sup>			Private sector (82%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>			Public sector (18%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
		KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	KAJ2	KAJ3	KAJ4	KAJ5	KAJ6	KAJ7
Aug 13	(r)	446	0.6	0.8	436	1.0	1.1	483	-0.7	0.0
Jun 14	(r)	449	0.8	0.7	440	1.1	1.0	488	0.7	0.5
Jul 14	(r)	450	0.8	0.8	441	1.0	1.1	488	0.7	0.6
Aug 14	(r)	451	1.2	0.9	443	1.5	1.2	489	1.2	0.9
Sep 14	(r)	454	1.8	1.3	446	2.3	1.6	490	1.0	1.0
Oct 14	(r)	455	1.9	1.6	448	2.4	2.0	490	0.5	0.9
Nov 14	(r)	455	1.7	1.8	447	2.1	2.3	490	0.8	0.8
Dec 14	(r)	456	1.6	1.8	448	2.0	2.2	491	0.6	0.7
Jan 15	(r)	457	1.6	1.7	449	1.9	2.0	492	0.8	0.8
Feb 15	(r)	458	2.4	1.9	451	2.8	2.2	493	1.2	0.9
Mar 15	(r)	460	2.8	2.3	453	3.6	2.8	493	0.7	0.9
Apr 15	(r)	461	2.8	2.7	453	3.2	3.2	493	1.2	1.0
May 15	(r)	461	2.8	2.8	454	3.3	3.4	494	1.4	1.1
Jun 15	(r)	462	2.8	2.8	455	3.3	3.3	494	1.3	1.3
Jul 15	(r)	463	2.9	2.9	456	3.4	3.3	494	1.2	1.3
<b>Aug 15</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
		Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) <sup>2</sup>			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) <sup>2</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) <sup>2,5,6</sup>		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
		K5DL	K5DM	K5DN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
Aug 13	(r)	431	0.4	0.8	536	-1.0	-0.9	477	-0.3	0.2
Jun 14	(r)	434	0.8	0.6	536	0.1	-0.5	484	1.4	1.2
Jul 14	(r)	434	0.6	0.7	539	0.0	-0.2	484	1.2	1.3
Aug 14	(r)	436	1.1	0.8	544	1.4	0.5	484	1.4	1.3
Sep 14	(r)	438	1.8	1.2	548	2.5	1.3	486	1.5	1.4
Oct 14	(r)	440	2.0	1.6	552	3.3	2.4	486	1.0	1.3
Nov 14	(r)	439	1.8	1.9	548	2.5	2.8	486	1.1	1.2
Dec 14	(r)	441	1.7	1.8	548	1.6	2.4	488	1.4	1.2
Jan 15	(r)	442	2.1	1.9	551	2.7	2.3	488	1.1	1.2
Feb 15	(r)	443	2.7	2.2	552	3.7	2.6	489	1.4	1.3
Mar 15	(r)	445	3.0	2.6	555	3.2	3.2	489	1.5	1.3
Apr 15	(r)	445	3.0	2.9	557	4.2	3.7	489	1.4	1.4
May 15	(r)	446	3.0	3.0	558	4.3	3.9	489	1.2	1.4
Jun 15	(r)	447	3.0	3.0	559	4.2	4.2	491	1.4	1.3
Jul 15	(r)	447	2.9	3.0	556	3.3	3.9	490	1.3	1.3
<b>Aug 15</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>
		Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (9%) <sup>2</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) <sup>2</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (24%) <sup>2</sup>		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
		K5DU	K5DV	K5DW	K5DX	K5DY	K5DZ	K5E2	K5E3	K5E4
Aug 13	(r)	532	1.8	2.1	530	1.2	-0.2	296	2.8	2.4
Jun 14	(r)	541	1.8	1.8	531	0.6	-0.6	297	0.9	1.7
Jul 14	(r)	540	1.5	1.7	535	1.8	0.4	297	0.1	1.1
Aug 14	(r)	541	1.7	1.7	533	0.5	1.0	298	0.6	0.5
Sep 14	(r)	543	2.1	1.8	536	1.2	1.2	300	1.4	0.7
Oct 14	(r)	543	1.7	1.8	538	2.6	1.4	301	1.2	1.0
Nov 14	(r)	542	1.0	1.6	538	2.1	2.0	302	1.7	1.4
Dec 14	(r)	542	0.9	1.2	540	1.8	2.2	303	1.7	1.5
Jan 15	(r)	543	0.6	0.8	531	-1.8	0.7	306	1.9	1.8
Feb 15	(r)	545	0.4	0.6	540	1.8	0.6	308	3.6	2.4
Mar 15	(r)	543	1.0	0.7	548	5.2	1.7	309	4.3	3.2
Apr 15	(r)	547	1.4	0.9	543	3.1	3.3	309	4.1	4.0
May 15	(r)	547	1.2	1.2	543	3.0	3.7	310	4.0	4.1
Jun 15	(r)	548	1.2	1.3	545	2.7	2.9	309	4.1	4.1
Jul 15	(r)	549	1.7	1.4	572	6.7	4.1	311	4.8	4.3
<b>Aug 15</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

