

# UK Labour Market, September 2015



Coverage: UK

Date: **16 September 2015**

Geographical Area: UK

Theme: **Labour Market**

## Main points for May to July 2015

- There were 31.09 million people in work, 42,000 more than for February to April 2015 and 413,000 more than for a year earlier.
- There were 22.74 million people working full-time, 361,000 more than for a year earlier. There were 8.36 million people working part-time, 52,000 more than for a year earlier.
- The employment rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were in work) was 73.5%, little changed compared with February to April 2015 but higher than for a year earlier (72.8%).
- There were 1.82 million unemployed people (people not in work but seeking and available to work), 10,000 more than for February to April 2015 but 198,000 fewer than for a year earlier.
- The unemployment rate was 5.5%, unchanged compared with February to April 2015 but lower than for a year earlier (6.2%). The unemployment rate is the proportion of the labour force (those in work plus those unemployed) who were unemployed.
- There were 8.99 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive (not working and not seeking or available to work), 24,000 fewer than for February to April 2015 and 65,000 fewer than for 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 February to April 2015 but down slightly from a year earlier (22.3%).
- Comparing May to July 2015 with a year earlier, both total pay (including bonuses) and regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.9%.

## (i) Summary of latest labour market statistics

Table A and Figure A show the latest estimates, for May to July 2015, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity and shows how these estimates compare with the previous quarter (February to April 2015) and the previous year (May to July 2014). Comparing May to July 2015 with February to April 2015 provides the most robust short-term comparison. See **Making comparisons with earlier data at Section (ii)**.

**Table A: Summary of latest labour market statistics for May to July 2015, seasonally adjusted**

	Number (thousands)	Change on Feb to Apr 2015	Change on May to Jul 2014	Headline Rate (%)	Change on Feb to Apr 2015	Change on May to Jul 2014
Employed	<b>31,095</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>413</b>			
Aged 16 to 64	29,930	43	361	<b>73.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Aged 65 and over	1,165	0	52			
Unemployed	<b>1,823</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-198</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Aged 16 to 64	1,799	6	-200			
Aged 65 and over	24	4	2			
Inactive	19,049	31	117			
Aged 16 to 64	<b>8,993</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>-65</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Aged 65 and over	10,057	55	182			

**Table source:** Office for National Statistics

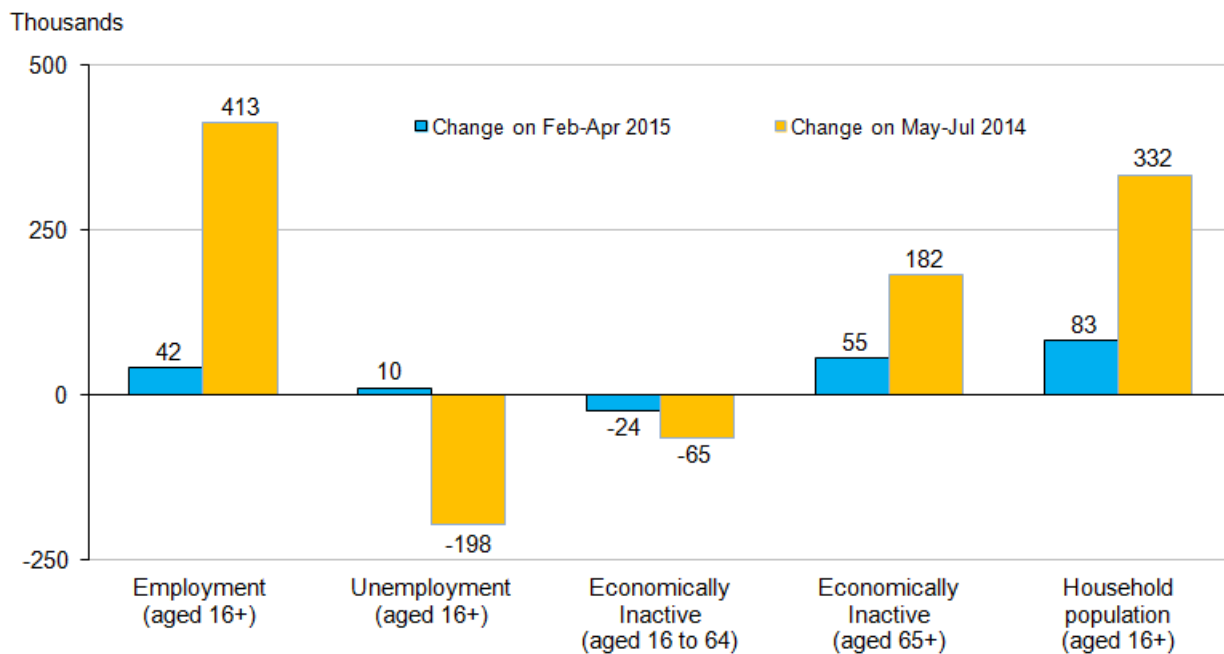
### Table notes:

- 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

**XLS** [XLS format](#)  
(28.5 Kb)

**Figure A: Changes in the number of people in the UK labour market, seasonally adjusted**



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

**Download chart**

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

## (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 users interpret labour market statistics and highlight some common misunderstandings.

A more detailed [Guide to labour market statistics](#), which expands on “Interpreting labour market statistics” is also available.

A [Glossary](#) which gives an explanation of terms used within labour market statistics, is available on our website.

### About labour market statuses

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

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

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

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

Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity, hours worked and redundancies are derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), a survey of households. The most robust estimates of short-term movements in these estimates are obtained by comparing the estimates for May to July 2015 with the estimates for February to April 2015, which were first published on 17 June 2015. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for April to June 2015. This is because the May and June data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of April and July 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

## What is employment ?

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

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

## 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 \(498.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EMP01 SA \(458.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

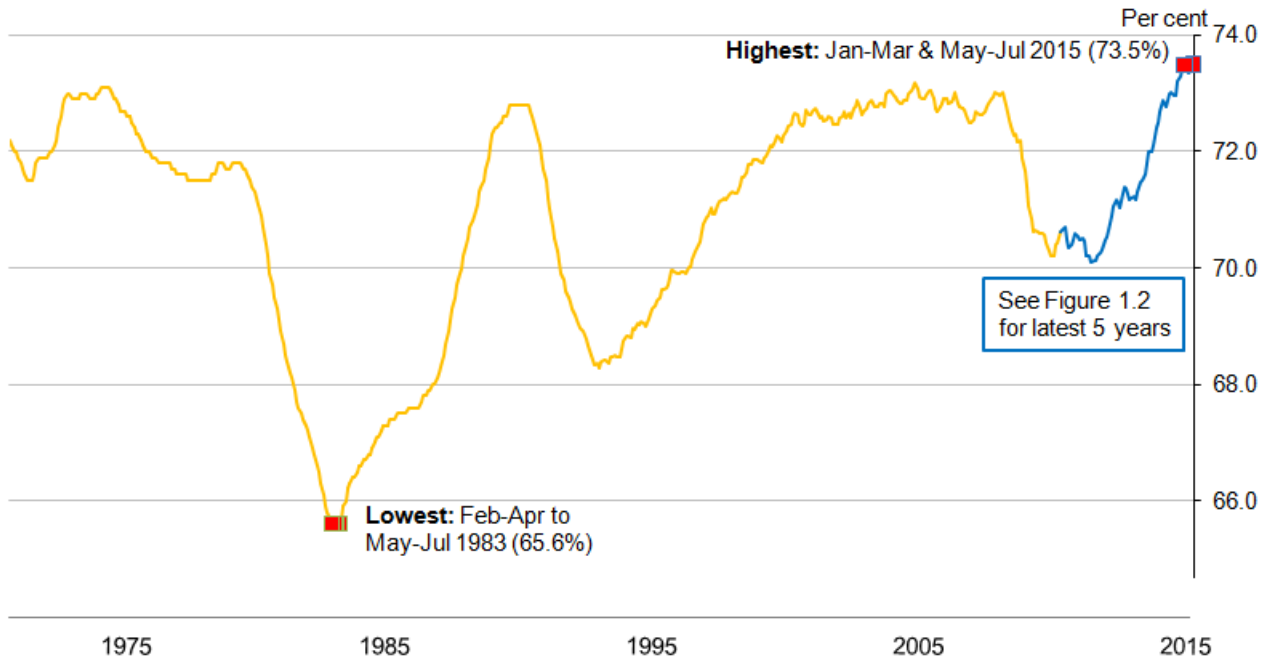
Estimates for the number of people in employment and for the number of self-employed people back to 1855 (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of macroeconomic data v2.2](#) (at columns H and N in worksheet 22).

## 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, May to July 2015, it reached a joint record high of 73.5%.

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

January to March 1971 to May to July 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

**Download chart**

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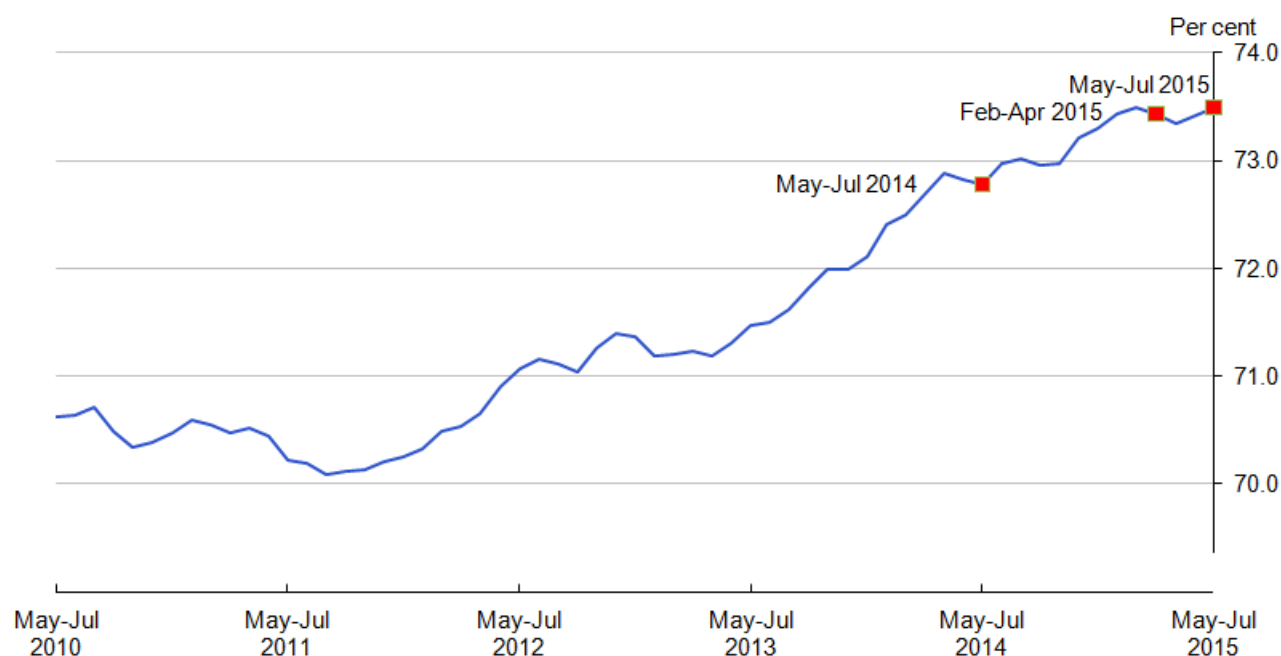
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Figure 1.2 looks in more detail at the employment rate for the last 5 years.



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

May to July 2010 to May to July 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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

(32.5 Kb)

73.5% of people aged from 16 to 64 were in work for May to July 2015. This was:

- little changed compared with February to April 2015 (73.4%)
- higher than for a year earlier (72.8%)
- higher than the pre-downturn peak recorded for early 2008 (73.0%)
- the joint highest since comparable records began in 1971

Looking at employment rates by sex, for May to July 2015:

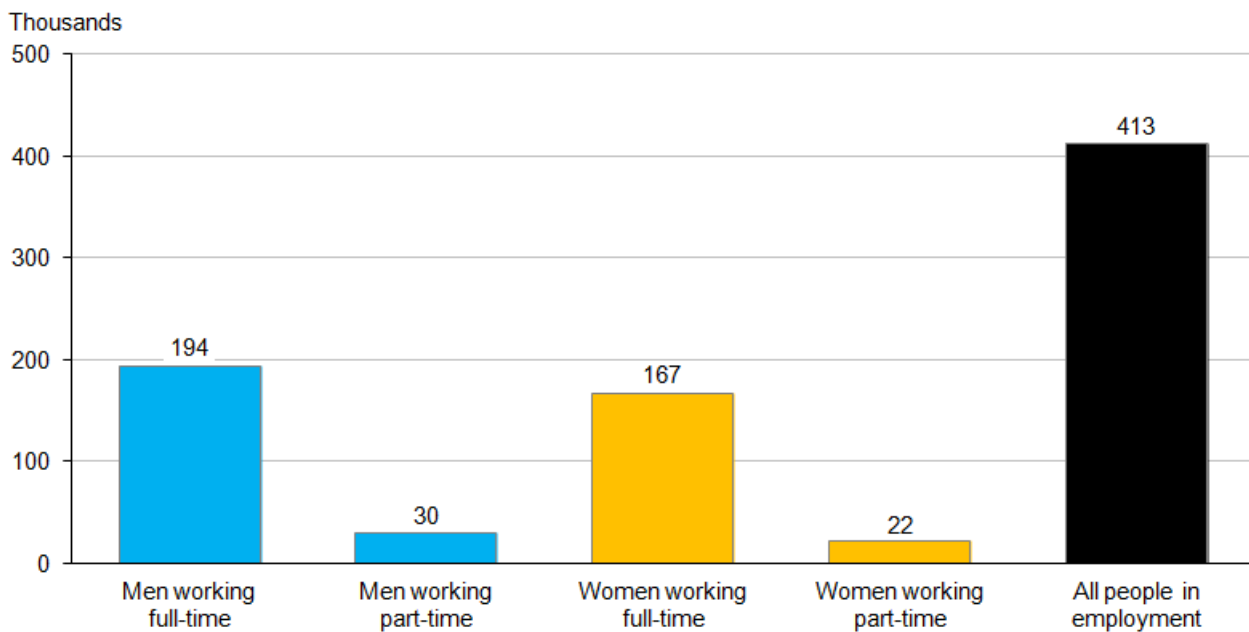
- 78.3% of men and 68.8% of women aged from 16 to 64 were in work
- these employment rates for men and women were higher than those for a year earlier
- the employment rate for men (78.3%) was lower than before the economic downturn of 2008 to 2009, when it peaked at 79.1% in late 2007 to early 2008
- the employment rate for women (68.8%) was the highest since comparable records began in 1971, partly due to ongoing changes to the state pension age for women resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65

For May to July 2015, there were 31.09 million people in work, 42,000 more than for February to April 2015 and 413,000 more than for a year earlier.

Comparing the estimates for full-time and part-time employment by sex for May to July 2015 with those for a year earlier, the number of:

- men working full-time increased by 194,000 to reach 14.36 million
- men working part-time increased by 30,000 to reach 2.18 million
- women working full-time increased by 167,000 to reach 8.37 million
- women working part-time increased by 22,000 to reach 6.18 million

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



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

### Download chart

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Comparing the estimates for type of employment for May to July 2015 with those for a year earlier, the number of:

- employees increased by 505,000 to reach 26.37 million
- self-employed people fell by 51,000 to reach 4.51 million
- unpaid family workers fell by 17,000 to reach 103,000 (see Note 2 for an explanation of the coverage of this series)
- people on government supported training and employment programmes fell by 23,000 to reach 110,000 (see Note 3 for an explanation of the coverage of this series)

## 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

### What is public and private sector employment ?

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

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

### 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](#).

### 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

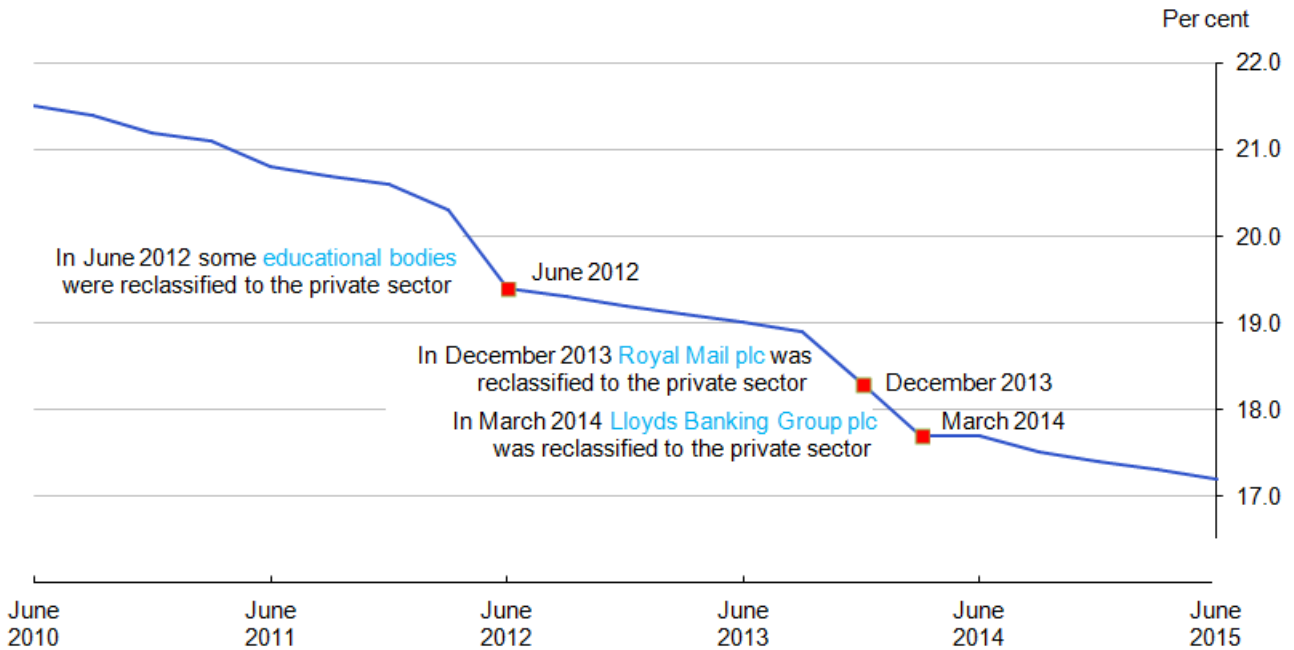
There were 25.74 million people employed in the private sector for June 2015. This was 58,000 more than for March 2015 and 472,000 more than for a year earlier.

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

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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 a number of changes to the composition of these sectors over this period with 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 \(48 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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

#### What is employment by nationality and country of birth ?

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.

#### 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 \(137 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

#### Commentary

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

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

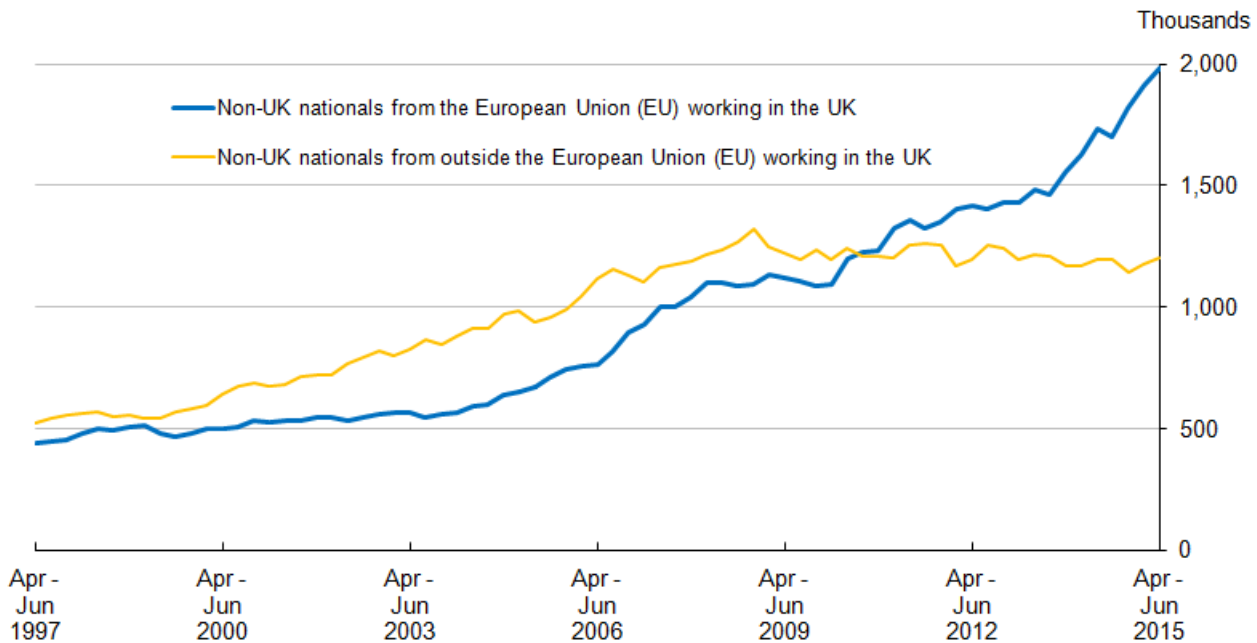
Looking in more detail at non-UK nationals working in the UK, between April to June 2014 and April to June 2015, the number of:

- non-UK nationals from the European Union (EU) working in the UK increased by 250,000 to reach 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, the number of:

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

## 4. Actual hours worked

### What is actual hours worked ?

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

### 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 \(223 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [HOUR02 SA \(575.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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).

