

# UK Labour Market, September 2014



Coverage: UK

Date: **17 September 2014**

Geographical Area: UK

Theme: **Labour Market**

## Key Points for May to July 2014

- Comparing the estimates for May to July 2014 with those for February to April 2014, employment continued to rise and unemployment continued to fall. These changes continue the general direction of movement since late 2011/early 2012.
- There were 30.61 million people in work. This was 74,000 more than for February to April 2014, the smallest quarterly increase since April to June 2013. Comparing May to July 2014 with a year earlier, there were 774,000 more people in work.
- The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 in work (the employment rate), was 73.0%, slightly higher than for February to April 2014 (72.9%) and higher than for a year earlier (71.6%).
- There were 2.02 million unemployed people, 146,000 fewer than for February to April 2014 and 468,000 fewer than a year earlier. This is the largest annual fall in unemployment since 1988.
- The unemployment rate continued to fall, reaching 6.2% for May to July 2014, the lowest since late 2008. 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 8.93 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 114,000 more than for February to April 2014 but 31,000 fewer than for a year earlier.
- The economic inactivity rate was 22.1%, higher than for February to April 2014 (21.8%) but lower than for a year earlier (22.3%).
- Pay including bonuses for employees in Great Britain was 0.6% higher than a year earlier. Pay excluding bonuses for employees in Great Britain was 0.7% higher than a year earlier.

## (i) Summary of latest Labour Market Statistics

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

**Table A Summary of latest estimates for May to July 2014, Seasonally Adjusted**

	Number (thousands)	Change on Feb-Apr 2014	Change on May-Jul 2013	Headline Rate (%)	Change on Feb-Apr 2014	Change on May-Jul 2013
Employed	<b>30,609</b>	<b>+74</b>	<b>+774</b>			
Aged 16-64	29,507	+69	+677	<b>73.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Aged 65+	1,103	+4	+97			
Unemployed	<b>2,019</b>	<b>-146</b>	<b>-468</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
Aged 16-64	1,998	-138	-465			
Aged 65+	21	-8	-3			
Inactive	18,714	+183	+136			
Aged 16-64	<b>8,930</b>	<b>+114</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Aged 65+	9,784	+69	+167			

**Table source:** Office for National Statistics

### Table notes:

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

### Download table

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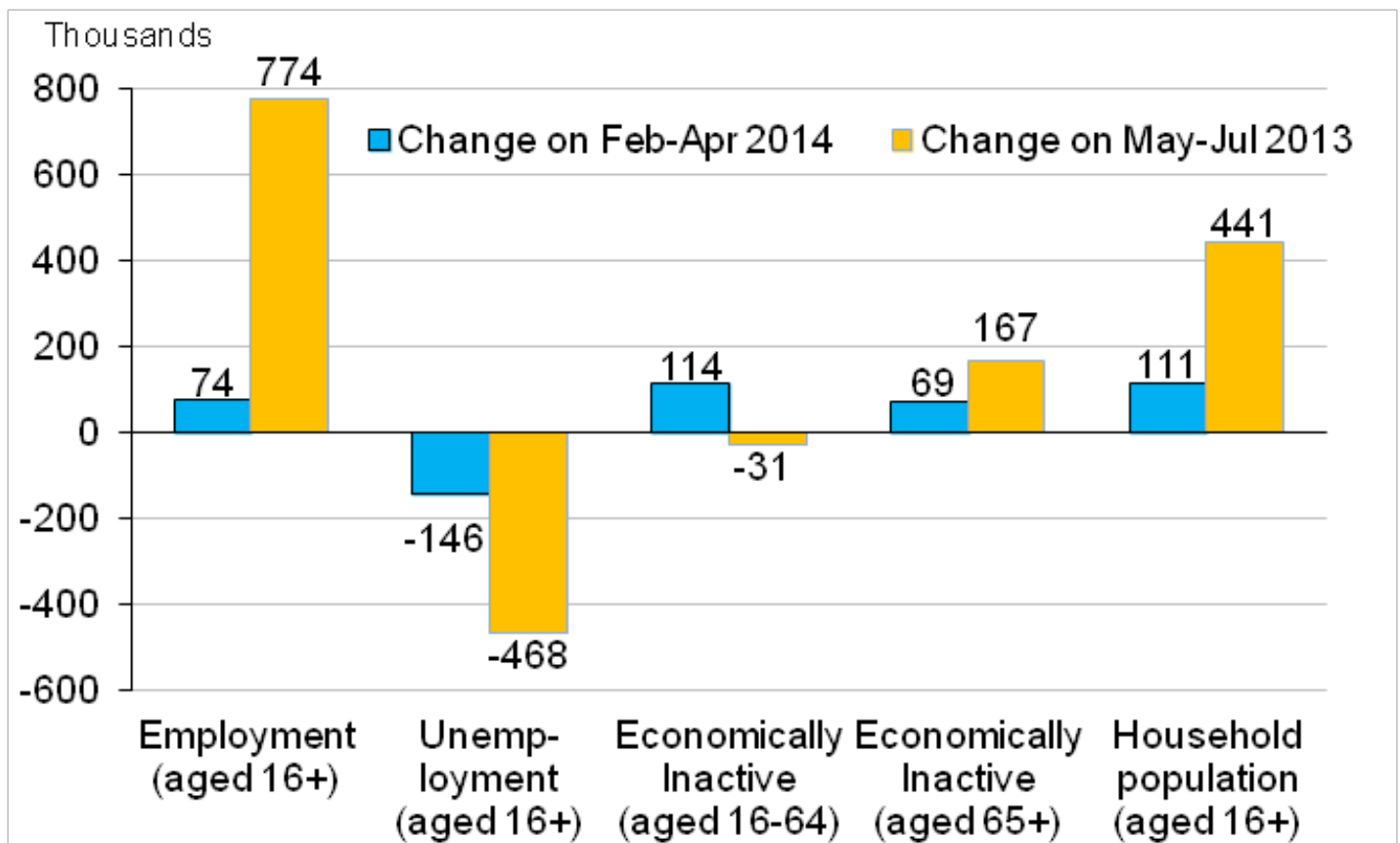
Comparing May to July 2014 with February to April 2014:

- the number of people in employment increased by 74,000 (to 30.61 million),
- the number of unemployed people fell by 146,000 (to 2.02 million), and
- the number of people aged from 16 to 64 who were out of work but not seeking or available to work (economically inactive) increased by 114,000 (to 8.93 million).

Comparing May to July 2014 with May to July 2013:

- the number of people in employment increased by 774,000,
- the number of unemployed people fell by 468,000, and
- the number of people aged from 16 to 64 who were out of work but not seeking or available to work (economically inactive) fell by 31,000.

**Chart A Changes in 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 May to July 2014 with the [estimates for February to April 2014](#) first published on 11 June 2014. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the [estimates for April to June 2014](#) published last month in the previous edition of this Statistical Bulletin. This is because the May and June data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of April and July 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 \(1.43 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EMP01 \(1.33 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

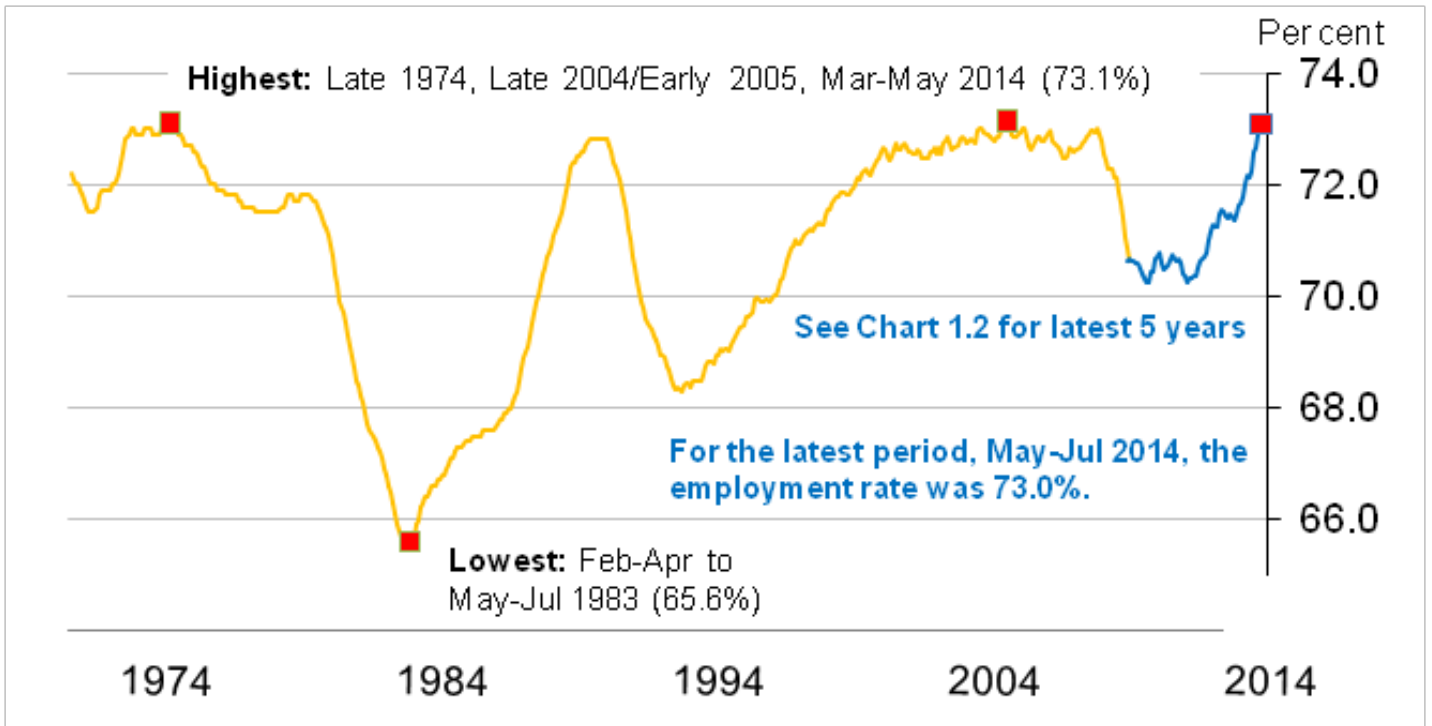
### Where to find more information about employment

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 highest rates, of 73.1%, were recorded in 1974, in late 2004/early 2005 and for March to May 2014.

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



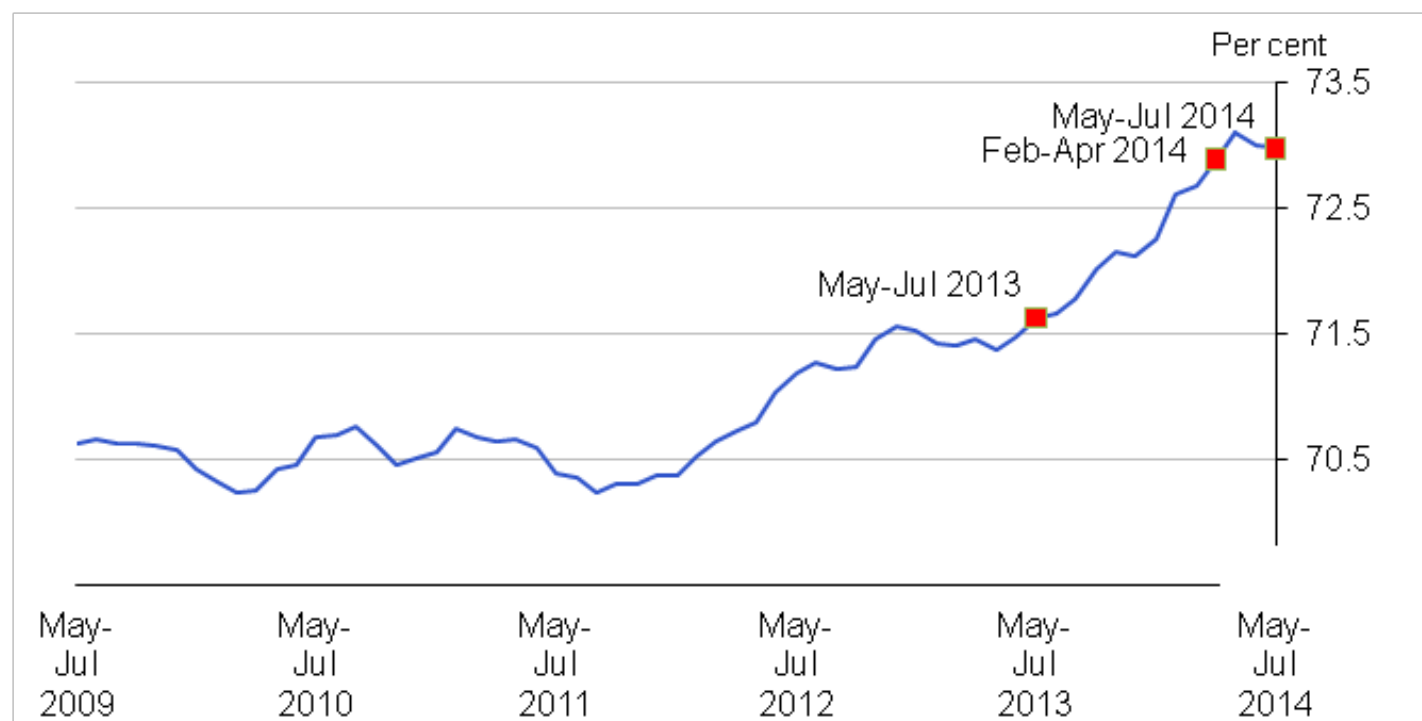
Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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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 May to July 2014. This was:

- up slightly from 72.9% for February to April 2014,
- up from 71.6% for a year earlier, and
- the same as the pre-downturn peak of 73.0% recorded for late 2007/early 2008.

The employment rate of 73.0% for May to July 2014 was the same as the rate for April to June 2014 published last month, but it is the comparison with February to April 2014 that provides the most robust estimate of short-term movements.

Looking at **employment rates by gender**, for May to July 2014, 77.9% of men and 68.0% of women aged from 16 to 64 were in work. These employment rates for men and women were higher than those for a year earlier. The employment rate for men was lower than before the 2008/09 downturn, when it peaked at 79.0% in early 2008. However the employment rate for women was higher than before the 2008/09 downturn, when it peaked at 67.1% in March to May 2008.

There were 30.61 million **people in work** for May to July 2014, 74,000 more than for February to April 2014 and 774,000 more than a year earlier. The increase of 74,000 between February to April and May to July is the smallest quarterly increase since April to June 2013.

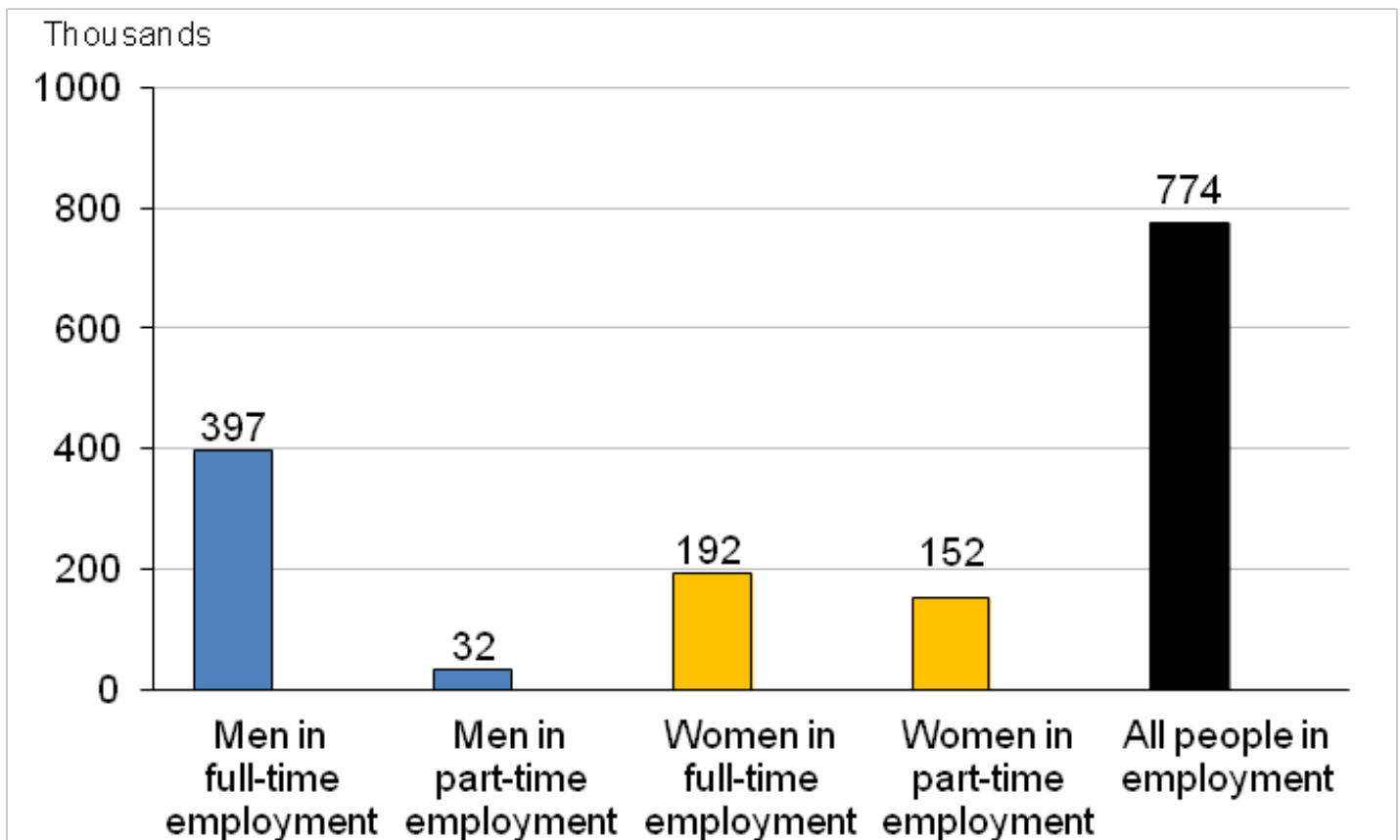
Looking at **type of employment**, between May to July 2013 and May to July 2014:

- The number of employees working full-time increased by 371,000 to reach 19.06 million.
- The number of employees working part-time increased by 52,000 to reach 6.76 million.
- The number of self-employed people working full-time increased by 225,000 to reach 3.24 million.
- The number of self-employed people working part-time increased by 143,000 to reach 1.30 million.
- The number of unpaid family workers increased by 13,000 to reach 119,000. See Note 2 at the end of this section for an explanation of the coverage of this series.
- The number of people on government supported training and employment programmes decreased by 31,000 to reach 133,000. 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 May to July 2013 and May to July 2014, Chart 1.3 shows that:

- the number of men working full-time increased by 397,000 to reach 14.24 million,
- the number of men working part-time increased by 32,000 to reach 2.13 million,
- the number of women working full-time increased by 192,000 to reach 8.13 million, and
- the number of women working part-time increased by 152,000 to reach 6.10 million.

**Chart 1.3 Changes in people in employment between May to July 2013 and May to July 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

### 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 \(46 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) 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.

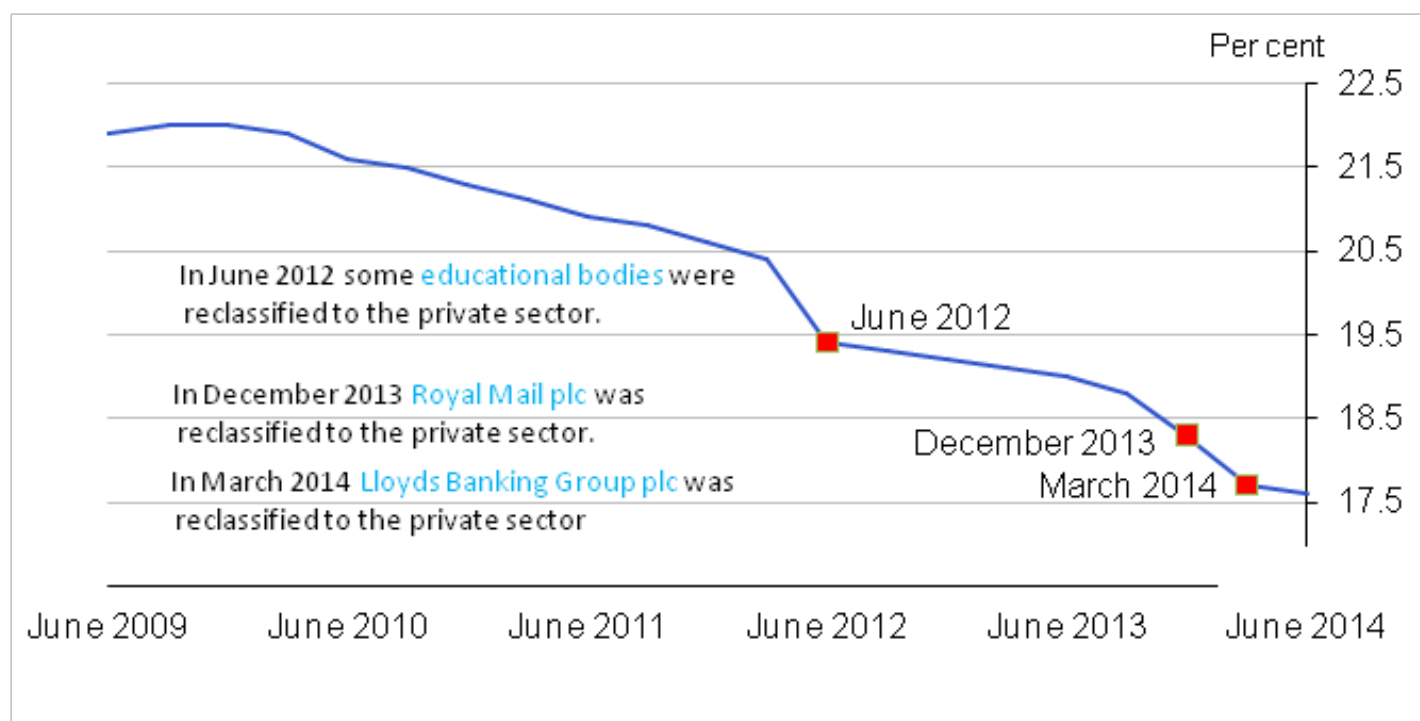
There were 25.22 million people employed in the private sector for June 2014. This was 85,000 more than for March 2014 and 1.06 million more than a year earlier.

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 794,000 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 \(46 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

### **3. Employment by Nationality and Country of Birth, not seasonally adjusted (first published on 13 August 2014)**

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

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

The estimates are not seasonally adjusted and it is therefore best practice to compare the estimates for April to June 2014 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for January to March 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 \(182.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

#### **Commentary**

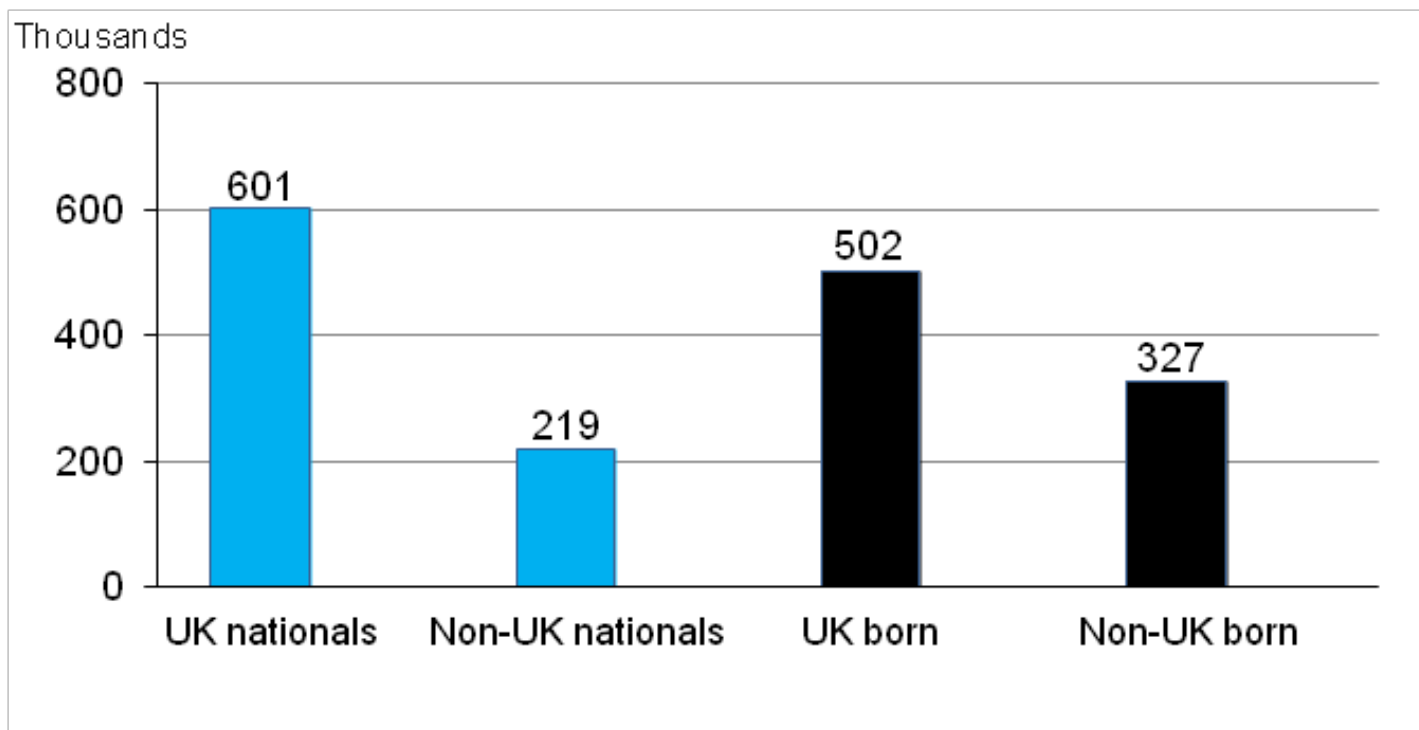
Looking at the estimates by nationality, between April to June 2013 and April to June 2014:

- the number of UK nationals working in the UK increased by 601,000 to reach 27.64 million, and
- the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK increased by 219,000 to reach 2.89 million.

