

UK Labour Market, November 2014



Coverage: **UK**

Date: **12 November 2014**

Geographical Area: **UK**

Theme: **Labour Market**

Key Points for July to September 2014

- Comparing the estimates for July to September 2014 with those for April to June 2014, employment continued to rise and unemployment continued to fall. These changes maintain the general direction of movement since late 2011/early 2012.
- There were 30.79 million people in work. This was 112,000 more than for April to June 2014 and 694,000 more than for a year earlier.
- The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 in work (the employment rate), was 73.0%, higher than for April to June 2014 (72.8%) and higher than for a year earlier (71.6%).
- There were 22.52 million people working full-time, 589,000 more than for a year earlier. There were 8.27 million people working part-time, 105,000 more than for a year earlier.
- There were 1.96 million unemployed people, 115,000 fewer than for April to June 2014 and 529,000 fewer than for a year earlier.
- The unemployment rate was 6.0%, lower than for April to June 2014 (6.3%) and lower than for a year earlier (7.6%). The unemployment rate is the proportion of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who were unemployed.
- There were 9.03 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were out of work and not seeking or available to work (known as economically inactive). This was 38,000 more than for April to June 2014 but 16,000 fewer than for a year earlier.
- The economic inactivity rate was 22.2%, little changed compared to April to June 2014 (22.1%) and compared to a year earlier (22.3%).
- Pay including bonuses for employees in Great Britain was 1.0% higher than a year earlier. Pay excluding bonuses for employees in Great Britain was 1.3% higher than a year earlier.

(i) Summary of latest Labour Market Statistics

Table A shows the latest estimates, for July to September 2014, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity and shows how these estimates compare with the previous quarter (April to June 2014) and the previous year (July to September 2013). Comparing July to September with April to June provides a more robust short-term comparison than the change between June to August and July to September. See **Making Comparisons with earlier data** at Section (ii).

Table A: Summary of latest estimates for July to September 2014, seasonally adjusted

	Number (thousands)	Change on Apr-Jun 2014	Change on Jul-Sep 2013	Headline Rate (%)	Change on Apr-Jun 2014	Change on Jul-Sep 2013
Employed	30,793	112	694			
Aged 16-64	29,674	94	628	73.0	0.2	1.4
Aged 65+	1,119	18	66			
Unemployed	1,959	-115	-529	6.0	-0.3	-1.7
Aged 16-64	1,937	-109	-529			
Aged 65+	22	-5	0			
Inactive	18,939	86	175			
Aged 16-64	9,030	38	-16	22.2	0.1	-0.1
Aged 65+	9,909	48	191			

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.

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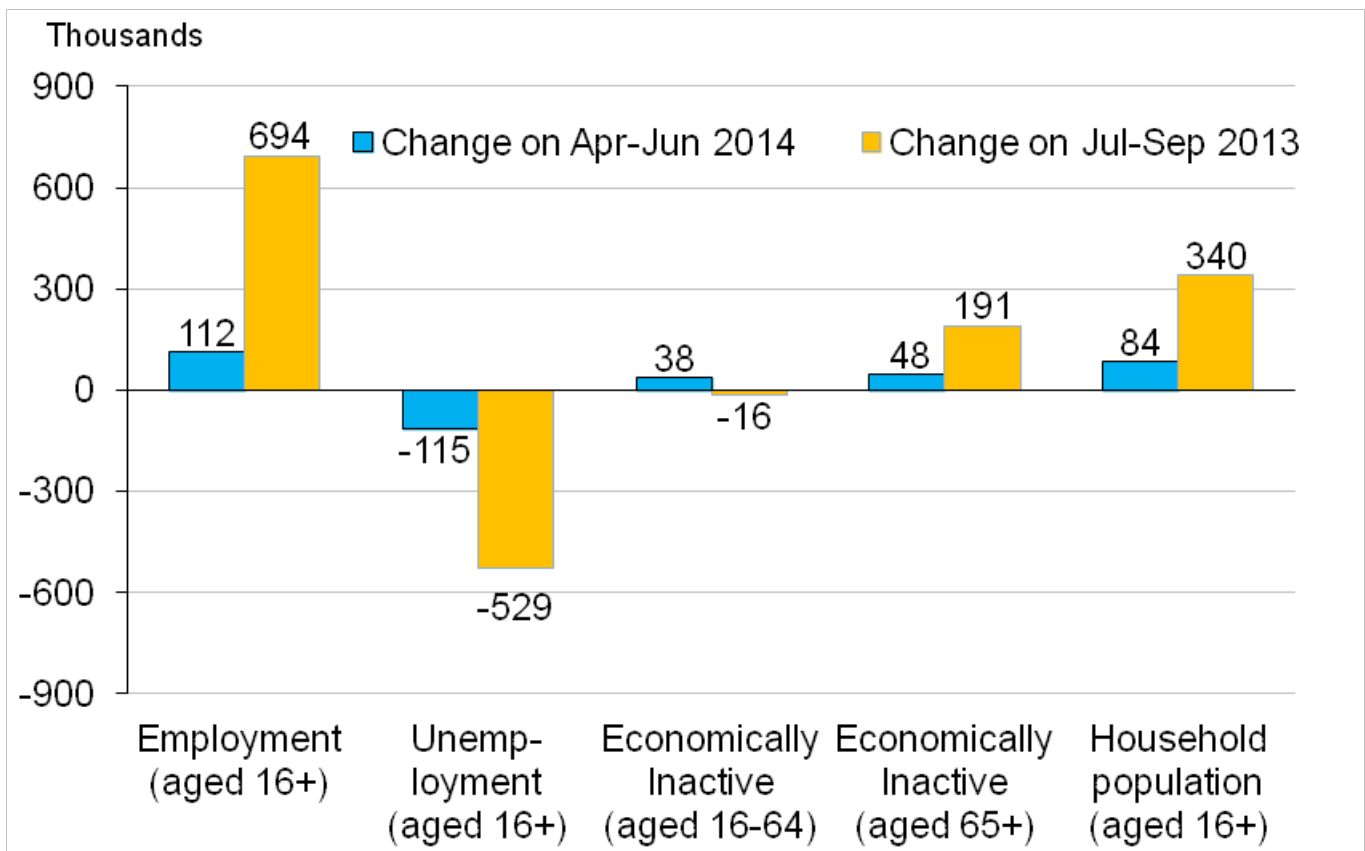
Comparing July to September 2014 with April to June 2014, the number of:

- people in employment increased by 112,000 (to 30.79 million),
- unemployed people fell by 115,000 (to 1.96 million), and
- people aged from 16 to 64 who were out of work but not seeking or available to work (economically inactive) increased by 38,000 (to 9.03 million).

Comparing July to September 2014 with July to September 2013, the number of:

- people in employment increased by 694,000,
- unemployed people fell by 529,000, and
- people aged from 16 to 64 who were out of work but not seeking or available to work (economically inactive) fell by 16,000.

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



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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(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 the website as a short video.

[Interpreting Labour Market statistics](#), available on the 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” and includes a [Glossary](#), is also available.

About labour market statuses

Everybody aged 16 or over is either [employed](#), [unemployed](#) or [economically inactive](#). The employment estimates include all people in work including those working part-time. People not working are classed as unemployed if they have been looking for work within the last four weeks and are able to start work within the next two 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 four weeks or who are unable to start work within the next two 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

The most robust estimates of short-term movements in the labour market are obtained by comparing the estimates for July to September 2014 with the estimates for April to June 2014, which were first published on 13 August 2014 and were revised in last month’s release. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for June to August 2014. This is because the July and August data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of June and September 2014. The Labour Force Survey, from which these estimates are derived, is sampled such that it is representative of the UK population over a three 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 three 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 in the **Accuracy of the Statistics: Estimating and Reporting Uncertainty** section of this Statistical Bulletin.

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
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. Key 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 the website as a short video.

A [comparison between estimates of employment and jobs](#) is available in an article on the 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 \(1.44 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EMP01 \(1.35 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

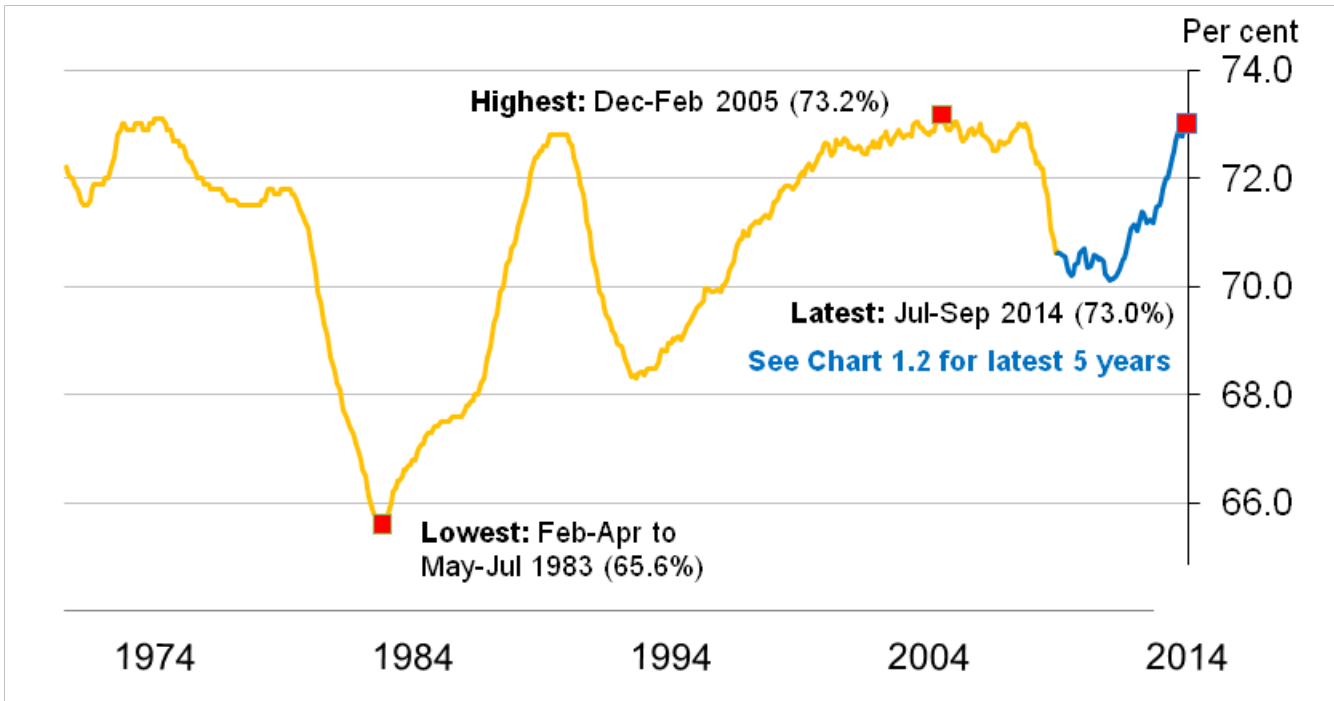
Where to find more information about employment

An article looking at [self-employed workers in the UK](#) was published on 20 August 2014.

Commentary

The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 in work is known as the employment rate. Chart 1.1 shows the employment rate for people aged from 16 to 64 since comparable records began in 1971. The chart shows that the lowest employment rate was 65.6% in 1983, during the economic downturn of the early 1980s. The employment rate for the latest time period, July to September 2014, was 73.0%, which was 0.2 percentage points lower than the record high of 73.2% recorded for December 2004 to February 2005.

Chart 1.1: Employment rate (aged 16 to 64) from January-March 1971 to July-September 2014, seasonally adjusted

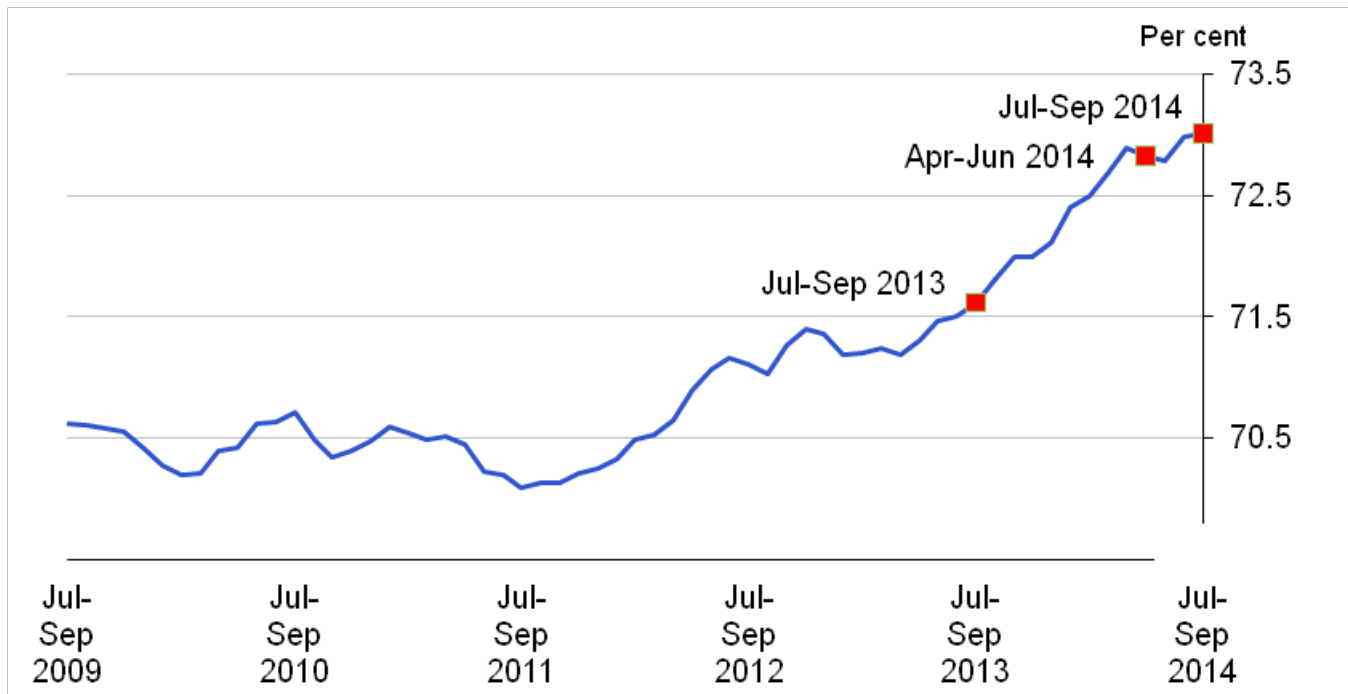


Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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Chart 1.2 looks in more detail at the employment rate for the last five years.

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

Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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73.0% of people aged from 16 to 64 were in work for July to September 2014. This was:

- up from 72.8% for April to June 2014,
- up from 71.6% for a year earlier, and
- equal to the pre-downturn peak of 73.0% recorded for early 2008.

Looking at **employment rates by gender**, for July to September 2014, 78.0% of men and 68.1% of women aged from 16 to 64 were in work. These employment rates for men and women were higher than those for April to June 2014 and for a year earlier. The employment rate for men was lower than before the 2008/09 downturn, when it peaked at 79.1% in late 2007/early 2008. However the employment rate for women was the joint highest since comparable records began in 1971.

There were 30.79 million **people in work** for July to September 2014, 112,000 more than for April to June 2014 and 694,000 more than a year earlier.

Looking at **type of employment**, between July to September 2013 and July to September 2014, the number of:

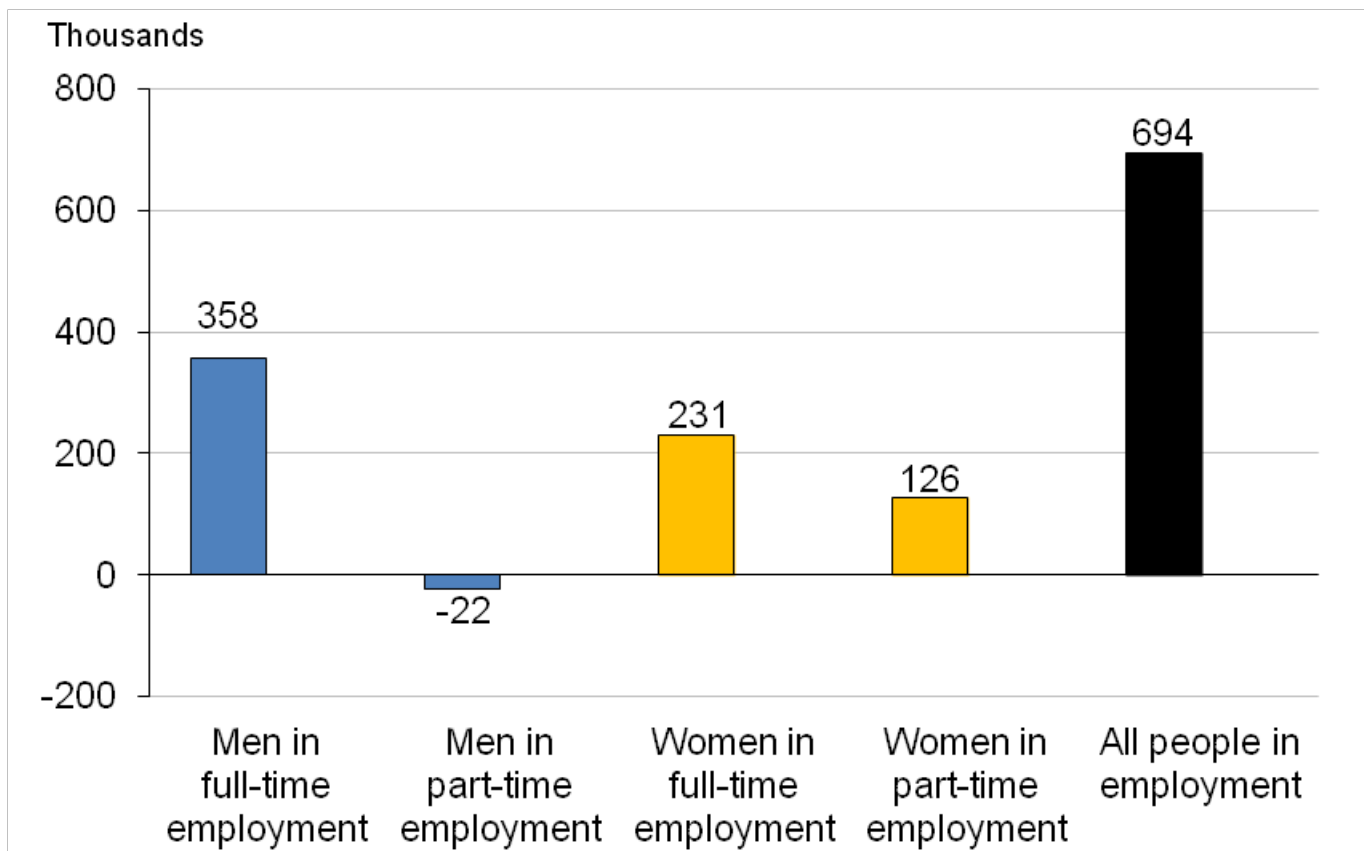
- employees working full-time increased by 426,000 to reach 19.20 million,
- employees working part-time increased by 28,000 to reach 6.82 million,
- self-employed people working full-time increased by 186,000 to reach 3.25 million,

- self-employed people working part-time increased by 93,000 to reach 1.27 million,
- unpaid family workers increased by 10,000 to reach 123,000 (see Note 2 at the end of this section for an explanation of the coverage of this series), and
- people on government supported training and employment programmes decreased by 49,000 to reach 123,000 (see Note 3 at the end of this section for an explanation of the coverage of this series).

Looking at **full-time and part-time working by gender**, between July to September 2013 and July to September 2014, Chart 1.3 shows that the number of:

- men working full-time increased by 358,000 to reach 14.24 million,
- men working part-time fell by 22,000 to reach 2.15 million,
- women working full-time increased by 231,000 to reach 8.28 million, and
- women working part-time increased by 126,000 to reach 6.12 million.

Chart 1.3: Changes in people in employment between July to September 2013 and July to September 2014, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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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 15 October 2014)

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 \(39.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EMP03 \(38 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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

Commentary

There were 5.39 million people employed in the public sector for June 2014. This was 11,000 fewer than for March 2014 and 282,000 fewer than a year earlier.

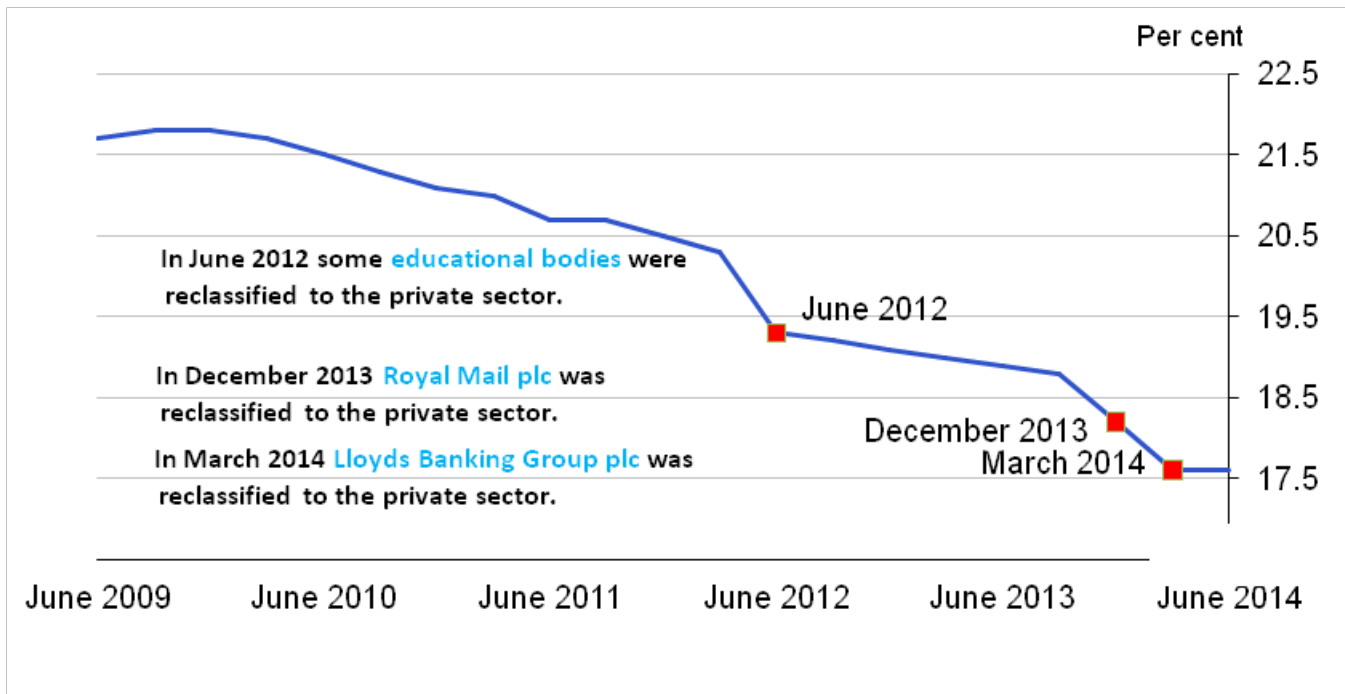
There were 25.29 million people employed in the private sector for June 2014. This was 64,000 more than for March 2014 and 965,000 more than a year earlier.

These large annual movements in public and private sector employment were partly due to the reclassifications of Royal Mail plc (in December 2013) and Lloyds Banking Group plc (in March 2014). Excluding the effects of these reclassifications, public sector employment fell by 21,000 and private sector employment increased by 704,000 between June 2013 and June 2014.

For June 2014, 82.4% of people in employment worked in the private sector and the remaining 17.6% worked in the public sector.

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

Chart 2.1: Public sector employment as a percentage of total employment, seasonally adjusted



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

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The number of people employed in the public sector has been falling since December 2009. 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. ONS therefore publishes 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 \(39.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

3. Employment by Nationality and Country of Birth, not seasonally adjusted

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 July to September 2014 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for April to June 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 \(183 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Commentary

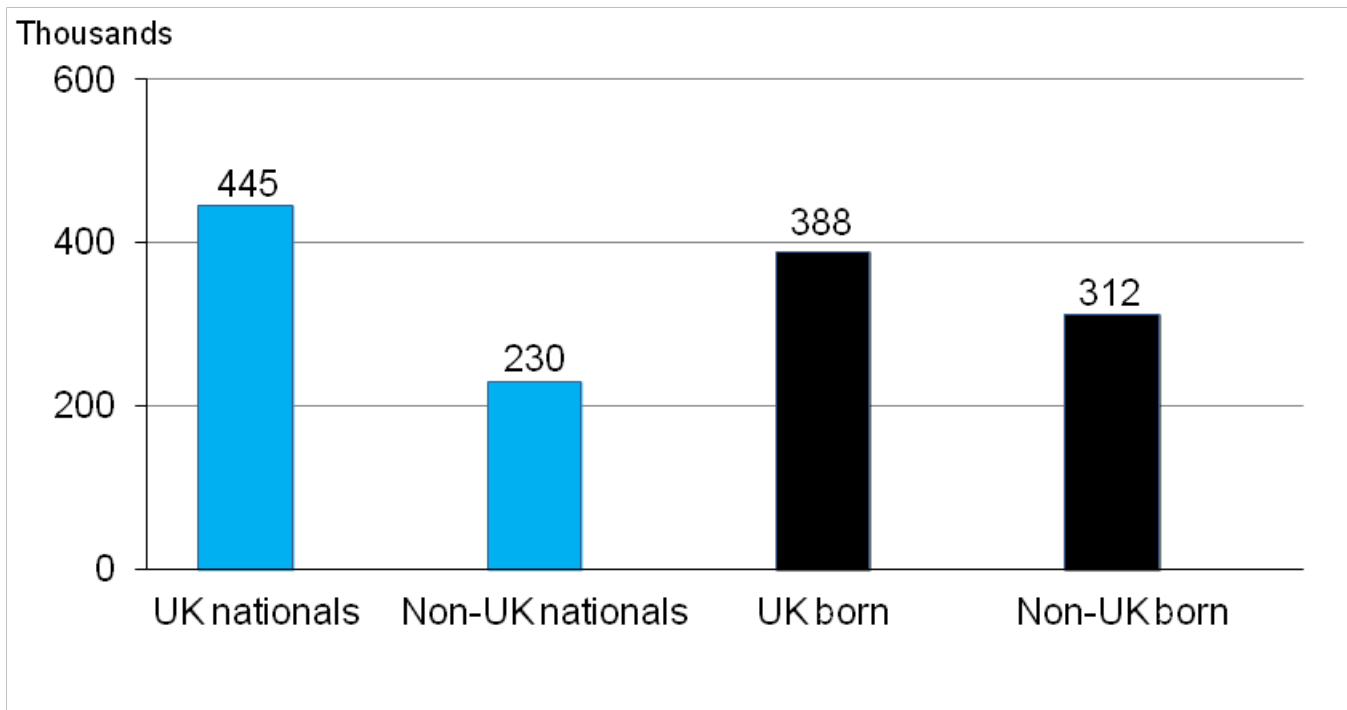
Looking at the estimates by nationality, between July to September 2013 and July to September 2014, the number of:

- UK nationals working in the UK increased by 445,000 to reach 27.97 million, and
- non-UK nationals working in the UK increased by 230,000 to reach 2.90 million.