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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.

# REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY

## 18(1) Regional summary of labour market headline indicators<sup>1</sup>

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

### Headline estimates for June to August 2015

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	1,273	74.6	1,164	68.2	109	8.6	420	25.4
North West	3,513	75.8	3,319	71.5	194	5.5	1,092	24.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,649	76.1	2,482	71.2	167	6.3	810	23.9
East Midlands	2,374	78.8	2,265	75.1	109	4.6	614	21.2
West Midlands	2,769	75.8	2,604	71.1	165	6.0	859	24.2
East of England	3,137	81.0	3,003	77.4	134	4.3	704	19.0
London	4,602	77.2	4,326	72.5	276	6.0	1,321	22.8
South East	4,602	80.3	4,411	76.9	191	4.1	1,081	19.7
South West	2,816	81.8	2,702	78.4	113	4.0	600	18.2
<b>England</b>	<b>27,735</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>26,277</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>7,501</b>	<b>21.9</b>
Wales	1,513	75.8	1,419	70.9	93	6.2	463	24.2
Scotland	2,780	78.6	2,610	73.7	170	6.1	729	21.4
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>32,028</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>30,306</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>1,722</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>8,693</b>	<b>22.0</b>
Northern Ireland	868	72.4	816	67.9	52	6.0	322	27.6
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>32,896</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>31,122</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>9,015</b>	<b>22.1</b>

### Change on quarter (change since March to May 2015)<sup>4</sup>

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>
North East	5	0.1	-7	-0.5	12	0.9	-2	-0.1
North West	-13	0.0	2	0.3	-16	-0.4	1	0.0
Yorkshire and The Humber	-43	-1.0	-25	-0.5	-18	-0.6	34	1.0
East Midlands	19	0.2	23	0.4	-4	-0.2	-5	-0.2
West Midlands	-2	0.1	-3	0.1	1	0.0	-2	-0.1
East of England	25	0.6	32	0.8	-7	-0.3	-22	-0.6
London	30	0.1	63	0.7	-33	-0.8	-6	-0.1
South East	-5	-0.2	5	0.0	-10	-0.2	10	0.2
South West	34	0.5	47	1.0	-13	-0.5	-17	-0.5
<b>England</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Wales	2	-0.1	9	0.2	-7	-0.5	2	0.1
Scotland	11	-0.1	-6	-0.6	18	0.6	2	0.1
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-77</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Northern Ireland	-2	-0.2	0	0.0	-2	-0.3	2	0.2
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-79</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>0.0</b>

### Change on year (change since June to August 2014)

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>
North East	-10	-1.6	0	-0.9	-10	-0.7	28	1.6
North West	10	0.1	49	0.9	-39	-1.1	0	-0.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	-45	-1.7	-22	-1.0	-22	-0.7	60	1.7
East Midlands	32	0.5	50	1.2	-19	-0.9	-13	-0.5
West Midlands	3	0.2	45	1.4	-42	-1.5	-3	-0.2
East of England	25	0.1	44	0.6	-19	-0.6	-1	-0.1
London	6	-0.1	31	0.4	-26	-0.6	8	0.1
South East	-6	-0.1	18	0.4	-25	-0.5	9	0.1
South West	76	1.8	89	2.2	-13	-0.6	-57	-1.8
<b>England</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-215</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Wales	55	2.1	56	2.2	-1	-0.3	-40	-2.1
Scotland	18	0.3	-1	-0.2	19	0.7	-10	-0.3
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-197</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Northern Ireland	-3	-0.5	-2	-0.4	-1	-0.1	6	0.5
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-198</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

