

UK Labour Market, July 2015



Coverage: **UK**

Date: **15 July 2015**

Geographical Area: **UK**

Theme: **Labour Market**

Main points for March to May 2015

- There were 30.98 million people in work. This was 67,000 fewer than for the 3 months to February 2015, the first quarterly fall since February to April 2013. Comparing March to May 2015 with a year earlier, there were 265,000 more people in work (272,000 more people working full-time and 7,000 fewer people working part-time).
- The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 in work (the employment rate) was 73.3%, little changed compared with the 3 months to February 2015 but higher than for a year earlier (72.9%).
- There were 1.85 million unemployed people. This was 15,000 more than for the 3 months to February 2015, the first quarterly increase since January to March 2013. Comparing March to May 2015 with a year earlier, there were 273,000 fewer unemployed people.
- The proportion of the economically active population who were unemployed (the unemployment rate) was 5.6%, little changed compared with the 3 months to February 2015 but lower than for a year earlier (6.5%). Economically active people are those in work plus those seeking and available to work.
- There were 9.02 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were out of work and not seeking or available to work (known as economically inactive), 30,000 more than for the 3 months to February 2015 and 104,000 more than for a year earlier.
- The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive (the inactivity rate) was 22.2%, little changed compared with the 3 months to February 2015 but higher than for a year earlier (22.0%).
- Comparing March to May 2015 with a year earlier, pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 3.2% including bonuses and by 2.8% excluding bonuses.

(i) Summary of latest labour market statistics

Table A shows the latest estimates, for March to May 2015, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity and shows how these estimates compare with the previous quarter (the 3 months to February 2015) and the previous year (March to May 2014). Comparing March to May 2015 with the 3 months to February 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 March to May 2015, seasonally adjusted

	Number (thousands)	Change on Dec to Feb 2015	Change on Mar to May 2014	Headline Rate (%)	Change on Dec to Feb 2015	Change on Mar to May 2014
Employed	30,982	-67	265			
Aged 16 to 64	29,852	-20	251	73.3	-0.1	0.5
Aged 65+	1,130	-46	13			
Unemployed	1,853	15	-273	5.6	0.1	-0.8
Aged 16 to 64	1,833	14	-262			
Aged 65+	19	1	-10			
Inactive	19,077	134	341			
Aged 16 to 64	9,019	30	104	22.2	0.1	0.2
Aged 65+	10,057	104	237			

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

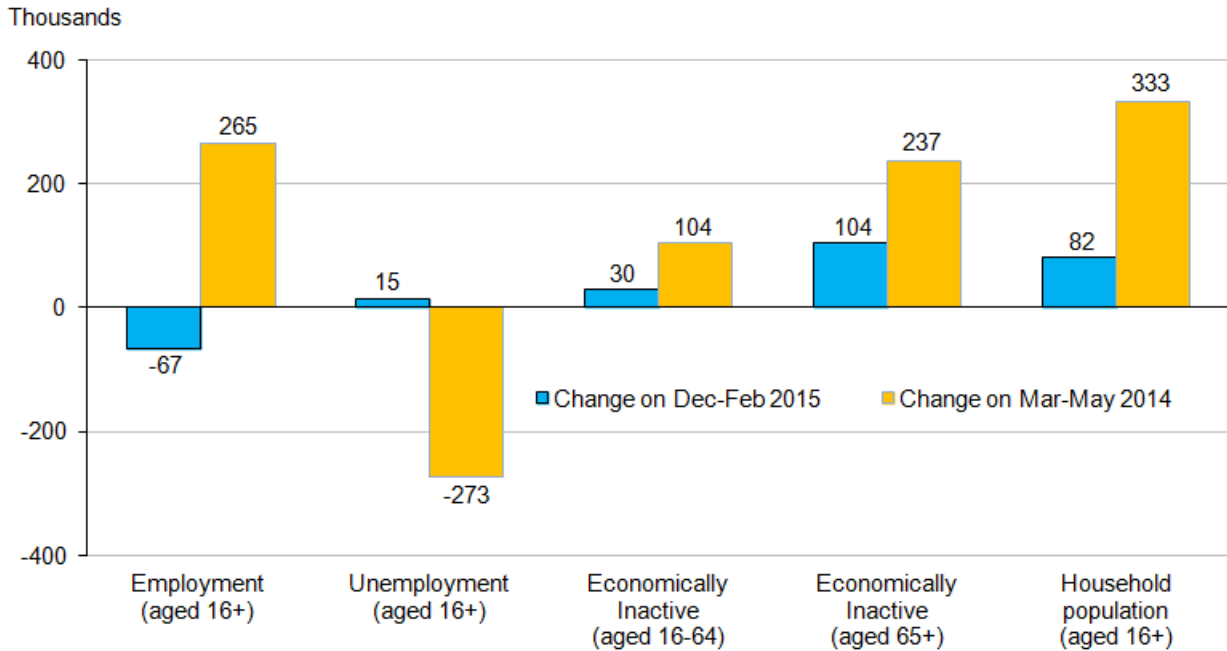
- Calculation of headline employment rate:** Number of employed people aged from 16 to 64 divided by the population aged from 16 to 64. Population is the sum of employed plus unemployed plus inactive.
- Calculation of headline unemployment rate:** Number of unemployed people aged 16 and over divided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

Download table

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(28.5 Kb)

Figure A shows how the latest estimates, for March to May 2015, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity compare with the previous quarter (the 3 months to February 2015) and the previous year (March to May 2014).

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



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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(26 Kb)

(ii) Understanding and working with labour market statistics

Where to find explanatory information

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

[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.

Making comparisons with earlier data derived from the Labour Force Survey

Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity, hours worked and redundancies are derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), a survey of households. The most robust estimates of short-term movements in these estimates are obtained by comparing the estimates for March to May 2015 with the estimates for the 3 months to February 2015, which were first published on 17 April 2015. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for February to April 2015. This is because the March and April data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of February and May 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.

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

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 \(503.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EMP01 SA \(454.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

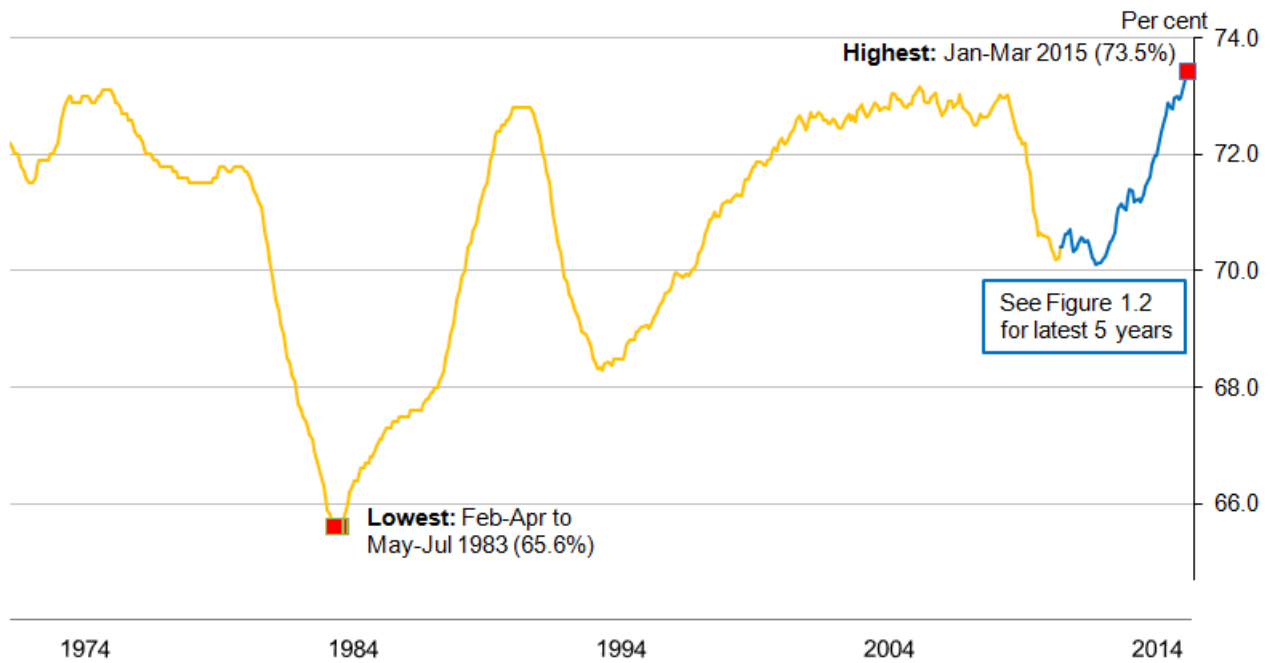
Estimates for the number of people in employment back to 1855 and for the number of self-employed people back to 1950 (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of macroeconomic data](#) (at columns H and L in worksheet 19).

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. However, the employment rate for the latest time period, March to May 2015, at 73.3%, was lower than the record high of 73.5% recorded for January to March 2015.

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

January to March 1971 to March to May 2015



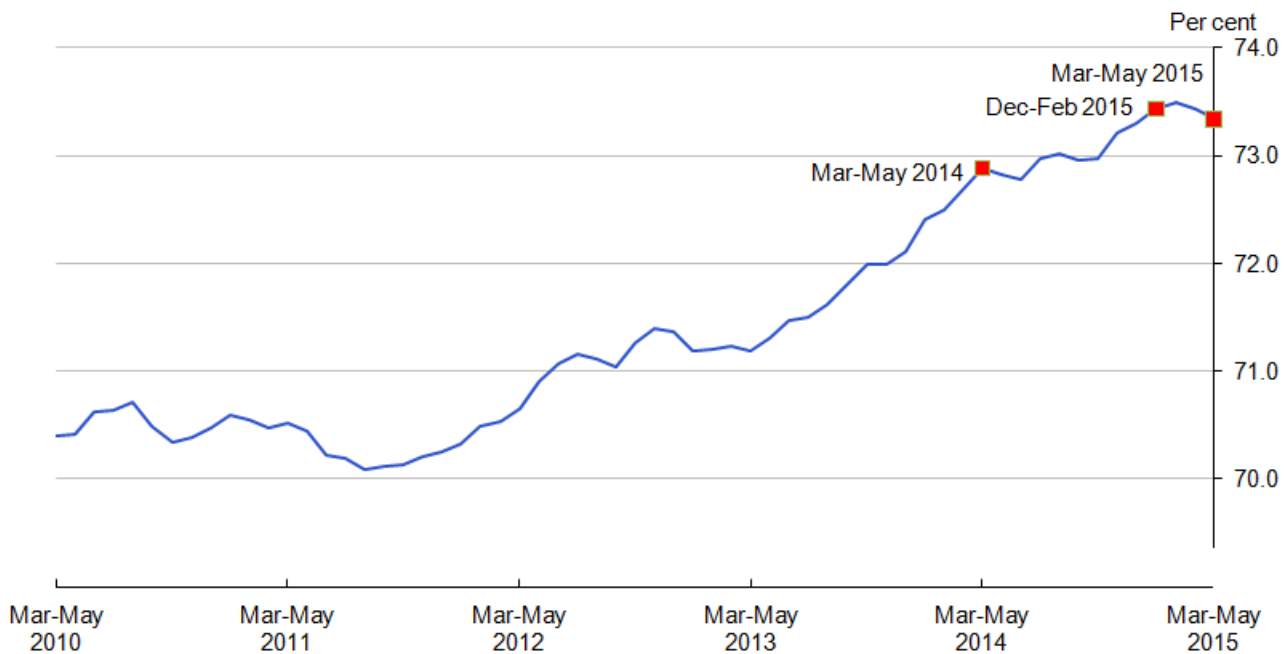
Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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(59 Kb)

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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(32.5 Kb)

73.3% of people aged from 16 to 64 were in work for March to May 2015. This was:

- little changed compared with the 3 months to February 2015 (73.4%)
- higher than for a year earlier (72.9%)
- higher than the pre-downturn peak recorded for early 2008 (73.0%)

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

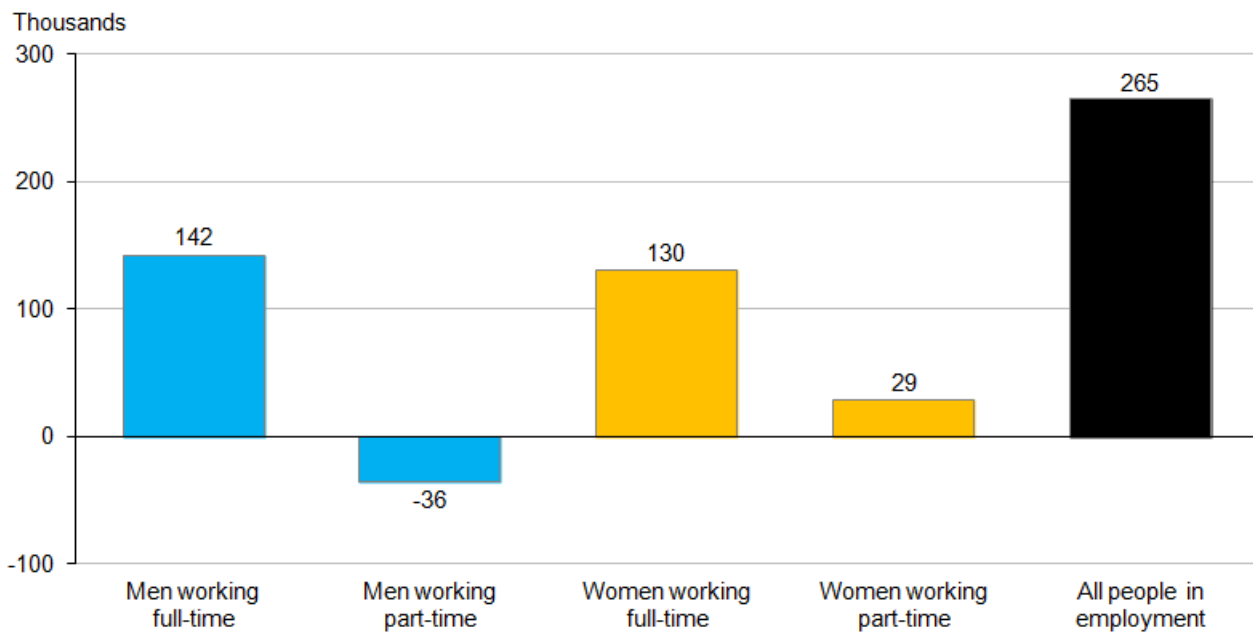
- 78.1% of men and 68.7% of women aged from 16 to 64 were in work
- these employment rates for men and women were higher than those for a year earlier
- the employment rate for men (78.1%) was lower than before the economic downturn of 2008 to 2009, when it peaked at 79.1% in late 2007 to early 2008
- the employment rate for women (68.7%) 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 March to May 2015, there were 30.98 million people in work, 67,000 fewer than for the 3 months to February 2015. This was the first quarterly fall in the number of people in work since February to April 2013 and was mainly due to fewer self-employed people. However comparing March to May 2015 with a year earlier, there were 265,000 more people in work.

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

- men working full-time increased by 142,000 to reach 14.34 million
- men working part-time fell by 36,000 to reach 2.12 million
- women working full-time increased by 130,000 to reach 8.38 million
- women working part-time increased by 29,000 to reach 6.15 million

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



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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(25 Kb)

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

- employees increased by 428,000 to reach 26.31 million
- self-employed people fell by 131,000 to reach 4.47 million
- unpaid family workers fell by 12,000 to reach 107,000 (see Note 2 for an explanation of the coverage of this series)
- people on government supported training and employment programmes fell by 21,000 to reach 100,000 (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 (first published on 17 June 2015)

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 \(47 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EMP03 \(39.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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

Commentary

There were 5.37 million people employed in the public sector for March 2015. This was:

- down 22,000 from December 2014
- down 59,000 from a year earlier
- the lowest figure since comparable records began in 1999

There were 25.68 million people employed in the private sector for March 2015. This was 136,000 more than for December 2014 and 483,000 more than for a year earlier.

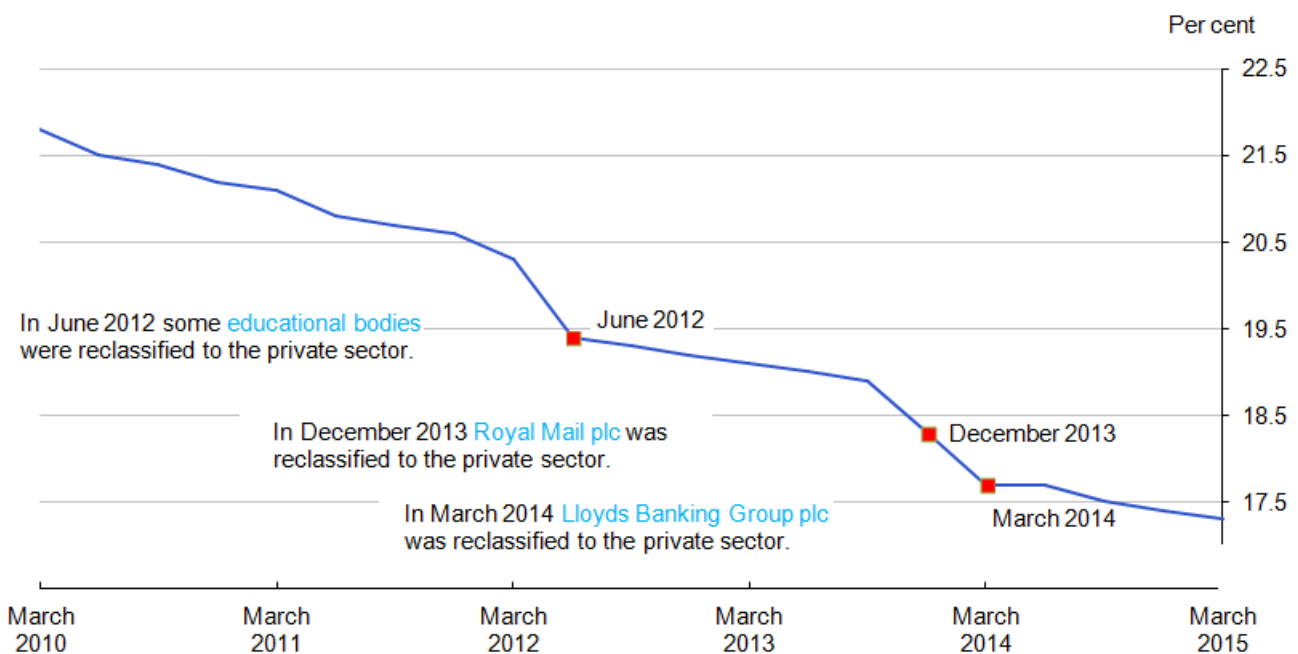
Welsh Further Education colleges moved from the public sector to the private sector in March 2015. Excluding the effects of this reclassification:

- public sector employment fell by 10,000 compared with December 2014 and by 42,000 compared with a year earlier
- private sector employment increased by 124,000 compared with December 2014 and by 466,000 compared with a year earlier

For March 2015, 82.7% of people in employment worked in the private sector and the remaining 17.3% worked in the public 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



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 \(47 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

3. Employment by nationality and country of birth, not seasonally adjusted (first published on 13 May 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 January to March 2015 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for October to December 2014.

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 \(184.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Commentary

Looking at the estimates by nationality, between January to March 2014 and January to March 2015, the number of:

- UK nationals working in the UK increased by 279,000 to reach 27.91 million
- non-UK nationals working in the UK increased by 294,000 to reach 3.09 million

Looking at changes in non-UK nationals working in the UK between January to March 1997 (when comparable records began) and January to March 2015:

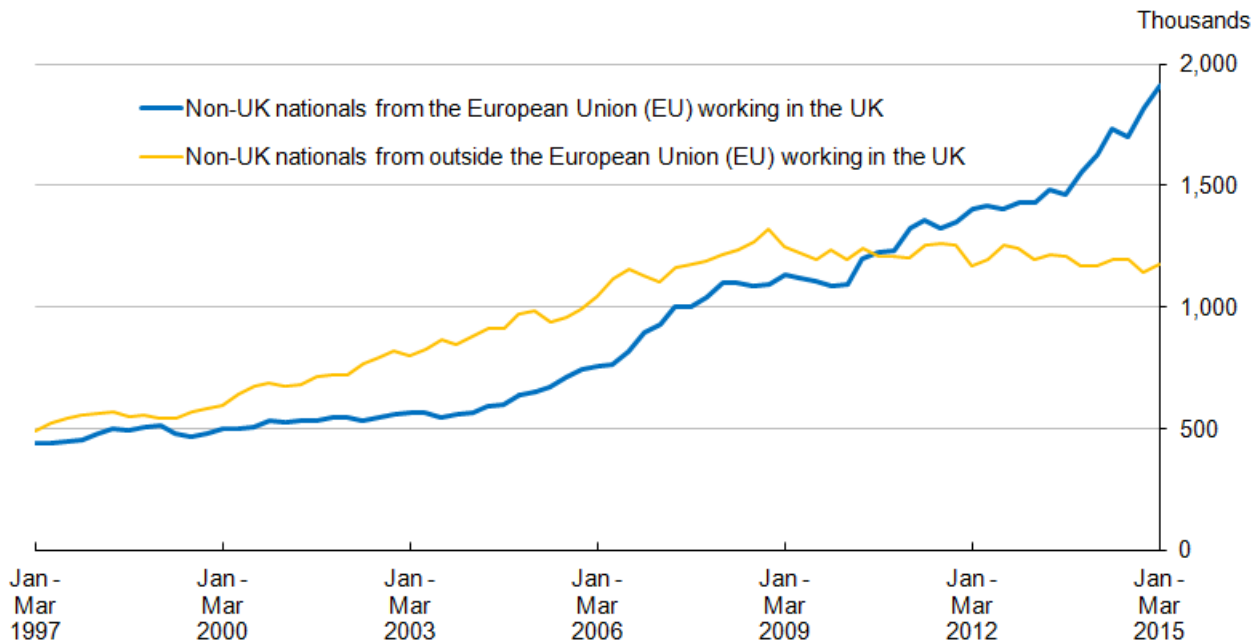
- the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK increased from 928,000 to 3.09 million
- the proportion of all people working in the UK accounted for by non-UK nationals increased from 3.5% to 10.0%
- this increase in non-UK nationals working in the UK reflects the admission of several new member states to the European Union

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

- non-UK nationals from the European Union (EU) working in the UK increased by 283,000 to reach 1.91 million
- non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK increased by 11,000 to reach 1.18 million

Figure 3.1 shows the number of non-UK nationals from EU and non-EU countries working in the UK since comparable records began in 1997.