For July to September 2014, there were 4.75 million people born abroad working in the UK, but the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK was much lower at 2.90 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 July to September 2013 and July to September 2014, the number of:

- UK born people working in the UK increased by 388,000 to reach 26.13 million, and
- non-UK born people working in the UK increased by 312,000 to reach 4.75 million.

Chart 3.1: Employment by nationality and country of birth, changes between July to September 2013 and July to September 2014, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Between July to September 2013 and July to September 2014, the total number of people in employment increased by 692,000.
2. Changes in the UK and non-UK estimates may not sum exactly to changes in the total number of people in employment because some people do not state their country of birth or nationality in their Labour Force Survey interviews.

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Estimates of employment by nationality and country of birth are available back to 1997. For January to March 1997 there were 928,000 non-UK nationals working in the UK (3.5% of all people working in the UK). For July to September 2014, there were 2.90 million non-UK nationals working in the UK (9.4% of all people working in the UK). This increase in the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK since 1997 partly reflects the admission of several new member states to the European Union.

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 \(481.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [HOUR02 \(1.67 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

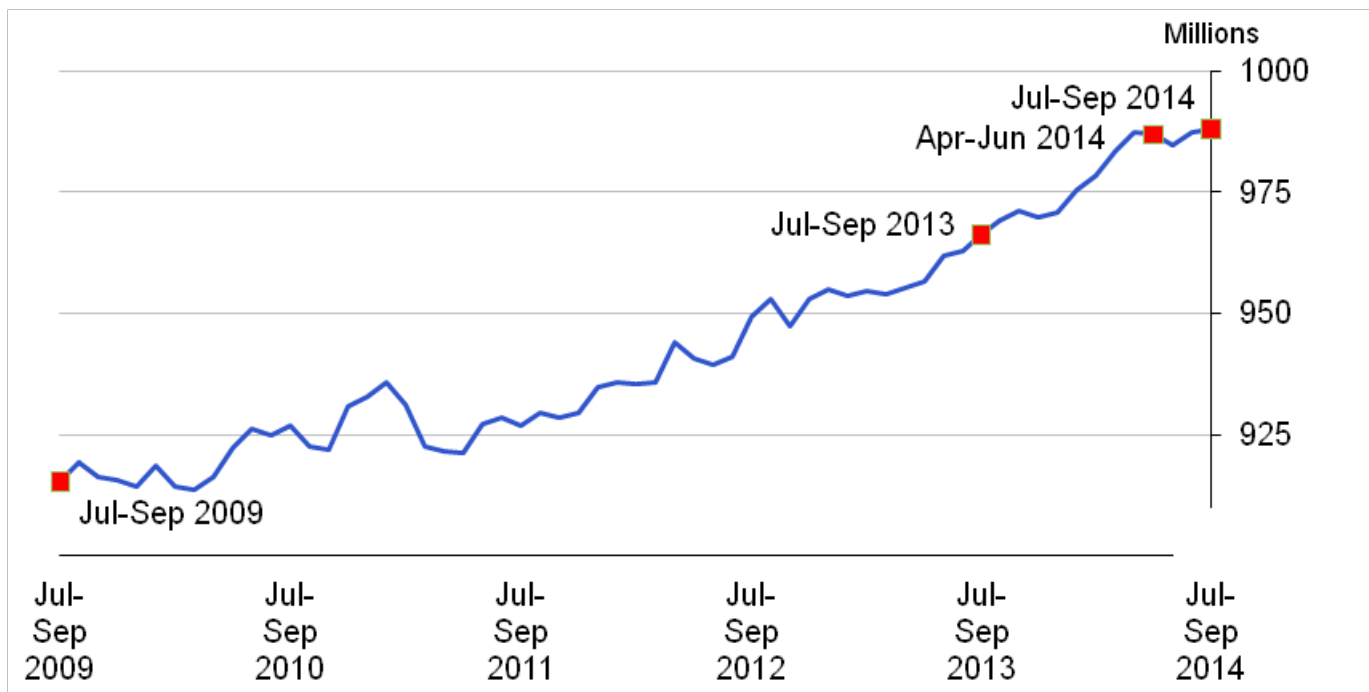
Commentary

Total hours worked per week were 987.9 million for July to September 2014. This was:

- 1.0 million (0.1%) more than for April to June 2014,
- 21.7 million (2.2%) more than a year earlier, and
- 72.6 million (7.9%) more than five years previously.

Chart 4.1 shows total hours worked for the last five years.

Chart 4.1: Total hours worked per week, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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For July to September 2014:

- People working full-time worked, on average, 37.5 hours per week in their main job.
- People working part-time worked, on average, 16.1 hours per week in their main job.
- These average hours worked estimates were little changed compared with a year earlier.

5. Workforce Jobs (first published on 17 September 2014)

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.

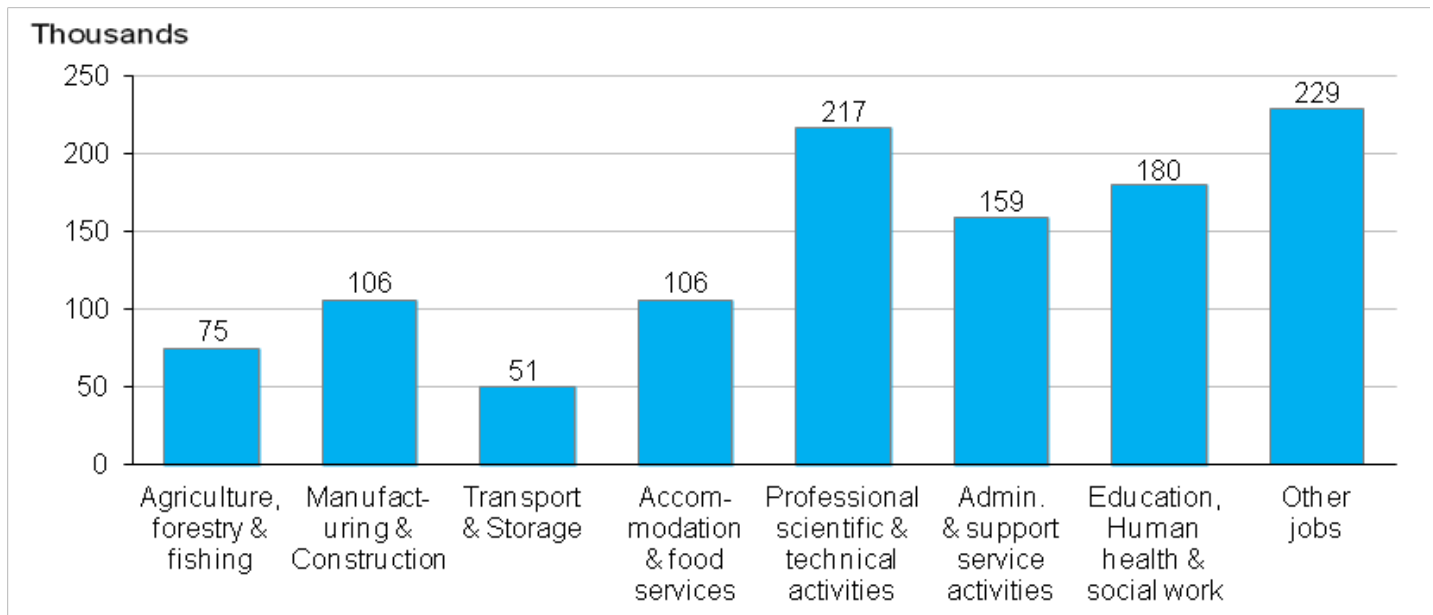
A [comparison between estimates of employment and jobs](#) is available in an article published on the website.

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 \(55 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [JOBS02 \(323 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Commentary

There were 33.26 million workforce jobs in June 2014, up 285,000 from March 2014 and up 1.12 million on a year earlier. Chart 5.1 shows changes in the number of jobs by industrial sector between June 2013 and June 2014.

Chart 5.1: Workforce jobs changes between June 2013 and June 2014, seasonally adjusted

Source: Office for National Statistics

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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. In June 1978, the manufacturing and mining and quarrying sectors accounted for 26.4% of all jobs. In June 2014 these sectors accounted for 8.1% of all jobs. In June 1978, 63.2% of all jobs were in the services sector; by June 2014 this proportion had increased to 83.4%.

While comparable estimates for workforce jobs by industry begin in 1978, [some information back to 1841, based on Census data](#), are available in a report published by ONS in June 2013.

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

Average Weekly Earnings estimates are available at Tables 15, 16 and 17 of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data tables EARN01 \(483.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), [EARN02 \(528 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EARN03 \(595.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#). 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 \(528 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Where to find more information about Earnings

An article looking at [bonus payments](#) was published on 29 August 2014.

An article looking at [UK wages over the last four decades](#) was published on 3 July 2014.

An article comparing [public and private sector earnings](#) was published on 10 March 2014.

The [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings \(ASHE\)](#), published on 12 December 2013, provides more detailed data. Provisional estimates from the ASHE survey for 2014 will be published on 19 November 2014.

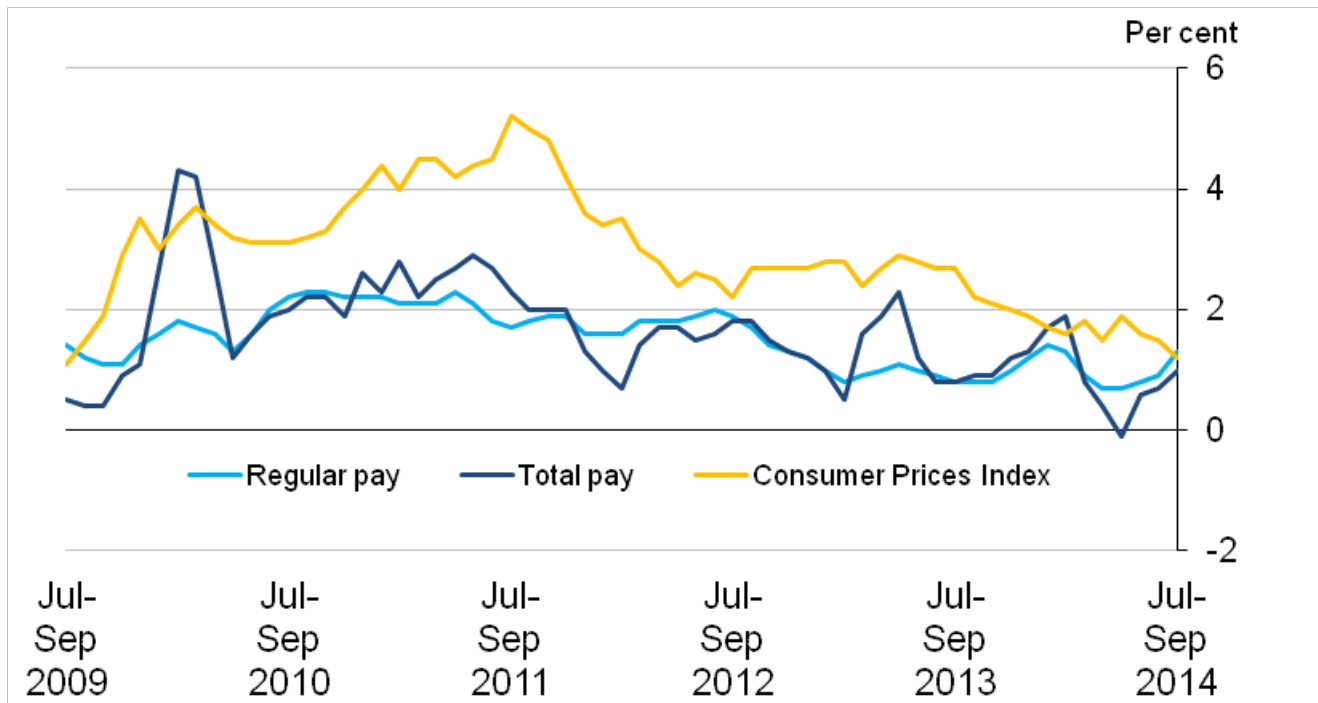
Commentary

In September 2014:

- Average regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £455 per week before tax and other deductions from pay.
- Average total pay (including bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £481 per week before tax and other deductions from pay.

For July to September 2014, regular pay for employees in Great Britain was 1.3% higher than a year earlier and total pay for employees in Great Britain was 1.0% higher than a year earlier. Higher annual growth rates were recorded in September 2014, compared with August 2014, across a wide range of industrial sectors for both regular and total pay.

Between September 2013 and September 2014, the Consumer Prices Index increased by 1.2%.

Chart 6.1: Average earnings and consumer prices annual growth rates

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. This chart shows monthly estimates for the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) from September 2009 to September 2014 and three month average estimates for Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) from July-September 2009 to July-September 2014.
2. The CPI series is for the United Kingdom and is compiled from prices data based on a large and representative selection of individual goods and services. The AWE series are for Great Britain and are sourced from the Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey.
3. The AWE series are seasonally adjusted. The CPI series is not seasonally adjusted.

Download chart

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Since comparable records began in 2000, average total pay for employees in Great Britain has increased from £311 a week in January 2000 to £481 a week in September 2014; an increase of 54.7%. Between January 2000 and September 2014, the Consumer Prices Index increased by 39.4%.

Notes for Average Weekly Earnings

1. The estimates are in current prices; this means that they are not adjusted for price inflation. 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. ONS estimates that, if the reclassification had not occurred, the public sector single month growth rates from April 2014 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.
4. From June 2012 onwards English Further Education Corporations and Sixth Form College Corporations are classified to the private sector, but for earlier time periods they are classified to the public sector. This affects the public and private sector single month growth rates from June 2012 to May 2013, and the three month average growth rates from April-June 2012 to May-July 2013. ONS estimates that, if the reclassification had not occurred, the public sector single month growth rates between June 2012 and May 2013 would have been between 0.6 and 0.8 percentage points lower and the corresponding private sector growth rates would have been between 0.1 and 0.2 percentage points higher.

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 \(113.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Commentary

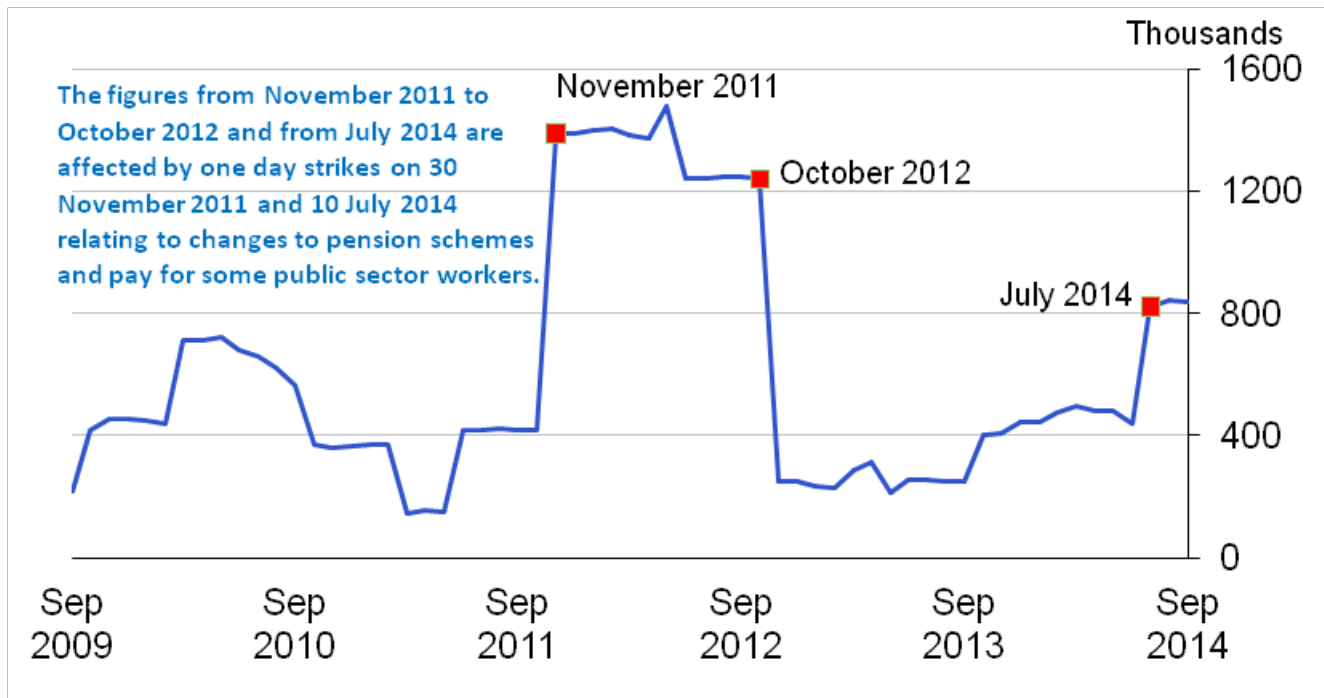
In September 2014, there were 3,000 working days lost from 15 stoppages. For the 12 months to September 2014, there were 837,000 working days lost from 126 stoppages.

Since 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, and
- 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 \(113.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Chart 7.1 shows cumulative 12 month totals for working days lost for the last five years.

Chart 7.1: Working days lost cumulative 12 months totals, not seasonally adjusted

Source: Labour Disputes Statistics - Office for National Statistics

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8. Unemployment

What is unemployment ?

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

[Explaining the concepts of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity](#) is available on the 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 \(2.18 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

International comparisons of unemployment rates are available at Table 19 of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data table A10 \(271 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

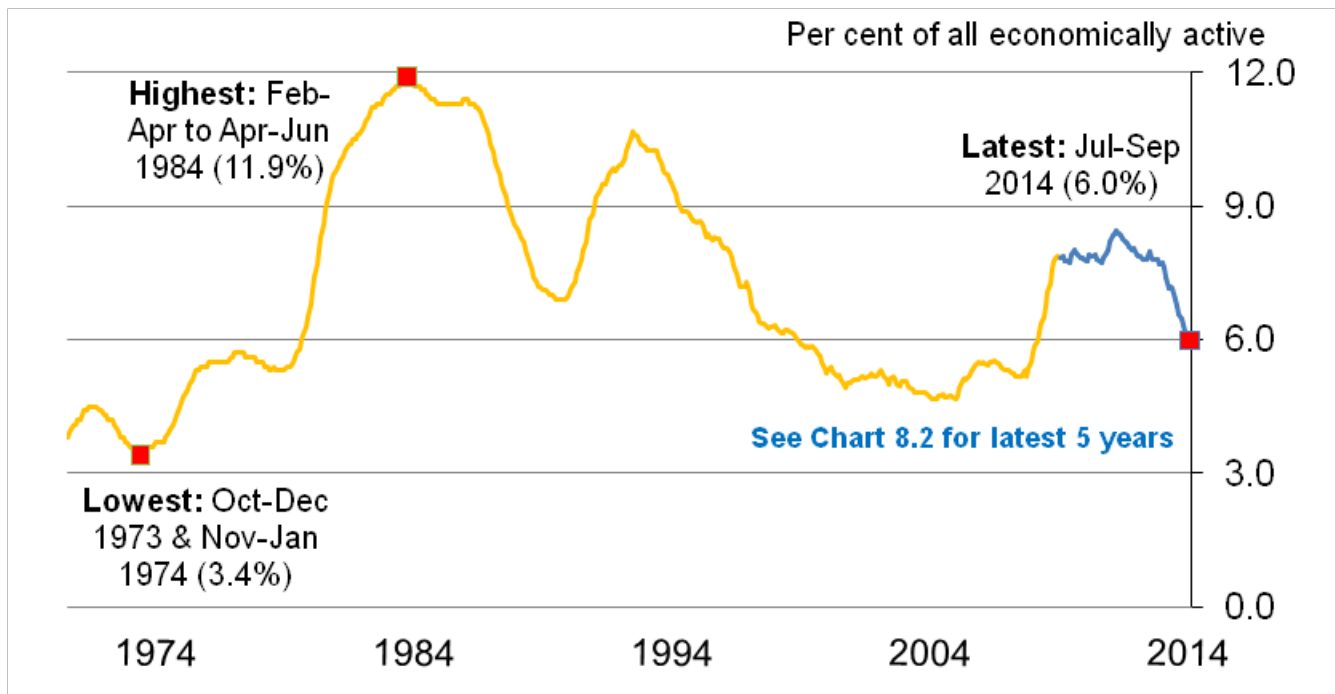
European Union (EU) unemployment rates were published in a [Eurostat News Release](#) on 31 October 2014.

Commentary

The unemployment rate is the proportion of the economically active population who are unemployed. The economically active population consists of those in work plus those seeking work and available to work (the unemployed).

Chart 8.1 shows the unemployment rate for people aged 16 and over since comparable records began in 1971. The chart shows that the lowest unemployment rate was 3.4% in late 1973/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, July to September 2014, was 6.0%.

Chart 8.1: Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over) from January-March 1971 to July-September 2014, seasonally adjusted



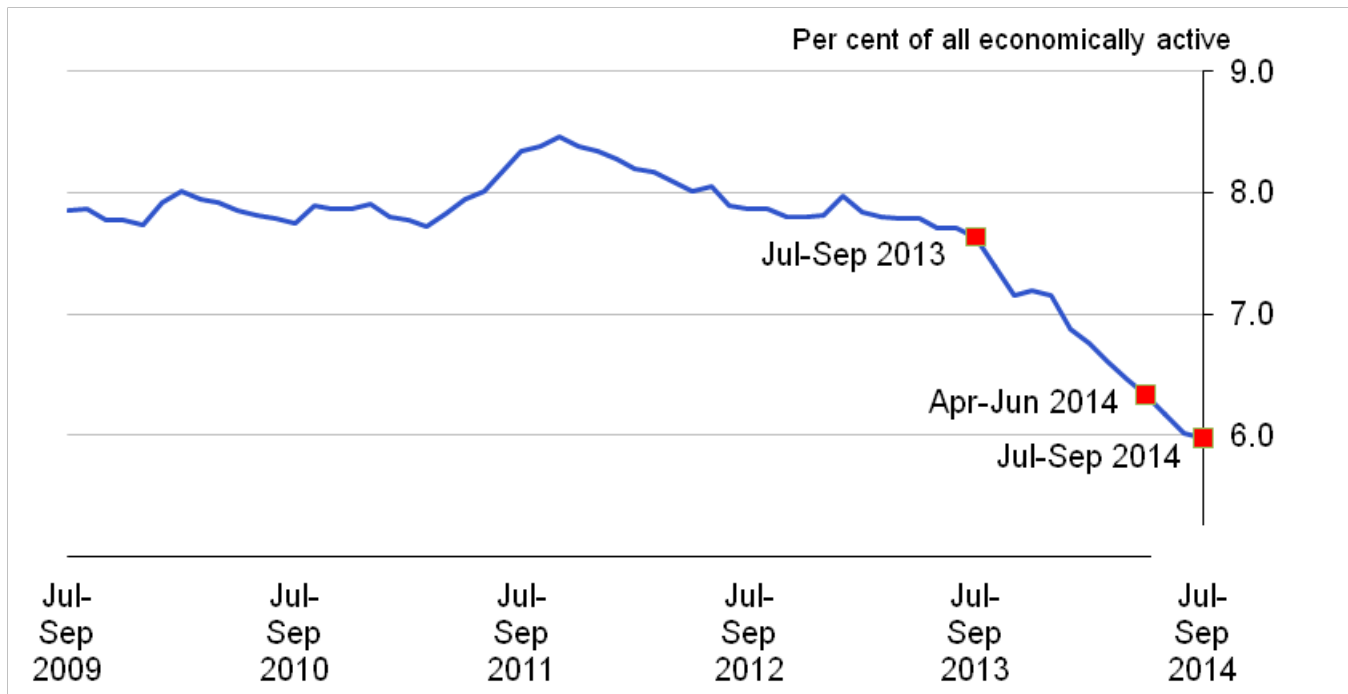
Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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Chart 8.2 looks in more detail at the unemployment rate for the last five years.

Chart 8.2: Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over), seasonally adjusted

Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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(28.5 Kb)

As shown in Charts 8.1 and 8.2, the unemployment rate for those aged 16 and over for July to September 2014 was 6.0%. This was:

- down from 6.3% for April to June 2014,
- down from 7.6% for a year earlier, but
- higher than the pre-downturn trough of 5.2% for late 2007/early 2008.

Looking at unemployment by gender for July to September 2014, there were:

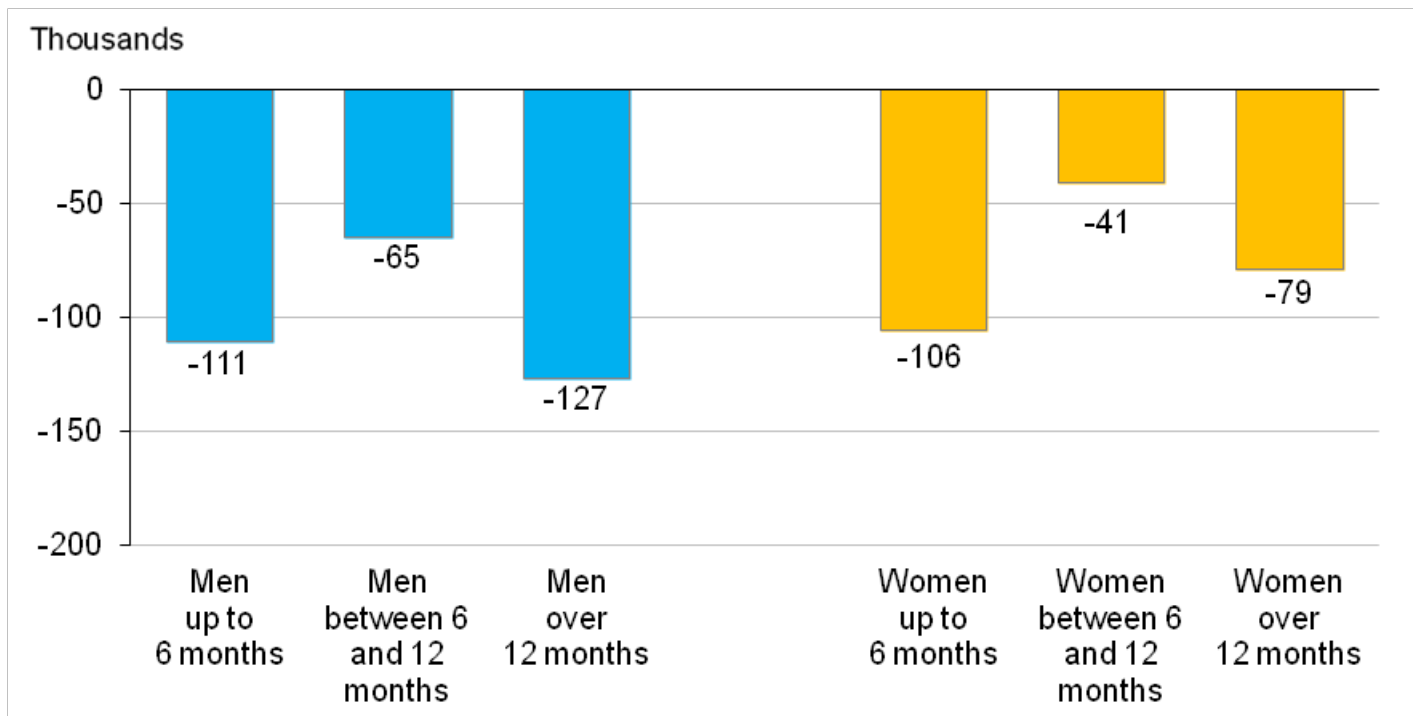
- 1.96 million **unemployed people**, 115,000 fewer than for April to June 2014 and 529,000 fewer than a year earlier,
- 1.09 million **unemployed men**, 57,000 fewer than for April to June 2014 and 303,000 fewer than a year earlier, and
- 872,000 **unemployed women**, 57,000 fewer than for April to June 2014 and 226,000 fewer than a year earlier.