Relationship between columns: 1=3+5

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

2. Denominator = all persons aged 16 to 64.

3. Denominator = Total economically active.

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY

## 18(2) Regional labour market summary Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	Employer Surveys <sup>1</sup>		Jobcentre Plus administrative system <sup>1</sup>					
	Workforce jobs <sup>2</sup> (Jun 2015)		Claimant Count <sup>3</sup> (September 2015)					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Level		Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>
North East	1,202		46.2	3.8	31.5	5.0	14.7	2.5
North West	3,631		115.1	3.1	75.6	3.8	39.5	2.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,618		80.6	3.0	53.2	3.8	27.5	2.2
East Midlands	2,265		48.6	2.1	31.6	2.6	16.9	1.6
West Midlands	2,812		78.9	2.7	51.2	3.3	27.7	2.1
East of England	3,021		49.6	1.6	31.5	2.0	18.1	1.3
London	5,645		111.4	1.9	65.8	2.2	45.7	1.7
South East	4,660		59.8	1.3	38.1	1.5	21.7	1.0
South West	2,850		39.8	1.4	26.4	1.7	13.4	1.0
<b>England</b>	<b>28,704</b>		<b>630.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>404.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>225.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Wales	1,428		45.4	3.1	29.4	3.8	16.1	2.3
Scotland	2,693		80.1	2.9	55.3	3.8	24.8	1.9
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>32,825</b>		<b>755.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>489.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>265.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Northern Ireland	854		40.7	4.5	28.4	6.0	12.3	2.9
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>33,694</b>		<b>796.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>518.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>278.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>

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

	Employer Surveys <sup>1</sup>		Jobcentre Plus administrative system <sup>1</sup>					
	Workforce jobs <sup>2</sup> (Change on Mar 2015)		Claimant Count <sup>3</sup> (Change on August 2015)					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Level		Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>
North East	20		-0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.4	-0.1
North West	-23		3.3	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.4	0.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	37		-0.6	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.0
East Midlands	15		-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0
West Midlands	3		0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0
East of England	24		0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
London	35		-0.6	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.0
South East	-2		0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
South West	-15		0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>England</b>	<b>94</b>		<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Wales	3		0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scotland	6		3.1	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.9	0.1
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>103</b>		<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Northern Ireland	0		-1.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>102</b>		<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>

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

1. Workforce Jobs are tabulated by region of workplace. Claimant Count is tabulated by region of claimant's residence.
2. HM Forces stationed abroad are included in the UK jobs estimates but not in the regional jobs estimates.
3. Count of claimants of unemployment related benefits (experimental statistics).
4. Denominator = Claimant Count + Workforce Jobs.