For April to June 2014, there were 4.72 million people born abroad working in the UK, but the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK was much lower at 2.89 million. This is because the estimates for people born abroad working in the UK include some UK nationals. Looking at the estimates by country of birth, between April to June 2013 and April to June 2014:

- the number of UK born people working in the UK increased by 502,000 to reach 25.81 million, and
- the number of non-UK born people working in the UK increased by 327,000 to reach 4.72 million.

**Chart 3.1 Employment by nationality and country of birth, changes between April to June 2013 and April to June 2014, not seasonally adjusted**



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

**Notes:**

1. Between April-June 2013 and April-June 2014, the total number of people in employment increased by 816,000.
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 April to June 2014, there were 2.89 million non-UK nationals working in the UK (9.5% 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 \(479.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [HOUR02 \(1.65 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

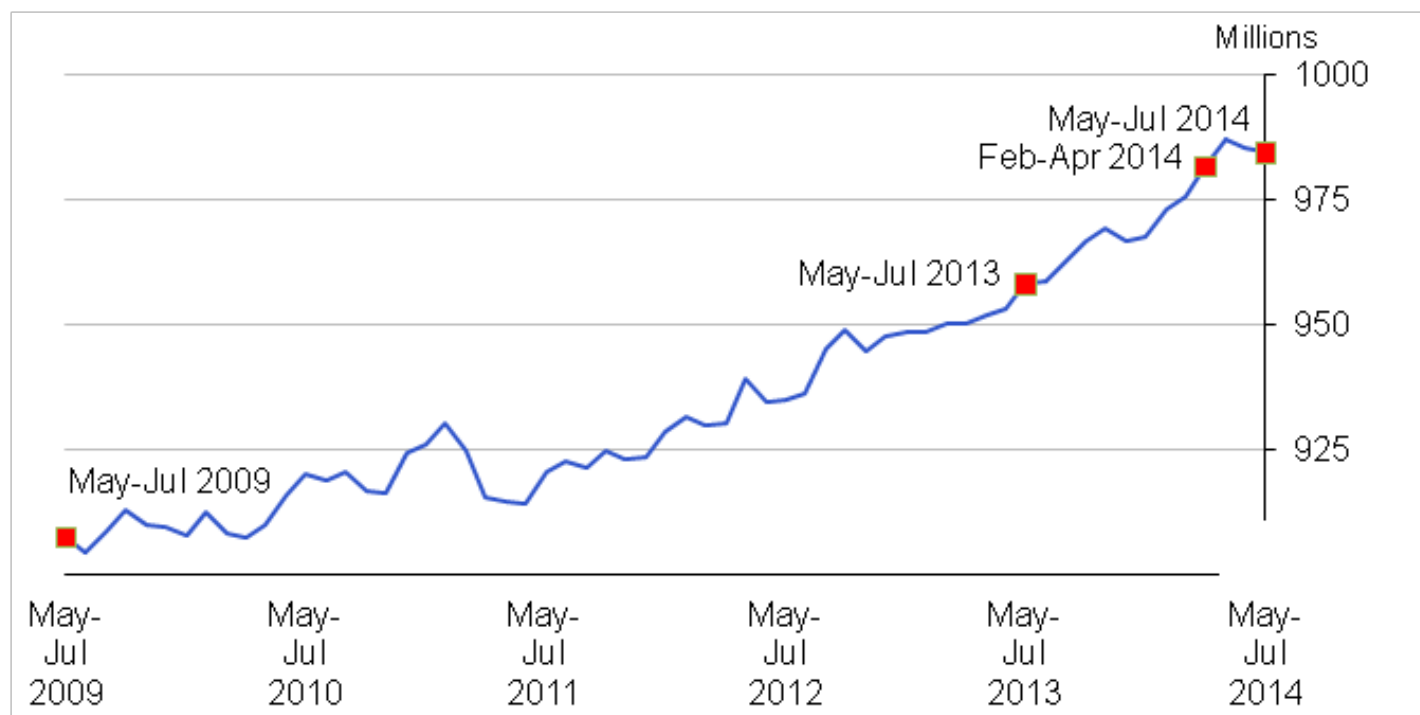
### Commentary

Total hours worked per week were 984.4 million for May to July 2014. This was:

- up 2.8 million (0.3%) on February to April 2014,
- up 26.2 million (2.7%) on a year earlier, and
- up 76.8 million (8.5%) on 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 May to July 2014:

- People working full-time worked, on average, 37.6 hours per week in their main job.
- People working part-time worked, on average, 16.0 hours per week in their main job.
- These average hours worked estimates were little changed compared with a year earlier.

## 5. Workforce Jobs

### What is Workforce Jobs ?

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

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

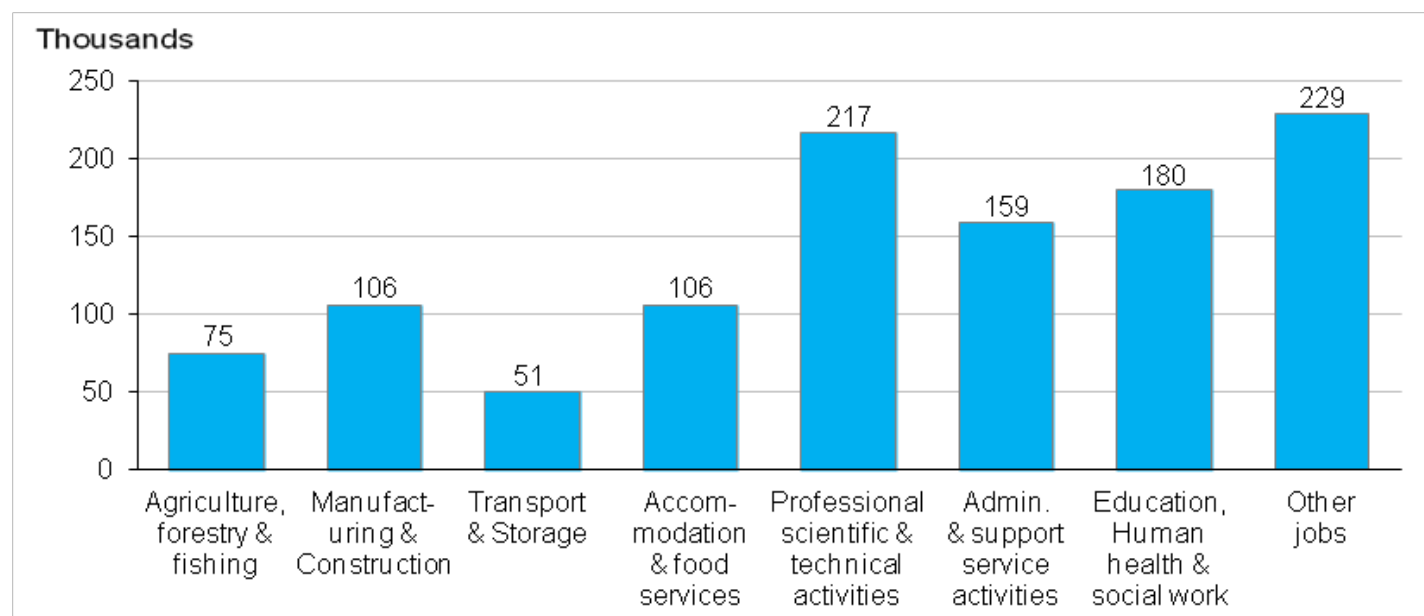
### Where to find data about workforce jobs

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 \(490.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), [EARN02 \(525 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EARN03 \(591 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

## 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.

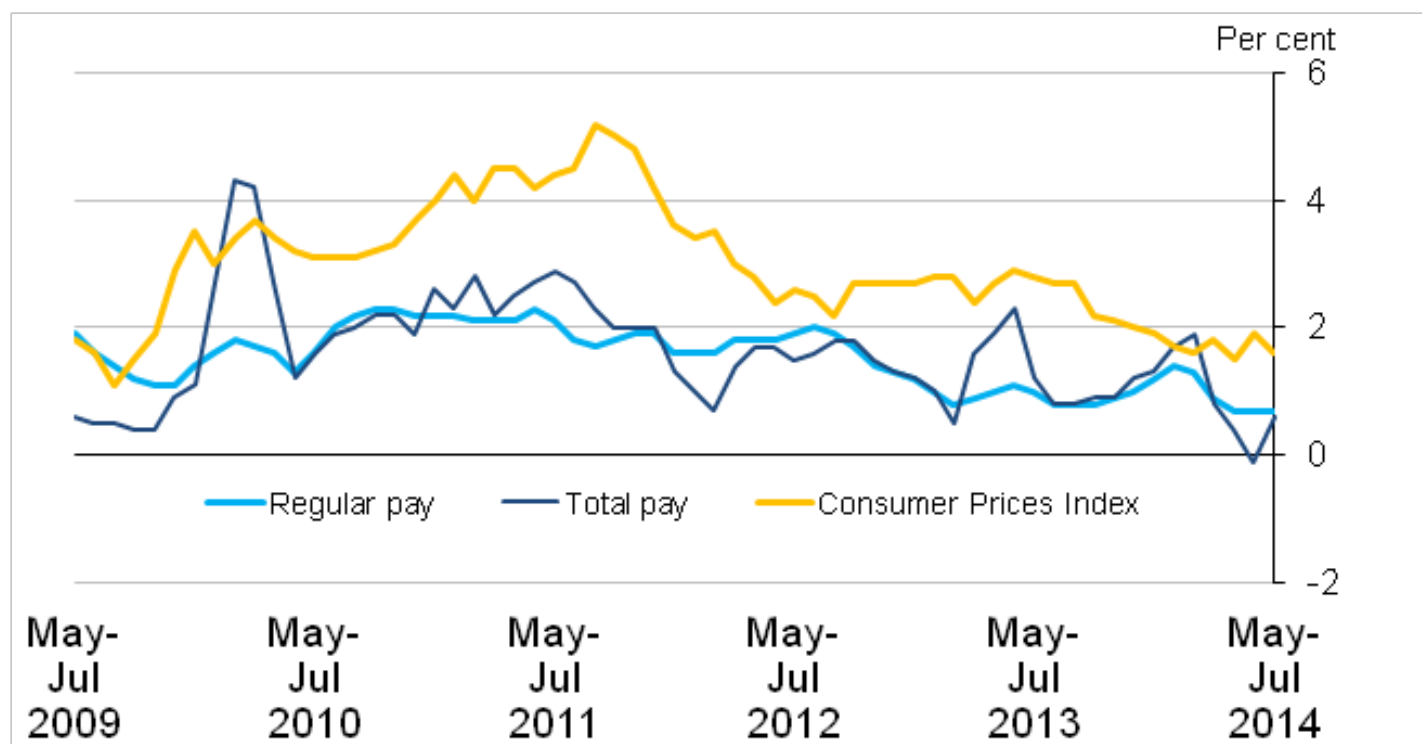
## Commentary

In July 2014:

- Average regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £450 per week before tax and other deductions from pay.
- Average total pay (including bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £478 per week before tax and other deductions from pay.

For May to July 2014, regular pay for employees in Great Britain was 0.7% higher than a year earlier and total pay for employees in Great Britain was 0.6% higher than a year earlier. This reflects low pay growth across a wide range of industrial sectors.

Between July 2013 and July 2014, the Consumer Prices Index increased by 1.6%.

**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 July 2009 to July 2014 and three month average estimates for Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) from May-July 2009 to May-July 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 £478 a week in July 2014; an increase of 53.7%. Between January 2000 and July 2014, the Consumer Prices Index increased by 38.8%. 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 \(525 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

#### Notes for 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)

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 \(113 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

### Commentary

In July 2014, there were 386,000 working days lost from 20 stoppages, mainly due to a one day strike by some public sector workers on 10 July 2014. This was the largest monthly figure for working days lost since November 2011, when there were 997,000 working days lost mainly due to a one day strike by some public sector workers on 30 November 2011.

Since records began in December 1931:

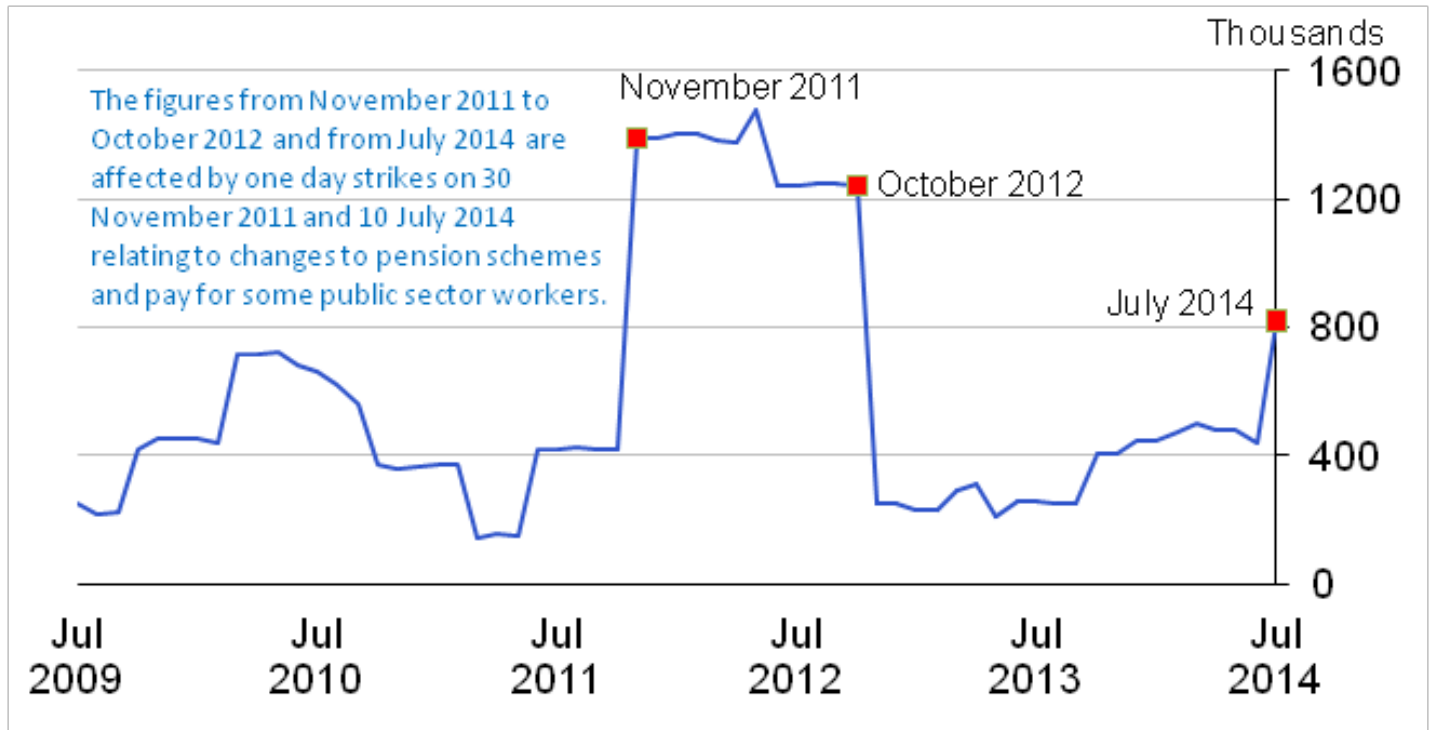
- the highest cumulative 12 month estimate for working days lost was 32.2 million for the 12 months to April 1980, and
- the lowest cumulative 12 month estimate for working days lost was 143,000 for the 12 months to March 2011.

For the 12 months to July 2014, there were 821,000 working days lost. While this was the highest figure since the 12 months to October 2012, 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 \(113 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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

### Download chart

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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 \(2.14 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

International comparisons of unemployment rates are available at Table 19 of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data table A10 \(269 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

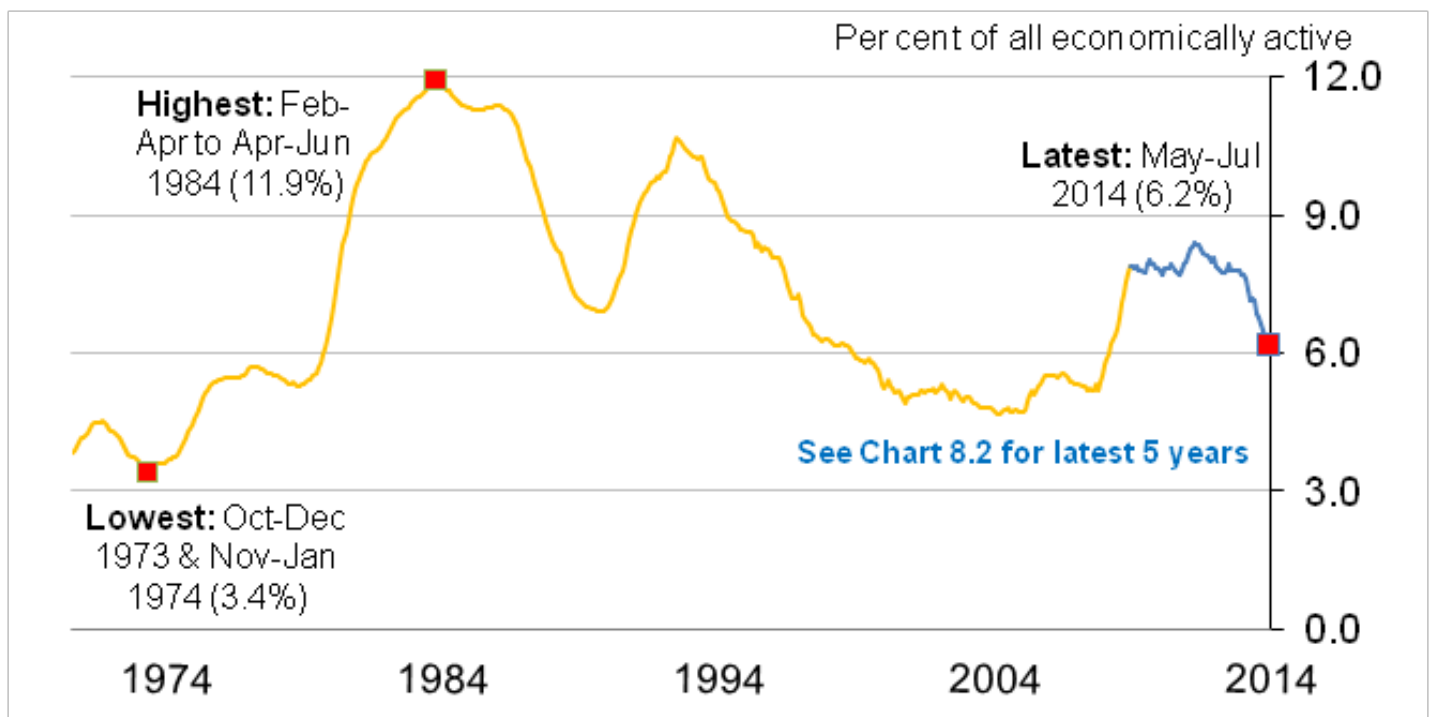
European Union (EU) unemployment rates were published in a [Eurostat News Release](#) on 29 August 2014.

## 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, May to July 2014, was 6.2%.

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

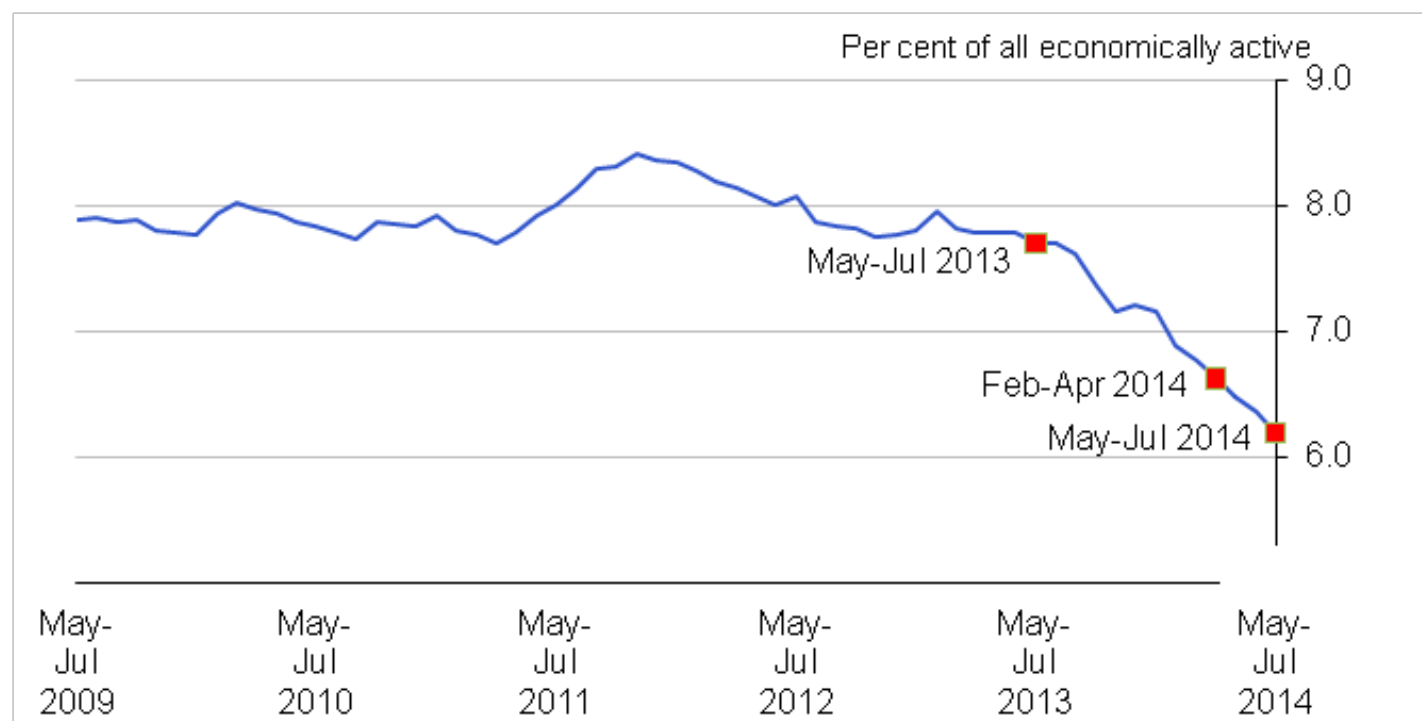


Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

#### Download chart

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

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

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

(28.5 Kb)

As shown in Charts 8.1 and 8.2, the unemployment rate for those aged 16 and over for May to July 2014 was 6.2%. This was:

- down from 6.6% for February to April 2014,
- down from 7.7% 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 May to July 2014:

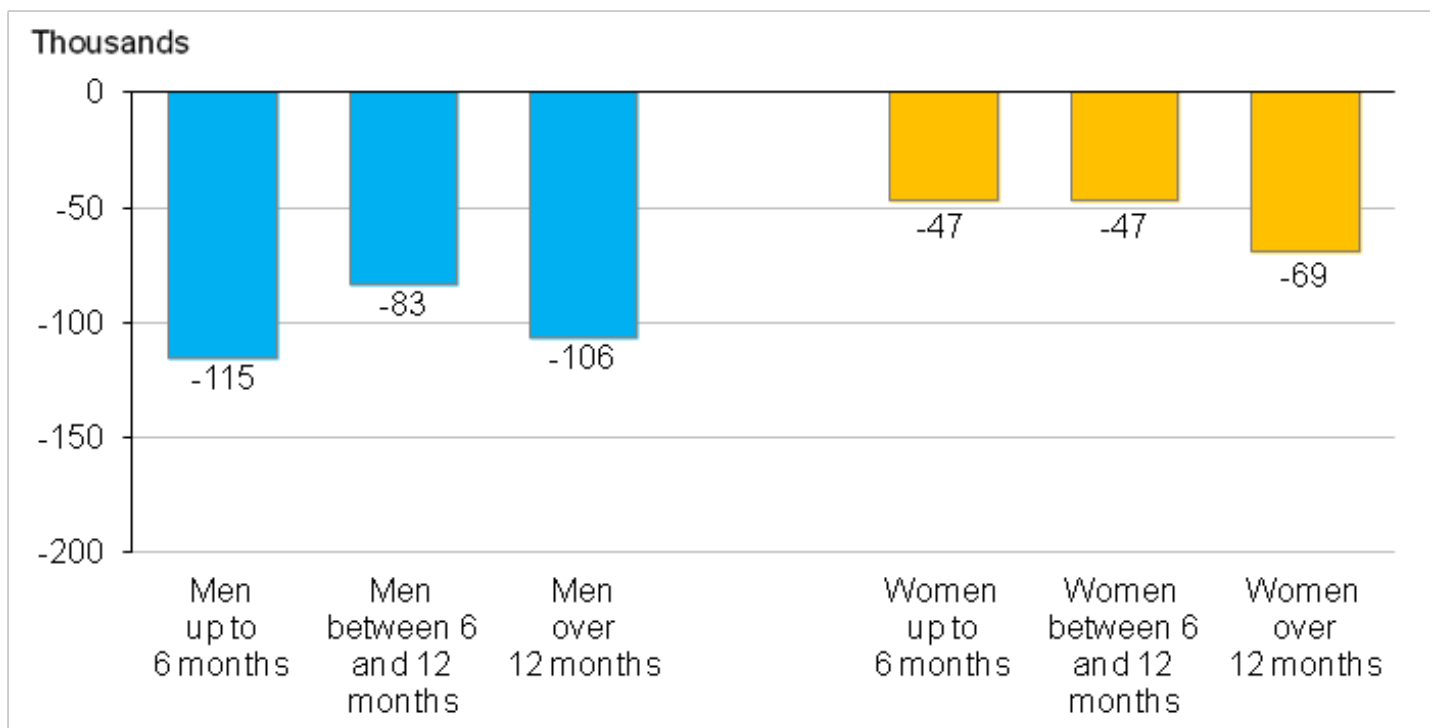
- There were 2.02 million **unemployed people**, 146,000 fewer than for February to April 2014 and 468,000 fewer than a year earlier. This was the largest annual fall since 1988.
- There were 1.13 million **unemployed men**, 80,000 fewer than for February to April 2014 and 304,000 fewer than a year earlier.
- There were 889,000 **unemployed women**, 66,000 fewer than for February to April 2014 and 164,000 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 May to July 2013 and May to July 2014, as shown in Chart 8.3:

- The number of **men unemployed for up to 6 months** fell by 115,000 (18.7%) to reach 502,000.