Looking in more detail at changes in the number of unemployed men and women by how long they have been unemployed, between July to September 2013 and July to September 2014, the number of:

- **men unemployed for up to 6 months** fell by 111,000 (18.4%) to reach 492,000,

- **men unemployed for between 6 and 12 months** fell by 65,000 (28.0%) to reach 168,000,
- **men unemployed for over 12 months** fell by 127,000 (23.0%) to reach 427,000,
- **women unemployed for up to 6 months** fell by 106,000 (18.8%) to reach 458,000,
- **women unemployed for between 6 and 12 months** fell by 41,000 (21.0%) to reach 153,000, and
- **women unemployed for over 12 months** fell by 79,000 (23.1%) to reach 261,000.

Chart 8.3: Changes in number of unemployed people between July-September 2013 and July-September 2014, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

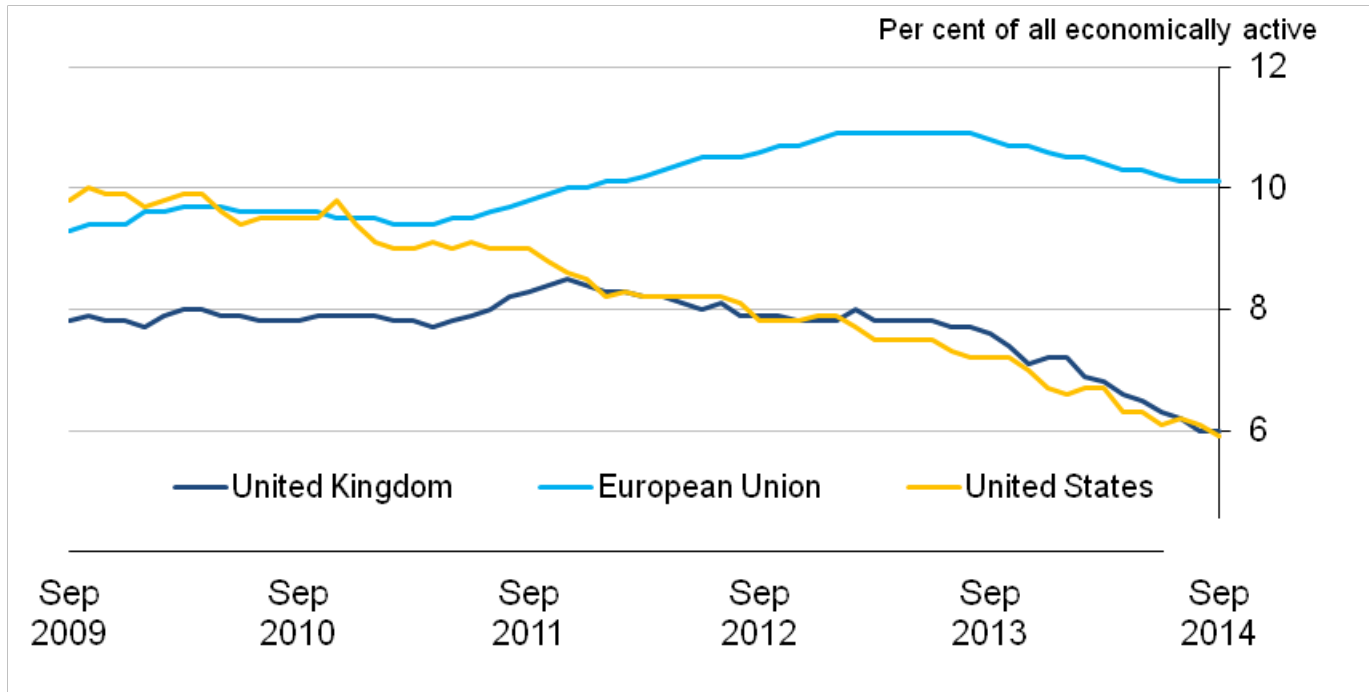
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(24 Kb)

Looking at **international comparisons**, the unemployment rate for the European Union (EU) was 10.1% of the economically active population for September 2014. Within the EU, the highest unemployment rates were for Greece (26.4% for July 2014) and Spain (24.0% for September 2014) and the lowest were for Germany (5.0% for September 2014) and Austria (5.1% for September 2014). The unemployment rate for the United States was 5.9% for September 2014 and 5.8% for October 2014.

Chart 8.4 shows the unemployment rates for the UK, the EU and the United States for the last five years. As shown in Chart 8.4, the unemployment rate for the UK has been substantially lower than that for the whole of the EU. The unemployment rate for the United States peaked at 10.0% in October 2009 (when the rate for the UK was 7.9%). US unemployment has moved in a downward direction since early 2010, and since early 2013 it has generally been slightly lower than the rate for the UK.

Chart 8.4: Unemployment rates for the United Kingdom, United States and the European Union, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics, Eurostat

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. This chart shows monthly estimates for the EU and for the United States from September 2009 to September 2014 and three month average estimates for the UK from July-September 2009 to July-September 2014.

Download chart

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(32 Kb)

9. Claimant Count

What is the Claimant Count ?

The [Claimant Count](#) measures the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed. Since October 1996 it has been a count of the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). Claimant Count estimates are available on a comparable basis back to January 1971. The figures from January 1971 to September 1996 are estimates of the number of people who would have claimed unemployment related benefits if JSA had existed.

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 \(393.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

See **Notes for Claimant Count** at the end of this section for further details.

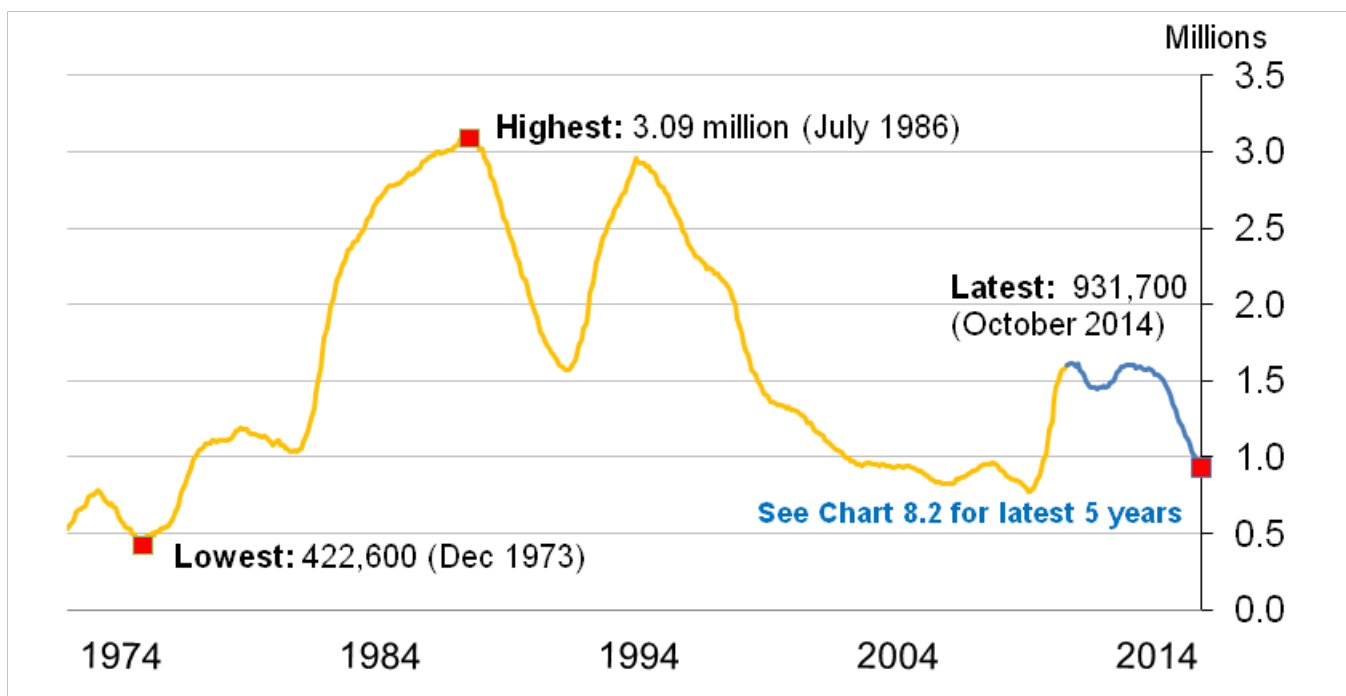
Where to find data about the Claimant Count

Claimant Count estimates are available at Tables 10 and 11 of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data tables CLA01 \(393.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), [CLA02 \(532 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [CLA03 \(69.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Commentary

Chart 9.1 shows the Claimant Count since comparable records began in 1971. The chart 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, October 2014, there were 931,700 people claiming Jobseeker’s Allowance (JSA).

Chart 9.1: Claimant Count from January 1971 to October 2014, seasonally adjusted



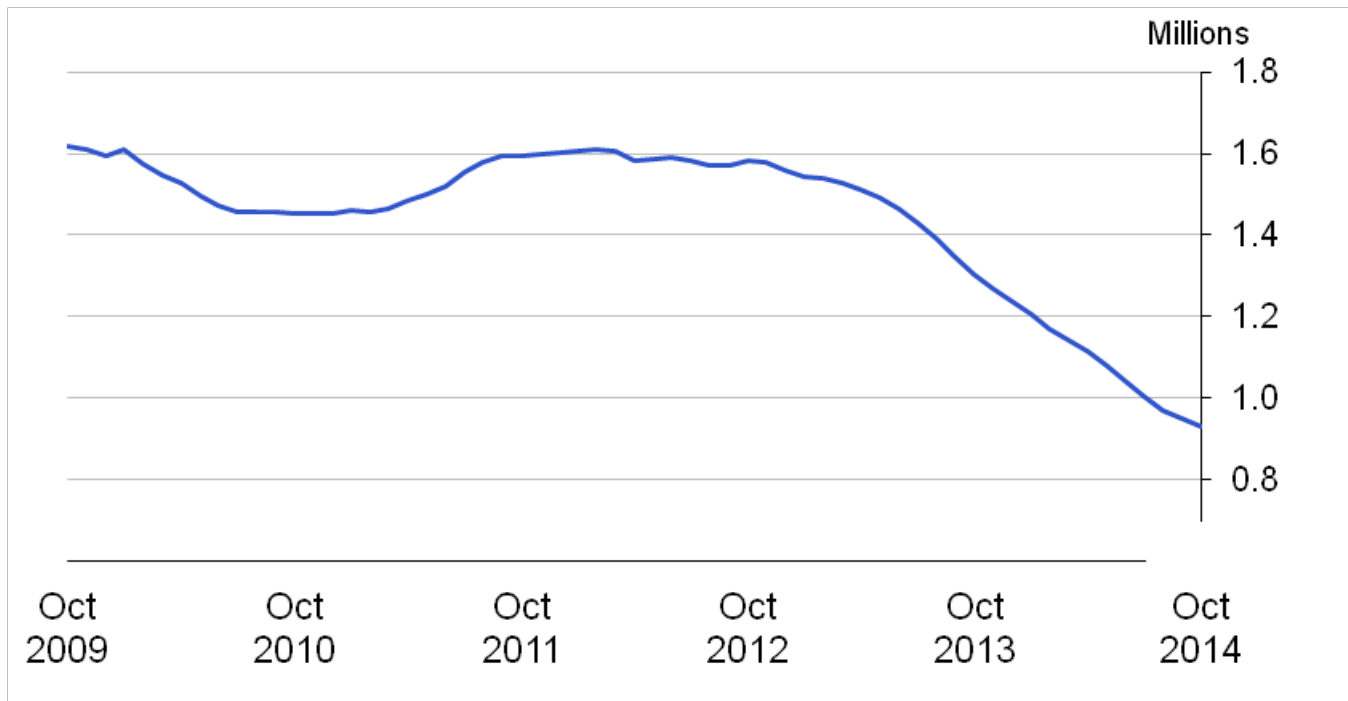
Source: Office for National Statistics, Work and Pensions

Download chart

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

(61 Kb)

Looking in more detail at the most recent five years, Chart 9.2 shows the Claimant Count from October 2009 to October 2014.

Chart 9.2: Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted

Source: Office for National Statistics, Work and Pensions

Download chart

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

(31.5 Kb)

As shown in Charts 9.1 and 9.2, for October 2014 there were 931,700 people claiming JSA. The number of JSA claimants has fallen for 24 consecutive months and it is:

- down 20,400 from September 2014,
- down 373,100 from a year earlier, but
- 153,300 higher than the pre-downturn trough of 778,400 for February 2008.

For October 2014, excluding a small number of clerically processed claims for which an age breakdown is not available, there were:

- 219,200 people aged from 18 to 24 claiming JSA, down 5,800 from September 2014,
- 525,100 people aged from 25 to 49 claiming JSA, down 12,200 from September 2014, and
- 185,600 people aged 50 and over claiming JSA, down 2,200 from September 2014.

Notes for Claimant Count

1. The Claimant Count does not yet include people claiming Universal Credit. See Background Notes to this Statistical Bulletin for further details.
2. The Claimant Count includes people who claim Jobseeker's Allowance 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; this is known as “sanctioning”. Some people claim Jobseeker’s Allowance in order to receive National Insurance Credits.

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 four weeks and are available to start work in the next two weeks, or;
- out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start it in the next two 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 three month average time periods.

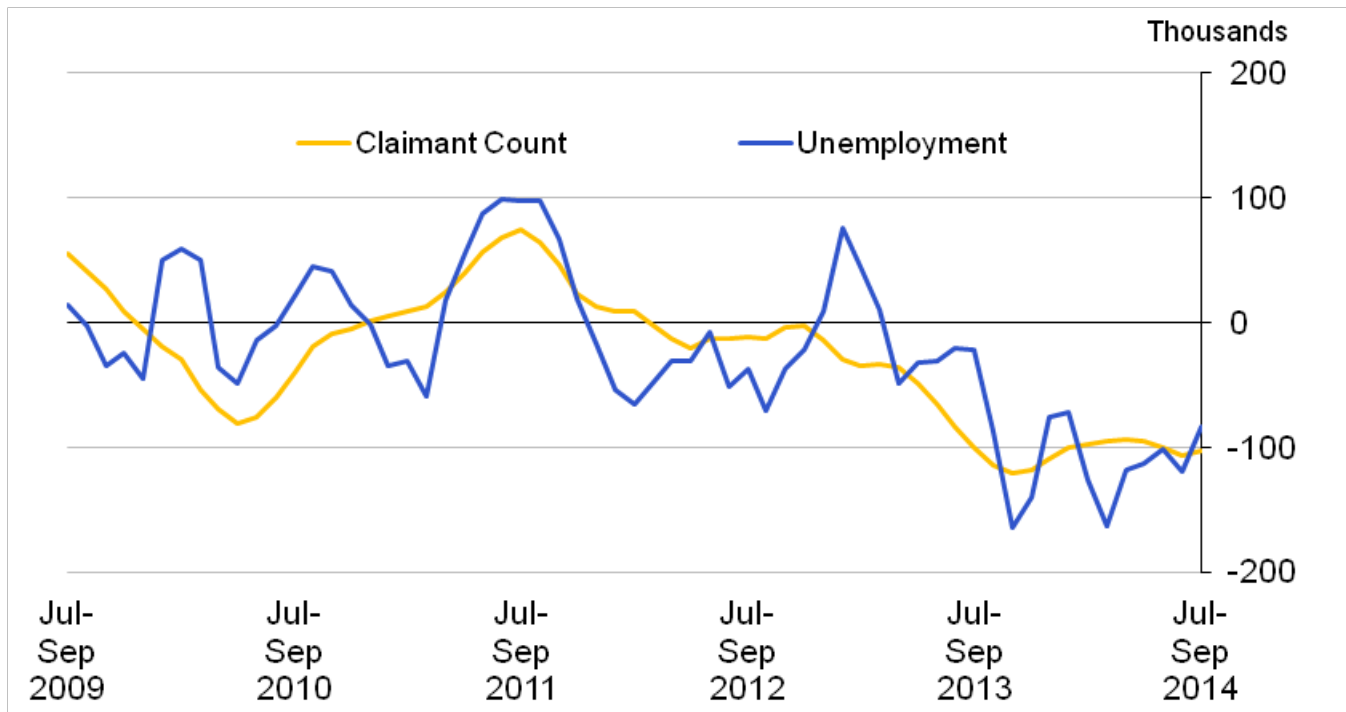
The [Claimant Count](#) measures the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed. Since October 1996 it has been a count of the number of people claiming Jobseeker’s Allowance (JSA). Some JSA claimants will not be classified as unemployed. For example, people in employment working fewer than 16 hours a week can be eligible to claim JSA depending on their income.

Chart 10.1 and the associated spreadsheet compare quarterly movements in unemployment and the Claimant Count for the same three 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 three 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 April to June 2014 and July to September 2014:

- unemployment fell by 83,000, and
- the Claimant Count fell by 103,000.

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



Source: Office for National Statistics, 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](#)
(222.5 Kb)

11. Economic Inactivity

What is economic inactivity ?

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

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

Where to find data on economic inactivity

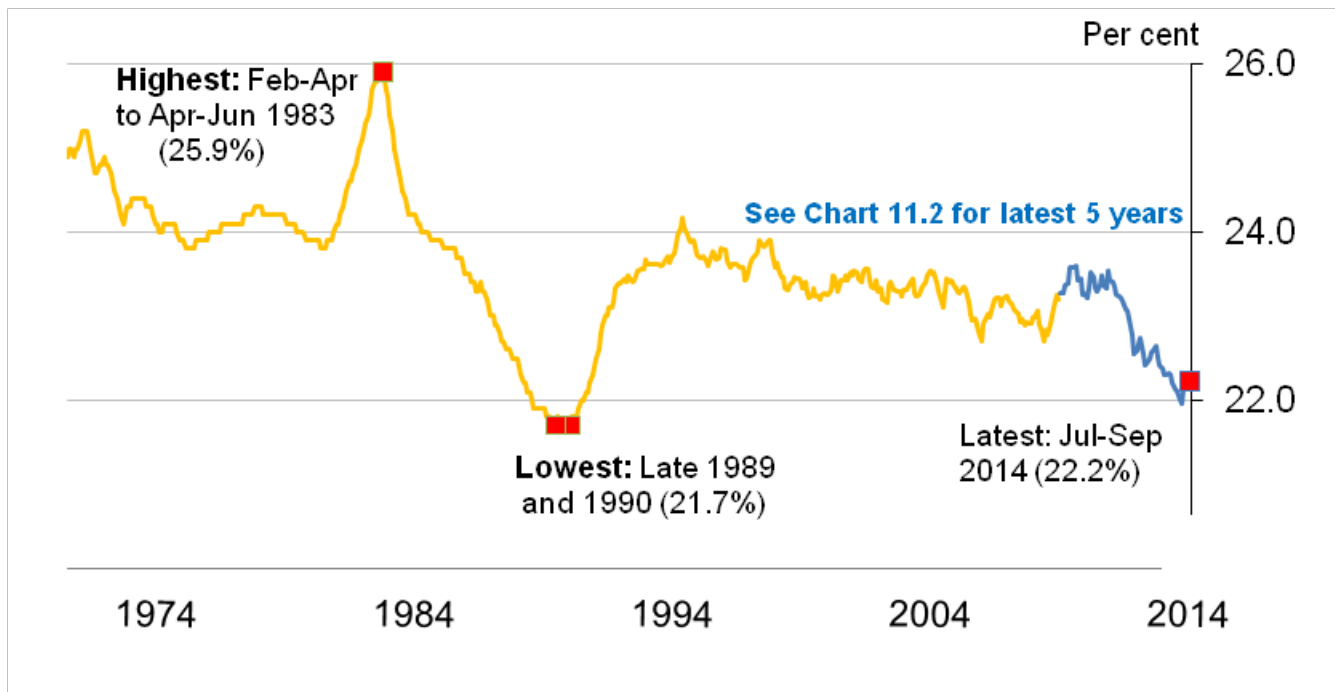
Economic inactivity estimates are available at Tables 1 and 13 of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data tables A02 \(1.44 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) and [INAC01 \(2.65 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

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

Chart 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 downturn of 2008/09, it continued its downward path.

Chart 11.1: Economic Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64) from January-March 1971 to July-September 2014, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

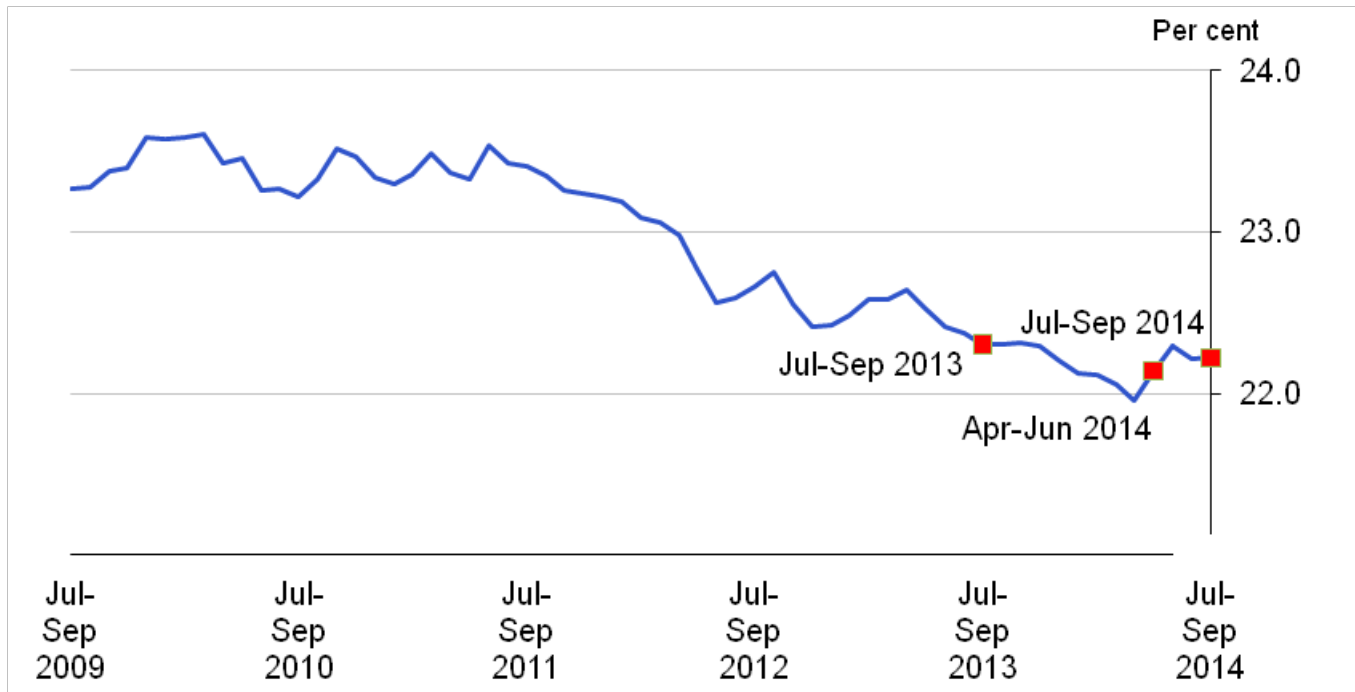
Download chart

[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)
(58 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.

Chart 11.2 looks in more detail at the economic inactivity rate for the last five years.

Chart 11.2: 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)

As shown in Charts 11.1 and 11.2, the economic inactivity rate for those aged from 16 to 64 for July to September 2014 was 22.2%. This was little changed from April to June 2014 and from a year earlier.

There were 9.03 million people, aged from 16 to 64, not in work and neither seeking nor available to work (known as economically inactive) for July to September 2014. This was 38,000 more than for April to June 2014. However economic inactivity for those aged from 16 to 64 has shown a generally downward path since late 2011. Comparing July to September 2014 with a year earlier, there were 16,000 fewer economically inactive people aged from 16 to 64.

Looking in more detail at the 9.03 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive for July to September 2014:

- 2.36 million were **students**, 16,000 more than a year earlier.
- 2.27 million were **looking after the family or home**, 47,000 fewer than a year earlier.
- 2.02 million were **long-term sick**, 38,000 more than a year earlier.
- 1.31 million were **retired**, 44,000 fewer than a year earlier. This fall in the number of economically inactive people who had retired before reaching the age of 65 reflects ongoing

changes to the state pension age for women resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65.

- 179,000 were **temporarily sick**, 16,000 fewer than a year earlier.
- 45,000 were **discouraged** (not looking for work because they thought that no suitable jobs were available), 11,000 fewer than a year earlier.
- The remaining 838,000 people gave **other reasons** for not looking for work or declined to provide a reason in their Labour Force Survey interview, 48,000 more than a year earlier.