# 19 International comparisons of employment and unemployment

Employment rates as published by EUROSTAT: (not seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by EUROSTAT on 30 September 2015 (seasonally adjusted)					
	Latest period	Employment rate (%) <sup>1,2</sup>	Change on year %		Latest Period	Unemployment rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Change on month %	Change on year %		
<b>European Union (EU)</b>					<b>European Union (EU)</b>					
Austria	YXSN	Apr-Jun 15	70.8	-0.4	Austria	ZXDS	Aug 15	5.7	-0.1	0.1
Belgium	YXSO	Apr-Jun 15	61.4	-0.5	Belgium	ZXDI	Aug 15	8.8	0.0	0.2
Bulgaria	A495	Apr-Jun 15	62.4	1.4	Bulgaria	A492	Aug 15	9.7	-0.1	-1.7
Croatia	GUMI	Apr-Jun 15	56.2	1.6	Croatia	GUMJ	Aug 15	15.5	-0.1	-1.3
Cyprus	A4AC	Apr-Jun 15	62.9	0.6	Cyprus	A4AN	Aug 15	15.3	0.1	-1.2
Czech Republic	A4AD	Apr-Jun 15	70.2	1.5	Czech Republic	A4AO	Aug 15	5.0	-0.1	-1.0
Denmark	YXSP	Apr-Jun 15	73.5	0.8	Denmark	ZXDJ	Aug 15	6.3	0.0	-0.3
Estonia	A4AE	Apr-Jun 15	71.7	1.7	Estonia	A4AP	Jul 15	5.7	-0.4	-1.9
Finland	YXSQ	Apr-Jun 15	69.3	-0.7	Finland	ZXDU	Aug 15	9.7	0.1	0.9
France	YXSR	Apr-Jun 15	64.0	0.0	France	ZXDN	Aug 15	10.8	0.1	0.4
Germany	YXSS	Apr-Jun 15	73.6	0.0	Germany	ZXDK	Aug 15	4.5	-0.1	-0.5
Greece	YXST	Apr-Jun 15	51.0	1.6	Greece	ZXDL	Jun 15	25.2	0.2	-1.4
Hungary	A4AF	Apr-Jun 15	63.8	2.5	Hungary	A4AQ	Jul 15	6.8	-0.1	-1.1
Ireland	YXSU	Apr-Jun 15	63.1	1.8	Ireland	ZXDO	Aug 15	9.5	0.0	-1.6
Italy	YXSV	Apr-Jun 15	56.3	0.6	Italy	ZXDP	Aug 15	11.9	-0.1	-0.8
Latvia	A4AG	Apr-Jun 15	68.2	1.6	Latvia	A4AR	Aug 15	9.9	-0.2	-1.0
Lithuania	A4AH	Apr-Jun 15	67.0	1.9	Lithuania	A4AS	Aug 15	9.6	0.0	-0.9
Luxembourg	YXSW	Apr-Jun 15	67.1	0.4	Luxembourg	ZXDQ	Aug 15	5.9	0.0	-0.1
Malta	A4AI	Apr-Jun 15	63.9	1.4	Malta	A4AT	Aug 15	5.1	-0.1	-0.7
Netherlands	YXSX	Apr-Jun 15	74.2	1.3	Netherlands	ZXDR	Aug 15	6.8	0.0	-0.4
Poland	A4AJ	Apr-Jun 15	62.6	1.3	Poland	A4AU	Aug 15	7.2	-0.1	-1.5
Portugal	YXSY	Apr-Jun 15	64.2	1.6	Portugal	ZXDT	Aug 15	12.4	0.1	-1.2
Romania	A494	Apr-Jun 15	62.0	0.8	Romania	A48Z	Aug 15	6.8	0.0	0.0
Slovak Republic	A4AK	Apr-Jun 15	62.5	1.8	Slovak Republic	A4AV	Aug 15	11.1	-0.1	-2.1
Slovenia	A4AL	Apr-Jun 15	65.5	1.0	Slovenia	A4AW	Aug 15	9.4	-0.1	-0.3
Spain	YXSZ	Apr-Jun 15	57.8	1.8	Spain	ZXDM	Aug 15	22.2	-0.1	-2.0
Sweden	YXTA	Apr-Jun 15	75.6	0.6	Sweden <sup>5</sup>	ZXDV	Aug 15	7.0	-0.3	-1.1
United Kingdom	ANZ6	Apr-Jun 15	72.3	0.6	United Kingdom	ZXDW	Jun 15	5.5	-0.1	-0.7
<b>Total EU<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>A496</b>	<b>Apr-Jun 15</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>Total EU<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>A493</b>	<b>Aug 15</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Eurozone <sup>4</sup>	YXTC	Apr-Jun 15	64.4	0.6	Eurozone <sup>4</sup>	ZXDH	Aug 15	11.0	0.0	-0.5
<b>Employment rates published by the OECD (seasonally adjusted)</b>					<b>Unemployment rates as published by national statistical offices (seasonally adjusted)</b>					
Canada	A48O	Apr-Jun 15	72.6	0.4	Canada	ZXDZ	Sep 15	7.1	0.1	0.2
Japan	A48P	Apr-Jun 15	73.2	0.6	Japan	ZXDY	Aug 15	3.4	0.1	-0.1
United States	A48Q	Jul-Sep 15	68.6	0.4	United States	ZXDZ	Sep 15	5.1	0.0	-0.8