### Commentary

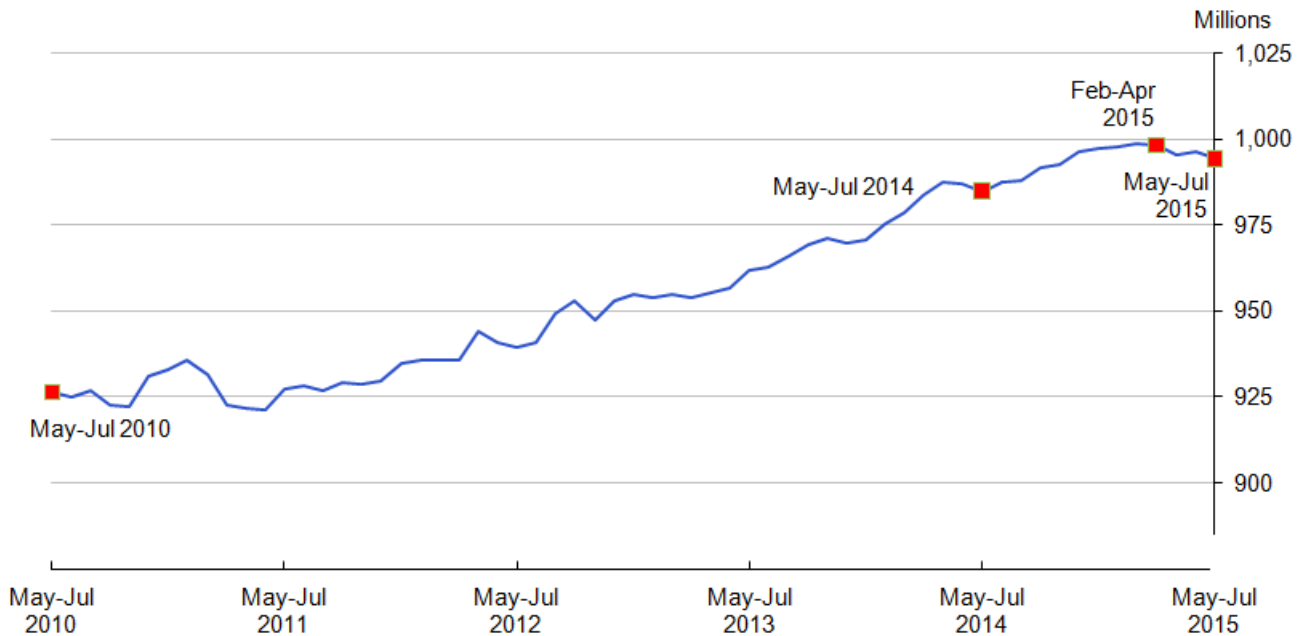
Total hours worked per week were 994.2 million for May to July 2015. This was:

- 4.0 million (0.4%) fewer than for February to April 2015
- 9.4 million (1.0%) more than for a year earlier
- 68.1 million (7.3%) 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**

May to July 2010 to May to July 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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

(28.5 Kb)

For May to July 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, 0.3 hours fewer than for a year earlier
- people working part-time worked, on average, 16.2 hours per week in their main job, 0.2 hours more than for a year earlier

**5. Workforce jobs****What is workforce jobs ?**

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



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

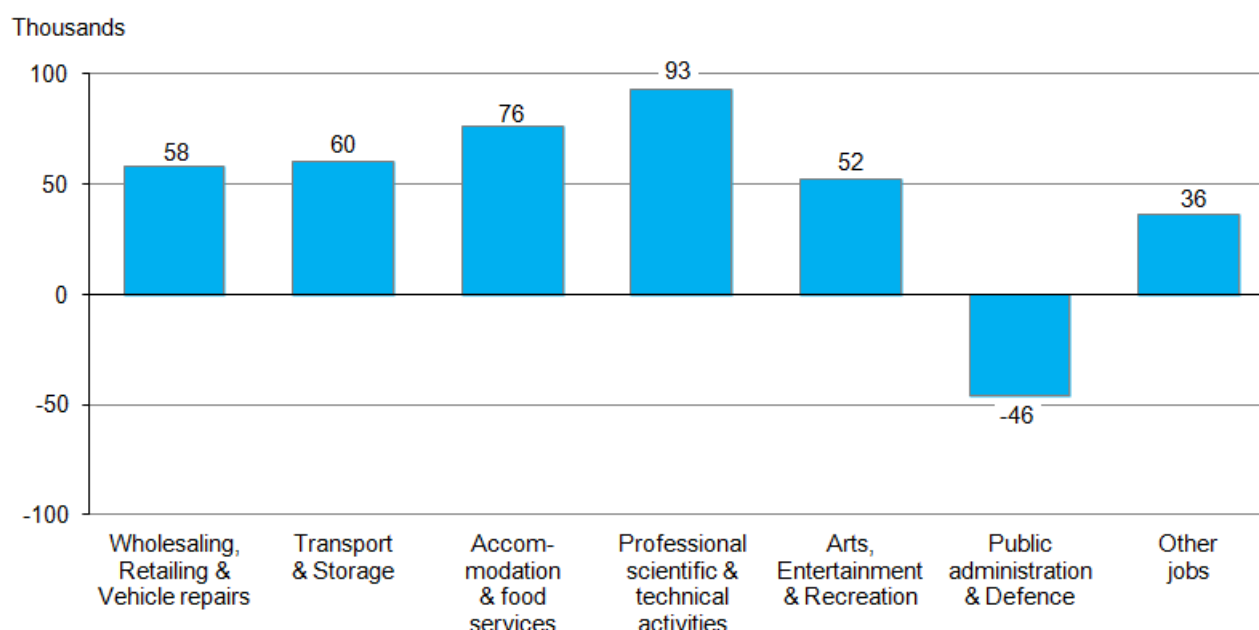
## Where to find data about workforce jobs

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 \(327.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

## 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](#) published on our website.

## 6. Average weekly earnings

### What is average weekly earnings ?

[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.

### Where to find data on 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 \(614 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), [EARN02 \(544 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EARN03 \(618 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 \(544 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 in an article 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.

## Commentary

For July 2015:

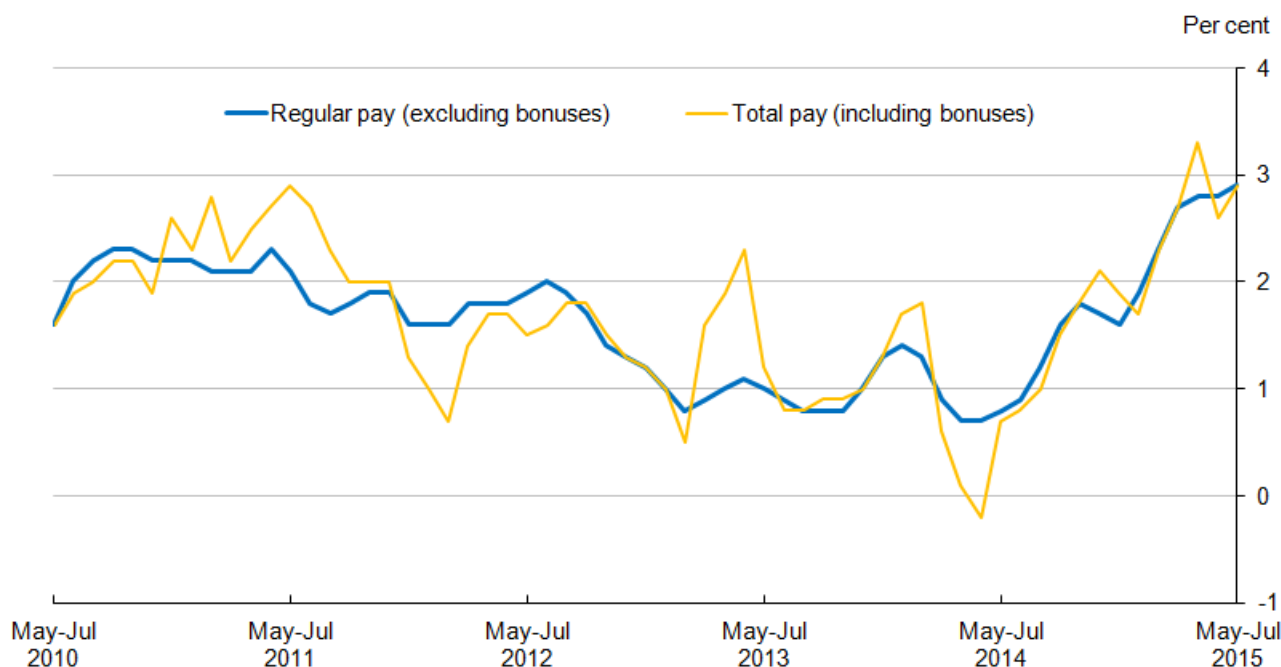
- average regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £465 per week before tax and other deductions from pay
- average total pay (including bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £496 per week before tax and other deductions from pay

Between May to July 2014 and May to July 2015 in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for consumer price inflation) both total pay and regular pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.9%. The last time a higher growth rate was recorded for regular pay was for the 3 months to January 2009 (3.1%).

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

May to July 2010 to May to July 2015



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

#### Download chart

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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 £496 a week in July 2015; an increase of 59.2%. Over the same period the Consumer Prices Index increased by 39.0%.

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

- regular pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.9%
- total pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.8%

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

### 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)

### What is labour disputes ?

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

### 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 \(114.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

### Where to find more information about labour disputes

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

**Commentary**

In July 2015, there were 18,000 working days lost from 14 stoppages. For the 12 months ending July 2015, there were 303,000 working days lost from 152 stoppages.

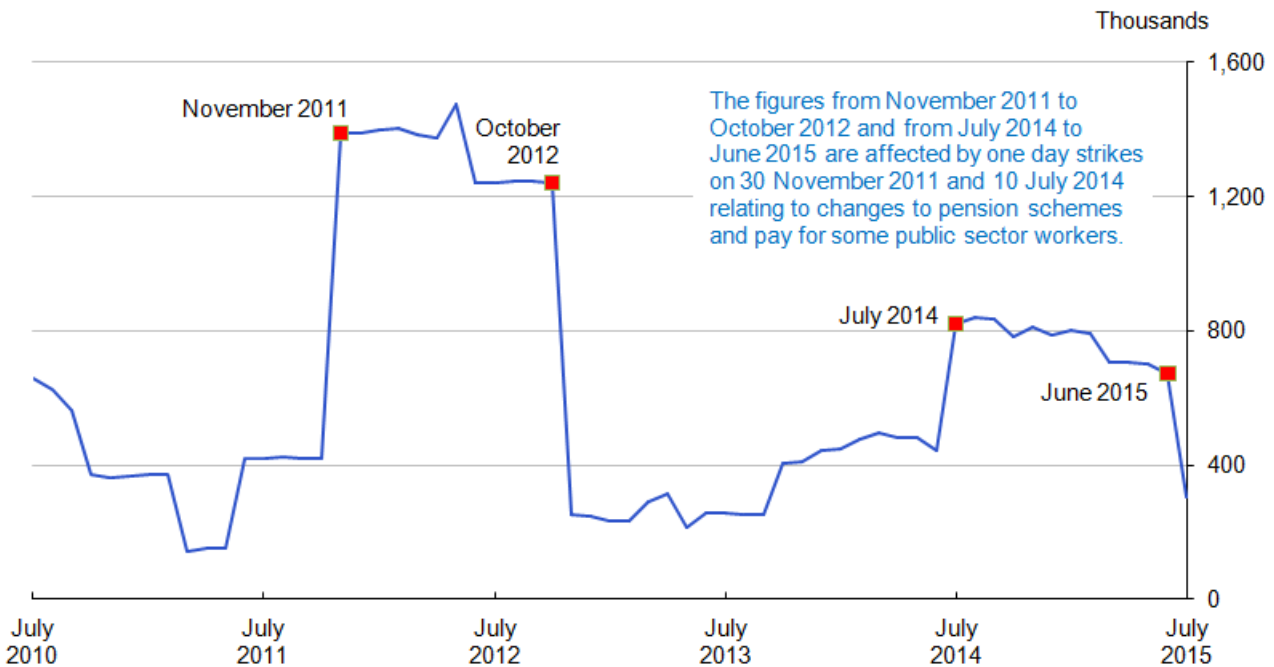
Since monthly records began in December 1931:

- 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 \(114.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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**  
July 2010 to July 2015



Source: Labour Disputes Statistics - Office for National Statistics

**Download chart**

[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)  
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## 8. Unemployment

### What is unemployment ?

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

### 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 \(694.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 \(292.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

European Union (EU) unemployment rates were published in a [Eurostat News Release](#) on 1 September 2015.

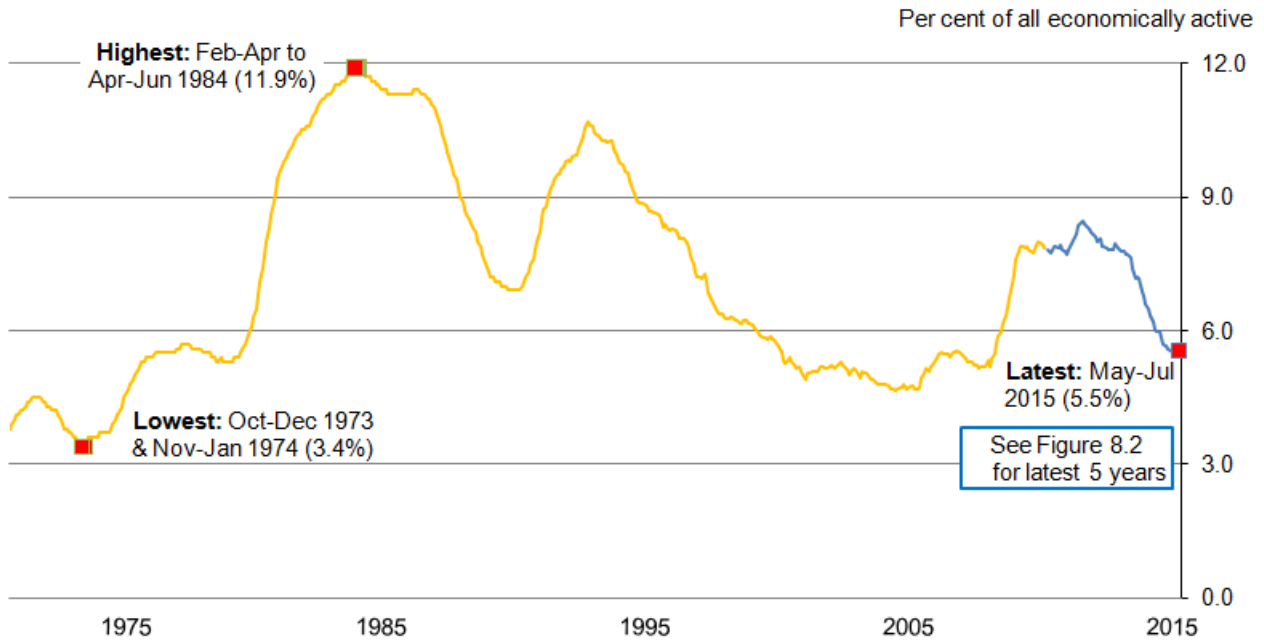
### Commentary

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, of 11.9%, was recorded in 1984 during the downturn of the early 1980s. The unemployment rate for the latest time period, May to July 2015, was 5.5%.

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

January to March 1971 to May to July 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

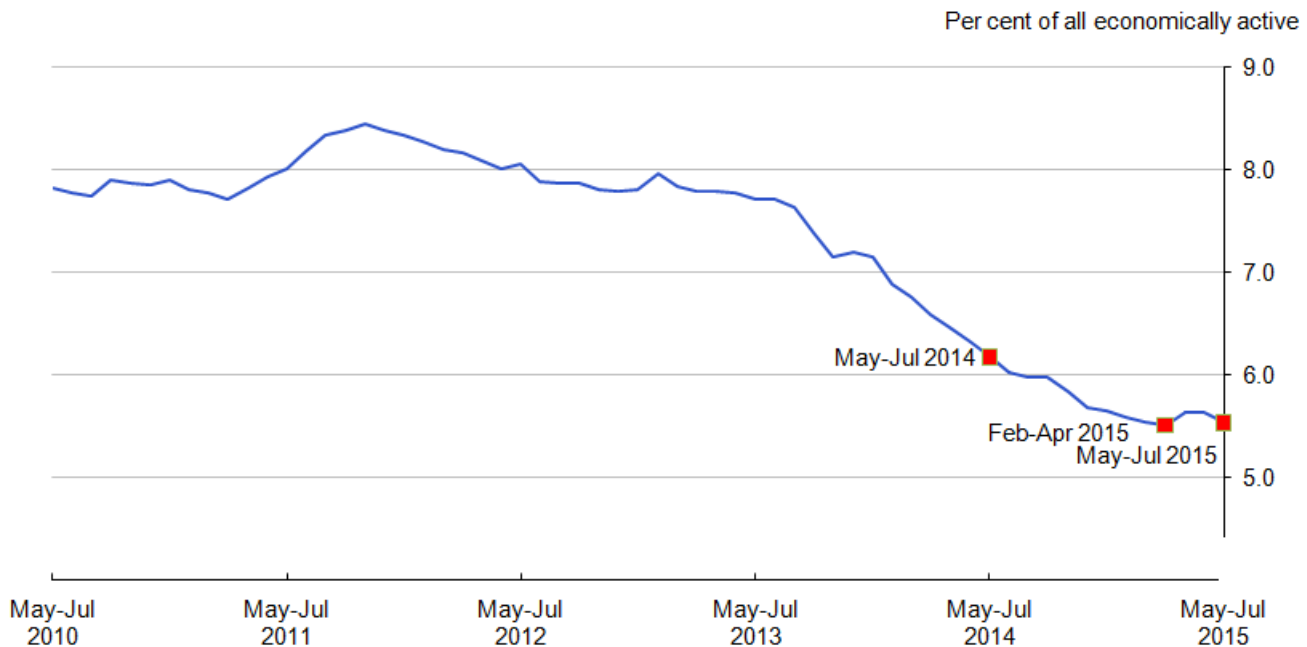
#### Download chart

[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)  
(58.5 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**

May to July 2010 to May to July 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 May to July 2015 was 5.5%. This was:

- unchanged from February to April 2015
- down from 6.2% for a year earlier
- higher than the pre-downturn trough of 5.2% for late 2007 to early 2008

For May to July 2015, there were 1.82 million unemployed people. This was 10,000 more than for February to April 2015 but 198,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

Looking at unemployment for men and women for May to July 2015, there were:

- 989,000 unemployed men, 13,000 fewer than for February to April 2015 and 135,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 834,000 unemployed women, 23,000 more than for February to April 2015 but 63,000 fewer than for a year earlier

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



- 985,000 people who had been unemployed for up to 6 months, 39,000 more than for February to April 2015 and 7,000 more than for a year earlier
- 292,000 people who had been unemployed for between 6 and 12 months, virtually unchanged compared with February to April 2015 but 26,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 546,000 people who had been unemployed for over 12 months, 28,000 fewer than for February to April 2015 and 178,000 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 July 2015. Within the EU:

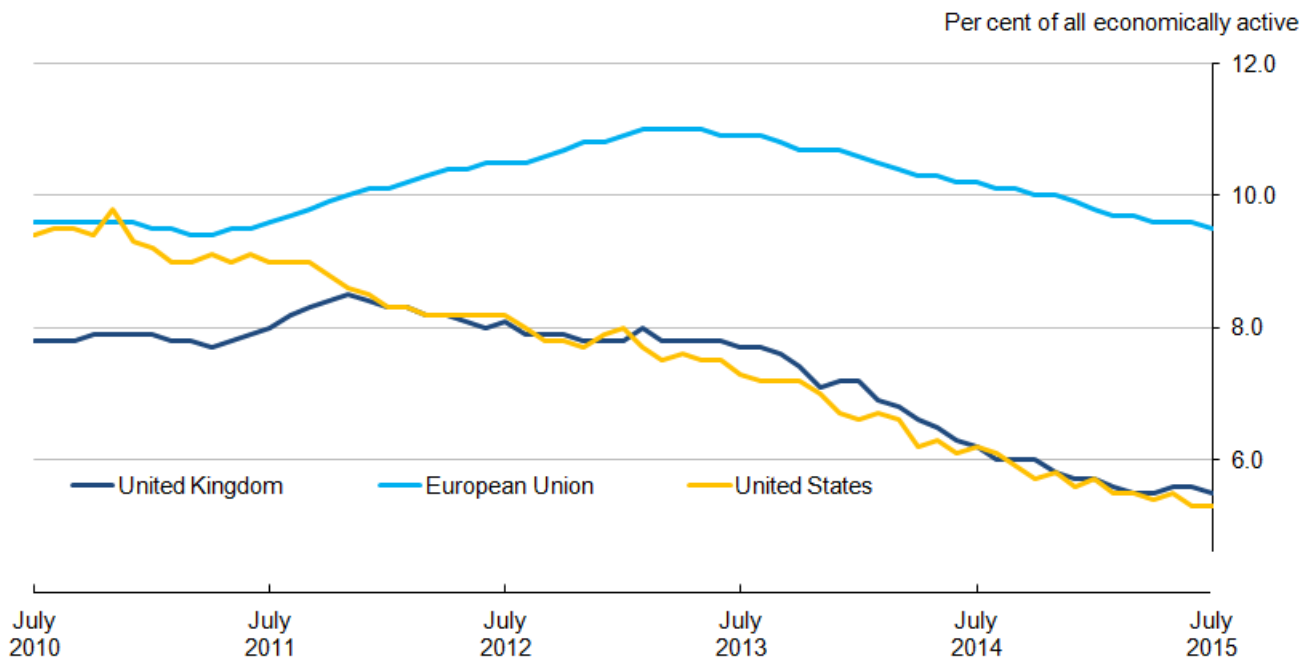
- the highest unemployment rates were for Greece (25.0% for May 2015) and Spain (22.2% for July 2015)
- the lowest unemployment rate was for Germany (4.7% for July 2015)
- apart from Germany, only the Czech Republic and Malta had lower unemployment rates than the UK (both 5.1% for July 2015)

The unemployment rate for the United States was 5.3% for July 2015 and 5.1% for August 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 very 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

July 2010 to July 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 July 2010 to July 2015 and 3 month average estimates for the UK from May to July 2010 to May to July 2015.

#### Download chart

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

## 9. Claimant Count (experimental statistics)

### What is the Claimant Count ?

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.

### **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 \(268.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

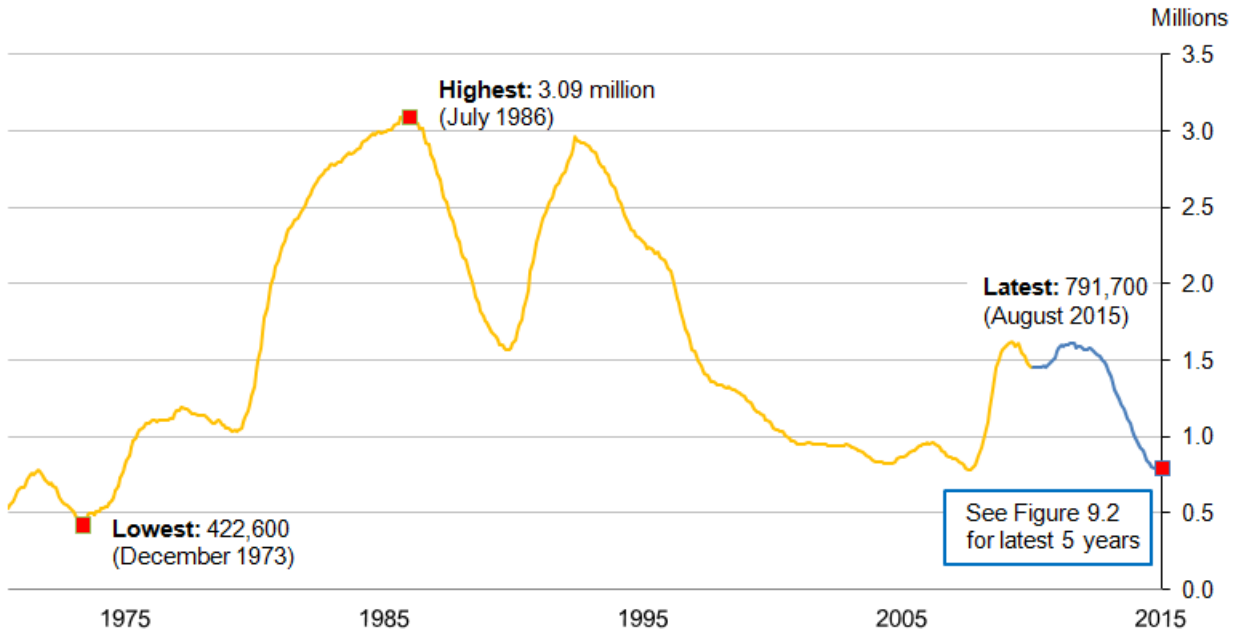
While comparable records start in 1971, some data back to 1881 (which do not have National Statistics status) are available from the "Historic Data" worksheet within [data table CLA01 \(268.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

### **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, August 2015, there were 791,700 people claiming unemployment related benefits.

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

January 1971 to August 2015



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

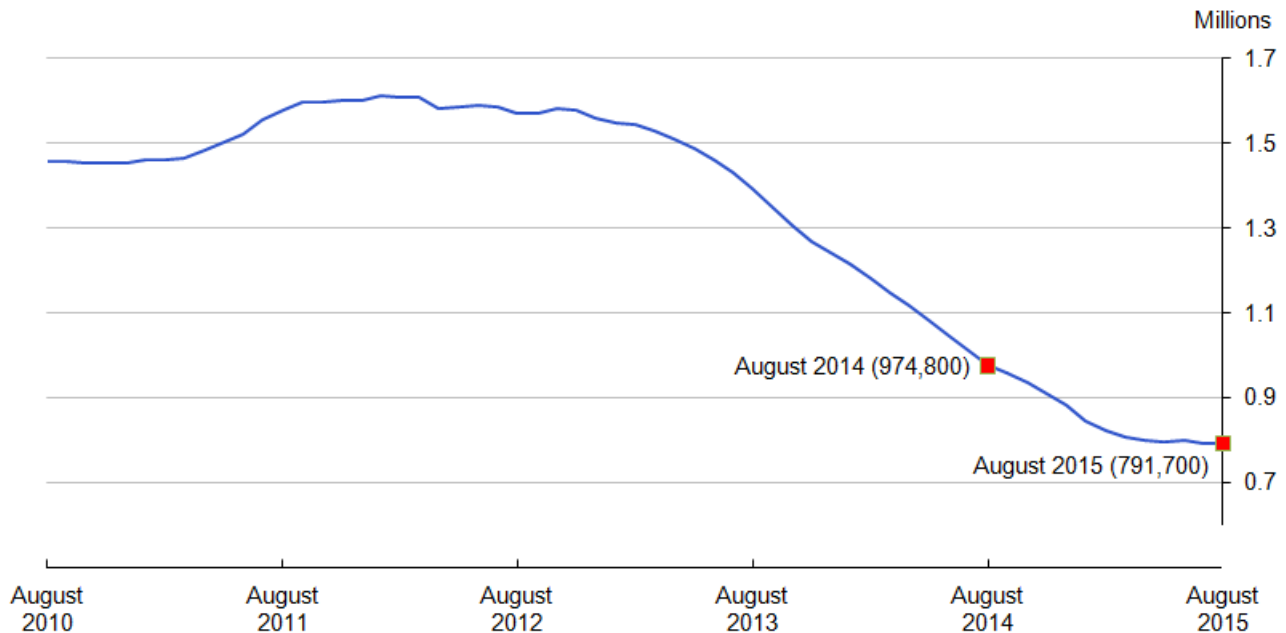
**Download chart**

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

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

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

August 2010 to August 2015



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

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

(31.5 Kb)

For August 2015 there were 791,700 people claiming unemployment related benefits. The number of people claiming unemployment related benefits is:

- up slightly (1,200) from July 2015
- down 183,100 from a year earlier
- 13,300 higher than the pre-downturn trough of 778,400 for February 2008

For August 2015 there were:

- 514,600 men claiming unemployment related benefits, 3,100 more than for July 2015 but 112,400 fewer than for a year earlier
- 277,100 women claiming unemployment related benefits, 1,900 fewer than for July 2015 and 70,700 fewer than for a year earlier

## 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, quarterly movements in unemployment are compared 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.

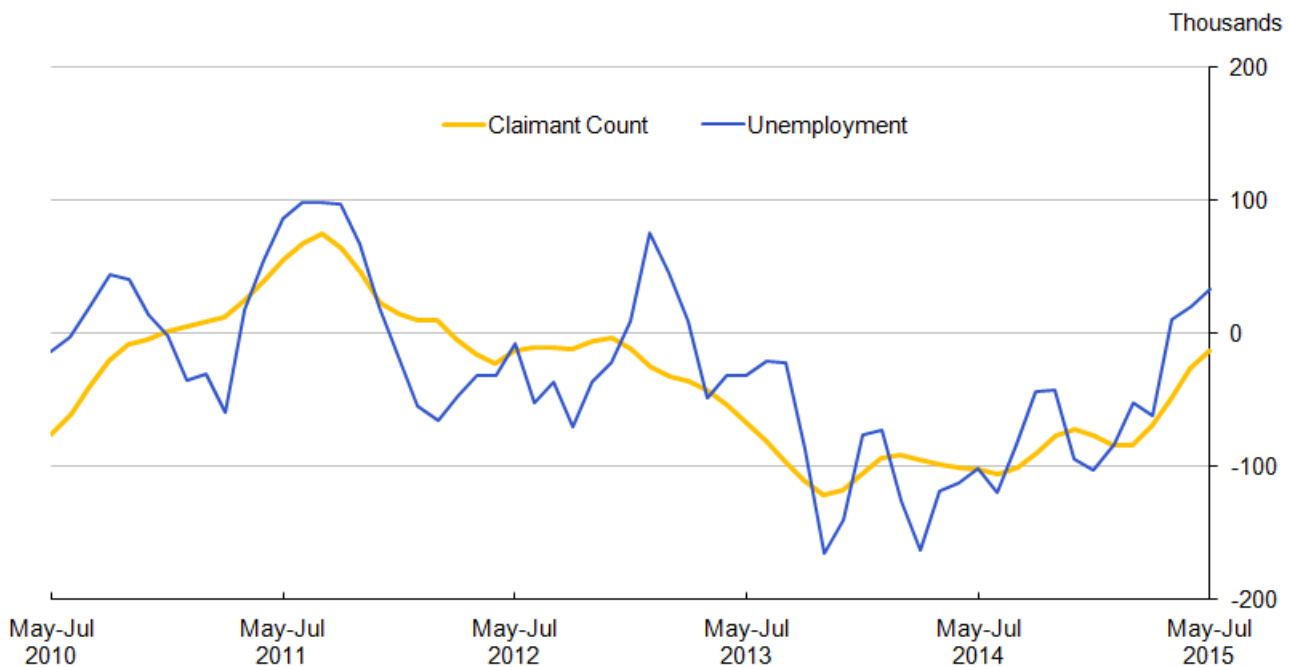
Figure 10.1 and the associated spreadsheet compare quarterly movements in unemployment and the Claimant Count for the same 3 month average time periods. The unemployment estimates shown in this comparison exclude unemployed people in the 16 to 17 and 65 and over age groups as well as unemployed people 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 February to April 2015 and May to July 2015:

- unemployment increased by 33,000
- the Claimant Count fell by 14,000

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

May to July 2010 to May to July 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](#)  
(227.5 Kb)

## 11. Economic inactivity

### What is economic inactivity ?

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

## 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 \(498.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [INAC01 SA \(786 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

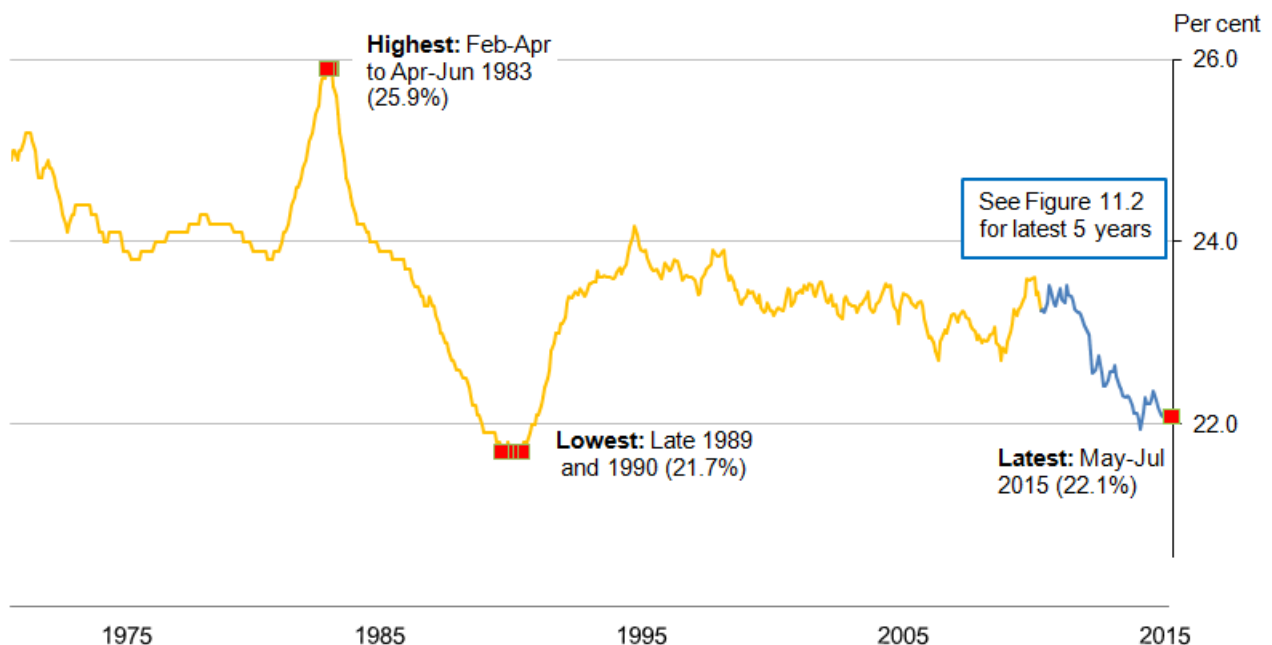
## Commentary

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 May to July 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

## Download chart

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

(59 Kb)

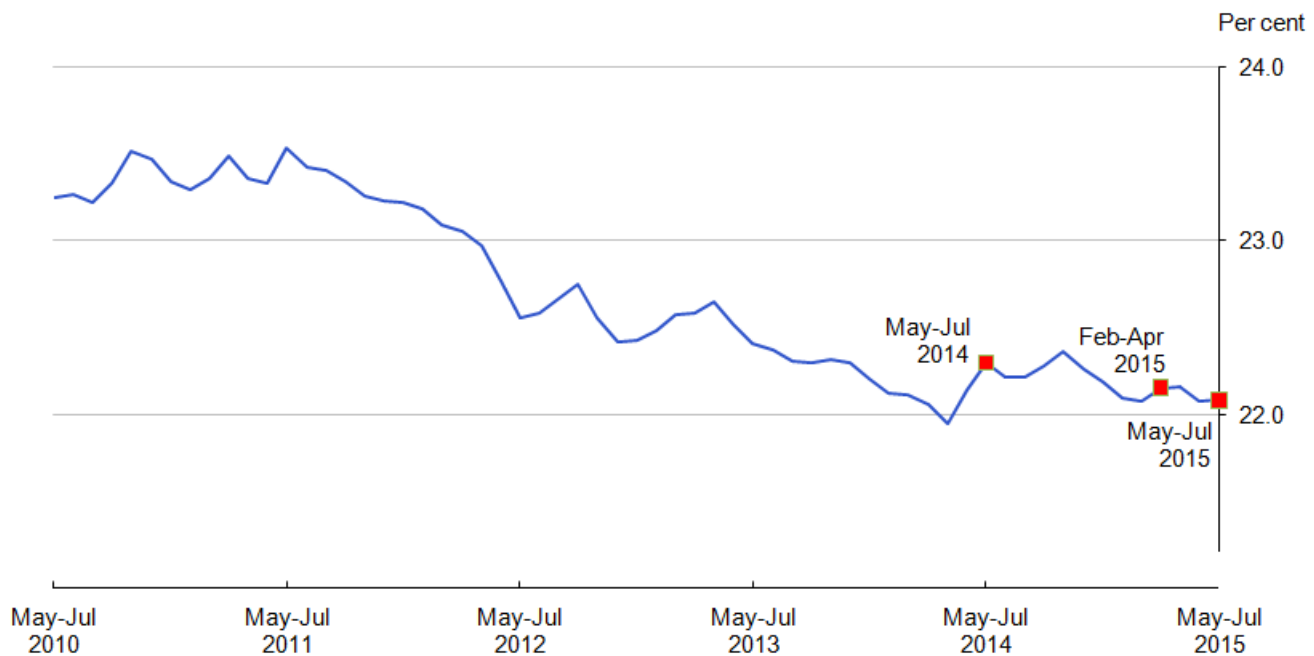


Since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate for men has been gradually rising while the rate for women has been gradually falling. For the latest time period, May to July 2015, the rate for women reached a joint record low of 27.2% while the rate for men was 16.9%.

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

May to July 2010 to May to July 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 May to July 2015 was 22.1%. This was little changed compared with February to April 2015 but down slightly from a year earlier (22.3%).