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 \(2.51 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

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

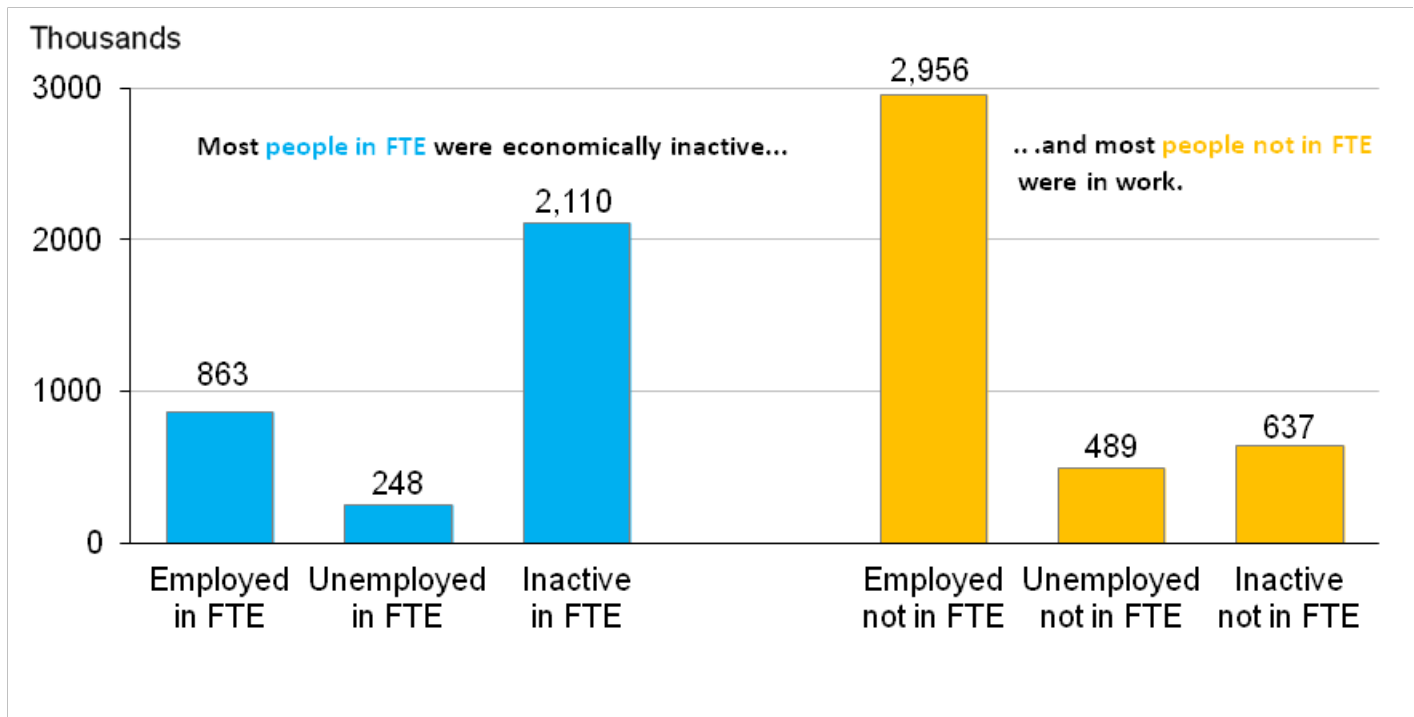
Estimates for [young people who were Not in Education, Employment or Training \(NEET\)](#) for April to June 2014 were published on 21 August 2014. Estimates for July to September 2014 will be published on 20 November 2014.

A report on [Young People in the Labour Market](#) was published on 5 March 2014.

Commentary

For July to September 2014, there were 3.22 million people aged from 16 to 24 in full-time education and 4.08 million 16 to 24 year olds not in full-time education. As shown in Chart 12.1, most 16 to 24 year olds in full-time education were economically inactive while most 16 to 24 year olds not in full-time education were in work.

Chart 12.1: Young people (aged 16 to 24) in the labour market for July to September 2014, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

Download chart

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

(30 Kb)

For July to September 2014, for people aged from 16 to 24, there were:

- 3.82 million people in work (including 863,000 full-time students with part-time jobs),
- 737,000 unemployed people (including 248,000 full-time students looking for part-time work), and
- 2.75 million economically inactive people, most of whom (2.11 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.

For July to September 2014, the unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds was 16.2%. This was:

- down from 16.9% for April to June 2014,
- down from 21.1% for a year earlier, but
- higher than the pre-downturn trough of 13.8% for December 2007 to February 2008.

Comparisons of youth unemployment over time are complicated by the fact that unemployment rates are calculated as the number of unemployed people divided by the economically active population (which excludes those not seeking or available to work). 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 44.1% for July to September 2014. Increasing numbers of young people going into full-time education reduces the size of the economically active population and therefore increases the unemployment rate.

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, and
- the highest youth unemployment rate was 22.5% for late 2011.

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

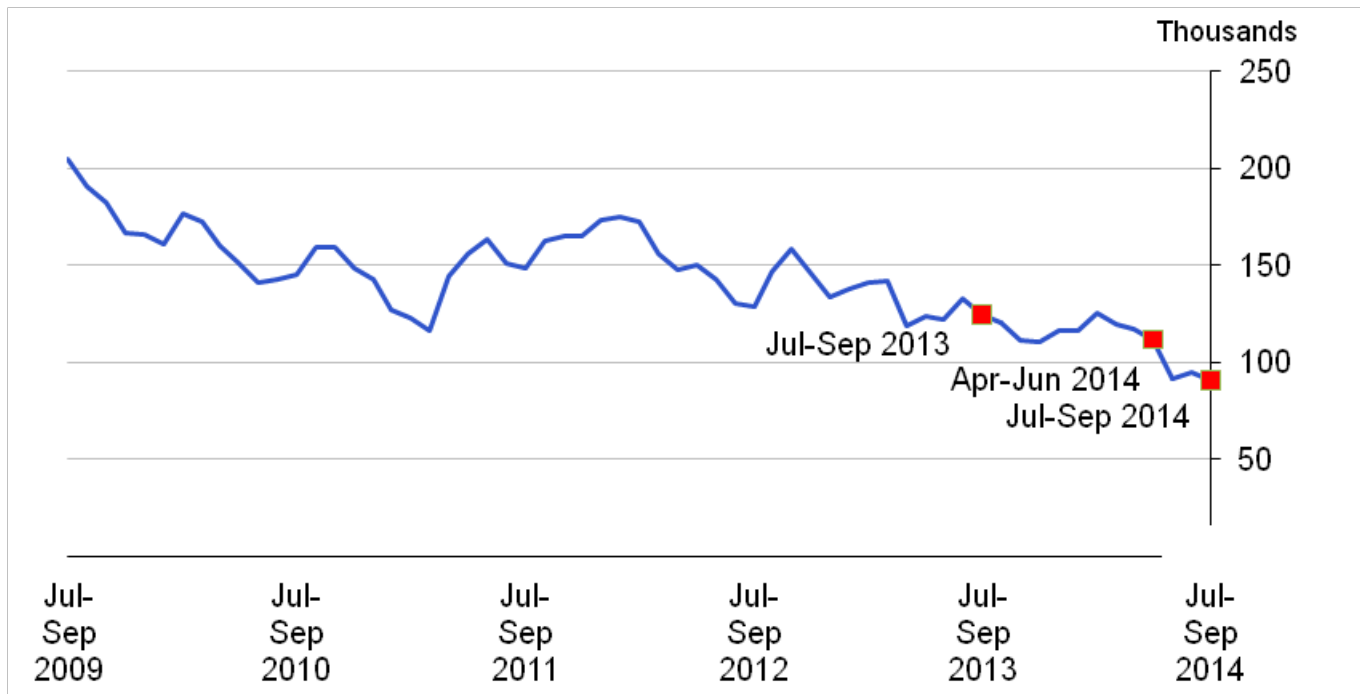
Redundancies estimates are available at Tables 23 and 24 of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data tables RED01 \(197.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [RED02 \(2.34 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

Commentary

For July to September 2014, 91,000 people had become redundant in the three months before the Labour Force Survey interviews. This was:

- 21,000 fewer than for April to June 2014,
- 34,000 fewer than for a year earlier,
- 219,000 fewer than the peak of 311,000 recorded for February to April 2009, and
- the lowest figure since comparable records began in 1995.

Chart 13.1 shows the number of people made redundant (including voluntary redundancies) for the last five years.

Chart 13.1: Redundancies, seasonally adjusted

Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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

(28 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 \(65.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), [VACS02 \(142 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [VACS03 \(79 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Commentary

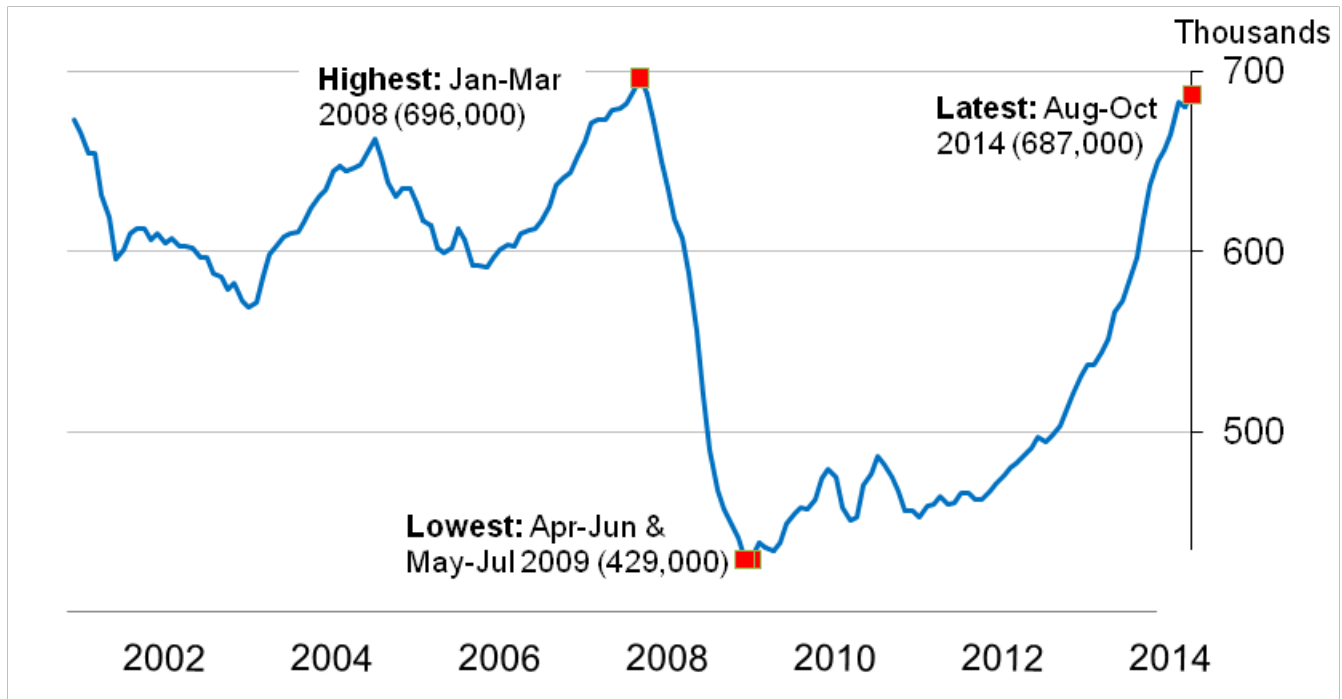
There were 687,000 job vacancies for August to October 2014. This was:

- up 22,000 from May to July 2014,
- up 136,000 from a year earlier, but

- 9,000 lower than the pre-downturn peak of 696,000 for January to March 2008.

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

Chart 14.1: Vacancies, seasonally adjusted



Source: Vacancy Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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

(35 Kb)

15. Key Out of Work Benefits, not seasonally adjusted

What are key out of work benefits ?

Key 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 May 2014 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for February 2014.

Where to find data about key out of work benefits

Estimates of claimants of key out of work benefits are available at Table 25 of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data table BEN01 \(57.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Commentary

For May 2014 there were 4.11 million people claiming key out of work benefits. This was:

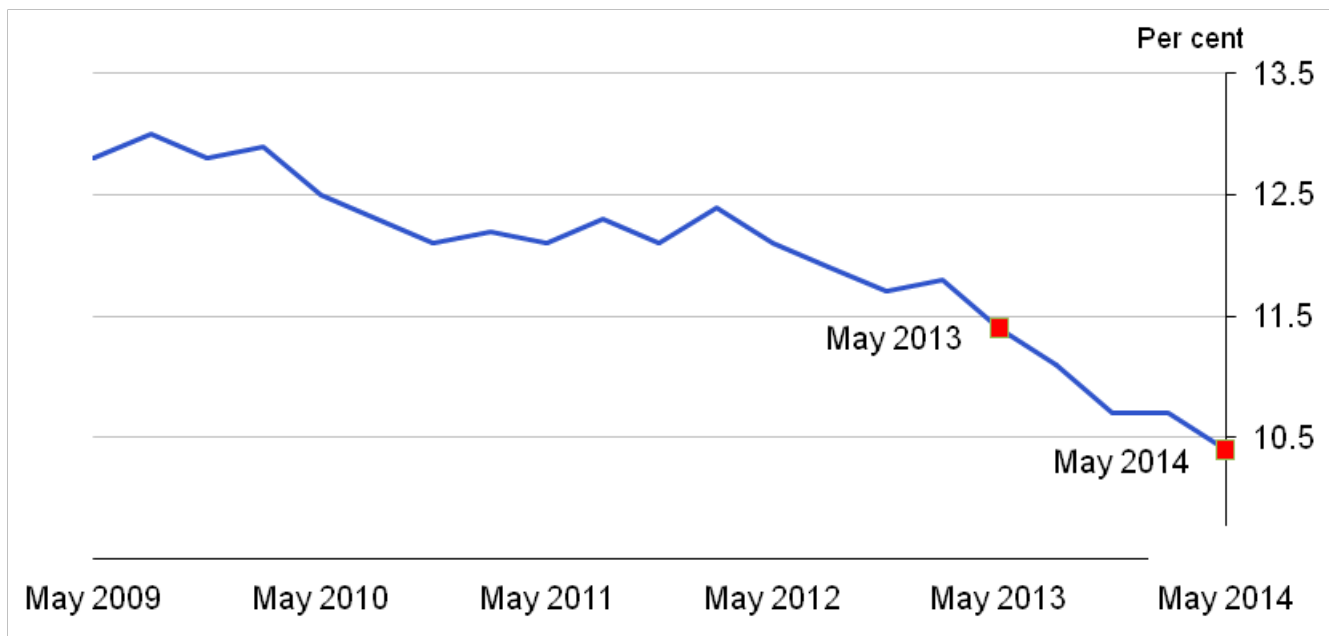
- 422,400 fewer than for May 2013, and
- 984,100 fewer than the peak of 5.10 million recorded for February 2010.

For May 2014, 10.4% of the population aged from 16 to 64 were claiming key out of work benefits. This was:

- down from 11.4% for a year earlier, and
- the lowest since comparable records began in 1999.

Chart 15.1 shows, for the last five years, the proportion of the population aged from 16 to 64 claiming key out of work benefits.

Chart 15.1: Proportion of population (aged 16 to 64) claiming key out of work benefits, not seasonally adjusted



Source: 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

[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 \(20 August 2014\)](#)

[UK wages over the last four decades \(3 July 2014\)](#)

[Characteristics of home workers in the UK \(4 June 2014\)](#)

[Contracts with no guaranteed hours \(30 April 2014\)](#)

[Public and private sector earnings \(10 March 2014\)](#)

[Young People in the Labour Market \(5 March 2014\)](#)

[Sickness Absence in the Labour Market \(25 February 2014\)](#)

[Graduates in the Labour Market \(19 November 2013\)](#)

Historic articles published in Economic & 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 the website from July 2001 until December 2006 when the publication was

discontinued. Editions of [Economic and Labour Market Review](#) are available on the 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 the website.

Methodological articles

A number of [methodological articles](#) about labour market statistics are available on the 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 \(1.08 Mb Excel sheet\)](#), [UNEM04 \(2.78 Mb Excel sheet\)](#), [JOBS06 \(407.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [CLA04 \(1.94 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) 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. The ONS standard presentation is to show five 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 July to September 2014 was estimated to be 6.0%. 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 July to September 2014 was between 5.8% and 6.2%. However, the best estimate from the survey was that the unemployment rate was 6.0%.

The number of people unemployed for the same period was estimated at 1,959,000, with a stated 95% confidence interval of +/- 76,000. This means that we can be 95% sure that the true number of unemployed people was between 1,883,000 and 2,035,000. Again, the best estimate from the survey was that the number of unemployed people was 1,959,000.

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 July to September 2014, the estimated change in the number of unemployed people since April to June 2014 was a fall of 115,000, with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 82,000. This means that we can be 95% certain the actual change in unemployment was somewhere between a fall of 33,000 and a fall of 197,000, with the best estimate being a fall of 115,000. As the estimated fall in unemployment of 115,000 is greater than the confidence interval of 82,000, the estimated fall in unemployment is said to be “statistically significant”; we can be confident that there has been a fall in unemployment.

Working with uncertain estimates

In general, changes in the numbers (and especially the rates) reported in this Statistical Bulletin between three 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 three 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 \(483.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EARN03 \(595.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

(vii) Other Quality Information

[Quality and Methodology Information papers](#) for labour market statistics are available on the 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. Next Month's Release: Reclassification of Network Rail

On 17 December 2013, ONS published an [article explaining the decision to reclassify Network Rail](#) from the private sector to the public sector from October 2002 onwards (except for the period from April 2003 to March 2004 where it is classified to the private sector). This decision results from new guidance in the 2010 European System of Accounts (ESA10). The article explained that the classification decision would be implemented from 1 September 2014 when ESA10 came into force.

Consequently, Network Rail will be reclassified from the private sector to the public sector in the estimates of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) and Public Sector Employment (PSE) in next month's release, resulting in revisions to the AWE and PSE estimates. The reclassification of Network Rail in the AWE estimates was originally scheduled for this month's release but has been postponed to next month due to technical difficulties.

2. Other changes planned for next month's release

In addition to the revisions resulting from the re-classification of Network Rail (see Background Note 1), there will be **further revisions to estimates of Public Sector Employment** back to the start of the time series in 1999. These revisions will take account of late information, updates to seasonal factors, and re-referencing of survey estimates.

Also in next month's release, ONS plans to make **revisions to estimates of Workforce Jobs** going back several years. These revisions will be caused by benchmarking to the latest estimates from the annual Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES), updating seasonal factors and taking on board late information.

3. Introduction of Universal Credit

The Pathfinder for Universal Credit started on 29 April 2013 with the introduction of this new benefit in one Jobcentre Plus office. This has been extended to further Jobcentre Plus offices across Great Britain:

- By 12 June 2014 (the Claimant Count date for June 2014), Universal Credit had been introduced in 10 Jobcentre Plus offices across Great Britain.
- By 9 October 2014 (the Claimant Count date for October 2014), Universal Credit had been introduced in 57 Jobcentre Plus offices across Great Britain, of which 51 were in the North West region.
- More detailed information is available on the website at [List of Jobcentre Plus Offices \(90.6 Kb Pdf\)](#) under Universal Credit.

Universal Credit will replace a number of means-tested benefits including the means-tested element of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). It will not replace contributory based JSA.

The Claimant Count measures the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed. Since October 1996 it has been a count of the number of people claiming JSA. Following a consultation in 2012 by ONS, it was decided that, with the introduction of Universal Credit, the Claimant Count would include:

- people claiming contribution-based JSA (which is not affected by the introduction of Universal Credit),
- people claiming income-based JSA during the transition period while this benefit is being gradually phased out, and
- people claiming Universal Credit who are not earning and who are subject to a full set of labour market jobseeker requirements, that is required to be actively seeking work and available to start work.

The headline Claimant Count estimates from May 2013 onwards, published in this Statistical Bulletin, do not include claimants of Universal Credit. ONS will include jobseeker Universal Credit claims in the headline Claimant Count statistics as soon as possible.

Since July 2014, ONS has published an indicative adjusted Claimant Count including experimental estimates of claimants of Universal Credit as well as JSA claimants at [data table CLA03 \(69.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#). In this release, the coverage of these experimental Universal Credit estimates has been improved to exclude those claimants who are in work from November 2013. However these experimental estimates continue to include claimants who are not jobseekers. Prior to November 2013, the experimental Universal Credit estimates published today include all claimants of Universal Credit (including those in work).

4. Publication policy

Publication dates up to the end of 2015 are available in the Background Notes to the [June 2014 edition of this Statistical Bulletin](#).

A list of the job titles of those given [pre-publication access](#) to the contents of this Statistical Bulletin is available on the 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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Next Publication Date:

17 December 2014

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Summary of labour market statistics published on 12 November 2014

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	Jul-Sep 2014	30.793 million	Never	Jun-Aug 2014 (30.763 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	Jul-Sep 2014	73.0%	Jan-Mar 2005 (73.1%)	May-Jul 2014 (72.8%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	Jul-Sep 2014	1.959 million	Jun-Aug 2014 (1.972 million)	Sep-Nov 2008 (1.941 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	Jul-Sep 2014	6.0%	May-Jul 2014 (6.2%)	Jul-Sep 2008 (5.9%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Youth unemployment level (aged 16 to 24)	Jul-Sep 2014	737,000	May-Jul 2014 (756,000)	Jun-Aug 2014 (733,000)	Mar-May 1992
Youth unemployment rate (aged 16 to 24)	Jul-Sep 2014	16.2%	May-Jul 2014 (16.6%)	Jun-Aug 2014 (16.0%)	Mar-May 1992
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	Jul-Sep 2014	9.030 million	May-Jul 2014 (9.058 million)	Jun-Aug 2014 (9.028 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	Jul-Sep 2014	22.2%	May-Jul 2014 (22.3%)	Apr-Jun 2014 (22.1%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Claimant Count level	October 2014	931,700	September 2014 (952,100)	August 2008 (924,900)	January 1971
Claimant Count rate	October 2014	2.8%	August 2014 (2.9%)	July 2008 (2.7%)	January 1971
Average Earnings (total pay)	Jul-Sep 2014	1.0%	Jan-Mar 2014 (1.9%)	Jun-Aug 2014 (0.7%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay)	Jul-Sep 2014	1.3%	Dec-Feb 2014 (1.4%)	Jun-Aug 2014 (0.9%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Vacancies level	Aug-Oct 2014	687,000	Jan-Mar 2008 (696,000)	Jul-Sep 2014 (680,000)	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=tcn%3A77-331783>

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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/november-2014/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	
	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
Jul-Sep 2012	51,018	40,504	29,753	71.1	2,542	7.9	9,180	22.7
Jul-Sep 2013	51,351	40,558	30,098	71.6	2,488	7.6	9,046	22.3
Oct-Dec 2013	51,436	40,578	30,288	72.0	2,348	7.2	9,047	22.3
Jan-Mar 2014	51,522	40,598	30,534	72.5	2,212	6.8	8,979	22.1
Apr-Jun 2014	51,607	40,618	30,680	72.8	2,074	6.3	8,992	22.1
Jul-Sep 2014	51,691	40,641	30,793	73.0	1,959	6.0	9,030	22.2
<i>Change on quarter</i>	84	23	112	0.2	-115	-0.3	38	0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	0.4		-5.5		0.4	
<i>Change on year</i>	340	83	694	1.4	-529	-1.7	-16	-0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.7	0.2	2.3		-21.3		-0.2	
Men	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM
Jul-Sep 2012	24,833	20,079	15,892	76.3	1,432	8.3	3,342	16.6
Jul-Sep 2013	25,023	20,118	16,052	76.7	1,390	8.0	3,322	16.5
Oct-Dec 2013	25,071	20,131	16,138	76.9	1,321	7.6	3,338	16.6
Jan-Mar 2014	25,119	20,145	16,279	77.5	1,231	7.0	3,322	16.5
Apr-Jun 2014	25,166	20,158	16,326	77.8	1,144	6.5	3,353	16.6
Jul-Sep 2014	25,213	20,172	16,388	78.0	1,087	6.2	3,371	16.7
<i>Change on quarter</i>	47	14	63	0.2	-57	-0.3	18	0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	0.4		-5.0		0.5	
<i>Change on year</i>	190	54	337	1.3	-303	-1.8	49	0.2
<i>Change %</i>	0.8	0.3	2.1		-21.8		1.5	
Women	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
Jul-Sep 2012	26,184	20,425	13,861	66.0	1,110	7.4	5,838	28.6
Jul-Sep 2013	26,328	20,440	14,047	66.7	1,098	7.3	5,724	28.0
Oct-Dec 2013	26,365	20,446	14,150	67.1	1,027	6.8	5,709	27.9
Jan-Mar 2014	26,403	20,453	14,255	67.6	981	6.4	5,656	27.7
Apr-Jun 2014	26,441	20,460	14,355	67.9	930	6.1	5,639	27.6
Jul-Sep 2014	26,478	20,469	14,404	68.1	872	5.7	5,659	27.6
<i>Change on quarter</i>	37	8	49	0.2	-57	-0.4	20	0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.1	0.0	0.3		-6.2		0.4	
<i>Change on year</i>	150	29	358	1.5	-226	-1.5	-65	-0.4
<i>Change %</i>	0.6	0.1	2.5		-20.6		-1.1	