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 employment and unemployment 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 employment rates although seasonally adjusted employment rates for some EU countries are published by OECD and are shown at data table A10 at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tc%3A77-378943#tab-Summary-tables>
- 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 30 September 2015. This is because the figures for Sweden on the Eurostat database are seasonally adjusted estimates but the figures for Sweden shown in the Eurostat News Release are the trend component.

## 20 Labour disputes

United Kingdom, not seasonally adjusted

	Working days lost (thousands) <sup>1,2</sup>	Working days lost in the Public Sector (thousands) <sup>1,2</sup>	Working days lost in the Private Sector (thousands) <sup>1,2</sup>	Number of stoppages <sup>3,4</sup>	Number of stoppages in the Public Sector <sup>4</sup>	Number of stoppages in the Private Sector <sup>4</sup>	Workers involved (thousands) <sup>1,3</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	BBFW	F8XZ	F8Y2	BLUU	F8Y3	F8Y4	BLUT
2013 Aug	5	4	2	13	6	7	5
2014 Aug	27	25	2	18	8	10	26
Sep	3	0	3	15	6	9	1
Oct	101	96	5	27	9	18	109
Nov	44	40	5	17	7	10	27
Dec	13	11	3	15	8	7	11
2015 Jan	22	5	17	18	11	7	21
Feb	24	10	14	11	5	6	23
Mar	23	19	3	17	12	5	17
Apr	7	4	3	19	10	9	2
May	12	10	2	17	9	8	2
Jun	8	5	3	20	9	11	3
Jul	18	12	5	14	10	4	12
<b>Aug (p)</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>
Cumulative totals 12 months to:							
Aug 14	842	720	123	130	60	70	829
<b>Aug 15 (p)</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>198</b>

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

Source: ONS Labour Disputes Inquiry  
Labour disputes enquiries 01633 456724

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

# VACANCIES

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

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies	Number of employees				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8
<b>Levels</b>						
Jul-Sep 2013	547	74	73	75	97	228
Jul-Sep 2014	(r) 685	115	97	89	118	266
Aug-Oct 2014	699	120	101	92	119	267
Sep-Nov 2014	703	117	103	92	120	271
Oct-Dec 2014	712	118	104	96	122	272
Nov-Jan 2015	723	122	104	93	125	279
Dec-Feb 2015	735	119	109	96	130	282
Jan-Mar 2015	744	120	112	97	131	283
Feb-Apr 2015	734	114	110	96	130	284
Mar-May 2015	734	113	109	95	133	284
Apr-Jun 2015	(r) 734	110	109	99	133	284
May-Jul 2015	(r) 740	108	111	104	134	283
Jun-Aug 2015	(r) 741	109	111	105	135	282
<b>Jul-Sep 2015</b>	<b>(p) 738</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>281</b>
Change on quarter	* 4	-2	3	4	3	-3
Change %	* 0.5	-2.0	2.6	3.8	1.9	-1.2
Change on year	53	-7	15	13	18	14
Change %	7.7	-6.3	15.1	14.3	15.4	5.4

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) Vacancies<sup>1</sup> and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies <sup>1</sup>	Unemployment <sup>2</sup>	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
<b>Levels</b>			
Jun-Aug 2013	537	2,510	4.7
Jun-Aug 2014	682	1,972	2.9
Sep-Nov 2014	703	1,914	2.7
Dec-Feb 2015	735	1,838	2.5
Mar-May 2015	734	1,853	2.5
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>741 (r)</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Change on quarter	7	-79	-0.1
Change %	0.9	-4.3	
Change on year	59	-198	-0.5
Change %	8.6	-10.0	