For May to July 2015, there were 8.99 million people aged from 16 to 64 not in work and neither seeking nor available to work (known as economically inactive), 24,000 fewer than for February to April 2015 and 65,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

Looking in more detail at the 8.99 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive for May to July 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 2.31 million people who were not looking for work because they were studying, 8,000 fewer than for February to April 2015 and 57,000 fewer than for a year earlier

- there were 2.26 million people (of which 2.01 million were women) who were not looking for work because they were looking after the family or home, virtually unchanged compared with February to April 2015 but 43,000 fewer than for 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 2.09 million people who were not looking for work due to long-term sickness, 52,000 more than for February to April 2015 and 62,000 more than for a year earlier
- there were 1.24 million people who were not looking for work because they had retired, 49,000 fewer than for February to April 2015 and 80,000 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

A more detailed breakdown of economic inactivity by reason is available at Table 13 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data table INAC01 SA \(786 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

## 12. Young people in the labour market

### 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.

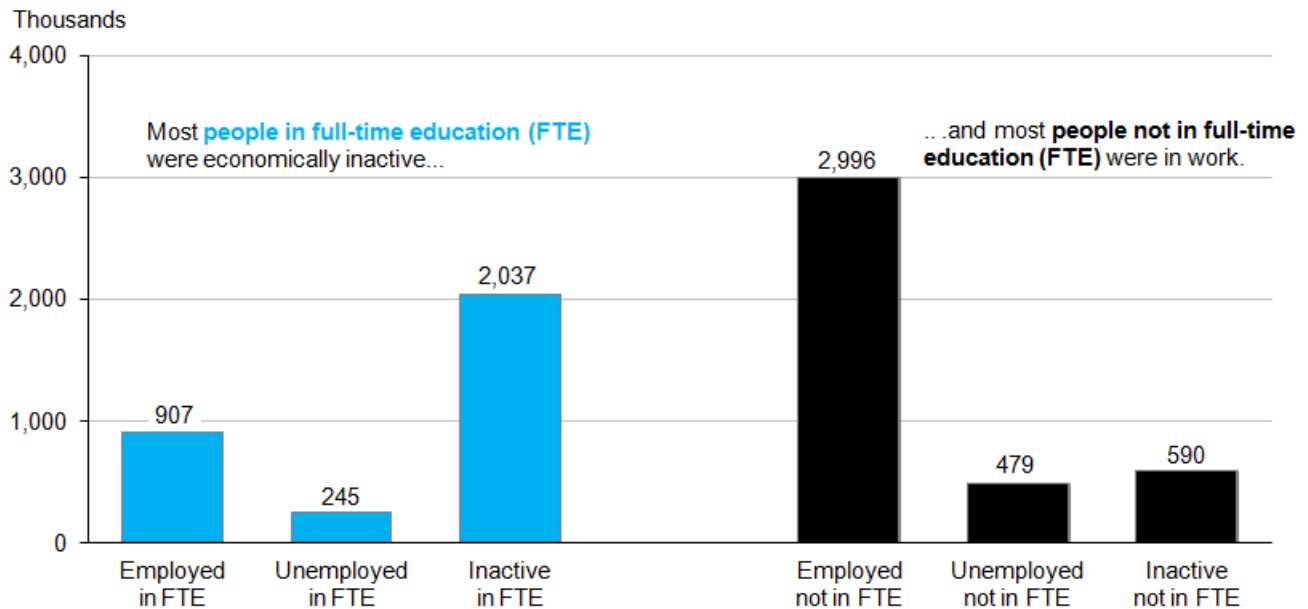
### Commentary

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.

For May to July 2015, for people aged from 16 to 24, there were:

- 3.90 million people in work (including 907,000 full-time students with part-time jobs)
- 723,000 unemployed people (including 245,000 full-time students looking for part-time work)
- 2.63 million economically inactive people, most of whom (2.04 million) were full-time students

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



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

**Notes:**

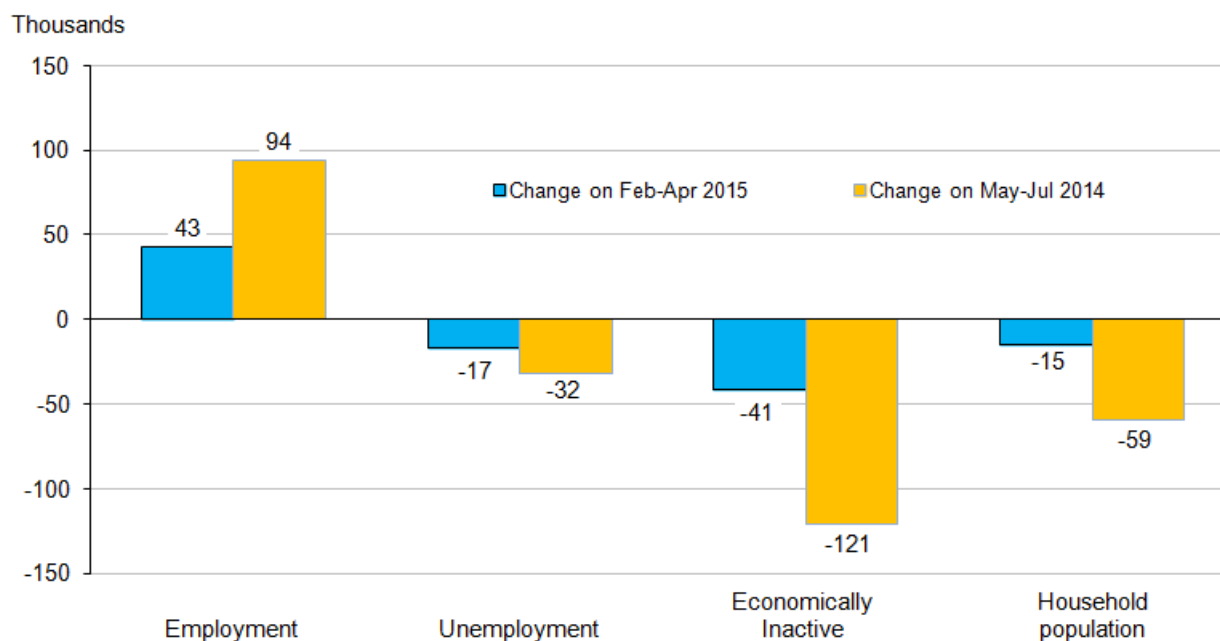
1. FTE = Full-time education.
2. The “Not in full-time education” series includes people in part-time education and/or some form of training.

**Download chart**

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

Figure 12.2 shows how the latest estimates, for May to July 2015, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for people aged from 16 to 24 compare with the previous quarter (February to April 2015) and the previous year (May to July 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 May to July 2015, the unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds was 15.6%. This was:

- lower than for February to April 2015 (16.1%)
- lower than for a year earlier (16.6%)
- 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 May to July 2015 this proportion had increased substantially to 44.0%. 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 July 2015. Within the EU, the highest youth

unemployment rates were for Greece (51.8% for May 2015) and for Spain (48.6% for July 2015). The lowest youth unemployment rates were for Germany (7.0% for July 2015) and Malta (8.7% for July 2015). These EU youth unemployment rates were published in a [Eurostat news release](#) on 1 September 2015.

## 13. Redundancies

### What are redundancies ?

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

### 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 \(2.36 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

### Commentary

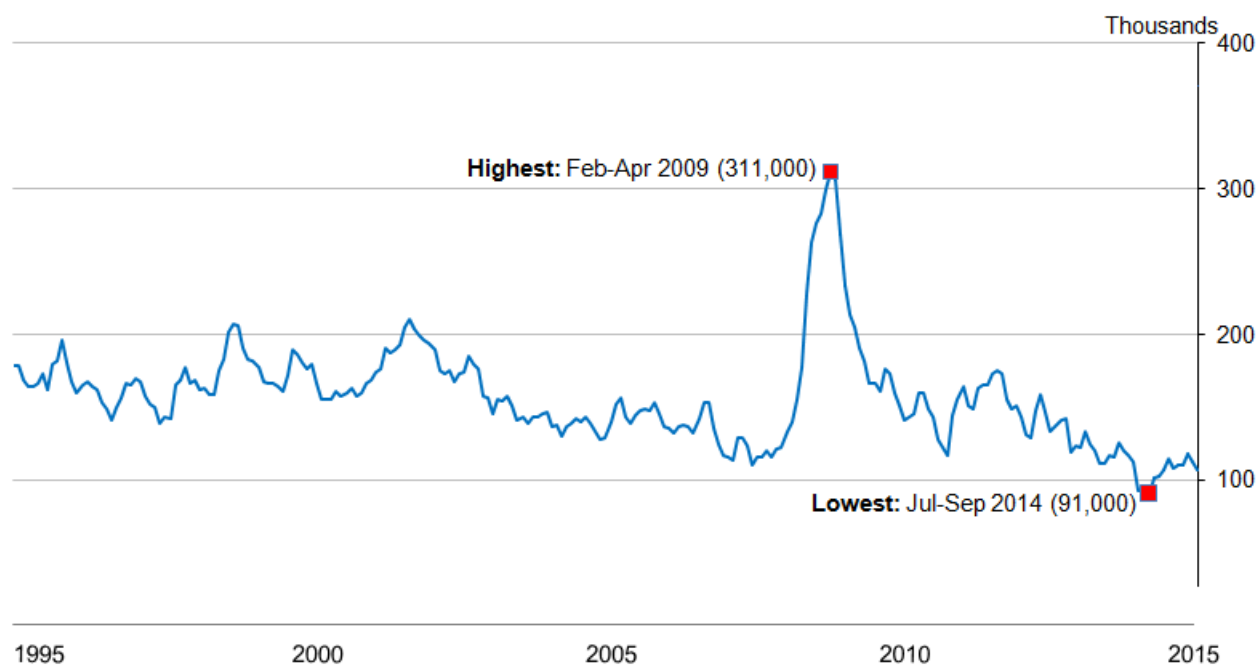
For May to July 2015, 107,000 people had become redundant in the 3 months before the Labour Force Survey interviews. This was:

- little changed compared with February to April 2015
- 15,000 more than for a year earlier
- 205,000 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 May to July 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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

(40 Kb)

**14. Vacancies****What are vacancies ?**

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

**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 \(86.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), [VACS02 \(174 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [VACS03 \(80 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

**Commentary**

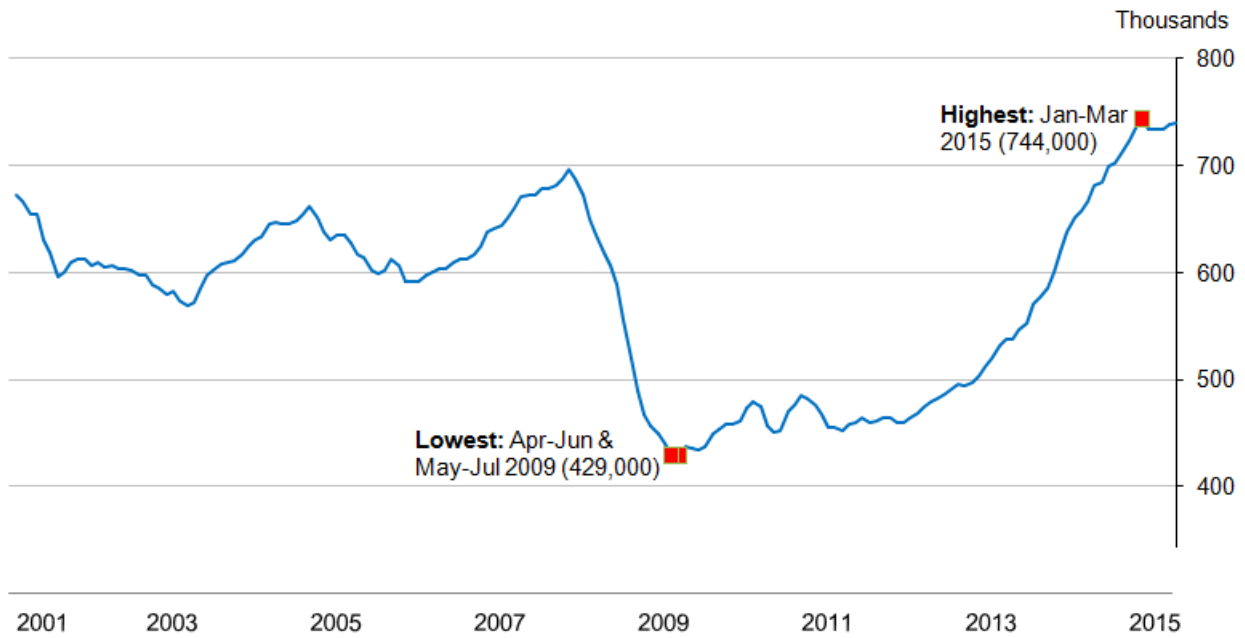
There were 740,000 job vacancies for June to August 2015. This was:

- little changed compared with March to May 2015
- 58,000 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 June to August 2015



Source: Vacancy Survey - Office for National Statistics

**Download chart**

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

(34 Kb)

## 15. Main out of work benefits, not seasonally adjusted (first published on 12 August 2015)

### What are main out of work benefits ?

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.

### 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 \(59.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

### 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

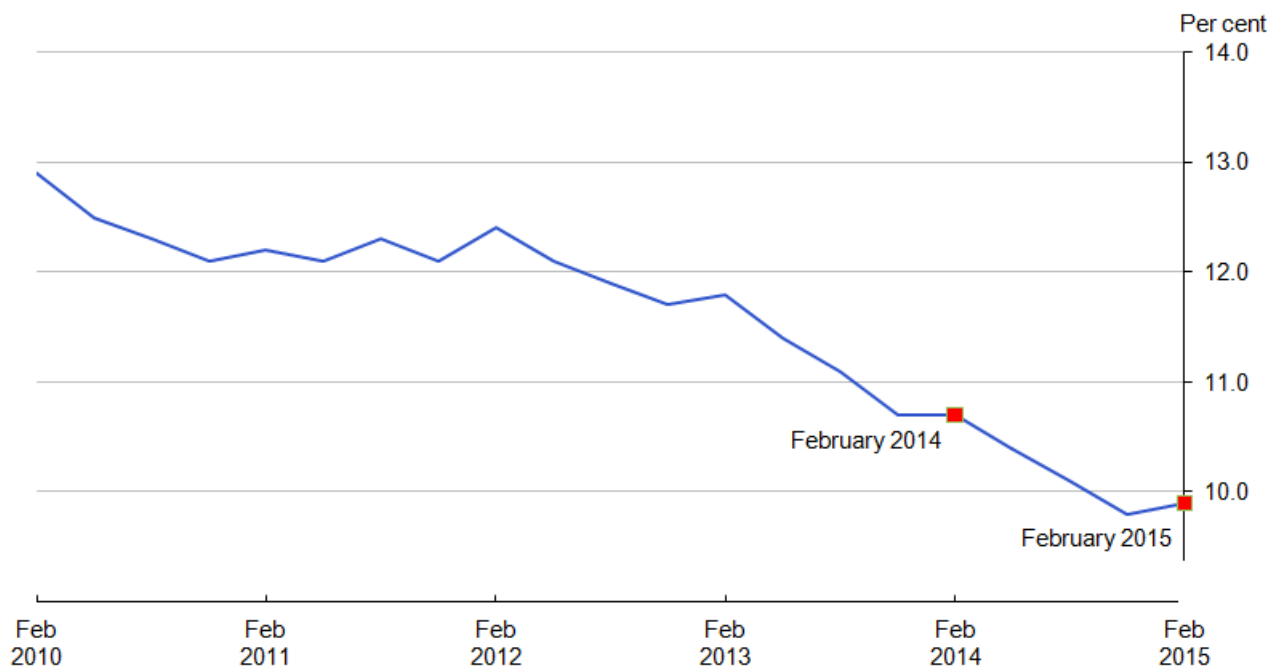
For February 2015, 9.9% of the population aged from 16 to 64 were claiming main out of work benefits. This was down from 10.7% for a year earlier.

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)

## **(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**

[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 \(19 November 2014\)](#)

[Working and workless households \(29 October 2014\)](#)

[Employment in tourism industries \(26 September 2014\)](#)

## 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 \(1.34 Mb Excel sheet\)](#), [UNEM04 \(2.13 Mb Excel sheet\)](#), [JOBS06 \(378.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [CLA03 \(2.11 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) 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 carefully to allow for this, and to be as accurate as possible given practical limitations like time and cost constraints, but results from sample surveys are always estimates, not precise figures. This means that they are subject to some uncertainty. This can have an impact on how changes in the estimates should be interpreted, especially for short-term comparisons.

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

For example, the unemployment rate for May to July 2015 was estimated to be 5.5%. 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 May to July 2015 was between 5.3% and 5.7%. However, the best estimate from the survey was that the unemployment rate was 5.5%.

The number of people unemployed for the same period was estimated at 1,823,000, 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 1,747,000 and 1,899,000. Again, the best estimate from the survey was that the number of unemployed people was 1,823,000.

As well as calculating precision measures around the numbers and rates obtained from the survey, we can also calculate them for changes in the numbers. For example, for May to July 2015, the estimated change in the number of unemployed people since February to April 2015 was an increase of 10,000, with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 80,000. This means that we can be 95% certain the actual change in unemployment was somewhere between an increase of 90,000 and a fall of 70,000, with the best estimate being an increase of 10,000. As the estimated increase in unemployment of 10,000 is smaller than the confidence interval of 80,000, 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 \(614 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EARN03 \(618 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

## (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

Estimates of the Claimant Count by age group (which were suspended in June 2015) have been reinstated at [data table CLA02 \(354.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#). These estimates exclude clerical claims (for which an age breakdown is not available) and, as explained at Background Note 3, the Claimant Count estimates remain designated as experimental statistics. To maintain continuity of table numbering, data table CLA02 of last month's release has been renumbered as [data](#)

[table CLA03 \(2.11 Mb Excel sheet\)](#). Estimates of the Claimant Count by duration are not yet available but will be reinstated as soon as possible.

## 2. Next month's release

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

## 3. Experimental Statistics: Claimant Count estimates

Experimental statistics are those which 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 \(268.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), 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 to 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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**Next Publication Date:**

14 October 2015

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## Summary of labour market statistics published on 16 September 2015

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	May-Jul 2015	31.095 million	Jan-Mar 2015 (31.098 million)	Apr-Jun 2015 (31.035 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	May-Jul 2015	73.5%	<b>Never</b>	Apr-Jun 2015 (73.4%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	May-Jul 2015	1.823 million	Apr-Jun 2015 (1.852 million)	Feb-Apr 2015 (1.813 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	May-Jul 2015	5.5%	Apr-Jun 2015 (5.6%)	Apr-Jun 2008 (5.4%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Youth unemployment level (aged 16 to 24)	May-Jul 2015	723,000	Apr-Jun 2015 (738,000)	May-Jul 2008 (716,000)	Mar-May 1992
Youth unemployment rate (aged 16 to 24)	May-Jul 2015	15.6%	Apr-Jun 2015 (16.0%)	Jul-Sep 2008 (15.5%)	Mar-May 1992
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	May-Jul 2015	8.993 million	Mar-May 2015 (9.019 million)	Apr-Jun 2015 (8.990 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	May-Jul 2015	22.1%	Mar-May 2015 (22.2%)	Mar-May 2014 (22.0%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Claimant Count level (experimental)	August 2015	791,700	June 2015 (797,300)	July 2015 (790,500)	January 1971
Claimant Count rate (experimental)	August 2015	2.3%	February 2015 (2.4%)	February 1975 (2.2%)	January 1971
Average Earnings (total pay)	May-Jul 2015	2.9%	Mar-May 2015 (3.3%)	Apr-Jun 2015 (2.6%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay)	May-Jul 2015	2.9%	Nov-Jan 2009 (3.1%)	Apr-Jun 2015 (2.8%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Vacancies level	Jun-Aug 2015	740,000	Jan-Mar 2015 (744,000)	May-Jul 2015 (739,000)	Apr-Jun 2001

# Index of Tables

The table below provides an index of the tables appearing in this Statistical Bulletin and it shows how these table numbers match up with the table numbers in the Excel spreadsheets which are available on the website at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-375224>

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

(\*) 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/september-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
May-Jul 2013	51,293	40,544	29,999	71.5	2,506	7.7	9,086	22.4
May-Jul 2014	51,635	40,625	30,682	72.8	2,021	6.2	9,058	22.3
Aug-Oct 2014	51,718	40,649	30,796	73.0	1,958	6.0	9,056	22.3
Nov-Jan 2015	51,801	40,673	30,939	73.3	1,856	5.7	9,026	22.2
Feb-Apr 2015	51,884	40,697	31,053	73.4	1,813	5.5	9,016	22.2
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>51,967</b>	<b>40,722</b>	<b>31,095</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>1,823</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>8,993</b>	<b>22.1</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	83	25	42	0.1	10	0.0	-24	-0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	0.1		0.5		-0.3	
<i>Change on year</i>	332	96	413	0.7	-198	-0.6	-65	-0.2
<i>Change %</i>	0.6	0.2	1.3		-9.8		-0.7	
<b>Men</b>	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM
May-Jul 2013	24,991	20,109	15,969	76.3	1,430	8.2	3,358	16.7
May-Jul 2014	25,182	20,162	16,318	77.7	1,124	6.4	3,386	16.8
Aug-Oct 2014	25,228	20,178	16,384	77.9	1,092	6.2	3,391	16.8
Nov-Jan 2015	25,274	20,193	16,458	78.1	1,024	5.9	3,405	16.9
Feb-Apr 2015	25,321	20,208	16,524	78.3	1,002	5.7	3,398	16.8
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>25,367</b>	<b>20,224</b>	<b>16,542</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>3,414</b>	<b>16.9</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	46	16	17	0.0	-13	-0.1	16	0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	0.1		-1.3		0.5	
<i>Change on year</i>	185	62	224	0.6	-135	-0.8	28	0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.7	0.3	1.4		-12.0		0.8	
<b>Women</b>	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
May-Jul 2013	26,302	20,435	14,030	66.7	1,076	7.1	5,729	28.0
May-Jul 2014	26,454	20,463	14,364	67.9	897	5.9	5,672	27.7
Aug-Oct 2014	26,490	20,471	14,412	68.1	866	5.7	5,666	27.7
Nov-Jan 2015	26,527	20,480	14,481	68.5	831	5.4	5,621	27.4
Feb-Apr 2015	26,563	20,489	14,528	68.6	811	5.3	5,618	27.4
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>26,600</b>	<b>20,498</b>	<b>14,553</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5,579</b>	<b>27.2</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	37	9	25	0.1	23	0.1	-39	-0.2
<i>Change %</i>	0.1	0.0	0.2		2.8		-0.7	
<i>Change on year</i>	147	35	189	0.8	-63	-0.5	-93	-0.5
<i>Change %</i>	0.6	0.2	1.3		-7.0		-1.6	