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
Jul-Sep 2012	29,753	58.3	2,542	7.9	18,722	36.7	28,802	71.1	2,522	8.1	9,180	22.7
Jul-Sep 2013	30,098	58.6	2,488	7.6	18,764	36.5	29,045	71.6	2,467	7.8	9,046	22.3
Oct-Dec 2013	30,288	58.9	2,348	7.2	18,800	36.6	29,213	72.0	2,318	7.4	9,047	22.3
Jan-Mar 2014	30,534	59.3	2,212	6.8	18,775	36.4	29,434	72.5	2,186	6.9	8,979	22.1
Apr-Jun 2014	30,680	59.5	2,074	6.3	18,853	36.5	29,580	72.8	2,047	6.5	8,992	22.1
Jul-Sep 2014	30,793	59.6	1,959	6.0	18,939	36.6	29,674	73.0	1,937	6.1	9,030	22.2
Change on quarter	112	0.1	-115	-0.3	86	0.1	94	0.2	-109	-0.3	38	0.1
Change %	0.4		-5.5		0.5		0.3		-5.3		0.4	
Change on year	694	1.0	-529	-1.7	175	0.1	628	1.4	-529	-1.7	-16	-0.1
Change %	2.3		-21.3		0.9		2.2		-21.5		-0.2	
Men	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MG SY	MG SJ	YBTD	YBSF	MG SV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
Jul-Sep 2012	15,892	64.0	1,432	8.3	7,509	30.2	15,318	76.3	1,418	8.5	3,342	16.6
Jul-Sep 2013	16,052	64.1	1,390	8.0	7,581	30.3	15,422	76.7	1,375	8.2	3,322	16.5
Oct-Dec 2013	16,138	64.4	1,321	7.6	7,612	30.4	15,490	76.9	1,303	7.8	3,338	16.6
Jan-Mar 2014	16,279	64.8	1,231	7.0	7,608	30.3	15,610	77.5	1,213	7.2	3,322	16.5
Apr-Jun 2014	16,326	64.9	1,144	6.5	7,697	30.6	15,680	77.8	1,125	6.7	3,353	16.6
Jul-Sep 2014	16,388	65.0	1,087	6.2	7,738	30.7	15,730	78.0	1,071	6.4	3,371	16.7
Change on quarter	63	0.1	-57	-0.3	41	0.1	50	0.2	-54	-0.3	18	0.1
Change %	0.4		-5.0		0.5		0.3		-4.8		0.5	
Change on year	337	0.9	-303	-1.8	157	0.4	309	1.3	-303	-1.8	49	0.2
Change %	2.1		-21.8		2.1		2.0		-22.1		1.5	
Women	MG SB	MG ST	MG SE	MG SZ	MG SK	YB TE	LF 2H	LF 25	LF 2J	LF 2R	LF 2N	LF 2T
Jul-Sep 2012	13,861	52.9	1,110	7.4	11,213	42.8	13,483	66.0	1,104	7.6	5,838	28.6
Jul-Sep 2013	14,047	53.4	1,098	7.3	11,183	42.5	13,624	66.7	1,092	7.4	5,724	28.0
Oct-Dec 2013	14,150	53.7	1,027	6.8	11,188	42.4	13,723	67.1	1,015	6.9	5,709	27.9
Jan-Mar 2014	14,255	54.0	981	6.4	11,167	42.3	13,824	67.6	973	6.6	5,656	27.7
Apr-Jun 2014	14,355	54.3	930	6.1	11,156	42.2	13,900	67.9	922	6.2	5,639	27.6
Jul-Sep 2014	14,404	54.4	872	5.7	11,201	42.3	13,943	68.1	866	5.8	5,659	27.6
Change on quarter	49	0.1	-57	-0.4	45	0.1	44	0.2	-55	-0.4	20	0.1
Change %	0.3		-6.2		0.4		0.3		-6.0		0.4	
Change on year	358	1.0	-226	-1.5	19	-0.2	319	1.5	-226	-1.6	-65	-0.4
Change %	2.5		-20.6		0.2		2.3		-20.7		-1.1	
	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
Jul-Sep 2012	365	24.1	195	34.8	951	63.0	3,337	57.1	784	19.0	1,723	29.5
Jul-Sep 2013	331	21.9	187	36.1	995	65.8	3,342	57.4	794	19.2	1,691	29.0
Oct-Dec 2013	328	21.7	188	36.4	993	65.8	3,402	58.4	740	17.9	1,680	28.9
Jan-Mar 2014	326	21.7	182	35.8	997	66.3	3,430	59.0	694	16.8	1,695	29.1
Apr-Jun 2014	319	21.2	166	34.3	1,017	67.7	3,497	60.1	610	14.9	1,707	29.4
Jul-Sep 2014	320	21.4	157	32.9	1,019	68.1	3,499	60.3	580	14.2	1,728	29.8
Change on quarter	1	0.2	-9	-1.4	2	0.4	2	0.1	-30	-0.6	21	0.4
Change %	0.4		-5.5		0.2		0.1		-4.9		1.2	
Change on year	-11	-0.5	-30	-3.2	24	2.4	157	2.9	-214	-5.0	37	0.7
Change %	-3.4		-16.0		2.4		4.7		-26.9		2.2	
Men	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
Jul-Sep 2012	163	21.0	96	37.0	517	66.7	1,720	58.4	474	21.6	753	25.6
Jul-Sep 2013	149	19.2	97	39.4	530	68.3	1,717	58.3	469	21.5	761	25.8
Oct-Dec 2013	148	19.1	98	39.9	528	68.2	1,743	59.1	444	20.3	761	25.8
Jan-Mar 2014	145	18.8	93	39.1	533	69.2	1,769	60.0	416	19.0	762	25.9
Apr-Jun 2014	139	18.0	80	36.5	550	71.6	1,791	60.8	375	17.3	782	26.5
Jul-Sep 2014	132	17.3	75	36.3	557	72.8	1,793	60.9	356	16.6	796	27.0
Change on quarter	-6	-0.7	-4	-0.3	7	1.3	2	0.1	-19	-0.7	14	0.5
Change %	-4.5		-5.6		1.4		0.1		-5.0		1.8	
Change on year	-16	-1.9	-21	-3.1	27	4.5	75	2.6	-113	-4.9	35	1.2
Change %	-11.1		-22.0		5.1		4.4		-24.1		4.6	
Women	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAX	LWFC
Jul-Sep 2012	202	27.5	99	32.9	434	59.0	1,618	55.8	310	16.1	970	33.5
Jul-Sep 2013	182	24.7	90	33.1	464	63.0	1,625	56.4	324	16.6	930	32.3
Oct-Dec 2013	180	24.5	90	33.3	466	63.3	1,659	57.7	296	15.2	919	32.0
Jan-Mar 2014	181	24.7	89	33.0	464	63.2	1,661	57.9	277	14.3	932	32.5
Apr-Jun 2014	180	24.5	86	32.4	467	63.7	1,706	59.5	235	12.1	925	32.3
Jul-Sep 2014	188	25.7	82	30.3	461	63.2	1,706	59.6	224	11.6	932	32.6
Change on quarter	8	1.1	-5	-2.1	-6	-0.5	0	0.1	-11	-0.5	7	0.3
Change %	4.2		-5.5		-1.2		0.0		-4.7		0.7	
Change on year	5	0.9	-9	-2.8	-3	0.1	81	3.2	-101	-5.0	2	0.3
Change %	2.9		-9.6		-0.7		5.0		-31.0		0.2	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

SUMMARY

2(2) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 25-34						Aged 35-49					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAV	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
Jul-Sep 2012	6,681	78.6	548	7.6	1,267	14.9	10,804	82.0	608	5.3	1,759	13.4
Jul-Sep 2013	6,859	79.6	517	7.0	1,241	14.4	10,670	81.9	571	5.1	1,782	13.7
Oct-Dec 2013	6,884	79.7	492	6.7	1,260	14.6	10,663	82.1	529	4.7	1,803	13.9
Jan-Mar 2014	6,960	80.4	458	6.2	1,238	14.3	10,731	82.8	496	4.4	1,739	13.4
Apr-Jun 2014	6,989	80.6	439	5.9	1,246	14.4	10,771	83.3	484	4.3	1,682	13.0
Jul-Sep 2014	7,004	80.6	405	5.5	1,281	14.7	10,773	83.4	467	4.2	1,673	13.0
Change on quarter	15	0.0	-34	-0.4	35	0.4	3	0.2	-17	-0.1	-9	0.0
Change %	0.2		-7.7		2.8		0.0		-3.4		-0.5	
Change on year	145	1.0	-112	-1.5	40	0.3	103	1.5	-104	-0.9	-109	-0.7
Change %	2.1		-21.6		3.2		1.0		-18.2		-6.1	
Men	YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
Jul-Sep 2012	3,626	86.2	286	7.3	297	7.1	5,731	88.2	308	5.1	457	7.0
Jul-Sep 2013	3,713	86.9	294	7.3	268	6.3	5,641	87.8	282	4.8	501	7.8
Oct-Dec 2013	3,726	86.9	280	7.0	280	6.5	5,636	87.9	264	4.5	510	8.0
Jan-Mar 2014	3,770	87.7	244	6.1	285	6.6	5,670	88.6	252	4.3	474	7.4
Apr-Jun 2014	3,804	88.3	224	5.6	282	6.5	5,683	89.0	243	4.1	458	7.2
Jul-Sep 2014	3,800	87.9	217	5.4	305	7.0	5,695	89.4	227	3.8	450	7.1
Change on quarter	-4	-0.3	-8	-0.2	23	0.5	12	0.3	-16	-0.3	-7	-0.1
Change %	-0.1		-3.4		8.1		0.2		-6.5		-1.6	
Change on year	87	1.1	-77	-1.9	37	0.8	54	1.6	-55	-0.9	-51	-0.7
Change %	2.3		-26.3		13.8		1.0		-19.6		-10.2	
Women	YBTW	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCBA	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
Jul-Sep 2012	3,055	71.3	262	7.9	970	22.6	5,072	76.0	300	5.6	1,302	19.5
Jul-Sep 2013	3,146	72.4	223	6.6	973	22.4	5,029	76.2	289	5.4	1,281	19.4
Oct-Dec 2013	3,158	72.6	211	6.3	980	22.5	5,027	76.3	266	5.0	1,292	19.6
Jan-Mar 2014	3,190	73.2	214	6.3	953	21.9	5,061	77.0	244	4.6	1,264	19.2
Apr-Jun 2014	3,185	73.0	215	6.3	964	22.1	5,088	77.6	241	4.5	1,225	18.7
Jul-Sep 2014	3,204	73.3	189	5.6	976	22.3	5,079	77.6	241	4.5	1,223	18.7
Change on quarter	19	0.4	-26	-0.8	12	0.3	-9	0.0	-1	0.0	-2	0.0
Change %	0.6		-12.3		1.3		-0.2		-0.3		-0.1	
Change on year	58	0.9	-35	-1.1	3	-0.1	49	1.4	-49	-0.9	-58	-0.7
Change %	1.8		-15.5		0.3		1.0		-16.8		-4.5	
	Aged 50-64						Age 65+					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	LF26	LF2U	LF28	LF2E	LF2A	LF2W	LFK4	LFK6	K5HU	K5HW	LFL4	LFL6
Jul-Sep 2012	7,615	66.3	387	4.8	3,479	30.3	952	9.1	20	2.1	9,542	90.8
Jul-Sep 2013	7,843	67.7	398	4.8	3,337	28.8	1,053	9.8	22	2.0	9,718	90.0
Oct-Dec 2013	7,937	68.3	369	4.4	3,310	28.5	1,075	9.9	30	2.7	9,753	89.8
Jan-Mar 2014	7,987	68.5	356	4.3	3,310	28.4	1,100	10.1	27	2.4	9,797	89.7
Apr-Jun 2014	8,004	68.5	347	4.2	3,340	28.6	1,101	10.0	27	2.4	9,861	89.7
Jul-Sep 2014	8,077	68.8	328	3.9	3,329	28.4	1,119	10.1	22	1.9	9,909	89.7
Change on quarter	73	0.4	-19	-0.3	-11	-0.2	18	0.1	-5	-0.5	48	-0.1
Change %	0.9		-5.6		-0.3		1.7		-19.4		0.5	
Change on year	235	1.1	-70	-0.9	-8	-0.5	66	0.4	0	-0.1	191	-0.4
Change %	3.0		-17.5		-0.2		6.3		-0.1		2.0	
Men	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
Jul-Sep 2012	4,079	72.2	255	5.9	1,318	23.3	574	12.1	14	2.4	4,167	87.6
Jul-Sep 2013	4,202	73.8	233	5.2	1,262	22.1	630	12.8	16	2.4	4,259	86.8
Oct-Dec 2013	4,238	74.2	217	4.9	1,259	22.0	648	13.1	17	2.6	4,274	86.5
Jan-Mar 2014	4,256	74.3	208	4.7	1,268	22.1	670	13.5	18	2.7	4,286	86.2
Apr-Jun 2014	4,264	74.2	203	4.6	1,281	22.3	645	12.9	19	2.8	4,344	86.7
Jul-Sep 2014	4,310	74.7	196	4.4	1,262	21.9	658	13.1	16	2.3	4,367	86.6
Change on quarter	46	0.5	-7	-0.2	-19	-0.4	12	0.2	-3	-0.5	23	-0.1
Change %	1.1		-3.5		-1.5		1.9		-16.8		0.5	
Change on year	109	1.0	-36	-0.9	1	-0.3	28	0.2	0	-0.1	108	-0.2
Change %	2.6		-15.7		0.1		4.4		0.0		2.5	
Women	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
Jul-Sep 2012	3,537	60.7	132	3.6	2,162	37.1	378	6.6	*	*	5,375	93.3
Jul-Sep 2013	3,641	61.9	165	4.3	2,076	35.3	423	7.2	*	*	5,459	92.7
Oct-Dec 2013	3,699	62.7	152	3.9	2,051	34.8	427	7.2	13	2.9	5,479	92.6
Jan-Mar 2014	3,731	63.0	148	3.8	2,043	34.5	430	7.2	*	*	5,511	92.6
Apr-Jun 2014	3,740	62.9	144	3.7	2,058	34.6	455	7.6	*	*	5,517	92.2
Jul-Sep 2014	3,767	63.1	132	3.4	2,067	34.6	461	7.7	*	*	5,542	92.2
Change on quarter	26	0.2	-12	-0.3	8	0.0	6	0.1	*	*	25	0.0
Change %	0.7		-8.5		0.4		1.3		*	*	0.5	
Change on year	126	1.2	-33	-1.0	-9	-0.6	38	0.5	*	*	83	-0.5
Change %	3.5		-20.2		-0.4		9.0		*	*	1.5	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

3 Full-time, part-time & temporary workers

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

	All in employment					Full-time and part-time workers ¹						
	Total	Employees	Self employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training & employment programmes ²	Total people working full-time	Total people working part-time	Employees working full-time	Employees working part-time	Self-employed people working full-time	Self-employed people working part-time	Total workers with second jobs
People	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRU	MGRV	YCBH	YCBJ	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
Jul-Sep 2012	29,753	25,248	4,233	110	162	21,561	8,192	18,448	6,800	3,017	1,216	1,110
Jul-Sep 2013	30,098	25,572	4,241	113	172	21,933	8,165	18,777	6,796	3,063	1,178	1,162
Oct-Dec 2013	30,288	25,627	4,413	107	141	22,137	8,151	18,873	6,754	3,182	1,230	1,177
Jan-Mar 2014	30,534	25,715	4,572	126	122	22,281	8,253	18,926	6,788	3,269	1,303	1,176
Apr-Jun 2014	30,680	25,831	4,608	115	127	22,413	8,268	19,062	6,769	3,269	1,339	1,210
Jul-Sep 2014	30,793	26,027	4,520	123	123	22,523	8,270	19,203	6,824	3,250	1,271	1,208
Change on quarter	112	196	-88	8	-4	110	2	141	55	-19	-68	-2
Change %	0.4	0.8	-1.9	6.6	-3.1	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.8	-0.6	-5.1	-0.1
Change on year	694	454	279	10	-49	589	105	426	28	186	93	46
Change %	2.3	1.8	6.6	8.7	-28.5	2.7	1.3	2.3	0.4	6.1	7.9	3.9
Men	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX
Jul-Sep 2012	15,892	12,761	2,973	49	109	13,749	2,144	11,223	1,538	2,454	519	462
Jul-Sep 2013	16,052	12,963	2,945	40	103	13,881	2,170	11,408	1,555	2,430	515	491
Oct-Dec 2013	16,138	12,966	3,039	45	88	13,962	2,176	11,415	1,550	2,498	541	508
Jan-Mar 2014	16,279	13,008	3,139	58	74	14,090	2,189	11,438	1,570	2,596	543	517
Apr-Jun 2014	16,326	13,053	3,143	56	74	14,206	2,119	11,556	1,497	2,591	552	510
Jul-Sep 2014	16,388	13,153	3,113	53	70	14,240	2,149	11,605	1,548	2,586	526	508
Change on quarter	63	100	-30	-3	-4	33	29	49	51	-4	-26	-2
Change %	0.4	0.8	-1.0	-5.2	-5.7	0.2	1.4	0.4	3.4	-0.2	-4.7	-0.4
Change on year	337	189	167	13	-33	358	-22	197	-8	156	11	17
Change %	2.1	1.5	5.7	32.6	-32.1	2.6	-1.0	1.7	-0.5	6.4	2.1	3.4
Women	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
Jul-Sep 2012	13,861	12,487	1,260	61	53	7,813	6,048	7,225	5,262	563	697	648
Jul-Sep 2013	14,047	12,609	1,296	73	69	8,052	5,995	7,369	5,240	633	662	671
Oct-Dec 2013	14,150	12,661	1,373	62	53	8,175	5,974	7,457	5,204	684	689	669
Jan-Mar 2014	14,255	12,707	1,433	67	47	8,191	6,064	7,489	5,218	673	760	659
Apr-Jun 2014	14,355	12,778	1,465	59	52	8,206	6,149	7,506	5,272	678	787	699
Jul-Sep 2014	14,404	12,874	1,408	70	53	8,283	6,121	7,598	5,276	663	744	700
Change on quarter	49	96	-57	11	0	77	-28	92	4	-15	-42	1
Change %	0.3	0.7	-3.9	17.7	0.7	0.9	-0.5	1.2	0.1	-2.2	-5.4	0.1
Change on year	358	265	112	-3	-16	231	126	229	36	30	82	29
Change %	2.5	2.1	8.6	-4.3	-23.2	2.9	2.1	3.1	0.7	4.7	12.4	4.3

	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
People	YCBZ	YCCB	YCCF	YCCI	YCCJ	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ
Jul-Sep 2012	1,628	6.4	656	40.3	336	92	542	8,016	1,414	17.6	5,317	181	1,053
Jul-Sep 2013	1,606	6.3	603	37.5	319	126	559	7,973	1,464	18.4	5,257	193	993
Oct-Dec 2013	1,621	6.3	600	37.0	337	117	567	7,983	1,428	17.9	5,280	191	1,033
Jan-Mar 2014	1,655	6.4	593	35.9	357	117	589	8,092	1,419	17.5	5,415	191	1,024
Apr-Jun 2014	1,651	6.4	604	36.6	370	117	560	8,109	1,342	16.6	5,522	192	1,010
Jul-Sep 2014	1,701	6.5	597	35.1	420	122	563	8,095	1,340	16.5	5,522	174	1,017
Change on quarter	50	0.1	-8	-1.5	50	5	3	-14	-3	0.0	0	-18	8
Change %	3.0		-1.2	13.4	4.7	0.5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-9.4	0.8	
Change on year	95	0.3	-6	-2.4	101	-4	4	121	-125	-1.8	265	-20	24
Change %	5.9		-0.9	31.7	-3.2	0.7	1.5	-8.5	-1.8	5.0	-10.3	2.4	
Men	YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK
Jul-Sep 2012	760	6.0	335	44.0	129	45	251	2,057	632	30.7	886	70	447
Jul-Sep 2013	756	5.8	306	40.5	137	67	246	2,071	668	32.3	902	72	404
Oct-Dec 2013	769	5.9	299	38.9	143	62	265	2,091	639	30.5	917	77	439
Jan-Mar 2014	783	6.0	303	38.7	144	59	278	2,114	642	30.4	947	80	425
Apr-Jun 2014	766	5.9	316	41.2	137	58	255	2,050	585	28.5	956	83	407
Jul-Sep 2014	801	6.1	308	38.5	177	62	253	2,074	586	28.3	975	79	415
Change on quarter	35	0.2	-8	-2.8	40	4	-1	25	1	-0.3	19	-4	9
Change %	4.5		-2.5	29.0	7.2	-0.6	1.2	0.2	0.2	-0.3	2.0	-4.8	2.1
Change on year	44	0.3	2	-2.0	40	-5	7	4	-82	-4.0	72	7	12
Change %	5.8		0.5	29.5	-6.9	2.7	0.2	-12.3	8.0	9.5	2.9		
Women	YCCB	YCCE	YCCH	YCCK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCT	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL
Jul-Sep 2012	867	6.9	322	37.1	207	47	291	5,959	782	13.1	4,431	111	607
Jul-Sep 2013	850	6.7	296	34.9	182	59	313	5,903	796	13.5	4,355	122	590
Oct-Dec 2013	852	6.7	301	35.4	194	56	301	5,892	790	13.4	4,363	114	594
Jan-Mar 2014	872	6.9	291	33.3	213	58	311	5,979	776	13.0	4,468	111	599
Apr-Jun 2014	885	6.9	288	32.6	233	59	305	6,059	758	12.5	4,566	109	603
Jul-Sep 2014	901	7.0	289	32.1	243	60	310	6,020	753	12.5	4,547	95	602
Change on quarter	16	0.1	0	-0.5	10	1	4	-39	-4	0.0	-19	-14	-1
Change %	1.8		0.2	4.2	2.1	1.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-12.9	-0.2	
Change on year	51	0.3	-7	-2.8	61	1	-3	118	-43	-1.0	192	-27	13
Change %	6.0		-2.5	33.3	1.0	-0.9	2.0	-5.4	4.4	-22.1	2.1		

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5; 1=6+7; 2=8+9; 3=10+11; 13=15+17+18+19; 20=9+11; 14=13/2; 16=15/3; 22=21/20

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

4 Public and private sector employment (first published on 15 October 2014)

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	
Jun 12	5,742	19.3	24,004	80.7	29,746	5,394	18.1	24,352	81.9	
Sep 12	5,721	19.2	24,019	80.8	29,740	5,372	18.1	24,368	81.9	
Dec 12	5,710	19.1	24,185	80.9	29,895	5,354	17.9	24,541	82.1	
Mar 13	5,689	19.0	24,200	81.0	29,889	5,352	17.9	24,537	82.1	
Jun 13	5,676	18.9	24,323	81.1	29,999	5,346	17.8	24,653	82.2	
Sep 13	5,666	18.8	24,542	81.2	30,208	5,353	17.7	24,855	82.3	
Dec 13	5,512	18.2	24,810	81.8	30,322	5,347	17.6	24,975	82.4	
Mar 14	5,405	17.6	25,224	82.4	30,629	5,333	17.4	25,296	82.6	
Jun 14	5,394	17.6	25,288	82.4	30,682	5,325	17.4	25,357	82.6	
Change on quarter	-11	0.0	64	0.0	53	-8	0.0	61	0.0	
Change %	-0.2		0.3		0.2	-0.2		0.2		
Change on year	-282	-1.3	965	1.3	683	-21	-0.4	704	0.4	
Change %	-5.0		4.0		2.3	-0.4		2.9		

Enquiries 01633 456776

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

4(1) Public sector employment by industry (first published on 17 September 2014)

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
Jun 12	43	186	266	1,088	458	1,473	1,556	308	824	5,742
Sep 12	43	183	264	1,077	455	1,475	1,553	300	816	5,721
Dec 12	43	178	263	1,077	451	1,476	1,562	295	816	5,710
Mar 13	41	178	261	1,079	449	1,482	1,566	293	794	5,689
Jun 13	41	175	260	1,081	450	1,505	1,545	289	780	5,676
Sep 13	40	174	258	1,077	447	1,512	1,555	284	761	5,666
Dec 13	40	168	257	1,068	445	1,524	1,568	283	604	5,512
Mar 14	40	167	257	1,067	440	1,522	1,578	277	505	5,405
Jun 14	39	164	256	1,067	442	1,519	1,573	269	506	5,394
Change on quarter	-1	-3	-1	0	2	-3	-5	-8	1	-11
Change %	-2.5	-1.8	-0.4	0.0	0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-2.9	0.2	-0.2
Change on year	-2	-11	-4	-14	-8	14	28	-20	-274	-282
Change %	-4.9	-6.3	-1.5	-1.3	-1.8	0.9	1.8	-6.9	-35.1	-5.0

Enquiries 01633 456776

Source: returns from public sector organisations

Explanatory Note: Since 2008 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:

Royal Bank of Scotland is included in the public sector from December 2008 but in the private 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.

Direct Line Group is included in the public sector from December 2008 to June 2013, but in the private sector for earlier and later time periods.

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.

The series shown at Table 4 (in columns 6 to 9) for public and private sector employment excluding the effects of major reclassifications show all of the above mentioned bodies included in the private sector for all time periods and excluded from the public sector for all time periods. When using figures from this table, the latest estimate of the number of people employed in the public and private sectors should be taken from columns 1 and 3 respectively. However the quarterly and annual changes in employment shown in these columns are affected by reclassifications. Figures from columns 6 and 8 should be used for assessments of the recent underlying changes in public and private sector employment. The changes in employment shown in these columns are measured on a consistent basis to remove the effect of major reclassifications. The quarterly movements between March and June 2014 are not affected by major reclassifications. However the quarterly changes for the series shown in columns 6 and 8 differ slightly from those in columns 1 and 3 because the series are separately seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

4. This series excludes the Northern Ireland Civil Service.

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

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

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/pse/public-sector-employment/index.html>

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

5 Workforce jobs (first published on 17 September 2014)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs 1	Employee jobs 2	Self-employment jobs ¹ 3	HM Forces 4	Government-supported trainees ¹ 5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Jun 12	31,888	27,492	4,190	186	21
Sep 12	31,753	27,343	4,206	183	21
Dec 12	31,723	27,389	4,132	179	23
Mar 13	31,969	27,577	4,191	178	23
Jun 13	32,134	27,793	4,145	175	22
Sep 13	32,263	27,822	4,248	173	20
Dec 13	32,671	28,049	4,432	168	22
Mar 14	32,973	28,256	4,528	167	22
Jun 14 (p)	33,258	28,543	4,528	164	22
<i>Change on quarter</i>	285	287	0	-3	0
<i>Change %</i>	0.9	1.0	0.0	-1.5	1.0
<i>Change on year</i>	1,123	750	384	-11	0
<i>Change %</i>	3.5	2.7	9.3	-6.2	-1.1

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

See footnotes under table 6

6 Workforce jobs by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All jobs A-T	Agriculture, forestry & fishing A	Mining & quarrying B	Manufacturing C	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply D	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities E	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage H	Accommodation & food service activities I	Information & communication J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Jun 12	31,888	422	77	2,596	115	195	2,039	4,861	1,511	2,022	1,224
Sep 12	31,753	400	78	2,564	117	195	2,041	4,809	1,505	2,003	1,235
Dec 12	31,723	371	75	2,531	113	191	2,027	4,812	1,507	1,947	1,245
Mar 13	31,969	365	75	2,539	121	195	2,029	4,880	1,493	1,925	1,251
Jun 13	32,134	371	76	2,557	119	190	2,036	4,856	1,484	1,979	1,250
Sep 13	32,263	364	76	2,573	120	196	2,067	4,852	1,493	1,982	1,254
Dec 13	32,671	422	79	2,574	122	200	2,092	4,874	1,504	2,017	1,274
Mar 14	32,973	461	73	2,575	121	196	2,092	4,864	1,525	2,043	1,292
Jun 14 (p)	33,258	446	72	2,606	116	198	2,094	4,889	1,535	2,085	1,298
<i>Change on quarter</i>	285	-15	-1	31	-4	2	1	25	10	42	6
<i>Change %</i>	0.9	-3.2	-1.8	1.2	-3.6	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	2.0	0.5
<i>Change on year</i>	1,123	75	-4	49	-3	8	57	33	51	106	48
<i>Change %</i>	3.5	20.1	-4.9	1.9	-2.5	4.2	2.8	0.7	3.4	5.3	3.8
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
Jun 12	1,145	489	2,516	2,558	1,585	2,762	4,032	891	785	66	26,445
Sep 12	1,127	504	2,485	2,564	1,574	2,770	4,045	897	775	70	26,360
Dec 12	1,150	506	2,551	2,537	1,570	2,763	4,073	889	787	77	26,413
Mar 13	1,146	519	2,574	2,587	1,570	2,785	4,150	893	797	75	26,645
Jun 13	1,129	564	2,603	2,641	1,564	2,812	4,146	906	782	68	26,786
Sep 13	1,119	570	2,623	2,664	1,555	2,841	4,124	913	817	63	26,868
Dec 13	1,124	581	2,701	2,714	1,543	2,862	4,160	919	831	78	27,182
Mar 14	1,134	584	2,764	2,734	1,545	2,882	4,224	945	832	86	27,454
Jun 14 (p)	1,147	594	2,819	2,800	1,542	2,905	4,234	948	832	97	27,726
<i>Change on quarter</i>	13	10	55	67	-3	23	10	3	0	11	272
<i>Change %</i>	1.1	1.7	2.0	2.4	-0.2	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	13.1	1.0
<i>Change on year</i>	18	30	217	159	-21	93	87	42	50	29	941
<i>Change %</i>	1.6	5.3	8.3	6.0	-1.4	3.3	2.1	4.6	6.4	42.5	3.5

Workforce jobs enquiries 01633 456776

Sources: Employer surveys, Labour Force Survey and administrative sources

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

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

7 Actual weekly hours worked

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

	Total weekly hours (millions) ^{1,2}	Average (mean) actual weekly hours worked			
		All workers ¹	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Second Jobs
People	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Jul-Sep 2012	949.3	31.9	37.5	15.8	9.6
Jul-Sep 2013	966.2	32.1	37.6	16.0	9.0
Oct-Dec 2013	969.9	32.0	37.5	16.0	9.4
Jan-Mar 2014	978.4	32.0	37.5	15.9	9.7
Apr-Jun 2014	986.8	32.2	37.6	16.0	9.3
Jul-Sep 2014	987.9	32.1	37.5	16.1	9.1
Change on quarter	1.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.2
Change %	0.1	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	-2.2
Change on year	21.7	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.1
Change %	2.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.2	1.1
Men	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Jul-Sep 2012	580.2	36.5	39.4	15.4	11.1
Jul-Sep 2013	589.4	36.7	39.6	16.3	9.8
Oct-Dec 2013	589.4	36.5	39.4	15.8	10.2
Jan-Mar 2014	595.3	36.6	39.4	16.0	11.0
Apr-Jun 2014	599.4	36.7	39.4	16.1	10.2
Jul-Sep 2014	599.0	36.5	39.3	16.1	9.5
Change on quarter	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.7
Change %	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-6.7
Change on year	9.6	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Change %	1.6	-0.5	-0.7	-1.5	-3.4
Women	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Jul-Sep 2012	369.0	26.6	34.1	16.0	8.6
Jul-Sep 2013	376.8	26.8	34.3	15.9	8.4
Oct-Dec 2013	380.5	26.9	34.2	16.0	8.7
Jan-Mar 2014	383.1	26.9	34.3	15.9	8.7
Apr-Jun 2014	387.5	27.0	34.5	16.0	8.7
Jul-Sep 2014	388.9	27.0	34.3	16.1	8.8
Change on quarter	1.4	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.1
Change %	0.4	0.0	-0.5	0.2	1.6
Change on year	12.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Change %	3.2	0.6	0.2	0.9	5.0

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. Main and second job.