- The number of **men unemployed for between 6 and 12 months** fell by 83,000 (33.1%) to reach 167,000.
- The number of **men unemployed for over 12 months** fell by 106,000 (18.7%) to reach 461,000.
- The number of **women unemployed for up to 6 months** fell by 47,000 (9.0%) to reach 476,000.
- The number of **women unemployed for between 6 and 12 months** fell by 47,000 (23.9%) to reach 150,000.
- The number of **women unemployed for over 12 months** fell by 69,000 (20.9%) to reach 263,000.

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



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

#### Download chart

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

(24 Kb)

Looking in more detail at **youth unemployment**, there were 747,000 unemployed people aged from 16 to 24 for May to July 2014. This was 106,000 fewer than for February to April 2014 and 213,000 fewer than for a year earlier. These were the largest quarterly and annual falls in youth unemployment since comparable records began in 1992. For further information see the **Young People in the Labour Market** section of this Statistical Bulletin.

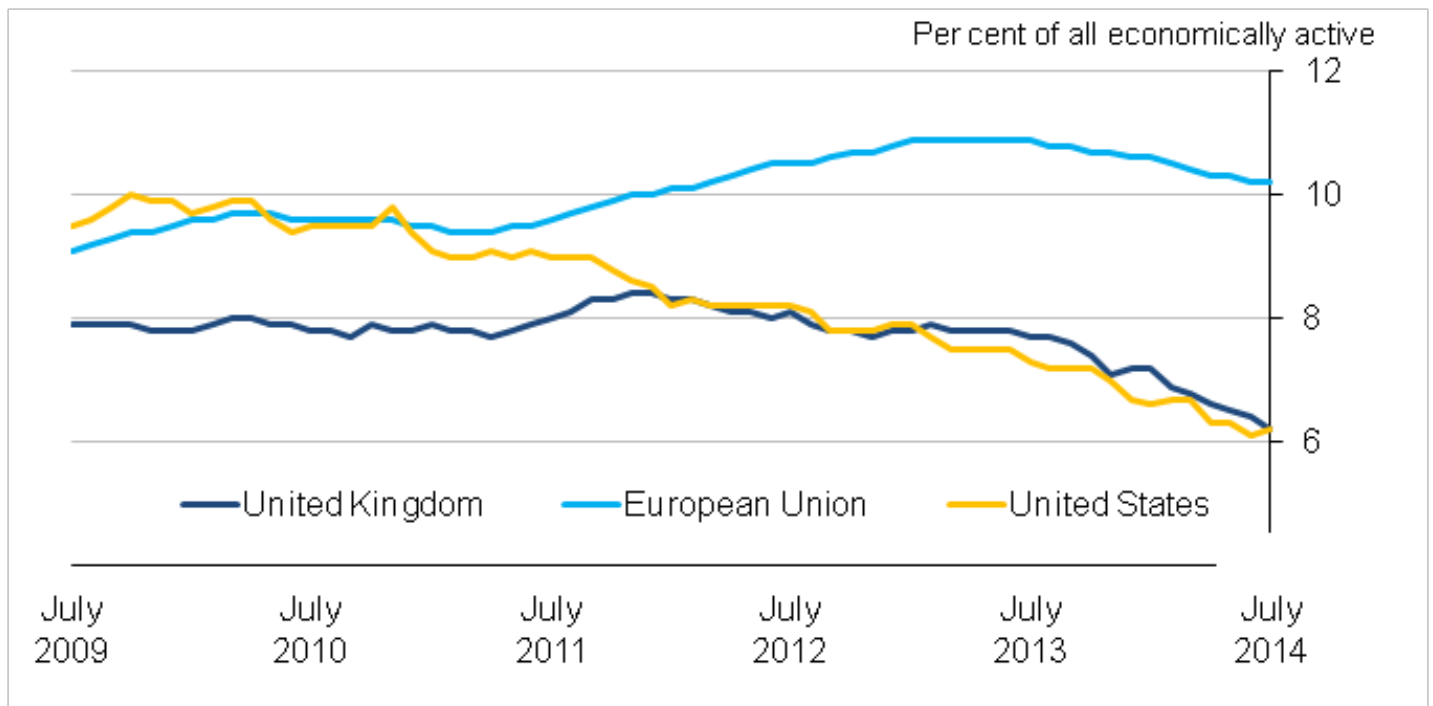
Looking at **international comparisons**, the unemployment rate for the EU was 10.2% of the economically active population for July 2014. Within the EU, the highest unemployment rates were for Greece (27.2% for May 2014) and Spain (24.5% for July 2014) and the lowest were for Austria



and Germany (both at 4.9% for July 2014). The unemployment rate for the United States was 6.2% for July 2014 and 6.1% for August 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 7.8%) but US unemployment has moved in a downward direction since early 2010, and for the last year has 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 July 2009 to July 2014 and three month average estimates for the UK from May-July 2009 to May-July 2014.

**Download chart**

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

(30 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 \(394 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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

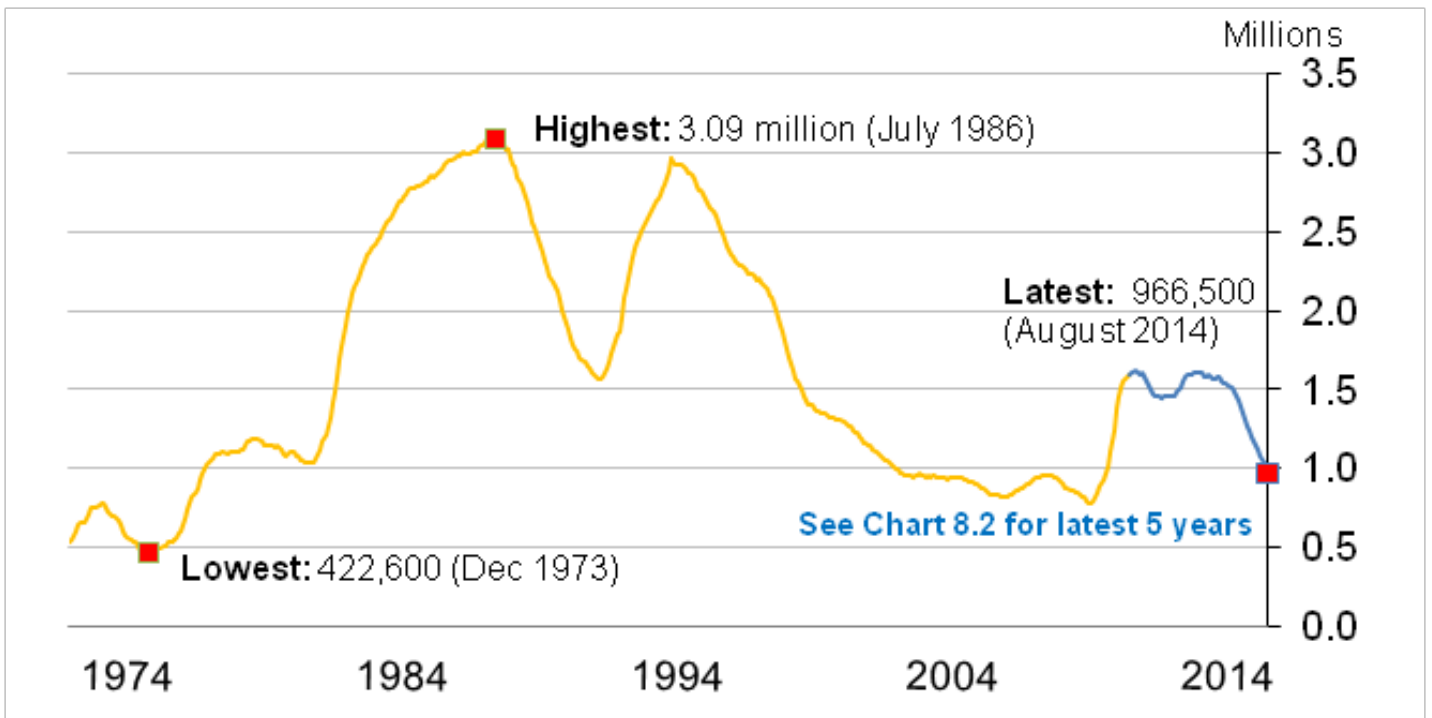
### Where to find data about the Claimant Count

Claimant Count estimates are available at Tables 10 and 11 of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data tables CLA01 \(394 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), [CLA02 \(527 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [CLA03 \(68 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

### 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, August 2014, there were 966,500 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA).

**Chart 9.1 Claimant Count from January 1971 to August 2014, seasonally adjusted**

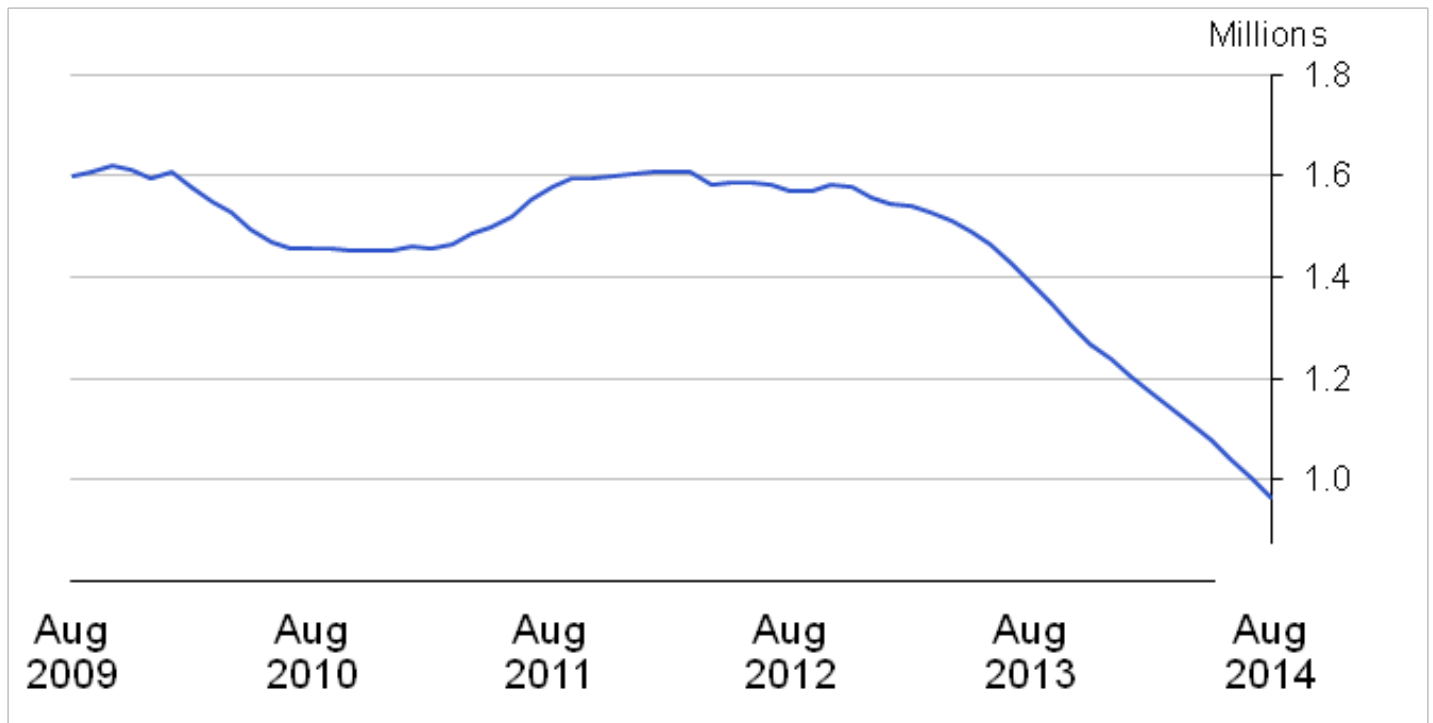


Source: Office for National Statistics, Work and Pensions

**Download chart**

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

Looking in more detail at the most recent five years, Chart 9.2 shows the Claimant Count from August 2009 to August 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 August 2014 there were 966,500 people claiming JSA. The number of JSA claimants has fallen for 22 consecutive months and it is:

- down 37,200 from July 2014,
- down 423,600 from a year earlier, but
- 188,100 higher than the pre-downturn trough of 778,400 for February 2008.

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

- 228,900 people aged from 18 to 24 claiming JSA, down 11,500 from July 2014,
- 547,000 people aged from 25 to 49 claiming JSA, down 20,700 from July 2014, and
- 188,800 people aged 50 and over claiming JSA, down 4,800 from July 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.

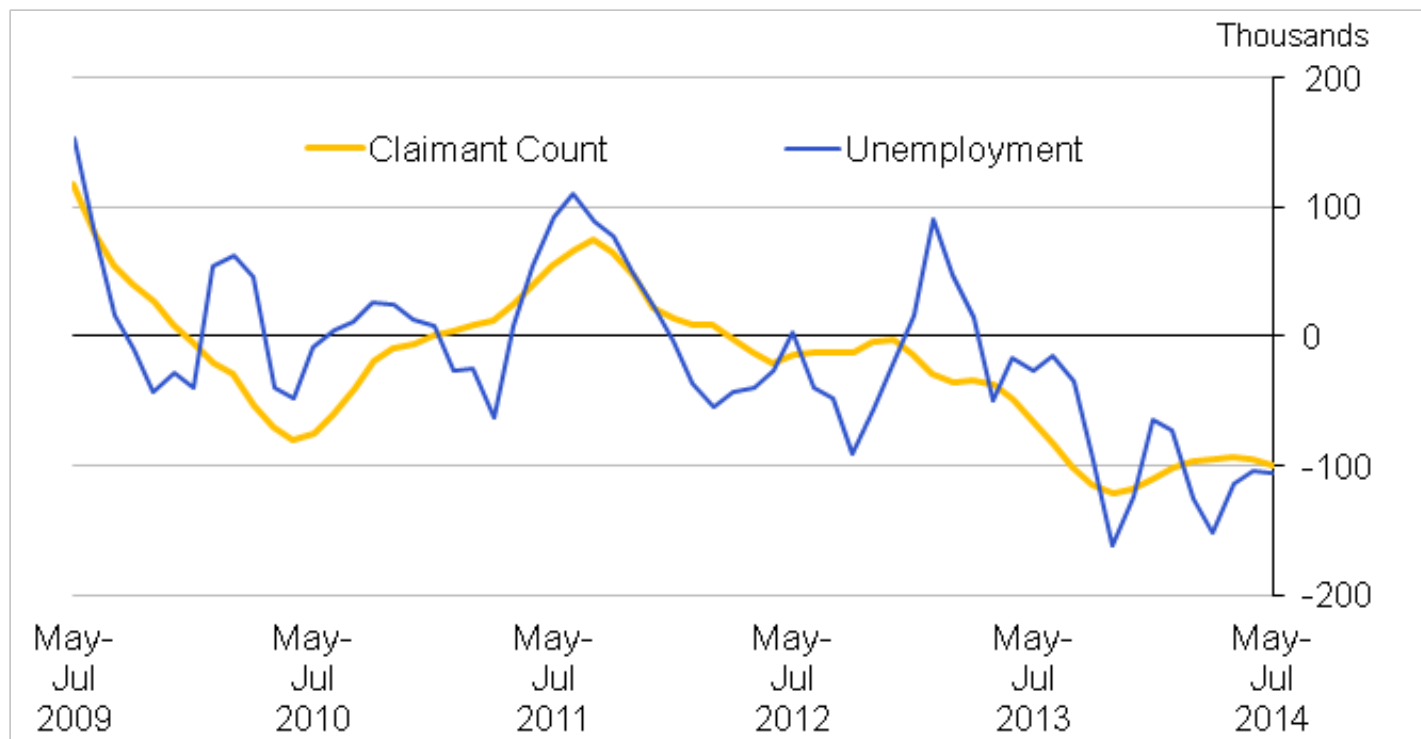
The [Claimant Count](#) measures the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed. Since October 1996 it has been a count of the number of people claiming Jobseeker’s Allowance (JSA). Some JSA claimants will not be classified as unemployed. For example, people in 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 February to April 2014 and May to July 2014:

- unemployment fell by 106,000, and
- the Claimant Count fell by 101,000.

**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](#)  
(225 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

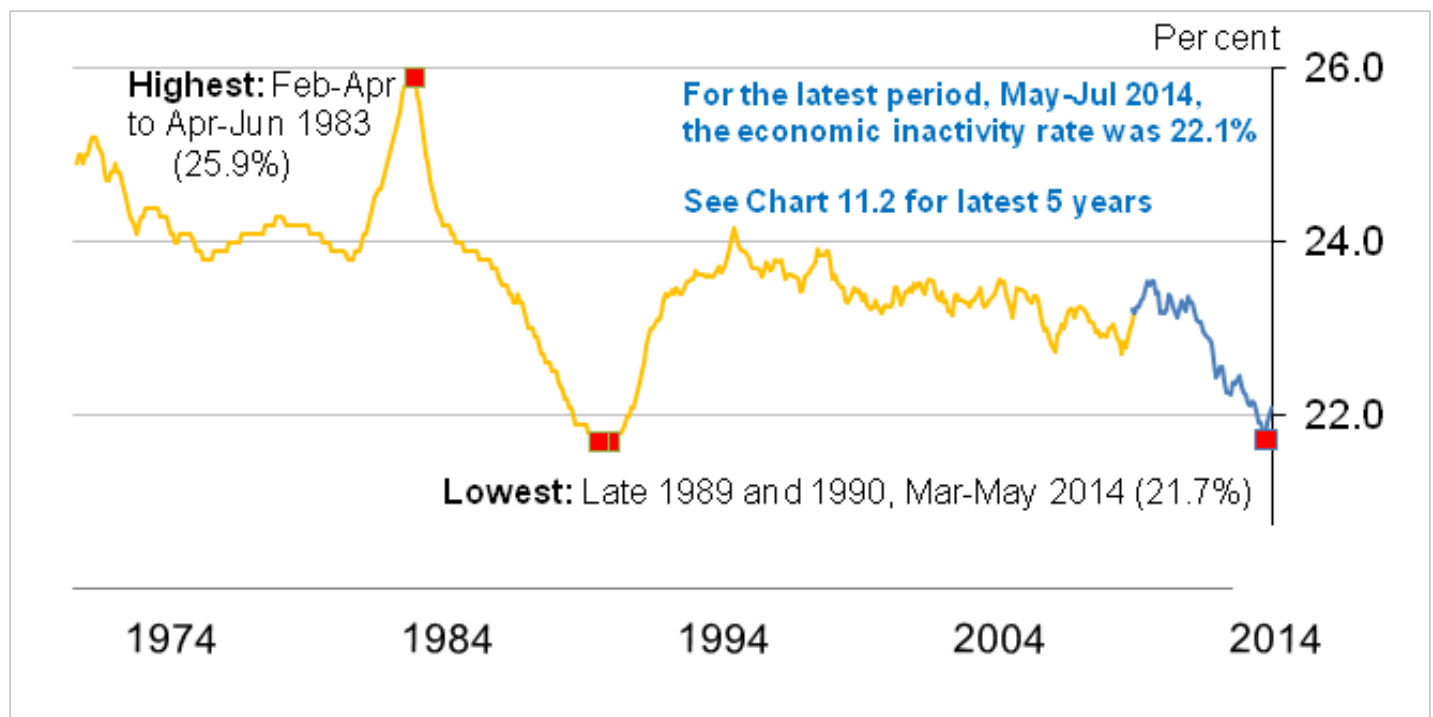
Economic inactivity estimates are available at Tables 1 and 13 of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data tables A02 \(1.43 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) and [INAC01 \(2.63 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

## 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 trough 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 May-July 2014, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

## Download chart

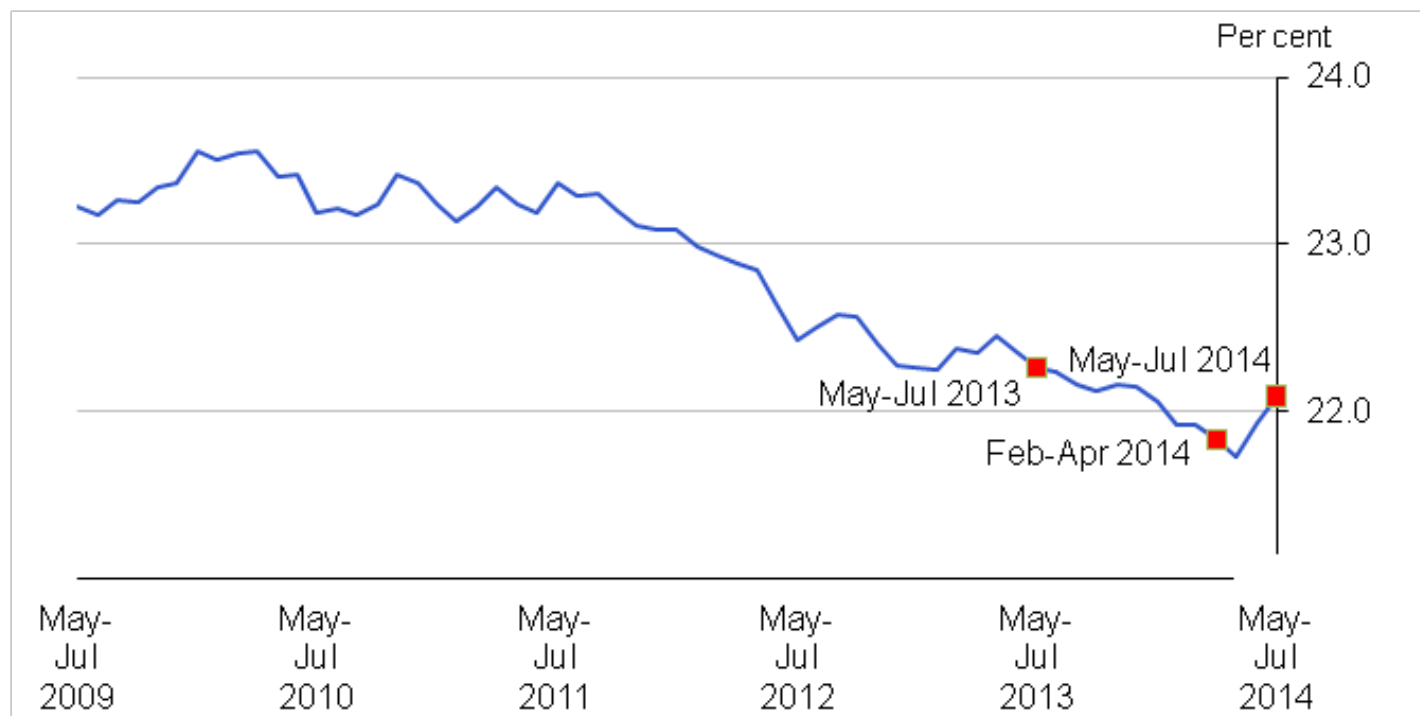
[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)

(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 May to July 2014 was 22.1%. This was up from 21.8% for February to April 2014, but down from 22.3% for a year earlier.

There were 8.93 million people, aged from 16 to 64, not in work and neither seeking nor available to work (known as economically inactive) for May to July 2014. This was 114,000 more than for February to April 2014, the largest quarterly increase since November 2009 to January 2010. However economic inactivity for those aged from 16 to 64 has shown a generally downward path since late 2010/early 2011. Comparing May to July 2014 with a year earlier, there were 31,000 fewer economically inactive people aged from 16 to 64.