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

1. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a survey of the population of private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.
2. The headline employment rate is the number of people aged 16 to 64 in employment divided by the population aged 16 to 64.
3. The headline unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people (aged 16+) divided by the economically active population (aged 16+). The economically active population is defined as those in employment plus those who are unemployed.
4. The headline inactivity rate is the number of 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	MGSX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
May-Jul 2013	29,999	58.5	2,506	7.7	18,789	36.6	28,977	71.5	2,480	7.9	9,086	22.4
May-Jul 2014	30,682	59.4	2,021	6.2	18,933	36.7	29,568	72.8	1,999	6.3	9,058	22.3
Aug-Oct 2014	30,796	59.5	1,958	6.0	18,964	36.7	29,655	73.0	1,938	6.1	9,056	22.3
Nov-Jan 2015	30,939	59.7	1,856	5.7	19,006	36.7	29,811	73.3	1,836	5.8	9,026	22.2
Feb-Apr 2015	31,053	59.9	1,813	5.5	19,018	36.7	29,887	73.4	1,793	5.7	9,016	22.2
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>31,095</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>1,823</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>19,049</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>29,930</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>8,993</b>	<b>22.1</b>
Change on quarter	42	0.0	10	0.0	31	0.0	43	0.1	6	0.0	-24	-0.1
Change %	0.1		0.5		0.2		0.1		0.3		-0.3	
Change on year	413	0.4	-198	-0.6	117	0.0	361	0.7	-200	-0.7	-65	-0.2
Change %	1.3		-9.8		0.6		1.2		-10.0		-0.7	
<b>Men</b>	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
May-Jul 2013	15,969	63.9	1,430	8.2	7,593	30.4	15,340	76.3	1,412	8.4	3,358	16.7
May-Jul 2014	16,318	64.8	1,124	6.4	7,741	30.7	15,667	77.7	1,109	6.6	3,386	16.8
Aug-Oct 2014	16,384	64.9	1,092	6.2	7,753	30.7	15,710	77.9	1,077	6.4	3,391	16.8
Nov-Jan 2015	16,458	65.1	1,024	5.9	7,791	30.8	15,778	78.1	1,009	6.0	3,405	16.9
Feb-Apr 2015	16,524	65.3	1,002	5.7	7,795	30.8	15,823	78.3	987	5.9	3,398	16.8
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>16,542</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7,836</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>15,835</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3,414</b>	<b>16.9</b>
Change on quarter	17	-0.1	-13	-0.1	42	0.1	12	0.0	-12	-0.1	16	0.1
Change %	0.1		-1.3		0.5		0.1		-1.3		0.5	
Change on year	224	0.4	-135	-0.8	96	0.2	168	0.6	-134	-0.8	28	0.1
Change %	1.4		-12.0		1.2		1.1		-12.1		0.8	
<b>Women</b>	MGSB	MGST	MGSE	MGSZ	MGSK	YBTE	LF2H	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
May-Jul 2013	14,030	53.3	1,076	7.1	11,196	42.6	13,637	66.7	1,068	7.3	5,729	28.0
May-Jul 2014	14,364	54.3	897	5.9	11,192	42.3	13,901	67.9	891	6.0	5,672	27.7
Aug-Oct 2014	14,412	54.4	866	5.7	11,211	42.3	13,945	68.1	860	5.8	5,666	27.7
Nov-Jan 2015	14,481	54.6	831	5.4	11,215	42.3	14,033	68.5	826	5.6	5,621	27.4
Feb-Apr 2015	14,528	54.7	811	5.3	11,223	42.3	14,064	68.6	806	5.4	5,618	27.4
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>14,553</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>11,213</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>14,094</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5,579</b>	<b>27.2</b>
Change on quarter	25	0.0	23	0.1	-10	-0.1	30	0.1	18	0.1	-39	-0.2
Change %	0.2		2.8		-0.1		0.2		2.3		-0.7	
Change on year	189	0.4	-63	-0.5	21	-0.2	194	0.8	-66	-0.5	-93	-0.5
Change %	1.3		-7.0		0.2		1.4		-7.4		-1.6	
	Aged 16-17						Aged 18-24					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	YBTO	YBUA	YBVH	YBVK	YCAS	LWEX	YBTR	YBUD	YBVN	YBVQ	YCAV	LWFA
May-Jul 2013	328	21.7	204	38.3	983	64.9	3,322	57.0	784	19.1	1,725	29.6
May-Jul 2014	318	21.2	164	34.0	1,018	67.9	3,490	60.0	592	14.5	1,730	29.8
Aug-Oct 2014	320	21.4	154	32.5	1,019	68.3	3,475	59.9	600	14.7	1,730	29.8
Nov-Jan 2015	340	22.9	156	31.4	991	66.7	3,508	60.5	587	14.3	1,702	29.4
Feb-Apr 2015	345	23.3	155	31.0	979	66.2	3,515	60.7	585	14.3	1,689	29.2
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>3,534</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>28.9</b>
Change on quarter	24	1.7	-9	-2.7	-22	-1.2	19	0.4	-7	-0.2	-19	-0.3
Change %	6.9		-6.0		-2.2		0.5		-1.3		-1.1	
Change on year	51	3.9	-18	-5.7	-60	-2.8	43	1.1	-14	-0.4	-61	-0.9
Change %	16.0		-11.1		-5.9		1.2		-2.4		-3.5	
<b>Men</b>	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
May-Jul 2013	147	18.9	115	43.8	516	66.3	1,709	58.0	466	21.4	773	26.2
May-Jul 2014	137	17.8	79	36.7	551	71.8	1,773	60.1	367	17.1	808	27.4
Aug-Oct 2014	139	18.2	73	34.4	552	72.3	1,795	61.0	359	16.6	791	26.9
Nov-Jan 2015	143	18.8	82	36.6	535	70.4	1,824	62.0	344	15.9	773	26.3
Feb-Apr 2015	146	19.4	89	37.7	522	68.9	1,821	62.0	342	15.8	773	26.3
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>26.6</b>
Change on quarter	12	1.7	-6	-3.5	-9	-0.9	-8	-0.2	-4	-0.1	8	0.3
Change %	8.3		-7.1		-1.8		-0.4		-1.0		1.0	
Change on year	22	3.2	3	-2.5	-39	-3.8	41	1.7	-28	-1.4	-28	-0.8
Change %	16.0		4.0		-7.1		2.3		-7.6		-3.4	
<b>Women</b>	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAX	LWFC
May-Jul 2013	181	24.6	89	33.0	467	63.3	1,613	56.0	318	16.5	951	33.0
May-Jul 2014	181	24.8	84	31.8	467	63.7	1,718	60.0	225	11.6	922	32.2
Aug-Oct 2014	181	24.8	81	30.9	467	64.0	1,680	58.7	242	12.6	939	32.8
Nov-Jan 2015	197	27.2	73	27.1	455	62.7	1,684	59.0	243	12.6	930	32.5
Feb-Apr 2015	199	27.5	66	24.9	458	63.4	1,694	59.4	243	12.6	916	32.1
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>31.2</b>
Change on quarter	12	1.8	-3	-1.9	-12	-1.4	27	1.0	-4	-0.3	-27	-0.9
Change %	5.9		-4.5		-2.7		1.6		-1.6		-2.9	
Change on year	29	4.5	-21	-8.7	-21	-1.7	2	0.4	14	0.6	-33	-1.0
Change %	15.9		-25.3		-4.6		0.1		6.2		-3.6	

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
May-Jul 2013	6,831	79.4	515	7.0	1,258	14.6	10,683	81.9	584	5.2	1,776	13.6
May-Jul 2014	6,968	80.3	432	5.8	1,280	14.7	10,758	83.2	473	4.2	1,697	13.1
Aug-Oct 2014	7,028	80.8	400	5.4	1,267	14.6	10,751	83.3	465	4.1	1,691	13.1
Nov-Jan 2015	7,021	80.6	379	5.1	1,310	15.0	10,780	83.7	432	3.9	1,674	13.0
Feb-Apr 2015	7,040	80.7	365	4.9	1,319	15.1	10,770	83.7	414	3.7	1,681	13.1
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>7,053</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>10,710</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>13.5</b>
Change on quarter	13	0.0	7	0.1	-5	-0.1	-60	-0.3	-9	-0.1	48	0.4
Change %	0.2		1.9		-0.4		-0.6		-2.3		2.8	
Change on year	85	0.4	-61	-0.8	33	0.3	-47	0.2	-69	-0.6	32	0.3
Change %	1.2		-14.1		2.6		-0.4		-14.5		1.9	
<b>Men</b>	YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
May-Jul 2013	3,680	86.2	302	7.6	285	6.7	5,643	87.7	290	4.9	500	7.8
May-Jul 2014	3,797	88.0	220	5.5	298	6.9	5,681	89.1	236	4.0	461	7.2
Aug-Oct 2014	3,792	87.7	219	5.5	314	7.3	5,677	89.1	231	3.9	460	7.2
Nov-Jan 2015	3,798	87.6	203	5.1	336	7.7	5,686	89.4	214	3.6	457	7.2
Feb-Apr 2015	3,804	87.5	203	5.1	341	7.8	5,699	89.8	196	3.3	453	7.1
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>3,815</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5,663</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Change on quarter	11	0.0	-4	-0.1	4	0.1	-36	-0.4	-8	-0.1	33	0.5
Change %	0.3		-1.7		1.2		-0.6		-3.9		7.4	
Change on year	18	-0.5	-20	-0.5	47	1.0	-18	0.3	-48	-0.8	25	0.4
Change %	0.5		-9.2		15.7		-0.3		-20.3		5.4	
<b>Women</b>	YBTW	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCBA	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
May-Jul 2013	3,151	72.7	212	6.3	973	22.4	5,040	76.3	293	5.5	1,276	19.3
May-Jul 2014	3,171	72.6	213	6.3	982	22.5	5,077	77.5	237	4.5	1,236	18.9
Aug-Oct 2014	3,236	74.1	181	5.3	953	21.8	5,074	77.6	234	4.4	1,231	18.8
Nov-Jan 2015	3,223	73.7	176	5.2	974	22.3	5,094	78.0	218	4.1	1,216	18.6
Feb-Apr 2015	3,236	73.9	162	4.8	978	22.4	5,071	77.8	218	4.1	1,228	18.8
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>3,238</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>5,047</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>19.1</b>
Change on quarter	2	0.0	10	0.3	-10	-0.2	-23	-0.2	-2	0.0	14	0.3
Change %	0.1		6.5		-1.0		-0.5		-0.9		1.2	
Change on year	67	1.3	-41	-1.2	-14	-0.4	-29	0.1	-21	-0.4	7	0.2
Change %	2.1		-19.0		-1.4		-0.6		-8.7		0.6	
	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
May-Jul 2013	7,813	67.6	395	4.8	3,345	29.0	1,022	9.5	25	2.4	9,702	90.3
May-Jul 2014	8,034	68.6	338	4.0	3,333	28.5	1,114	10.1	22	1.9	9,875	89.7
Aug-Oct 2014	8,081	68.8	318	3.8	3,349	28.5	1,141	10.3	20	1.7	9,908	89.5
Nov-Jan 2015	8,163	69.2	282	3.3	3,350	28.4	1,128	10.1	20	1.8	9,980	89.7
Feb-Apr 2015	8,217	69.4	275	3.2	3,349	28.3	1,166	10.4	20	1.7	10,002	89.4
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>8,263</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3,324</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>10,057</b>	<b>89.4</b>
Change on quarter	46	0.1	25	0.3	-25	-0.3	0	-0.1	4	0.3	55	0.0
Change %	0.6		9.1		-0.8		0.0		20.3		0.6	
Change on year	229	0.9	-38	-0.5	-9	-0.5	52	0.2	2	0.1	182	-0.3
Change %	2.9		-11.3		-0.3		4.6		10.2		1.8	
<b>Men</b>	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
May-Jul 2013	4,161	73.2	239	5.4	1,284	22.6	629	12.9	18	2.8	4,235	86.7
May-Jul 2014	4,280	74.4	207	4.6	1,268	22.0	650	13.0	15	2.3	4,354	86.7
Aug-Oct 2014	4,307	74.6	196	4.3	1,274	22.0	674	13.3	14	2.1	4,362	86.4
Nov-Jan 2015	4,328	74.7	166	3.7	1,304	22.5	680	13.4	15	2.2	4,386	86.3
Feb-Apr 2015	4,352	74.8	157	3.5	1,311	22.5	702	13.7	15	2.0	4,396	86.0
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4,423</b>	<b>86.0</b>
Change on quarter	33	0.3	9	0.2	-20	-0.4	5	0.0	0	-0.1	26	0.0
Change %	0.8		5.4		-1.5		0.7		-2.4		0.6	
Change on year	105	0.7	-41	-1.0	23	0.1	56	0.8	-1	-0.3	68	-0.8
Change %	2.4		-19.6		1.8		8.7		-5.5		1.6	
<b>Women</b>	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
May-Jul 2013	3,652	62.2	155	4.1	2,061	35.1	393	6.7	*	*	5,467	93.2
May-Jul 2014	3,753	63.1	131	3.4	2,065	34.7	463	7.7	*	*	5,521	92.2
Aug-Oct 2014	3,774	63.2	123	3.2	2,076	34.8	467	7.8	*	*	5,546	92.1
Nov-Jan 2015	3,834	63.9	117	3.0	2,046	34.1	448	7.4	*	*	5,593	92.5
Feb-Apr 2015	3,866	64.2	117	2.9	2,038	33.9	464	7.6	*	*	5,605	92.3
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>3,878</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2,033</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>5,634</b>	<b>92.3</b>
Change on quarter	13	0.0	17	0.4	-5	-0.2	-5	-0.1	*	*	29	0.1
Change %	0.3		14.2		-0.3		-1.2		*	*	0.5	
Change on year	125	1.1	2	0.0	-32	-1.1	-5	-0.2	*	*	113	0.2
Change %	3.3		1.9		-1.5		-1.0		*	*	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

	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
<b>People</b>	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRW	MGRU	MGRV	YCBH	YCBJ	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
May-Jul 2013	29,999	25,516	4,207	111	165	21,865	8,134	18,740	6,777	3,035	1,171	1,133
May-Jul 2014	30,682	25,864	4,564	120	133	22,376	8,305	19,048	6,816	3,248	1,316	1,201
Aug-Oct 2014	30,796	26,029	4,535	115	117	22,542	8,254	19,223	6,807	3,253	1,282	1,204
Nov-Jan 2015	30,939	26,193	4,526	114	106	22,640	8,299	19,362	6,831	3,212	1,315	1,200
Feb-Apr 2015	31,053	26,361	4,472	112	107	22,743	8,309	19,482	6,880	3,181	1,291	1,212
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>31,095</b>	<b>26,369</b>	<b>4,513</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>22,737</b>	<b>8,358</b>	<b>19,491</b>	<b>6,878</b>	<b>3,173</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,188</b>
Change on quarter	42	8	40	-9	3	-6	49	9	-2	-8	49	-25
Change %	0.1	0.0	0.9	-8.3	3.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	-0.3	3.8	-2.0
Change on year	413	505	-51	-17	-23	361	52	443	62	-75	24	-13
Change %	1.3	2.0	-1.1	-14.4	-17.4	1.6	0.6	2.3	0.9	-2.3	1.8	-1.1
<b>Men</b>	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBP	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX
May-Jul 2013	15,969	12,894	2,932	39	102	13,838	2,131	11,379	1,515	2,417	515	470
May-Jul 2014	16,318	13,057	3,123	55	83	14,171	2,146	11,538	1,518	2,572	552	493
Aug-Oct 2014	16,384	13,168	3,099	52	65	14,240	2,144	11,623	1,545	2,576	523	512
Nov-Jan 2015	16,458	13,278	3,068	50	61	14,305	2,154	11,723	1,555	2,545	523	490
Feb-Apr 2015	16,524	13,356	3,054	52	62	14,357	2,167	11,790	1,567	2,523	531	532
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>16,542</b>	<b>13,353</b>	<b>3,082</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>14,365</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>11,816</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>524</b>
Change on quarter	17	-3	28	-10	3	8	9	26	-29	-14	42	-8
Change %	0.1	0.0	0.9	-18.4	4.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	-1.9	-0.6	7.9	-1.5
Change on year	224	296	-41	-13	-18	194	30	277	19	-63	22	31
Change %	1.4	2.3	-1.3	-22.7	-22.2	1.4	1.4	2.4	1.3	-2.5	3.9	6.3
<b>Women</b>	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
May-Jul 2013	14,030	12,622	1,274	71	63	8,027	6,003	7,361	5,261	618	656	662
May-Jul 2014	14,364	12,808	1,441	65	50	8,205	6,159	7,510	5,298	676	765	708
Aug-Oct 2014	14,412	12,861	1,437	63	51	8,302	6,110	7,599	5,262	678	759	691
Nov-Jan 2015	14,481	12,915	1,458	63	45	8,336	6,145	7,639	5,275	667	791	710
Feb-Apr 2015	14,528	13,005	1,419	60	45	8,387	6,142	7,692	5,313	659	760	681
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>14,553</b>	<b>13,016</b>	<b>1,431</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>8,372</b>	<b>6,181</b>	<b>7,675</b>	<b>5,341</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>664</b>
Change on quarter	25	11	12	0	1	-14	39	-16	27	6	7	-16
Change %	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	1.9	-0.2	0.6	-0.2	0.5	0.9	0.9	-2.4
Change on year	189	208	-10	-5	-5	167	22	165	43	-12	2	-44
Change %	1.3	1.6	-0.7	-7.4	-9.5	2.0	0.4	2.2	0.8	-1.8	0.3	-6.2

	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
<b>People</b>	YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCLL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ
May-Jul 2013	1,571	6.2	607	38.7	314	112	537	7,951	1,464	18.4	5,228	187	1,009
May-Jul 2014	1,676	6.5	613	36.6	373	121	568	8,135	1,340	16.5	5,560	182	1,011
Aug-Oct 2014	1,688	6.5	575	34.0	428	120	566	8,088	1,319	16.3	5,556	173	995
Nov-Jan 2015	1,678	6.4	573	34.1	391	123	592	8,146	1,322	16.2	5,569	193	1,016
Feb-Apr 2015	1,681	6.4	583	34.7	367	124	607	8,169	1,297	15.9	5,600	206	1,014
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>8,219</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>5,638</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>1,028</b>
Change on quarter	-2	0.0	-20	-1.2	34	5	-21	50	-21	-0.4	38	23	14
Change %	-0.1	-3.5	-9.4	4.4	-3.5	0.6	-1.6	0.7	11.0	1.4	11.0	1.4	
Change on year	4	-0.1	-51	-3.1	28	9	18	84	-65	-1.0	79	46	17
Change %	0.2	-8.3	7.5	7.1	3.1	1.0	-4.8	1.0	-4.8	1.4	25.4	1.7	
<b>Men</b>	YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK
May-Jul 2013	743	5.8	315	42.4	133	49	246	2,032	660	32.5	878	65	407
May-Jul 2014	778	6.0	322	41.4	140	63	253	2,071	588	28.4	973	86	405
Aug-Oct 2014	806	6.1	293	36.4	190	64	259	2,067	574	27.8	987	76	411
Nov-Jan 2015	804	6.1	309	38.4	160	63	272	2,079	576	27.7	990	86	411
Feb-Apr 2015	808	6.0	313	38.8	156	65	274	2,097	553	26.4	1,023	85	420
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>2,112</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>421</b>
Change on quarter	-24	-0.2	-25	-2.0	15	-6	-9	14	0	-0.2	6	10	1
Change %	-3.0	-8.1	9.9	-8.9	-3.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	11.4	0.3		
Change on year	5	-0.1	-34	-4.6	31	-4	12	40	-35	-2.2	56	8	16
Change %	0.6	-10.6	22.0	-6.1	4.8	1.9	-5.9	5.7	9.9	3.9			
<b>Women</b>	YCCB	YCCE	YCCH	YCCK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCT	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL
May-Jul 2013	827	6.6	292	35.3	181	63	292	5,919	804	13.6	4,350	122	602
May-Jul 2014	897	7.0	291	32.4	233	58	315	6,064	752	12.4	4,587	96	606
Aug-Oct 2014	882	6.9	281	31.9	238	56	307	6,021	745	12.4	4,569	97	583
Nov-Jan 2015	874	6.8	264	30.2	231	59	320	6,067	746	12.3	4,580	108	605
Feb-Apr 2015	873	6.7	269	30.9	212	59	333	6,072	743	12.2	4,577	121	594
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>6,107</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>4,610</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>607</b>
Change on quarter	23	0.2	5	-0.2	19	11	-13	36	-21	-0.4	32	13	13
Change %	2.6	1.9	9.0	18.9	-3.8	0.6	-2.8	0.6	-2.8	0.7	10.7	2.3	
Change on year	-1	-0.1	-17	-1.8	-3	12	6	44	-30	-0.6	23	38	2
Change %	-0.1	-5.7	-1.1	21.5	1.8	0.7	-4.0	0.5	39.3	0.2			

Relationship between columns: 1= 2+3+4+5; 1=6+7; 2=8+9; 3=10+11; 13=15+17+18+19; 20=9+11; 14=13/2; 16=15/3; 22=21/20  
 1. The split between full-time and part-time employment is based on respondents' self-classification. Source: Labour Force Survey  
 2. This series does not include all people on these programmes; it only includes those engaging in any form of work, work experience or work-related training. Labour market statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk  
 3. These series cover Employees and Self-employed only. These series include some temporary employees recorded in columns 13 to 19.  
 4. The total includes those who did not give a reason for working part-time and it therefore does not equal the sum of columns 21, 23, 24 and 25.