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



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 January to March 2015, there were 4.88 million people born abroad working in the UK, but the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK was much lower at 3.09 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 January to March 2014 and January to March 2015, the number of:

- UK born people working in the UK increased by 307,000 to reach 26.11 million
- non-UK born people working in the UK increased by 264,000 to reach 4.88 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 \(222 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [HOUR02 SA \(572 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

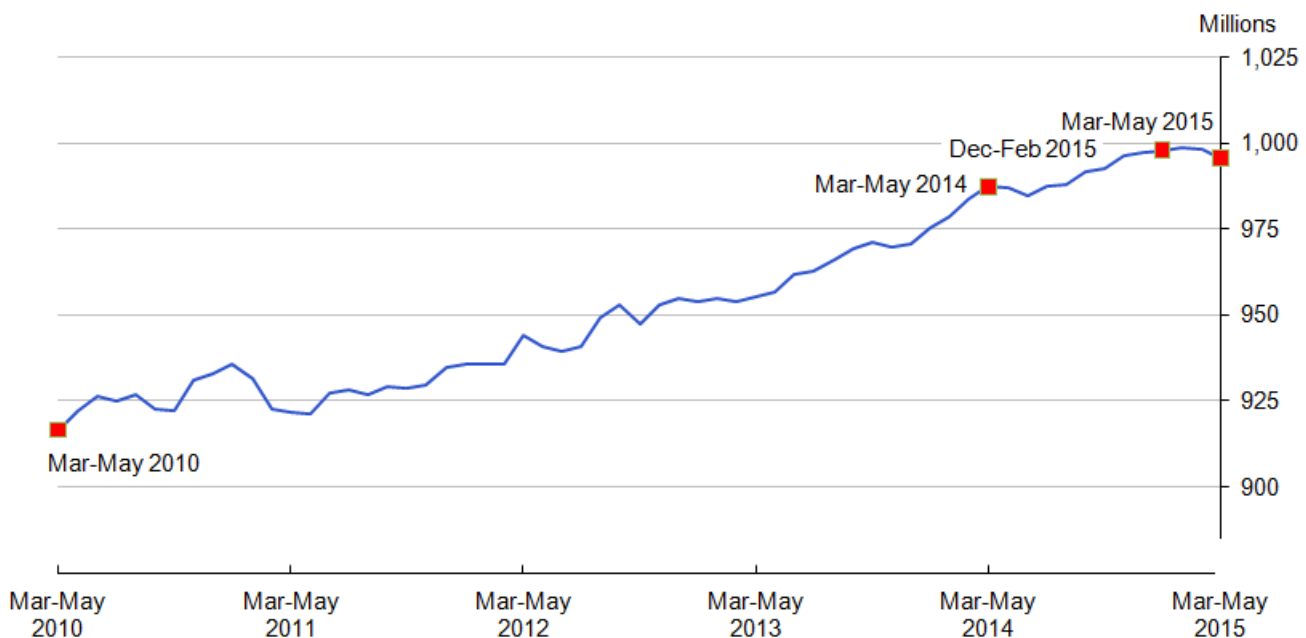
Commentary

Total hours worked per week were 995.6 million for March to May 2015. This was:

- 2.3 million (0.2%) fewer than for the 3 months to February 2015 (the first quarterly fall since February to April 2013)
- 8.4 million (0.8%) more than for a year earlier
- 79.2 million (8.6%) more than 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



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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(28.5 Kb)

For March to May 2015:

- people working full-time worked, on average, 37.5 hours per week in their main job, virtually unchanged compared with a year earlier
- people working part-time worked, on average, 16.2 hours per week in their main job, 0.3 hours more than for a year earlier

5. Workforce jobs (first published on 17 June 2015)

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.

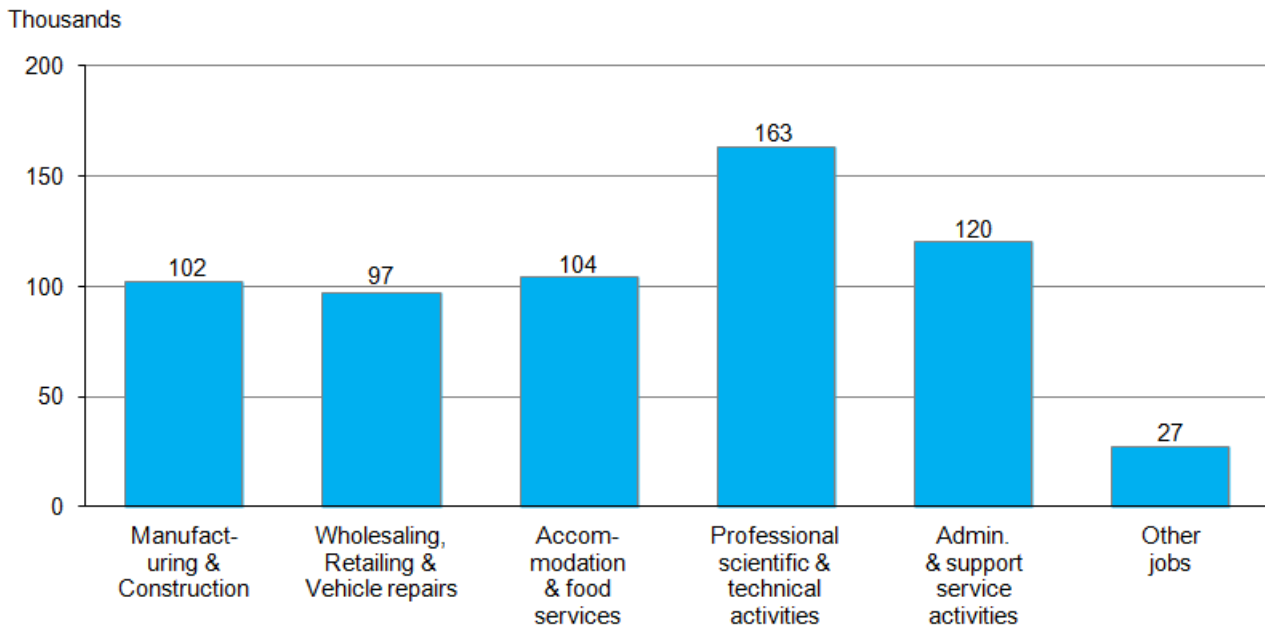
Where to find data about workforce jobs

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 \(326 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Commentary

There were 33.67 million workforce jobs in the UK in March 2015, 160,000 more than for December 2014 and 613,000 more than for a year earlier. Figure 5.1 shows changes in the number of jobs by industrial sector between March 2014 and March 2015.

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



Source: Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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

Since comparable records began in 1978, the number of jobs in the manufacturing and mining and quarrying sectors has declined, but jobs in the service sectors have increased substantially. Between June 1978 and March 2015:

- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the manufacturing and mining and quarrying sectors fell from 26.4% to 8.1%
- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the services sector increased from 63.2% to 83.4%

Comparable estimates for workforce jobs by industry begin in 1978 and are available at [data table JOBS02 \(326 Kb Excel sheet\)](#). 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 \(610 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), [EARN02 \(541 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EARN03 \(613.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 \(541 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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](#) (at column G in worksheet 18).

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 29 August 2014.

The [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings \(ASHE\)](#), published on 19 November 2014, provides more detailed data.

Commentary

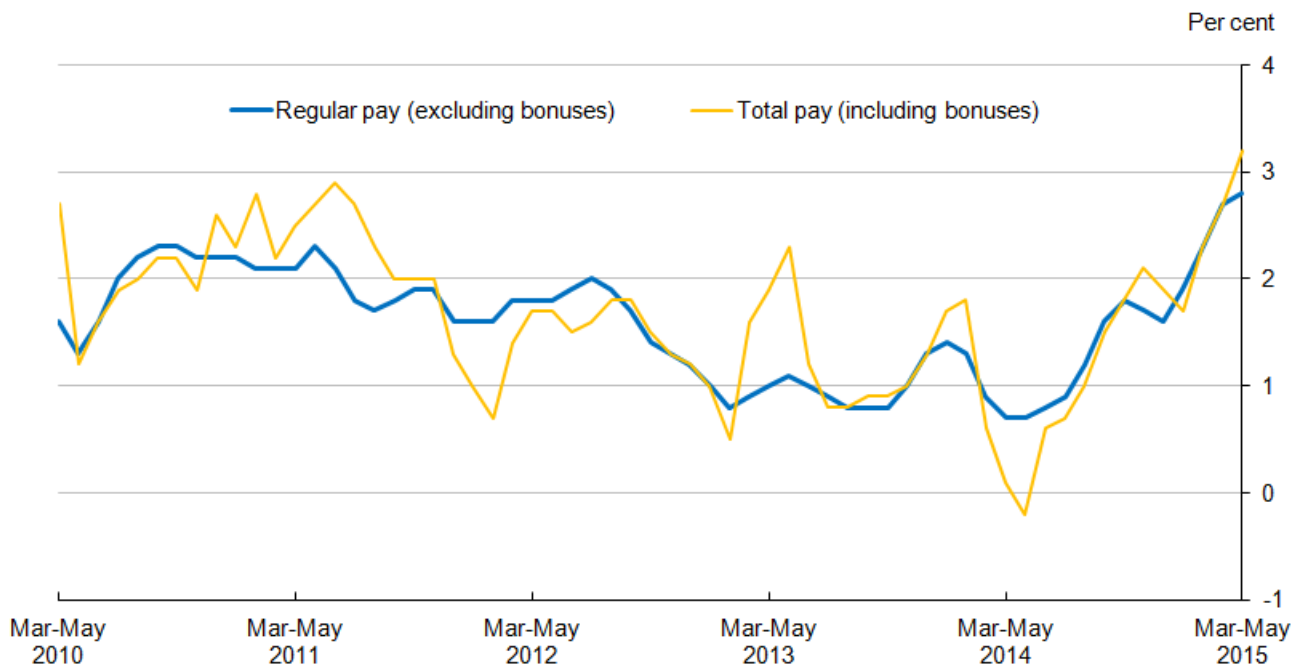
For May 2015:

- average regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £462 per week before tax and other deductions from pay
- average total pay (including bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £492 per week before tax and other deductions from pay

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

- regular pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.8%, the highest annual growth rate since the 3 months to February 2009
- total pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 3.2%, the highest annual growth rate since February to April 2010

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

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

Download chart

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

(27.5 Kb)

Looking at longer term movements since comparable records began in 2000, average total pay for employees in Great Britain in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for consumer price inflation) increased from £311 a week in January 2000 to £492 a week in May 2015; an increase of 57.9%. Over the same period the Consumer Prices Index increased by 39.2%.

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

- regular pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.8%, the highest annual growth rate since July to September 2007
- total pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 3.2%, the highest annual growth rate since July to September 2007

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 \(114 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Commentary

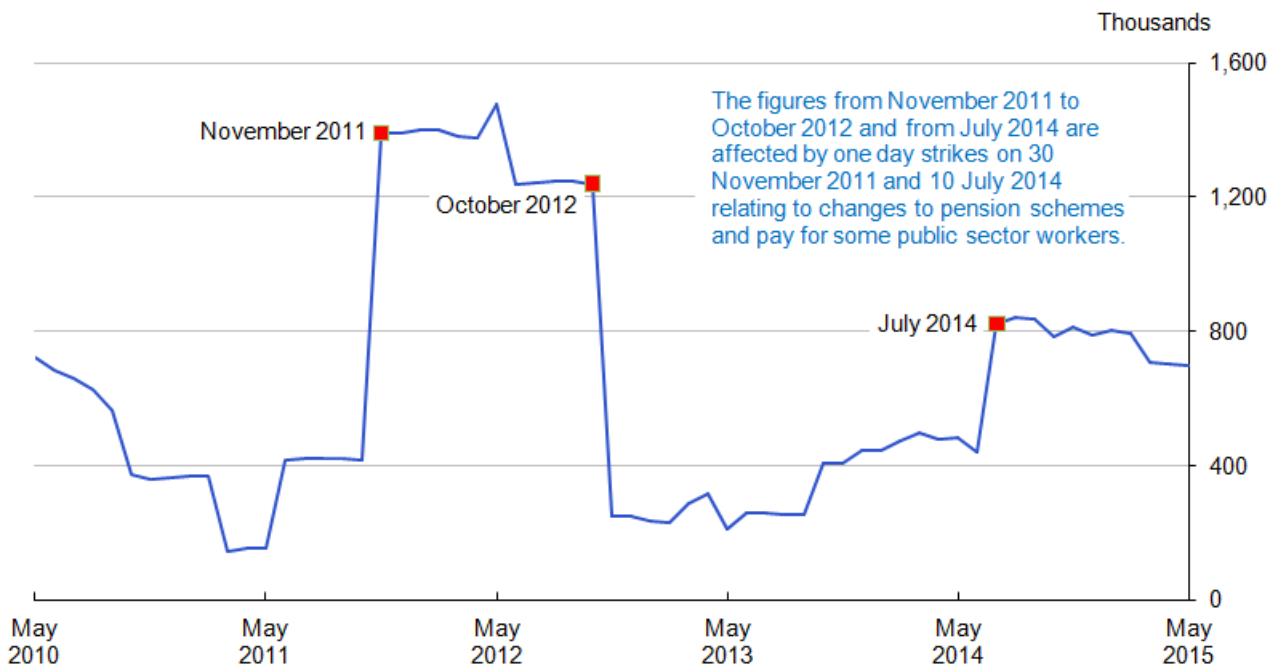
In May 2015, there were 12,000 working days lost from 16 stoppages. For the 12 months ending May 2015, there were 699,000 working days lost from 160 stoppages.

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 \(114 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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

Source: Labour Disputes Statistics - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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

(27 Kb)

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.

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

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 \(689.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Estimates for the unemployment 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](#) (at column S in worksheet 19).

International comparisons of unemployment rates are available at Table 19 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data table A10 \(304 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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

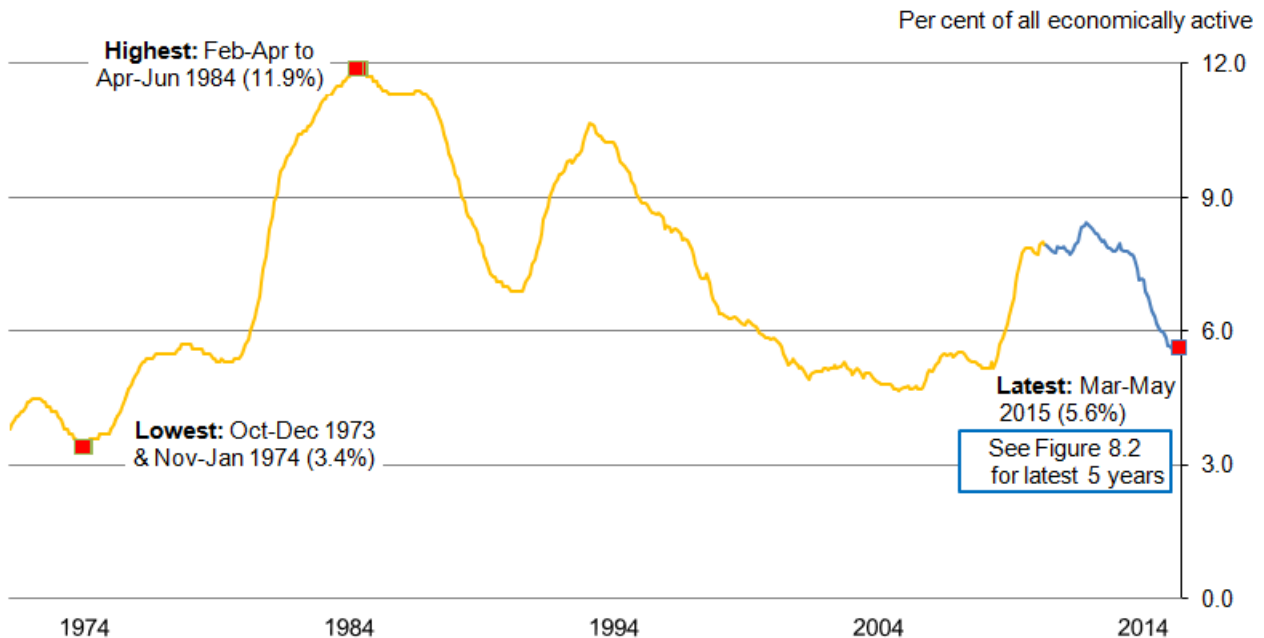
Commentary

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, March to May 2015, was 5.6%.

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

January to March 1971 to March to May 2015

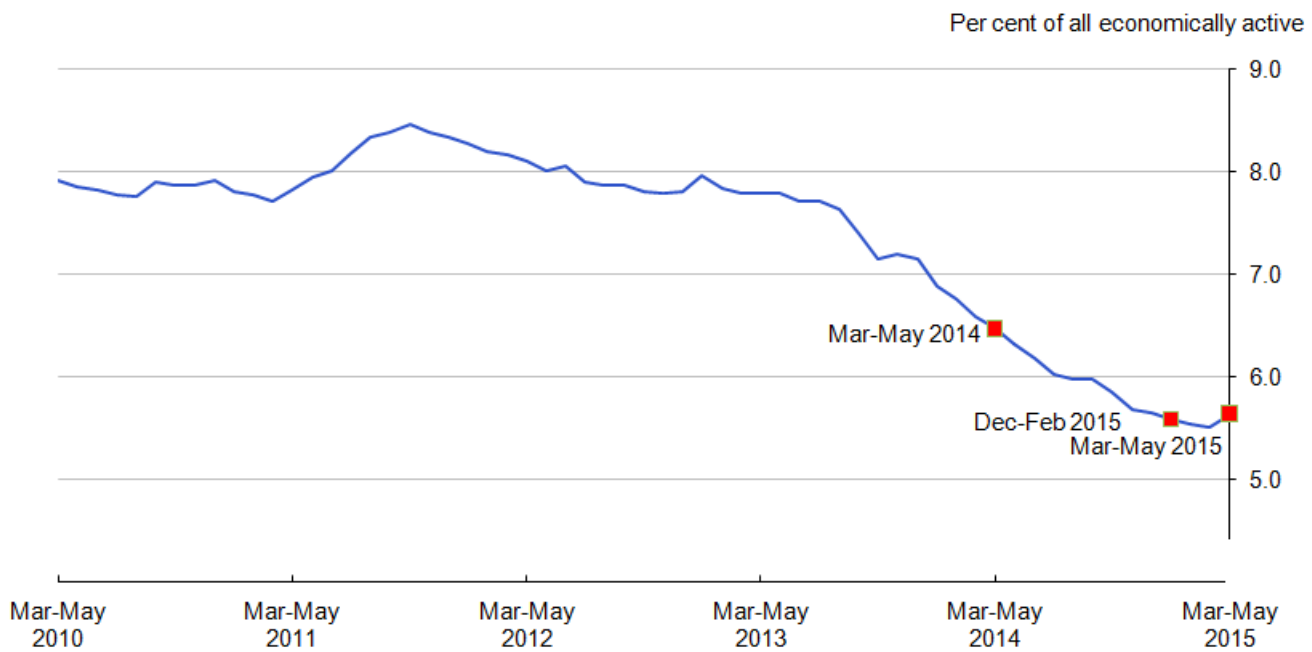


Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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

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 March to May 2015 was 5.6%. This was:

- little changed from the 3 months to February 2015 (5.6%)
- down from 6.5% for a year earlier
- higher than the pre-downturn trough of 5.2% for late 2007 to early 2008

For March to May 2015, there were 1.85 million unemployed people. This was 15,000 more than for the 3 months to February 2015, the first quarterly increase since January to March 2013. However comparing March to May 2015 with a year earlier there were 273,000 fewer unemployed people.

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

- 1.01 million unemployed men, little changed compared with the 3 months to February 2015 but 150,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 839,000 unemployed women, 14,000 more than for the 3 months to February 2015 but 122,000 fewer than for a year earlier

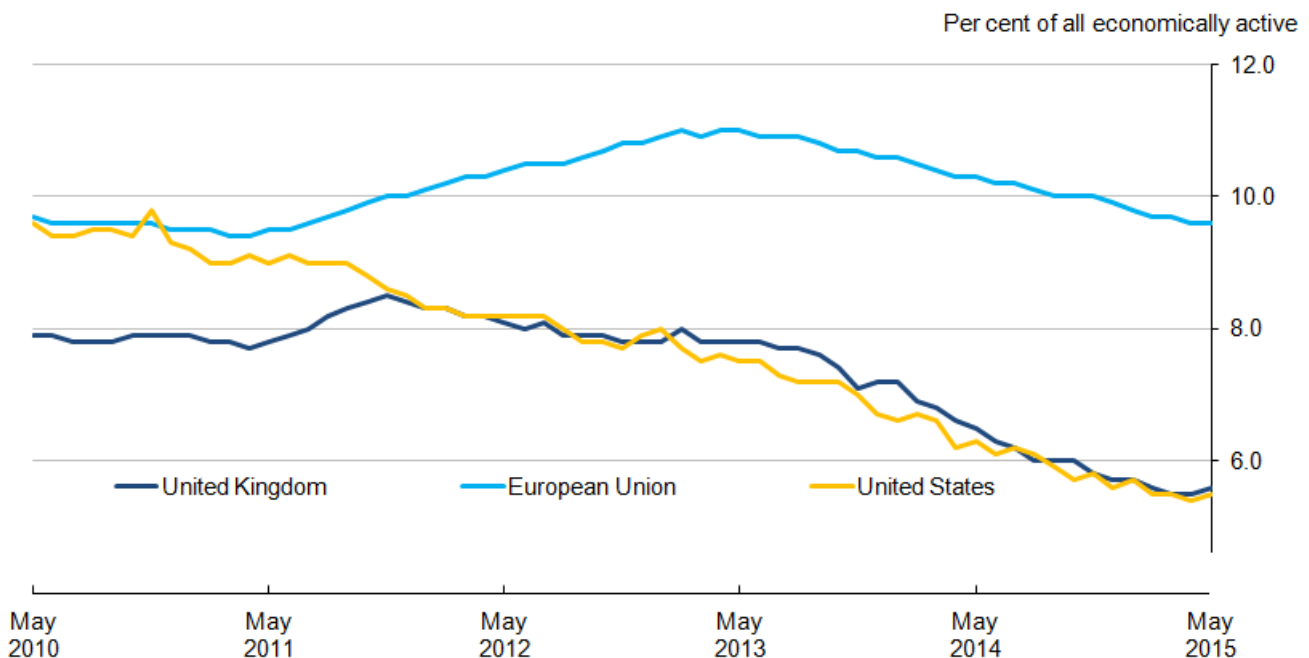
Looking at unemployment by how long people have been out of work and seeking work, for March to May 2015 there were:

- 982,000 people who had been unemployed for up to 6 months, 51,000 more than for the 3 months to February 2015 but 40,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 301,000 people who had been unemployed for between 6 and 12 months, 17,000 more than for the 3 months to February 2015 but 48,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 570,000 people who had been unemployed for over 12 months, 53,000 fewer than for the 3 months to February 2015 and 184,000 fewer than for a year earlier

Looking at international comparisons, the unemployment rate for the European Union (EU) was 9.6% of the economically active population for May 2015. Within the EU, the highest unemployment rates were for Greece (25.6% for March 2015) and Spain (22.5% for May 2015). The UK unemployment rate of 5.6%, for March to May 2015, was the joint second lowest in the EU. Malta also had an unemployment rate of 5.6% (for May 2015) and Germany was the only EU country with a lower unemployment rate (4.7% for May 2015). The unemployment rate for the United States was 5.5% for May 2015 and 5.3% for June 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 USA have been very similar. However, for January to March 2015, the employment rate for those aged from 16 to 64 for the UK (73.5%) was higher than that for the USA (68.6%).