Looking in more detail at the 8.93 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive for May to July 2014:

- 2.30 million were **students**, 33,000 fewer than a year earlier.
- 2.27 million were **looking after the family or home**, 44,000 more than a year earlier.
- 2.01 million were **long-term sick**, 19,000 more than a year earlier.
- 1.31 million were **retired**, 58,000 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

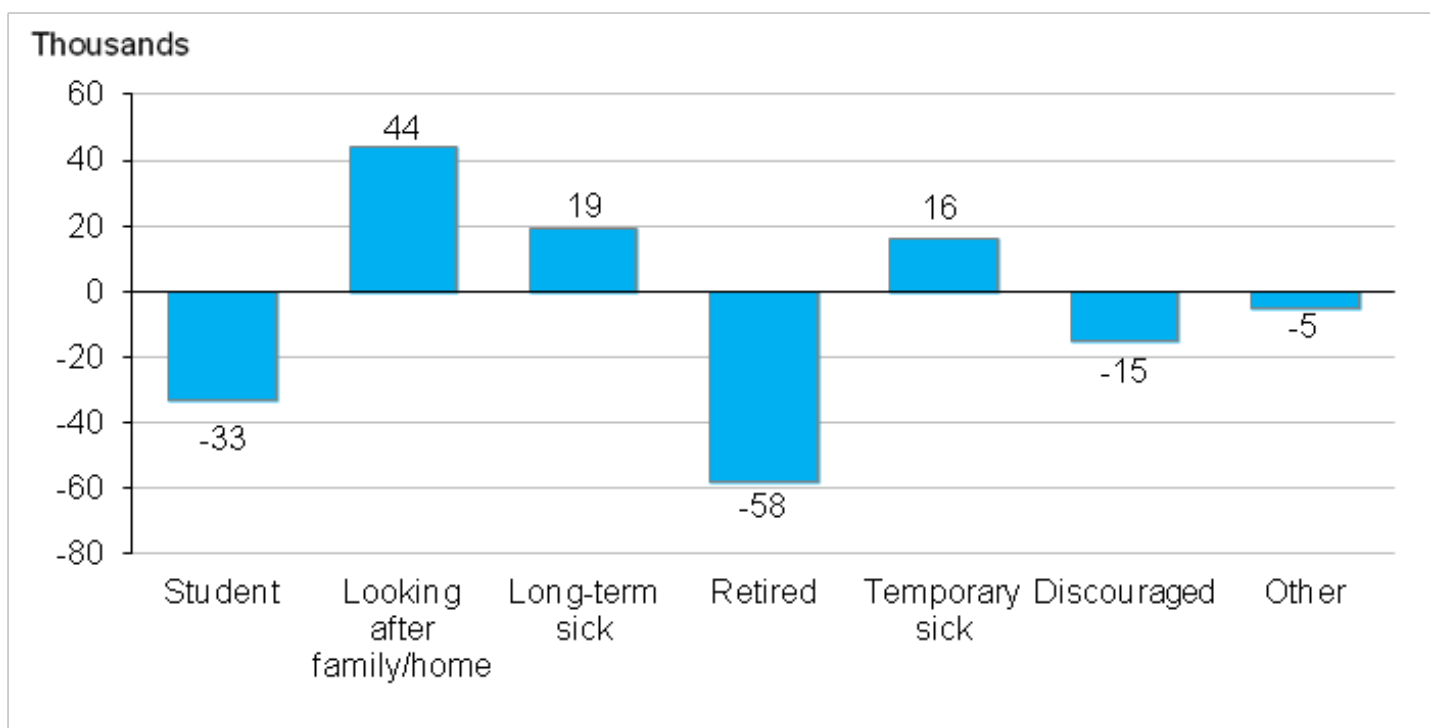


changes to the state pension age for women resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65.

- 191,000 were **temporarily sick**, 16,000 more than a year earlier.
- 39,000 were **discouraged** (not looking for work because they thought that no suitable jobs were available), 15,000 fewer than for a year earlier.
- The remaining 800,000 people gave **other reasons** for not looking for work or declined to provide a reason in their Labour Force Survey interview. This was little changed on a year earlier.

Chart 11.3 shows changes in the number of economically inactive people aged from 16 to 64 between May to July 2013 and May to July 2014.

**Chart 11.3 Changes in people who were economically inactive (aged 16 to 64) between May to July 2013 and May to July 2014, seasonally adjusted**



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

### Download chart

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

## 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 \(2.37 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

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

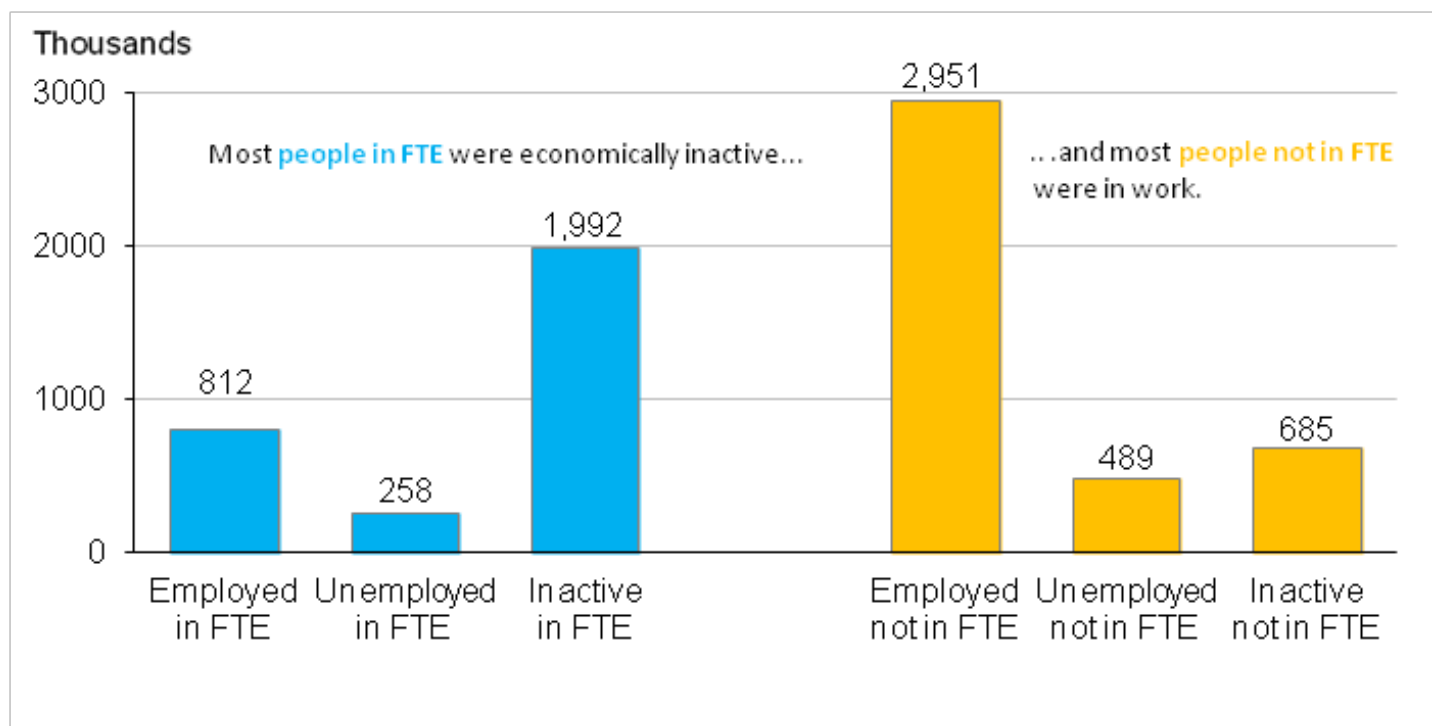
Estimates for [young people who were Not in Education, Employment or Training \(NEET\)](#) for April to June 2014 were published on 21 August 2014.

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

### Commentary

For May to July 2014, there were 3.06 million people aged from 16 to 24 in full-time education and 4.13 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 May to July 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 May to July 2014, for people aged from 16 to 24, there were:

- 3.76 million people in work (including 812,000 full-time students with part-time jobs),
- 747,000 unemployed people (including 258,000 full-time students looking for part-time work), and
- 2.68 million economically inactive people, most of whom (1.99 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 May to July 2014, the unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds was 16.6%. This was:

- down from 18.5% for February to April 2014,
- down from 21.0% 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 24.3% for March to May 1992 to 42.6% for May to July 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, when the headline unemployment rate for all aged 16 and over was 4.9%, and
- the highest youth unemployment rate was 22.3% for November 2011 to January 2012, when the headline unemployment rate for all aged 16 and over was 8.3%.

## 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 \(196.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [RED02 \(2.35 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

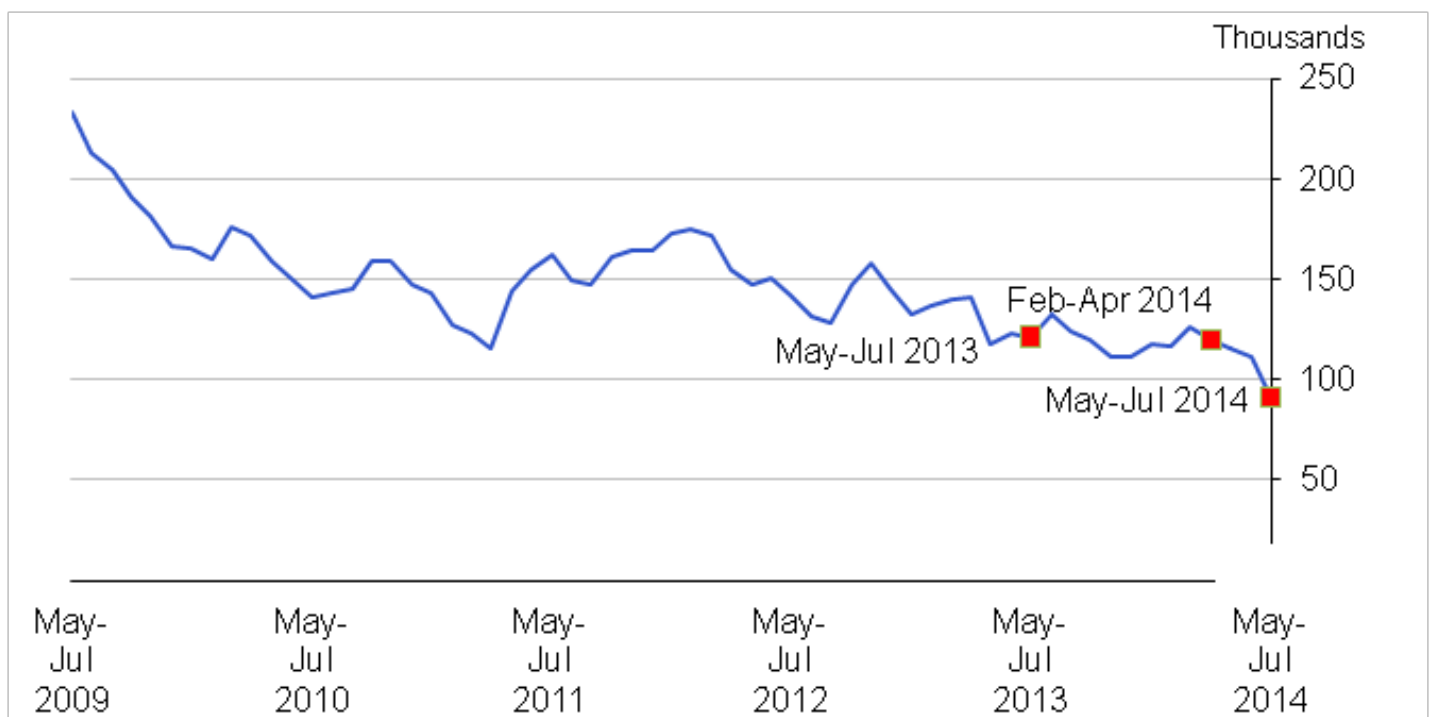
## Commentary

For May to July 2014, 91,000 people had become redundant in the three months before the Labour Force Survey interviews, the lowest figure recorded since comparable records began in 1995. This was:

- 29,000 fewer than for February to April 2014,
- 30,000 fewer than for a year earlier,
- and 218,000 fewer than the peak of 310,000 recorded for February to April 2009.

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 \(63.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), [VACS02 \(146.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [VACS03 \(79 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

## Commentary

There were 673,000 job vacancies for June to August 2014. This was:

- up 23,000 from March to May 2014,
- up 137,000 from a year earlier, but
- 23,000 lower than the pre-downturn peak of 696,000 for January to March 2008.

## Chart 14.1 Vacancies, seasonally adjusted



Source: Vacancy Survey - Office for National Statistics

## Download chart

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

(28.5 Kb)

## 15. Key Out of Work Benefits, not seasonally adjusted (first published on 13 August 2014)

### 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 February 2014 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for November 2013.

### 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

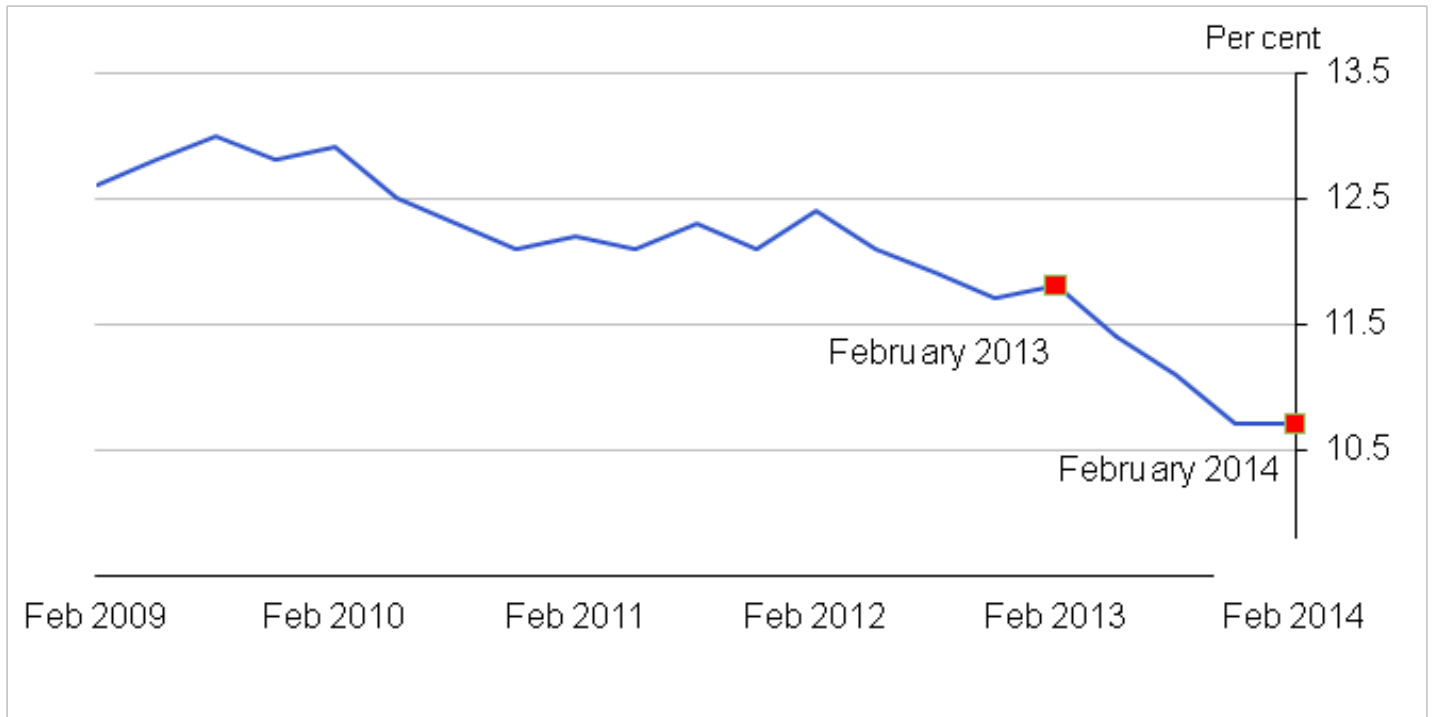
For February 2014 there were 4.26 million people claiming key out of work benefits. This was:

- 417,200 fewer than for February 2013, and
- 836,600 fewer than the peak of 5.10 million recorded for February 2010.

For February 2014, 10.7% of the population aged from 16 to 64 were claiming key out of work benefits. This was down from 11.8% for a year earlier.

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](#)

[Working and Workless Households](#)

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

## Recently published reports on labour market topics

[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 \(19 November 2013\)](#)

[Moving Between Unemployment and Employment \(7 November 2013\)](#)

[Women in the Labour Market \(25 September 2013\)](#)

[Working and workless households \(28 August 2013\)](#)

## 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 \(1.03 Mb Excel sheet\)](#), [UNEM04 \(2.27 Mb Excel sheet\)](#), [JOBS06 \(407.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [CLA04 \(1.9 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) 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 May to July 2014 was estimated to be 6.2%. This figure had a stated 95% confidence interval of +/- 0.2 percentage points. This means that we can be 95% certain that the true unemployment rate for May to July 2014 was between 6.0% and 6.4%. However, the best estimate from the survey was that the unemployment rate was 6.2%.

The number of people unemployed for the same period was estimated at 2,019,000, with a stated 95% confidence interval of +/- 77,000. This means that we can be 95% sure that the true number of unemployed people was between 1,942,000 and 2,096,000. Again, the best estimate from the survey was that the number of unemployed people was 2,019,000.

As well as calculating precision measures around the numbers and rates obtained from the survey, we can also calculate them for changes in the numbers. For example, for May to July 2014, the estimated change in the number of unemployed people since February to April 2014 was a fall of 146,000, with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 83,000. This means that we can be 95% certain the actual change in unemployment was somewhere between a fall of 63,000 and a fall of 229,000, with the best estimate being a fall of 146,000. As the estimated fall in unemployment of 146,000

is greater than the confidence interval of 83,000, 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 \(490.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EARN03 \(591 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

### (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. This month's release

There have been revisions to estimates of Average Weekly Earnings back to the start of the time series in 2000 resulting from the annual review of the seasonal adjustment process.

### 2. Next month's release

ONS will revise estimates derived from the Labour Force Survey (including estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity) as a result of taking on board population estimates based on the 2011 Census and a review of the seasonal adjustment process. Estimates will be revised back to June to August 2001. ONS will publish an article on 23 September 2014 which will include details of the back revisions to the headline estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity.

There will be further revisions to estimates of educational status and labour market activity of people aged from 16 to 24 shown at Table 14 of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data table A06 \(2.37 Mb Excel sheet\)](#). These revisions will result from a methodological improvement. Estimates will be revised back to the start of the time series in March to May 1992.

### 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 10 July 2014 (the Claimant Count date for July 2014), Universal Credit had been introduced in a further 15 Jobcentre Plus offices in the North West region of England.
- By 8 August 2014 (the Claimant Count date for August 2014), Universal Credit had been introduced in a further 14 Jobcentre Plus offices in the North West region of England.
- Universal Credit had therefore been introduced in 39 Jobcentre Plus offices across Great Britain by 8 August 2014, of which 33 were in the North West region.
- More detailed information is available at [List of Jobcentre Plus Offices under Universal Credit \(90.6 Kb Pdf\)](#) on the website.

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 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 Claimant Count statistics as soon as possible.

[Data table CLA03 \(68 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) provides an indicative adjusted Claimant Count which initially includes experimental estimates of all claimants of Universal Credit (not just those who are jobseekers) as well as all JSA claimants.

#### 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](http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html) or from the Media Relations Office email: [media.relations@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:media.relations@ons.gsi.gov.uk)

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

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

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

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

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## Summary of labour market statistics published on 17 September 2014

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	May-Jul 2014	30.609 million	Mar-May 2014 (30.643 million)	Apr-Jun 2014 (30.597 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	May-Jul 2014	73.0%	Mar-May 2014 (73.1%)	Feb-Apr 2014 (72.9%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	May-Jul 2014	2.019 million	Apr-Jun 2014 (2.077 million)	Oct-Dec 2008 (2.003 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	May-Jul 2014	6.2%	Apr-Jun 2014 (6.4%)	Aug-Oct 2008 (6.0%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Youth unemployment level (aged 16 to 24)	May-Jul 2014	747,000	Apr-Jun 2014 (767,000)	Jun-Aug 2008 (746,000)	Mar-May 1992
Youth unemployment rate (aged 16 to 24)	May-Jul 2014	16.6%	Apr-Jun 2014 (16.9%)	Sep-Nov 2008 (16.3%)	Mar-May 1992
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	May-Jul 2014	8.930 million	Oct-Dec 2013 (8.932 million)	Apr-Jun 2014 (8.863 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	May-Jul 2014	22.1%	Sep-Nov 2013 (22.2%)	Apr-Jun 2014 (21.9%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Claimant Count level	August 2014	966,500	July 2014 (1.004 million)	August 2008 (924,900)	January 1971
Claimant Count rate	August 2014	2.9%	July 2014 (3.0%)	August 2008 (2.8%)	January 1971
Average Earnings (total pay)	May-Jul 2014	0.6%	Feb-Apr 2014 (0.8%)	Apr-Jun 2014 (-0.1%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay)	May-Jul 2014	0.7%	Feb-Apr 2014 (0.9%)	<b>Never</b>	Jan-Mar 2001
Vacancies level	Jun-Aug 2014	673,000	Feb-Apr 2008 (687,000)	May-Jul 2014 (659,000)	Apr-Jun 2001

# Index of Tables

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

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-324315>

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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/september-2014/dataset--labour-market-statistics.html>

# SUMMARY

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

United Kingdom  
(thousands) seasonally  
adjusted

	LFS household population <sup>1</sup>		Headline indicators					
			Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 to 64
<b>People</b>	MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MGSX	LF2M	LF2S
May-Jul 2012	50,532	40,187	29,560	71.2	2,592	8.1	9,013	22.4
May-Jul 2013	50,901	40,253	29,836	71.6	2,487	7.7	8,961	22.3
Aug-Oct 2013	51,011	40,299	30,086	72.0	2,388	7.4	8,916	22.1
Nov-Jan 2014	51,121	40,344	30,191	72.3	2,326	7.2	8,896	22.1
Feb-Apr 2014	51,231	40,389	30,535	72.9	2,165	6.6	8,816	21.8
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>51,342</b>	<b>40,434</b>	<b>30,609</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>8,930</b>	<b>22.1</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	111	46	74	0.1	-146	-0.4	114	0.3
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	0.2		-6.7		1.3	
<i>Change on year</i>	441	181	774	1.4	-468	-1.5	-31	-0.2
<i>Change %</i>	0.9	0.5	2.6		-18.8		-0.3	
<b>Men</b>	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM
May-Jul 2012	24,706	20,018	15,847	76.3	1,491	8.6	3,269	16.3
May-Jul 2013	24,908	20,060	15,948	76.4	1,434	8.3	3,313	16.5
Aug-Oct 2013	24,974	20,092	16,103	77.0	1,350	7.7	3,291	16.4
Nov-Jan 2014	25,041	20,125	16,188	77.3	1,290	7.4	3,297	16.4
Feb-Apr 2014	25,107	20,157	16,372	77.9	1,210	6.9	3,259	16.2
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>25,173</b>	<b>20,189</b>	<b>16,377</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3,340</b>	<b>16.5</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	66	32	5	0.0	-80	-0.4	81	0.4
<i>Change %</i>	0.3	0.2	0.0		-6.6		2.5	
<i>Change on year</i>	265	129	429	1.5	-304	-1.8	27	0.0
<i>Change %</i>	1.1	0.6	2.7		-21.2		0.8	
<b>Women</b>	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
May-Jul 2012	25,826	20,169	13,713	66.1	1,101	7.4	5,744	28.5
May-Jul 2013	25,993	20,193	13,887	66.9	1,053	7.0	5,648	28.0
Aug-Oct 2013	26,037	20,206	13,982	67.1	1,038	6.9	5,625	27.8
Nov-Jan 2014	26,081	20,219	14,003	67.2	1,036	6.9	5,600	27.7
Feb-Apr 2014	26,124	20,232	14,163	67.9	955	6.3	5,557	27.5
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>26,169</b>	<b>20,245</b>	<b>14,232</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5,590</b>	<b>27.6</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	44	14	69	0.2	-66	-0.4	33	0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	0.5		-6.9		0.6	
<i>Change on year</i>	176	52	345	1.2	-164	-1.2	-58	-0.4
<i>Change %</i>	0.7	0.3	2.5		-15.6		-1.0	