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

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

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

7(1) Usual weekly hours of work¹

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
Jul-Sep 2013									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	0.9	2.3	1.2	0.6	1.7	3.1	1.8	6.3
6 up to 15 hours	6.8	3.5	10.4	6.4	3.2	9.7	8.4	4.7	17.0
16 up to 30 hours	20.3	10.5	31.4	20.0	9.1	31.2	21.9	16.5	34.3
31 up to 45 hours	51.8	57.3	45.4	54.1	60.5	47.4	38.4	43.5	26.9
Over 45 hours	19.7	27.8	10.4	18.4	26.5	10.0	28.1	33.6	15.6
Total (thousands)	30,098	16,052	14,047	25,572	12,963	12,609	4,241	2,945	1,296
Apr-Jun 2014									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	1.0	2.2	1.1	0.7	1.6	3.3	2.0	6.2
6 up to 15 hours	6.7	3.5	10.4	6.2	3.1	9.4	9.3	4.8	19.0
16 up to 30 hours	19.9	10.0	31.1	19.6	8.7	30.8	21.5	15.5	34.5
31 up to 45 hours	51.8	57.5	45.3	54.5	61.1	47.8	37.4	43.2	24.9
Over 45 hours	20.0	28.0	10.9	18.6	26.5	10.5	28.4	34.5	15.4
Total (thousands)	30,680	16,326	14,355	25,831	13,053	12,778	4,608	3,143	1,465
Jul-Sep 2014									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.1	1.1	0.6	1.5	3.0	1.9	5.5
6 up to 15 hours	6.8	3.7	10.3	6.3	3.4	9.3	8.9	4.5	18.5
16 up to 30 hours	19.7	9.9	31.0	19.4	8.4	30.5	22.0	15.9	35.7
31 up to 45 hours	52.1	57.7	45.7	54.7	61.2	48.0	37.9	43.1	26.5
Over 45 hours	19.9	27.8	10.9	18.6	26.3	10.6	28.1	34.7	13.8
Total (thousands)	30,793	16,388	14,404	26,027	13,153	12,874	4,520	3,113	1,408

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

8 Employment levels and rates by country of birth and nationality

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

				European Union (EU)				Countries not in the European Union (non-EU)							
	Total ¹	UK	Non UK	Of which:				Total non-EU	Africa excluding South Africa	South Africa	Australia and New Zealand	Pakistan and Bangladesh	India	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	MGMTM	JF6F	JF6G	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	EQ4S	JJR9	JJS3	JJS5	JJS7	JJS9	JJR7	EQ4T
Jul - Sep 2012	29,851	25,519	4,327	1,553	720	684	116	2,774	613	137	134	420	307	128	1,034
Jul - Sep 2013	30,194	25,744	4,437	1,635	783	683	140	2,801	593	151	131	429	334	112	1,052
Oct - Dec 2013	30,355	25,818	4,519	1,719	807	731	150	2,801	597	153	132	439	335	100	1,045
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
<i>Change on year</i>	692	388	312	181	-42	167	49	130	68	-10	5	18	-10	-29	90
<i>Change %</i>	2.3	1.5	7.0	11.1	-5.3	24.5	34.9	4.7	11.4	-6.8	3.6	4.1	-2.9	-26.2	8.5
By nationality	MGMTM	JF6H	JF6I	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	EQ4W	JJS2	JJS4	JJS6	JJS8	JJT2	JJR8	EQ4X
Jul - Sep 2012	29,851	27,195	2,653	1,400	617	665	107	1,252	223	46	88	217	102	93	484
Jul - Sep 2013	30,194	27,520	2,668	1,460	657	670	126	1,208	194	50	85	198	109	80	492
Oct - Dec 2013	30,355	27,623	2,723	1,552	687	727	130	1,171	184	51	83	201	109	70	472
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
<i>Change on year</i>	692	445	230	240	26	169	41	-10	0	10	10	15	-8	-11	-27
<i>Change %</i>	2.3	1.6	8.6	16.4	3.9	25.3	32.7	-0.9	0.0	20.7	11.5	7.6	-6.9	-14.3	-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
Jul - Sep 2012	71.4	72.0	67.9	76.1	72.9	79.8	77.6	64.0	62.9	79.6	81.0	71.4	51.2	71.6	62.6
Jul - Sep 2013	71.9	72.5	68.6	77.6	76.8	78.8	77.4	64.2	60.1	82.0	83.5	71.7	52.3	73.6	64.0
Oct - Dec 2013	72.2	72.8	69.1	77.2	76.8	78.7	73.1	64.9	63.1	81.2	83.9	72.4	53.2	68.3	63.6
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
<i>Change on year</i>	1.4	1.3	2.0	0.7	-1.7	2.2	2.9	2.3	6.1	-5.4	3.0	2.6	0.5	-4.8	1.8
By nationality	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	EQ56	LFO5	LFO6	LFO7	LFO8	LFO9	LFO4	EQ57
Jul - Sep 2012	71.4	71.7	68.4	77.1	73.8	80.1	79.3	60.8	58.3	76.6	83.6	68.0	48.8	72.7	56.4
Jul - Sep 2013	71.9	72.2	68.8	77.5	76.3	79.1	76.2	60.7	53.6	77.7	86.7	72.5	47.7	74.7	57.5
Oct - Dec 2013	72.2	72.5	69.2	77.7	77.5	79.4	71.5	60.5	54.3	82.8	85.9	71.4	49.0	68.4	56.8
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
<i>Change on year</i>	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.7	-1.4	2.1	2.7	1.0	3.5	0.8	-0.8	-0.3	2.9	-4.6	-0.7

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 MGMTM 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. Estimates of migration flows are presented alongside other sources of migration data in the [Migration Statistics Quarterly Report](#).

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
Jul-Sep 2012	1,157	6.2	519	202	436	37.7	220	407	4.5	143	69	194	47.7	116
Jul-Sep 2013	1,088	5.8	473	200	415	38.2	234	419	4.5	168	58	193	46.1	109
Oct-Dec 2013	1,021	5.5	446	167	408	39.9	232	399	4.2	158	60	180	45.2	105
Jan-Mar 2014	954	5.1	413	152	390	40.9	233	383	4.0	151	56	177	46.1	108
Apr-Jun 2014	923	4.9	403	162	358	38.8	207	374	3.9	152	46	176	47.1	112
Jul-Sep 2014	873	4.7	387	158	327	37.5	183	350	3.7	153	43	153	43.9	102
Change on quarter	-51	-0.3	-16	-4	-31	-1.3	-24	-25	-0.3	1	-3	-23	-3.2	-10
Change %	-5.5		-4.0	-2.3	-8.6		-11.5	-6.6		0.9	-7.0	-12.9	-9.0	
Change on year	-216	-1.2	-85	-42	-88	-0.6	-51	-70	-0.8	-15	-15	-40	-2.2	-7
Change %	-19.8		-18.1	-21.1	-21.2		-21.9	-16.6		-8.7	-26.5	-20.6	-6.4	
Men	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Jul-Sep 2012	594	6.0	248	103	242	40.8	140	269	5.5	84	51	133	49.5	88
Jul-Sep 2013	576	5.8	231	95	250	43.3	149	248	4.9	88	35	125	50.3	74
Oct-Dec 2013	544	5.5	212	91	241	44.3	151	235	4.6	92	33	110	46.7	69
Jan-Mar 2014	496	5.0	187	76	233	47.0	149	226	4.4	78	31	116	51.4	73
Apr-Jun 2014	467	4.7	184	74	209	44.8	125	222	4.3	76	30	117	52.5	76
Jul-Sep 2014	443	4.5	181	74	188	42.5	107	212	4.1	91	22	98	46.2	64
Change on quarter	-23	-0.2	-3	0	-21	-2.3	-19	-10	-0.2	16	-7	-19	-6.3	-12
Change %	-5.0		-1.5	0.1	-9.9		-14.9	-4.7		20.7	-24.5	-16.1	-15.6	
Change on year	-133	-1.3	-50	-21	-61	-0.8	-42	-36	-0.8	4	-13	-27	-4.1	-10
Change %	-23.0		-21.8	-22.1	-24.5		-28.3	-14.7		4.2	-36.7	-21.7	-13.0	
Women	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYW	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Jul-Sep 2012	563	6.5	271	98	194	34.5	80	138	3.4	59	18	61	44.1	28
Jul-Sep 2013	512	5.9	242	105	166	32.4	85	171	4.0	80	23	68	39.9	35
Oct-Dec 2013	477	5.5	233	77	167	35.0	81	165	3.8	66	28	71	43.0	37
Jan-Mar 2014	458	5.3	226	75	157	34.3	85	157	3.6	72	24	60	38.5	35
Apr-Jun 2014	456	5.2	219	88	149	32.7	81	152	3.5	76	16	60	39.2	36
Jul-Sep 2014	429	4.9	206	84	139	32.4	76	138	3.2	62	20	56	40.4	38
Change on quarter	-27	-0.3	-13	-4	-10	-0.3	-5	-14	-0.3	-14	4	-4	1.2	2
Change %	-6.0		-6.0	-4.4	-6.9		-6.4	-9.4		-18.8	25.0	-6.7	5.0	
Change on year	-83	-1.0	-35	-21	-27	0.0	-9	-33	-0.9	-18	-2	-13	0.5	3
Change %	-16.2		-14.6	-20.2	-16.1		-10.8	-19.5		-22.8	-10.6	-18.5	7.8	

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

10 Claimant Count levels and rates¹

United Kingdom (thousands)
seasonally adjusted

		Claimant Count (all aged 18+)		Inflows: all aged 18+ (standardised)		Outflows: all aged 18+ (standardised)		Claimant Count (all aged 16+) (not seasonally adjusted)	
		Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Level	Level	Rate (%) ²		
		BCJD	BCJE	DPRD	DPRE	BCJA	BCJB		
People	2013								
	October	1304.8	3.9	247.6	288.5	1268.8	3.8		
	November #	1268.1	3.8	242.9	276.0	1222.9	3.6		
	December	1238.5	3.7	241.4	270.6	1201.5	3.6		
	2014								
	January	1206.5	3.6	240.3	261.5	1242.9	3.7		
	February #	1171.7	3.5	236.4	266.3	1243.4	3.7		
	March	1141.8	3.4	230.7	264.5	1196.3	3.6		
	April	1113.4	3.3	230.3	263.8	1142.3	3.4		
	May	1080.6	3.2	214.0	251.9	1090.0	3.2		
	June #	1041.1	3.1	214.0	254.7	1020.3	3.0		
	July	1003.7	3.0	205.0	241.1	995.8	3.0		
	August #	970.5	2.9	200.6	235.6	961.1	2.9		
	September (r)	952.1	2.8	199.8	228.5	923.2	2.8		
	October (p)	931.7	2.8	195.4	221.6	887.8	2.6		
	<i>Change on month</i>	-20.4	-0.1	-4.4	-6.9	-35.5	-0.1		
	<i>Change %</i>	-2.1		-2.2	-3.0	-3.8			
	<i>Change on year</i>	-373.1	-1.1	-52.2	-66.9	-381.0	-1.1		
	<i>Change %</i>	-28.6		-21.1	-23.2	-30.0			
		DPAE	DPAH	GDZX	GEYR	DPAA	DPAC		
Men	2013								
	October	846.1	4.7	159.7	187.3	810.8	4.5		
	November #	821.7	4.6	156.9	179.4	786.9	4.4		
	December	799.6	4.5	154.9	175.9	779.1	4.4		
	2014								
	January	776.7	4.3	155.0	168.5	809.6	4.5		
	February #	752.9	4.2	151.7	171.8	810.8	4.5		
	March	732.2	4.1	147.5	171.1	778.4	4.3		
	April	712.4	4.0	147.8	170.7	739.5	4.1		
	May	690.4	3.9	136.6	163.2	704.2	3.9		
	June #	666.7	3.7	137.8	164.1	654.8	3.7		
	July	644.7	3.6	132.1	155.0	632.8	3.5		
	August #	625.4	3.5	129.2	151.1	604.8	3.4		
	September (r)	614.5	3.4	127.9	145.9	581.0	3.2		
	October (p)	600.9	3.4	124.6	142.0	560.7	3.1		
	<i>Change on month</i>	-13.6	-0.1	-3.3	-3.9	-20.3	-0.1		
	<i>Change %</i>	-2.2		-2.6	-2.7	-3.5			
	<i>Change on year</i>	-245.2	-1.4	-35.1	-45.3	-250.1	-1.4		
	<i>Change %</i>	-29.0		-22.0	-24.2	-30.8			
		DPAF	DPAI	GEYS	GEYT	DPAB	DPAD		
Women	2013								
	October	458.7	2.9	87.9	101.2	457.9	2.9		
	November #	446.4	2.9	86.0	96.6	435.9	2.8		
	December	438.9	2.8	86.5	94.7	422.4	2.7		
	2014								
	January	429.8	2.7	85.3	93.0	433.3	2.8		
	February #	418.8	2.7	84.7	94.5	432.6	2.8		
	March	409.6	2.6	83.2	93.4	417.8	2.7		
	April	401.0	2.6	82.5	93.1	402.8	2.6		
	May	390.2	2.5	77.4	88.7	385.8	2.5		
	June #	374.4	2.4	76.2	90.6	365.5	2.3		
	July	359.0	2.3	72.9	86.1	363.0	2.3		
	August #	345.1	2.2	71.4	84.5	356.4	2.3		
	September (r)	337.6	2.2	71.9	82.6	342.3	2.2		
	October (p)	330.8	2.1	70.8	79.6	327.1	2.1		
	<i>Change on month</i>	-6.8	0.0	-1.1	-3.0	-15.2	-0.1		
	<i>Change %</i>	-2.0		-1.5	-3.6	-4.4			
	<i>Change on year</i>	-127.9	-0.8	-17.1	-21.6	-130.9	-0.8		
	<i>Change %</i>	-27.9		-19.5	-21.3	-28.6			

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

1. The Claimant Count measures the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed. Since October 1996 it has been a count of the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance. Claimants of Universal Credit are not yet included in the Claimant Count. See Background Notes to this Statistical Bulletin for further details.

The level measures the number of claimants on the second Thursday of each month (the "count date").

The flows figures are collected for 4 or 5 week periods between count dates; the figures are then standardised to a 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ week month. The levels and flows are independently seasonally adjusted. For these reasons, movements in the flows do not tally exactly with movements in the levels.

2. Denominator = Claimant Count + Workforce Jobs.

More detailed estimates are available from Nomis® at:

<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

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

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

CLAIMANT COUNT

11(1) Claimant Count¹ by age and duration²

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

People	All aged 18 and over							18-24					
	All claimants aged 18+	Computerised claims: All aged 18+ ²	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percentage claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All computerised claims ²	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percentage claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	BCJD	AGLX	AGLZ	AGMC	AGMD	AGMY	AGMZ	AGNA	AGNB	AGNC	AGND	AGNE	AGNF
2013													
October	1,304.8	1,302.2	680.3	224.5	397.4	30.5	203.9	335.1	215.8	55.8	63.5	18.9	24.8
November #	1,268.1	1,266.1	668.6	210.1	387.4	30.6	199.3	323.8	211.2	51.7	60.9	18.8	24.0
December	1,238.5	1,236.6	654.9	204.0	377.7	30.5	195.2	313.4	206.0	49.5	57.9	18.5	22.8
2014													
January	1,206.5	1,204.6	644.3	195.3	365.0	30.3	189.4	304.0	201.6	46.9	55.5	18.3	21.8
February #	1,171.7	1,169.3	628.0	185.9	355.4	30.4	184.6	294.0	196.2	44.6	53.2	18.1	20.7
March	1,141.8	1,139.4	612.3	181.0	346.1	30.4	180.9	284.5	190.0	43.8	50.7	17.8	20.0
April	1,113.4	1,111.4	598.5	176.6	336.3	30.3	177.6	274.5	184.6	42.5	47.4	17.3	19.2
May	1,080.6	1,078.1	579.7	172.2	326.2	30.3	173.5	263.3	177.2	41.2	44.9	17.1	18.4
June #	1,041.1	1,039.0	557.4	167.7	313.9	30.2	168.9	251.2	169.1	40.0	42.1	16.8	17.5
July	1,003.7	1,001.7	537.4	162.2	302.1	30.2	164.6	240.4	162.4	38.2	39.8	16.6	16.6
August #	970.5	968.8	523.4	155.7	289.7	29.9	160.3	230.3	157.4	35.9	37.0	16.1	15.6
September (r)	952.1	950.1	518.5	150.9	280.7	29.5	156.8	225.0	155.3	34.3	35.4	15.7	14.7
October (p)	931.7	929.9	511.1	146.6	272.2	29.3	153.6	219.2	152.5	33.0	33.7	15.4	14.0
Change on month	-20.4	-20.2	-7.4	-4.3	-8.5	-0.3	-3.2	-5.8	-2.8	-1.3	-1.7	-0.4	-0.7
Change %	-2.1	-2.1	-1.4	-2.8	-3.0		-2.0	-2.6	-1.8	-3.8	-4.8		-4.8
Change on year	-373.1	-372.3	-169.2	-77.9	-125.2	-1.2	-50.3	-115.9	-63.3	-22.8	-29.8	-3.6	-10.8
Change %	-28.6	-28.6	-24.9	-34.7	-31.5		-24.7	-34.6	-29.3	-40.9	-46.9		-43.5
Men	DPAE	AGNG	AGXK	ELNP	ELON	GBHG	IKBS	JLGC	JLGD	JLGE	JLGF	JLGG	JLGH
2013													
October	846.1	844.4	435.1	141.5	267.8	31.7	143.7	218.2	138.4	36.2	43.6	20.0	17.4
November #	821.7	820.4	429.4	132.6	258.4	31.5	139.8	210.5	135.7	33.4	41.4	19.7	16.8
December	799.6	798.4	419.7	127.9	250.8	31.4	136.5	202.9	132.2	31.6	39.1	19.3	15.9
2014													
January	776.7	775.5	412.2	122.0	241.3	31.1	132.1	196.3	129.1	29.8	37.4	19.1	15.1
February #	752.9	751.1	400.5	116.6	234.0	31.2	128.7	190.1	125.8	28.5	35.8	18.8	14.3
March	732.2	730.5	389.0	114.2	227.3	31.1	126.0	183.5	121.5	28.2	33.8	18.4	13.8
April	712.4	711.0	378.8	111.8	220.4	31.0	123.6	176.8	118.1	27.4	31.3	17.7	13.2
May	690.4	688.8	365.9	109.6	213.3	31.0	120.5	169.3	113.1	26.7	29.5	17.4	12.6
June #	666.7	665.4	352.9	107.0	205.5	30.9	116.9	161.7	108.1	26.0	27.6	17.1	12.0
July	644.7	643.3	341.4	103.8	198.1	30.8	113.5	155.4	104.3	24.9	26.2	16.9	11.3
August #	625.4	624.4	334.1	99.7	190.6	30.5	110.4	149.2	101.4	23.4	24.4	16.4	10.7
September (r)	614.5	613.3	331.9	96.1	185.3	30.2	107.6	146.0	100.1	22.3	23.6	16.2	10.1
October (p)	600.9	599.8	327.2	93.0	179.6	29.9	104.8	142.0	98.3	21.3	22.4	15.8	9.6
Change on month	-13.6	-13.5	-4.7	-3.1	-5.7	-0.3	-2.8	-4.0	-1.8	-1.0	-1.2	-0.4	-0.5
Change %	-2.2	-2.2	-1.4	-3.2	-3.1		-2.6	-2.7	-1.8	-4.5	-5.1		-5.0
Change on year	-245.2	-244.6	-107.9	-48.5	-88.2	-1.8	-38.9	-76.2	-40.1	-14.9	-21.2	-4.2	-7.8
Change %	-29.0	-29.0	-24.8	-34.3	-32.9		-27.1	-34.9	-29.0	-41.2	-48.6		-44.8
Women	DPAF	JLGI	JLJK	JLJJ	JLGL	JLGM	JLGN	JLGO	JLGP	JLQQ	JLGR	JLGS	JLGT
2013													
October	458.7	457.8	245.2	83.0	129.6	28.3	60.2	116.9	77.4	19.6	19.9	17.0	7.4
November #	446.4	445.7	239.2	77.5	129.0	28.9	59.5	113.3	75.5	18.3	19.5	17.2	7.2
December	438.9	438.2	235.2	76.1	126.9	29.0	58.7	110.5	73.8	17.9	18.8	17.0	6.9
2014													
January	429.8	429.1	232.1	73.3	123.7	28.8	57.3	107.7	72.5	17.1	18.1	16.8	6.7
February #	418.8	418.2	227.5	69.3	121.4	29.0	55.9	103.9	70.4	16.1	17.4	16.7	6.4
March	409.6	408.9	223.3	66.8	118.8	29.1	54.9	101.0	68.5	15.6	16.9	16.7	6.2
April	401.0	400.4	219.7	64.8	115.9	28.9	54.0	97.7	66.5	15.1	16.1	16.5	6.0
May	390.2	389.3	213.8	62.6	112.9	29.0	53.0	94.0	64.1	14.5	15.4	16.4	5.8
June #	374.4	373.6	204.5	60.7	108.4	29.0	52.0	89.5	61.0	14.0	14.5	16.2	5.5
July	359.0	358.4	196.0	58.4	104.0	29.0	51.1	85.0	58.1	13.3	13.6	16.0	5.3
August #	345.1	344.4	189.3	56.0	99.1	28.8	49.9	81.1	56.0	12.5	12.6	15.5	4.9
September (r)	337.6	336.8	186.6	54.8	95.4	28.3	49.2	79.0	55.2	12.0	11.8	14.9	4.6
October (p)	330.8	330.1	183.9	53.6	92.6	28.1	48.8	77.2	54.2	11.7	11.3	14.6	4.4
Change on month	-6.8	-6.7	-2.7	-1.2	-2.8	-0.3	-0.4	-1.8	-1.0	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2
Change %	-2.0	-2.0	-1.4	-2.2	-2.9		-0.8	-2.3	-1.8	-2.5	-4.2		-4.3
Change on year	-127.9	-127.7	-61.3	-29.4	-37.0	-0.3	-11.4	-39.7	-23.2	-7.9	-8.6	-2.4	-3.0
Change %	-27.9	-27.9	-25.0	-35.4	-28.5		-18.9	-34.0	-30.0	-40.3	-43.2		-40.5

Relationship between columns: 2= 3+4+5; 6= 5/2; 8= 9+10+11; 12= 11/8.

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

1. The number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance.

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

2. Only computerised claims for Jobseeker's Allowance are analysed by age and duration on a monthly basis. The figures in column 2 onwards therefore differ from the figures in column 1 and in Table 10. The differences reflect numbers of clerically processed claims, which currently amount to around 0.5 per cent of the total claimant count, and minor effects of rounding.