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 4 Public and private sector employment

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 (r)	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 (r)	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 (r)	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 (r)	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

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 (r)	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	Accommod- ation & 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 (r)	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, entertain- ment & 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 (r)	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
May-Jul 2013	962.0	32.1	37.6	15.9	9.3
May-Jul 2014	984.8	32.1	37.6	16.0	9.2
Aug-Oct 2014	991.6	32.2	37.6	16.1	9.3
Nov-Jan 2015	997.1	32.2	37.6	16.1	9.7
Feb-Apr 2015	998.3	32.1	37.4	16.3	9.2
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>994.2</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Change on quarter	-4.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.1
Change %	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	1.5
Change on year	9.4	-0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.1
Change %	1.0	-0.4	-0.8	1.2	1.5
<b>Men</b>	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
May-Jul 2013	586.3	36.7	39.5	16.0	10.5
May-Jul 2014	597.8	36.6	39.4	16.0	9.9
Aug-Oct 2014	600.9	36.7	39.4	15.8	9.8
Nov-Jan 2015	605.3	36.8	39.5	16.2	10.6
Feb-Apr 2015	606.3	36.7	39.4	16.4	9.6
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>605.1</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Change on quarter	-1.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Change %	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-1.2	-0.6
Change on year	7.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.3
Change %	1.2	-0.2	-0.3	1.3	-3.1
<b>Women</b>	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
May-Jul 2013	375.7	26.8	34.3	15.9	8.5
May-Jul 2014	387.0	26.9	34.4	16.0	8.8
Aug-Oct 2014	390.7	27.1	34.4	16.1	8.9
Nov-Jan 2015	391.9	27.1	34.4	16.1	9.1
Feb-Apr 2015	391.9	27.0	34.2	16.2	8.9
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>389.1</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>
Change on quarter	-2.8	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.3
Change %	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0	-0.3	3.3
Change on year	2.1	-0.2	-0.6	0.2	0.4
Change %	0.6	-0.8	-1.8	1.1	5.0

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>May-Jul 2014</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	1.1	2.2	1.1	0.7	1.5	3.6	2.4	6.3
6 up to 15 hours	6.7	3.6	10.3	6.2	3.1	9.3	9.2	4.8	18.7
16 up to 30 hours	20.0	10.0	31.4	19.8	8.6	31.1	21.5	15.4	34.7
31 up to 45 hours	51.9	57.7	45.2	54.5	61.3	47.6	37.5	43.1	25.3
Over 45 hours	19.8	27.6	10.9	18.4	26.2	10.5	28.2	34.3	15.0
Total (thousands)	30,682	16,318	14,364	25,864	13,057	12,808	4,564	3,123	1,441
<b>Feb-Apr 2015</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	0.9	2.4	1.1	0.5	1.6	3.8	1.9	7.9
6 up to 15 hours	6.3	3.6	9.3	5.9	3.3	8.6	8.1	4.5	15.7
16 up to 30 hours	20.0	10.0	31.5	19.7	8.6	31.1	22.2	15.8	35.7
31 up to 45 hours	52.2	57.7	46.1	54.8	61.1	48.3	37.4	42.9	25.6
Over 45 hours	19.9	27.9	10.9	18.5	26.5	10.4	28.6	34.9	15.0
Total (thousands)	31,053	16,524	14,528	26,361	13,356	13,005	4,472	3,054	1,419
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	0.9	2.4	1.1	0.6	1.6	3.7	2.1	7.2
6 up to 15 hours	6.3	3.6	9.4	5.9	3.2	8.7	8.0	4.5	15.7
16 up to 30 hours	20.1	10.2	31.5	19.6	8.5	31.0	23.3	17.3	36.1
31 up to 45 hours	52.3	57.6	46.2	55.0	61.3	48.5	36.8	41.7	26.3
Over 45 hours	19.7	27.8	10.5	18.3	26.4	10.1	28.2	34.5	14.7
Total (thousands)	31,095	16,542	14,553	26,369	13,353	13,016	4,513	3,082	1,431

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
May-Jul 2013	2,506	7.7	1,157	446	902	36.0	472	2,480	7.9	1,139	445	897	36.2	465
May-Jul 2014	2,021	6.2	978	319	724	35.8	399	1,999	6.3	965	316	719	35.9	393
Aug-Oct 2014	1,958	6.0	938	335	684	34.9	376	1,938	6.1	935	334	669	34.5	370
Nov-Jan 2015	1,856	5.7	945	282	629	33.9	338	1,836	5.8	934	277	624	34.0	332
Feb-Apr 2015	1,813	5.5	947	293	574	31.7	326	1,793	5.7	939	288	566	31.6	318
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>1,823</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>302</b>
Change on quarter	10	0.0	39	0	-28	-1.7	-18	6	0.0	34	-2	-26	-1.5	-16
Change %	0.5		4.1	-0.2	-4.9		-5.5	0.3		3.6	-0.7	-4.6		-4.9
Change on year	-198	-0.6	7	-26	-178	-5.9	-92	-200	-0.7	8	-29	-179	-5.9	-91
Change %	-9.8		0.7	-8.3	-24.6		-22.9	-10.0		0.8	-9.2	-24.9		-23.2
<b>Men</b>	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBWB
May-Jul 2013	1,430	8.2	617	249	565	39.5	313	1,412	8.4	605	248	559	39.6	307
May-Jul 2014	1,124	6.4	497	166	461	41.0	267	1,109	6.6	489	164	455	41.0	262
Aug-Oct 2014	1,092	6.2	490	180	422	38.6	233	1,077	6.4	485	177	415	38.5	228
Nov-Jan 2015	1,024	5.9	483	148	393	38.4	223	1,009	6.0	479	145	385	38.2	218
Feb-Apr 2015	1,002	5.7	477	165	360	36.0	216	987	5.9	473	161	353	35.7	211
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>190</b>
Change on quarter	-13	-0.1	30	-15	-28	-2.3	-23	-12	-0.1	28	-15	-26	-2.2	-21
Change %	-1.3		6.3	-9.4	-7.6		-10.6	-1.3		6.0	-9.2	-7.4		-10.0
Change on year	-135	-0.8	10	-17	-128	-7.3	-73	-134	-0.8	12	-18	-128	-7.5	-72
Change %	-12.0		2.0	-10.3	-27.7		-27.4	-12.1		2.4	-10.7	-28.1		-27.3
<b>Women</b>	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
May-Jul 2013	1,076	7.1	541	198	337	31.4	159	1,068	7.3	534	197	338	31.6	158
May-Jul 2014	897	5.9	481	152	263	29.4	133	891	6.0	475	151	264	29.6	132
Aug-Oct 2014	866	5.7	448	155	262	30.3	143	860	5.8	450	157	254	29.5	142
Nov-Jan 2015	831	5.4	462	134	236	28.3	116	826	5.6	455	132	239	29.0	114
Feb-Apr 2015	811	5.3	470	128	214	26.3	109	806	5.4	466	127	213	26.4	106
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>112</b>
Change on quarter	23	0.1	9	15	-1	-0.8	5	18	0.1	5	13	0	-0.6	5
Change %	2.8		1.8	11.7	-0.4		4.4	2.3		1.1	10.2	0.0		5.1
Change on year	-63	-0.5	-3	-9	-51	-3.8	-18	-66	-0.5	-4	-12	-51	-3.8	-20
Change %	-7.0		-0.7	-6.2	-19.2		-13.9	-7.4		-0.8	-7.6	-19.2		-15.1
	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
<b>People</b>	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
May-Jul 2013	204	38.3	143	39	22	11.0	*	784	19.1	391	132	261	33.3	118
May-Jul 2014	164	34.0	117	23	24	14.9	*	592	14.5	312	101	179	30.2	84
Aug-Oct 2014	154	32.5	106	32	15	10.0	*	600	14.7	307	90	203	33.8	95
Nov-Jan 2015	156	31.4	109	27	20	12.8	*	587	14.3	327	78	182	31.0	83
Feb-Apr 2015	155	31.0	113	22	19	12.3	*	585	14.3	353	86	146	25.0	72
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>62</b>
Change on quarter	-9	-2.7	1	-4	-6	-3.6	*	-7	-0.2	-3	5	-10	-1.5	-10
Change %	-6.0		0.6	-15.9	-33.5		*	-1.3		-0.7	6.3	-7.1		-14.4
Change on year	-18	-5.7	-3	-4	-12	-6.2	*	-14	-0.4	38	-10	-42	-6.6	-22
Change %	-11.1		-2.4	-16.2	-48.3		*	-2.4		12.2	-9.6	-23.8		-26.6
<b>Men</b>	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXX	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
May-Jul 2013	115	43.8	79	25	11	9.5	*	466	21.4	221	75	169	36.4	81
May-Jul 2014	79	36.7	55	10	15	19.1	*	367	17.1	183	64	120	32.7	60
Aug-Oct 2014	73	34.4	49	15	*	*	*	359	16.6	164	59	135	37.7	63
Nov-Jan 2015	82	36.6	58	13	11	13.0	*	344	15.9	175	41	128	37.2	64
Feb-Apr 2015	89	37.7	66	12	11	11.8	*	342	15.8	185	54	104	30.3	53
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>42</b>
Change on quarter	-6	-3.5	-2	-2	*	*	*	-4	-0.1	11	-6	-9	-2.3	-11
Change %	-7.1		-3.5	-15.1	*	*	*	-1.0		6.1	-11.3	-8.5		-20.6
Change on year	3	-2.5	10	0	*	*	*	-28	-1.4	14	-16	-25	-4.7	-17
Change %	4.0		17.6	3.4	*	*	*	-7.6		7.4	-25.6	-21.0		-29.3
<b>Women</b>	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
May-Jul 2013	89	33.0	64	14	12	12.9	*	318	16.5	170	57	91	28.7	36
May-Jul 2014	84	31.8	62	13	*	*	*	225	11.6	130	37	59	26.0	24
Aug-Oct 2014	81	30.9	57	18	*	*	*	242	12.6	143	31	67	27.9	31
Nov-Jan 2015	73	27.1	51	13	*	*	*	243	12.6	152	37	54	22.3	20
Feb-Apr 2015	66	24.9	47	11	*	*	*	243	12.6	168	32	43	17.7	19
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>19</b>
Change on quarter	-3	-1.9	3	*	*	*	*	-4	-0.3	-14	11	-2	-0.4	1
Change %	-4.5		6.4	*	*	*	*	-1.6		-8.3	35.6	-3.6		3.5
Change on year	-21	-8.7	-12	*	*	*	*	14	0.6	24	7	-17	-8.7	-5
Change %	-25.3		-19.9	*	*	*	*	6.2		18.9	17.9	-29.5		-20.1

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>People</b>	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
May-Jul 2013	1,098	5.9	465	208	425	38.7	234	420	4.5	159	67	194	46.2	116
May-Jul 2014	906	4.9	403	154	349	38.5	198	359	3.8	147	41	172	47.9	113
Aug-Oct 2014	866	4.6	381	167	317	36.7	174	338	3.5	144	46	148	43.9	103
Nov-Jan 2015	811	4.4	385	133	293	36.1	160	303	3.2	124	44	134	44.3	93
Feb-Apr 2015	779	4.2	358	138	282	36.3	167	294	3.0	122	46	126	42.8	88
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>83</b>
Change on quarter	-3	0.0	19	-18	-4	-0.4	-5	29	0.3	21	16	-8	-6.3	-5
Change %	-0.3		5.4	-13.0	-1.4		-3.2	9.9		17.3	34.1	-6.2		-5.5
Change on year	-129	-0.7	-25	-34	-70	-2.6	-37	-36	-0.5	-3	21	-54	-11.3	-30
Change %	-14.3		-6.2	-22.2	-20.1		-18.5	-10.0		-2.3	52.2	-31.2		-26.3
<b>Men</b>	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
May-Jul 2013	593	6.0	229	107	257	43.4	147	257	5.1	88	42	128	49.6	82
May-Jul 2014	456	4.6	180	67	208	45.7	126	222	4.3	80	25	117	52.8	79
Aug-Oct 2014	451	4.5	188	83	179	39.8	98	210	4.0	88	23	98	46.9	69
Nov-Jan 2015	417	4.2	179	70	169	40.5	98	181	3.5	71	24	86	47.4	59
Feb-Apr 2015	399	4.0	158	72	169	42.5	107	172	3.3	68	27	77	44.7	55
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>49</b>
Change on quarter	-11	-0.1	11	-14	-9	-1.0	-5	8	0.1	10	6	-8	-6.4	-6
Change %	-2.8		7.1	-18.9	-5.1		-4.7	4.8		14.8	22.0	-10.2		-10.1
Change on year	-68	-0.7	-11	-9	-48	-4.3	-24	-41	-0.9	-2	8	-48	-14.5	-30
Change %	-15.0		-6.2	-14.0	-22.9		-19.0	-18.7		-2.3	33.7	-41.0		-37.9
<b>Women</b>	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYW	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
May-Jul 2013	506	5.8	237	101	168	33.2	87	163	3.9	71	26	67	40.9	34
May-Jul 2014	450	5.2	223	87	140	31.2	72	138	3.2	67	16	55	39.9	33
Aug-Oct 2014	415	4.8	192	84	138	33.3	76	128	2.9	56	22	50	39.0	35
Nov-Jan 2015	394	4.5	206	64	124	31.5	62	122	2.8	53	20	48	39.8	34
Feb-Apr 2015	380	4.4	201	66	113	29.8	60	122	2.7	54	19	49	40.1	33
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>34</b>
Change on quarter	9	0.1	8	-4	5	0.6	0	21	0.5	11	10	0	-5.8	1
Change %	2.3		4.1	-6.7	4.2		-0.5	17.1		20.5	51.7	0.2		2.2
Change on year	-61	-0.7	-14	-25	-23	-0.9	-13	6	0.0	-1	13	-6	-5.6	0
Change %	-13.6		-6.2	-28.7	-16.0		-17.7	4.0		-2.2	81.8	-10.5		1.1

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>					
	August #	966.9	7.8	7.9	974.8	2.8
	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 (r)	729.8	60.6	60.7	790.5	2.3
	<b>August # (p)</b>	<b>713.6</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>791.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>
	Change on month	-16.2			1.2	0.0
	Change %	-2.2			0.2	
	Change on year	-253.3			-183.1	-0.5
	Change %	-26.2			-18.8	
					DPAE	DPAH
<b>Men</b>	<b>2014</b>					
	August #	621.4	5.5	5.6	627.0	3.4
	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 (r)	469.8	41.1	41.7	511.5	2.8
	<b>August # (p)</b>	<b>460.8</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>514.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>
	Change on month	-9.0			3.1	0.0
	Change %	-1.9			0.6	
	Change on year	-160.6			-112.4	-0.6
	Change %	-25.8			-17.9	
					DPAF	DPAI
<b>Women</b>	<b>2014</b>					
	August #	345.5	2.4	2.3	347.8	2.2
	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 (r)	260.0	19.4	19.0	279.0	1.7
	<b>August # (p)</b>	<b>252.8</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>277.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>
	Change on month	-7.2			-1.9	0.0
	Change %	-2.8			-0.7	
	Change on year	-92.7			-70.7	-0.4
	Change %	-26.8			-20.3	

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>
<i>Change on year</i>	-329.7	-349.5	73.9	-32.0	-22.1
<i>Change %</i>	-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>
<i>Change on year</i>	-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
May-Jul 2013	32,504	31,457	532	4,106	7,346	11,266	8,207	1,047
May-Jul 2014	32,703	31,567	482	4,082	7,400	11,231	8,371	1,135
Aug-Oct 2014	32,754	31,593	474	4,075	7,428	11,216	8,400	1,161
Nov-Jan 2015	32,795	31,646	495	4,095	7,399	11,212	8,445	1,149
Feb-Apr 2015	32,866	31,680	500	4,100	7,405	11,184	8,492	1,186
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>32,918</b>	<b>31,729</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>4,112</b>	<b>7,425</b>	<b>11,115</b>	<b>8,563</b>	<b>1,189</b>
Change on quarter	52	48	15	11	20	-69	71	4
Change %	0.2	0.2	2.9	0.3	0.3	-0.6	0.8	0.3
Change on year	215	161	33	29	24	-116	191	54
Change %	0.7	0.5	6.8	0.7	0.3	-1.0	2.3	4.7
<b>Men</b>	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
May-Jul 2013	17,399	16,752	262	2,175	3,982	5,933	4,400	647
May-Jul 2014	17,441	16,776	216	2,139	4,016	5,917	4,487	665
Aug-Oct 2014	17,476	16,787	212	2,153	4,011	5,908	4,503	689
Nov-Jan 2015	17,483	16,787	225	2,168	4,000	5,900	4,494	696
Feb-Apr 2015	17,526	16,810	235	2,164	4,007	5,895	4,509	716
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>17,531</b>	<b>16,810</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>4,014</b>	<b>5,851</b>	<b>4,551</b>	<b>721</b>
Change on quarter	5	0	6	-11	7	-44	42	5
Change %	0.0	0.0	2.5	-0.5	0.2	-0.7	0.9	0.6
Change on year	90	34	25	13	-2	-66	64	55
Change %	0.5	0.2	11.6	0.6	0.0	-1.1	1.4	8.3
<b>Women</b>	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
May-Jul 2013	15,106	14,706	271	1,931	3,364	5,334	3,807	400
May-Jul 2014	15,261	14,792	266	1,943	3,384	5,314	3,884	470
Aug-Oct 2014	15,278	14,806	262	1,922	3,417	5,308	3,897	473
Nov-Jan 2015	15,312	14,859	270	1,927	3,399	5,312	3,951	453
Feb-Apr 2015	15,340	14,871	265	1,937	3,397	5,289	3,983	469
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>15,387</b>	<b>14,919</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>1,959</b>	<b>3,410</b>	<b>5,264</b>	<b>4,012</b>	<b>468</b>
Change on quarter	47	48	9	23	13	-25	29	-1
Change %	0.3	0.3	3.3	1.2	0.4	-0.5	0.7	-0.2
Change on year	126	127	8	16	26	-50	127	-2
Change %	0.8	0.9	2.8	0.8	0.8	-0.9	3.3	-0.3
<b>Economic activity rates (%)<sup>1</sup></b>								
<b>People</b>	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
May-Jul 2013	63.4	77.6	35.1	70.4	85.4	86.4	71.0	9.7
May-Jul 2014	63.3	77.7	32.1	70.2	85.3	86.9	71.5	10.3
Aug-Oct 2014	63.3	77.7	31.7	70.2	85.4	86.9	71.5	10.5
Nov-Jan 2015	63.3	77.8	33.3	70.6	85.0	87.0	71.6	10.3
Feb-Apr 2015	63.3	77.8	33.8	70.8	84.9	86.9	71.7	10.6
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>
Change on quarter	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.1	-0.4	0.3	0.0
Change on year	0.0	0.2	2.8	0.9	-0.3	-0.3	0.5	0.3
<b>Men</b>	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
May-Jul 2013	69.6	83.3	33.7	73.8	93.3	92.2	77.4	13.3
May-Jul 2014	69.3	83.2	28.2	72.6	93.1	92.8	78.0	13.3
Aug-Oct 2014	69.3	83.2	27.7	73.1	92.7	92.8	78.0	13.6
Nov-Jan 2015	69.2	83.1	29.6	73.7	92.3	92.8	77.5	13.7
Feb-Apr 2015	69.2	83.2	31.1	73.7	92.2	92.9	77.5	14.0
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>
Change on quarter	-0.1	-0.1	0.9	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5	0.4	0.0
Change on year	-0.2	-0.1	3.8	0.8	-1.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.8
<b>Women</b>	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
May-Jul 2013	57.4	72.0	36.7	67.0	77.6	80.7	64.9	6.8
May-Jul 2014	57.7	72.3	36.3	67.8	77.5	81.1	65.3	7.8
Aug-Oct 2014	57.7	72.3	36.0	67.2	78.2	81.2	65.2	7.9
Nov-Jan 2015	57.7	72.6	37.3	67.5	77.7	81.4	65.9	7.5
Feb-Apr 2015	57.7	72.6	36.6	67.9	77.6	81.2	66.1	7.7
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Change on quarter	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.9	0.2	-0.3	0.2	-0.1
Change on year	0.2	0.5	1.7	1.0	0.4	-0.2	1.1	-0.2