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

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

### Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity rates

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

### Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity levels

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



# SUMMARY

## 2(1) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 16 and over						Aged 16-64					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	MGRZ	MGSR	MGSC	MGXS	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
May-Jul 2012	29,560	58.5	2,592	8.1	18,380	36.4	28,605	71.2	2,569	8.2	9,013	22.4
May-Jul 2013	29,836	58.6	2,487	7.7	18,578	36.5	28,830	71.6	2,463	7.9	8,961	22.3
Aug-Oct 2013	30,086	59.0	2,388	7.4	18,537	36.3	29,018	72.0	2,365	7.5	8,916	22.1
Nov-Jan 2014	30,191	59.1	2,326	7.2	18,605	36.4	29,151	72.3	2,296	7.3	8,896	22.1
Feb-Apr 2014	30,535	59.6	2,165	6.6	18,531	36.2	29,437	72.9	2,135	6.8	8,816	21.8
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>30,609</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>18,714</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>29,507</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>1,998</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8,930</b>	<b>22.1</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	74	0.0	-146	-0.4	183	0.3	69	0.1	-138	-0.4	114	0.3
<i>Change %</i>	0.2		-6.7		1.0		0.2		-6.4		1.3	
<i>Change on year</i>	774	1.0	-468	-1.5	136	0.0	677	1.4	-465	-1.5	-31	-0.2
<i>Change %</i>	2.6		-18.8		0.7		2.3		-18.9		-0.3	
<b>Men</b>	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSI	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
May-Jul 2012	15,847	64.1	1,491	8.6	7,368	29.8	15,273	76.3	1,476	8.8	3,269	16.3
May-Jul 2013	15,948	64.0	1,434	8.3	7,526	30.2	15,331	76.4	1,417	8.5	3,313	16.5
Aug-Oct 2013	16,103	64.5	1,350	7.7	7,520	30.1	15,469	77.0	1,333	7.9	3,291	16.4
Nov-Jan 2014	16,188	64.6	1,290	7.4	7,562	30.2	15,556	77.3	1,271	7.6	3,297	16.4
Feb-Apr 2014	16,372	65.2	1,210	6.9	7,525	30.0	15,709	77.9	1,189	7.0	3,259	16.2
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>16,377</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7,666</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>15,734</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>3,340</b>	<b>16.5</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	5	-0.2	-80	-0.4	142	0.5	25	0.0	-74	-0.4	81	0.4
<i>Change %</i>	0.0		-6.6		1.9		0.2		-6.3		2.5	
<i>Change on year</i>	429	1.0	-304	-1.8	141	0.2	403	1.5	-302	-1.8	27	0.0
<i>Change %</i>	2.7		-21.2		1.9		2.6		-21.3		0.8	
<b>Women</b>	MGSB	MGST	MGSE	MGSZ	MGSK	YBTE	LF2H	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
May-Jul 2012	13,713	53.1	1,101	7.4	11,012	42.6	13,332	66.1	1,093	7.6	5,744	28.5
May-Jul 2013	13,887	53.4	1,053	7.0	11,053	42.5	13,499	66.9	1,046	7.2	5,648	28.0
Aug-Oct 2013	13,982	53.7	1,038	6.9	11,017	42.3	13,550	67.1	1,032	7.1	5,625	27.8
Nov-Jan 2014	14,003	53.7	1,036	6.9	11,042	42.3	13,595	67.2	1,025	7.0	5,600	27.7
Feb-Apr 2014	14,163	54.2	955	6.3	11,006	42.1	13,729	67.9	946	6.4	5,557	27.5
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>14,232</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>11,048</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>13,773</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5,590</b>	<b>27.6</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	69	0.2	-66	-0.4	41	0.1	44	0.2	-63	-0.4	33	0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.5		-6.9		0.4		0.3		-6.7		0.6	
<i>Change on year</i>	345	1.0	-164	-1.2	-5	-0.3	274	1.2	-163	-1.2	-58	-0.4
<i>Change %</i>	2.5		-15.6		0.0		2.0		-15.6		-1.0	
	Aged 16-17						Aged 18-24					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	YBTO	YBUA	YBVH	YBVK	YCAS	LWEX	YBTR	YBUD	YBVN	YBVQ	YCAV	LWFA
May-Jul 2012	345	23.6	201	36.8	919	62.7	3,354	57.7	816	19.6	1,638	28.2
May-Jul 2013	318	21.7	195	38.0	952	65.0	3,283	57.1	765	18.9	1,703	29.6
Aug-Oct 2013	331	22.6	183	35.5	949	64.9	3,319	57.8	758	18.6	1,669	29.0
Nov-Jan 2014	320	21.9	185	36.6	956	65.5	3,373	58.7	727	17.7	1,641	28.6
Feb-Apr 2014	320	22.0	175	35.4	962	66.0	3,434	59.9	677	16.5	1,626	28.3
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>3,452</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>29.5</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-8	-0.5	-15	-1.4	21	1.5	18	0.4	-91	-1.9	68	1.2
<i>Change %</i>	-2.6		-8.6		2.2		0.5		-13.4		4.2	
<i>Change on year</i>	-6	-0.3	-35	-4.1	31	2.6	168	3.1	-178	-4.4	-9	-0.1
<i>Change %</i>	-1.9		-17.8		3.2		5.1		-23.3		-0.5	
<b>Men</b>	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
May-Jul 2012	161	21.5	98	37.7	491	65.5	1,732	58.7	506	22.6	710	24.1
May-Jul 2013	142	18.9	108	43.4	500	66.7	1,698	58.2	456	21.2	765	26.2
Aug-Oct 2013	149	19.9	96	39.3	503	67.3	1,701	58.3	459	21.2	758	26.0
Nov-Jan 2014	146	19.6	92	38.7	508	68.1	1,738	59.6	428	19.8	751	25.8
Feb-Apr 2014	135	18.2	94	40.9	515	69.2	1,782	61.1	409	18.7	726	24.9
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>1,761</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>27.1</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-3	-0.3	-16	-3.9	17	2.4	-21	-0.7	-45	-1.5	65	2.2
<i>Change %</i>	-1.9		-16.9		3.2		-1.2		-11.0		9.0	
<i>Change on year</i>	-9	-1.0	-31	-6.4	32	5.0	63	2.2	-92	-4.1	26	0.9
<i>Change %</i>	-6.3		-28.3		6.3		3.7		-20.2		3.4	
<b>Women</b>	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAC	LWFC
May-Jul 2012	184	25.8	103	35.9	428	59.8	1,622	56.7	310	16.1	927	32.4
May-Jul 2013	177	24.7	87	32.9	453	63.2	1,585	56.0	309	16.3	938	33.1
Aug-Oct 2013	183	25.5	87	32.2	446	62.4	1,618	57.2	300	15.6	911	32.2
Nov-Jan 2014	173	24.3	92	34.7	449	62.8	1,635	57.9	299	15.5	890	31.5
Feb-Apr 2014	185	25.9	82	30.6	447	62.6	1,652	58.6	269	14.0	900	31.9
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>1,691</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>32.1</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-6	-0.8	1	0.9	4	0.6	39	1.5	-46	-2.3	3	0.1
<i>Change %</i>	-3.1		1.0		1.0		2.4		-17.0		0.3	
<i>Change on year</i>	3	0.5	-4	-1.4	-1	0.1	105	4.0	-86	-4.6	-35	-1.1
<i>Change %</i>	1.6		-4.8		-0.2		6.6		-27.8		-3.7	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# SUMMARY

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

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 25-34						Aged 35-49					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAV	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
May-Jul 2012	6,698	78.7	563	7.8	1,252	14.7	10,707	82.1	599	5.3	1,741	13.3
May-Jul 2013	6,939	79.5	536	7.2	1,258	14.4	10,566	82.0	577	5.2	1,740	13.5
Aug-Oct 2013	7,010	80.0	499	6.6	1,254	14.3	10,548	82.1	545	4.9	1,762	13.7
Nov-Jan 2014	7,009	79.7	500	6.7	1,285	14.6	10,576	82.4	521	4.7	1,730	13.5
Feb-Apr 2014	7,136	80.9	464	6.1	1,225	13.9	10,618	83.0	476	4.3	1,706	13.3
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>7,121</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>10,641</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>13.0</b>
Change on quarter	-14	-0.4	-12	-0.1	57	0.6	23	0.4	-9	-0.1	-41	-0.3
Change %	-0.2		-2.6		4.6		0.2		-1.9		-2.4	
Change on year	182	1.0	-84	-1.2	24	0.1	75	1.3	-110	-1.0	-74	-0.5
Change %	2.6		-15.6		1.9		0.7		-19.1		-4.3	
<b>Men</b>	YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
May-Jul 2012	3,708	86.0	308	7.7	293	6.8	5,680	88.1	316	5.3	454	7.0
May-Jul 2013	3,811	86.0	324	7.8	294	6.6	5,589	87.7	290	4.9	495	7.8
Aug-Oct 2013	3,868	86.9	288	6.9	296	6.6	5,590	87.9	270	4.6	501	7.9
Nov-Jan 2014	3,887	86.9	284	6.8	303	6.8	5,612	88.4	257	4.4	480	7.6
Feb-Apr 2014	3,956	88.0	248	5.9	292	6.5	5,624	88.7	244	4.2	469	7.4
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>3,971</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5,633</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Change on quarter	15	-0.1	-10	-0.2	17	0.4	10	0.3	-11	-0.2	-11	-0.2
Change %	0.4		-4.0		6.0		0.2		-4.4		-2.4	
Change on year	160	1.8	-86	-2.2	15	0.2	45	1.4	-57	-1.0	-38	-0.5
Change %	4.2		-26.5		5.3		0.8		-19.5		-7.7	
<b>Women</b>	YBTW	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCBA	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
May-Jul 2012	2,990	71.1	254	7.8	958	22.8	5,027	76.2	283	5.3	1,287	19.5
May-Jul 2013	3,128	72.7	212	6.4	963	22.4	4,977	76.5	286	5.4	1,244	19.1
Aug-Oct 2013	3,142	72.9	211	6.3	958	22.2	4,958	76.4	275	5.3	1,260	19.4
Nov-Jan 2014	3,122	72.3	216	6.5	981	22.7	4,964	76.6	265	5.1	1,250	19.3
Feb-Apr 2014	3,179	73.5	216	6.4	932	21.5	4,994	77.3	231	4.4	1,237	19.1
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>5,007</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1,208</b>	<b>18.7</b>
Change on quarter	-29	-0.8	-2	0.0	39	0.9	13	0.4	2	0.0	-29	-0.4
Change %	-0.9		-0.9		4.2		0.3		0.8		-2.4	
Change on year	22	0.0	2	0.0	8	0.0	30	1.2	-53	-1.0	-36	-0.4
Change %	0.7		0.9		0.9		0.6		-18.6		-2.9	
	Aged 50-64						Age 65+					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	LF26	LF2U	LF28	LF2E	LF2A	LF2W	LFK4	LFK6	K5HU	K5HW	LFL4	LFL6
May-Jul 2012	7,501	66.1	390	4.9	3,464	30.5	955	9.2	23	2.3	9,367	90.5
May-Jul 2013	7,724	67.6	390	4.8	3,308	29.0	1,006	9.4	24	2.4	9,617	90.3
Aug-Oct 2013	7,810	68.1	380	4.6	3,282	28.6	1,068	10.0	24	2.2	9,621	89.8
Nov-Jan 2014	7,874	68.3	363	4.4	3,284	28.5	1,040	9.6	30	2.8	9,708	90.1
Feb-Apr 2014	7,930	68.5	343	4.1	3,298	28.5	1,098	10.1	29	2.6	9,715	89.6
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>7,981</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3,307</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>9,784</b>	<b>89.7</b>
Change on quarter	51	0.1	-11	-0.2	9	0.0	4	0.0	-8	-0.7	69	0.1
Change %	0.6		-3.2		0.3		0.4		-28.5		0.7	
Change on year	257	1.1	-59	-0.8	-2	-0.5	97	0.7	-3	-0.5	167	-0.6
Change %	3.3		-15.0		-0.1		9.6		-14.1		1.7	
<b>Men</b>	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
May-Jul 2012	3,993	71.8	248	5.8	1,320	23.7	574	12.3	15	2.5	4,099	87.4
May-Jul 2013	4,092	73.2	238	5.5	1,259	22.5	618	12.7	18	2.8	4,213	86.9
Aug-Oct 2013	4,161	74.1	221	5.0	1,232	21.9	635	13.0	17	2.7	4,230	86.6
Nov-Jan 2014	4,173	74.0	211	4.8	1,254	22.2	632	12.9	19	2.9	4,265	86.8
Feb-Apr 2014	4,211	74.4	194	4.4	1,258	22.2	664	13.4	21	3.0	4,266	86.2
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>4,236</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4,326</b>	<b>86.8</b>
Change on quarter	24	0.1	7	0.1	-7	-0.2	-21	-0.5	-6	-0.7	61	0.6
Change %	0.6		3.8		-0.5		-3.1		-27.0		1.4	
Change on year	144	1.2	-36	-1.0	-8	-0.5	25	0.2	-3	-0.5	114	-0.1
Change %	3.5		-15.3		-0.6		4.1		-14.5		2.7	
<b>Women</b>	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
May-Jul 2012	3,509	60.6	142	3.9	2,143	37.0	381	6.7	*	*	5,268	93.1
May-Jul 2013	3,632	62.3	152	4.0	2,050	35.1	388	6.7	*	*	5,405	93.2
Aug-Oct 2013	3,649	62.3	159	4.2	2,050	35.0	433	7.4	*	*	5,391	92.5
Nov-Jan 2014	3,701	62.9	152	4.0	2,030	34.5	408	7.0	11	2.6	5,443	92.9
Feb-Apr 2014	3,718	63.0	148	3.8	2,040	34.5	435	7.4	*	*	5,449	92.5
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>3,745</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2,056</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>7.8</b>	*	*	<b>5,458</b>	<b>92.1</b>
Change on quarter	27	0.2	-18	-0.5	16	0.1	25	0.4	*	*	8	-0.3
Change %	0.7		-12.3		0.8		5.8		*	*	0.2	
Change on year	113	0.9	-22	-0.7	6	-0.5	71	1.1	*	*	53	-1.0
Change %	3.1		-14.5		0.3		18.3		*	*	1.0	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

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

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

	All in employment					Full-time and part-time workers <sup>1</sup>						
	Total	Employees	Self employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training & employment programmes <sup>2</sup>	Total people working full-time	Total people working part-time	Employees working full-time	Employees working part-time	Self-employed people working full-time	Self-employed people working part-time	Total workers with second jobs
<b>People</b>	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
May-Jul 2012	29,560	25,071	4,223	113	152	21,438	8,123	18,328	6,743	3,017	1,206	1,118
May-Jul 2013	29,836	25,392	4,173	106	164	21,787	8,049	18,685	6,708	3,013	1,160	1,122
Aug-Oct 2013	30,086	25,547	4,253	116	170	21,942	8,144	18,789	6,758	3,065	1,188	1,161
Nov-Jan 2014	30,191	25,487	4,464	108	132	22,107	8,084	18,803	6,684	3,223	1,241	1,175
Feb-Apr 2014	30,535	25,752	4,537	127	120	22,370	8,165	19,022	6,730	3,251	1,286	1,169
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>30,609</b>	<b>25,816</b>	<b>4,541</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>22,376</b>	<b>8,233</b>	<b>19,056</b>	<b>6,760</b>	<b>3,238</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>1,197</b>
Change on quarter	74	65	4	-8	13	5	68	34	30	-13	17	28
Change %	0.2	0.3	0.1	-6.0	10.8	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	-0.4	1.3	2.4
Change on year	774	424	368	13	-31	589	184	371	52	225	143	75
Change %	2.6	1.7	8.8	12.3	-18.9	2.7	2.3	2.0	0.8	7.5	12.3	6.7
<b>Men</b>	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX
May-Jul 2012	15,847	12,745	2,964	42	97	13,721	2,127	11,196	1,548	2,461	503	478
May-Jul 2013	15,948	12,897	2,910	38	103	13,848	2,101	11,406	1,491	2,399	511	464
Aug-Oct 2013	16,103	13,008	2,947	41	107	13,935	2,168	11,463	1,544	2,427	520	489
Nov-Jan 2014	16,188	12,974	3,091	45	79	14,028	2,161	11,433	1,542	2,545	545	512
Feb-Apr 2014	16,372	13,119	3,117	64	72	14,227	2,146	11,573	1,546	2,587	530	509
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>16,377</b>	<b>13,123</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>14,245</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>11,613</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>493</b>
Change on quarter	5	3	-2	-8	11	18	-13	40	-37	-19	18	-15
Change %	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-13.0	15.7	0.1	-0.6	0.3	-2.4	-0.7	3.4	-3.0
Change on year	429	226	205	17	-19	397	32	208	18	169	36	29
Change %	2.7	1.8	7.0	44.5	-18.5	2.9	1.5	1.8	1.2	7.0	7.1	6.3
<b>Women</b>	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
May-Jul 2012	13,713	12,327	1,259	72	55	7,717	5,996	7,132	5,195	556	703	640
May-Jul 2013	13,887	12,496	1,263	68	61	7,939	5,949	7,279	5,217	614	649	658
Aug-Oct 2013	13,982	12,539	1,306	74	63	8,006	5,976	7,325	5,214	637	669	671
Nov-Jan 2014	14,003	12,512	1,373	63	54	8,080	5,923	7,370	5,142	677	696	664
Feb-Apr 2014	14,163	12,632	1,420	63	47	8,144	6,020	7,449	5,183	664	757	660
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>14,232</b>	<b>12,694</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>8,131</b>	<b>6,101</b>	<b>7,443</b>	<b>5,251</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>704</b>
Change on quarter	69	61	5	1	2	-13	82	-6	67	6	-1	43
Change %	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	3.3	-0.2	1.4	-0.1	1.3	0.9	-0.1	6.6
Change on year	345	198	163	-4	-12	192	152	164	34	56	107	46
Change %	2.5	1.6	12.9	-5.9	-19.7	2.4	2.6	2.2	0.7	9.2	16.4	6.9

	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)							Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) <sup>3</sup>					
	Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total <sup>4</sup>	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school
<b>People</b>	YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCCL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ
May-Jul 2012	1,628	6.5	658	40.4	335	100	535	7,947	1,424	17.9	5,250	177	1,047
May-Jul 2013	1,557	6.1	607	39.0	307	111	532	7,871	1,447	18.4	5,190	185	988
Aug-Oct 2013	1,584	6.2	593	37.4	323	121	547	7,945	1,472	18.5	5,272	194	984
Nov-Jan 2014	1,607	6.3	595	37.0	340	114	559	7,923	1,439	18.2	5,220	193	1,019
Feb-Apr 2014	1,673	6.5	601	35.9	365	117	590	8,017	1,400	17.5	5,388	186	1,025
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>1,669</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>8,064</b>	<b>1,333</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>5,516</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>992</b>
Change on quarter	-4	0.0	11	0.7	3	4	-22	47	-66	-0.9	128	-5	-34
Change %	-0.2		1.8		0.8	3.3	-3.7	0.6	-4.7		2.4	-2.6	-3.3
Change on year	112	0.3	5	-2.4	61	10	37	193	-114	-1.8	325	-4	4
Change %	7.2		0.7		19.9	8.8	6.9	2.5	-7.8		6.3	-2.0	0.4
<b>Men</b>	YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK
May-Jul 2012	753	5.9	336	44.6	131	50	236	2,050	645	31.4	869	70	449
May-Jul 2013	738	5.7	318	43.1	129	48	243	2,003	653	32.6	868	64	396
Aug-Oct 2013	740	5.7	301	40.7	137	60	242	2,064	668	32.4	897	72	404
Nov-Jan 2014	768	5.9	303	39.4	144	58	263	2,086	661	31.7	894	77	433
Feb-Apr 2014	782	6.0	307	39.3	143	60	271	2,077	610	29.4	944	79	424
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>397</b>
Change on quarter	-2	0.0	16	2.2	-5	4	-17	-19	-21	-0.8	23	6	-28
Change %	-0.3		5.3		-3.4	6.6	-6.3	-0.9	-3.4		2.5	7.4	-6.5
Change on year	42	0.2	6	-1.6	10	15	11	55	-64	-4.0	99	21	1
Change %	5.7		1.8		7.5	32.1	4.7	2.7	-9.8		11.4	32.5	0.3
<b>Women</b>	YCCB	YCCE	YCCH	YCCK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCT	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL
May-Jul 2012	875	7.1	322	36.8	204	50	299	5,897	779	13.2	4,382	107	599
May-Jul 2013	819	6.6	289	35.3	178	63	289	5,868	794	13.5	4,322	120	592
Aug-Oct 2013	843	6.7	292	34.6	186	61	305	5,881	803	13.7	4,376	122	580
Nov-Jan 2014	839	6.7	292	34.8	196	56	296	5,838	778	13.3	4,326	116	586
Feb-Apr 2014	891	7.1	293	32.9	222	57	319	5,941	789	13.3	4,444	107	601
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>6,006</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>4,549</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>595</b>
Change on quarter	-2	0.0	-5	-0.5	8	0	-4	66	-45	-0.9	104	-11	-6
Change %	-0.2		-1.7		3.5	-0.1	-1.4	1.1	-5.8		2.3	-10.1	-1.0
Change on year	70	0.5	-1	-2.9	52	-6	26	139	-50	-1.1	226	-25	3
Change %	8.6		-0.4		28.9	-9.0	8.8	2.4	-6.3		5.2	-20.5	0.5

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

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

	Public sector		Private sector <sup>1</sup>		Total employment <sup>2</sup>	Public sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)		Private sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)	
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)		(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8
	G7AU	G9BZ	G7K5	G9C2	G7GO	MFY7	MFY9	MFZ2	MFY5
Jun 12	5,742	19.4	23,818	80.6	29,560	5,394	18.2	24,166	81.8
Sep 12	5,721	19.3	23,880	80.7	29,601	5,372	18.1	24,229	81.9
Dec 12	5,710	19.2	24,022	80.8	29,732	5,354	18.0	24,378	82.0
Mar 13	5,689	19.1	24,067	80.9	29,756	5,352	18.0	24,404	82.0
Jun 13 (r)	5,676	19.0	24,160	81.0	29,836	5,346	17.9	24,490	82.1
Sep 13	5,666	18.8	24,420	81.2	30,086	5,353	17.8	24,733	82.2
Dec 13	5,512	18.3	24,679	81.7	30,191	5,347	17.7	24,844	82.3
Mar 14 (r)	5,405	17.7	25,130	82.3	30,535	5,333	17.5	25,202	82.5
<b>Jun 14</b>	<b>5,394</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>25,215</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>30,609</b>	<b>5,325</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>25,284</b>	<b>82.6</b>
Change on quarter	-11	-0.1	85	0.1	74	-8	-0.1	82	0.1
Change %	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.2
Change on year	-282	-1.4	1,055	1.4	774	-21	-0.5	794	0.5
Change %	-5.0	-5.0	4.4	4.4	2.6	-0.4	-0.4	3.2	3.2

Enquiries 01633 456776

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

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

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

	Construction	HM Forces <sup>3</sup>	Police (including civilians)	Public administration	Of which: Civil Service <sup>4</sup>	Education	National Health Service	Other health and social work	Other (including financial corporations)	Total public sector employment <sup>5</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	G7ER	G7EU	G7EX	G7F2	G7D6	G7F5	G7F7	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 (r)	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 (r)	40	167	257	1,067	440	1,522	1,578	277	505	5,405
<b>Jun 14</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>5,394</b>
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

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs <sup>1</sup>	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees <sup>1</sup>
	1	2	3	4	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 (r)	32,973	28,256	4,528	167	22
<b>Jun 14 (p)</b>	<b>33,258</b>	<b>28,543</b>	<b>4,528</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>22</b>
<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	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication
	A-T	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	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 (r)	32,973	461	73	2,575	121	196	2,092	4,864	1,525	2,043	1,292
<b>Jun 14 (p)</b>	<b>33,258</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2,606</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>4,889</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>2,085</b>	<b>1,298</b>
<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	Real estate activities	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support services activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security <sup>2</sup>	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	People employed by households etc.	Total services
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	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 (r)	1,134	584	2,764	2,734	1,545	2,882	4,224	945	832	86	27,454
<b>Jun 14 (p)</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>2,819</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>2,905</b>	<b>4,234</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>27,726</b>
<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

People	Average (mean) actual weekly hours worked					
	Total weekly hours (millions) <sup>1,2</sup>	All workers <sup>1</sup>		Full-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Part-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Second Jobs
	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE	
May-Jul 2012	934.9	31.6	37.1	15.6	9.9	
May-Jul 2013	958.2	32.1	37.6	15.9	9.4	
Aug-Oct 2013	966.7	32.1	37.6	16.1	9.0	
Nov-Jan 2014	967.5	32.1	37.4	15.9	9.6	
Feb-Apr 2014	981.6	32.1	37.6	16.0	9.6	
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>984.4</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	
<i>Change on quarter</i>	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	
<i>Change %</i>	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	-3.2	
<i>Change on year</i>	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	
<i>Change %</i>	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	-0.7	
<b>Men</b>	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF	
May-Jul 2012	573.8	36.2	39.0	15.4	11.4	
May-Jul 2013	586.5	36.8	39.6	16.0	10.5	
Aug-Oct 2013	591.3	36.7	39.6	16.1	9.8	
Nov-Jan 2014	591.1	36.5	39.3	15.7	10.5	
Feb-Apr 2014	600.4	36.7	39.4	16.2	10.8	
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>600.9</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>9.9</b>	
<i>Change on quarter</i>	0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.8	
<i>Change %</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.9	-7.9	
<i>Change on year</i>	14.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.6	
<i>Change %</i>	2.5	-0.2	-0.3	0.3	-5.7	
<b>Women</b>	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG	
May-Jul 2012	361.0	26.3	33.8	15.7	8.8	
May-Jul 2013	371.6	26.8	34.3	15.9	8.5	
Aug-Oct 2013	375.3	26.8	34.3	16.0	8.4	
Nov-Jan 2014	376.5	26.9	34.2	15.9	8.9	
Feb-Apr 2014	381.2	26.9	34.4	15.9	8.7	
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>383.5</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>	
<i>Change on quarter</i>	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	
<i>Change %</i>	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.7	
<i>Change on year</i>	11.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	
<i>Change %</i>	3.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	3.7	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. Main and second job.