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 <sup>1</sup>	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply <sup>2</sup>	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication
	B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>										
Jul-Sep 2013	547	2	37	4	1	14	109	20	57	30
Jul-Sep 2014	685	2	52	5	2	22	131	25 (r)	73	33
Aug-Oct 2014	699	2	48	5	2	22	132	26	74	36
Sep-Nov 2014	703	2	48	5	2	22	132	26	76	35
Oct-Dec 2014	712	2	48	5	2	23	134	27	76	33
Nov-Jan 2015	723	1	48	5	2	25	136	30	78	33
Dec-Feb 2015	735	1	50	5	2	27	138	33	78	35
Jan-Mar 2015	744	1	48	5	2	27	141	34	77	36
Feb-Apr 2015	734	1	47	5	2	25	139	34	77	35
Mar-May 2015	734	1	46	5	2	24	137	35	77	37
Apr-Jun 2015	(r) 734	1	48	5	3	25	135	34	78	37
May-Jul 2015	(r) 740	1	49	4	3	26	135	33	77	36
Jun-Aug 2015	(r) 741	1	49	5	3	25	137	30	79	35
Jul-Sep 2015	<b>(p) 738</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>35</b>
Change on quarter	* 4	0	2	0	0	-1	0	-3	1	-1
Change %	* 0.5	-10.0	3.3	-8.3	7.7	-4.0	-0.2	-9.5	1.2	-3.0
Change on year	53	-1	-2	-1	1	2	3	6	6	3
Change %	7.7	-52.6	-3.5	-12.0	47.4	7.7	2.4	24.4	7.5	8.6
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Jul-Sep 2013	2.0	3.4	1.6	3.0	0.7	1.1	2.5	1.6	3.0	2.8
Jul-Sep 2014	(r) 2.4	3.2	2.2	4.4	1.0	1.8	2.9	1.9	3.6	2.9
Aug-Oct 2014	2.5	3.0	2.0	4.3	1.2	1.8	2.9	1.9	3.6	3.2
Sep-Nov 2014	2.5	2.7	2.0	4.1	1.2	1.8	2.9	2.0	3.7	3.1
Oct-Dec 2014	2.5	2.5	2.0	3.9	1.2	1.8	3.0	2.0	3.7	2.9
Nov-Jan 2015	2.6	2.2	2.0	4.1	1.3	2.0	3.0	2.2	3.8	2.9
Dec-Feb 2015	2.6	1.9	2.1	4.2	1.3	2.1	3.1	2.5	3.8	3.0
Jan-Mar 2015	2.6	1.7	2.0	4.1	1.2	2.1	3.1	2.6	3.8	3.2
Feb-Apr 2015	2.6	1.7	1.9	4.2	1.3	2.0	3.1	2.5	3.8	3.1
Mar-May 2015	2.6	1.7	1.9	4.2	1.3	1.9	3.1	2.6	3.8	3.3
Apr-Jun 2015	2.6	1.7	2.0	4.2	1.4	2.0	3.0	2.5	3.8	3.2
May-Jul 2015	(r) 2.6	1.7	2.1	3.8	1.5	2.0	3.0	2.5	3.8	3.2
Jun-Aug 2015	(r) 2.6	1.7	2.1	3.9	1.6	1.9	3.0	2.3	3.9	3.1
Jul-Sep 2015	<b>(p) 2.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Change on quarter	* 0.0	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Change on year	0.2	-1.7	-0.1	-0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities <sup>2</sup>	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	Total services
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>										
Jul-Sep 2013	31	9	47	35	9	38	77	12	14	490
Jul-Sep 2014	(r) 37	9	62	44	12	50	99	14	14	603
Aug-Oct 2014	37	11	62	46	13	50	104	14	16	620
Sep-Nov 2014	37	11	61	48	13	50	107	13	17	624
Oct-Dec 2014	38	10	60	50	13	52	108	14	18	633
Nov-Jan 2015	39	8	63	51	13	51	108	14	17	642
Dec-Feb 2015	40	9	62	51	13	50	109	16	17	650
Jan-Mar 2015	40	10	62	50	13	51	111	17	17	661
Feb-Apr 2015	38	12	61	49	13	52	112	17	16	655
Mar-May 2015	37	11	65	49	13	51	114	16	15	656
Apr-Jun 2015	(r) 34	11	66	50	13	51	115	16	15	653
May-Jul 2015	(r) 36	13	68	50	13	51	119	16	13	657
Jun-Aug 2015	(r) 36	14	67	51	13	50	119	16	14	659
Jul-Sep 2015	<b>(p) 36</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>656</b>
Change on quarter	* 2	3	0	2	0	-2	3	-1	0	3
Change %	* 4.7	27.4	-0.6	4.0	2.4	-4.1	2.8	-4.9	-2.8	0.5
Change on year	-1	5	-4	8	1	-1	20	1	0	54
Change %	-3.2	53.2	5.8	18.6	5.8	-2.2	19.8	9.2	1.4	8.9
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Jul-Sep 2013	2.9	1.9	2.2	1.5	0.7	1.5	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.1
Jul-Sep 2014	3.5	2.0	2.7	1.8	0.9	1.9	2.5 (r)	2.0	2.5	2.5
Aug-Oct 2014	3.5	2.4	2.7	1.9	0.9	1.9	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.5
Sep-Nov 2014	3.6	2.2	2.6	2.0	1.0	1.9	2.7	1.8	2.9	2.6
Oct-Dec 2014	3.6	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.0	2.0	2.8	1.9	3.1	2.6
Nov-Jan 2015	3.7	1.7	2.7	2.1	1.0	1.9	2.8	1.9	3.0	2.6
Dec-Feb 2015	3.8	1.9	2.7	2.1	1.0	1.9	2.8	2.2	3.0	2.7
Jan-Mar 2015	3.9	2.2	2.7	2.1	1.0	1.9	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.7
Feb-Apr 2015	3.7	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.7
Mar-May 2015	3.5	2.2	2.8	2.0	0.9	2.0	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.7
Apr-Jun 2015	3.3	2.4	2.9 (r)	2.1	0.9	1.9	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.7
May-Jul 2015	3.4	2.7	2.9	2.1	0.9	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.7
Jun-Aug 2015	(r) 3.4	3.0	2.9	2.1	1.0	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.7
Jul-Sep 2015	<b>(p) 3.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Change on quarter	* 0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Change on year	-0.1	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