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

CLAIMANT COUNT

11(2) Claimant Count¹ by age and duration²

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	25-49						50 and over					
	All computerised claims ²	Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months	Percentage claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All computerised claims ²	Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months	Percentage claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
People	JLJU	JLGV	JLGW	JLGX	JLGY	JLGZ	JLHA	JLHB	JLHC	JLHD	JLHE	JLHF
2013												
October	734.3	362.2	130.9	241.2	32.8	123.8	232.8	102.3	37.8	92.7	39.8	55.3
November #	713.9	356.0	122.3	235.6	33.0	121.0	228.4	101.4	36.1	90.9	39.8	54.3
December	697.8	349.2	118.8	229.8	32.9	118.4	225.4	99.7	35.7	90.0	39.9	54.0
2014												
January	679.1	344.3	113.9	220.9	32.5	113.9	221.5	98.4	34.5	88.6	40.0	53.7
February #	658.8	335.8	108.2	214.8	32.6	110.5	216.5	96.0	33.1	87.4	40.4	53.4
March	642.0	328.0	105.0	209.0	32.6	108.1	212.9	94.3	32.2	86.4	40.6	52.8
April	627.4	321.1	102.4	203.9	32.5	106.1	209.5	92.8	31.7	85.0	40.6	52.3
May	609.8	312.1	99.6	198.1	32.5	103.7	205.0	90.4	31.4	83.2	40.6	51.4
June #	588.5	301.0	97.0	190.5	32.4	101.0	199.3	87.3	30.7	81.3	40.8	50.4
July	567.7	290.7	93.9	183.1	32.3	98.5	193.6	84.3	30.1	79.2	40.9	49.5
August #	548.8	282.8	90.4	175.6	32.0	96.2	189.7	83.2	29.4	77.1	40.6	48.5
September (r)	537.3	279.4	87.8	170.1	31.7	94.6	187.8	83.8	28.8	75.2	40.0	47.5
October (p)	525.1	274.9	85.4	164.8	31.4	92.9	185.6	83.7	28.2	73.7	39.7	46.7
Change on month	-12.2	-4.5	-2.4	-5.3	-0.3	-1.7	-2.2	-0.1	-0.6	-1.5	-0.3	-0.8
Change %	-2.3	-1.6	-2.7	-3.1		-1.8	-1.2	-0.1	-2.1	-2.0		-1.7
Change on year	-209.2	-87.3	-45.5	-76.4	-1.5	-30.9	-47.2	-18.6	-9.6	-19.0	-0.1	-8.6
Change %	-28.5	-24.1	-34.8	-31.7		-25.0	-20.3	-18.2	-25.4	-20.5		-15.6
Men	AGMA	JLHG	JLHH	JLHI	JLHJ	JLHK	JLHL	JLHM	JLHN	JLHO	JLHP	JLHQ
2013												
October	474.7	233.2	81.2	160.3	33.8	86.9	151.5	63.5	24.1	63.9	42.2	39.4
November #	461.6	230.6	76.3	154.7	33.5	84.6	148.3	63.1	22.9	62.3	42.0	38.4
December	449.6	225.6	73.8	150.2	33.4	82.5	145.9	61.9	22.5	61.5	42.2	38.1
2014												
January	435.9	222.1	70.5	143.3	32.9	79.0	143.3	61.0	21.7	60.6	42.3	38.0
February #	421.4	215.5	67.3	138.6	32.9	76.6	139.6	59.2	20.8	59.6	42.7	37.8
March	409.8	209.4	65.7	134.7	32.9	74.9	137.2	58.1	20.3	58.8	42.9	37.3
April	399.5	203.8	64.4	131.3	32.9	73.5	134.7	56.9	20.0	57.8	42.9	36.9
May	387.6	197.5	63.0	127.1	32.8	71.6	131.9	55.3	19.9	56.7	43.0	36.3
June #	375.1	191.1	61.5	122.5	32.7	69.4	128.6	53.7	19.5	55.4	43.1	35.5
July	362.8	185.2	59.7	117.9	32.5	67.3	125.1	51.9	19.2	54.0	43.2	34.9
August #	352.1	181.2	57.4	113.5	32.2	65.5	123.1	51.5	18.9	52.7	42.8	34.2
September (r)	345.2	179.7	55.3	110.2	31.9	64.0	122.1	52.1	18.5	51.5	42.2	33.5
October (p)	337.2	177.0	53.5	106.7	31.6	62.3	120.6	51.9	18.2	50.5	41.9	32.9
Change on month	-8.0	-2.7	-1.8	-3.5	-0.3	-1.7	-1.5	-0.2	-0.3	-1.0	-0.3	-0.6
Change %	-2.3	-1.5	-3.3	-3.2		-2.7	-1.2	-0.4	-1.6	-1.9		-1.8
Change on year	-137.5	-56.2	-27.7	-53.6	-2.1	-24.6	-30.9	-11.6	-5.9	-13.4	-0.3	-6.5
Change %	-29.0	-24.1	-34.1	-33.4		-28.3	-20.4	-18.3	-24.5	-21.0		-16.5
Women	JLHR	JLHS	JLHT	JLHU	JLHV	JLHW	JLHX	JLHY	JLHZ	JLIA	JLIB	JLIC
2013												
October	259.6	129.0	49.7	80.9	31.2	36.9	81.3	38.8	13.7	28.8	35.4	15.9
November #	252.3	125.4	46.0	80.9	32.1	36.4	80.1	38.3	13.2	28.6	35.7	15.9
December	248.2	123.6	45.0	79.6	32.1	35.9	79.5	37.8	13.2	28.5	35.8	15.9
2014												
January	243.2	122.2	43.4	77.6	31.9	34.9	78.2	37.4	12.8	28.0	35.8	15.7
February #	237.4	120.3	40.9	76.2	32.1	33.9	76.9	36.8	12.3	27.8	36.2	15.6
March	232.2	118.6	39.3	74.3	32.0	33.2	75.7	36.2	11.9	27.6	36.5	15.5
April	227.9	117.3	38.0	72.6	31.9	32.6	74.8	35.9	11.7	27.2	36.4	15.4
May	222.2	114.6	36.6	71.0	32.0	32.1	73.1	35.1	11.5	26.5	36.3	15.1
June #	213.4	109.9	35.5	68.0	31.9	31.6	70.7	33.6	11.2	25.9	36.6	14.9
July	204.9	105.5	34.2	65.2	31.8	31.2	68.5	32.4	10.9	25.2	36.8	14.6
August #	196.7	101.6	33.0	62.1	31.6	30.7	66.6	31.7	10.5	24.4	36.6	14.3
September (r)	192.1	99.7	32.5	59.9	31.2	30.6	65.7	31.7	10.3	23.7	36.1	14.0
October (p)	187.9	97.9	31.9	58.1	30.9	30.6	65.0	31.8	10.0	23.2	35.7	13.8
Change on month	-4.2	-1.8	-0.6	-1.8	-0.3	0.0	-0.7	0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2
Change %	-2.2	-1.8	-1.8	-3.0		0.0	-1.1	0.3	-2.9	-2.1		-1.4
Change on year	-71.7	-31.1	-17.8	-22.8	-0.2	-6.3	-16.3	-7.0	-3.7	-5.6	0.3	-2.1
Change %	-27.6	-24.1	-35.8	-28.2		-17.1	-20.0	-18.0	-27.0	-19.4		-13.2

Relationship between columns: 14 = 15+16+17; 18 = 17/14; 20 = 21+22+23; 24 = 23/20.

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

1. The number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance.

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

2. Only computerised claims for Jobseeker's Allowance are analysed by age and duration on a monthly basis. The figures in column 2 onwards therefore differ from the figures in column 1 and in Table 10. The differences reflect numbers of clerically processed claims, which currently amount to around 0.5 per cent of the total claimant count, and minor effects of rounding.

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

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
Jul-Sep 2012	32,296	31,324	559	4,121	7,229	11,412	8,002	972
Jul-Sep 2013	32,586	31,512	518	4,136	7,376	11,241	8,240	1,075
Oct-Dec 2013	32,636	31,531	515	4,142	7,375	11,192	8,306	1,105
Jan-Mar 2014	32,746	31,620	508	4,124	7,418	11,227	8,343	1,127
Apr-Jun 2014	32,754	31,626	485	4,107	7,428	11,255	8,352	1,128
Jul-Sep 2014	32,752	31,611	477	4,079	7,409	11,241	8,405	1,141
Change on quarter	-2	-15	-8	-28	-19	-14	54	13
Change %	0.0	0.0	-1.6	-0.7	-0.3	-0.1	0.6	1.1
Change on year	165	99	-41	-57	33	-1	165	66
Change %	0.5	0.3	-8.0	-1.4	0.4	0.0	2.0	6.1
Men	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Jul-Sep 2012	17,325	16,737	259	2,194	3,912	6,039	4,334	588
Jul-Sep 2013	17,442	16,796	246	2,187	4,007	5,923	4,434	645
Oct-Dec 2013	17,459	16,793	246	2,187	4,006	5,900	4,455	665
Jan-Mar 2014	17,510	16,823	238	2,185	4,014	5,922	4,464	688
Apr-Jun 2014	17,469	16,805	218	2,166	4,028	5,925	4,467	664
Jul-Sep 2014	17,475	16,802	208	2,149	4,017	5,921	4,507	673
Change on quarter	6	-4	-11	-17	-12	-4	39	9
Change %	0.0	0.0	-4.9	-0.8	-0.3	-0.1	0.9	1.4
Change on year	33	5	-38	-38	10	-2	72	28
Change %	0.2	0.0	-15.4	-1.7	0.2	0.0	1.6	4.3
Women	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Jul-Sep 2012	14,971	14,587	301	1,928	3,317	5,373	3,668	384
Jul-Sep 2013	15,145	14,716	272	1,949	3,369	5,319	3,806	429
Oct-Dec 2013	15,177	14,738	270	1,956	3,369	5,292	3,851	439
Jan-Mar 2014	15,236	14,797	270	1,939	3,404	5,305	3,879	439
Apr-Jun 2014	15,285	14,821	266	1,941	3,400	5,330	3,884	464
Jul-Sep 2014	15,277	14,809	269	1,930	3,392	5,319	3,898	467
Change on quarter	-8	-12	3	-11	-8	-10	14	4
Change %	-0.1	-0.1	1.1	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.8
Change on year	132	94	-3	-19	23	1	93	38
Change %	0.9	0.6	-1.3	-1.0	0.7	0.0	2.4	8.9
Economic activity rates (%)¹								
People	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Jul-Sep 2012	63.3	77.3	37.0	70.5	85.1	86.6	69.7	9.2
Jul-Sep 2013	63.5	77.7	34.2	71.0	85.6	86.3	71.2	10.0
Oct-Dec 2013	63.4	77.7	34.2	71.1	85.4	86.1	71.5	10.2
Jan-Mar 2014	63.6	77.9	33.7	70.9	85.7	86.6	71.6	10.3
Apr-Jun 2014	63.5	77.9	32.3	70.6	85.6	87.0	71.4	10.3
Jul-Sep 2014	63.4	77.8	31.9	70.2	85.3	87.0	71.6	10.3
Change on quarter	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1
Change on year	-0.1	0.1	-2.4	-0.7	-0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4
Men	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Jul-Sep 2012	69.8	83.4	33.3	74.4	92.9	93.0	76.7	12.4
Jul-Sep 2013	69.7	83.5	31.7	74.2	93.7	92.2	77.9	13.2
Oct-Dec 2013	69.6	83.4	31.8	74.2	93.5	92.0	78.0	13.5
Jan-Mar 2014	69.7	83.5	30.8	74.1	93.4	92.6	77.9	13.8
Apr-Jun 2014	69.4	83.4	28.4	73.5	93.5	92.8	77.7	13.3
Jul-Sep 2014	69.3	83.3	27.2	73.0	93.0	92.9	78.1	13.4
Change on quarter	-0.1	-0.1	-1.3	-0.5	-0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1
Change on year	-0.4	-0.2	-4.5	-1.2	-0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2
Women	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Jul-Sep 2012	57.2	71.4	41.0	66.5	77.4	80.5	62.9	6.7
Jul-Sep 2013	57.5	72.0	37.0	67.7	77.6	80.6	64.7	7.3
Oct-Dec 2013	57.6	72.1	36.7	68.0	77.5	80.4	65.2	7.4
Jan-Mar 2014	57.7	72.3	36.8	67.5	78.1	80.8	65.5	7.4
Apr-Jun 2014	57.8	72.4	36.3	67.7	77.9	81.3	65.4	7.8
Jul-Sep 2014	57.7	72.4	36.8	67.4	77.7	81.3	65.4	7.8
Change on quarter	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Change on year	0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.5

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									
	Student	Looking after family / home	Temporary sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged	Retired	Other	Does not want a job	Wants a job ¹	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Jul-Sep 2012	9,180	2,271	2,350	183	2,065	72	1,435	804	6,819	2,361
Jul-Sep 2013	9,046	2,348	2,321	196	1,984	56	1,351	791	6,711	2,335
Oct-Dec 2013	9,047	2,322	2,314	199	2,038	48	1,325	801	6,726	2,320
Jan-Mar 2014	8,979	2,319	2,290	190	1,985	41	1,328	826	6,673	2,305
Apr-Jun 2014	8,992	2,341	2,299	189	1,997	40	1,323	804	6,696	2,296
Jul-Sep 2014	9,030	2,364	2,274	179	2,022	45	1,307	838	6,759	2,271
<i>Change on quarter</i>	38	23	-25	-9	25	5	-15	34	64	-26
<i>Change %</i>	0.4	1.0	-1.1	-5.0	1.3	12.9	-1.2	4.2	1.0	-1.1
<i>Change on year</i>	-16	16	-47	-16	38	-11	-44	48	48	-64
<i>Change %</i>	-0.2	0.7	-2.0	-8.4	1.9	-19.1	-3.2	6.0	0.7	-2.7
Men	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Jul-Sep 2012	3,342	1,152	217	93	1,021	40	471	348	2,381	961
Jul-Sep 2013	3,322	1,198	227	101	985	25	467	318	2,355	967
Oct-Dec 2013	3,338	1,169	235	99	1,030	23	456	327	2,387	951
Jan-Mar 2014	3,322	1,175	228	96	989	23	466	345	2,358	965
Apr-Jun 2014	3,353	1,210	242	85	987	24	470	336	2,398	954
Jul-Sep 2014	3,371	1,221	234	76	995	22	458	366	2,443	928
<i>Change on quarter</i>	18	11	-8	-8	8	-2	-12	29	45	-27
<i>Change %</i>	0.5	0.9	-3.3	-9.5	0.8	-7.5	-2.5	8.7	1.9	-2.8
<i>Change on year</i>	49	23	7	-24	9	-4	-9	48	88	-39
<i>Change %</i>	1.5	1.9	2.9	-24.1	0.9	-14.4	-2.0	14.9	3.7	-4.1
Women	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Jul-Sep 2012	5,838	1,119	2,133	90	1,044	32	964	456	4,438	1,401
Jul-Sep 2013	5,724	1,151	2,094	95	998	30	884	473	4,356	1,368
Oct-Dec 2013	5,709	1,153	2,079	100	1,008	26	869	474	4,339	1,369
Jan-Mar 2014	5,656	1,144	2,062	94	996	18	862	480	4,316	1,341
Apr-Jun 2014	5,639	1,131	2,057	104	1,010	16	853	468	4,297	1,342
Jul-Sep 2014	5,659	1,144	2,040	103	1,027	23	849	473	4,316	1,343
<i>Change on quarter</i>	20	13	-17	-1	17	7	-4	5	19	1
<i>Change %</i>	0.4	1.1	-0.8	-1.2	1.7	42.7	-0.4	1.0	0.4	0.1
<i>Change on year</i>	-65	-7	-53	8	29	-7	-35	0	-40	-25
<i>Change %</i>	-1.1	-0.6	-2.5	8.3	2.9	-23.1	-3.9	0.0	-0.9	-1.8
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Jul-Sep 2012	100	24.7	25.6	2.0	22.5	0.8	15.6	8.8	74.3	25.7
Jul-Sep 2013	100	26.0	25.7	2.2	21.9	0.6	14.9	8.7	74.2	25.8
Oct-Dec 2013	100	25.7	25.6	2.2	22.5	0.5	14.6	8.9	74.4	25.6
Jan-Mar 2014	100	25.8	25.5	2.1	22.1	0.5	14.8	9.2	74.3	25.7
Apr-Jun 2014	100	26.0	25.6	2.1	22.2	0.4	14.7	8.9	74.5	25.5
Jul-Sep 2014	100	26.2	25.2	2.0	22.4	0.5	14.5	9.3	74.9	25.1
Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Jul-Sep 2012	100	34.5	6.5	2.8	30.6	1.2	14.1	10.4	71.3	28.7
Jul-Sep 2013	100	36.1	6.8	3.0	29.7	0.8	14.1	9.6	70.9	29.1
Oct-Dec 2013	100	35.0	7.0	3.0	30.8	0.7	13.7	9.8	71.5	28.5
Jan-Mar 2014	100	35.4	6.9	2.9	29.8	0.7	14.0	10.4	71.0	29.0
Apr-Jun 2014	100	36.1	7.2	2.5	29.4	0.7	14.0	10.0	71.5	28.5
Jul-Sep 2014	100	36.2	6.9	2.3	29.5	0.6	13.6	10.8	72.5	27.5
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Jul-Sep 2012	100	19.2	36.5	1.5	17.9	0.5	16.5	7.8	76.0	24.0
Jul-Sep 2013	100	20.1	36.6	1.7	17.4	0.5	15.4	8.3	76.1	23.9
Oct-Dec 2013	100	20.2	36.4	1.8	17.7	0.5	15.2	8.3	76.0	24.0
Jan-Mar 2014	100	20.2	36.5	1.7	17.6	0.3	15.2	8.5	76.3	23.7
Apr-Jun 2014	100	20.1	36.5	1.8	17.9	0.3	15.1	8.3	76.2	23.8
Jul-Sep 2014	100	20.2	36.1	1.8	18.2	0.4	15.0	8.4	76.3	23.7

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

July to September 2014

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	1,495	320	157	1,019	1,326	246	125	956	170	74	32	63
18-24	5,807	3,499	580	1,728	1,895	617	123	1,155	3,912	2,882	457	574
16-24	7,303	3,819	737	2,747	3,221	863	248	2,110	4,082	2,956	489	637
Men												
16-17	765	132	75	557	666	84	59	524	99	49	17	34
18-24	2,945	1,793	356	796	941	269	62	610	2,004	1,524	294	186
16-24	3,710	1,925	431	1,354	1,607	353	120	1,134	2,103	1,572	311	220
Women												
16-17	730	188	82	461	659	162	66	432	71	26	16	29
18-24	2,862	1,706	224	932	954	348	61	545	1,908	1,358	162	387
16-24	3,592	1,894	305	1,393	1,614	510	127	977	1,979	1,384	178	417
Changes on quarter												
People												
16-17	-6	1	-9	2	7	13	-8	3	-13	-11	-1	-1
18-24	-7	2	-30	21	22	17	-17	22	-29	-15	-13	-1
16-24	-13	3	-39	23	30	30	-25	25	-43	-26	-14	-2
Men												
16-17	-3	-6	-4	7	-6	-7	-4	6	3	1	0	1
18-24	-3	2	-19	14	22	17	-17	23	-25	-15	-2	-8
16-24	-6	-4	-23	22	16	9	-22	29	-22	-14	-2	-7
Women												
16-17	-3	8	-5	-6	13	20	-4	-3	-16	-13	-1	-2
18-24	-4	0	-11	7	0	0	1	0	-4	0	-12	7
16-24	-7	8	-16	1	13	20	-3	-4	-20	-13	-13	5
Rates(%)³												
People												
16-17		21.4	32.9	68.1		18.5	33.7	72.1		43.8	30.3	37.1
18-24		60.3	14.2	29.8		32.6	16.6	60.9		73.7	13.7	14.7
16-24		52.3	16.2	37.6		26.8	22.3	65.5		72.4	14.2	15.6
Men												
16-17		17.3	36.3	72.8		12.6	41.3	78.6		49.2	25.4	34.1
18-24		60.9	16.6	27.0		28.6	18.6	64.8		76.0	16.2	9.3
16-24		51.9	18.3	36.5		22.0	25.4	70.5		74.8	16.5	10.5
Women												
16-17		25.7	30.3	63.2		24.5	28.9	65.5		36.3	38.1	41.3
18-24		59.6	11.6	32.6		36.5	15.0	57.1		71.2	10.7	20.3
16-24		52.7	13.9	38.8		31.6	20.0	60.5		69.9	11.4	21.1
Changes on quarter												
People												
16-17		0.2	-1.4	0.4		0.9	-2.7	-0.2		-3.0	2.3	2.2
18-24		0.1	-0.6	0.4		0.5	-2.3	0.5		0.2	-0.3	0.1
16-24		0.1	-0.7	0.4		0.7	-2.3	0.2		0.1	-0.2	0.1
Men												
16-17		-0.7	-0.3	1.3		-1.0	0.3	1.6		0.0	-0.6	0.6
18-24		0.1	-0.7	0.5		1.1	-5.2	0.9		0.2	0.1	-0.3
16-24		0.0	-0.8	0.6		0.4	-3.8	1.1		0.1	0.0	-0.2
Women												
16-17		1.1	-2.1	-0.5		2.6	-4.1	-1.8		-7.9	7.8	4.8
18-24		0.1	-0.5	0.3		0.0	0.1	-0.1		0.2	-0.7	0.4
16-24		0.3	-0.7	0.1		1.0	-1.1	-0.7		0.1	-0.6	0.5

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. Not in full-time education includes people in part-time education and/or some form of training. Estimates of the number of young people who were not in employment, education or training ("NEET") cannot therefore be derived from this table. Estimates of young people who were NEET are published separately at: <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
Sep 12	471	1.8	1.8	467	1.8	1.9	488	2.2	2.3
Jul 13	475	0.8	1.2	472	1.1	1.4	487	0.3	0.5
Aug 13 (r)	475	0.6	0.8	473	1.2	1.1	486	-1.4	-0.4
Sep 13 (r)	475	0.8	0.8	472	1.1	1.1	487	-0.1	-0.4
Oct 13	475	1.1	0.9	473	1.4	1.2 (r)	489	0.2	-0.4 (r)
Nov 13	475	0.7	0.9	472	1.0	1.2	488	0.1	0.1 (r)
Dec 13	478	1.7	1.2	475	2.0	1.5	489	0.2	0.2
Jan 14	477	1.6	1.3	475	2.0	1.7	490	0.8	0.4
Feb 14	478	1.9	1.7	475	2.0	2.0	491	1.3	0.8
Mar 14	475	2.1	1.9	473	2.4	2.1	491	1.4	1.2
Apr 14	482	-1.4	0.8	475	-1.9	0.8	489	0.5	1.1
May 14	479	0.4	0.4	476	0.7	0.3	488	0.1	0.6
Jun 14	477	0.6	-0.1	477	1.3	0.0	476	-2.3	-0.6
Jul 14	478	0.7	0.6	476	0.8	0.9	490	0.6	-0.5
Aug 14 (r)	479	0.9	0.7	477	0.9	1.0	491	0.9	-0.2
Sep 14 (p)	481	1.4	1.0	479	1.6	1.1	492	0.9	0.8
	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
Sep 12	457	2.0	1.9	611	1.2	1.5	476	2.1	2.3
Jul 13 (r)	461	0.9	1.2	609	-1.1	0.5	478	0.4	0.9
Aug 13 (r)	460	0.4	0.7	609	-1.3	-0.8	476	-0.2	0.3
Sep 13 (r)	460	0.6	0.6	608	-0.6	-1.0	477	0.3	0.1
Oct 13	461	1.0	0.7	606	-0.3	-0.7	479	0.6	0.2
Nov 13	460	0.6	0.8	604	-0.8	-0.6 (r)	479	0.6	0.5
Dec 13	463	1.4	1.0	611	1.1	0.0	479	0.7	0.6
Jan 14	462	1.2	1.1	603	-0.8	-0.2	481	1.3	0.9
Feb 14	463	1.9	1.5	603	0.4	0.2	482	1.8	1.3
Mar 14	462	2.0	1.7	607	1.1	0.2	481	1.3	1.5
Apr 14	464	-1.6	0.7	620	-6.6	-1.9	482	1.3	1.5
May 14	463	0.3	0.2	615	-1.4	-2.4	482	1.0	1.2
Jun 14	462	0.4	-0.3	605	-1.3	-3.2	481	0.6	1.0
Jul 14	462	0.3	0.4	607	-0.4	-1.1	483	1.1	0.9
Aug 14 (r)	464	0.8	0.5	615	1.1	-0.2	483	1.6	1.1
Sep 14 (p)	465	1.2	0.8	618	1.7	0.8	485	1.6	1.4
	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
Sep 12	543	1.3	2.0	538	-0.8	0.2	308	3.1	2.9
Jul 13	554	2.0	2.1	546	-0.5	-0.6	319	4.2 (r)	2.9
Aug 13 (r)	555	1.8	2.1	552	2.2	0.3	321	4.1	3.3
Sep 13 (r)	553	1.8	1.9	552	2.6	1.4	317	3.0	3.7
Oct 13	556	2.1	1.9	544	0.1	1.6	319	3.3	3.4
Nov 13	559	2.7	2.2	545	0.6	1.1	317	2.5	2.9 (r)
Dec 13	560	2.9	2.6	551	2.1	1.0	319	3.5	3.1
Jan 14	563	3.8	3.1	562	6.1	2.9	322	4.9	3.6
Feb 14	563	2.9	3.2	548	1.4	3.2	314	1.7	3.4
Mar 14	560	2.5	3.1	533	1.9	3.1	319	4.1	3.6
Apr 14	563	0.8	2.1	546	-4.0	-0.3	320	0.8	2.2
May 14	563	2.0	1.8	544	-1.3	-1.2	320	1.7	2.2
Jun 14	568	2.2	1.6	551	0.8	-1.5	317	1.0	1.2
Jul 14	564	1.9	2.0	568	4.0	1.1	316	-0.9	0.6
Aug 14 (r)	563	1.4	1.8	558	1.2	2.0	317	-1.3	-0.4
Sep 14 (p)	566	2.3	1.9	563	2.1	2.4	320	0.9	-0.4

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
Sep 12	28	6.1	0.7	33	3.4	0.5	7	25.8	-24.4
Jul 13 (r)	28	-4.2	5.8	34	-3.3	4.9	5	-18.2	-11.8
Aug 13 (r)	29	0.4	-0.4	35	4.4	0.8	3	-57.7	-30.8
Sep 13 (r)	29	6.0	0.6	35	6.3	2.4	5	-26.1	-35.8
Oct 13	28	2.8	3.0 (r)	33	3.2	4.7 (r)	4	-62.2	-50.2 (r)
Nov 13	27	-0.6	2.7 (r)	33	-0.4	3.1 (r)	4	-41.5	-45.3 (r)
Dec 13	29	9.8	3.9	35	10.0	4.2	3	-69.4	-59.7
Jan 14	27	2.0	3.7	33	1.9	3.8	4	-22.5	-49.4
Feb 14	28	6.5	6.1	34	6.0	5.9	5	59.6	-33.0
Mar 14	27	7.9	5.4	34	8.5	5.4	5	5.7	7.6
Apr 14	35	-23.6	-7.4	37	-28.8	-9.1	5	20.1	25.4
May 14	31	-3.5	-9.7	36	-6.6	-12.3	3	-36.9	-5.3
Jun 14	28	-2.0	-11.8	35	5.1	-12.8	2	-58.3	-27.2
Jul 14 (r)	27	-2.5	-2.7	33	-3.5	-1.9	4	-9.1	-35.8
Aug 14 (r)	27	-5.6	-3.4	32	-8.4	-2.4	3	-8.1	-28.4
Sep 14 (p)	27	-7.8	-5.3	32	-9.1	-7.0	4	-29.2	-17.0
	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
Sep 12	29	9.7	2.0	69	-4.0	-1.9	2	41.9	0.9
Jul 13 (r)	29	-3.3	7.2	71	-9.7	13.1	2	-2.6	9.8
Aug 13 (r)	30	-0.6	-0.1	74	-3.7	-0.8	1	-57.2	-13.6
Sep 13 (r)	31	5.6	0.5	76	11.1	-1.3	2	-25.9	-28.5
Oct 13	29	3.6	2.8 (r)	72	5.9	4.1 (r)	1	-74.0	-56.6 (r)
Nov 13	28	0.1	3.2 (r)	69	2.2	6.4 (r)	1	-54.7	-56.1 (r)
Dec 13	30	9.0	4.2	75	5.7	4.6	1	-69.0	-67.9
Jan 14	28	0.8	3.3	69	-4.8	0.9	1	-32.1	-54.8
Feb 14	28	7.1	5.6	71	4.9	1.8	1	5.3	-44.1
Mar 14	28	6.8	4.8	71	4.3	1.3	1	-26.9	-21.7
Apr 14	38	-23.4	-7.8	79	-40.9	-18.0	5	161.2	55.9
May 14	32	-3.4	-10.1	83	-5.0	-19.4	1	-32.2	36.0
Jun 14	28	-3.8	-12.4	69	-9.2	-22.2	1	-48.9	24.5
Jul 14 (r)	27	-7.1	-4.7	68	-4.5	-6.2	1	-3.9	-30.3
Aug 14 (r)	28	-6.0	-5.6	75	1.0	-4.3	1	80.5	-11.3
Sep 14 (p)	27	-12.2	-8.5	69	-9.3	-4.3	1	-10.7	8.4
	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
Sep 12	21	-15.2	1.2	16	-8.9	3.1	21	11.4	6.7
Jul 13 (r)	22	1.3	-0.1	19	-2.6	-2.1	23	28.0	15.4
Aug 13 (r)	26	4.4	5.6	21	25.6	3.6	27	28.9	18.2
Sep 13 (r)	21	1.3	2.4	21	29.3	16.3	22	8.3	21.5
Oct 13	22	0.3	2.1 (r)	20	-15.4	9.4 (r)	22	6.8	14.7 (r)
Nov 13	23	-1.1	0.1	17	-2.1	1.3 (r)	22	11.3	8.8 (r)
Dec 13	23	13.7	4.0	18	1.3	-6.5	22	12.5	10.1
Jan 14	23	27.8	12.3	21	26.7	8.3	21	6.2	9.9
Feb 14	21	0.2	13.3	18	11.2	12.8	17	-19.6	-0.8
Mar 14	23	10.7	12.3	16	45.2	25.6	21	20.4	1.1
Apr 14	23	-16.1	-3.2	21	-36.3	-9.0	22	-11.1	-5.3
May 14	23	2.7	-2.3	20	-8.2	-13.6	22	-6.9	-1.3
Jun 14	28	10.9	-1.5	22	6.6	-16.6	20	2.5	-5.7
Jul 14 (r)	25	13.2	9.0	33	72.3	22.1	20	-14.5	-6.8
Aug 14 (r)	23	-12.9	3.1	27	28.0	34.8	20	-27.0	-14.5
Sep 14 (p)	24	15.0	3.9	26	21.1	39.4	21	-6.8	-16.8