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



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

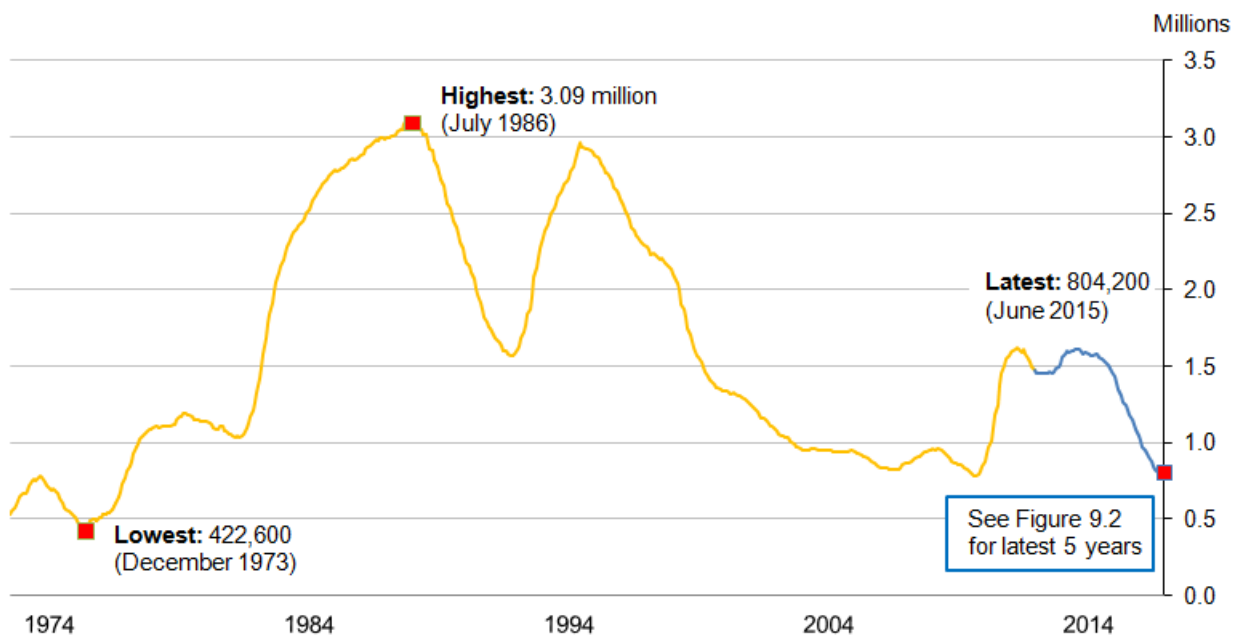
Claimant Count estimates are available at Table 10 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data table CLA01 \(267 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 \(267 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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, June 2015, there were 804,200 people claiming unemployment related benefits.

Figure 9.1: UK Claimant Count from January 1971, seasonally adjusted



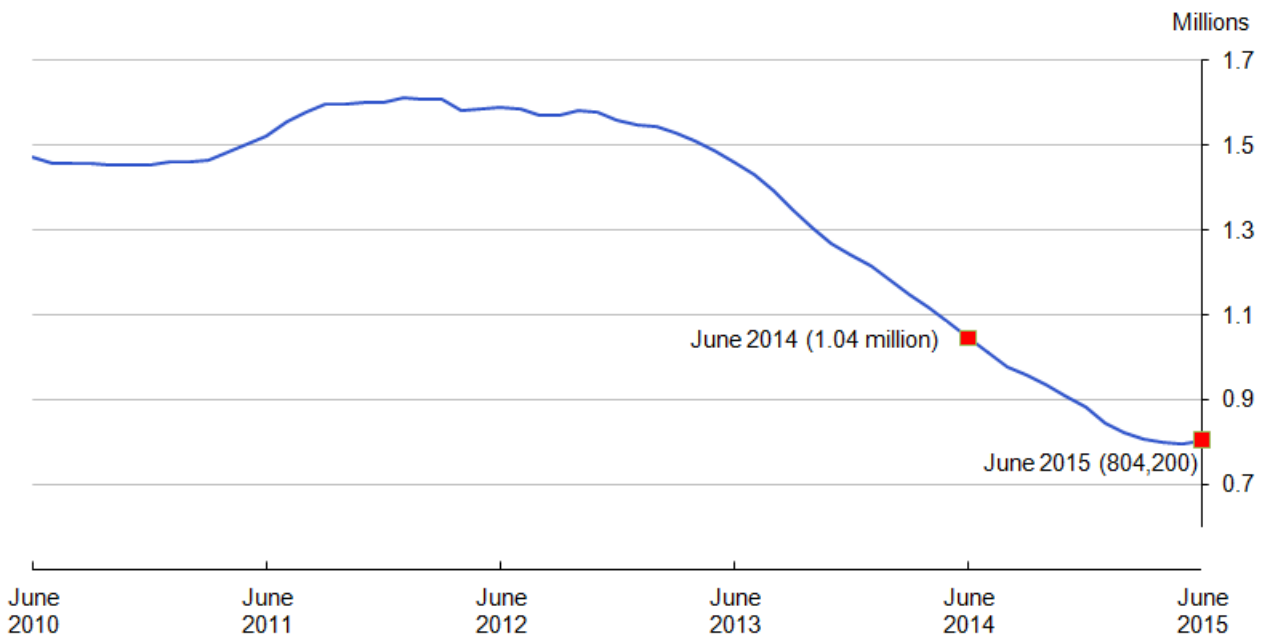
Source: Office for National Statistics, Department for Work and Pensions

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 June 2010 to June 2015.

Figure 9.2: UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted

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

Download chart

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

(31.5 Kb)

For June 2015 there were 804,200 people claiming unemployment related benefits. The number of people claiming unemployment related benefits is:

- up 7,000 from May 2015 (the first monthly increase since October 2012)
- down 240,200 from a year earlier
- 25,800 higher than the pre-downturn trough of 778,400 for February 2008

For June 2015 there were:

- 517,300 men claiming unemployment related benefits, 6,500 more than for May 2015 but 152,200 fewer than for a year earlier
- 286,900 women claiming unemployment related benefits, 600 more than for May 2015 but 88,000 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 or other benefits. The estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey and are published for 3 month average time periods.

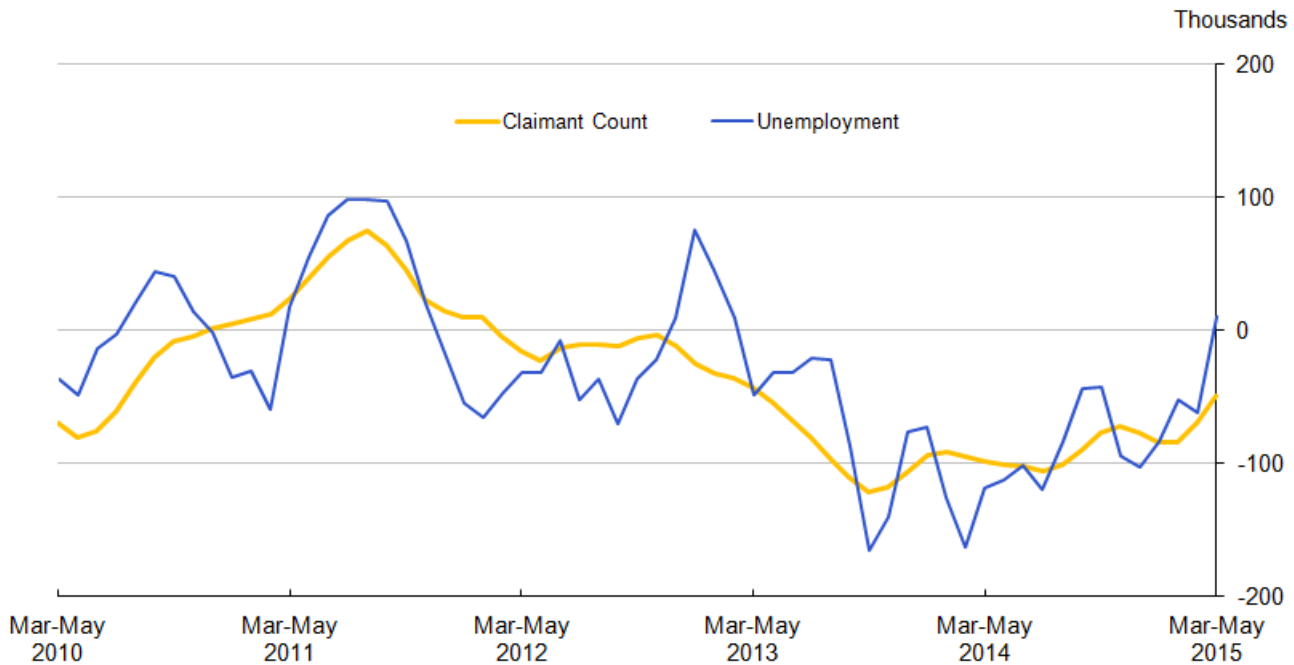
The [Claimant Count](#) measures the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits. As explained at Section 9 of this statistical bulletin, the Claimant Count estimates are designated as experimental statistics. In this section of the bulletin, quarterly movements in unemployment are compared 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 the 3 months to February 2015 and March to May 2015:

- unemployment increased by 10,000
- the Claimant Count fell by 49,000

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



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](#)
(226 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.

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

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 \(503.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [INAC01 SA \(781.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

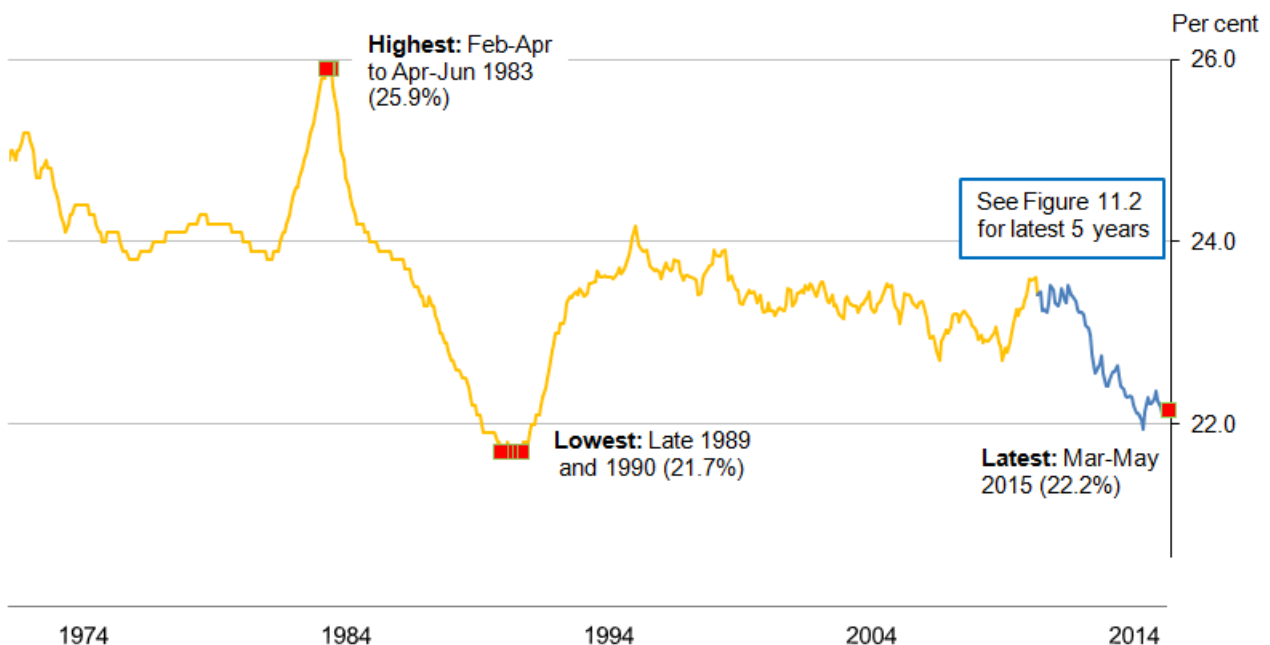
Commentary

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 March to May 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

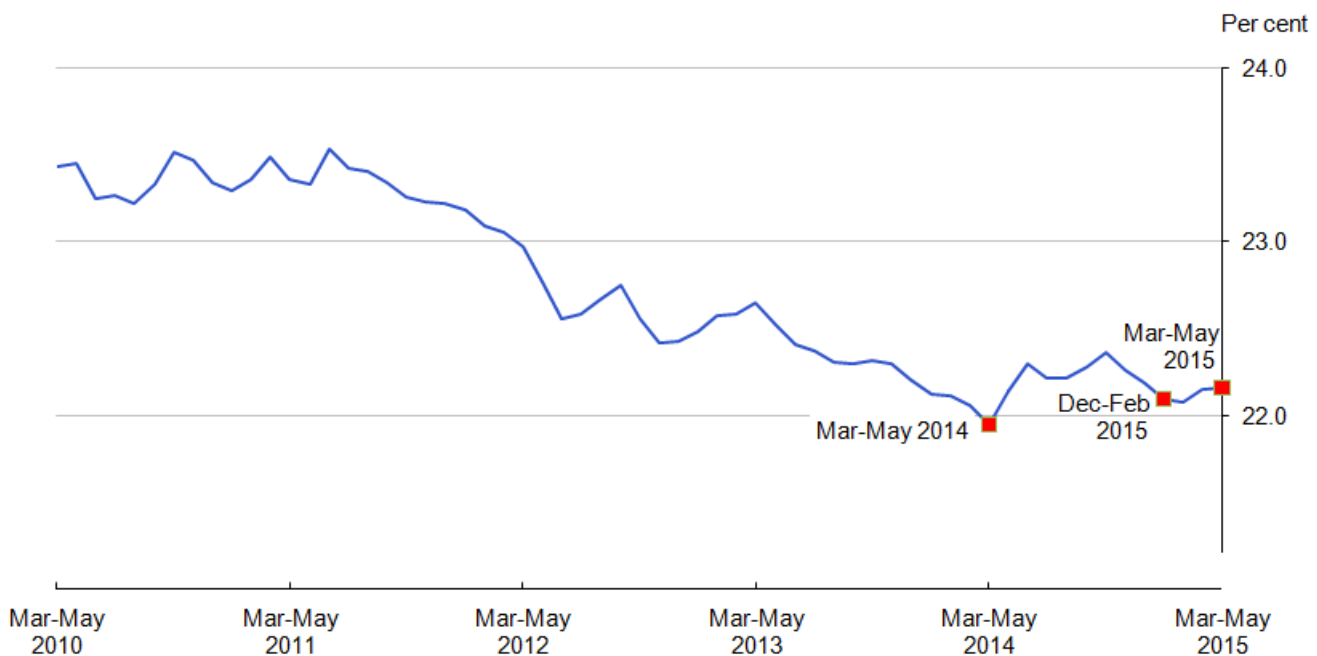
[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)

(58.5 Kb)

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

Figure 11.2 looks in more detail at the economic inactivity rate for the last 5 years.

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



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 March to May 2015 was 22.2%. This was little changed compared with the 3 months to February 2015 but up from 22.0% for a year earlier.

For March to May 2015, there were 9.02 million people aged from 16 to 64 not in work and neither seeking nor available to work (known as economically inactive), 30,000 more than for the 3 months to February 2015 and 104,000 more than for a year earlier. This increase in economic inactivity was mainly due to more people in the long-term sick category (up 59,000 compared with the 3 months to February 2015 and up 76,000 compared with a year earlier).

Looking in more detail at the 9.02 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive for March to May 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, 18,000 fewer than for the 3 months to February 2015 but 8,000 more than for a year earlier
- there were 2.26 million people (of which 2.02 million were women) who were not looking for work because they were looking after the family or home, little changed compared with the 3 months to February 2015 but 11,000 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 2.07 million people who were not looking for work due to long-term sickness, 59,000 more than for the 3 months to February 2015 and 76,000 more than for a year earlier
- there were 1.27 million people who were not looking for work because they had retired, 17,000 fewer than for the 3 months to February 2015 and 38,000 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 \(781.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 \(1.01 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 January to March 2015 were published on 21 May 2015.

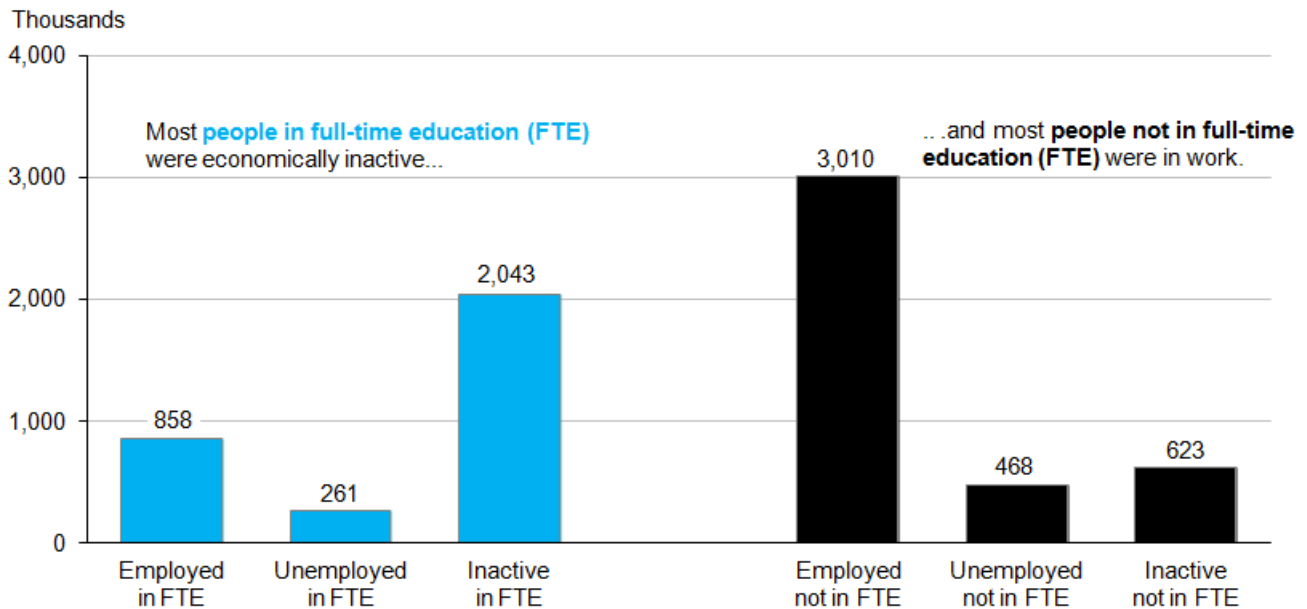
Commentary

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

- 3.87 million people in work (including 858,000 full-time students with part-time jobs)
- 729,000 unemployed people (including 261,000 full-time students looking for part-time work)
- 2.67 million economically inactive people, most of whom (2.04 million) were full-time students

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.

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



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Notes:

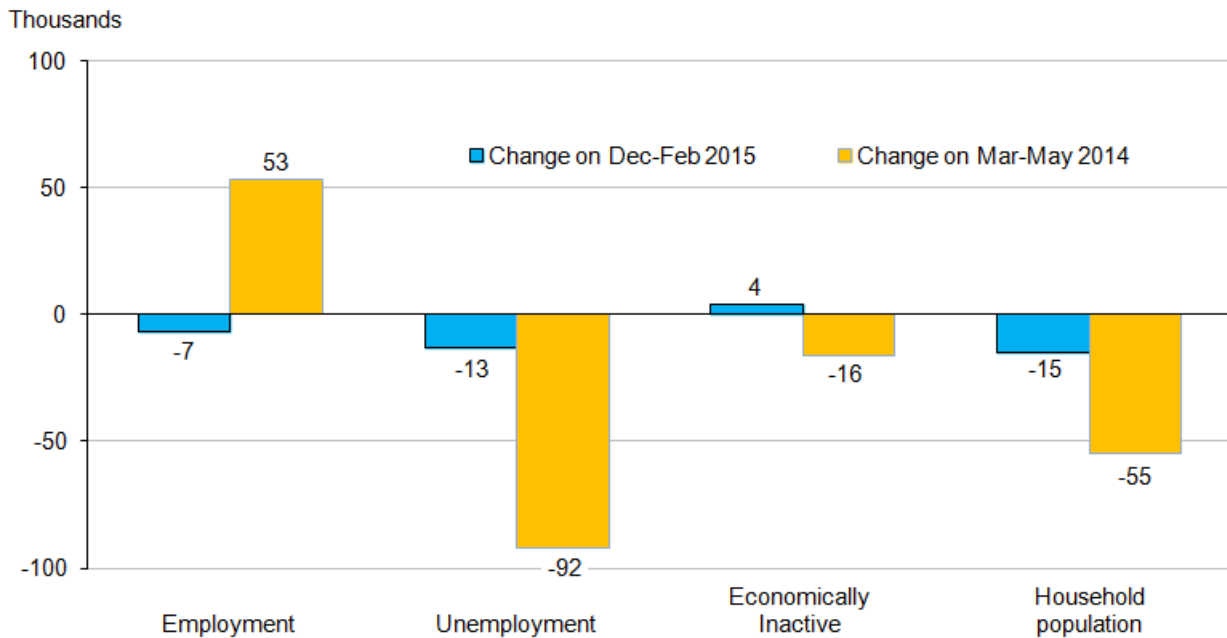
1. FTE = Full-time education.
2. The “Not in full-time education” series includes people in part-time education and/or some form of training.