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

# REDUNDANCIES

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

United Kingdom, (seasonally adjusted)

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s) <sup>2</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Level (000s) <sup>2</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Level (000s) <sup>2</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
Jun-Aug 2013	133	5.2	76	5.9	57	4.6
Jun-Aug 2014	95	3.7	51	3.9	44	3.4
Sep-Nov 2014	103	3.9	54	4.1	48	3.8
Dec-Feb 2015	107	4.1	63	4.8	45	3.5
Mar-May 2015	118	4.5	70	5.3	48	3.7
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Change on quarter	-13	-0.5	-7	-0.5	-5	-0.4
Change %	-10.8		-10.6		-11.1	
Change on year	11	0.4	12	0.9	-1	-0.2
Change %	11.4		24.1		-3.3	

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 industry<sup>1</sup>

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

SIC 2007 sections	Total redundancies <sup>2</sup>	Manufacturing C	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage, accommodation & food service activities, information & communication H,I,J	Financial & insurance and real estate activities K,L	Prof. scientific & technical activities, admin & support service activities M,N	Public Administration etc., education, human health and social work activities <sup>3</sup> O-Q	Total services <sup>4</sup> G-T
Apr-Jun 2013	124	20	11	20	15	*	17	22	90
Apr-Jun 2014	112	11	*	17	28	*	15	23	90
Jul-Sep 2014	91	14	*	11	17	*	13	19	70
Oct-Dec 2014	107	14	*	12	15	11	20	17	80
Jan-Mar 2015	110	18	*	17	26	*	11	14	82
<b>Apr-Jun 2015</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>81</b>
Change on year	1	7	*	-5	-10	*	9	-7	-9
Change %	0.5	61.7	*	-31.6	-35.8	*	57.1	-28.8	-10.0

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.