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

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

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

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
<b>May-Jul 2013</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.1	1.2	0.7	1.6	3.1	1.8	6.2
6 up to 15 hours	6.8	3.6	10.5	6.4	3.2	9.8	8.4	4.9	16.4
16 up to 30 hours	20.0	10.0	31.5	19.8	8.7	31.2	21.3	15.4	35.0
31 up to 45 hours	52.0	57.5	45.5	54.2	60.6	47.5	39.0	44.3	26.9
Over 45 hours	19.7	27.9	10.3	18.5	26.8	9.9	28.1	33.6	15.6
Total (thousands)	29,836	15,948	13,887	25,392	12,897	12,496	4,173	2,910	1,263
<b>Feb-Apr 2014</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	1.0	2.2	1.2	0.7	1.6	3.0	1.7	6.0
6 up to 15 hours	6.7	3.6	10.3	6.1	3.1	9.2	9.6	5.1	19.4
16 up to 30 hours	19.7	10.0	31.0	19.4	8.6	30.7	21.7	15.5	35.3
31 up to 45 hours	51.9	57.1	45.7	54.6	60.8	48.1	37.0	42.3	25.4
Over 45 hours	20.1	28.3	10.7	18.7	26.7	10.4	28.7	35.4	14.0
Total (thousands)	30,535	16,372	14,163	25,752	13,119	12,632	4,537	3,117	1,420
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	1.0	2.2	1.1	0.7	1.5	3.6	2.4	6.3
6 up to 15 hours	6.7	3.5	10.3	6.1	3.0	9.3	9.2	4.8	18.8
16 up to 30 hours	19.9	9.9	31.4	19.7	8.6	31.1	21.3	15.3	34.5
31 up to 45 hours	52.0	57.9	45.2	54.6	61.4	47.6	37.7	43.3	25.3
Over 45 hours	19.9	27.7	10.9	18.5	26.3	10.5	28.3	34.3	15.1
Total (thousands)	30,609	16,377	14,232	25,816	13,123	12,694	4,541	3,115	1,426

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 8 Employment levels and rates by country of birth and nationality (first published on 13 August 2014)

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

				European Union (EU)				Countries not in the European Union (non-EU)							
	Total <sup>1</sup>	UK	Non UK	Of which:				Total non-EU	Africa excluding South Africa	South Africa	Australia and New Zealand	India	Pakistan and Bangladesh	Rest of the world	
				Total EU (EU27) <sup>2</sup>	EU14 <sup>3</sup>	EUA8 <sup>4</sup>	Romania and Bulgaria							USA	the world
<b>Levels (aged 16 and over)</b>															
<b>By country of birth</b>	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	EQ4S	JJR9	JJS3	JJS5	JJS7	JJS9	JJR7	EQ4T
Apr - Jun 2012	29,414	25,213	4,193	1,565	737	694	104	2,628	597	135	116	415	277	117	971
Apr - Jun 2013	29,721	25,311	4,398	1,649	797	683	141	2,748	625	160	115	422	292	116	1,018
Jul - Sep 2013	30,068	25,676	4,379	1,627	783	679	135	2,753	579	150	127	418	325	115	1,038
Oct - Dec 2013	30,241	25,768	4,457	1,712	810	728	144	2,745	583	153	129	427	325	101	1,026
Jan - Mar 2014	30,341	25,773	4,554	1,747	775	802	140	2,807	568	156	132	443	325	98	1,084
<b>Apr - Jun 2014</b>	<b>30,537</b>	<b>25,813</b>	<b>4,724</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>2,888</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1,119</b>
Change on year	816	502	327	187	-9	178	13	140	0	-12	29	12	24	-14	101
Change %	2.7	2.0	7.4	11.3	-1.2	26.0	9.1	5.1	-0.1	-7.4	25.4	2.8	8.2	-12.1	9.9
<b>By nationality</b>	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	EQ4W	JJS2	JJS4	JJS6	JJS8	JJT2	JJR8	EQ4X
Apr - Jun 2012	29,414	26,834	2,578	1,403	625	677	91	1,175	208	45	77	198	96	83	468
Apr - Jun 2013	29,721	27,041	2,676	1,473	676	663	127	1,203	204	55	72	199	95	87	491
Jul - Sep 2013	30,068	27,419	2,643	1,450	655	666	121	1,193	191	49	83	194	107	82	486
Oct - Dec 2013	30,241	27,536	2,696	1,544	688	723	125	1,153	181	51	81	198	106	71	466
Jan - Mar 2014	30,341	27,567	2,770	1,616	687	798	122	1,154	164	53	91	205	95	81	464
<b>Apr - Jun 2014</b>	<b>30,537</b>	<b>27,642</b>	<b>2,895</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>466</b>
Change on year	816	601	219	246	41	192	5	-27	-25	-9	25	0	8	1	-25
Change %	2.7	2.2	8.2	16.7	6.1	28.9	4.1	-2.3	-12.4	-17.2	34.0	-0.2	8.5	0.9	-5.2
<b>Rates (aged 16 to 64)</b>															
<b>By country of birth</b>	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	EQ52	LFN3	LFN4	LFN5	LFN6	LFN7	LFN2	EQ53
Apr - Jun 2012	70.9	71.6	67.0	74.7	71.4	79.4	72.9	63.1	63.7	79.7	81.8	72.0	49.9	68.7	60.2
Apr - Jun 2013	71.3	72.0	67.9	77.0	75.2	79.5	75.7	63.4	63.1	81.6	78.2	73.3	50.1	71.6	60.6
Jul - Sep 2013	72.1	72.7	68.8	77.8	76.9	79.1	76.9	64.5	60.4	82.1	83.5	72.2	52.6	73.5	64.2
Oct - Dec 2013	72.3	73.0	69.3	77.3	77.0	78.9	72.6	65.0	63.4	81.2	83.9	72.9	53.3	68.5	63.6
Jan - Mar 2014	72.5	73.1	69.3	78.0	75.5	81.3	76.2	64.8	63.0	82.5	84.9	73.4	52.1	67.9	63.3
<b>Apr - Jun 2014</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>64.2</b>
Change on year	1.5	1.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2	3.3	2.0	1.2	-2.4	9.4	0.5	1.6	0.8	3.5
<b>By nationality</b>	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	EQ56	LFO5	LFO6	LFO7	LFO8	LFO9	LFO4	EQ57
Apr - Jun 2012	70.9	71.3	67.2	76.0	72.8	79.6	74.0	59.1	56.0	80.1	83.0	69.7	46.7	69.8	54.5
Apr - Jun 2013	71.3	71.7	68.0	77.5	76.1	79.6	73.9	59.1	55.5	78.5	79.1	73.0	46.3	73.0	53.9
Jul - Sep 2013	72.1	72.4	69.1	77.7	76.6	79.4	75.7	60.9	54.0	77.6	86.9	73.2	47.7	75.1	57.6
Oct - Dec 2013	72.3	72.7	69.4	77.9	77.8	79.6	70.9	60.6	54.7	82.5	85.9	72.0	48.9	68.6	56.6
Jan - Mar 2014	72.5	72.8	69.5	78.0	75.3	81.5	74.6	60.4	53.1	89.2	85.7	72.4	46.3	70.9	55.8
<b>Apr - Jun 2014</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>56.9</b>
Change on year	1.5	1.4	2.8	1.8	0.7	2.2	3.4	2.0	0.1	-0.1	9.0	-3.2	2.3	1.1	3.0

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

- The total series includes people who do not state their country of birth or nationality. The total levels series MGTM does not therefore equal the sum of the "UK" and "Non-UK" series.
- 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.
- Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.
- Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovak Republic and Slovenia.

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(1) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over							All aged 16-64						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>People</b>	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
May-Jul 2012	2,592	8.1	1,184	504	904	34.9	443	2,569	8.2	1,179	499	891	34.7	435
May-Jul 2013	2,487	7.7	1,140	448	899	36.1	469	2,463	7.9	1,125	447	891	36.2	462
Aug-Oct 2013	2,388	7.4	1,118	405	866	36.3	444	2,365	7.5	1,108	402	855	36.2	442
Nov-Jan 2014	2,326	7.2	1,109	389	828	35.6	450	2,296	7.3	1,089	384	823	35.9	446
Feb-Apr 2014	2,165	6.6	1,029	345	791	36.5	430	2,135	6.8	1,012	341	782	36.6	425
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>1,998</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>392</b>
Change on quarter	-146	-0.4	-51	-27	-67	-0.7	-32	-138	-0.4	-47	-26	-64	-0.7	-33
Change %	-6.7		-5.0	-7.9	-8.5		-7.3	-6.4		-4.7	-7.6	-8.2		-7.7
Change on year	-468	-1.5	-163	-130	-175	-0.3	-71	-465	-1.5	-160	-132	-173	-0.2	-70
Change %	-18.8		-14.3	-29.1	-19.5		-15.0	-18.9		-14.3	-29.5	-19.4		-15.1
<b>Men</b>	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBWB
May-Jul 2012	1,491	8.6	631	289	570	38.3	301	1,476	8.8	629	285	563	38.1	295
May-Jul 2013	1,434	8.3	617	250	567	39.5	312	1,417	8.5	607	249	561	39.6	307
Aug-Oct 2013	1,350	7.7	597	221	533	39.4	293	1,333	7.9	587	219	527	39.5	291
Nov-Jan 2014	1,290	7.4	549	226	516	40.0	304	1,271	7.6	538	225	509	40.0	302
Feb-Apr 2014	1,210	6.9	513	191	507	41.9	290	1,189	7.0	502	189	498	41.9	285
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>261</b>
Change on quarter	-80	-0.4	-11	-23	-46	-1.1	-23	-74	-0.4	-8	-23	-44	-1.1	-24
Change %	-6.6		-2.1	-12.3	-9.0		-8.0	-6.3		-1.6	-12.1	-8.8		-8.3
Change on year	-304	-1.8	-115	-83	-106	1.3	-46	-302	-1.8	-112	-84	-106	1.2	-46
Change %	-21.2		-18.7	-33.1	-18.7		-14.7	-21.3		-18.5	-33.5	-18.9		-14.9
<b>Women</b>	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
May-Jul 2012	1,101	7.4	553	215	333	30.3	142	1,093	7.6	551	214	328	30.0	140
May-Jul 2013	1,053	7.0	523	198	332	31.5	157	1,046	7.2	518	198	330	31.6	155
Aug-Oct 2013	1,038	6.9	521	184	333	32.1	151	1,032	7.1	521	183	328	31.8	151
Nov-Jan 2014	1,036	6.9	560	164	312	30.2	146	1,025	7.0	551	160	314	30.7	145
Feb-Apr 2014	955	6.3	516	154	284	29.8	141	946	6.4	509	153	284	30.0	140
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>131</b>
Change on quarter	-66	-0.4	-41	-4	-22	-0.2	-8	-63	-0.4	-39	-3	-21	-0.2	-9
Change %	-6.9		-7.9	-2.4	-7.6		-6.0	-6.7		-7.7	-2.1	-7.2		-6.3
Change on year	-164	-1.2	-47	-47	-69	-2.0	-25	-163	-1.2	-48	-48	-67	-1.7	-24
Change %	-15.6		-9.0	-23.9	-20.9		-15.6	-15.6		-9.3	-24.5	-20.2		-15.5
			16-17						18-24					
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
<b>People</b>	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
May-Jul 2012	201	36.8	134	39	27	13.7	*	816	19.6	398	170	249	30.4	103
May-Jul 2013	195	38.0	137	36	22	11.2	*	765	18.9	378	132	255	33.3	115
Aug-Oct 2013	183	35.5	123	33	27	14.7	*	758	18.6	380	138	240	31.7	106
Nov-Jan 2014	185	36.6	133	32	20	10.8	*	727	17.7	371	130	226	31.0	105
Feb-Apr 2014	175	35.4	120	30	26	14.9	*	677	16.5	355	108	214	31.5	103
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>84</b>
Change on quarter	-15	-1.4	-5	-7	-3	-0.2	*	-91	-1.9	-47	-7	-37	-1.5	-19
Change %	-8.6		-4.4	-24.5	-9.7		*	-13.4		-13.2	-6.2	-17.4		-18.2
Change on year	-35	-4.1	-23	-13	2	3.4	*	-178	-4.4	-70	-30	-78	-3.2	-31
Change %	-17.8		-16.7	-37.5	7.3		*	-23.3		-18.5	-22.8	-30.7		-27.1
<b>Men</b>	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBKK	YBXN	YBQQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXX	YBYC	YBYF
May-Jul 2012	98	37.7	70	17	10	10.3	*	506	22.6	227	112	168	33.1	74
May-Jul 2013	108	43.4	75	23	10	9.6	*	456	21.2	217	74	166	36.3	80
Aug-Oct 2013	96	39.3	65	19	12	12.2	*	459	21.2	217	85	156	34.0	73
Nov-Jan 2014	92	38.7	65	17	10	10.4	*	428	19.8	193	83	152	35.4	74
Feb-Apr 2014	94	40.9	58	18	17	18.5	*	409	18.7	194	67	149	36.4	76
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>59</b>
Change on quarter	-16	-3.9	-4	-9	-3	0.1	*	-45	-1.5	-12	-2	-31	-4.0	-17
Change %	-16.9		-7.6	-47.2	-16.6		*	-11.0		-6.4	-2.5	-20.8		-22.6
Change on year	-31	-6.4	-22	-13	4	8.9	*	-92	-4.1	-36	-9	-48	-3.9	-21
Change %	-28.3		-28.7	-57.8	38.2		*	-20.2		-16.4	-12.2	-28.9		-25.9
<b>Women</b>	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
May-Jul 2012	103	35.9	64	22	17	16.9	*	310	16.1	171	58	81	26.1	29
May-Jul 2013	87	32.9	62	13	11	13.2	*	309	16.3	162	58	89	28.8	35
Aug-Oct 2013	87	32.2	58	14	15	17.5	*	300	15.6	163	53	84	28.1	33
Nov-Jan 2014	92	34.7	67	15	10	11.2	*	299	15.5	177	48	74	24.8	31
Feb-Apr 2014	82	30.6	61	12	*	*	*	269	14.0	162	42	65	24.2	26
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>25</b>
Change on quarter	1	0.9	-1	1	*	*	*	-46	-2.3	-34	-5	-6	2.1	-1
Change %	1.0		-1.2	11.0	*	*	*	-17.0		-21.2	-12.0	-9.7		-5.3
Change on year	-4	-1.4	-1	0	*	*	*	-86	-4.6	-34	-21	-30	-2.5	-11
Change %	-4.8		-2.2	-2.9	*	*	*	-27.8		-21.2	-36.4	-34.0		-29.8

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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



# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>People</b>	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
May-Jul 2012	1,162	6.3	506	220	436	37.5	222	413	4.7	147	75	192	46.4	113
May-Jul 2013	1,113	6.0	471	213	429	38.5	236	415	4.5	154	67	194	46.7	115
Aug-Oct 2013	1,044	5.6	457	176	411	39.4	231	404	4.3	158	58	187	46.4	105
Nov-Jan 2014	1,021	5.5	446	168	408	39.9	242	393	4.2	159	59	175	44.4	102
Feb-Apr 2014	940	5.0	409	157	373	39.7	222	372	4.0	145	49	178	47.7	106
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>111</b>
Change on quarter	-21	-0.1	1	-3	-19	-1.2	-22	-19	-0.2	-1	-10	-8	0.2	5
Change %	-2.2		0.3	-2.0	-5.1		-10.1	-5.2		-0.6	-20.3	-4.8		4.7
Change on year	-194	-1.1	-60	-59	-74	0.0	-36	-62	-0.8	-10	-28	-24	1.3	-4
Change %	-17.4		-12.8	-27.6	-17.4		-15.2	-15.0		-6.3	-41.4	-12.6		-3.5
<b>Men</b>	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
May-Jul 2012	625	6.2	252	110	263	42.0	146	263	5.4	83	50	130	49.6	81
May-Jul 2013	614	6.1	239	111	264	43.0	150	256	5.2	86	43	127	49.6	81
Aug-Oct 2013	558	5.6	225	84	248	44.5	149	238	4.7	89	32	116	48.9	69
Nov-Jan 2014	540	5.4	205	91	245	45.4	164	230	4.6	86	35	109	47.5	65
Feb-Apr 2014	492	4.9	186	79	228	46.3	142	215	4.2	75	28	113	52.4	70
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>78</b>
Change on quarter	-21	-0.2	3	-10	-14	-0.9	-14	2	0.0	3	-3	2	0.4	8
Change %	-4.2		1.5	-12.4	-6.1		-9.9	0.8		4.4	-12.6	1.6		11.2
Change on year	-142	-1.5	-50	-42	-50	2.4	-22	-39	-0.9	-8	-19	-12	3.2	-3
Change %	-23.2		-21.1	-37.9	-18.9		-14.8	-15.3		-9.2	-43.8	-9.7		-4.0
<b>Women</b>	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBYV	YBYW	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
May-Jul 2012	537	6.3	254	110	173	32.3	77	151	3.7	64	25	62	40.9	32
May-Jul 2013	499	5.8	232	102	165	33.0	85	159	3.8	68	24	67	42.0	34
Aug-Oct 2013	486	5.7	232	92	163	33.5	81	166	3.9	69	26	71	42.8	37
Nov-Jan 2014	481	5.6	241	77	162	33.8	78	163	3.8	73	24	65	40.1	37
Feb-Apr 2014	447	5.2	223	79	145	32.5	80	157	3.6	70	22	65	41.3	36
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>33</b>
Change on quarter	0	0.0	-1	7	-5	-1.2	-8	-21	-0.5	-4	-7	-10	-1.2	-3
Change %	0.0		-0.6	8.4	-3.7		-10.3	-13.4		-5.9	-30.0	-15.9		-8.1
Change on year	-51	-0.6	-10	-17	-25	-1.7	-14	-23	-0.7	-2	-9	-12	-1.8	-1
Change %	-10.3		-4.3	-16.5	-14.9		-15.9	-14.5		-2.6	-37.2	-18.2		-2.1

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

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# CLAIMANT COUNT

## 10 Claimant Count levels and rates<sup>1</sup>

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 (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Level	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>
	BCJD	BCJE	DPRD	DPRE	BCJA	BCJB
<b>People</b>						
<b>2013</b>						
August	1390.1	4.1	254.1	293.9	1389.7	4.1
September #	1346.4	4.0	254.8	294.9	1324.7	3.9
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
<b>2014</b>						
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 (r)	1003.7	3.0	205.0	241.1	995.8	3.0
<b>August # (p)</b>	<b>966.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>200.4</b>	<b>236.7</b>	<b>961.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<i>Change on month</i>	-37.2	-0.1	-4.6	-4.4	-34.7	-0.1
<i>Change %</i>	-3.7		-2.2	-1.8	-3.5	
<i>Change on year</i>	-423.6	-1.3	-53.7	-57.2	-428.5	-1.3
<i>Change %</i>	-30.5		-21.1	-19.5	-30.8	
	DPAE	DPAH	GDZX	GEYR	DPAA	DPAC
<b>Men</b>						
<b>2013</b>						
August	903.7	5.0	163.2	191.7	888.6	5.0
September #	874.4	4.9	164.9	192.3	844.1	4.7
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
<b>2014</b>						
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 (r)	644.7	3.6	132.1	155.0	632.8	3.5
<b>August # (p)</b>	<b>622.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>129.3</b>	<b>152.0</b>	<b>604.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<i>Change on month</i>	-21.8	-0.1	-2.8	-3.0	-28.1	-0.2
<i>Change %</i>	-3.4		-2.1	-1.9	-4.4	
<i>Change on year</i>	-280.8	-1.6	-33.9	-39.7	-283.8	-1.6
<i>Change %</i>	-31.1		-20.8	-20.7	-31.9	
	DPAF	DPAI	GEYS	GEYT	DPAB	DPAD
<b>Women</b>						
<b>2013</b>						
August	486.4	3.1	90.9	102.2	501.1	3.2
September #	472.0	3.0	89.9	102.6	480.6	3.1
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
<b>2014</b>						
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 (r)	359.0	2.3	72.9	86.1	363.0	2.3
<b>August # (p)</b>	<b>343.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>356.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<i>Change on month</i>	-15.4	-0.1	-1.8	-1.4	-6.6	0.0
<i>Change %</i>	-4.3		-2.5	-1.6	-1.8	
<i>Change on year</i>	-142.8	-0.9	-19.8	-17.5	-144.7	-0.9
<i>Change %</i>	-29.4		-21.8	-17.1	-28.9	

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 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](mailto:labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk)

# CLAIMANT COUNT

## 11(1) Claimant Count<sup>1</sup> by age and duration<sup>2</sup>

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

People	All aged 18 and over							18-24					
	All claimants aged 18+	Computerised claims: All aged 18+ <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	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
<b>2013</b>													
August	1,390.1	1,387.3	720.2	253.0	414.1	29.8	210.5	362.1	229.7	64.8	67.6	18.7	25.3
September #	1,346.4	1,343.9	699.8	237.7	406.4	30.2	208.3	348.2	222.9	59.2	66.1	19.0	25.5
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
<b>2014</b>													
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	(r) 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
<b>August #</b>	<b>(p) 966.5</b>	<b>964.7</b>	<b>520.8</b>	<b>155.3</b>	<b>288.6</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>159.7</b>	<b>228.9</b>	<b>156.4</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>15.5</b>
Change on month	-37.2	-37.0	-16.6	-6.9	-13.5	-0.2	-4.9	-11.5	-6.0	-2.6	-2.9	-0.4	-1.1
Change %	-3.7	-3.7	-3.1	-4.3	-4.5		-3.0	-4.8	-3.7	-6.8	-7.3		-6.6
Change on year	-423.6	-422.6	-199.4	-97.7	-125.5	0.1	-50.8	-133.2	-73.3	-29.2	-30.7	-2.5	-9.8
Change %	-30.5	-30.5	-27.7	-38.6	-30.3		-24.1	-36.8	-31.9	-45.1	-45.4		-38.7
<b>Men</b>	DPAE	AGNG	AGXK	ELNP	ELON	GBHG	IKBS	JLGC	JLGD	JLGE	JLGF	JLGG	JLGH
<b>2013</b>													
August	903.7	901.7	460.2	159.1	282.4	31.3	149.2	236.4	147.5	42.7	46.2	19.5	17.8
September #	874.4	872.8	447.5	149.5	275.8	31.6	147.4	227.2	143.0	38.7	45.5	20.0	17.9
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
<b>2014</b>													
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	(r) 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
<b>August #</b>	<b>(p) 622.9</b>	<b>621.6</b>	<b>332.4</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>189.7</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>
Change on month	-21.8	-21.7	-9.0	-4.3	-8.4	-0.3	-3.6	-6.9	-3.4	-1.6	-1.9	-0.5	-0.7
Change %	-3.4	-3.4	-2.6	-4.1	-4.2		-3.2	-4.4	-3.3	-6.4	-7.3		-6.2
Change on year	-280.8	-280.1	-127.8	-59.6	-92.7	-0.8	-39.3	-87.9	-46.6	-19.4	-21.9	-3.2	-7.2
Change %	-31.1	-31.1	-27.8	-37.5	-32.8		-26.3	-37.2	-31.6	-45.4	-47.4		-40.4
<b>Women</b>	DPAF	JLGI	JLJK	JLJG	JLGL	JLGM	JLGN	JLGO	JLGP	JLQQ	JLGR	JLGS	JLGT
<b>2013</b>													
August	486.4	485.6	260.0	93.9	131.7	27.1	61.3	125.7	82.2	22.1	21.4	17.0	7.5
September #	472.0	471.1	252.3	88.2	130.6	27.7	60.9	121.0	79.9	20.5	20.6	17.0	7.6
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
<b>2014</b>													
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	(r) 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
<b>August #</b>	<b>(p) 343.6</b>	<b>343.1</b>	<b>188.4</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Change on month	-15.4	-15.3	-7.6	-2.6	-5.1	-0.2	-1.3	-4.6	-2.6	-1.0	-1.0	-0.3	-0.4
Change %	-4.3	-4.3	-3.9	-4.5	-4.9		-2.5	-5.4	-4.5	-7.5	-7.4		-7.5
Change on year	-142.8	-142.5	-71.6	-38.1	-32.8	1.7	-11.5	-45.3	-26.7	-9.8	-8.8	-1.4	-2.6
Change %	-29.4	-29.3	-27.5	-40.6	-24.9		-18.8	-36.0	-32.5	-44.3	-41.1		-34.7

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 Count<sup>1</sup> by age and duration<sup>2</sup>

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	25-49						50 and over					
	All computerised claims <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Up to 6 months	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	JLGU	JLGV	JLGW	JLGX	JLGY	JLGZ	JLHA	JLHB	JLHC	JLHD	JLHE	JLHF
<b>2013</b>												
August	781.8	383.4	147.5	250.9	32.1	128.6	243.4	107.1	40.7	95.6	39.3	56.6
September #	757.7	372.4	138.9	246.4	32.5	126.7	238.0	104.5	39.6	93.9	39.5	56.1
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
<b>2014</b>												
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 (r)	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 # (p)	<b>547.0</b>	<b>281.9</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>174.9</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>188.8</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>48.5</b>
Change on month	-20.7	-8.8	-3.7	-8.2	-0.3	-2.8	-4.8	-1.8	-0.6	-2.4	-0.2	-1.0
Change %	-3.6	-3.0	-3.9	-4.5		-2.8	-2.5	-2.1	-2.0	-3.0		-2.0
Change on year	-234.8	-101.5	-57.3	-76.0	-0.1	-32.9	-54.6	-24.6	-11.2	-18.8	1.4	-8.1
Change %	-30.0	-26.5	-38.8	-30.3		-25.6	-22.4	-23.0	-27.5	-19.7		-14.3
<b>Men</b>	AGMA	JLHG	JLHH	JLHI	JLHJ	JLHK	JLHL	JLHM	JLHN	JLHO	JLHP	JLHQ
<b>2013</b>												
August	506.3	245.9	90.5	169.9	33.6	90.8	159.0	66.8	25.9	66.3	41.7	40.6
September #	490.5	239.5	85.6	165.4	33.7	89.4	155.1	65.0	25.2	64.9	41.8	40.1
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
<b>2014</b>												
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 (r)	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 # (p)	<b>350.7</b>	<b>180.5</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>122.4</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>34.2</b>
Change on month	-12.1	-4.7	-2.4	-5.0	-0.3	-2.2	-2.7	-0.9	-0.3	-1.5	-0.3	-0.7
Change %	-3.3	-2.5	-4.0	-4.2		-3.3	-2.2	-1.7	-1.6	-2.8		-2.0
Change on year	-155.6	-65.4	-33.2	-57.0	-1.4	-25.7	-36.6	-15.8	-7.0	-13.8	1.2	-6.4
Change %	-30.7	-26.6	-36.7	-33.5		-28.3	-23.0	-23.7	-27.0	-20.8		-15.8
<b>Women</b>	JLHR	JLHS	JLHT	JLHU	JLHV	JLHW	JLHX	JLHY	JLHZ	JLIA	JLIB	JLIC
<b>2013</b>												
August	275.5	137.5	57.0	81.0	29.4	37.8	84.4	40.3	14.8	29.3	34.7	16.0
September #	267.2	132.9	53.3	81.0	30.3	37.3	82.9	39.5	14.4	29.0	35.0	16.0
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
<b>2014</b>												
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 (r)	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 # (p)	<b>196.3</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>
Change on month	-8.6	-4.1	-1.3	-3.2	-0.2	-0.6	-2.1	-0.9	-0.3	-0.9	-0.2	-0.3
Change %	-4.2	-3.9	-3.8	-4.9		-1.9	-3.1	-2.8	-2.8	-3.6		-2.1
Change on year	-79.2	-36.1	-24.1	-19.0	2.2	-7.2	-18.0	-8.8	-4.2	-5.0	1.9	-1.7
Change %	-28.7	-26.3	-42.3	-23.5		-19.0	-21.3	-21.8	-28.4	-17.1		-10.6