Download chart

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

Figure 12.2 shows how the latest estimates, for March to May 2015, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for people aged from 16 to 24 compare with the previous quarter (the 3 months to February 2015) and the previous year (March to May 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 March to May 2015, the unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds was 15.9%. This was:

- lower than for the 3 months to February 2015 (16.1%)
- lower than for a year earlier (17.7%)
- 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

Comparisons of youth unemployment rates over time are complicated by the fact that, since comparable records began in 1992, the proportion of people aged from 16 to 24 in full-time education has increased substantially from 26.2% for March to May 1992 to 43.5% for March to May 2015. Unemployment rates are not the proportion of the total population who are unemployed. They are the proportion of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed. The long-term increase in the proportion of young people going into full-time education reduces the size of the economically active population and therefore increases the unemployment rate.

Looking at international comparisons, the youth unemployment rate (for those aged from 15 to 24) for the European Union (EU) was 20.6% for May 2015. Within the EU, the highest youth unemployment rates were for Greece (49.7% for March 2015) and for Spain (49.3% for May 2015). The lowest youth unemployment rates were for Germany (7.1% for May 2015) and Denmark (10.0% for May 2015). These EU youth unemployment rates were published in a [Eurostat news release](#) on 30 June 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 \(68 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [RED02 \(2.34 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

Commentary

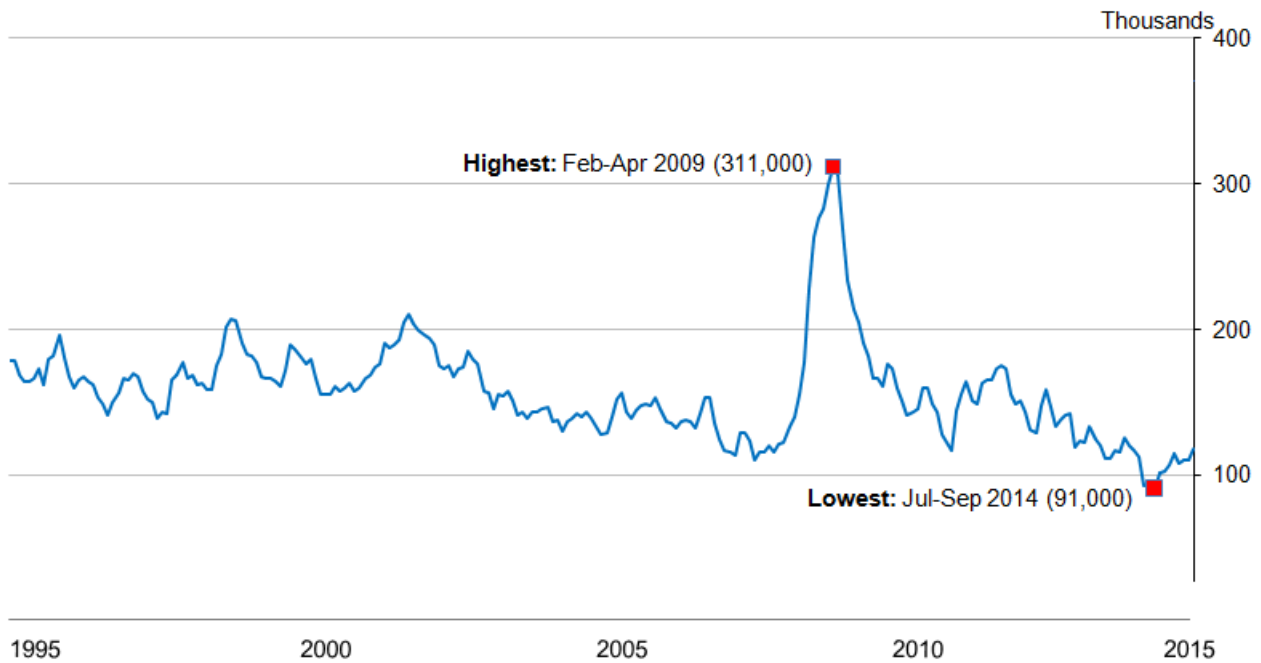
For March to May 2015, 118,000 people had become redundant in the 3 months before the Labour Force Survey interviews. This was:

- 11,000 more than for the 3 months to February 2015
- little changed compared with a year earlier
- 193,000 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 March to May 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 \(68.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), [VACS02 \(152 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [VACS03 \(83 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Commentary

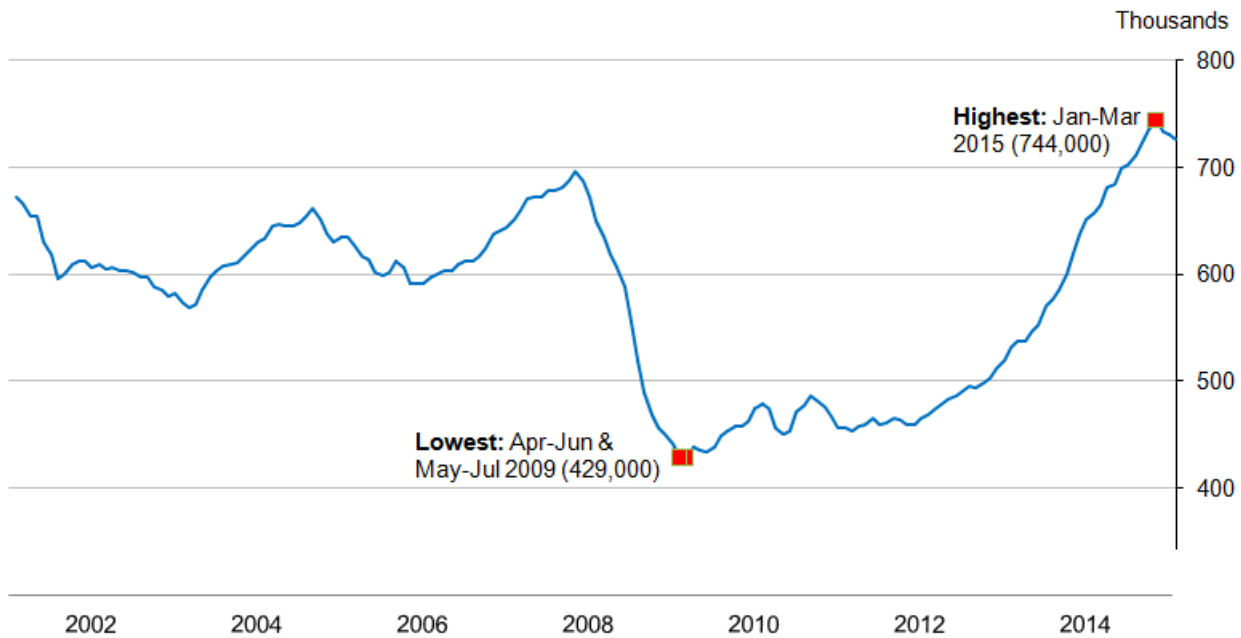
There were 726,000 job vacancies for April to June 2015. This was:

- 17,000 fewer than for January to March 2015, the largest quarterly fall since April to June 2011
- 68,000 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 April to June 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 13 May 2015)

What are main out of work benefits ?

Main out of work benefits includes claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance 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 November 2014 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for August 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 \(60.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Commentary

For November 2014 there were 3.90 million people claiming main out of work benefits. This was:

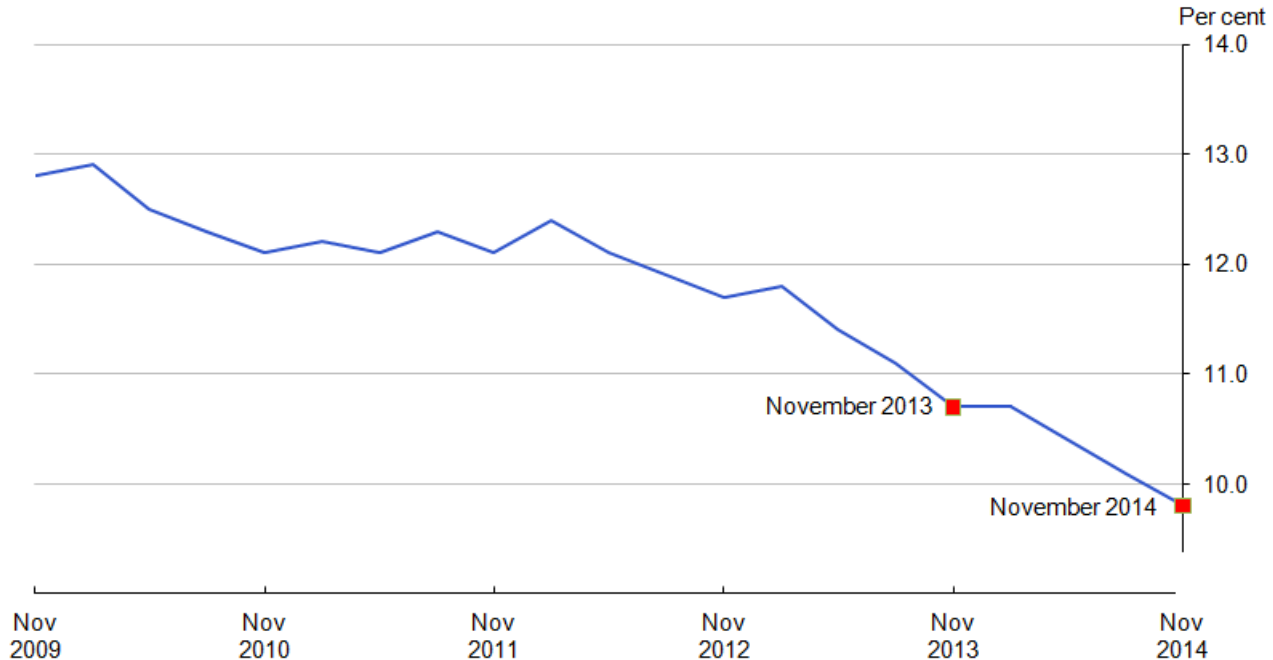
- 350,800 fewer than for November 2013
- 1.20 million fewer than the peak of 5.10 million recorded for February 2010

For November 2014, 9.8% 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
- the lowest since comparable records began in 1999

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



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 \(BRES\)](#)

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

Recently published reports on labour market topics

[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 \(19 March 2015\)](#)

[Contracts with no guaranteed hours \(25 February 2015\)](#)

[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 \(26 September 2014\)](#)

[Bonus payments in Great Britain \(29 August 2014\)](#)

[Self-employed workers in the UK \(20 August 2014\)](#)

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. Editions of [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 \(1.28 Mb Excel sheet\)](#), [UNEM04 \(2.09 Mb Excel sheet\)](#), [JOBS06 \(370.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [CLA02 \(2.07 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) 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 March to May 2015 was estimated to be 5.6%. 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 March to May 2015 was between 5.4% and 5.8%. However, the best estimate from the survey was that the unemployment rate was 5.6%.

The number of people unemployed for the same period was estimated at 1,853,000, with a stated 95% confidence interval of +/- 75,000. This means that we can be 95% sure that the true number of unemployed people was between 1,778,000 and 1,928,000. Again, the best estimate from the survey was that the number of unemployed people was 1,853,000.

As well as calculating precision measures around the numbers and rates obtained from the survey, we can also calculate them for changes in the numbers. For example, for March to May 2015, the estimated change in the number of unemployed people since the 3 months to February 2015 was an increase of 15,000, 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 95,000 and a fall of 65,000, with the best estimate being an increase of 15,000. As the estimated increase in unemployment of 15,000 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 \(44.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) 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 \(610 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EARN03 \(613.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

(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

A [supplementary analysis of average weekly earnings](#) has been published as an article accompanying this statistical bulletin. This article includes estimates of real earnings (that is, earnings adjusted for consumer price inflation) by deflating the nominal (current price) estimates of Average Weekly Earnings by the Consumer Prices Index (CPI). The article also includes a graphical analysis of "compositional" effects on nominal earnings which shows the effect

of changes in the industrial breakdown of the workforce on the Average Weekly Earnings estimates. The article will be published every month to accompany the statistical bulletin.

2. **Next month's release**

There are no major developments planned for next month's release.

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 \(267 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), 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. Further details are available in the background notes to the [June 2015 edition of this statistical bulletin](#).

4. **Publication policy**

Publication dates up to the end of 2016 are as follows:

12 August 2015

16 September 2015

14 October 2015

11 November 2015

16 December 2015

20 January 2016

17 February 2016

16 March 2016

20 April 2016

18 May 2016

15 June 2016

20 July 2016

17 August 2016

14 September 2016

19 October 2016

16 November 2016

14 December 2016

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 or from the Media Relations Office email: 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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Summary of labour market statistics published on 15 July 2015

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	Mar-May 2015	30.982 million	Feb-Apr 2015 (31.053 million)	Nov-Jan 2015 (30.939 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	Mar-May 2015	73.3%	Feb-Apr 2015 (73.4%)	Oct-Dec 2014 (73.2%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	Mar-May 2015	1.853 million	Nov-Jan 2015 (1.856 million)	Feb-Apr 2015 (1.813 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	Mar-May 2015	5.6%	Nov-Jan 2015 (5.7%)	Feb-Apr 2015 (5.5%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Youth unemployment level (aged 16 to 24)	Mar-May 2015	729,000	Feb-Apr 2015 (740,000)	May-Jul 2008 (716,000)	Mar-May 1992
Youth unemployment rate (aged 16 to 24)	Mar-May 2015	15.9%	Feb-Apr 2015 (16.1%)	Jul-Sep 2008 (15.5%)	Mar-May 1992
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	Mar-May 2015	9.019 million	Nov-Jan 2015 (9.026 million)	Feb-Apr 2015 (9.016 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	Mar-May 2015	22.2%	Oct-Dec 2014 (22.3%)	Jan-Mar 2015 (22.1%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Claimant Count level (experimental)	June 2015	804,200	March 2015 (806,000)	May 2015 (797,100)	January 1971
Claimant Count rate (experimental)	June 2015	2.3%	February 2015 (2.4%)	February 1975 (2.2%)	January 1971
Average Earnings (total pay)	Mar-May 2015	3.2%	Feb-Apr 2010 (4.2%)	Feb-Apr 2015 (2.7%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay)	Mar-May 2015	2.8%	Dec-Feb 2009 (2.9%)	Feb-Apr 2015 (2.7%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Vacancies level	Apr-Jun 2015	726,000	Mar-May 2015 (731,000)	Nov-Jan 2015 (723,000)	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%3A77-367096>

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

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

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

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

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

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-statistics/july-2015/dataset--labour-market-statistics.html>

SUMMARY

1 Summary of headline LFS¹ indicators

United Kingdom
(thousands) seasonally
adjusted

	LFS household population ¹		Headline indicators					
			Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
			Level	Rate ²	Level	Rate ³	Level	Rate ⁴
	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 to 64
People	MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MGSX	LF2M	LF2S
Mar-May 2013	51,238	40,536	29,856	71.2	2,524	7.8	9,179	22.6
Mar-May 2014	51,578	40,612	30,717	72.9	2,126	6.5	8,915	22.0
Jun-Aug 2014	51,663	40,633	30,763	73.0	1,972	6.0	9,028	22.2
Sep-Nov 2014	51,746	40,657	30,801	73.0	1,914	5.8	9,094	22.4
Dec-Feb 2015	51,829	40,681	31,049	73.4	1,838	5.6	8,990	22.1
Mar-May 2015	51,912	40,705	30,982	73.3	1,853	5.6	9,019	22.2
<i>Change on quarter</i>	82	23	-67	-0.1	15	0.1	30	0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	-0.2		0.8		0.3	
<i>Change on year</i>	333	93	265	0.5	-273	-0.8	104	0.2
<i>Change %</i>	0.6	0.2	0.9		-12.8		1.2	
Men	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM
Mar-May 2013	24,959	20,103	15,889	76.0	1,434	8.3	3,414	17.0
Mar-May 2014	25,150	20,153	16,353	77.8	1,164	6.6	3,322	16.5
Jun-Aug 2014	25,198	20,167	16,362	77.9	1,095	6.3	3,375	16.7
Sep-Nov 2014	25,244	20,183	16,375	77.8	1,069	6.1	3,430	17.0
Dec-Feb 2015	25,290	20,198	16,544	78.3	1,013	5.8	3,376	16.7
Mar-May 2015	25,336	20,213	16,459	78.1	1,014	5.8	3,430	17.0
<i>Change on quarter</i>	46	15	-85	-0.3	2	0.0	55	0.3
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	-0.5		0.1		1.6	
<i>Change on year</i>	186	60	106	0.2	-150	-0.8	109	0.5
<i>Change %</i>	0.7	0.3	0.6		-12.9		3.3	
Women	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
Mar-May 2013	26,278	20,432	13,967	66.5	1,090	7.2	5,765	28.2
Mar-May 2014	26,428	20,458	14,365	68.0	961	6.3	5,593	27.3
Jun-Aug 2014	26,465	20,466	14,401	68.1	876	5.7	5,653	27.6
Sep-Nov 2014	26,502	20,474	14,426	68.2	845	5.5	5,664	27.7
Dec-Feb 2015	26,539	20,483	14,505	68.6	825	5.4	5,614	27.4
Mar-May 2015	26,576	20,492	14,523	68.7	839	5.5	5,589	27.3
<i>Change on quarter</i>	36	8	19	0.1	14	0.1	-25	-0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.1	0.0	0.1		1.7		-0.4	
<i>Change on year</i>	148	34	159	0.7	-122	-0.8	-4	-0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.6	0.2	1.1		-12.7		-0.1	

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
People	MGRZ	MGSR	MGSC	MG SX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
Mar-May 2013	29,856	58.3	2,524	7.8	18,858	36.8	28,855	71.2	2,502	8.0	9,179	22.6
Mar-May 2014	30,717	59.6	2,126	6.5	18,736	36.3	29,601	72.9	2,096	6.6	8,915	22.0
Jun-Aug 2014	30,763	59.5	1,972	6.0	18,928	36.6	29,653	73.0	1,952	6.2	9,028	22.2
Sep-Nov 2014	30,801	59.5	1,914	5.8	19,031	36.8	29,668	73.0	1,895	6.0	9,094	22.4
Dec-Feb 2015	31,049	59.9	1,838	5.6	18,943	36.5	29,872	73.4	1,819	5.7	8,990	22.1
Mar-May 2015	30,982	59.7	1,853	5.6	19,077	36.7	29,852	73.3	1,833	5.8	9,019	22.2
Change on quarter	-67	-0.2	15	0.1	134	0.2	-20	-0.1	14	0.0	30	0.1
Change %	-0.2		0.8		0.7		-0.1		0.8		0.3	
Change on year	265	0.1	-273	-0.8	341	0.4	251	0.5	-262	-0.8	104	0.2
Change %	0.9		-12.8		1.8		0.8		-12.5		1.2	
Men	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
Mar-May 2013	15,889	63.7	1,434	8.3	7,637	30.6	15,273	76.0	1,417	8.5	3,414	17.0
Mar-May 2014	16,353	65.0	1,164	6.6	7,633	30.4	15,689	77.8	1,142	6.8	3,322	16.5
Jun-Aug 2014	16,362	64.9	1,095	6.3	7,740	30.7	15,710	77.9	1,082	6.4	3,375	16.7
Sep-Nov 2014	16,375	64.9	1,069	6.1	7,800	30.9	15,699	77.8	1,054	6.3	3,430	17.0
Dec-Feb 2015	16,544	65.4	1,013	5.8	7,734	30.6	15,823	78.3	999	5.9	3,376	16.7
Mar-May 2015	16,459	65.0	1,014	5.8	7,863	31.0	15,783	78.1	999	6.0	3,430	17.0
Change on quarter	-85	-0.5	2	0.0	130	0.5	-40	-0.3	0	0.0	55	0.3
Change %	-0.5		0.1		1.7		-0.3		0.0		1.6	
Change on year	106	-0.1	-150	-0.8	230	0.7	94	0.2	-143	-0.8	109	0.5
Change %	0.6		-12.9		3.0		0.6		-12.5		3.3	
Women	MG SB	MGST	MGSE	MGSZ	MGSK	YBTE	LF2H	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
Mar-May 2013	13,967	53.2	1,090	7.2	11,221	42.7	13,582	66.5	1,085	7.4	5,765	28.2
Mar-May 2014	14,365	54.4	961	6.3	11,102	42.0	13,911	68.0	953	6.4	5,593	27.3
Jun-Aug 2014	14,401	54.4	876	5.7	11,188	42.3	13,943	68.1	870	5.9	5,653	27.6
Sep-Nov 2014	14,426	54.4	845	5.5	11,231	42.4	13,969	68.2	841	5.7	5,664	27.7
Dec-Feb 2015	14,505	54.7	825	5.4	11,209	42.2	14,049	68.6	820	5.5	5,614	27.4
Mar-May 2015	14,523	54.6	839	5.5	11,213	42.2	14,069	68.7	834	5.6	5,589	27.3
Change on quarter	19	0.0	14	0.1	4	0.0	19	0.1	14	0.1	-25	-0.1
Change %	0.1		1.7		0.0		0.1		1.7		-0.4	
Change on year	159	0.3	-122	-0.8	111	0.2	157	0.7	-119	-0.8	-4	-0.1
Change %	1.1		-12.7		1.0		1.1		-12.5		-0.1	
	Aged 16-17						Aged 18-24					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	YBTO	YBUA	YBVH	YBVK	YCAS	LWEX	YBTR	YBUD	YBVN	YBVQ	YCAV	LWFA
Mar-May 2013	327	21.6	199	37.8	988	65.3	3,339	57.2	774	18.8	1,720	29.5
Mar-May 2014	325	21.6	173	34.7	1,005	66.9	3,490	60.0	649	15.7	1,677	28.8
Jun-Aug 2014	319	21.3	162	33.6	1,017	67.9	3,534	60.8	572	13.9	1,704	29.3
Sep-Nov 2014	322	21.6	152	32.1	1,016	68.2	3,447	59.4	611	15.1	1,744	30.1
Dec-Feb 2015	352	23.7	154	30.5	977	65.9	3,522	60.8	588	14.3	1,684	29.1
Mar-May 2015	357	24.2	150	29.6	969	65.6	3,511	60.7	579	14.2	1,697	29.3
Change on quarter	5	0.4	-4	-0.8	-8	-0.2	-11	-0.1	-9	-0.1	12	0.3
Change %	1.4		-2.5		-0.8		-0.3		-1.5		0.7	
Change on year	32	2.6	-23	-5.1	-35	-1.2	21	0.7	-70	-1.5	20	0.5
Change %	9.9		-13.0		-3.5		0.6		-10.8		1.2	
Men	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
Mar-May 2013	143	18.4	105	42.4	529	68.0	1,707	57.9	454	21.0	787	26.7
Mar-May 2014	142	18.5	87	37.9	540	70.3	1,791	60.8	394	18.0	763	25.9
Jun-Aug 2014	136	17.8	77	36.2	553	72.2	1,800	61.1	353	16.4	793	26.9
Sep-Nov 2014	140	18.4	76	35.3	546	71.6	1,794	61.0	353	16.4	796	27.1
Dec-Feb 2015	150	19.7	92	38.1	518	68.2	1,837	62.5	338	15.5	764	26.0
Mar-May 2015	151	19.9	83	35.6	522	69.0	1,804	61.5	340	15.9	790	26.9
Change on quarter	1	0.2	-9	-2.6	4	0.9	-32	-1.0	2	0.3	26	0.9
Change %	0.8		-9.7		0.8		-1.8		0.7		3.4	
Change on year	9	1.5	-3	-2.3	-19	-1.2	14	0.7	-53	-2.2	27	1.0
Change %	6.1		-3.9		-3.4		0.8		-13.5		3.6	
Women	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAX	LWFC
Mar-May 2013	184	25.0	93	33.6	459	62.3	1,632	56.5	320	16.4	933	32.4
Mar-May 2014	183	24.9	86	32.1	464	63.3	1,699	59.2	255	13.1	914	31.9
Jun-Aug 2014	182	24.9	84	31.6	465	63.5	1,734	60.6	219	11.2	911	31.8
Sep-Nov 2014	182	25.0	76	29.4	470	64.6	1,653	57.8	259	13.5	947	33.1
Dec-Feb 2015	203	28.0	62	23.4	460	63.4	1,686	59.0	250	12.9	920	32.2
Mar-May 2015	206	28.6	67	24.6	447	62.0	1,706	59.8	238	12.3	906	31.8
Change on quarter	4	0.6	5	1.1	-12	-1.4	21	0.8	-11	-0.6	-14	-0.4
Change %	1.8		8.3		-2.7		1.2		-4.5		-1.5	
Change on year	24	3.7	-19	-7.5	-17	-1.2	8	0.6	-17	-0.8	-8	-0.1
Change %	12.9		-22.2		-3.6		0.4		-6.5		-0.8	