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 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								Does not want a job	Wants a job <sup>1</sup>
	Student	Looking after family / home	Temporary sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged	Retired	Other			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
May-Jul 2013	9,086	2,392	2,261	176	2,015	54	1,377	811	6,808	2,278
May-Jul 2014	9,058	2,369	2,301	192	2,027	39	1,321	808	6,730	2,327
Aug-Oct 2014	9,056	2,353	2,291	180	2,023	48	1,299	861	6,772	2,285
Nov-Jan 2015	9,026	2,325	2,308	190	2,010	47	1,278	869	6,779	2,247
Feb-Apr 2015	9,016	2,320	2,259	209	2,037	40	1,290	861	6,678	2,338
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>8,993</b>	<b>2,312</b>	<b>2,258</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>2,089</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>6,734</b>	<b>2,259</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-24	-8	-1	-8	52	-2	-49	-7	56	-80
<i>Change %</i>	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	-3.8	2.5	-5.5	-3.8	-0.8	0.8	-3.4
<i>Change on year</i>	-65	-57	-43	9	62	-1	-80	46	4	-69
<i>Change %</i>	-0.7	-2.4	-1.9	4.6	3.0	-2.3	-6.1	5.7	0.1	-3.0
<b>Men</b>	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
May-Jul 2013	3,358	1,213	211	87	1,000	30	492	324	2,434	924
May-Jul 2014	3,386	1,233	242	84	1,005	21	460	340	2,423	963
Aug-Oct 2014	3,391	1,219	237	81	990	21	465	378	2,459	932
Nov-Jan 2015	3,405	1,218	232	82	1,009	28	468	368	2,475	930
Feb-Apr 2015	3,398	1,220	235	92	996	22	478	357	2,461	937
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>3,414</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>969</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	16	-1	11	-3	32	2	-15	-11	-16	31
<i>Change %</i>	0.5	-0.1	4.5	-2.9	3.2	7.9	-3.1	-3.0	-0.6	3.3
<i>Change on year</i>	28	-15	3	5	23	2	3	6	22	5
<i>Change %</i>	0.8	-1.2	1.2	6.2	2.3	11.1	0.6	1.7	0.9	0.5
<b>Women</b>	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
May-Jul 2013	5,729	1,179	2,050	89	1,015	24	884	487	4,375	1,354
May-Jul 2014	5,672	1,136	2,059	109	1,022	18	861	467	4,308	1,364
Aug-Oct 2014	5,666	1,134	2,054	100	1,034	27	833	484	4,313	1,353
Nov-Jan 2015	5,621	1,107	2,075	108	1,001	19	810	501	4,304	1,317
Feb-Apr 2015	5,618	1,100	2,024	118	1,041	18	812	505	4,217	1,401
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>5,579</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>2,012</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>4,289</b>	<b>1,290</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-39	-7	-12	-5	20	-4	-34	3	72	-111
<i>Change %</i>	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-4.5	1.9	-21.4	-4.2	0.7	1.7	-7.9
<i>Change on year</i>	-93	-43	-46	4	39	-3	-83	41	-18	-74
<i>Change %</i>	-1.6	-3.7	-2.3	3.3	3.8	-18.5	-9.7	8.7	-0.4	-5.4
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
<b>People</b>	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
May-Jul 2013	100	26.3	24.9	1.9	22.2	0.6	15.2	8.9	74.9	25.1
May-Jul 2014	100	26.2	25.4	2.1	22.4	0.4	14.6	8.9	74.3	25.7
Aug-Oct 2014	100	26.0	25.3	2.0	22.3	0.5	14.3	9.5	74.8	25.2
Nov-Jan 2015	100	25.8	25.6	2.1	22.3	0.5	14.2	9.6	75.1	24.9
Feb-Apr 2015	100	25.7	25.1	2.3	22.6	0.4	14.3	9.6	74.1	25.9
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>25.1</b>
<b>Men</b>	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
May-Jul 2013	100	36.1	6.3	2.6	29.8	0.9	14.7	9.7	72.5	27.5
May-Jul 2014	100	36.4	7.2	2.5	29.7	0.6	13.6	10.1	71.5	28.5
Aug-Oct 2014	100	36.0	7.0	2.4	29.2	0.6	13.7	11.1	72.5	27.5
Nov-Jan 2015	100	35.8	6.8	2.4	29.6	0.8	13.7	10.8	72.7	27.3
Feb-Apr 2015	100	35.9	6.9	2.7	29.3	0.6	14.1	10.5	72.4	27.6
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>13.6</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
May-Jul 2013	100	20.6	35.8	1.6	17.7	0.4	15.4	8.5	76.4	23.6
May-Jul 2014	100	20.0	36.3	1.9	18.0	0.3	15.2	8.2	76.0	24.0
Aug-Oct 2014	100	20.0	36.3	1.8	18.2	0.5	14.7	8.5	76.1	23.9
Nov-Jan 2015	100	19.7	36.9	1.9	17.8	0.3	14.4	8.9	76.6	23.4
Feb-Apr 2015	100	19.6	36.0	2.1	18.5	0.3	14.5	9.0	75.1	24.9
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>23.1</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

May to July 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

### Levels

People													
16-17	1,472	369	146	958	1,302	288	114	900	170	81	31	57	
18-24	5,781	3,534	578	1,670	1,886	619	130	1,137	3,895	2,915	448	533	
16-24	7,253	3,903	723	2,627	3,189	907	245	2,037	4,065	2,996	479	590	
Men													
16-17	753	159	82	512	659	116	62	482	94	43	21	30	
18-24	2,933	1,814	339	781	926	259	67	600	2,007	1,555	272	180	
16-24	3,686	1,972	421	1,293	1,585	374	129	1,082	2,101	1,598	293	210	
Women													
16-17	719	210	63	445	643	172	53	418	76	38	10	27	
18-24	2,848	1,720	239	889	960	360	63	537	1,888	1,360	176	352	
16-24	3,567	1,931	302	1,334	1,603	533	116	955	1,964	1,398	186	380	

### Changes on quarter

People													
16-17	-7	24	-9	-22	11	28	-3	-14	-18	-4	-6	-7	
18-24	-8	19	-7	-19	17	6	-18	29	-25	13	10	-48	
16-24	-15	43	-17	-41	28	34	-21	15	-43	9	4	-56	
Men													
16-17	-3	12	-6	-9	6	17	-2	-9	-9	-5	-4	-1	
18-24	-4	-8	-4	8	0	-6	-13	20	-4	-2	9	-12	
16-24	-7	4	-10	-2	6	10	-15	11	-14	-6	5	-13	
Women													
16-17	-3	12	-3	-12	5	11	-1	-6	-8	1	-2	-6	
18-24	-4	27	-4	-27	17	12	-5	10	-21	14	1	-37	
16-24	-8	38	-7	-39	22	23	-6	4	-29	15	-1	-43	

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

People													
16-17		25.1	28.3	65.0		22.1	28.4	69.1		47.8	27.8	33.9	
18-24		61.1	14.1	28.9		32.8	17.4	60.3		74.8	13.3	13.7	
16-24		53.8	15.6	36.2		28.4	21.2	63.9		73.7	13.8	14.5	
Men													
16-17		21.1	34.2	68.0		17.5	34.8	73.1		45.8	32.6	32.0	
18-24		61.8	15.7	26.6		27.9	20.6	64.8		77.5	14.9	9.0	
16-24		53.5	17.6	35.1		23.6	25.6	68.3		76.1	15.5	10.0	
Women													
16-17		29.3	23.1	62.0		26.8	23.4	65.0		50.1	21.5	36.2	
18-24		60.4	12.2	31.2		37.5	14.9	55.9		72.0	11.5	18.7	
16-24		54.1	13.5	37.4		33.2	17.9	59.5		71.2	11.8	19.3	

### Changes on quarter

People													
16-17		1.7	-2.7	-1.2		2.0	-2.7	-1.7		2.3	-2.8	-0.7	
18-24		0.4	-0.2	-0.3		0.0	-2.1	1.0		0.8	0.2	-1.1	
16-24		0.7	-0.5	-0.5		0.8	-2.1	-0.1		1.0	0.1	-1.2	
Men													
16-17		1.7	-3.5	-0.9		2.4	-4.5	-2.0		-0.3	-1.6	2.1	
18-24		-0.2	-0.1	0.3		-0.7	-2.6	2.1		0.1	0.4	-0.6	
16-24		0.2	-0.4	0.0		0.6	-2.7	0.4		0.2	0.3	-0.5	
Women													
16-17		1.8	-1.9	-1.4		1.5	-1.4	-1.4		5.6	-4.0	-4.1	
18-24		1.0	-0.3	-0.9		0.6	-1.5	0.0		1.6	0.0	-1.7	
16-24		1.2	-0.5	-1.0		1.0	-1.4	-0.6		1.8	-0.2	-1.9	

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>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	KAC4	KAC5	KAC6	KAC7	KAC8	KAC9
Jul 13	475	0.8	1.2	472	1.1	1.4	489	0.3	0.6
May 14 (r)	479	0.5	0.1	476	0.7	-0.1	490	0.0	0.7
Jun 14 (r)	478	0.8	-0.2	480	1.9	0.2	482	-1.6	-0.4
Jul 14 (r)	478	0.7	0.7	475	0.6	1.1	494	0.9	-0.2
Aug 14	479	0.9	0.8	477	1.1	1.2 (r)	493	0.6	0.0
Sep 14	482	1.5	1.0	480	1.7	1.1 (r)	494	0.8	0.8
Oct 14	485	2.0	1.5	483	2.4	1.7	494	0.5	0.7
Nov 14	484	1.9	1.8	482	2.3	2.2	494	0.7	0.7
Dec 14	488	2.4	2.1	486	2.7	2.5	496	0.9	0.7
Jan 15	485	1.4	1.9	483	1.7	2.2	495	0.6	0.8
Feb 15	484	1.1	1.7	482	1.3	1.9	497	0.9	0.8
Mar 15	494	4.4	2.3	492	5.6	2.8	491	-0.9	0.2
Apr 15	492	2.6	2.7	489	3.0	3.3	495	0.8	0.3
May 15 (r)	492	2.8	3.3	491	3.2	3.9	496	1.1	0.4
Jun 15 (r)	489	2.3	2.6	492	2.5	2.9	488	1.3	1.1
<b>Jul 15 (p)</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.0</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>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
Jul 13	461	0.9	1.2	609	-1.1	0.5	480	0.4	0.9
May 14 (r)	464	0.5	-0.1	612	-1.9	-3.0	485	1.0	1.2
Jun 14	464	0.8	-0.2	607	-1.0	-3.7 (r)	485	0.8	1.0
Jul 14 (r)	462	0.4	0.6	606	-0.6	-1.2	488	1.7	1.2
Aug 14	464	0.8	0.7	616	1.1	-0.2 (r)	485	1.1	1.2
Sep 14	466	1.3	0.8	619	1.9	0.8 (r)	487	1.4	1.4
Oct 14	469	2.0	1.4	625	3.2	2.0	487	1.1	1.2
Nov 14	469	2.0	1.8	620	2.5	2.5	487	1.2	1.2
Dec 14	473	2.4	2.1	631	3.8	3.2	489	1.5	1.3
Jan 15	471	1.8	2.1	611	0.9	2.4	489	1.1	1.3
Feb 15	470	1.3	1.9	604	-0.9	1.3	491	1.5	1.4
Mar 15	478	4.7	2.6	638	5.1	1.7	491	1.4	1.3
Apr 15	476	2.7	2.9	641	4.9	3.0	490	1.1	1.3
May 15 (r)	478	2.9	3.4	632	3.2	4.4	490	1.2	1.2
Jun 15 (r)	475	2.4	2.7	616	1.4	3.2	490	1.2	1.2
<b>Jul 15 (p)</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) <sup>2</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) <sup>2</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) <sup>2</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	K5CA	K5CB	K5CC	K5CD	K5CE	K5CF	K5CG	K5CH	K5CI
Jul 13	554	2.0	2.1	546	-0.5	-0.6	319	4.2	2.9
May 14 (r)	563	2.0	1.7	542	-1.6	-1.3	319	1.5	1.9
Jun 14 (r)	566	1.8	1.5	552	0.9	-1.6	318	1.5	1.3
Jul 14 (r)	564	1.8	1.9	565	3.5	0.9	316	-0.8	0.7
Aug 14	563	1.4	1.7 (r)	558	1.2	1.8 (r)	317	-1.2	-0.2
Sep 14	566	2.3	1.8 (r)	563	2.1	2.2 (r)	321	1.3	-0.3
Oct 14	565	1.6	1.8	561	2.9	2.0	322	1.1	0.4
Nov 14	565	1.1	1.7	562	3.1	2.7	323	1.9	1.4
Dec 14	571	2.1	1.6	567	3.3	3.1	325	1.9	1.7
Jan 15	565	0.2	1.1	554	-1.9	1.5	329	2.2	2.0
Feb 15	563	0.0	0.8	557	1.3	0.9	329	4.8	2.9
Mar 15	571	2.1	0.8	564	5.9	1.7	340	7.2	4.7
Apr 15	572	1.7	1.3	564	3.1	3.4	331	3.6	5.2
May 15	569	1.0	1.6	575 (r)	6.0	5.0	333	4.4	5.1
Jun 15 (r)	576	1.7	1.4	564	2.2	3.8	331	4.2	4.1
<b>Jul 15 (p)</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>5.8</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>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
	KAF4	KAF5	KAF6	KAF7	KAF8	KAF9	KAG2	KAG3	KAG4
Jul 13	28	-4.2	5.8	34	-3.1	5.0	4	-23.0	-12.0
May 14 (r)	30	-5.9	-15.5	36	-5.3	-14.4	3	-45.3	-5.6
Jun 14 (r)	28	0.8	-16.3	39	14.8	-10.4	2	-52.1	-30.2
Jul 14 (r)	27	-2.0	-2.5	31	-8.6	0.0	5	18.1	-29.1
Aug 14	27	-5.5	-2.3 (r)	33	-6.6	-0.3 (r)	2	-55.4	-32.3 (r)
Sep 14	27	-5.9	-4.5 (r)	32	-6.9	-7.3 (r)	4	-28.7	-23.9 (r)
Oct 14	30	7.1	-1.5	35	5.6	-2.8	4	-2.5	-31.0
Nov 14	29	7.8	2.8	35	7.1	1.8	3	-21.0	-18.8
Dec 14	33	17.6	10.9	38	13.8	8.9	4	57.5	3.2
Jan 15	27	-1.7	8.0	34	-0.9	6.6	2	-54.8	-19.6
Feb 15	26	-9.1	2.1	33	-8.4	1.3	3	-38.6	-26.6
Mar 15	30	14.3	0.8	36	15.0	1.4	2	-62.0	-52.5
Apr 15	30	0.3	1.4	36	0.4	1.9	2	-56.7	-53.1
May 15 (r)	31	1.9	5.1	37	1.1	5.1	3	-6.7	-48.3
Jun 15 (r)	26	-6.8	-1.5	35	-7.9	-2.2	2	-17.4	-33.4
Jul 15 (p)	32	17.0	3.8	37	18.6	3.0	3	-45.9	-28.4

	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) <sup>1</sup>			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) <sup>1</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) <sup>2,5,6</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
	K5CS	K5CT	K5CU	K5CV	K5CW	K5CX	KAH3	KAH4	KAH5
Jul 13	29	-3.3	7.2	71	-9.7	13.1	2	-7.4	9.7
May 14 (r)	30	-9.1	-14.3	75	-13.5	-24.8	1	-37.4	31.8
Jun 14 (r)	28	-2.8	-16.2	69	-9.0	-27.2	1	-40.7	24.5
Jul 14 (r)	27	-8.7	-7.0	65	-8.3	-10.4	3	59.2	-11.3
Aug 14	28	-5.9	-5.8 (r)	75	1.0	-5.4 (r)	1	-53.8	-14.0 (r)
Sep 14	27	-10.0	-8.2 (r)	70	-7.1	-4.7 (r)	2	-5.4	0.7 (r)
Oct 14	31	7.5	-2.9	74	2.1	-1.4	2	43.8	-10.1
Nov 14	30	5.6	0.8	71	1.1	-1.4	1	51.4	24.4
Dec 14	35	18.7	10.7	91	22.9	8.9	2	98.3	62.1
Jan 15	28	-1.8	7.6	63	-11.2	4.5	1	-37.1	27.5
Feb 15	26	-10.6	2.1	64	-14.0	-0.7	3	186.8	69.6
Mar 15	32	14.3	0.4	77	9.1	-5.5	1	2.9	37.8
Apr 15	36	2.2	1.8	80	11.7	2.1	1	-76.9	-27.8
May 15 (r)	31	3.0	6.1	73	-3.5	5.6	1	4.3	-49.6
Jun 15 (r)	25	-9.9	-1.2	54	-23.0	-4.7	1	-26.1	-55.2
Jul 15 (p)	32	20.3	4.2	77	18.5	-3.1	1	-52.1	-31.8

	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) <sup>1</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) <sup>1</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) <sup>1</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
	K5D3	K5D4	K5D5	K5D6	K5D7	K5D8	K5D9	K5DA	K5DB
Jul 13	22	1.3	-0.1	19	-2.6	-2.1	23	28.0	15.4
May 14 (r)	24	6.8	-1.9	17	-18.5	-14.8	22	-7.6	-2.5
Jun 14 (r)	25	1.6	-3.6	23	10.4	-18.2	21	6.6	-3.8
Jul 14 (r)	25	13.4	7.0	29	52.1	13.4	20	-14.6	-5.8
Aug 14	22	-12.8	0.1	27	28.0	29.7 (r)	20	-27.0	-13.4 (r)
Sep 14	24	14.8	4.1 (r)	26	22.7	33.7 (r)	22	-1.6	-15.3 (r)
Oct 14	21	-6.2	-2.2	23	12.0	21.0	22	0.2	-10.8
Nov 14	24	6.0	4.7	23	33.8	22.2	23	5.4	1.3
Dec 14	28	23.2	7.8	24	35.0	26.1	22	5.2	3.6
Jan 15	22	-9.5	6.2	21	-0.4	21.2	23	6.9	5.9
Feb 15	19	-12.0	0.5	17	-12.5	6.4	21	23.7	11.0
Mar 15	25	10.1	-3.8	20	17.6	0.9	25	28.6	19.1
Apr 15	24	5.9	1.6	23	8.8	4.3	22	-1.4	15.7
May 15 (r)	22	-7.8	2.6	40	129.1	49.0	24	10.7	11.9
Jun 15 (r)	28	10.7	3.1	20	-11.1	35.5	22	2.9	4.0
Jul 15 (p)	24	-0.3	1.1	31	5.5	31.0	24	19.4	10.8