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
<b>Economically active levels</b>								
<b>People</b>	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
May-Jul 2012	32,152	31,174	546	4,170	7,260	11,306	7,892	978
May-Jul 2013	32,323	31,292	513	4,048	7,475	11,143	8,114	1,030
Aug-Oct 2013	32,474	31,383	514	4,077	7,509	11,093	8,190	1,091
Nov-Jan 2014	32,517	31,447	504	4,100	7,509	11,097	8,237	1,069
Feb-Apr 2014	32,700	31,572	496	4,111	7,600	11,094	8,272	1,128
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>32,628</b>	<b>31,504</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>4,038</b>	<b>7,574</b>	<b>11,107</b>	<b>8,313</b>	<b>1,124</b>
Change on quarter	-72	-68	-23	-73	-26	14	40	-4
Change %	-0.2	-0.2	-4.7	-1.8	-0.3	0.1	0.5	-0.4
Change on year	305	212	-41	-10	98	-35	199	93
Change %	0.9	0.7	-7.9	-0.2	1.3	-0.3	2.5	9.1
<b>Men</b>	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
May-Jul 2012	17,338	16,749	259	2,238	4,016	5,996	4,240	589
May-Jul 2013	17,382	16,747	250	2,154	4,135	5,879	4,330	635
Aug-Oct 2013	17,454	16,801	245	2,160	4,156	5,860	4,382	652
Nov-Jan 2014	17,479	16,828	238	2,166	4,171	5,869	4,384	651
Feb-Apr 2014	17,582	16,898	229	2,190	4,205	5,868	4,406	685
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>17,507</b>	<b>16,849</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>2,124</b>	<b>4,209</b>	<b>5,867</b>	<b>4,437</b>	<b>658</b>
Change on quarter	-75	-49	-18	-66	5	-1	32	-26
Change %	-0.4	-0.3	-8.1	-3.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	-3.8
Change on year	124	101	-40	-29	74	-12	108	23
Change %	0.7	0.6	-15.8	-1.4	1.8	-0.2	2.5	3.6
<b>Women</b>	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
May-Jul 2012	14,814	14,425	287	1,932	3,244	5,310	3,651	389
May-Jul 2013	14,940	14,545	263	1,894	3,340	5,264	3,784	395
Aug-Oct 2013	15,020	14,581	269	1,918	3,353	5,233	3,809	439
Nov-Jan 2014	15,038	14,619	266	1,934	3,338	5,228	3,853	419
Feb-Apr 2014	15,118	14,675	267	1,920	3,395	5,226	3,867	443
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>15,121</b>	<b>14,656</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>3,364</b>	<b>5,240</b>	<b>3,875</b>	<b>465</b>
Change on quarter	3	-19	-5	-7	-31	15	9	22
Change %	0.0	-0.1	-1.8	-0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.2	5.0
Change on year	181	110	-1	20	24	-23	91	70
Change %	1.2	0.8	-0.5	1.0	0.7	-0.4	2.4	17.8
<b>Economic activity rates (%)<sup>1</sup></b>								
<b>People</b>	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
May-Jul 2012	63.6	77.6	37.3	71.8	85.3	86.7	69.5	9.5
May-Jul 2013	63.5	77.7	35.0	70.4	85.6	86.5	71.0	9.7
Aug-Oct 2013	63.7	77.9	35.1	71.0	85.7	86.3	71.4	10.2
Nov-Jan 2014	63.6	77.9	34.5	71.4	85.4	86.5	71.5	9.9
Feb-Apr 2014	63.8	78.2	34.0	71.7	86.1	86.7	71.5	10.4
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Change on quarter	-0.3	-0.3	-1.5	-1.2	-0.6	0.3	0.0	-0.1
Change on year	0.0	0.2	-2.6	0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6
<b>Men</b>	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
May-Jul 2012	70.2	83.7	34.5	75.9	93.2	93.0	76.3	12.6
May-Jul 2013	69.8	83.5	33.3	73.8	93.4	92.2	77.5	13.1
Aug-Oct 2013	69.9	83.6	32.7	74.0	93.4	92.1	78.1	13.4
Nov-Jan 2014	69.8	83.6	31.9	74.2	93.2	92.4	77.8	13.2
Feb-Apr 2014	70.0	83.8	30.8	75.1	93.5	92.6	77.8	13.8
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>
Change on quarter	-0.5	-0.4	-2.4	-2.2	-0.4	0.2	0.2	-0.6
Change on year	-0.2	0.0	-5.0	-0.9	-0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1
<b>Women</b>	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
May-Jul 2012	57.4	71.5	40.2	67.6	77.2	80.5	63.0	6.9
May-Jul 2013	57.5	72.0	36.8	66.9	77.6	80.9	64.9	6.8
Aug-Oct 2013	57.7	72.2	37.6	67.8	77.8	80.6	65.0	7.5
Nov-Jan 2014	57.7	72.3	37.2	68.5	77.3	80.7	65.5	7.1
Feb-Apr 2014	57.9	72.5	37.4	68.1	78.5	80.9	65.5	7.5
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Change on quarter	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.9	0.4	-0.1	0.3
Change on year	0.3	0.4	-0.1	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.0

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 13 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)								Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)	
	All aged 16-64								Does not want a job	Wants a job <sup>1</sup>
	Student	Looking after family / home	Temporary sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged	Retired	Other			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
<b>People</b>										
May-Jul 2012	9,013	2,158	2,288	181	2,104	77	1,426	780	6,665	2,348
May-Jul 2013	8,961	2,332	2,230	174	1,994	53	1,371	805	6,710	2,251
Aug-Oct 2013	8,916	2,282	2,321	191	1,958	53	1,327	784	6,609	2,307
Nov-Jan 2014	8,896	2,260	2,275	192	2,015	46	1,318	790	6,564	2,333
Feb-Apr 2014	8,816	2,230	2,234	183	1,980	44	1,315	830	6,587	2,229
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>8,930</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,275</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>6,633</b>	<b>2,297</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	114	70	41	8	33	-5	-2	-30	46	68
<i>Change %</i>	1.3	3.1	1.8	4.2	1.7	-12.5	-0.1	-3.6	0.7	3.0
<i>Change on year</i>	-31	-33	44	16	19	-15	-58	-5	-77	46
<i>Change %</i>	-0.3	-1.4	2.0	9.4	0.9	-27.9	-4.2	-0.6	-1.1	2.1
<b>Men</b>	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
May-Jul 2012	3,269	1,096	207	88	1,030	42	460	346	2,303	966
May-Jul 2013	3,313	1,193	208	86	989	30	484	323	2,397	916
Aug-Oct 2013	3,291	1,184	233	99	985	27	453	310	2,333	958
Nov-Jan 2014	3,297	1,149	229	98	1,021	21	461	318	2,328	969
Feb-Apr 2014	3,259	1,124	229	88	976	25	462	355	2,331	928
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>3,340</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>2,383</b>	<b>957</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	81	81	14	-5	21	-5	-9	-17	52	29
<i>Change %</i>	2.5	7.2	6.3	-5.3	2.2	-18.4	-2.0	-4.8	2.2	3.1
<i>Change on year</i>	27	12	35	-3	8	-9	-31	15	-14	42
<i>Change %</i>	0.8	1.0	17.0	-3.8	0.8	-30.2	-6.3	4.7	-0.6	4.6
<b>Women</b>	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
May-Jul 2012	5,744	1,061	2,082	93	1,074	35	965	434	4,362	1,381
May-Jul 2013	5,648	1,140	2,023	88	1,005	24	887	482	4,312	1,336
Aug-Oct 2013	5,625	1,098	2,088	91	973	26	874	475	4,276	1,349
Nov-Jan 2014	5,600	1,111	2,047	94	995	24	857	473	4,236	1,364
Feb-Apr 2014	5,557	1,106	2,005	96	1,004	19	852	474	4,256	1,301
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>5,590</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>4,250</b>	<b>1,340</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	33	-11	26	12	12	-1	7	-13	-6	39
<i>Change %</i>	0.6	-1.0	1.3	12.8	1.2	-4.4	0.9	-2.7	-0.1	3.0
<i>Change on year</i>	-58	-44	9	20	11	-6	-28	-20	-63	5
<i>Change %</i>	-1.0	-3.9	0.4	22.3	1.1	-24.9	-3.1	-4.1	-1.5	0.3
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
<b>People</b>	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
May-Jul 2012	100	23.9	25.4	2.0	23.3	0.9	15.8	8.7	74.0	26.0
May-Jul 2013	100	26.0	24.9	1.9	22.3	0.6	15.3	9.0	74.9	25.1
Aug-Oct 2013	100	25.6	26.0	2.1	22.0	0.6	14.9	8.8	74.1	25.9
Nov-Jan 2014	100	25.4	25.6	2.2	22.7	0.5	14.8	8.9	73.8	26.2
Feb-Apr 2014	100	25.3	25.3	2.1	22.5	0.5	14.9	9.4	74.7	25.3
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>25.7</b>
<b>Men</b>	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
May-Jul 2012	100	33.5	6.3	2.7	31.5	1.3	14.1	10.6	70.4	29.6
May-Jul 2013	100	36.0	6.3	2.6	29.9	0.9	14.6	9.8	72.4	27.6
Aug-Oct 2013	100	36.0	7.1	3.0	29.9	0.8	13.8	9.4	70.9	29.1
Nov-Jan 2014	100	34.9	6.9	3.0	31.0	0.6	14.0	9.6	70.6	29.4
Feb-Apr 2014	100	34.5	7.0	2.7	29.9	0.8	14.2	10.9	71.5	28.5
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>28.7</b>
<b>Women</b>	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
May-Jul 2012	100	18.5	36.2	1.6	18.7	0.6	16.8	7.6	76.0	24.0
May-Jul 2013	100	20.2	35.8	1.6	17.8	0.4	15.7	8.5	76.4	23.6
Aug-Oct 2013	100	19.5	37.1	1.6	17.3	0.5	15.5	8.4	76.0	24.0
Nov-Jan 2014	100	19.8	36.5	1.7	17.8	0.4	15.3	8.4	75.6	24.4
Feb-Apr 2014	100	19.9	36.1	1.7	18.1	0.3	15.3	8.5	76.6	23.4
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

May to July 2014

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

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

### Levels

People													
16-17	1,455	312	160	983	1,230	233	125	872	225	79	35	111	
18-24	5,732	3,452	587	1,694	1,832	579	133	1,120	3,900	2,872	454	574	
16-24	7,187	3,764	747	2,677	3,062	812	258	1,992	4,125	2,951	489	685	
Men													
16-17	742	133	78	531	621	86	57	478	120	47	21	53	
18-24	2,915	1,761	364	791	909	239	72	597	2,007	1,522	292	193	
16-24	3,657	1,893	441	1,322	1,530	325	129	1,076	2,127	1,568	312	246	
Women													
16-17	713	179	83	452	609	147	68	394	105	33	15	58	
18-24	2,817	1,691	223	903	923	340	61	522	1,893	1,351	162	381	
16-24	3,530	1,870	306	1,355	1,532	487	129	916	1,998	1,383	177	438	

### Changes on quarter

People													
16-17	-3	-8	-15	21	12	-2	-13	28	-15	-6	-2	-7	
18-24	-5	18	-91	68	12	-13	-16	41	-17	31	-74	26	
16-24	-7	10	-106	89	24	-15	-30	69	-32	25	-76	19	
Men													
16-17	-2	-3	-16	17	14	2	-12	24	-15	-4	-4	-8	
18-24	-1	-21	-45	65	16	-24	-12	52	-17	3	-33	13	
16-24	-3	-24	-61	82	30	-22	-25	77	-32	-1	-36	5	
Women													
16-17	-1	-6	1	4	-1	-4	-1	4	1	-2	2	1	
18-24	-4	39	-46	3	-4	11	-4	-11	0	28	-42	14	
16-24	-4	33	-45	7	-5	7	-5	-7	1	26	-40	14	

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

People													
16-17		21.4	33.9	67.5		18.9	34.9	70.9		35.1	30.9	49.2	
18-24		60.2	14.5	29.5		31.6	18.7	61.1		73.6	13.6	14.7	
16-24		52.4	16.6	37.2		26.5	24.1	65.1		71.5	14.2	16.6	
Men													
16-17		17.9	36.9	71.6		13.9	39.8	77.0		38.6	30.9	44.1	
18-24		60.4	17.1	27.1		26.3	23.2	65.8		75.8	16.1	9.6	
16-24		51.8	18.9	36.2		21.3	28.4	70.3		73.7	16.6	11.6	
Women													
16-17		25.1	31.5	63.3		24.1	31.6	64.7		31.0	31.0	55.0	
18-24		60.0	11.7	32.1		36.8	15.2	56.6		71.3	10.7	20.1	
16-24		53.0	14.0	38.4		31.8	20.9	59.8		69.2	11.3	21.9	

### Changes on quarter

People													
16-17		-0.5	-1.4	1.5		-0.4	-2.1	1.6		-0.4	0.7	0.1	
18-24		0.4	-1.9	1.2		-0.9	-1.4	1.9		1.1	-2.0	0.7	
16-24		0.2	-1.9	1.3		-0.7	-1.7	1.8		1.1	-2.0	0.6	
Men													
16-17		-0.3	-3.9	2.4		0.0	-5.2	2.3		1.3	-1.5	-0.6	
18-24		-0.7	-1.5	2.2		-3.2	-1.1	4.7		0.8	-1.5	0.7	
16-24		-0.6	-1.9	2.3		-1.9	-2.3	3.7		1.0	-1.6	0.4	
Women													
16-17		-0.8	0.9	0.6		-0.6	0.2	0.7		-2.1	4.2	0.3	
18-24		1.5	-2.3	0.1		1.3	-1.2	-0.9		1.5	-2.6	0.7	
16-24		1.0	-2.0	0.2		0.6	-0.9	-0.3		1.3	-2.4	0.7	

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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

# EARNINGS

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

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

		Whole Economy (100%) <sup>2</sup>			Private sector (81%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>			Public sector (19%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
		KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	KAC4	KAC5	KAC6	KAC7	KAC8	KAC9
Jul 12	(r)	471	1.5	1.5	467	1.7	1.7	486	1.4	1.4
May 13	(r)	477	1.8	1.9	473	1.9	2.0	488	1.3	1.2
Jun 13	(r)	475	1.0	2.3	471	1.1	2.6	487	0.1	0.9
Jul 13	(r)	475	0.8	1.2	472	1.1	1.4	487	0.3	0.6
Aug 13	(r)	475	0.6	0.8	473	1.1	1.1	487	-1.3	-0.3
Sep 13	(r)	475	0.9	0.8	472	1.2	1.1	488	0.1	-0.3
Oct 13	(r)	475	1.1	0.9	473	1.4	1.3	489	0.2	-0.3
Nov 13	(r)	475	0.7	0.9	472	1.0	1.2	488	0.1	0.2
Dec 13	(r)	478	1.7	1.2	475	2.0	1.5	489	0.2	0.2
Jan 14	(r)	477	1.6	1.3	475	2.0	1.7	490	0.8	0.4
Feb 14	(r)	478	1.9	1.7	475	2.0	2.0	491	1.3	0.8
Mar 14	(r)	475	2.1	1.9	473	2.4	2.1	491	1.4	1.2
Apr 14	(r)	482	-1.4	0.8	475	-1.9	0.8	489	0.5	1.1
May 14	(r)	479	0.4	0.4	476	0.7	0.3	488	0.1	0.6
Jun 14	(r)	477	0.6	-0.1	477	1.3	0.0	476	-2.3	-0.6
<b>Jul 14</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
		Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) <sup>2</sup>			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) <sup>2</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) <sup>2,5,6</sup>		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
		K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
Jul 12	(r)	457	1.4	1.3	616	0.7	-0.1	476	2.4	2.0
May 13	(r)	462	1.8	1.8	624	2.5	2.2	477	1.6	1.4
Jun 13	(r)	460	0.9	2.3	613	-0.1	3.0	478	0.8	1.2
Jul 13	(r)	460	0.8	1.2	609	-1.2	0.4	478	0.4	0.9
Aug 13	(r)	460	0.3	0.7	609	-1.2	-0.8	475	-0.4	0.3
Sep 13	(r)	461	0.8	0.6	608	-0.5	-1.0	478	0.3	0.1
Oct 13	(r)	461	1.0	0.7	606	-0.3	-0.7	479	0.6	0.1
Nov 13	(r)	460	0.6	0.8	604	-0.8	-0.5	479	0.6	0.5
Dec 13	(r)	463	1.4	1.0	611	1.1	0.0	479	0.7	0.6
Jan 14	(r)	462	1.2	1.1	603	-0.8	-0.2	481	1.3	0.9
Feb 14	(r)	463	1.9	1.5	603	0.4	0.2	482	1.8	1.3
Mar 14	(r)	462	2.0	1.7	607	1.1	0.2	481	1.3	1.5
Apr 14	(r)	464	-1.6	0.7	620	-6.6	-1.9	482	1.3	1.5
May 14	(r)	463	0.3	0.2	615	-1.4	-2.4	482	1.0	1.2
Jun 14	(r)	462	0.4	-0.3	605	-1.4	-3.2	481	0.6	1.0
<b>Jul 14</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
		Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (9%) <sup>2</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) <sup>2</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) <sup>2</sup>		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
		K5CA	K5CB	K5CC	K5CD	K5CE	K5CF	K5CG	K5CH	K5CI
Jul 12	(r)	543	2.1	2.5	549	1.8	2.3	306	2.0	2.1
May 13	(r)	552	1.7	2.7	551	-0.4	-0.3	314	2.8	2.6
Jun 13	(r)	556	2.6	2.6	547	-0.8	0.9	314	1.7	3.1
Jul 13	(r)	554	2.1	2.1	546	-0.5	-0.6	319	4.2	2.9
Aug 13	(r)	554	1.6	2.1	551	2.1	0.2	320	3.8	3.2
Sep 13	(r)	553	1.8	1.8	552	2.6	1.4	318	3.1	3.7
Oct 13	(r)	556	2.1	1.8	544	0.1	1.6	319	3.3	3.4
Nov 13	(r)	559	2.7	2.2	545	0.6	1.1	317	2.5	3.0
Dec 13	(r)	560	2.9	2.6	551	2.1	1.0	319	3.5	3.1
Jan 14	(r)	563	3.8	3.1	562	6.1	2.9	322	4.9	3.6
Feb 14	(r)	563	2.9	3.2	548	1.4	3.2	314	1.7	3.4
Mar 14	(r)	560	2.5	3.1	533	1.9	3.1	319	4.1	3.6
Apr 14	(r)	563	0.8	2.1	546	-4.0	-0.3	320	0.8	2.2
May 14	(r)	563	2.0	1.8	544	-1.3	-1.2	320	1.7	2.2
Jun 14	(r)	568	2.2	1.6	551	0.8	-1.5	317	1.1	1.2
<b>Jul 14</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# EARNINGS

## 16 Average Weekly Earnings - bonus pay

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

		Whole Economy (100%) <sup>1</sup>			Private sector (81%) <sup>1,3,5</sup>			Public sector (19%) <sup>1,3,4,5</sup>		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
		KAF4	KAF5	KAF6	KAF7	KAF8	KAF9	KAG2	KAG3	KAG4
Jul 12	(r)	29	-7.7	-4.9	35	-2.8	-4.4	6	-64.9	-38.4
May 13	(r)	32	20.0	24.9	38	17.1	20.8	5	-11.2	-10.4
Jun 13	(r)	28	2.9	28.0	34	2.2	24.3	5	-6.1	-6.5
Jul 13	(r)	28	-4.1	5.9	34	-2.7	5.4	4	-18.7	-12.0
Aug 13	(r)	29	0.1	-0.4	35	2.3	0.6	3	-62.8	-33.1
Sep 13	(r)	29	4.0	-0.1	34	3.4	1.0	6	-13.8	-33.5
Oct 13	(r)	28	2.8	2.3	33	3.2	3.0	4	-62.2	-48.2
Nov 13	(r)	27	-0.6	2.1	33	-0.4	2.1	4	-41.5	-41.5
Dec 13	(r)	29	9.8	3.9	35	10.0	4.2	3	-69.4	-59.7
Jan 14	(r)	27	2.0	3.7	33	1.9	3.8	4	-22.5	-49.4
Feb 14	(r)	28	6.5	6.1	34	6.0	5.9	5	59.6	-33.0
Mar 14	(r)	27	7.9	5.4	34	8.5	5.4	5	5.7	7.6
Apr 14	(r)	35	-23.6	-7.4	37	-28.8	-9.1	5	20.1	25.4
May 14	(r)	31	-3.5	-9.7	36	-6.6	-12.3	3	-36.9	-5.3
Jun 14	(r)	28	-2.1	-11.9	36	5.4	-12.7	2	-58.2	-27.2
Jul 14	(p)	28	-1.6	-2.5	33	-2.1	-1.3	4	-5.1	-34.5

		Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) <sup>1</sup>			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) <sup>1</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) <sup>2,5,6</sup>		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
		K5CS	K5CT	K5CU	K5CV	K5CW	K5CX	KAH3	KAH4	KAH5
Jul 12	(r)	30	-7.7	-5.6	79	-9.5	-16.2	2	-5.6	13.0
May 13	(r)	33	22.6	28.3	87	43.1	37.4	2	13.5	19.6
Jun 13	(r)	29	3.7	31.8	76	12.8	45.4	2	17.7	21.0
Jul 13	(r)	29	-3.2	7.2	72	-8.9	13.4	2	-3.8	9.3
Aug 13	(r)	30	-0.6	-0.1	76	-2.0	0.1	1	-54.4	-13.2
Sep 13	(r)	30	3.0	-0.3	74	7.7	-1.4	2	-17.4	-24.5
Oct 13	(r)	29	3.6	2.0	72	5.9	3.6	1	-74.0	-53.6
Nov 13	(r)	28	0.1	2.3	69	2.2	5.3	1	-54.7	-53.7
Dec 13	(r)	30	9.0	4.2	75	5.7	4.6	1	-69.0	-67.9
Jan 14	(r)	28	0.8	3.3	69	-4.8	0.9	1	-32.1	-54.8
Feb 14	(r)	28	7.1	5.6	71	4.9	1.8	1	5.3	-44.1
Mar 14	(r)	28	6.8	4.8	71	4.3	1.3	1	-26.9	-21.7
Apr 14	(r)	38	-23.4	-7.8	79	-40.9	-18.0	5	161.2	55.9
May 14	(r)	32	-3.4	-10.1	83	-5.0	-19.4	1	-32.2	36.0
Jun 14	(r)	28	-3.9	-12.4	69	-9.3	-22.3	1	-49.3	24.4
Jul 14	(p)	27	-6.3	-4.5	69	-3.4	-5.9	1	-0.8	-29.6

		Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (9%) <sup>1</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) <sup>1</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) <sup>1</sup>		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
		K5D3	K5D4	K5D5	K5D6	K5D7	K5D8	K5D9	K5DA	K5DB
Jul 12	(r)	21	-4.1	8.9	20	23.6	19.1	18	-11.2	-6.0
May 13	(r)	22	-11.2	5.6	21	4.5	12.5	23	21.4	21.4
Jun 13	(r)	25	11.3	6.8	20	-8.0	21.4	20	-0.5	22.4
Jul 13	(r)	22	2.1	0.3	19	-2.1	-2.0	24	29.4	16.3
Aug 13	(r)	25	-0.5	4.1	22	31.9	5.5	25	20.0	15.9
Sep 13	(r)	21	1.1	0.8	22	32.9	19.6	23	9.7	19.3
Oct 13	(r)	22	0.3	0.2	20	-15.4	12.3	22	6.8	12.2
Nov 13	(r)	23	-1.1	0.1	17	-2.1	2.3	22	11.3	9.2
Dec 13	(r)	23	13.7	4.0	18	1.3	-6.5	22	12.5	10.1
Jan 14	(r)	23	27.8	12.3	21	26.7	8.3	21	6.2	9.9
Feb 14	(r)	21	0.2	13.3	18	11.2	12.8	17	-19.6	-0.8
Mar 14	(r)	23	10.7	12.3	16	45.2	25.6	21	20.4	1.1
Apr 14	(r)	23	-16.1	-3.2	21	-36.3	-9.0	22	-11.1	-5.3
May 14	(r)	23	2.7	-2.3	20	-8.2	-13.6	22	-6.9	-1.3
Jun 14	(r)	28	10.7	-1.6	22	6.3	-16.7	21	2.7	-5.6
Jul 14	(p)	24	11.5	8.4	33	69.6	21.3	20	-13.8	-6.5