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	
	YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAV	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG	
People													
Mar-May 2013	6,782	79.0	518	7.1	1,283	14.9	10,680	81.7	607	5.4	1,781	13.6	
Mar-May 2014	7,006	80.8	436	5.9	1,226	14.1	10,759	83.1	486	4.3	1,702	13.1	
Jun-Aug 2014	6,984	80.4	413	5.6	1,289	14.8	10,752	83.2	475	4.2	1,694	13.1	
Sep-Nov 2014	7,031	80.8	392	5.3	1,276	14.7	10,759	83.4	433	3.9	1,708	13.2	
Dec-Feb 2015	7,034	80.7	366	4.9	1,314	15.1	10,789	83.8	427	3.8	1,662	12.9	
Mar-May 2015	7,041	80.7	388	5.2	1,300	14.9	10,747	83.6	424	3.8	1,687	13.1	
Change on quarter	6	-0.1	21	0.3	-14	-0.2	-42	-0.2	-4	0.0	25	0.2	
Change %	0.1		5.8		-1.0		-0.4		-0.9		1.5		
Change on year	35	-0.2	-48	-0.6	74	0.7	-12	0.5	-63	-0.5	-15	0.0	
Change %	0.5		-11.0		6.0		-0.1		-12.9		-0.9		
Men	YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH	
Mar-May 2013	3,662	86.1	302	7.6	291	6.8	5,638	87.5	305	5.1	503	7.8	
Mar-May 2014	3,807	88.4	216	5.4	283	6.6	5,673	88.8	245	4.1	470	7.4	
Jun-Aug 2014	3,797	87.9	215	5.4	305	7.1	5,678	89.1	237	4.0	459	7.2	
Sep-Nov 2014	3,787	87.5	214	5.4	327	7.6	5,673	89.1	218	3.7	474	7.4	
Dec-Feb 2015	3,799	87.5	198	5.0	342	7.9	5,699	89.7	208	3.5	447	7.0	
Mar-May 2015	3,800	87.3	213	5.3	339	7.8	5,682	89.6	196	3.3	466	7.4	
Change on quarter	0	-0.2	14	0.3	-3	-0.1	-17	-0.1	-13	-0.2	20	0.3	
Change %	0.0		7.2		-1.0		-0.3		-6.1		4.4		
Change on year	-7	-1.1	-4	-0.1	56	1.2	9	0.8	-49	-0.8	-4	0.0	
Change %	-0.2		-1.7		19.7		0.2		-20.1		-0.8		
Women	YBTW	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCBA	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI	
Mar-May 2013	3,120	72.1	216	6.5	991	22.9	5,041	76.1	302	5.6	1,279	19.3	
Mar-May 2014	3,199	73.3	219	6.4	943	21.6	5,086	77.5	242	4.5	1,232	18.8	
Jun-Aug 2014	3,187	73.0	197	5.8	983	22.5	5,073	77.5	237	4.5	1,235	18.9	
Sep-Nov 2014	3,244	74.2	178	5.2	949	21.7	5,086	77.8	215	4.1	1,234	18.9	
Dec-Feb 2015	3,235	74.0	168	4.9	971	22.2	5,089	78.0	219	4.1	1,216	18.6	
Mar-May 2015	3,241	74.1	175	5.1	961	22.0	5,064	77.8	228	4.3	1,221	18.7	
Change on quarter	6	0.1	7	0.2	-10	-0.2	-25	-0.3	9	0.2	5	0.1	
Change %	0.2		4.2		-1.0		-0.5		4.0		0.4		
Change on year	42	0.7	-44	-1.3	18	0.3	-21	0.2	-14	-0.2	-11	0.0	
Change %	1.3		-20.3		1.9		-0.4		-5.6		-0.9		
	Aged 50-64						Age 65+						
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	
	LF26	LF2U	LF28	LF2E	LF2A	LF2W	LFK4	LFK6	K5HU	K5HW	LFL4	LFL6	
People													
Mar-May 2013	7,727	67.0	404	5.0	3,407	29.5	1,002	9.4	22	2.1	9,679	90.4	
Mar-May 2014	8,021	68.7	352	4.2	3,305	28.3	1,117	10.2	30	2.6	9,821	89.5	
Jun-Aug 2014	8,064	68.8	331	3.9	3,324	28.4	1,110	10.1	20	1.7	9,900	89.8	
Sep-Nov 2014	8,109	68.9	306	3.6	3,350	28.5	1,133	10.2	19	1.6	9,937	89.6	
Dec-Feb 2015	8,175	69.2	284	3.4	3,352	28.4	1,176	10.6	19	1.6	9,953	89.3	
Mar-May 2015	8,197	69.1	293	3.5	3,366	28.4	1,130	10.1	19	1.7	10,057	89.7	
Change on quarter	22	-0.1	9	0.1	14	0.0	-46	-0.5	1	0.1	104	0.5	
Change %	0.3		3.3		0.4		-3.9		5.0		1.0		
Change on year	175	0.5	-59	-0.8	61	0.1	13	-0.1	-10	-0.9	237	0.2	
Change %	2.2		-16.7		1.8		1.2		-34.5		2.4		
Men	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN	
Mar-May 2013	4,122	72.6	251	5.7	1,305	23.0	616	12.7	17	2.7	4,223	87.0	
Mar-May 2014	4,277	74.5	201	4.5	1,265	22.0	663	13.3	22	3.2	4,312	86.3	
Jun-Aug 2014	4,298	74.6	199	4.4	1,265	21.9	652	13.0	13	2.0	4,366	86.8	
Sep-Nov 2014	4,305	74.4	192	4.3	1,286	22.2	675	13.3	15	2.2	4,371	86.4	
Dec-Feb 2015	4,338	74.7	162	3.6	1,305	22.5	721	14.2	13	1.8	4,358	85.6	
Mar-May 2015	4,346	74.6	168	3.7	1,313	22.5	675	13.2	15	2.1	4,433	86.5	
Change on quarter	8	-0.1	5	0.1	8	0.1	-46	-1.0	1	0.3	75	1.0	
Change %	0.2		3.2		0.6		-6.3		9.2		1.7		
Change on year	70	0.1	-33	-0.8	48	0.5	12	-0.1	-7	-1.1	121	0.2	
Change %	1.6		-16.6		3.8		1.8		-32.8		2.8		
Women	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7	
Mar-May 2013	3,605	61.5	153	4.1	2,102	35.9	385	6.6	*	*	5,456	93.3	
Mar-May 2014	3,745	63.1	151	3.9	2,040	34.4	453	7.6	*	*	5,509	92.3	
Jun-Aug 2014	3,766	63.2	132	3.4	2,059	34.6	459	7.6	*	*	5,535	92.2	
Sep-Nov 2014	3,804	63.6	113	2.9	2,064	34.5	457	7.6	*	*	5,567	92.3	
Dec-Feb 2015	3,836	63.9	121	3.1	2,048	34.1	456	7.5	*	*	5,595	92.4	
Mar-May 2015	3,850	63.9	125	3.2	2,054	34.1	455	7.5	*	*	5,624	92.4	
Change on quarter	14	0.0	4	0.1	6	0.0	-1	0.0	*	*	29	0.0	
Change %	0.4		3.6		0.3		-0.1		*	*	0.5		
Change on year	105	0.8	-25	-0.7	13	-0.3	2	-0.1	*	*	115	0.2	
Change %	2.8		-16.9		0.7		0.4		*	*	2.1		

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

3 Full-time, part-time & temporary workers

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

People	All in employment					Full-time and part-time workers ¹																		
	Total	Employees	Self employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training & employment programmes ²	Total people working full-time	Total people working part-time	Employees working full-time	Employees working part-time	Self-employed people working full-time	Self-employed people working part-time	Total workers with second jobs												
													1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
													MGRZ	MGRN	MGRW	MGRV	MGRX	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
Mar-May 2013	29,856	25,403	4,187	104	163	21,730	8,126	18,639	6,764	3,015	1,172	1,121												
Mar-May 2014	30,717	25,879	4,599	119	121	22,446	8,271	19,093	6,786	3,271	1,328	1,187												
Jun-Aug 2014	30,763	25,986	4,523	126	128	22,483	8,281	19,149	6,837	3,255	1,268	1,223												
Sep-Nov 2014	30,801	26,066	4,520	102	112	22,524	8,277	19,239	6,827	3,220	1,300	1,198												
Dec-Feb 2015	31,049	26,302	4,523	114	110	22,688	8,361	19,429	6,872	3,192	1,331	1,215												
Mar-May 2015	30,982	26,307	4,468	107	100	22,718	8,264	19,474	6,832	3,160	1,308	1,196												
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-67	5	-55	-7	-11	30	-97	45	-40	-32	-23	-19												
<i>Change %</i>	-0.2	0.0	-1.2	-5.8	-9.6	0.1	-1.2	0.2	-0.6	-1.0	-1.7	-1.6												
<i>Change on year</i>	265	428	-131	-12	-21	272	-7	382	46	-111	-20	9												
<i>Change %</i>	0.9	1.7	-2.8	-9.9	-17.3	1.2	-0.1	2.0	0.7	-3.4	-1.5	0.8												

Men	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX													
													Mar-May 2013	15,889	12,831	2,921	31	106	13,768	2,121	11,316	1,515	2,409	512	455
													Mar-May 2014	16,353	13,086	3,140	59	68	14,200	2,153	11,544	1,542	2,598	542	508
													Jun-Aug 2014	16,362	13,119	3,114	54	75	14,211	2,151	11,573	1,546	2,580	533	517
Sep-Nov 2014	16,375	13,189	3,070	49	66	14,208	2,167	11,627	1,562	2,539	531	496													
Dec-Feb 2015	16,544	13,342	3,085	53	63	14,357	2,187	11,774	1,568	2,549	536	517													
Mar-May 2015	16,459	13,308	3,042	45	64	14,341	2,117	11,774	1,534	2,514	528	531													
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-85	-34	-44	-8	0	-16	-70	0	-35	-35	-8	14													
<i>Change %</i>	-0.5	-0.3	-1.4	-14.9	0.7	-0.1	-3.2	0.0	-2.2	-1.4	-1.5	2.8													
<i>Change on year</i>	106	222	-98	-14	-4	142	-36	230	-9	-84	-14	24													
<i>Change %</i>	0.6	1.7	-3.1	-23.6	-5.6	1.0	-1.7	2.0	-0.6	-3.2	-2.6	4.7													

Women	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY													
													Mar-May 2013	13,967	12,572	1,266	72	57	7,962	6,006	7,323	5,249	606	660	666
													Mar-May 2014	14,365	12,793	1,459	60	53	8,246	6,118	7,549	5,244	673	786	680
													Jun-Aug 2014	14,401	12,866	1,410	72	53	8,271	6,130	7,576	5,291	674	735	706
Sep-Nov 2014	14,426	12,877	1,450	53	46	8,316	6,110	7,612	5,265	680	770	702													
Dec-Feb 2015	14,505	12,959	1,438	61	47	8,331	6,174	7,655	5,304	643	795	698													
Mar-May 2015	14,523	12,999	1,427	62	36	8,377	6,147	7,700	5,299	647	780	665													
<i>Change on quarter</i>	19	40	-11	1	-11	46	-27	45	-5	3	-15	-33													
<i>Change %</i>	0.1	0.3	-0.8	2.1	-23.5	0.5	-0.4	0.6	-0.1	0.5	-1.8	-4.8													
<i>Change on year</i>	159	206	-32	2	-17	130	29	151	55	-27	-6	-15													
<i>Change %</i>	1.1	1.6	-2.2	3.6	-32.2	1.6	0.5	2.0	1.0	-4.0	-0.7	-2.1													

People	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)						Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) ³																			
	Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total ⁴	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school													
														13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
														YCBZ	YCCB	YCCF	YCCI	YCCJ	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCCD	YCCD	YCDG	YCDJ
Mar-May 2013	1,589	6.3	625	39.3	328	103	534	7,936	1,463	18.4	5,212	180	1,017													
Mar-May 2014	1,684	6.5	602	35.7	370	121	591	8,114	1,361	16.8	5,490	192	1,032													
Jun-Aug 2014	1,696	6.5	617	36.4	388	119	571	8,105	1,351	16.7	5,516	172	1,022													
Sep-Nov 2014	1,679	6.4	578	34.4	416	121	564	8,127	1,319	16.2	5,570	186	1,010													
Dec-Feb 2015	1,686	6.4	591	35.0	379	117	600	8,203	1,348	16.4	5,600	194	1,016													
Mar-May 2015	1,672	6.4	552	33.0	389	127	604	8,138	1,275	15.7	5,591	211	1,007													
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-14	-0.1	-39	-2.0	11	10	4	-65	-73	-0.8	-9	17	-9													
<i>Change %</i>	-0.9	-0.1	-6.5	-5.8	2.8	8.3	0.6	-0.8	-5.4	-0.2	8.8	-0.9														
<i>Change on year</i>	-13	-0.2	-50	-2.7	19	5	13	24	-86	-1.1	101	19	-25													
<i>Change %</i>	-0.7	-0.2	-8.3	-7.5	5.2	4.3	2.2	0.3	-6.3	-0.2	10.1	2.4	-2.4													

Men	YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK														
														Mar-May 2013	753	5.9	324	43.1	140	43	246	2,027	665	32.8	863	64	408
														Mar-May 2014	777	5.9	309	39.8	143	62	264	2,085	599	28.7	959	88	419
														Jun-Aug 2014	805	6.1	329	40.9	154	57	264	2,080	593	28.5	971	78	417
Sep-Nov 2014	793	6.0	301	37.9	179	64	249	2,092	576	27.5	992	84	423														
Dec-Feb 2015	816	6.1	317	38.9	155	64	280	2,105	587	27.9	1,018	85	403														
Mar-May 2015	793	6.0	292	36.8	170	60	271	2,061	546	26.5	1,000	86	414														
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-23	-0.2	-25	-2.1	15	-4	-9	-44	-41	-1.4	-18	1	10														
<i>Change %</i>	-2.8	-0.2	-7.9	-5.6	9.6	-6.1	-3.1	-2.1	-7.0	-0.5	-1.7	0.8	2.6														
<i>Change on year</i>	15	0.0	-17	-3.0	27	-1	7	-24	-52	-2.2	41	-2	-5														
<i>Change %</i>	2.0	0.0	-5.6	-7.5	18.8	-2.4	2.8	-1.1	-8.8	-0.8	4.3	-2.8	-1.2														

Women	YCCB	YCCE	YCCH	YCCK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCT	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL														
														Mar-May 2013	837	6.7	301	36.0	188	60	288	5,908	798	13.5	4,349	116	609
														Mar-May 2014	907	7.1	293	32.3	228	59	327	6,029	762	12.6	4,531	104	613
														Jun-Aug 2014	892	6.9	288	32.3	235	62	308	6,026	758	12.6	4,544	95	606
Sep-Nov 2014	886	6.9	278	31.3	237	57	315	6,035	743	12.3	4,578	102	587														
Dec-Feb 2015	871	6.7	274	31.4	224	52	320	6,098	761	12.5	4,582	109	612														
Mar-May 2015	879	6.8	260	29.6	220	66	333	6,077	729	12.0	4,591	125	593														
<i>Change on quarter</i>	9	0.0	-13	-1.8	-4	14	13	-21	-32	-0.5	9	16	-19														
<i>Change %</i>	1.0	0.0	-4.9	-5.6	-1.9	25.9	3.9	-0.3	-4.2	-0.1	0.2	15.1	-3.2														
<i>Change on year</i>	-28	-0.3	-33	-2.7	-8	7	6	48	-33	-0.6	60	22	-20														
<i>Change %</i>	-3.1	-0.3	-11.2	-7.5	-3.4	11.3	1.8	0.8	-4.4	-0.5	1.3	21.0	-3.2														

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 (first published on 17 June 2015)

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

	Public sector		Private sector ¹		Total employment ²	Public sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)		Private sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)		
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)		(000s)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9
	G7AU	G9BZ	G7K5	G9C2	G7GO	MFY7	MFY9	MFZ2	MFY5	
Mar 13	5,715	19.1	24,174	80.9	29,889	5,327	17.8	24,562	82.2	
Jun 13	5,701	19.0	24,298	81.0	29,999	5,319	17.7	24,680	82.3	
Sep 13	5,714	18.9	24,494	81.1	30,208	5,338	17.7	24,870	82.3	
Dec 13	5,537	18.3	24,785	81.7	30,322	5,323	17.6	24,999	82.4	
Mar 14	5,431	17.7	25,198	82.3	30,629	5,316	17.4	25,313	82.6	
Jun 14	5,419	17.7	25,263	82.3	30,682	5,307	17.3	25,375	82.7	
Sep 14	5,403	17.5	25,393	82.5	30,796	5,290	17.2	25,506	82.8	
Dec 14	5,394	17.4	25,545	82.6	30,939	5,284	17.1	25,655	82.9	
Mar 15	5,372	17.3	25,681	82.7	31,053	5,274	17.0	25,779	83.0	
Change on quarter	-22	-0.1	136	0.1	114	-10	-0.1	124	0.1	
Change %	-0.4		0.5		0.4	-0.2		0.5		
Change on year	-59	-0.4	483	0.4	424	-42	-0.4	466	0.4	
Change %	-1.1		1.9		1.4	-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 ³	Police (including civilians)	Public administration	Of which: Civil Service ⁴	Education	National Health Service	Other health and social work	Other (including financial corporations)	Total public sector employment ⁵
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	G7ER	G7EU	G7EX	G7F2	G7D6	G7F5	G7FG	G7FJ	G7FM	G7AU
Mar 13	41	178	261	1,078	449	1,477	1,566	291	828	5,715
Jun 13	40	175	261	1,079	450	1,501	1,545	288	815	5,701
Sep 13	40	174	259	1,076	447	1,513	1,555	285	805	5,714
Dec 13	39	168	258	1,066	445	1,520	1,568	282	634	5,537
Mar 14	39	167	257	1,066	440	1,518	1,576	276	538	5,431
Jun 14	39	164	256	1,066	442	1,514	1,574	268	540	5,419
Sep 14	39	163	256	1,058	440	1,511	1,575	262	536	5,403
Dec 14	38	161	255	1,051	439	1,517	1,585	259	525	5,394
Mar 15	36	161	254	1,042	440	1,514	1,589	252	530	5,372
Change on quarter	-2	0	-1	-9	1	-3	4	-7	5	-22
Change %	-5.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.9	0.2	-0.2	0.3	-2.7	1.0	-0.4
Change on year	-3	-6	-3	-24	0	-4	13	-24	-8	-59
Change %	-7.7	-3.6	-1.2	-2.3	0.0	-0.3	0.8	-8.7	-1.5	-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.