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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

# EARNINGS

## 17 Average Weekly Earnings - regular 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>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	KAJ2	KAJ3	KAJ4	KAJ5	KAJ6	KAJ7
Jul 13	447	1.1	1.0	438	1.3	1.2	485	0.2	0.7
May 14	450 (r)	0.7	0.7	441	1.0	0.9	487	0.3	0.7
Jun 14	450 (r)	0.9	0.7	442	1.1	0.9	488	0.7	0.5
Jul 14	451 (r)	0.7	0.8	442	1.0	1.0	488	0.8	0.6
Aug 14	452	1.2	0.9	444	1.4	1.2	489	1.2	0.9
Sep 14	455	1.8	1.2	447	2.2	1.6	489	1.0	1.0
Oct 14	456	1.9	1.6	448	2.4	2.0	489	0.5	0.9
Nov 14	455	1.7	1.8	447	2.1	2.2	489	0.8	0.8
Dec 14	456	1.6	1.7	448	1.9	2.1	491	0.6	0.7
Jan 15	457	1.6	1.6	450	1.9	2.0	492	0.8	0.8
Feb 15	459	2.4	1.9	452	2.8	2.2	493	1.2	0.9
Mar 15	461	2.9	2.3	453	3.6	2.8	493	0.7	0.9
Apr 15	461	2.8	2.7	454	3.3	3.2	493	1.2	1.0
May 15	462	2.8	2.8	455	3.3	3.4	494	1.4	1.1
Jun 15	463	2.8	2.8	456	3.3 (r)	3.3	494	1.3	1.3
<b>Jul 15 (p)</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</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>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	K5DL	K5DM	K5DN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
Jul 13	432	1.0	1.0	538	-0.3	-0.5	478	0.4	0.8
May 14	434	0.6	0.7	536	-0.7 (r)	-0.6	483	1.2	1.2
Jun 14	435 (r)	0.8	0.6	537	0.0	-0.6	484	1.4	1.3
Jul 14	435 (r)	0.6	0.7	537	-0.2	-0.3	484	1.2	1.3
Aug 14	436	1.1	0.8	543	1.3	0.4	484	1.4	1.3
Sep 14	439	1.8	1.2	548	2.4	1.2	485	1.5	1.4 (r)
Oct 14	441	1.9	1.6	551	3.2	2.3	486	1.0	1.3
Nov 14	440	1.8	1.8	547	2.4	2.7	486	1.1	1.2
Dec 14	441	1.7	1.8	547	1.5	2.3	488	1.4	1.2
Jan 15	443	2.1	1.8	550	2.7	2.2	488	1.1	1.2
Feb 15	444	2.7	2.2	552	3.6	2.6	489	1.4	1.3
Mar 15	445	3.0	2.6	555	3.2	3.2	489	1.5	1.3
Apr 15	446	3.0	2.9	557	4.2	3.7	489	1.4	1.4
May 15	447	3.0	3.0	559	4.3	3.9	489	1.2	1.4
Jun 15	448 (r)	3.0	3.0	560	4.2	4.2	491	1.4	1.3
<b>Jul 15 (p)</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) <sup>2</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) <sup>2</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) <sup>2</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	K5DU	K5DV	K5DW	K5DX	K5DY	K5DZ	K5E2	K5E3	K5E4
Jul 13	532	2.1	2.1	527	-0.4	-0.4	296	2.7	2.0
May 14	540 (r)	1.9	1.8	526	-1.1	-1.3	298	2.2	2.1
Jun 14	541 (r)	1.9	1.9	532	0.5	-1.0	297	1.0	1.7
Jul 14	539 (r)	1.4	1.7	537	2.0	0.4	297	0.1	1.1
Aug 14	541	1.7	1.7	530	0.7	1.0	298	0.5	0.5
Sep 14	542	2.0	1.7 (r)	536	1.3	1.3	300	1.4	0.7
Oct 14	543	1.7	1.8	536	2.5	1.5	301	1.1	1.0
Nov 14	542	1.0	1.6	539	2.1	1.9	302	1.7	1.4
Dec 14	542	0.9	1.2	536	1.9	2.1	303	1.7	1.5
Jan 15	542	0.6	0.8	532	-1.9	0.6	306	1.9	1.8
Feb 15	545	0.4	0.6	540	1.7	0.5	308	3.6	2.4
Mar 15	542	1.0	0.7	554	5.0	1.6	309	4.3	3.2
Apr 15	547	1.4	0.9	540	2.9	3.2	309	4.1	4.0
May 15	547	1.2	1.2	541	2.9	3.6	310	4.0	4.1
Jun 15	548 (r)	1.2	1.3	546	2.6	2.8	309	4.1	4.1
<b>Jul 15 (p)</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY

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

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

### Headline estimates for May to July 2015

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	1,270	74.5	1,162	68.1	108	8.5	423	25.5
North West	3,517	75.7	3,322	71.4	195	5.5	1,097	24.3
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,677	76.4	2,507	71.4	170	6.3	798	23.6
East Midlands	2,372	78.8	2,261	75.0	111	4.7	614	21.2
West Midlands	2,752	75.2	2,595	70.8	156	5.7	878	24.8
East of England	3,142	80.9	2,994	77.0	147	4.7	706	19.1
London	4,604	77.3	4,307	72.2	297	6.4	1,314	22.7
South East	4,594	80.4	4,388	76.7	206	4.5	1,075	19.6
South West	2,824	82.1	2,707	78.6	116	4.1	590	17.9
<b>England</b>	<b>27,751</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>26,244</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7,494</b>	<b>21.9</b>
Wales	1,522	76.3	1,423	71.2	99	6.5	452	23.7
Scotland	2,776	78.7	2,612	74.0	164	5.9	726	21.3
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>32,049</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>30,280</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>8,672</b>	<b>21.9</b>
Northern Ireland	869	72.5	815	67.8	54	6.2	321	27.5
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>32,918</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>31,095</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>1,823</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>8,993</b>	<b>22.1</b>

### Change on quarter (change since February to April 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	-10	-0.6	-23	-1.2	13	1.1	10	0.6
North West	-25	-0.5	-17	-0.3	-8	-0.2	24	0.5
Yorkshire and The Humber	-4	-0.5	11	-0.2	-15	-0.6	19	0.5
East Midlands	20	0.4	23	0.6	-4	-0.2	-12	-0.4
West Midlands	-31	-0.8	-10	-0.2	-21	-0.7	30	0.8
East of England	33	0.5	21	0.2	12	0.3	-19	-0.5
London	41	0.5	30	0.3	11	0.2	-27	-0.5
South East	-26	0.1	-44	-0.2	18	0.4	-5	-0.1
South West	50	1.3	50	1.3	0	-0.1	-41	-1.3
<b>England</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Wales	29	1.2	25	1.0	4	0.1	-22	-1.2
Scotland	-12	-0.4	-12	-0.4	0	0.0	15	0.4
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Northern Ireland	-12	-0.5	-12	-0.5	0	0.1	6	0.5
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

### Change on year (change since May to July 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	-13	-1.9	5	-0.6	-18	-1.3	33	1.9
North West	37	0.5	81	1.4	-44	-1.3	-16	-0.5
Yorkshire and The Humber	3	-0.7	26	0.0	-23	-0.9	28	0.7
East Midlands	38	0.7	57	1.4	-19	-0.9	-19	-0.7
West Midlands	-21	-0.5	24	0.8	-44	-1.6	20	0.5
East of England	46	0.3	52	0.4	-6	-0.3	-8	-0.3
London	6	-0.1	28	0.3	-21	-0.5	5	0.1
South East	-27	0.0	-27	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
South West	83	1.9	100	2.4	-17	-0.7	-60	-1.9
<b>England</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-193</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Wales	60	2.5	58	2.5	2	-0.1	-47	-2.5
Scotland	0	0.1	4	0.2	-4	-0.1	-3	-0.1
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-195</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-70</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Northern Ireland	2	-0.4	5	-0.1	-3	-0.4	5	0.4
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-198</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-65</b>	<b>-0.2</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> (August 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		46.9	3.9	31.7	5.0	15.1	2.6
North West	3,631		112.6	3.0	74.3	3.7	38.3	2.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,618		81.1	3.0	53.4	3.8	27.7	2.2
East Midlands	2,265		48.8	2.1	31.7	2.6	17.1	1.6
West Midlands	2,812		78.4	2.7	50.6	3.2	27.8	2.1
East of England	3,021		49.2	1.6	31.2	1.9	18.1	1.3
London	5,645		112.1	2.0	66.2	2.2	45.9	1.7
South East	4,660		59.6	1.3	38.0	1.5	21.6	1.0
South West	2,850		39.1	1.3	25.9	1.7	13.2	1.0
<b>England</b>	<b>28,704</b>		<b>627.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>403.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>224.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Wales	1,428		45.2	3.1	29.2	3.8	16.0	2.3
Scotland	2,693		76.7	2.7	53.1	3.6	23.6	1.8
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>32,825</b>		<b>749.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>485.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>264.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Northern Ireland	854		42.0	4.7	29.3	6.1	12.7	3.0
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>33,694</b>		<b>791.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>514.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>277.1</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 July 2015)					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Level		Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>
North East	20		-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0
North West	-23		3.5	0.1	2.6	0.1	0.9	0.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	37		-0.7	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.5	0.0
East Midlands	15		0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0
West Midlands	3		-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0
East of England	24		0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0
London	35		-0.9	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	0.0
South East	-2		-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.5	0.0
South West	-15		0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>England</b>	<b>94</b>		<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Wales	3		0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Scotland	6		-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>103</b>		<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Northern Ireland	0		-1.0	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>102</b>		<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.9</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 1 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	Jan-Mar 15	70.2	0.1	Austria	ZXDS	Jul 15	5.8	-0.1	0.1
Belgium	YXSO	Jan-Mar 15	61.9	0.4	Belgium	ZXDI	Jul 15	8.5	-0.1	0.0
Bulgaria	A495	Jan-Mar 15	61.0	2.0	Bulgaria	A492	Jul 15	9.4	-0.2	-2.1
Croatia	GUMI	Jan-Mar 15	53.8	1.1	Croatia	GUMJ	Jul 15	15.1	-0.3	-1.8
Cyprus	A4AC	Jan-Mar 15	61.6	0.7	Cyprus	A4AN	Jul 15	16.3	0.1	-0.1
Czech Republic	A4AD	Jan-Mar 15	69.4	1.3	Czech Republic	A4AO	Jul 15	5.1	0.1	-0.8
Denmark	YXSP	Apr-Jun 15	73.5	0.8	Denmark	ZXDJ	Jul 15	6.2	0.0	-0.4
Estonia	A4AE	Jan-Mar 15	69.9	2.3	Estonia	A4AP	Jun 15	6.1	-0.3	-1.1
Finland	YXSQ	Jan-Mar 15	67.2	-0.1	Finland	ZXDU	Jul 15	9.7	0.1	1.0
France	YXSR	Jan-Mar 15	63.3	-0.1	France	ZXDN	Jul 15	10.4	0.1	0.1
Germany	YXSS	Jan-Mar 15	73.7	0.5	Germany	ZXDK	Jul 15	4.7	0.0	-0.3
Greece	YXST	Jan-Mar 15	49.2	0.7	Greece	ZXDL	May 15	25.0	-0.6	-2.0
Hungary	A4AF	Jan-Mar 15	62.4	1.8	Hungary	A4AQ	Jun 15	6.9	-0.1	-1.3
Ireland	YXSU	Jan-Mar 15	62.2	1.4	Ireland	ZXDO	Jul 15	9.5	0.0	-1.8
Italy	YXSV	Jan-Mar 15	55.5	0.4	Italy	ZXDP	Jul 15	12.0	-0.5	-0.9
Latvia	A4AG	Jan-Mar 15	66.9	1.1	Latvia	A4AR	Jul 15	10.1	0.0	-0.7
Lithuania	A4AH	Apr-Jun 15	67.0	1.9	Lithuania	A4AS	Jul 15	9.6	0.1	-1.1
Luxembourg	YXSW	Jan-Mar 15	66.2	0.0	Luxembourg	ZXDQ	Jul 15	5.7	0.1	-0.3
Malta	A4AI	Jan-Mar 15	62.3	0.6	Malta	A4AT	Jul 15	5.1	-0.2	-0.7
Netherlands	YXSX	Apr-Jun 15	74.2	1.3	Netherlands	ZXDR	Jul 15	6.8	-0.1	-0.5
Poland	A4AJ	Jan-Mar 15	61.9	1.6	Poland	A4AU	Jul 15	7.6	-0.1	-1.2
Portugal	YXSY	Apr-Jun 15	64.2	1.6	Portugal	ZXDT	Jul 15	12.1	-0.2	-2.0
Romania	A494	Jan-Mar 15	59.1	-0.4	Romania	A48Z	Jul 15	6.8	0.0	0.0
Slovak Republic	A4AK	Jan-Mar 15	61.9	1.7	Slovak Republic	A4AV	Jul 15	11.7	-0.1	-1.5
Slovenia	A4AL	Jan-Mar 15	63.5	1.0	Slovenia	A4AW	Jul 15	9.1	-0.1	-0.6
Spain	YXSZ	Apr-Jun 15	57.8	1.8	Spain	ZXDM	Jul 15	22.2	-0.2	-2.1
Sweden	YXTA	Jan-Mar 15	74.0	0.6	Sweden <sup>5</sup>	ZXDV	Jul 15	7.3	-0.1	-0.5
United Kingdom	ANZ6	Jan-Mar 15	72.4	1.1	United Kingdom	ZXDW	May 15	5.6	0.0	-0.7
<b>Total EU<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>A496</b>	<b>Jan-Mar 15</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>Total EU<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>A493</b>	<b>Jul 15</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Eurozone <sup>4</sup>	YXTC	Jan-Mar 15	63.7	0.6	Eurozone <sup>4</sup>	ZXDH	Jul 15	10.9	-0.2	-0.7
<b>Employment rates published by the OECD (seasonally adjusted)</b>					<b>Unemployment rates as published by national statistical offices (seasonally adjusted)</b>					
Canada	A48O	Apr-Jun 15	72.6	0.4	Canada	ZXDZ	Aug 15	7.0	0.2	0.0
Japan	A48P	Apr-Jun 15	73.2	0.6	Japan	ZXDY	Jul 15	3.3	-0.1	-0.4
United States	A48Q	Apr-Jun 15	68.7	0.7	United States	ZXDX	Aug 15	5.1	-0.2	-1.0

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=tcn%3A77-375224#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 1 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	Jul	7	3	3	16	5	11	4
2014	Jul	386	378	9	20	10	10	427
	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 (r)	9 (r)	8	2
	Jun (r)	8	5	3	20	9	11	3
	Jul (p)	18	12	5	14	10	4	12
Cumulative totals 12 months to:								
	Jul 14	821	698	123	126	59	67	830
	Jul 15 (p)	303	238	64	152	71	81	222

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>						
Jun-Aug 2013	537	70	71	75	96	224
Jun-Aug 2014	(r) 682	115	99	90	116	262
Jul-Sep 2014	685	114	98	90	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	(r) 734	113	109	95	133	284
Apr-Jun 2015	(r) 734	109	109	99	132	284
May-Jul 2015	(r) 739	107	111	104	134	283
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>(p) 740</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>283</b>
Change on quarter	* 6	-6	1	10	2	-1
Change %	* 0.9	-5.0	0.9	10.6	1.4	-0.4
Change on year	58	-8	11	15	19	21
Change %	8.5	-7.0	11.3	17.0	16.0	8.1

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>			
May-Jul 2013	538	2,506	4.7
May-Jul 2014	666	2,021	3.0
Aug-Oct 2014	699	1,958	2.8
Nov-Jan 2015	723	1,856	2.6
Feb-Apr 2015	734	1,813	2.5
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>739 (r)</b>	<b>1,823</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Change on quarter	5	10	0.0
Change %	0.7	0.5	
Change on year	73	-198	-0.6
Change %	10.9	-9.8	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

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



# VACANCIES

## 22 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All vacancies <sup>1</sup>	Mining & quarrying	Manu- facturing	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	Accommoda- tion & food service activities	Information & communica- tion
	B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>										
Jun-Aug 2013	537	2	36	4	2	14	104	21	55	31
Jun-Aug 2014	682	2	50	5	2	21	130	23	73 (r)	31
Jul-Sep 2014	685	2	52	5	2	22	131	24	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	(r) 734	1	46	5	2	24	137	35	77	37
Apr-Jun 2015	(r) 734	1	49	5	3	25	134	34	78	37
May-Jul 2015	(r) 739	1	50	4	3	26	135	32	77	35
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>(p) 740</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>34</b>
Change on quarter	*	0	4	0	0	1	0	-5	2	-3
Change %	*	0.9	9.4	-8.3	16.7	4.6	0.2	-13.2	3.0	-8.4
Change on year		58	-1	0	0	4	7	7	7	3
Change %		8.5	-47.4	-0.6	-8.3	55.6	17.8	5.7	31.7	8.9
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Jun-Aug 2013	1.9	3.8	1.5	3.1	0.9	1.1	2.3	1.6	2.9	2.8
Jun-Aug 2014	(r) 2.4	3.2	2.1	4.2	1.0	1.7	2.9	1.7	3.6	2.8
Jul-Sep 2014	2.4	3.2	2.2	4.4	1.0	1.7	2.9	1.8	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 (r)	2.6	3.8	3.3
Apr-Jun 2015	(r) 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	2.4	3.8	3.1
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>(p) 2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Change on quarter	*	0.0	0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.1	-0.3
Change on year		0.2	-1.5	0.0	-0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	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>										
Jun-Aug 2013	29	8	48	35	9	38	76	12	15	480
Jun-Aug 2014	(r) 37	11	59	46	12	51	99	16	17	602
Jul-Sep 2014	37	9	62	44	12	50	99	14	14	602
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	(r) 37	11	65	49	13	51	114	16	15	656
Apr-Jun 2015	(r) 34	11	66	49	12	51	115	16	15	652
May-Jul 2015	(r) 35	13	68	50	13	51	119	16	13	656
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>(p) 35</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>657</b>
Change on quarter	*	-2	2	2	1	0	4	0	-1	1
Change %	*	-4.1	22.9	2.9	2.7	0.8	-2.5	3.6	1.3	-9.1
Change on year		-2	2	8	5	1	-1	19	1	55
Change %		-4.9	22.9	13.7	10.5	9.6	-1.0	19.1	4.5	-15.2
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Jun-Aug 2013	2.8	1.8	2.2	1.5	0.7	1.5	2.0	1.7	2.6	2.0
Jun-Aug 2014	3.5	2.2	2.5	1.9	0.9	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.5
Jul-Sep 2014	3.5	2.0	2.7	1.8	0.9	1.9	2.6	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 (r)	2.7
Apr-Jun 2015	(r) 3.3	2.4	2.8	2.1	0.9	1.9	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.7
May-Jul 2015	(r) 3.4	2.7	2.9	2.1	0.9	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.7
<b>Jun-Aug 2015</b>	<b>(p) 3.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Change on quarter	*	-0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Change on year		-0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	-0.4	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
May-Jul 2013	122	4.8	73	5.7	49	3.9
May-Jul 2014	92	3.6	52	4.0	40	3.1
Aug-Oct 2014	102	3.9	48	3.7	54	4.2
Nov-Jan 2015	114	4.4	68	5.1	46	3.6
Feb-Apr 2015	110	4.2	68	5.1	42	3.3
<b>May-Jul 2015</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Change on quarter	-3	-0.1	-1	-0.1	-2	-0.2
Change %	-2.9		-1.5		-5.2	
Change on year	15	0.5	14	1.0	0	0.0
Change %	15.9		27.5		0.7	

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.