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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

EARNINGS

17 Average Weekly Earnings - regular 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
Sep 12	443	1.6	1.9	433	1.6	1.9	482	2.1	2.6
Jul 13	447	1.1 (r)	1.0	438	1.3	1.2	483	0.2	0.7
Aug 13 (r)	447	0.6	0.9	438	1.0	1.1	481	-0.6	0.0
Sep 13 (r)	447	0.8	0.8	438	1.0	1.1	482	0.1	-0.1
Oct 13	448	1.1	0.8	439	1.4	1.1	484	0.6	0.0
Nov 13	447	0.7	0.8 (r)	438	1.0	1.1	483	0.2	0.3
Dec 13	449	1.3	1.0	441	1.6	1.3	485	0.9	0.6
Jan 14	450	1.7	1.2	441	2.1	1.6	485	0.9	0.7
Feb 14	449	1.2	1.4	440	1.4	1.7	485	1.2	1.0
Mar 14	448	1.0	1.3	439	1.1	1.5	487	1.2	1.1
Apr 14	449	0.5	0.9	441	0.7	1.1	485	0.4	0.9
May 14	449	0.7	0.7	441	1.0	1.0	485	0.3	0.6
Jun 14	450	0.8	0.7	442	1.1	0.9	486	0.7	0.5
Jul 14 (r)	451	0.8	0.8	443	1.1	1.1	486	0.6	0.5
Aug 14	452	1.2	0.9	444	1.4	1.2	487 (r)	1.2	0.8
Sep 14 (p)	455	1.8	1.3	447	2.3	1.6	488	1.2	1.0
	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
Sep 12	429	1.6	1.9	541	1.6	2.0	474	2.0	2.4
Jul 13 (r)	432	1.0	1.0	538	-0.3	-0.5	476	0.4	0.8
Aug 13 (r)	431	0.5	0.8	536	-1.1	-0.8	475	-0.1	0.3
Sep 13 (r)	431	0.6	0.7	535	-1.2	-0.9	476	0.3	0.2
Oct 13	433	1.0	0.7	535	-0.6	-1.0 (r)	478	0.8	0.4 (r)
Nov 13	432	0.5	0.7	535	-1.0	-0.9	477	0.7	0.6
Dec 13	434	1.1	0.8	539	0.2	-0.5	479	1.2	0.9
Jan 14	434	1.3	1.0	536	-0.3	-0.4	480	1.4	1.1
Feb 14	432	1.0	1.1	532	-1.3	-0.5	480	1.8	1.5
Mar 14	432	0.9	1.1	537	-0.2	-0.6	480	1.4	1.5
Apr 14	433	0.5	0.8	535	-1.1	-0.9	480	1.1	1.4
May 14	434	0.6	0.7	535	-0.7	-0.7	481	1.1	1.2
Jun 14	434	0.7	0.6	537	0.0	-0.6	481	1.4	1.2
Jul 14	435	0.6	0.7	538	-0.1	-0.3	481	1.1	1.2
Aug 14 (r)	436	1.1	0.8	543	1.3	0.4	482	1.4	1.3
Sep 14 (p)	439	1.8	1.2	548	2.4	1.2	484	1.7	1.4
	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
Sep 12	522	1.8	2.1	520	-0.4	0.2	288	2.6	2.7
Jul 13	532	2.1	2.1	527	-0.4	-0.4	296	2.7	2.0
Aug 13	531	1.7	2.0	526	1.6	0.3	296	2.8 (r)	2.4
Sep 13 (r)	531 (r)	1.8	1.8	529	1.7	1.0	296	2.7	2.7
Oct 13	534	2.2	1.9	523	0.4	1.2	297	3.0	2.8
Nov 13	536	2.8	2.3	528	0.7	0.9	296	2.0	2.6
Dec 13	537	2.4	2.5	526	2.2	1.1	298	2.9	2.6
Jan 14	539	3.1	2.8	542	5.5	2.8	301	4.9	3.2
Feb 14	543	3.0	2.8	531	1.2	2.9	297	3.5	3.7
Mar 14	537	1.6	2.6	527	-0.4	2.1	297	2.4	3.6
Apr 14	540	1.9	2.1	525	-2.3	-0.5	297	1.9	2.6
May 14	540	1.9	1.8	526	-1.1	-1.3	298	2.4	2.2
Jun 14	541	1.8	1.9	532	0.5	-1.0	296	0.9	1.7
Jul 14	540	1.5	1.7	537	2.0	0.4	297 (r)	0.1	1.1
Aug 14 (r)	541	1.7	1.7	530	0.7	1.0	297	0.5	0.5
Sep 14 (p)	542	2.0	1.8	536	1.3	1.3	300	1.2	0.6

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.

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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 July to September 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
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	1,284	76.1	1,165	69.0	118	9.2	394	23.9
North West	3,491	75.4	3,273	70.6	219	6.3	1,106	24.6
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,701	77.9	2,508	72.2	194	7.2	744	22.1
East Midlands	2,345	78.6	2,212	74.0	132	5.6	617	21.4
West Midlands	2,763	75.4	2,563	69.8	200	7.2	868	24.6
East of England	3,109	80.6	2,955	76.5	154	4.9	716	19.4
London	4,589	77.2	4,302	72.3	287	6.3	1,316	22.8
South East	4,611	80.3	4,399	76.5	212	4.6	1,077	19.7
South West	2,744	80.1	2,615	76.3	129	4.7	651	19.9
England	27,637	78.1	25,992	73.3	1,645	6.0	7,490	21.9
Wales	1,472	74.2	1,375	69.1	98	6.6	493	25.8
Scotland	2,769	78.6	2,605	73.8	164	5.9	732	21.4
Great Britain	31,878	77.9	29,971	73.1	1,907	6.0	8,716	22.1
Northern Ireland	874	73.0	821	68.5	52	6.0	314	27.0
United Kingdom	32,752	77.8	30,793	73.0	1,959	6.0	9,030	22.2

Change on quarter (change since April to June 2014)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	-11	-1.0	-10	-0.9	-2	0.0	17	1.0
North West	18	0.1	41	0.7	-23	-0.7	-6	-0.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	12	0.1	24	0.4	-12	-0.5	-3	-0.1
East Midlands	3	0.5	-3	0.2	6	0.2	-14	-0.5
West Midlands	-18	-0.5	-3	-0.1	-15	-0.5	18	0.5
East of England	14	0.1	17	0.1	-2	-0.1	-1	-0.1
London	-26	-0.4	21	0.4	-47	-1.0	23	0.4
South East	-2	0.1	-11	-0.1	9	0.2	-2	-0.1
South West	1	-0.2	13	0.1	-13	-0.5	8	0.2
England	-9	-0.1	89	0.2	-98	-0.4	40	0.1
Wales	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Scotland	12	0.1	22	0.4	-10	-0.4	-4	-0.1
Great Britain	3	-0.1	111	0.2	-109	-0.3	35	0.1
Northern Ireland	-5	-0.2	1	0.3	-6	-0.6	3	0.2
United Kingdom	-2	-0.1	112	0.2	-115	-0.3	38	0.1

Change on year (change since July to September 2013)

	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	0.9	27	1.6	-10	-0.9	-16	-0.9
North West	28	0.6	96	2.2	-68	-2.0	-28	-0.6
Yorkshire and The Humber	8	0.1	54	1.5	-46	-1.7	-5	-0.1
East Midlands	20	0.8	53	1.8	-33	-1.5	-21	-0.8
West Midlands	-19	-0.4	44	1.3	-62	-2.2	15	0.4
East of England	25	0.4	49	1.0	-24	-0.8	-11	-0.4
London	92	0.4	208	2.5	-117	-2.7	-14	-0.4
South East	7	-0.7	64	0.4	-58	-1.3	42	0.7
South West	16	0.5	60	1.8	-43	-1.6	-15	-0.5
England	194	0.2	654	1.6	-460	-1.7	-53	-0.2
Wales	-44	-2.2	-24	-1.2	-20	-1.1	42	2.2
Scotland	12	0.0	50	1.1	-38	-1.4	-1	0.0
Great Britain	162	0.1	680	1.4	-518	-1.7	-11	-0.1
Northern Ireland	3	0.4	14	1.4	-11	-1.3	-5	-0.4
United Kingdom	165	0.1	694	1.4	-529	-1.7	-16	-0.1

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 (Jun 2014)		Claimant Count ³ (October 2014)					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Level		Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
North East	1,117		56.5	4.7	37.7	5.7	18.8	3.4
North West	3,557		106.3	3.0	69.0	3.6	37.3	2.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,573		100.2	3.8	65.9	4.6	34.3	2.8
East Midlands	2,229		61.7	2.7	39.4	3.3	22.3	2.1
West Midlands	2,740		98.7	3.5	63.0	4.2	35.7	2.8
East of England	3,044		60.3	2.0	38.1	2.3	22.2	1.6
London	5,601		134.6	2.5	79.5	2.7	55.1	2.1
South East	4,662		72.9	1.6	46.2	1.9	26.7	1.2
South West	2,796		46.6	1.7	30.2	2.1	16.4	1.2
England	28,320		737.8	2.6	469.0	3.1	268.8	2.0
Wales	1,399		51.9	3.7	34.0	4.6	17.9	2.7
Scotland	2,693		89.9	3.3	61.4	4.2	28.5	2.2
Great Britain	32,412		879.6	2.7	564.4	3.2	315.2	2.1
Northern Ireland	827		52.1	5.9	36.5	7.6	15.6	3.8
United Kingdom	33,258		931.7	2.8	600.9	3.4	330.8	2.1

Changes on period (period specified below):

	Employer Surveys ¹		Jobcentre Plus administrative system ¹					
	Workforce jobs ² (Change on Mar 2014)		Claimant Count ³ (Change on September 2014)					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Level		Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
North East	7		-1.4	-0.1	-0.9	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1
North West	27		-3.5	-0.1	-2.6	-0.1	-0.9	-0.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	16		-2.1	-0.1	-1.2	-0.1	-0.9	-0.1
East Midlands	15		-0.9	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.3	0.0
West Midlands	54		-2.0	-0.1	-1.4	-0.1	-0.6	0.0
East of England	23		-1.6	-0.1	-0.9	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1
London	112		-3.4	-0.1	-2.1	-0.1	-1.3	-0.1
South East	21		-1.9	0.0	-1.3	-0.1	-0.6	0.0
South West	0		-1.2	0.0	-0.9	-0.1	-0.3	0.0
England	276		-18.0	-0.1	-11.9	-0.1	-6.1	0.0
Wales	-15		-1.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.3	0.0
Scotland	35		-1.2	0.0	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4	0.0
Great Britain	297		-20.3	-0.1	-13.5	-0.1	-6.8	0.0
Northern Ireland	-11		-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
United Kingdom	285		-20.4	-0.1	-13.6	-0.1	-6.8	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 Jobseeker's Allowance. Claimants of Universal Credit are not yet included in the Claimant Count. See Background Notes to this Statistical Bulletin for further details.

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 31 October 2014 (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	Apr-Jun 14	72.8	0.3	Austria	ZXDS	Sep 14	5.1	0.2
Belgium	YXSO	Apr-Jun 14	61.9	-0.1	Belgium	ZXDI	Sep 14	8.5	0.0
Bulgaria	A495	Apr-Jun 14	61.0	1.5	Bulgaria	A492	Sep 14	11.3	0.0
Croatia	GUMI	Apr-Jun 14	54.6	1.5	Croatia	GUMJ	Sep 14	16.1	-0.3
Cyprus	A4AC	Apr-Jun 14	62.2	0.7	Cyprus	A4AN	Sep 14	15.1	-0.3
Czech Republic	A4AD	Apr-Jun 14	68.7	0.9	Czech Republic	A4AO	Sep 14	5.7	-0.6
Denmark	YXSP	Apr-Jun 14	72.7	-0.3	Denmark	ZXDJ	Sep 14	6.6	0.0
Estonia	A4AE	Apr-Jun 14	69.2	-0.2	Estonia	A4AP	Aug 14	7.7	0.2
Finland	YXSQ	Apr-Jun 14	70.0	-0.3	Finland	ZXDU	Sep 14	8.7	0.1
France	YXSR	Apr-Jun 14	64.5	0.2	France	ZXDN	Sep 14	10.5	0.0
Germany	YXSS	Apr-Jun 14	73.4	0.1	Germany	ZXDK	Sep 14	5.0	0.0
Greece	YXST	Apr-Jun 14	49.4	0.3	Greece	ZXDL	Jul 14	26.4	-0.3
Hungary	A4AF	Apr-Jun 14	61.7	3.4	Hungary	A4AQ	Aug 14	7.6	-0.2
Ireland	YXSU	Apr-Jun 14	61.3	1.1	Ireland	ZXDO	Sep 14	11.2	-0.2
Italy	YXSV	Apr-Jun 14	55.7	0.0	Italy	ZXDP	Sep 14	12.6	0.1
Latvia	A4AG	Apr-Jun 14	66.6	1.8	Latvia	A4AR	Q2 2014	10.8	-0.6
Lithuania	A4AH	Apr-Jun 14	65.1	1.3	Lithuania	A4AS	Sep 14	11.3	-0.1
Luxembourg	YXSW	Apr-Jun 14	66.7	1.3	Luxembourg	ZXDQ	Sep 14	6.1	0.0
Malta	A4AI	Apr-Jun 14	61.6	1.0	Malta	A4AT	Sep 14	5.8	-0.1
Netherlands	YXSX	Apr-Jun 14	73.6	-0.8	Netherlands	ZXDR	Sep 14	6.5	-0.1
Poland	A4AJ	Apr-Jun 14	61.3	1.5	Poland	A4AU	Sep 14	8.7	-0.1
Portugal	YXSY	Apr-Jun 14	62.6	2.2	Portugal	ZXDT	Sep 14	13.6	-0.3
Romania	A494	Apr-Jun 14	61.2	1.0	Romania	A4BZ	Sep 14	6.9	-0.2
Slovak Republic	A4AK	Apr-Jun 14	60.7	0.9	Slovak Republic	A4AV	Sep 14	13.0	-0.2
Slovenia	A4AL	Apr-Jun 14	64.5	1.5	Slovenia	A4AW	Sep 14	8.9	-0.2
Spain	YXSZ	Apr-Jun 14	56.0	1.2	Spain	ZXDM	Sep 14	24.0	-0.2
Sweden	YXTA	Apr-Jun 14	75.0	0.4	Sweden ⁷	ZXDV	Sep 14	7.7	-0.3
United Kingdom	ANZ6	Apr-Jun 14	71.9	1.5	United Kingdom ⁴	ZXDW	Jul 14	6.0	-0.2
Total EU⁵	A496	Apr-Jun 14	64.9	0.8	Total EU⁵	A493	Sep 14	10.1	0.0
Eurozone ⁵	YXTC	Apr-Jun 14	63.9	0.3	Eurozone ⁵	ZXDH	Sep 14	11.5	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	Jul-Sep 14	73.2	1.4	United Kingdom ⁴	MGSX	Jul-Sep 14	6.0	-0.3
United Kingdom (SA)	LF24	Jul-Sep 14	73.0	1.4					
Employment rates published by the OECD (seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by national statistical offices (seasonally adjusted)				
Canada	A48O	Jul-Sep 14	72.3	-0.1	Canada	ZXDZ	Oct 14	6.5	-0.3
Japan	A48P	Apr-Jun 14	72.6	1.1	Japan	ZXDY	Sep 14	3.6	0.1
United States	A48Q	Jul-Sep 14	68.1	0.7	United States	ZXDZ	Oct 14	5.8	-0.1

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, 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 31 October 2014. 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
2012 Sep	8	4	4	14	6	8	6
2013 Sep	9	4	5	19	8	11	9
Oct	156	130	26	10	6	4	186
Nov	13	11	2	12	6	6	22
Dec	38	6	32	8	4	4	55
2014 Jan	8	1	7	15	5	10	25
Feb	32	9	23	16	5	11	27
Mar	109	104	5	15	7	8	119
Apr	11	9	2	9	3	6	7
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 (p)	3	0	3	15	6	9	1
Cumulative totals 12 months to:							
Sep 13	252	223	29	131	56	75	160
Sep 14 (p)	837	716	120	126	59	67	822

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						
Aug-Oct 2012	487	76	59	64	88	199
Aug-Oct 2013	(r) 551	75	71	76	98	231
Sep-Nov 2013	566	80	74	76	99	237
Oct-Dec 2013	573	85	75	77	100	236
Nov-Jan 2014	583	86	78	80	102	237
Dec-Feb 2014	597	88	80	86	106	238
Jan-Mar 2014	618	90	84	91	112	242
Feb-Apr 2014	637	96	86	95	113	247
Mar-May 2014	650	102	90	95	113	250
Apr-Jun 2014	656	108	93	92	111	252
May-Jul 2014	(r) 665	110	96	90	114	255
Jun-Aug 2014	(r) 683	115	101	90	116	262
Jul-Sep 2014	(r) 680	114	97	87	116	265
Aug-Oct 2014	(p) 687	117	99	89	116	266
Change on quarter	*	22	7	3	-2	11
Change %	*	3.4	6.4	3.4	-1.9	4.3
Change on year		136	42	28	13	35
Change %		24.7	56.1	40.2	16.7	15.1

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			
Jul-Sep 2012	483	2,542	5.3
Jul-Sep 2013	544	2,488	4.6
Oct-Dec 2013	573	2,348	4.1
Jan-Mar 2014	618	2,212	3.6
Apr-Jun 2014	656	2,074	3.2
Jul-Sep 2014	680 (r)	1,959	2.9
Change on quarter	24	-115	-0.3
Change %	3.6	-5.5	
Change on year	136	-529	-1.7
Change %	24.9	-21.3	

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 ²	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)										
Aug-Oct 2012	487	2	38	3	2	14	96	20	51	27
Aug-Oct 2013 (r)	551	2	38	4	2	14	115	21	57	29
Sep-Nov 2013	566	2	40	4	2	14	117	21	63	32
Oct-Dec 2013	573	2	40	4	2	17	115	21	61	33
Nov-Jan 2014	583	2	39	4	2	18	116	22	62	32
Dec-Feb 2014	597	2	39	4	2	19	119	22	60	30
Jan-Mar 2014	618	2	44	4	2	21	120	24	60	31
Feb-Apr 2014	637	2	45	4	2	22	122	23	64	32
Mar-May 2014	650	2	46	4	2	20	125	24	68	31
Apr-Jun 2014	656	2	46	5	2	19	127	23	70	30
May-Jul 2014 (r)	665	2	50	5	2	19	129	22	72	29
Jun-Aug 2014 (r)	683	2	50	5	2	22	133	22	74	31
Jul-Sep 2014 (r)	680	2	51	5	2	22	133	24	73	32
Aug-Oct 2014 (p)	687	2	46	5	2	22	132	25	74	33
Change on quarter *	22	0	-3	0	1	2	3	3	2	4
Change %	3.4	5.6	-6.3	0.0	31.3	10.8	2.5	13.6	3.1	15.3
Change on year	136	0	8	1	1	7	17	4	17	4
Change %	24.7	-9.5	21.1	30.6	31.3	51.4	14.8	20.8	29.3	14.9
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Aug-Oct 2012	1.8	3.3	1.6	2.9	1.1	1.2	2.2	1.6	2.7	2.5
Aug-Oct 2013 (r)	2.0	3.1	1.6	3.2	0.9	1.1	2.6	1.7	3.1	2.7
Sep-Nov 2013	2.1	3.1	1.7	3.5	1.0	1.2	2.6	1.7	3.4	2.9
Oct-Dec 2013	2.1	3.3	1.7	3.6	1.0	1.4	2.6	1.7	3.3	3.0
Nov-Jan 2014	2.1	3.4	1.7	3.6	0.9	1.5	2.6	1.8	3.4	3.0
Dec-Feb 2014	2.2	3.4	1.7	3.5	0.8	1.5	2.7	1.8	3.3	2.8
Jan-Mar 2014	2.2	3.1	1.8	3.6	0.8	1.7	2.7	1.9	3.3	2.9
Feb-Apr 2014	2.3	3.0	1.9	3.8	0.8	1.8	2.7	1.9	3.5	3.0
Mar-May 2014	2.4	3.0	1.9	3.8	0.9	1.6	2.8	1.9	3.7	2.9
Apr-Jun 2014	2.4	2.8	1.9	4.0	0.8	1.6	2.8	1.8	3.8	2.8
May-Jul 2014 (r)	2.4	2.7	2.1	4.2	0.9	1.6	2.9	1.8	3.9	2.7
Jun-Aug 2014 (r)	2.5	2.8	2.1	4.3	1.0	1.7	3.0	1.8	4.0	2.9
Jul-Sep 2014 (r)	2.5	3.0	2.2	4.4	1.0	1.8	3.0	1.9	4.0	2.9
Aug-Oct 2014 (p)	2.5	2.8	2.0	4.2	1.1	1.7	2.9	2.0	4.1	3.1
Change on quarter *	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
Change on year	0.5	-0.3	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.4
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 ²	Arts, entertainment & recreation ²	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)										
Aug-Oct 2012	22	7	45	31	7	37	61	11	12	427
Aug-Oct 2013 (r)	30	10	47	36	9	37	78	10	14	491
Sep-Nov 2013	30	9	49	35	9	39	80	10	12	503
Oct-Dec 2013	30	9	51	36	9	40	81	10	13	508
Nov-Jan 2014	29	8	52	38	10	42	84	10	13	518
Dec-Feb 2014	29	10	54	40	10	44	85	12	14	531
Jan-Mar 2014	31	9	55	43	11	48	89	13	14	546
Feb-Apr 2014	33	10	56	43	11	50	90	15	15	563
Mar-May 2014	34	11	56	45	11	50	90	14	16	576
Apr-Jun 2014	34	12	57	45	11	50	93	15	17	584
May-Jul 2014 (r)	35	11	58	45	11	49	95	16	16	588
Jun-Aug 2014 (r)	35	11	58	47	11	51	100	15	16	602
Jul-Sep 2014 (r)	35	9	62	45	12	49	98	13	14	599
Aug-Oct 2014 (p)	35	11	61	48	12	49	100	13	16	610
Change on quarter *	0	0	3	2	1	1	5	-2	-1	22
Change %	1.2	0.0	5.0	5.1	8.8	1.4	5.2	-14.7	-3.1	3.8
Change on year	5	2	14	12	4	13	23	3	2	119
Change %	17.4	16.5	29.7	34.0	39.3	34.2	29.5	30.4	13.0	24.3
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Aug-Oct 2012	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.2	1.8
Aug-Oct 2013 (r)	2.8	2.0	2.2	1.5	0.7	1.4	2.0	1.5	2.6	2.1
Sep-Nov 2013	2.8	1.9	2.3	1.5	0.7	1.5	2.1	1.4	2.2	2.1
Oct-Dec 2013	2.8	1.8	2.4	1.5	0.7	1.6	2.1	1.4	2.4	2.2
Nov-Jan 2014	2.7	1.6	2.4	1.6	0.7	1.6	2.2	1.5	2.5	2.2
Dec-Feb 2014	2.8	2.0	2.5	1.7	0.8	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.6	2.2
Jan-Mar 2014	2.9	1.8	2.6	1.8	0.8	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.3
Feb-Apr 2014	3.1	2.1	2.6	1.8	0.8	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.9	2.4
Mar-May 2014	3.2	2.3	2.6	1.9	0.8	1.9	2.4	2.1	3.0	2.4
Apr-Jun 2014	3.2	2.5	2.7	1.9	0.8	1.9	2.4	2.2	3.3	2.5
May-Jul 2014 (r)	3.3	2.3	2.7	1.9	0.8	1.9	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.5
Jun-Aug 2014 (r)	3.3	2.2	2.7	2.0	0.8	1.9	2.6	2.1	3.0	2.6
Jul-Sep 2014 (r)	3.3	1.9	2.9	1.9	0.9	1.9	2.6	1.9	2.6	2.5
Aug-Oct 2014 (p)	3.3	2.3	2.8	2.0	0.9	1.9	2.6	1.9	2.9	2.6
Change on quarter *	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.1
Change on year	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5

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
Jul-Sep 2012	129	5.1	77	6.0	52	4.2
Jul-Sep 2013	125	4.9	71	5.5	54	4.3
Oct-Dec 2013	111	4.3	64	5.0	47	3.7
Jan-Mar 2014	125	4.9	83	6.4	43	3.4
Apr-Jun 2014	112	4.3	60	4.6	52	4.1
Jul-Sep 2014	91	3.5	45	3.5	45	3.6
Change on quarter	-21	-0.8	-15	-1.1	-6	-0.5
Change %	-18.8		-24.5		-12.3	
Change on year	-34	-1.4	-25	-2.0	-9	-0.8
Change %	-27.3		-35.7		-16.4	

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
Jul-Sep 2012	129	17	11	15	27	*	21	21	98
Jul-Sep 2013	125	26	12	21	18	*	13	19	84
Oct-Dec 2013	111	15	*	17	18	*	12	23	84
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
Change on year	-34	-12	*	-9	-1	*	-1	0	-14
Change %	-27.3	-44.8	*	-45.3	-6.1	*	-5.6	2.3	-16.7

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

Benefits

25 Key out of work benefits¹

Great Britain and abroad (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

Statistical Groups²

	Total	GB Jobseeker ³	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits ⁴	Lone Parent ⁵	Other Income related ⁶
Number of claimants					
May 12	4,799.2	1,529.0	2,528.1	577.1	165.0
Aug 12	4,727.3	1,505.2	2,517.0	545.2	159.9
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
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>-422.4</i>	<i>-397.3</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>-25.0</i>	<i>-13.8</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>-9.3</i>	<i>-27.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-5.0</i>	<i>-9.3</i>

	Total	GB Jobseeker ³	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits ⁴	Lone Parent ⁵	Other Income related ⁶
Proportions (%)⁷					
May 12	12.1	3.9	6.4	1.5	0.4
Aug 12	11.9	3.8	6.3	1.4	0.4
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
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)

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

1. This table includes all claimants of out of work benefits excluding carers (as they are not generally subject to labour market activation policies), and people claiming Universal Credit. 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-2014>

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 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.