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

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

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

4. This series excludes the Northern Ireland Civil Service.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

5 Workforce jobs (first published on 17 June 2015)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs ¹	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees ¹
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Mar 13	31,996	27,612	4,186	178	20
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 (p)	33,673	29,124	4,370	161	19
<i>Change on quarter</i>	160	257	-96	-1	1
<i>Change %</i>	0.5	0.9	-2.2	-0.6	4.6
<i>Change on year</i>	613	792	-172	-6	-1
<i>Change %</i>	1.9	2.8	-3.8	-3.7	-4.3

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

See footnotes under table 6

6 Workforce jobs by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All jobs A-T	Agriculture, forestry & fishing A	Mining & quarrying B	Manufacturing C	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply D	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities E	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage H	Accommodation & food service activities I	Information & communication J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Mar 13	31,996	369	72	2,544	128	194	2,038	4,858	1,493	1,961	1,263
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 (p)	33,673	408	74	2,642	129	197	2,124	4,935	1,567	2,256	1,344
<i>Change on quarter</i>	160	-29	6	34	2	2	8	55	-34	22	29
<i>Change %</i>	0.5	-6.7	8.2	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.4	1.1	-2.1	1.0	2.2
<i>Change on year</i>	613	-60	9	76	5	3	26	97	18	104	19
<i>Change %</i>	1.9	-12.8	13.4	2.9	4.1	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.1	4.9	1.4
SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities K	Real estate activities L	Professional scientific & technical activities M	Administrative & support service activities N	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security ² O	Education P	Human health & social work activities Q	Arts, entertainment & recreation R	Other service activities S	People employed by households etc. T	Total services G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Mar 13	1,139	503	2,574	2,574	1,568	2,789	4,153	895	805	76	26,651
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 (p)	1,132	547	2,958	2,778	1,507	2,928	4,224	971	884	69	28,099
<i>Change on quarter</i>	17	-18	78	-16	-14	30	-21	-3	25	-12	137
<i>Change %</i>	0.5	-6.7	8.2	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.4	1.1	-2.1	1.0	2.2
<i>Change on year</i>	15	1	163	120	-39	49	-17	20	21	-18	554
<i>Change %</i>	1.4	0.3	5.8	4.5	-2.5	1.7	-0.4	2.1	2.4	-20.6	2.0

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) ^{1,2}	All workers ¹	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Second Jobs
People	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Mar-May 2013	955.3	32.0	37.5	15.9	9.4
Mar-May 2014	987.2	32.1	37.6	16.0	9.5
Jun-Aug 2014	987.3	32.1	37.5	16.0	9.0
Sep-Nov 2014	992.6	32.2	37.6	16.1	9.6
Dec-Feb 2015	997.9	32.1	37.5	16.2	9.5
Mar-May 2015	995.6	32.1	37.5	16.2	9.1
Change on quarter	-2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Change %	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-4.2
Change on year	8.4	0.0	-0.1	0.3	-0.3
Change %	0.8	0.0	-0.4	1.6	-3.5
Men	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Mar-May 2013	582.1	36.6	39.5	15.9	10.3
Mar-May 2014	600.0	36.7	39.4	16.0	10.5
Jun-Aug 2014	598.5	36.6	39.3	16.0	9.4
Sep-Nov 2014	601.2	36.7	39.4	16.1	10.3
Dec-Feb 2015	606.7	36.7	39.4	16.3	10.1
Mar-May 2015	604.5	36.7	39.4	16.2	9.4
Change on quarter	-2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Change %	-0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-7.1
Change on year	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	-1.1
Change %	0.8	0.1	-0.1	1.3	-10.5
Women	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Mar-May 2013	373.1	26.7	34.1	16.0	8.7
Mar-May 2014	387.2	27.0	34.5	15.9	8.7
Jun-Aug 2014	388.8	27.0	34.4	16.1	8.7
Sep-Nov 2014	391.3	27.1	34.5	16.1	9.2
Dec-Feb 2015	391.2	27.0	34.2	16.2	9.1
Mar-May 2015	391.1	26.9	34.2	16.2	8.9
Change on quarter	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Change %	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-1.9
Change on year	3.9	0.0	-0.3	0.3	0.2
Change %	1.0	-0.1	-0.9	1.7	2.7

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 work¹

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
Mar-May 2014									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	0.9	2.2	1.1	0.6	1.6	3.1	1.7	6.0
6 up to 15 hours	6.8	3.6	10.4	6.2	3.1	9.3	9.7	5.0	19.7
16 up to 30 hours	19.9	10.1	31.1	19.7	8.8	30.8	21.5	15.7	34.1
31 up to 45 hours	51.7	57.2	45.5	54.4	60.7	47.8	37.1	42.6	25.2
Over 45 hours	20.1	28.2	10.9	18.7	26.7	10.5	28.6	35.0	15.0
Total (thousands)	30,717	16,353	14,365	25,879	13,086	12,793	4,599	3,140	1,459
Dec-Feb 2015									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	0.9	2.1	1.0	0.6	1.5	3.5	1.9	6.9
6 up to 15 hours	6.6	3.6	9.9	6.1	3.3	9.0	8.7	4.6	17.4
16 up to 30 hours	19.9	9.9	31.3	19.5	8.4	30.9	22.6	16.1	36.5
31 up to 45 hours	52.1	57.7	45.8	54.9	61.3	48.2	36.4	42.0	24.4
Over 45 hours	19.9	27.9	10.8	18.5	26.3	10.4	28.9	35.4	14.8
Total (thousands)	31,049	16,544	14,505	26,302	13,342	12,959	4,523	3,085	1,438
Mar-May 2015									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	0.9	2.4	1.1	0.6	1.6	4.0	1.9	8.3
6 up to 15 hours	6.3	3.6	9.3	5.8	3.2	8.5	8.3	4.5	16.4
16 up to 30 hours	19.9	9.8	31.4	19.6	8.5	31.0	21.9	15.6	35.1
31 up to 45 hours	52.3	57.7	46.2	54.9	61.1	48.6	37.3	42.8	25.7
Over 45 hours	19.9	28.0	10.7	18.5	26.6	10.3	28.5	35.1	14.5
Total (thousands)	30,982	16,459	14,523	26,307	13,308	12,999	4,468	3,042	1,427

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 13 May 2015)

	European Union (EU)							Countries not in the European Union (non-EU)							
	Total ¹	UK	Non UK	Of which:				Total non-EU	Africa excluding South Africa	South Africa	Australia and New Zealand	India	Pakistan and Bangladesh	USA	Rest of the world
				Total EU (EU27) ²	EU14 ³	EUA8 ⁴	Romania and Bulgaria								
Levels (aged 16 and over)															
By country of birth	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	EQ4S	JJR9	JJS3	JJS5	JJS7	JJS9	JJR7	EQ4T
Jan - Mar 2013	29,752	25,419	4,321	1,589	750	690	113	2,732	618	157	124	422	284	109	1,019
Jan - Mar 2014	30,432	25,804	4,614	1,759	775	807	147	2,855	582	156	136	453	333	97	1,097
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
<i>Change on year</i>	576	307	264	190	17	135	38	74	84	-9	1	-44	-3	4	41
<i>Change %</i>	1.9	1.2	5.7	10.8	2.1	16.7	26.0	2.6	14.4	-5.8	0.7	-9.7	-0.8	4.3	3.7
By nationality	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	EQ4W	JJS2	JJS4	JJS6	JJS8	JJT2	JJR8	EQ4X
Jan - Mar 2013	29,752	27,127	2,620	1,427	647	666	105	1,192	208	59	77	209	79	82	478
Jan - Mar 2014	30,432	27,631	2,796	1,629	687	803	129	1,168	166	53	94	208	98	80	469
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
<i>Change on year</i>	576	279	294	283	113	126	43	11	10	2	4	1	12	8	-25
<i>Change %</i>	1.9	1.0	10.5	17.4	16.4	15.7	33.5	1.0	6.0	3.2	3.8	0.6	12.4	9.8	-5.4
Rates (aged 16 to 64)															
By country of birth	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	EQ52	LFN3	LFN4	LFN5	LFN6	LFN7	LFN2	EQ53
Jan - Mar 2013	70.9	71.7	67.1	75.4	73.4	78.8	70.4	63.0	62.3	81.6	78.0	74.6	49.3	70.1	60.0
Jan - Mar 2014	72.2	72.9	69.0	77.8	75.2	81.1	76.6	64.5	62.7	82.6	85.1	73.1	52.0	67.5	63.0
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
<i>Change on year</i>	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.4	-0.1	3.0	0.2	0.2	4.1	-1.5	-1.0	-2.5	1.0	5.5	-1.3
By nationality	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	EQ56	LFO5	LFO6	LFO7	LFO8	LFO9	LFO4	EQ57
Jan - Mar 2013	70.9	71.3	67.3	76.7	75.4	79.3	69.9	58.8	54.1	80.3	79.8	74.5	43.0	71.8	53.4
Jan - Mar 2014	72.2	72.6	69.3	77.8	74.9	81.4	75.0	60.1	52.5	89.1	85.8	72.1	46.5	70.5	55.6
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
<i>Change on year</i>	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.0	2.7	1.7	-0.3	6.0	-3.5	1.6	-2.9	5.7	0.4	-3.8

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

9(1) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over							All aged 16-64						
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
People	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
Mar-May 2013	2,524	7.8	1,182	421	921	36.5	476	2,502	8.0	1,169	419	914	36.5	469
Mar-May 2014	2,126	6.5	1,022	349	754	35.5	418	2,096	6.6	1,008	346	742	35.4	411
Jun-Aug 2014	1,972	6.0	944	317	711	36.1	388	1,952	6.2	938	315	699	35.8	383
Sep-Nov 2014	1,914	5.8	941	315	658	34.4	355	1,895	6.0	933	312	650	34.3	349
Dec-Feb 2015	1,838	5.6	931	284	623	33.9	351	1,819	5.7	922	281	616	33.9	342
Mar-May 2015	1,853	5.6	982	301	570	30.8	317	1,833	5.8	973	297	563	30.7	311
Change on quarter	15	0.1	51	17	-53	-3.1	-34	14	0.0	51	16	-53	-3.1	-31
Change %	0.8		5.5	5.9	-8.4		-9.7	0.8		5.5	5.6	-8.5		-9.1
Change on year	-273	-0.8	-40	-48	-184	-4.7	-101	-262	-0.8	-34	-49	-179	-4.7	-101
Change %	-12.8		-4.0	-13.8	-24.4		-20.2	-12.5		-3.4	-14.2	-24.1		-24.5
Men	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBXB
Mar-May 2013	1,434	8.3	629	231	574	40.0	313	1,417	8.5	619	230	567	40.1	308
Mar-May 2014	1,164	6.6	496	185	483	41.5	284	1,142	6.8	487	183	472	41.4	278
Jun-Aug 2014	1,095	6.3	482	166	447	40.9	251	1,082	6.4	477	164	441	40.7	247
Sep-Nov 2014	1,069	6.1	489	171	409	38.3	225	1,054	6.3	484	169	401	38.1	221
Dec-Feb 2015	1,013	5.8	470	153	389	38.4	234	999	5.9	467	151	382	38.2	227
Mar-May 2015	1,014	5.8	498	163	353	34.8	208	999	6.0	494	160	346	34.6	203
Change on quarter	2	0.0	28	10	-36	-3.6	-26	0	0.0	27	9	-36	-3.6	-24
Change %	0.1		5.9	6.5	-9.3		-11.0	0.0		5.8	6.2	-9.4		-10.4
Change on year	-150	-0.8	2	-22	-130	-6.7	-76	-143	-0.8	6	-23	-127	-6.8	-75
Change %	-12.9		0.4	-11.9	-26.9		-26.7	-12.5		1.3	-12.4	-26.9		-26.8
Women	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
Mar-May 2013	1,090	7.2	553	189	347	31.8	163	1,085	7.4	550	189	346	31.9	161
Mar-May 2014	961	6.3	526	164	272	28.3	135	953	6.4	520	163	270	28.3	133
Jun-Aug 2014	876	5.7	462	151	263	30.1	137	870	5.9	460	152	258	29.6	136
Sep-Nov 2014	845	5.5	452	144	249	29.4	130	841	5.7	449	144	248	29.5	129
Dec-Feb 2015	825	5.4	460	131	234	28.4	118	820	5.5	455	130	234	28.6	115
Mar-May 2015	839	5.5	484	138	218	25.9	109	834	5.6	479	137	218	26.1	107
Change on quarter	14	0.1	23	7	-16	-2.4	-8	14	0.1	24	6	-17	-2.5	-8
Change %	1.7		5.1	5.1	-7.0		-7.2	1.7		5.3	5.0	-7.1		-6.5
Change on year	-122	-0.8	-42	-26	-54	-2.3	-26	-119	-0.8	-41	-27	-52	-2.2	-26
Change %	-12.7		-8.0	-15.9	-19.9		-19.0	-12.5		-7.9	-16.2	-19.2		-19.6
			16-17					18-24						
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
People	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Mar-May 2013	199	37.8	134	35	29	14.8	*	774	18.8	401	120	253	32.7	107
Mar-May 2014	173	34.7	124	25	25	14.2	*	649	15.7	351	106	192	29.7	90
Jun-Aug 2014	162	33.6	110	30	21	13.1	*	572	13.9	291	93	188	32.9	88
Sep-Nov 2014	152	32.1	103	31	18	12.1	*	611	15.1	328	95	188	30.7	84
Dec-Feb 2015	154	30.5	113	22	19	12.4	*	588	14.3	328	80	180	30.6	93
Mar-May 2015	150	29.6	115	20	15	10.2	*	579	14.2	347	91	140	24.2	67
Change on quarter	-4	-0.8	3	-3	-4	-2.2	*	-9	-0.1	20	11	-40	-6.4	-25
Change %	-2.5		2.3	-11.9	-19.7		*	-1.5		6.0	14.2	-22.0		-27.2
Change on year	-23	-5.1	-8	-5	-9	-3.9	*	-70	-1.5	-4	-14	-52	-5.4	-23
Change %	-13.0		-6.7	-20.5	-37.2		*	-10.8		-1.0	-13.5	-27.1		-25.2
Men	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXX	YBXN	YBXX	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXX	YBYC	YBYF
Mar-May 2013	105	42.4	68	23	15	14.2	*	454	21.0	220	66	168	37.0	72
Mar-May 2014	87	37.9	57	13	17	19.5	*	394	18.0	192	63	139	35.3	70
Jun-Aug 2014	77	36.2	52	12	13	17.0	*	353	16.4	169	58	125	35.5	62
Sep-Nov 2014	76	35.3	50	17	*	*	*	353	16.4	172	57	124	35.2	55
Dec-Feb 2015	92	38.1	67	13	12	13.2	*	338	15.5	170	41	127	37.5	69
Mar-May 2015	83	35.6	66	10	*	*	*	340	15.9	188	54	98	28.9	49
Change on quarter	-9	-2.6	-1	-3	*	*	*	2	0.3	18	13	-29	-8.6	-20
Change %	-9.7		-1.6	-25.5	*	*	*	0.7		10.7	30.9	-22.5		-28.3
Change on year	-3	-2.3	9	-3	*	*	*	-53	-2.2	-3	-9	-41	-6.5	-20
Change %	-3.9		15.1	-22.5	*	*	*	-13.5		-1.8	-14.2	-29.4		-28.9
Women	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Mar-May 2013	93	33.6	66	13	15	15.6	*	320	16.4	181	54	85	26.5	35
Mar-May 2014	86	32.1	66	12	*	*	*	255	13.1	159	43	53	20.9	20
Jun-Aug 2014	84	31.6	58	18	*	*	*	219	11.2	121	35	63	28.7	26
Sep-Nov 2014	76	29.4	53	14	*	*	*	259	13.5	156	39	64	24.6	29
Dec-Feb 2015	62	23.4	46	*	*	*	*	250	12.9	158	39	53	21.3	24
Mar-May 2015	67	24.6	49	10	*	*	*	238	12.3	159	37	42	17.6	18
Change on quarter	5	1.1	4	*	*	*	*	-11	-0.6	1	-1	-11	-3.7	-6
Change %	8.3		8.0	*	*	*	*	-4.5		0.8	-3.5	-20.9		-24.0
Change on year	-19	-7.5	-17	-2	*	*	*	-17	-0.8	0	-5	-11	-3.3	-3
Change %	-22.2		-25.6	-18.4	*	*	*	-6.5		-0.1	-12.3	-21.1		-12.5

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
People	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Mar-May 2013	1,125	6.1	485	197	443	39.4	249	426	4.7	162	68	196	46.0	116
Mar-May 2014	922	4.9	401	166	355	38.5	212	382	4.0	147	52	182	47.8	115
Jun-Aug 2014	888	4.8	398	151	338	38.1	190	351	3.7	145	42	164	46.7	107
Sep-Nov 2014	825	4.4	376	143	306	37.1	167	325	3.4	134	46	145	44.6	99
Dec-Feb 2015	794	4.3	364	135	295	37.1	164	302	3.1	126	47	129	42.8	94
Mar-May 2015	811	4.4	383	137	291	35.9	169	312	3.2	136	53	124	39.6	83
Change on quarter	17	0.1	19	2	-4	-1.2	5	10	0.1	10	6	-6	-3.2	-11
Change %	2.2		5.3	1.4	-1.2		2.9	3.4		7.8	13.1	-4.3		-11.5
Change on year	-111	-0.6	-18	-29	-64	-2.6	-43	-69	-0.8	-11	0	-59	-8.2	-32
Change %	-12.0		-4.4	-17.6	-18.0		-20.3	-18.1		-7.3	0.6	-32.2		-27.7
Men	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Mar-May 2013	607	6.1	241	100	266	43.8	160	268	5.4	100	43	125	46.7	78
Mar-May 2014	461	4.6	174	78	209	45.4	134	223	4.3	74	31	117	52.7	77
Jun-Aug 2014	453	4.6	181	70	202	44.5	118	212	4.1	80	25	107	50.7	71
Sep-Nov 2014	432	4.4	183	72	178	41.1	98	207	4.0	84	26	98	47.1	68
Dec-Feb 2015	406	4.1	165	73	169	41.5	103	176	3.4	68	26	81	46.2	60
Mar-May 2015	408	4.1	166	70	172	42.1	107	182	3.5	78	29	75	41.2	51
Change on quarter	2	0.0	1	-2	3	0.6	4	6	0.1	10	3	-6	-5.0	-9
Change %	0.4		0.5	-3.1	1.8		3.5	3.6		14.2	10.7	-7.6		-15.3
Change on year	-53	-0.5	-8	-8	-37	-3.3	-28	-41	-0.8	4	-2	-42	-11.5	-26
Change %	-11.5		-4.3	-10.3	-17.8		-20.8	-18.2		5.5	-7.3	-36.1		-33.9
Women	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYW	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Mar-May 2013	518	6.0	244	97	177	34.1	89	158	3.8	62	25	71	44.7	38
Mar-May 2014	461	5.3	227	88	146	31.7	78	159	3.6	73	21	65	40.8	37
Jun-Aug 2014	435	5.0	217	81	136	31.4	72	139	3.2	65	17	56	40.7	36
Sep-Nov 2014	393	4.5	193	72	129	32.7	69	117	2.7	50	20	47	40.3	31
Dec-Feb 2015	387	4.4	199	62	126	32.6	61	126	2.9	58	20	48	38.0	33
Mar-May 2015	403	4.6	217	67	119	29.6	62	130	2.9	58	24	49	37.3	32
Change on quarter	16	0.2	18	4	-7	-2.9	1	4	0.1	0	3	1	-0.7	-2
Change %	4.1		9.2	6.5	-5.3		1.9	3.2		0.2	16.3	1.2		-4.6
Change on year	-58	-0.6	-10	-21	-27	-2.1	-15	-29	-0.7	-15	3	-16	-3.6	-5
Change %	-12.6		-4.5	-24.1	-18.3		-19.6	-18.0		-20.4	12.4	-25.2		-14.7

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

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS

10 Claimant Count¹ (Experimental Statistics)

United Kingdom (thousands)

		Jobseeker's Allowance (seasonally adjusted) ²	Universal Credit (not seasonally adjusted) ³	Universal Credit (seasonally adjusted) ⁴	Claimant Count ⁵	Claimant Count ⁶
					(seasonally adjusted)	rate % (seasonally adjusted)
					BCJD	BCJE
People	2014					
	June #	1039.8	4.5	4.6	1044.4	3.0
	July	1004.9	5.2	5.2	1010.1	2.9
	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
	2015					
	January	825.7	20.5	19.9	845.6	2.5
	February #	795.6	27.7	25.6	821.2	2.4
	March (r)	776.4	31.6	29.6	806.0	2.3
	April (r)	763.8	36.0	34.5	798.3	2.3
	May # (r)	754.0	43.6	43.1	797.1	2.3
	June (p)	751.5	51.5	52.7	804.2	2.3
	<i>Change on month</i>	-2.5			7.0	0.0
	<i>Change %</i>	-0.3			0.9	
	<i>Change on year</i>	-288.3			-240.2	-0.7
	<i>Change %</i>	-27.7			-23.0	
					DPAE	DPAH
Men	2014					
	June #	666.2	3.3	3.3	669.5	3.7
	July	644.9	3.7	3.7	648.6	3.6
	August #	621.4	5.5	5.6	627.0	3.4
	September	608.9	6.9	7.2	616.1	3.4
	October (r)	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
	2015					
	January	526.0	14.8	14.1	540.1	3.0
	February #	505.5	19.9	18.1	523.6	2.9
	March (r)	494.1	22.5	20.8	514.9	2.8
	April	486.7	25.4	24.0	510.7	2.8
	May # (r)	481.0	30.4	29.8	510.8	2.8
	June (p)	480.9	35.8	36.4	517.3	2.8
	<i>Change on month</i>	-0.1			6.5	0.0
	<i>Change %</i>	0.0			1.3	
	<i>Change on year</i>	-185.3			-152.2	-0.8
	<i>Change %</i>	-27.8			-22.7	
					DPAF	DPAI
Women	2014					
	June # (r)	373.6	1.2	1.3	374.9	2.3
	July	360.0	1.5	1.5	361.5	2.2
	August #	345.5	2.4	2.3	347.8	2.2
	September	337.0	3.0	2.9	339.9	2.1
	October (r)	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
	2015					
	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 # (r)	273.0	13.2	13.3	286.3	1.8
	June (p)	270.6	15.7	16.3	286.9	1.8
	<i>Change on month</i>	-2.4			0.6	0.0
	<i>Change %</i>	-0.9			0.2	
	<i>Change on year</i>	-103.0			-88.0	-0.5
	<i>Change %</i>	-27.6			-23.5	

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 employment.

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

5. JSA seasonally adjusted + Universal Credit seasonally adjusted.

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

CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS

11 Main out of work benefits¹

Great Britain and abroad (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

(first published on 13 May 2015)

Statistical Groups²

	Total	GB Jobseeker ³	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits ⁴	Lone Parent ⁵	Other Income related ⁶
Number of claimants	J9CL	N3Y9	J9CM	J9CN	J9CO
Nov 12	4,637.7	1,471.7	2,500.0	510.0	156.0
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	4,409.1	1,326.4	2,440.8	497.5	144.4
Nov 13	4,247.7	1,164.1	2,456.4	485.0	142.2
Feb 14	4,262.3	1,184.2	2,459.3	480.1	138.7
May 14	4,114.2	1,035.3	2,470.2	474.7	134.0
Aug 14	4,013.2	907.9	2,508.1	470.8	126.4
Nov 14	3,896.9	798.1	2,520.3	455.5	123.0
<i>Change on year</i>	-350.8	-366.0	63.9	-29.5	-19.2
<i>Change %</i>	-8.3	-31.4	2.6	-6.1	-13.5

	Total	GB Jobseeker ³	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits ⁴	Lone Parent ⁵	Other Income related ⁶
Proportions (%) ⁷	J9CP	J9CQ	J9CR	J9CS	J9CT
Nov 12	11.7	3.7	6.3	1.3	0.4
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
<i>Change on year</i>	-0.9	-0.9	0.2	-0.1	0.0

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 both Universal Credit claimants and carers (as carers are not generally subject to labour market activation policies). Universal Credit claimants will be included in this table as soon as possible. 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, Jobseeker followed by incapacity benefits, etc.). For example, a person claiming incapacity benefit and lone parent benefit is recorded in the former.

3. Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claimants for Great Britain. Due to methodological differences, these figures differ slightly from estimates of jobseekers claimants shown at Table 1.1 of the Department for Work & Pensions (DWP) Quarterly Statistical Summary. More up to date seasonally adjusted estimates for claimants of JSA for the United Kingdom are available at Table 10 of this Statistical Bulletin.

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 jobseeker proportions differ from the Claimant Count rates shown at Table 10 of this Statistical Bulletin as the denominator for the latter is workforce jobs plus Claimant Count.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

12 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over	16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Economically active levels								
People	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Mar-May 2013	32,380	31,356	526	4,113	7,300	11,286	8,131	1,024
Mar-May 2014	32,843	31,697	498	4,138	7,442	11,245	8,373	1,146
Jun-Aug 2014	32,735	31,605	480	4,106	7,397	11,227	8,395	1,130
Sep-Nov 2014	32,715	31,563	475	4,058	7,424	11,192	8,415	1,152
Dec-Feb 2015	32,886	31,692	507	4,110	7,401	11,216	8,458	1,195
Mar-May 2015	32,835	31,686	508	4,090	7,428	11,170	8,490	1,149
Change on quarter	-51	-6	1	-20	28	-46	31	-45
Change %	-0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.5	0.4	-0.4	0.4	-3.8
Change on year	-8	-11	10	-49	-13	-75	116	3
Change %	0.0	0.0	1.9	-1.2	-0.2	-0.7	1.4	0.3
Men	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Mar-May 2013	17,323	16,689	248	2,161	3,964	5,943	4,373	634
Mar-May 2014	17,517	16,832	229	2,185	4,023	5,918	4,478	685
Jun-Aug 2014	17,457	16,792	213	2,153	4,012	5,916	4,497	665
Sep-Nov 2014	17,443	16,753	217	2,146	4,002	5,891	4,498	690
Dec-Feb 2015	17,556	16,822	242	2,175	3,998	5,908	4,501	734
Mar-May 2015	17,473	16,783	234	2,145	4,012	5,878	4,514	690
Change on quarter	-84	-39	-8	-30	15	-30	13	-44
Change %	-0.5	-0.2	-3.2	-1.4	0.4	-0.5	0.3	-6.1
Change on year	-44	-49	5	-40	-11	-40	36	5
Change %	-0.3	-0.3	2.3	-1.8	-0.3	-0.7	0.8	0.7
Women	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Mar-May 2013	15,057	14,667	278	1,952	3,336	5,343	3,758	390
Mar-May 2014	15,326	14,865	269	1,954	3,419	5,327	3,896	461
Jun-Aug 2014	15,278	14,813	267	1,953	3,384	5,311	3,898	465
Sep-Nov 2014	15,271	14,810	258	1,912	3,422	5,301	3,917	461
Dec-Feb 2015	15,330	14,869	265	1,935	3,403	5,309	3,958	461
Mar-May 2015	15,362	14,903	274	1,945	3,416	5,292	3,976	460
Change on quarter	32	33	9	10	13	-16	18	-1
Change %	0.2	0.2	3.3	0.5	0.4	-0.3	0.5	-0.2
Change on year	36	38	4	-9	-2	-35	80	-1
Change %	0.2	0.3	1.7	-0.5	-0.1	-0.7	2.1	-0.3
Economic activity rates (%)¹								
People	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Mar-May 2013	63.2	77.4	34.7	70.5	85.1	86.4	70.5	9.6
Mar-May 2014	63.7	78.0	33.1	71.2	85.9	86.9	71.7	10.5
Jun-Aug 2014	63.4	77.8	32.1	70.7	85.2	86.9	71.6	10.2
Sep-Nov 2014	63.2	77.6	31.8	69.9	85.3	86.8	71.5	10.4
Dec-Feb 2015	63.5	77.9	34.1	70.9	84.9	87.1	71.6	10.7
Mar-May 2015	63.3	77.8	34.4	70.7	85.1	86.9	71.6	10.3
Change on quarter	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.5
Change on year	-0.4	-0.2	1.2	-0.5	-0.7	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Men	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Mar-May 2013	69.4	83.0	32.0	73.3	93.2	92.2	77.0	13.0
Mar-May 2014	69.6	83.5	29.7	74.1	93.4	92.6	78.0	13.7
Jun-Aug 2014	69.3	83.3	27.8	73.1	92.9	92.8	78.1	13.2
Sep-Nov 2014	69.1	83.0	28.4	72.9	92.4	92.6	77.8	13.6
Dec-Feb 2015	69.4	83.3	31.8	74.0	92.1	93.0	77.5	14.4
Mar-May 2015	69.0	83.0	31.0	73.1	92.2	92.6	77.5	13.5
Change on quarter	-0.5	-0.3	-0.9	-0.9	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-1.0
Change on year	-0.7	-0.5	1.2	-1.0	-1.2	0.0	-0.5	-0.2
Women	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Mar-May 2013	57.3	71.8	37.7	67.6	77.1	80.7	64.1	6.7
Mar-May 2014	58.0	72.7	36.7	68.1	78.4	81.2	65.6	7.7
Jun-Aug 2014	57.7	72.4	36.5	68.2	77.5	81.1	65.4	7.8
Sep-Nov 2014	57.6	72.3	35.4	66.9	78.3	81.1	65.5	7.7
Dec-Feb 2015	57.8	72.6	36.6	67.8	77.8	81.4	65.9	7.6
Mar-May 2015	57.8	72.7	38.0	68.2	78.0	81.3	65.9	7.6
Change on quarter	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Change on year	-0.2	0.1	1.2	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.3	-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 ¹
	Student	Looking after family / home	Temporary sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged	Retired	Other			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Mar-May 2013	9,179	2,360	2,293	185	2,065	64	1,387	825	6,850	2,329
Mar-May 2014	8,915	2,304	2,275	189	1,994	38	1,306	809	6,632	2,283
Jun-Aug 2014	9,028	2,356	2,269	188	2,017	45	1,318	835	6,730	2,298
Sep-Nov 2014	9,094	2,363	2,318	190	2,034	42	1,282	865	6,778	2,316
Dec-Feb 2015	8,990	2,330	2,269	193	2,011	42	1,286	859	6,735	2,255
Mar-May 2015	9,019	2,312	2,265	202	2,070	42	1,269	861	6,718	2,301
<i>Change on quarter</i>	30	-18	-5	9	59	-1	-17	3	-17	46
<i>Change %</i>	0.3	-0.8	-0.2	4.7	2.9	-1.3	-1.4	0.3	-0.2	2.1
<i>Change on year</i>	104	8	-11	13	76	4	-38	52	86	19
<i>Change %</i>	1.2	0.3	-0.5	6.8	3.8	10.5	-2.9	6.4	1.3	0.8
Men	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Mar-May 2013	3,414	1,215	211	92	1,051	34	483	329	2,458	956
Mar-May 2014	3,322	1,179	240	86	980	24	466	347	2,390	932
Jun-Aug 2014	3,375	1,220	234	79	1,001	22	456	362	2,422	953
Sep-Nov 2014	3,430	1,228	245	89	1,011	21	462	374	2,475	955
Dec-Feb 2015	3,376	1,208	230	84	997	25	476	355	2,458	917
Mar-May 2015	3,430	1,237	245	90	1,010	23	468	357	2,475	955
<i>Change on quarter</i>	55	29	15	6	14	-2	-9	1	17	38
<i>Change %</i>	1.6	2.4	6.5	7.6	1.4	-8.4	-1.8	0.3	0.7	4.1
<i>Change on year</i>	109	58	5	4	31	-1	2	10	85	23
<i>Change %</i>	3.3	4.9	2.0	5.2	3.1	-4.3	0.4	2.8	3.6	2.5
Women	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Mar-May 2013	5,765	1,145	2,083	94	1,014	30	903	497	4,392	1,373
Mar-May 2014	5,593	1,125	2,036	103	1,014	14	840	462	4,242	1,351
Jun-Aug 2014	5,653	1,135	2,035	109	1,015	24	862	472	4,309	1,344
Sep-Nov 2014	5,664	1,134	2,073	101	1,023	21	820	491	4,303	1,361
Dec-Feb 2015	5,614	1,122	2,040	109	1,014	17	810	503	4,276	1,338
Mar-May 2015	5,589	1,074	2,020	111	1,059	19	801	505	4,243	1,346
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-25	-47	-20	3	45	2	-9	1	-34	9
<i>Change %</i>	-0.4	-4.2	-1.0	2.4	4.5	9.1	-1.1	0.3	-0.8	0.7
<i>Change on year</i>	-4	-50	-16	8	45	5	-40	42	0	-5
<i>Change %</i>	-0.1	-4.5	-0.8	8.2	4.5	36.4	-4.7	9.1	0.0	-0.3
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Mar-May 2013	100	25.7	25.0	2.0	22.5	0.7	15.1	9.0	74.6	25.4
Mar-May 2014	100	25.8	25.5	2.1	22.4	0.4	14.7	9.1	74.4	25.6
Jun-Aug 2014	100	26.1	25.1	2.1	22.3	0.5	14.6	9.2	74.5	25.5
Sep-Nov 2014	100	26.0	25.5	2.1	22.4	0.5	14.1	9.5	74.5	25.5
Dec-Feb 2015	100	25.9	25.2	2.1	22.4	0.5	14.3	9.6	74.9	25.1
Mar-May 2015	100	25.6	25.1	2.2	23.0	0.5	14.1	9.5	74.5	25.5
Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Mar-May 2013	100	35.6	6.2	2.7	30.8	1.0	14.2	9.6	72.0	28.0
Mar-May 2014	100	35.5	7.2	2.6	29.5	0.7	14.0	10.4	71.9	28.1
Jun-Aug 2014	100	36.2	6.9	2.3	29.7	0.6	13.5	10.7	71.8	28.2
Sep-Nov 2014	100	35.8	7.1	2.6	29.5	0.6	13.5	10.9	72.2	27.8
Dec-Feb 2015	100	35.8	6.8	2.5	29.5	0.7	14.1	10.5	72.8	27.2
Mar-May 2015	100	36.1	7.1	2.6	29.5	0.7	13.6	10.4	72.2	27.8
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Mar-May 2013	100	19.9	36.1	1.6	17.6	0.5	15.7	8.6	76.2	23.8
Mar-May 2014	100	20.1	36.4	1.8	18.1	0.2	15.0	8.3	75.8	24.2
Jun-Aug 2014	100	20.1	36.0	1.9	18.0	0.4	15.3	8.4	76.2	23.8
Sep-Nov 2014	100	20.0	36.6	1.8	18.1	0.4	14.5	8.7	76.0	24.0
Dec-Feb 2015	100	20.0	36.3	1.9	18.1	0.3	14.4	9.0	76.2	23.8
Mar-May 2015	100	19.2	36.1	2.0	19.0	0.3	14.3	9.0	75.9	24.1

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

March to May 2015

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 to 24				In full-time education (FTE)				Not in full-time education (FTE) ¹			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Total	Employed ²	Unemployed ²	Economically inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Levels												
People												
16-17	1,477	357	150	969	1,294	270	116	908	183	87	35	61
18-24	5,786	3,511	579	1,697	1,868	588	146	1,134	3,918	2,923	433	562
16-24	7,263	3,868	729	2,666	3,162	858	261	2,043	4,101	3,010	468	623
Men												
16-17	756	151	83	522	655	104	60	491	101	46	24	31
18-24	2,935	1,804	340	790	930	245	76	609	2,005	1,560	264	181
16-24	3,691	1,955	424	1,312	1,585	349	136	1,100	2,106	1,606	287	212
Women												
16-17	721	206	67	447	639	166	56	418	82	41	11	30
18-24	2,851	1,706	238	906	938	343	69	525	1,913	1,363	169	381
16-24	3,572	1,913	306	1,354	1,577	509	125	943	1,995	1,404	180	411
Changes on quarter												
People												
16-17	-7	5	-4	-8	2	12	0	-10	-9	-8	-3	2
18-24	-8	-11	-9	12	11	-31	8	33	-19	19	-17	-21
16-24	-15	-7	-13	4	13	-18	8	23	-28	12	-20	-19
Men												
16-17	-4	1	-9	4	1	10	-7	-2	-5	-9	-2	6
18-24	-4	-32	2	26	17	-17	5	30	-21	-15	-3	-4
16-24	-7	-31	-7	30	19	-7	-2	28	-26	-24	-5	3
Women												
16-17	-3	4	5	-12	1	2	6	-8	-4	2	-1	-4
18-24	-4	21	-11	-14	-7	-13	3	4	2	34	-14	-17
16-24	-8	24	-6	-26	-6	-11	10	-4	-2	36	-16	-22
Rates(%)³												
People												
16-17		24.2	29.6	65.6		20.9	30.0	70.2		47.6	28.6	33.3
18-24		60.7	14.2	29.3		31.5	19.9	60.7		74.6	12.9	14.3
16-24		53.3	15.9	36.7		27.1	23.3	64.6		73.4	13.5	15.2
Men												
16-17		19.9	35.6	69.0		16.0	36.3	74.9		45.8	33.8	30.9
18-24		61.5	15.9	26.9		26.3	23.8	65.5		77.8	14.5	9.0
16-24		53.0	17.8	35.6		22.0	28.1	69.4		76.3	15.2	10.1
Women												
16-17		28.6	24.6	62.0		25.9	25.2	65.3		49.8	21.8	36.4
18-24		59.8	12.3	31.8		36.6	16.8	56.0		71.2	11.0	19.9
16-24		53.5	13.8	37.9		32.3	19.7	59.8		70.4	11.4	20.6
Changes on quarter												
People												
16-17		0.4	-0.8	-0.2		0.9	-1.1	-0.9		-1.7	-0.2	2.6
18-24		-0.1	-0.1	0.3		-1.8	1.7	1.4		0.8	-0.5	-0.5
16-24		0.0	-0.2	0.1		-0.7	0.9	0.5		0.8	-0.6	-0.4
Men												
16-17		0.2	-2.6	0.9		1.6	-5.1	-0.5		-6.5	2.1	7.4
18-24		-1.0	0.3	0.9		-2.4	2.4	2.0		0.1	0.0	-0.1
16-24		-0.7	0.0	0.9		-0.7	0.1	0.9		-0.2	0.0	0.3
Women												
16-17		0.6	1.1	-1.4		0.3	2.0	-1.3		4.3	-2.6	-3.4
18-24		0.8	-0.6	-0.4		-1.2	1.2	0.8		1.7	-1.1	-0.9
16-24		0.8	-0.4	-0.6		-0.6	1.6	0.0		1.9	-1.1	-1.1

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. Not in full-time education includes people in part-time education and/or some form of training. Estimates of the number of young people who were not in employment, education or training ("NEET") cannot therefore be derived from this table. Estimates of young people who were NEET are published separately at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/young-people-not-in-education--employment-or-training--neets/index.html>

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

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

EARNINGS

15 Average Weekly Earnings - total pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) ²			Private sector (81%) ^{2,4,5,6}			Public sector (19%) ^{2,4,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	KAC4	KAC5	KAC6	KAC7	KAC8	KAC9
May 13	477	1.8	1.9	473	1.9	2.0	490	1.4	1.3
Mar 14	473	1.7	1.8	466	1.1	1.9	495	1.8	1.2
Apr 14 (r)	480	-1.7	0.6	475	-1.8	0.5	492	0.5	1.2
May 14 (r)	480	0.5	0.1	476	0.7	0.0	491	0.1	0.8
Jun 14	477	0.6	-0.2	477	1.4	0.1	480	-2.1	-0.5
Jul 14	478	0.7	0.6	476	0.8	1.0 (r)	494	1.1	-0.3
Aug 14	479	0.9	0.7	477	1.1	1.1	493	0.6	-0.1
Sep 14	482	1.5	1.0	480	1.7	1.2	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 (r)	492	2.7	2.7	490	3.0	3.3	496	0.9	0.3
May 15 (p)	492	2.6	3.2	490	3.0	3.8	497	1.2	0.4
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
May 13	462	1.8	1.8	624	2.5	2.2	480	1.5	1.4
Mar 14	457	0.9	1.4	607	1.2	0.8	484	1.3	1.5
Apr 14 (r)	464	-1.7	0.4	612	-7.9	-2.0	485	1.3	1.5
May 14 (r)	464	0.6	-0.1	614	-1.7	-2.9	485	1.1	1.2
Jun 14	462	0.4	-0.2	605	-1.3	-3.7 (r)	484	0.6	1.0
Jul 14	462	0.3	0.4	607	-0.4	-1.1	487	1.6	1.1
Aug 14	464	0.8	0.5	616	1.1	-0.2	485	1.1	1.1
Sep 14	466	1.3	0.8	619	1.9	0.9	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 (r)	477	2.8	2.9	642	4.9	3.0	490	1.1	1.3
May 15 (p)	477	2.7	3.4	632	2.9	4.3	491	1.2	1.2
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (9%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) ²			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5CA	K5CB	K5CC	K5CD	K5CE	K5CF	K5CG	K5CH	K5CI
May 13	552	1.7	2.7	551	-0.4	-0.3	314	2.8	2.6
Mar 14 (r)	559	2.3	3.1	532	1.9	3.5	317	3.4	3.4
Apr 14 (r)	562	0.6	2.0	547	-3.8	-0.1	320	0.8	2.0
May 14 (r)	564	2.1	1.7	542	-1.6	-1.3	320	1.7	2.0
Jun 14	568	2.2	1.6	551	0.8	-1.6 (r)	317	1.0	1.2
Jul 14	564	1.9	2.0	568	4.0	1.0 (r)	316	-0.9	0.6
Aug 14	563	1.4	1.8	558	1.2	2.0	317	-1.2	-0.4
Sep 14	566	2.3	1.9	563	2.1	2.4	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 (r)	1.7	340	7.2	4.7
Apr 15 (r)	571	1.7	1.3	565	3.2	3.4	332	3.6	5.2
May 15 (p)	567	0.7	1.5	573	5.6	4.9	333	4.0	4.9

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

2. The 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%) ¹			Private sector (81%) ^{1,3,5}			Public sector (19%) ^{1,3,4,5}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	KAF4	KAF5	KAF6	KAF7	KAF8	KAF9	KAG2	KAG3	KAG4
May 13	32	20.0	24.9	38	16.8	20.4	5	-7.9	-8.3
Mar 14 (r)	27	5.9	6.7	32	1.2	5.7	5	20.9	15.0
Apr 14 (r)	32	-31.4	-10.1	36	-29.8	-10.2	6	27.5	29.4
May 14 (r)	30	-4.5	-14.0	37	-4.0	-13.7	3	-46.8	-1.9
Jun 14	28	-2.0	-15.5 (r)	35	5.0	-12.4 (r)	2	-57.4	-28.6 (r)
Jul 14	27	-2.5	-3.1 (r)	33	-5.3	-1.6 (r)	6	42.3	-24.4 (r)
Aug 14	27	-5.5	-3.4	33	-6.6	-2.4	2	-55.4	-27.0
Sep 14	27	-5.9	-4.7	32	-6.9	-6.3	4	-28.7	-16.7
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 (r)	30	14.3	0.8	36	15.0	1.4	2	-62.0	-52.5
Apr 15 (r)	32	0.2	1.4	37	0.6	1.9	2	-56.3	-53.1
May 15 (p)	30	-0.2	4.3	36	-1.5	4.2	3	1.6	-47.0
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ¹			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ¹			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	K5CS	K5CT	K5CU	K5CV	K5CW	K5CX	KAH3	KAH4	KAH5
May 13	33	22.6	28.3	87	43.1	37.4	2	14.4	19.7
Mar 14 (r)	28	6.8	6.5	71	3.3	4.0	1	-26.5	-23.3
Apr 14 (r)	35	-28.1	-9.2	72	-46.2	-19.5	5	175.8	58.3
May 14 (r)	31	-5.0	-12.7	77	-11.8	-24.2	1	-34.2	40.1
Jun 14	28	-3.8	-14.9 (r)	69	-9.2	-26.6 (r)	1	-47.9	30.0 (r)
Jul 14	27	-7.1	-5.3 (r)	68	-4.5	-8.7 (r)	3	56.3	-13.7 (r)
Aug 14	28	-5.9	-5.6	75	1.0	-4.3	1	-53.8	-17.7
Sep 14	27	-10.0	-7.7	70	-7.1	-3.5	2	-5.4	-0.3
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 (r)	32	14.3	0.4	77	9.1	-5.5	1	2.9	37.8
Apr 15 (r)	36	2.9	2.1	81	12.4	2.3	1	-75.9	-29.7
May 15 (p)	31	-0.7	5.0	72	-5.6	5.1	2	15.6	-48.1
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (9%) ¹			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) ¹			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) ¹		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	K5D3	K5D4	K5D5	K5D6	K5D7	K5D8	K5D9	K5DA	K5DB
May 13	22	-11.2	5.6	21	4.5	12.5	23	21.4	21.4
Mar 14 (r)	23	8.6	13.9	17	56.2	32.7	20	13.3	-1.6
Apr 14 (r)	23	-17.4	-3.4	22	-34.8	-3.8	24	-2.7	-4.4
May 14 (r)	23	5.4	-2.6	18	-16.6	-13.8	22	-6.8	0.0
Jun 14	28	10.9	-1.2 (r)	22	6.6	-18.3 (r)	20	2.5	-2.6
Jul 14	25	13.2	9.9 (r)	33	72.3	19.2 (r)	20	-14.5	-6.7 (r)
Aug 14	22	-12.8	3.3	27	28.0	34.8	20	-27.0	-14.5
Sep 14	24	14.8	4.0	26	22.7	40.1	22	-1.6	-15.2
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 (r)	25	10.1	-3.8	20	17.6	0.9	25	28.6	19.1
Apr 15 (r)	24	5.9	1.5	24	9.2	4.5	24	-1.7	15.1
May 15 (p)	21	-8.7	2.3	40	124.7	48.2	23	7.5	10.4