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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

# EARNINGS

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

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

		Whole Economy (100%) <sup>2</sup>			Private sector (81%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>			Public sector (19%) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>		
		Weekly Earnings (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	
		KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	KAJ2	KAJ3	KAJ4	KAJ5	KAJ6	KAJ7
Jul 12	(r)	443	1.9	1.9	432	1.9	2.0	482	2.7	2.1
May 13	(r)	446	1.1	1.0	437	1.1	1.1	483	1.4	1.4
Jun 13	(r)	447	0.9	1.1	437	1.1	1.2	482	0.5	1.1
Jul 13	(r)	447	1.0	1.0	438	1.3	1.2	483	0.2	0.7
Aug 13		447	0.6	0.8 (r)	438	1.0	1.1	481	-0.7	0.0
Sep 13		447	0.8	0.8	438	1.1	1.1	483	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	0.9	438 (r)	1.0	1.1	483	0.2	0.3
Dec 13	(r)	449	1.3	1.0	441	1.6	1.3	485	0.9	0.6
Jan 14	(r)	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 (r)	1.2	1.0
Mar 14		448	1.0	1.3	439	1.1	1.5	487	1.2 (r)	1.1
Apr 14		449	0.5	0.9	441	0.7	1.1	485 (r)	0.4	0.9
May 14		449	0.7	0.7	441	1.0	1.0	485	0.3	0.6 (r)
Jun 14	(r)	450	0.8	0.7	442	1.1	0.9	486	0.7	0.5
Jul 14	(p)	<b>450</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
		Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) <sup>2</sup>			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) <sup>2</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) <sup>2,5,6</sup>		
		Weekly Earnings (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	
		K5DL	K5DM	K5DN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
Jul 12	(r)	428	1.9	1.8	540	1.8	2.0	474	2.6	1.9
May 13		431	1.0	0.9	539	-0.3 (r)	-0.4	475	1.5	1.4
Jun 13	(r)	431	0.8	1.0	536	-1.1	-0.5	475	0.6	1.2
Jul 13	(r)	432	1.0	0.9	538	-0.4	-0.6	476	0.4	0.8
Aug 13	(r)	431	0.4	0.7	537	-1.0	-0.9	474	-0.3	0.2
Sep 13		431	0.7	0.7	536	-1.0	-0.8	476	0.4	0.2
Oct 13		433	1.0	0.7	535 (r)	-0.6	-0.9	478	0.8	0.3
Nov 13		432	0.5	0.7	535	-1.0	-0.9	477 (r)	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 (r)	-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	(r)	434	0.7	0.6	536	0.0	-0.6	481	1.4	1.2
Jul 14	(p)	<b>434</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>
		Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (9%) <sup>2</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) <sup>2</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) <sup>2</sup>		
		Weekly Earnings (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>	
		K5DU	K5DV	K5DW	K5DX	K5DY	K5DZ	K5E2	K5E3	K5E4
Jul 12		521	2.2	2.3	529	1.3	1.9	289 (r)	2.9	2.6
May 13	(r)	530	2.1	2.3	532	-0.5	0.0	292	1.5	1.5
Jun 13	(r)	531	2.2	2.2	529	-0.5	0.3	294	1.7	1.7
Jul 13	(r)	532	2.0	2.1	527	-0.4	-0.4	296	2.7	2.0
Aug 13	(r)	531	1.7	2.0	526	1.6	0.3	296	2.7	2.4
Sep 13		532 (r)	1.8	1.8	529	1.7	1.0	296	2.7	2.7
Oct 13		534	2.2	1.9 (r)	523	0.4	1.2	297	3.0	2.8
Nov 13	(r)	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 (r)
Jan 14		539	3.1	2.8	542	5.5	2.8	301	4.9	3.2 (r)
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	(r)	541	1.8	1.9	532	0.5	-1.0	296	0.9	1.7
Jul 14	(p)	<b>539</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY

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

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

### Headline estimates for May to July 2014

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	1,327	76.5	1,195	68.8	132	9.9	400	23.5
North West	3,461	75.3	3,222	70.0	239	6.9	1,100	24.7
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,764	77.4	2,561	71.6	203	7.3	787	22.6
East Midlands	2,337	78.2	2,206	73.8	130	5.6	628	21.8
West Midlands	2,711	75.9	2,518	70.3	194	7.1	830	24.1
East of England	3,145	80.8	2,991	76.7	155	4.9	722	19.2
London	4,405	78.0	4,101	72.6	303	6.9	1,207	22.0
South East	4,620	80.4	4,416	76.7	204	4.4	1,071	19.6
South West	2,758	80.2	2,621	76.2	137	5.0	651	19.8
<b>England</b>	<b>27,528</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>25,832</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7,397</b>	<b>21.8</b>
Wales	1,444	73.9	1,347	68.8	96	6.7	492	26.1
Scotland	2,791	78.8	2,623	73.9	168	6.0	726	21.2
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>31,763</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>29,801</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>8,615</b>	<b>21.9</b>
Northern Ireland	865	72.9	808	68.0	57	6.6	315	27.1
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>32,628</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>30,609</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>8,930</b>	<b>22.1</b>

### Change on quarter (change since February to April 2014)<sup>4</sup>

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>
North East	-11	-0.7	-11	-0.8	1	0.1	13	0.7
North West	-16	-0.6	10	0.0	-27	-0.7	26	0.6
Yorkshire and The Humber	-37	-1.1	-12	-0.4	-25	-0.8	39	1.1
East Midlands	-11	-0.4	1	0.0	-12	-0.5	12	0.4
West Midlands	4	-0.2	13	0.1	-9	-0.3	7	0.2
East of England	2	0.5	15	0.8	-13	-0.4	-16	-0.5
London	-2	-0.2	24	0.3	-25	-0.6	11	0.2
South East	26	0.1	42	0.3	-16	-0.4	-3	-0.1
South West	-12	0.0	-13	0.1	1	0.1	-1	0.0
<b>England</b>	<b>-58</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-126</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Wales	-27	-1.3	-26	-1.3	0	0.1	24	1.3
Scotland	30	0.1	45	0.5	-15	-0.6	-2	-0.1
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>-55</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-142</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Northern Ireland	-18	-0.4	-14	-0.1	-4	-0.3	5	0.4
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>-72</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-146</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>0.3</b>

### Change on year (change since May to July 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 (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>
North East	21	1.4	25	1.6	-4	-0.4	-21	-1.4
North West	25	0.2	71	1.3	-46	-1.4	-3	-0.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	12	-0.2	54	1.0	-42	-1.6	12	0.2
East Midlands	50	0.9	87	2.3	-38	-1.8	-24	-0.9
West Midlands	-16	-0.9	57	1.2	-73	-2.6	34	0.9
East of England	11	-0.2	67	1.3	-56	-1.8	12	0.2
London	93	1.0	149	2.1	-56	-1.5	-48	-1.0
South East	44	-0.5	107	0.6	-64	-1.4	31	0.5
South West	61	1.3	91	2.3	-30	-1.2	-40	-1.3
<b>England</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-409</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-47</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Wales	-39	-1.4	-18	-0.5	-22	-1.3	24	1.4
Scotland	52	0.4	87	1.5	-35	-1.4	-5	-0.4
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-466</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Northern Ireland	-7	0.2	-4	0.5	-3	-0.3	-2	-0.2
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-468</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>-0.2</b>

Relationship between columns: 1=3+5

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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.

# REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY

## 18(2) Regional labour market summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	Employer Surveys <sup>1</sup>		Jobcentre Plus administrative system <sup>1</sup>					
	Workforce jobs <sup>2</sup> (Jun 2014)		Claimant Count <sup>3</sup> (August 2014)					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Level		Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>
North East	1,117		58.7	4.9	39.0	5.9	19.7	3.6
North West	3,557		111.9	3.1	73.0	3.8	38.9	2.3
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,573		103.8	3.9	68.0	4.8	35.8	2.9
East Midlands	2,229		63.5	2.8	40.7	3.4	22.8	2.1
West Midlands	2,740		102.3	3.7	65.2	4.3	37.1	2.9
East of England	3,044		64.1	2.1	40.2	2.4	23.9	1.7
London	5,601		141.9	2.6	83.9	2.9	58.0	2.3
South East	4,662		76.3	1.6	48.3	1.9	28.0	1.3
South West	2,796		48.4	1.7	31.5	2.1	16.9	1.3
<b>England</b>	<b>28,320</b>		<b>770.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>489.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>281.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Wales	1,399		53.7	3.8	35.3	4.7	18.4	2.8
Scotland	2,693		89.7	3.3	61.1	4.1	28.6	2.3
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>32,412</b>		<b>914.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>586.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>328.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Northern Ireland	827		52.2	5.9	36.7	7.7	15.5	3.8
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>33,258</b>		<b>966.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>622.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>343.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>

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

	Employer Surveys <sup>1</sup>		Jobcentre Plus administrative system <sup>1</sup>					
	Workforce jobs <sup>2</sup> (Change on Mar 2014)		Claimant Count <sup>3</sup> (Change on July 2014)					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Level		Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Level	Rate (%) <sup>4</sup>
North East	7		-1.7	-0.1	-1.0	-0.2	-0.7	-0.1
North West	27		-6.7	-0.2	-4.2	-0.2	-2.5	-0.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	16		-3.3	-0.1	-2.0	-0.1	-1.3	-0.1
East Midlands	15		-2.6	-0.1	-1.4	-0.1	-1.2	-0.1
West Midlands	54		-4.7	-0.2	-3.0	-0.2	-1.7	-0.1
East of England	23		-2.7	-0.1	-1.4	-0.1	-1.3	-0.1
London	112		-3.6	-0.1	-1.8	-0.1	-1.8	-0.1
South East	21		-3.1	-0.1	-1.8	-0.1	-1.3	-0.1
South West	0		-2.7	-0.1	-1.6	-0.1	-1.1	-0.1
<b>England</b>	<b>276</b>		<b>-31.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-18.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-12.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Wales	-15		-2.3	-0.2	-1.4	-0.2	-0.9	-0.1
Scotland	35		-3.2	-0.1	-1.9	-0.1	-1.3	-0.1
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>297</b>		<b>-36.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-21.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-15.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Northern Ireland	-11		-0.6	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>285</b>		<b>-37.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-21.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-15.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

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

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

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

3. Count of claimants of 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 29 August 2014 (seasonally adjusted)				
	Latest period	Employment rate (%) <sup>1,2</sup>	Change on year %	Latest Period	Unemployment rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	Change on period % <sup>5</sup>	Change on year %	
<b>European Union (EU)</b>				<b>European Union (EU)</b>				
Austria	YXSN Jan-Mar 14	71.5	0.4	Austria ZXDS Jul 14	4.9	-0.1	0.0	
Belgium	YXSO Jan-Mar 14	61.5	0.2	Belgium ZXDI Jul 14	8.5	0.0	0.0	
Bulgaria	A495 Jan-Mar 14	59.0	1.3	Bulgaria A492 Jul 14	11.5	-0.1	-1.4	
Croatia	GUMI Jan-Mar 14	52.8	2.1	Croatia GUMJ Jul 14	16.2	-0.1	-1.9	
Cyprus	A4AC Jan-Mar 14	60.9	-0.9	Cyprus A4AN Jul 14	14.9	-0.1	-1.2	
Czech Republic	A4AD Jan-Mar 14	68.1	1.3	Czech Republic A4AO Jul 14	6.0	0.0	-0.9	
Denmark	YXSP Apr-Jun 14	72.7	-0.3	Denmark ZXDJ Jul 14	6.6	0.1	-0.4	
Estonia	A4AE Jan-Mar 14	67.6	0.2	Estonia A4AP Jun 14	7.3	0.0	-0.8	
Finland	YXSQ Jan-Mar 14	67.3	-0.1	Finland ZXDU Jul 14	8.7	0.1	0.6	
France	YXSR Jan-Mar 14	64.0	0.5	France ZXDN Jul 14	10.3	0.1	0.0	
Germany	YXSS Jan-Mar 14	73.0	0.4	Germany ZXDK Jul 14	4.9	-0.1	-0.4	
Greece	YXST Jan-Mar 14	48.5	-0.6	Greece ZXDL May 14	27.2	-0.1	-0.5	
Hungary	A4AF Jan-Mar 14	60.9	4.3	Hungary A4AQ Jun 14	8.1	0.0	-2.3	
Ireland	YXSU Jan-Mar 14	60.8	1.5	Ireland ZXDO Jul 14	11.5	-0.1	-1.6	
Italy	YXSV Jan-Mar 14	55.1	-0.4	Italy ZXDP Jul 14	12.6	0.3	0.5	
Latvia	A4AG Jan-Mar 14	65.8	1.7	Latvia A4AR Q2 2014	10.8	-0.6	-1.0	
Lithuania	A4AH Jan-Mar 14	64.2	1.9	Lithuania A4AS Jul 14	11.5	0.1	-0.1	
Luxembourg	YXSW Jan-Mar 14	66.2	0.9	Luxembourg ZXDQ Jul 14	6.3	0.1	0.4	
Malta	A4AI Jan-Mar 14	60.8	0.9	Malta A4AT Jul 14	5.7	0.0	-0.6	
Netherlands	YXSX Jan-Mar 14	73.2	-1.0	Netherlands ZXDR Jul 14	6.7	-0.1	-0.3	
Poland	A4AJ Jan-Mar 14	60.3	1.6	Poland A4AU Jul 14	9.0	-0.1	-1.4	
Portugal	YXSY Apr-Jun 14	62.6	1.8	Portugal ZXDT Jul 14	14.0	-0.1	-2.3	
Romania	A494 Jan-Mar 14	59.5	1.4	Romania A48Z Jul 14	7.0	-0.1	-0.3	
Slovak Republic	A4AK Jan-Mar 14	60.2	0.4	Slovak Republic A4AV Jul 14	13.8	0.0	-0.5	
Slovenia	A4AL Jan-Mar 14	62.5	0.1	Slovenia A4AW Jul 14	9.8	-0.3	-0.2	
Spain	YXSZ Jan-Mar 14	54.7	0.5	Spain ZXDM Jul 14	24.5	-0.1	-1.7	
Sweden	YXTA Jan-Mar 14	73.4	0.5	Sweden <sup>7</sup> ZXDV Jul 14	7.7	-0.3	-0.2	
United Kingdom	ANZ6 Jan-Mar 14	71.5	1.3	United Kingdom <sup>4</sup> ZXDW May 14	6.4	0.0	-1.3	
<b>Total EU<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>A496 Jan-Mar 14</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>Total EU<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>A493 Jul 14</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
Eurozone <sup>5</sup>	YXTC Jan-Mar 14	63.2	0.2	Eurozone <sup>5</sup>	ZXDH Jul 14	11.5	0.0	
<b>Employment rates published by the Office for National Statistics</b>				<b>Unemployment rate published by Office for National Statistics (seasonally adjusted)</b>				
United Kingdom (NSA)	LF9D May-Jul 14	73.0	1.3	United Kingdom <sup>4</sup>	MGSX May-Jul 14	6.2	-0.4	-1.5
United Kingdom (SA)	LF24 May-Jul 14	73.0	1.4					
<b>Employment rates published by the OECD (seasonally adjusted)</b>				<b>Unemployment rates as published by national statistical offices (seasonally adjusted)</b>				
Canada	A48O Apr-Jun 14	72.2	-0.2	Canada	ZXDZ Aug 14	7.0	0	-0.1
Japan	A48P Apr-Jun 14	72.6	1.0	Japan	ZXDY Jul 14	3.8	0.1	-0.1
United States	A48Q Apr-Jun 14	68.0	0.7	United States	ZXDZ Aug 14	6.1	-0.1	-1.1

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 29 August 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.

## 20 Labour disputes

United Kingdom, not seasonally adjusted

	Working days lost in the Public Sector (thousands) <sup>1,2</sup>		Working days lost in the Private Sector (thousands) <sup>1,2</sup>		Number of stoppages in the Public Sector <sup>3,4</sup>		Number of stoppages in the Private Sector <sup>4</sup>		Workers involved (thousands) <sup>1,3</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
	BBFW	F8XZ	F8Y2	BLUU	F8Y3	F8Y4	BLUT		
2012 July	7	6	1	17	11	6	3		
2013 Jul	7	3	3	16	5	11	4		
Aug	5	4	2	13	6	7	5		
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		
<b>2014</b>									
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 (r)	36	29	8	26	12	14	29		
<b>Jul (p)</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>427</b>		
Cumulative totals 12 months to:									
Jul 13	257	229	28	131	57	74	163		
<b>Jul 14 (p)</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>830</b>		

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

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies	Number of employees				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8
<b>Levels</b>						
Jun-Aug 2012	480	71	60	65	89	194
Jun-Aug 2013	(r) 537	70	71	75	96	224
Jul-Sep 2013	547	74	73	74	97	229
Aug-Oct 2013	552	75	71	75	98	232
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	(r) 650	102	90	95	113	250
Apr-Jun 2014	(r) 656	107	93	92	112	252
May-Jul 2014	(r) 659	107	96	90	112	254
<b>Jun-Aug 2014</b>	<b>(p) 673</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>260</b>
Change on quarter	* 23	7	11	-6	2	10
Change %	* 3.6	6.4	11.6	-5.8	1.5	4.0
Change on year	137	39	30	14	19	35
Change %	25.4	55.2	41.4	18.9	19.3	15.8

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

Vacancy Survey enquiries: [vacancy.survey@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:vacancy.survey@ons.gsi.gov.uk), 01633 456776

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

## 21(1) Vacancies<sup>1</sup> and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies <sup>1</sup>	Unemployment <sup>2</sup>	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
<b>Levels</b>			
May-Jul 2012	476	2,592	5.4
May-Jul 2013	537	2,487	4.6
Aug-Oct 2013	552	2,388	4.3
Nov-Jan 2014	583	2,326	4.0
Feb-Apr 2014	637	2,165	3.4
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>659 (r)</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Change on quarter	22	-146	-0.3
Change %	3.5	-6.7	
Change on year	122	-468	-1.6
Change %	22.7	-18.8	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

Vacancy Survey enquiries: [vacancy.survey@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:vacancy.survey@ons.gsi.gov.uk), 01633 456776

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	Vacancies by industry									
	All vacancies <sup>1</sup>	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply <sup>2</sup>	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities <sup>2</sup>	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication
	B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>										
Jun-Aug 2012	480	2	37	3	2	12	99	20	47	29
Jun-Aug 2013	(r) 537	2	37	4	2	14	107	20	54	30
Jul-Sep 2013	547	2	37	4	1	14	113	21	57	30
Aug-Oct 2013	552	2	38	4	2	14	115	21	58	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 (r)	2	46	4	2	20	125	24	68	31
Apr-Jun 2014	(r) 656	2	46	5	2	19	127	22	71	30
May-Jul 2014	(r) 659	2	49	5	2	19	128	22	71	28
<b>Jun-Aug 2014</b>	<b>(p) 673</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>30</b>
Change on quarter	*	23	0	4	1	0	2	6	-2	5
Change %	*	3.6	-5.0	8.5	14.0	6.2	9.1	5.1	-7.1	6.8
Change on year		137	-1	13	1	0	8	24	2	18
Change %		25.4	-20.8	36.7	36.1	13.3	53.6	22.5	9.4	34.0
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Jun-Aug 2012	1.8	3.1	1.5	3.1	0.9	1.0	2.2	1.6	2.5	2.7
Jun-Aug 2013	(r) 1.9	3.6	1.5	3.2	0.8	1.1	2.4	1.6	3.0	2.8
Jul-Sep 2013	2.0	3.3	1.6	3.1	0.7	1.1	2.5	1.7	3.1	2.8
Aug-Oct 2013	2.0	3.0	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	(r) 2.4	3.0	1.9	3.8	0.9	1.6	2.8	1.9	3.7	2.9
Apr-Jun 2014	(r) 2.4	2.8	1.9	4.0	0.8	1.5	2.8	1.8	3.9	2.8
May-Jul 2014	2.4	2.7	2.1	4.3	0.9	1.6 (r)	2.9	1.8	3.9	2.6
<b>Jun-Aug 2014</b>	<b>(p) 2.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Change on quarter	*	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.3
Change on year		0.5	-0.7	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1

SIC 2007 sections	Vacancies by industry									
	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities <sup>2</sup>	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health & social work activities <sup>2</sup>	Arts, entertainment & recreation <sup>2</sup>	Other service activities	Total services
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>										
Jun-Aug 2012	23	7	44	32	7	36	59	10	11	424
Jun-Aug 2013	(r) 27	9	47	35	9	39	76	12	15	479
Jul-Sep 2013	29	9	47	34	9	38	77	12	15	489
Aug-Oct 2013	30	10	47	36	9	37	78	10	14	492
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	(r) 34	11	56	45	11	50	90	14	16	576
Apr-Jun 2014	(r) 34	12	56	45	11	50	93	15	18	584
May-Jul 2014	(r) 34	11	56	45	11	48	96	16	16	583
<b>Jun-Aug 2014</b>	<b>(p) 33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>594</b>
Change on quarter	*	-1	-1	0	0	0	10	0	0	17
Change %	*	-2.6	-4.4	0.0	0.9	1.8	-0.6	11.0	2.1	0.0
Change on year		6	2	9	10	3	11	25	3	115
Change %		22.3	28.2	20.0	27.9	32.9	27.9	32.5	22.5	24.0
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Jun-Aug 2012	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.4	0.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.8
Jun-Aug 2013	2.6	1.7	2.2	1.5	0.6	1.5	2.0	1.7	2.8	2.0
Jul-Sep 2013	2.7	1.7	2.2	1.5	0.7	1.5	2.0	1.7	2.8	2.1
Aug-Oct 2013	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 (r)	2.5	2.6	1.9	0.8	1.9	2.4	2.2	3.3	2.5
May-Jul 2014	(r) 3.2	2.3	2.6	1.9	0.8	1.9	2.5	2.3	3.1	2.5
<b>Jun-Aug 2014</b>	<b>(p) 3.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Change on quarter	*	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Change on year		0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	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 rates<sup>1</sup>

United Kingdom, (seasonally adjusted)

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s) <sup>2</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Level (000s) <sup>2</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Level (000s) <sup>2</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
May-Jul 2012	142	5.7	81	6.3	62	5.0
May-Jul 2013	121	4.8	73	5.7	48	3.9
Aug-Oct 2013	120	4.7	68	5.3	52	4.2
Nov-Jan 2014	117	4.6	70	5.4	47	3.7
Feb-Apr 2014	120	4.7	72	5.6	48	3.8
<b>May-Jul 2014</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-29	-1.2	-20	-1.6	-9	-0.7
<i>Change %</i>	-24.0		-27.9		-18.1	
<i>Change on year</i>	-30	-1.2	-21	-1.7	-9	-0.8
<i>Change %</i>	-24.7		-28.6		-18.8	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

## 24 Redundancies by industry<sup>1</sup>

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

SIC 2007 sections	Total redundancies <sup>2</sup>	Manufacturing		Construction		Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage, accommodation & food service activities, information & communication	Financial & insurance and real estate activities	Prof. scientific & technical activities, admin & support service activities	Public Administration etc., education, human health and social work activities <sup>3</sup>	Total services <sup>4</sup>
		C	F	G	H,I,J	K,L	M,N	O-Q	G-T		
	BEYV	JWV6	JWV7	JWV8	JWV9	JWW2	JWW3	JWW4	JWW5		
Apr-Jun 2012	150	23	18	29	19	18	13	24	106		
Apr-Jun 2013	123	20	11	20	15	*	17	22	89		
Jul-Sep 2013	124	26	13	21	18	*	13	19	82		
Oct-Dec 2013	111	15	*	18	18	*	12	23	85		
Jan-Mar 2014	126	26	12	19	19	*	11	21	82		
<b>Apr-Jun 2014</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>89</b>		
<i>Change on year</i>	-12	-8	*	-3	13	*	-2	1	0		
<i>Change %</i>	-9.7	-41.6	*	-16.4	84.1	*	-13.4	5.4	-0.2		

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 benefits<sup>1</sup>

Great Britain and abroad (thousands), not  
seasonally adjusted

(first published on 13 August 2014)

Statistical Groups <sup>2</sup>					
	Total	GB Jobseeker <sup>3</sup>	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits <sup>4</sup>	Lone Parent <sup>5</sup>	Other Income related <sup>6</sup>
<b>Number of claimants</b>					
Feb 12	4,934.2	1,623.2	2,557.7	584.2	169.1
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
<b>Feb 14</b>	<b>4,262.3</b>	<b>1,184.2</b>	<b>2,459.3</b>	<b>480.1</b>	<b>138.7</b>
<i>Change on year</i>	-417.2	-363.4	-16.4	-24.8	-12.6
<i>Change %</i>	-8.9	-23.5	-0.7	-4.9	-8.3

	Total	GB Jobseeker <sup>3</sup>	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits <sup>4</sup>	Lone Parent <sup>5</sup>	Other Income related <sup>6</sup>
<b>Proportions (%)<sup>7</sup></b>					
Feb 12	12.4	4.1	6.4	1.5	0.4
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
<b>Feb 14</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<i>Change on year</i>	-1.1	-0.9	0.0	-0.1	-0.1

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)  
Labour Market Statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk

1. This table includes all claimants of out of work benefits excluding carers (as 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.