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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

EARNINGS

17 Average Weekly Earnings - regular pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) ²			Private sector (81%) ^{2,4,5,6}			Public sector (19%) ^{2,4,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	KAJ2	KAJ3	KAJ4	KAJ5	KAJ6	KAJ7
May 13	446	1.1	1.0	436	1.1	1.1	486	1.4	1.4
Mar 14	448	0.9	1.3	438	1.0	1.6	489	1.2	1.1
Apr 14	449	0.4 (r)	0.9	440	0.7	1.1	487	0.5	0.9
May 14 (r)	450	0.7	0.7	441	1.0	0.9	487	0.3	0.7
Jun 14	450	0.8	0.7	442	1.1	0.9	488	0.7	0.5
Jul 14	451	0.8	0.8	442	1.0	1.1	488	0.7	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 (r)	461	2.8	2.7	454	3.3	3.2	493	1.2	1.0
May 15 (p)	462	2.7	2.8	455	3.2	3.3	494	1.3	1.1
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5DL	K5DM	K5DN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
May 13	431	1.0	0.9	539	-0.3	-0.4	478	1.5	1.4
Mar 14	432	0.9	1.0	538	-0.2	-0.6	482	1.4	1.5
Apr 14	433	0.5	0.8	535	-1.1	-0.8	482 (r)	1.2	1.4
May 14 (r)	434	0.6	0.7	536	-0.7	-0.6	483	1.2	1.2
Jun 14	434	0.7	0.6	537	0.0	-0.6	484	1.4	1.3
Jul 14	435	0.6	0.7	538	-0.1	-0.2 (r)	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	1.3
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 (r)	446	3.0	2.9	557	4.2	3.7	489	1.4	1.4
May 15 (p)	446	3.0	3.0	558	4.3	3.9	489	1.1	1.3
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (9%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) ²			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5DU	K5DV	K5DW	K5DX	K5DY	K5DZ	K5E2	K5E3	K5E4
May 13	530	2.1	2.3	532	-0.5	0.0	292	1.5	1.5
Mar 14	537	1.6	2.6	527	-0.4	2.1	296	2.2 (r)	3.4
Apr 14	539	1.8	2.1	525	-2.3	-0.5	297	1.8 (r)	2.4
May 14	540	1.9	1.8	526	-1.1	-1.3	299 (r)	2.4	2.1
Jun 14	541	1.8	1.9 (r)	532	0.5	-1.0	296	0.9	1.7
Jul 14	540	1.5	1.8 (r)	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	1.8	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 (r)	547	1.4	0.9	540	2.9	3.2	309	4.1	4.0
May 15 (p)	545	0.9	1.1	540	2.6	3.5	310	3.8	4.1

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 indicators¹

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Headline estimates for March to May 2015

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	1,268	74.5	1,171	68.7	97	7.7	422	25.5
North West	3,526	75.8	3,317	71.2	210	6.0	1,091	24.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,692	77.0	2,508	71.7	185	6.9	776	23.0
East Midlands	2,355	78.6	2,241	74.7	113	4.8	619	21.4
West Midlands	2,771	75.7	2,607	71.0	165	5.9	861	24.3
East of England	3,112	80.4	2,971	76.6	141	4.5	727	19.6
London	4,572	77.0	4,264	71.7	308	6.7	1,327	23.0
South East	4,607	80.4	4,406	76.9	201	4.4	1,071	19.6
South West	2,782	81.2	2,656	77.4	127	4.6	617	18.8
England	27,686	78.0	26,140	73.6	1,546	5.6	7,511	22.0
Wales	1,510	75.9	1,410	70.7	100	6.6	461	24.1
Scotland	2,769	78.7	2,616	74.3	152	5.5	727	21.3
Great Britain	31,965	78.0	30,166	73.5	1,799	5.6	8,699	22.0
Northern Ireland	870	72.6	816	67.9	54	6.2	320	27.4
United Kingdom	32,835	77.8	30,982	73.3	1,853	5.6	9,019	22.2

Change on quarter (change since the 3 months to February 2015)⁴

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
North East	-17	-1.3	-14	-1.1	-2	-0.1	21	1.3
North West	-25	-0.4	-26	-0.4	1	0.1	18	0.4
Yorkshire and The Humber	6	-0.3	-13	-0.8	18	0.7	11	0.3
East Midlands	5	0.2	7	0.3	-2	-0.1	-6	-0.2
West Midlands	7	0.0	15	0.3	-7	-0.3	0	0.0
East of England	7	-0.2	20	0.1	-13	-0.4	8	0.2
London	-25	0.0	-46	-0.4	21	0.5	3	0.0
South East	-23	0.0	-29	-0.1	6	0.2	3	0.0
South West	18	0.6	17	0.6	1	0.0	-20	-0.6
England	-48	-0.1	-69	-0.1	21	0.1	38	0.1
Wales	27	1.4	19	0.9	8	0.4	-26	-1.4
Scotland	-14	-0.3	1	0.1	-15	-0.5	10	0.3
Great Britain	-35	0.0	-49	-0.1	14	0.1	22	0.0
Northern Ireland	-17	-0.6	-18	-0.7	1	0.2	8	0.6
United Kingdom	-51	-0.1	-67	-0.1	15	0.1	30	0.1

Change on year (change since March to May 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 (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
North East	-32	-2.8	-4	-1.1	-28	-2.0	48	2.8
North West	27	0.1	68	1.0	-41	-1.2	0	-1.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	-8	-1.1	17	-0.3	-25	-0.9	41	1.1
East Midlands	1	-0.2	20	0.4	-19	-0.8	8	0.2
West Midlands	-16	-0.4	28	0.8	-44	-1.5	17	0.4
East of England	7	-0.2	33	0.4	-26	-0.8	8	0.2
London	-37	-0.5	-2	0.0	-36	-0.7	34	0.5
South East	-13	0.0	-8	0.1	-6	-0.1	4	0.0
South West	31	0.8	40	1.1	-9	-0.4	-25	-0.8
England	-40	-0.3	193	0.3	-233	-0.8	136	0.3
Wales	39	1.8	36	1.6	3	0.0	-34	-1.8
Scotland	1	0.1	40	1.2	-39	-1.4	-4	-0.1
Great Britain	0	-0.2	269	0.5	-268	-0.8	97	0.2
Northern Ireland	-8	-0.6	-4	-0.2	-4	-0.4	7	0.6
United Kingdom	-8	-0.2	265	0.5	-273	-0.8	104	0.2

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 ¹		Jobcentre Plus administrative system ¹				
	Workforce jobs ² (Mar 2015)		Claimant Count ³ (June 2015)				
	Total	Level	Total		Men		Women
		Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
North East	1,180	47.4	3.9	31.8	5.0	15.6	2.7
North West	3,660	111.6	3.0	72.9	3.7	38.6	2.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,591	83.3	3.1	54.4	3.8	28.9	2.3
East Midlands	2,250	49.2	2.2	31.4	2.6	17.8	1.7
West Midlands	2,820	80.2	2.8	51.0	3.3	29.2	2.2
East of England	3,011	49.8	1.6	30.9	1.9	18.9	1.3
London	5,620	115.7	2.0	68.0	2.2	47.7	1.8
South East	4,677	60.8	1.3	38.1	1.5	22.7	1.0
South West	2,871	39.1	1.3	25.3	1.7	13.8	1.0
England	28,678	637.1	2.2	404.0	2.6	233.1	1.7
Wales	1,432	45.9	3.1	29.6	3.8	16.4	2.3
Scotland	2,704	77.2	2.8	53.1	3.6	24.1	1.8
Great Britain	32,814	760.2	2.3	486.6	2.7	273.6	1.7
Northern Ireland	843	44.0	4.9	30.7	6.4	13.3	3.2
United Kingdom	33,673	804.2	2.3	517.3	2.8	286.9	1.8

Changes on period (period specified below):

	Employer Surveys ¹		Jobcentre Plus administrative system ¹				
	Workforce jobs ² (Change on Dec 2014)		Claimant Count ³ (Change on May 2015)				
	Total	Level	Total		Men		Women
		Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
North East	34	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
North West	12	3.5	0.1	2.6	0.1	0.9	0.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	-5	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.0
East Midlands	-3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Midlands	40	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0
East of England	36	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0
London	22	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0
South East	-32	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0
South West	25	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0
England	129	6.9	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Wales	17	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0
Scotland	-1	-0.8	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.5	0.0
Great Britain	145	6.8	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.7	0.0
Northern Ireland	16	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.0
United Kingdom	160	7.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.6	0.0

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

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

19 International comparisons of employment and unemployment

Employment rates as published by EUROSTAT: (not seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by EUROSTAT on 30 June 2015 (seasonally adjusted)				
		Latest period	Employment rate (%) ^{1,2}	Change on year %		Latest Period	Unemployment rate (%) ³	Change on period % ⁴	Change on year %
European Union (EU)					European Union (EU)				
Austria	YXSN	Jan-Mar 15	70.2	0.1	Austria	ZXDS	May 15	6.0	0.2
Belgium	YXSO	Jan-Mar 15	61.9	0.4	Belgium	ZXDI	May 15	8.6	-0.1
Bulgaria	A495	Jan-Mar 15	61.0	2.0	Bulgaria	A492	May 15	9.7	-0.1
Croatia	GUMI	Oct-Dec 14	54.0	1.3	Croatia	GUMJ	May 15	15.8	-0.4
Cyprus	A4AC	Jan-Mar 15	61.6	0.7	Cyprus	A4AN	May 15	16.0	0.0
Czech Republic	A4AD	Jan-Mar 15	69.4	1.3	Czech Republic	A4AO	May 15	5.9	-0.1
Denmark	YXSP	Jan-Mar 15	73.0	1.7	Denmark	ZXDJ	May 15	6.2	0.0
Estonia	A4AE	Jan-Mar 15	69.9	2.3	Estonia	A4AP	Apr 15	6.7	0.5
Finland	YXSQ	Jan-Mar 15	67.2	-0.1	Finland	ZXDU	May 15	9.4	0.0
France	YXSR	Oct-Dec 14	64.1	0.1	France	ZXDN	May 15	10.3	0.1
Germany	YXSS	Jan-Mar 15	73.7	0.5	Germany	ZXDK	May 15	4.7	0.0
Greece	YXST	Jan-Mar 15	49.2	0.7	Greece	ZXDL	Mar 15	25.6	0.0
Hungary	A4AF	Jan-Mar 15	62.4	1.8	Hungary	A4AQ	Apr 15	7.1	-0.2
Ireland	YXSU	Jan-Mar 15	62.2	1.4	Ireland	ZXDO	May 15	9.8	0.0
Italy	YXSV	Jan-Mar 15	55.5	0.4	Italy	ZXDP	May 15	12.4	0.0
Latvia	A4AG	Jan-Mar 15	66.9	1.1	Latvia	A4AR	Q1 2015	9.9	-0.4
Lithuania	A4AH	Jan-Mar 15	66.0	1.8	Lithuania	A4AS	May 15	8.2	-0.7
Luxembourg	YXSW	Oct-Dec 14	67.6	1.4	Luxembourg	ZXDQ	May 15	5.7	0.0
Malta	A4AI	Jan-Mar 15	62.3	0.6	Malta	A4AT	May 15	5.6	-0.1
Netherlands	YXSX	Jan-Mar 15	73.6	0.4	Netherlands	ZXDR	May 15	6.9	-0.1
Poland	A4AJ	Oct-Dec 14	62.6	1.8	Poland	A4AU	May 15	7.8	0.0
Portugal	YXSY	Jan-Mar 15	62.8	1.3	Portugal	ZXDT	May 15	13.2	0.4
Romania	A494	Oct-Dec 14	60.8	0.9	Romania	A4BZ	May 15	7.1	0.2
Slovak Republic	A4AK	Oct-Dec 14	61.7	1.9	Slovak Republic	A4AV	May 15	11.8	-0.1
Slovenia	A4AL	Jan-Mar 15	63.5	1.0	Slovenia	A4AW	May 15	9.2	0.0
Spain	YXSZ	Jan-Mar 15	56.4	1.7	Spain	ZXDM	May 15	22.5	-0.2
Sweden	YXTA	Jan-Mar 15	74.0	0.6	Sweden ⁷	ZXDV	May 15	7.8	0.0
United Kingdom	ANZ6	Jan-Mar 15	72.4	1.1	United Kingdom ⁴	ZXDW	Mar 15	5.4	-0.1
Total EU⁵	A496	Oct-Dec 14	65.2	0.9	Total EU⁵	A493	May 15	9.6	0.0
Eurozone ⁵	YXTC	Oct-Dec 14	64.2	0.6	Eurozone ⁵	ZXDH	May 15	11.1	0.0
Employment rates published by the Office for National Statistics					Unemployment rate published by Office for National Statistics (seasonally adjusted)				
United Kingdom (NSA)	LF9D	Mar-May 15	73.1	0.4	United Kingdom ⁴	MG SX	Mar-May 15	5.6	0.1
United Kingdom (SA)	LF24	Mar-May 15	73.3	0.5					-0.8
Employment rates published by the OECD (seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by national statistical offices (seasonally adjusted)				
Canada	A48O	Jan-Mar 15	72.5	0.3	Canada	ZXDZ	Jun 15	6.8	0.0
Japan	A48P	Jan-Mar 15	73.0	0.6	Japan	ZXDY	May 15	3.3	0.0
United States	A48Q	Apr-Jun 15	68.7	0.7	United States	ZXD X	Jun 15	5.3	-0.2

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

1. All employment rates shown in this table are for those aged from 15 to 64 except for the employment rates for the UK published by the Office for National Statistics and the rate for the United States published by OECD which are for those aged from 16 to 64.

2. The employment rates for the EU are published by Eurostat (the EU's statistical office) and are not seasonally adjusted. Eurostat do not publish seasonally adjusted employment rates. The employment rates for Canada, Japan and the United States are published by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD) and are seasonally adjusted.

5. 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.

6. Change on previous month except "Latvia" and "United Kingdom as published by Office for National Statistics" (change on previous quarter).

7. The EU unemployment rates are as published on the Eurostat database. For Sweden the rates on the database differ from those shown in the Eurostat News Release published on 30 June 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.

3. 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 are seasonally adjusted.

4. The unemployment rate for the UK published by EUROSTAT is based on the population aged 16-74 but the unemployment rate for the UK published by the Office for National Statistics is based on those aged 16 and over. There are other minor definitional differences.

20 Labour disputes

United Kingdom, not seasonally adjusted

	Working days lost (thousands) ^{1,2}		Working days lost in the Public Sector (thousands) ^{1,2}		Working days lost in the Private Sector (thousands) ^{1,2}		Number of stoppages ^{3,4}		Number of stoppages in the Public Sector ⁴		Number of stoppages in the Private Sector ⁴		Workers involved (thousands) ^{1,3}
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7						
	BBFW	F8XZ	F8Y2	BLUU	F8Y3	F8Y4	BLUT						
2013 May	12	11	1	16	10	6	13						
2014 May	16	14	2	18	10	8	9						
Jun	36	29	8	26	12	14	29						
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						
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 (p)	12	10	2	16	8	8	2						
Cumulative totals 12 months to:													
May 14	483	372	112	127	56	71	495						
May 15 (p)	699	627	72	160	76	84	622						

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

Source: ONS Labour Disputes Inquiry
Labour disputes enquiries 01633 456724

1. Estimates of working days lost and workers involved are shown to the nearest thousand. Unrounded estimates of less than 500 therefore round to zero.

2. Due to rounding the working days lost for the public and private sectors may not add up to the total working days lost.

3. 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.

4. These series exclude disputes which do not result in a stoppage of work, those involving fewer than ten workers or lasting less than one day unless the total number of working days lost in the dispute is 100 or more.

VACANCIES

21 Vacancies¹ by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies	Number of employees				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8
Levels						
Apr-Jun 2013	532	76	67	72	95	222
Apr-Jun 2014	(r) 658	110	93	93	111	252
May-Jul 2014	665	110	95	91	114	255
Jun-Aug 2014	682	114	99	91	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	(r) 744	120	112	97	131	283
Feb-Apr 2015	(r) 733	114	110	96	130	284
Mar-May 2015	(r) 731	111	109	95	132	284
Apr-Jun 2015	(p) 726	105	108	97	131	285
Change on quarter	* -17	-15	-4	0	0	2
Change %	* -2.3	-12.6	-3.7	0.0	0.2	0.6
Change on year	68	-5	15	4	20	33
Change %	10.3	-4.2	16.4	4.1	18.2	13.1

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) Vacancies¹ and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies ¹	Unemployment ²	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels			
Mar-May 2013	520	2,524	4.9
Mar-May 2014	652	2,126	3.3
Jun-Aug 2014	682	1,972	2.9
Sep-Nov 2014	703	1,914	2.7
Dec-Feb 2015	735	1,838	2.5
Mar-May 2015	731 (r)	1,853	2.5
Change on quarter	-4	15	0.0
Change %	-0.5	0.8	
Change on year	80	-273	-0.7
Change %	12.2	-12.8	

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 ¹	Mining & quarrying	Manu- facturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply ²	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommoda- tion & food service activities	Information & communica- tion
	B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
Levels (thousands)										
Apr-Jun 2013	532	3	37	4	2	14	105	20	54	31
Apr-Jun 2014 (r)	658	2	46	5	2	19	125	22	70	31
May-Jul 2014	665	2	50	5	2	19	126	22	72	29
Jun-Aug 2014	682	2	50	5	2	21	130	23	74	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 (r)	744	1	48	5	2	27	141	34	77	36
Feb-Apr 2015 (r)	733	1	46	5	2	25	139	34	78	35
Mar-May 2015 (r)	731	1	45	5	2	24	137	35	77	37
Apr-Jun 2015 (p)	726	1	48	5	3	25	134	34	77	35
Change on quarter *	-17	0	-1	0	0	-2	-8	0	0	-2
Change % *	-2.3	0.0	-1.0	0.0	18.2	-8.9	-5.4	0.3	-0.4	-4.1
Change on year	68	-1	2	0	1	6	9	12	7	4
Change %	10.3	-47.4	4.2	4.4	73.3	31.7	7.0	53.1	9.5	12.3
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Apr-Jun 2013	1.9	4.1	1.6	3.2	1.0	1.2	2.4	1.6	2.8	2.8
Apr-Jun 2014	2.3	3.2	1.9	3.9	0.8	1.5	2.8	1.7	3.4 (r)	2.7
May-Jul 2014	2.3	3.0	2.1	4.1	0.9	1.5	2.8	1.7	3.5	2.5
Jun-Aug 2014	2.4	3.2	2.1	4.2	1.0	1.7	2.9	1.7	3.6	2.7
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 (r)	2.6	1.7	2.0	4.1	1.2	2.1	3.1	2.6	3.8	3.2
Feb-Apr 2015 (r)	2.6	1.7	1.9	4.2	1.3	2.0	3.1	2.6	3.8	3.1
Mar-May 2015 (r)	2.6	1.7	1.9	4.2	1.3	1.9	3.0	2.7	3.8	3.2
Apr-Jun 2015 (p)	2.6	1.7	2.0	4.1	1.4	1.9	3.0	2.6	3.8	3.1
Change on quarter *	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Change on year	0.2	-1.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.3

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities ²	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	Total services
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
Levels (thousands)										
Apr-Jun 2013	26	7	46	37	8	39	73	11	14	472
Apr-Jun 2014 (r)	37	12	57	45	11	49	94	15	18	586
May-Jul 2014	37	11	58	45	11	49	96	15	16	588
Jun-Aug 2014	37	11	59	45	12	50	100	16	16	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 (r)	40	10	62	50	13	51	111	17	17	661
Feb-Apr 2015 (r)	38	12	60	49	13	52	112	17	16	653
Mar-May 2015 (r)	36	11	63	49	13	51	113	16	16	654
Apr-Jun 2015 (p)	34	11	64	49	13	51	114	16	15	646
Change on quarter *	-6	1	2	-2	-1	0	4	-1	-3	-14
Change % *	-15.7	6.7	3.5	-3.0	-3.8	0.4	3.3	-3.6	-15.6	-2.2
Change on year	-3	-1	8	4	2	2	20	1	-3	60
Change %	-7.4	-8.3	13.4	8.7	14.7	3.6	21.7	6.7	-18.9	10.2
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Apr-Jun 2013	2.5	1.4	2.2	1.6	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.5	2.0
Apr-Jun 2014 (r)	3.5	2.6	2.4	1.9	0.8	1.9	2.4	2.1	3.2	2.4
May-Jul 2014	3.5	2.4	2.5	1.9	0.9	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.4
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 (r)	3.9	2.2	2.7	2.1	1.0	1.9	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.7
Feb-Apr 2015 (r)	3.6	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.7
Mar-May 2015 (r)	3.5	2.2	2.7	2.1	0.9	2.0	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.7
Apr-Jun 2015 (p)	3.2	2.3	2.8	2.0	0.9	2.0	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.7
Change on quarter *	-0.6	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1
Change on year	-0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	-0.6	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 rates¹

United Kingdom, (seasonally adjusted)

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s) ²	Rate ¹	Level (000s) ²	Rate ¹	Level (000s) ²	Rate ¹
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
Mar-May 2013	119	4.7	68	5.3	51	4.1
Mar-May 2014	117	4.6	65	5.0	52	4.1
Jun-Aug 2014	95	3.7	51	3.9	44	3.4
Sep-Nov 2014	103	3.9	54	4.1	48	3.8
Dec-Feb 2015	107	4.1	63	4.8	45	3.5
Mar-May 2015	118	4.5	70	5.3	48	3.7
Change on quarter	11	0.4	8	0.5	3	0.2
Change %	10.1		12.1		7.2	
Change on year	1	-0.1	5	0.3	-4	-0.4
Change %	1.0		8.0		-7.8	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

24 Redundancies by industry¹

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

SIC 2007 sections	Total redundancies ²	Manufacturing C	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage, accommodation & food service activities, information & communication H,I,J	Financial & insurance and real estate activities K,L	Prof. scientific & technical activities, admin & support service activities M,N	Public Administration etc., education, human health and social work activities ³ O-Q	Total services ⁴ G-T
Jan-Mar 2013	141	19	17	28	27	*	20	17	104
Jan-Mar 2014	125	26	13	19	19	*	11	21	82
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
Change on year	-16	-8	*	-2	7	*	-1	-6	0
Change %	-12.4	-29.7	*	-8.7	39.8	*	-5.4	-31.6	0.4

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.