

Labour Market Statistics, April 2014



Coverage: **UK**

Date: **16 April 2014**

Geographical Area: **UK and GB**

Theme: **Labour Market**

Key Points

- Latest estimates for December 2013 to February 2014 show that employment continued to increase, unemployment continued to fall, as did the number of economically inactive people aged from 16 to 64. These changes continue the general direction of movement over the past two years.
- At 2.24 million for December 2013 to February 2014, unemployment was 77,000 lower than for September to November 2013 and 320,000 lower than a year earlier.
- The unemployment rate was 6.9% of the labour force (those unemployed plus those employed) for December 2013 to February 2014, down from 7.1% for September to November 2013 and from 7.9% for a year earlier.
- At 30.39 million for December 2013 to February 2014, employment was 239,000 higher than for September to November 2013 and 691,000 higher than a year earlier.
- 72.6% of people aged 16 to 64 were in work for December 2013 to February 2014, up from 72.1% for September to November 2013 and from 71.4% for a year earlier.
- 8.85 million people aged 16 to 64 were economically inactive (those out of work but not seeking or available to work) for December 2013 to February 2014. This was 86,000 lower than for September to November 2013 and 104,000 lower than a year earlier.
- 21.9% of people aged 16 to 64 were economically inactive for December 2013 to February 2014, down from 22.2% from both September to November 2013 and from a year earlier. The rate has not been lower since October to December 1990.
- Pay including bonuses for employees in Great Britain for December 2013 to February 2014 was 1.7% higher than a year earlier, with pay excluding bonuses 1.4% higher.

In this Statistical Bulletin

This Statistical Bulletin contains the latest employment, unemployment and average earnings estimates for December 2013 to February 2014. It also includes estimates for the Claimant Count (which measures people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed), other key out of work benefits, jobs, labour productivity, labour disputes, redundancies and vacancies.

Summary of latest Labour Market Statistics

Comparing December 2013 to February 2014 with September to November 2013, the number of people in employment increased by 239,000 (to 30.39 million), the number of unemployed people fell by 77,000 (to 2.24 million) and the number of people not in the labour force (economically inactive) aged from 16 to 64 fell by 86,000 (to 8.85 million).

Summary of latest Labour Market Statistics for December 2013 to February 2014, Seasonally Adjusted

	Number (thousands)	Change on quarter	Change on year	Headline Rate (%)	Change on quarter	Change on year
Employed:	30,389	+239	+691			
Aged 16-64	29,301	+217	+570	72.6	0.5	1.2
Aged 65+	1,089	+22	+122			
Unemployed:	2,243	-77	-320	6.9	-0.3	-1.1
Aged 16-64	2,212	-86	-334			
Aged 65+	31	+8	+14			
Inactive:	18,526	-51	+39			
Aged 16-64	8,846	-86	-104	21.9	-0.2	-0.3
Aged 65+	9,680	+35	+142			

Table notes:

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

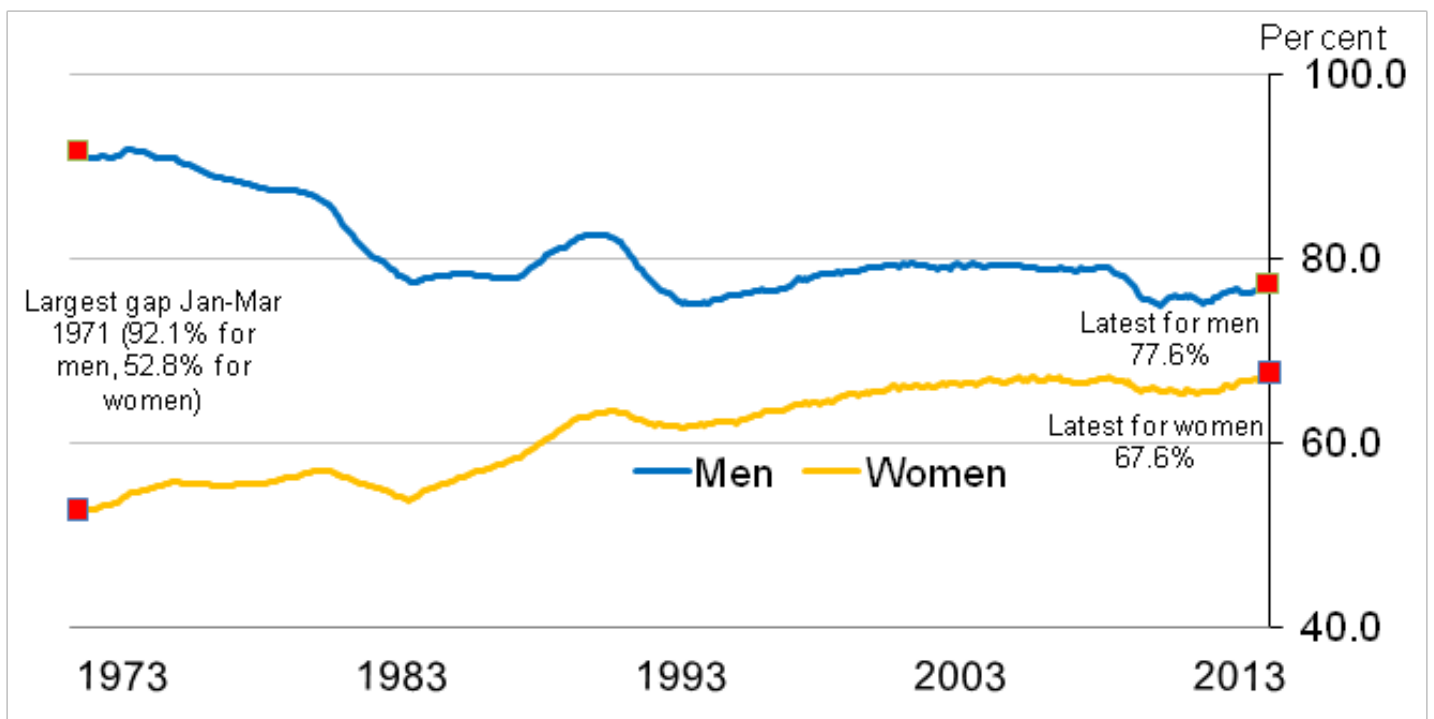
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Historical Context

Since the early 1970s the proportion of women in employment has increased and the proportion of men in employment has fallen, as shown by Chart 1, which shows the employment rates for men and women aged from 16 to 64 since comparable records began in 1971.

Chart 1: Employment rates (aged 16 to 64) from January-March 1971 to December 2013-February 2014, seasonally adjusted



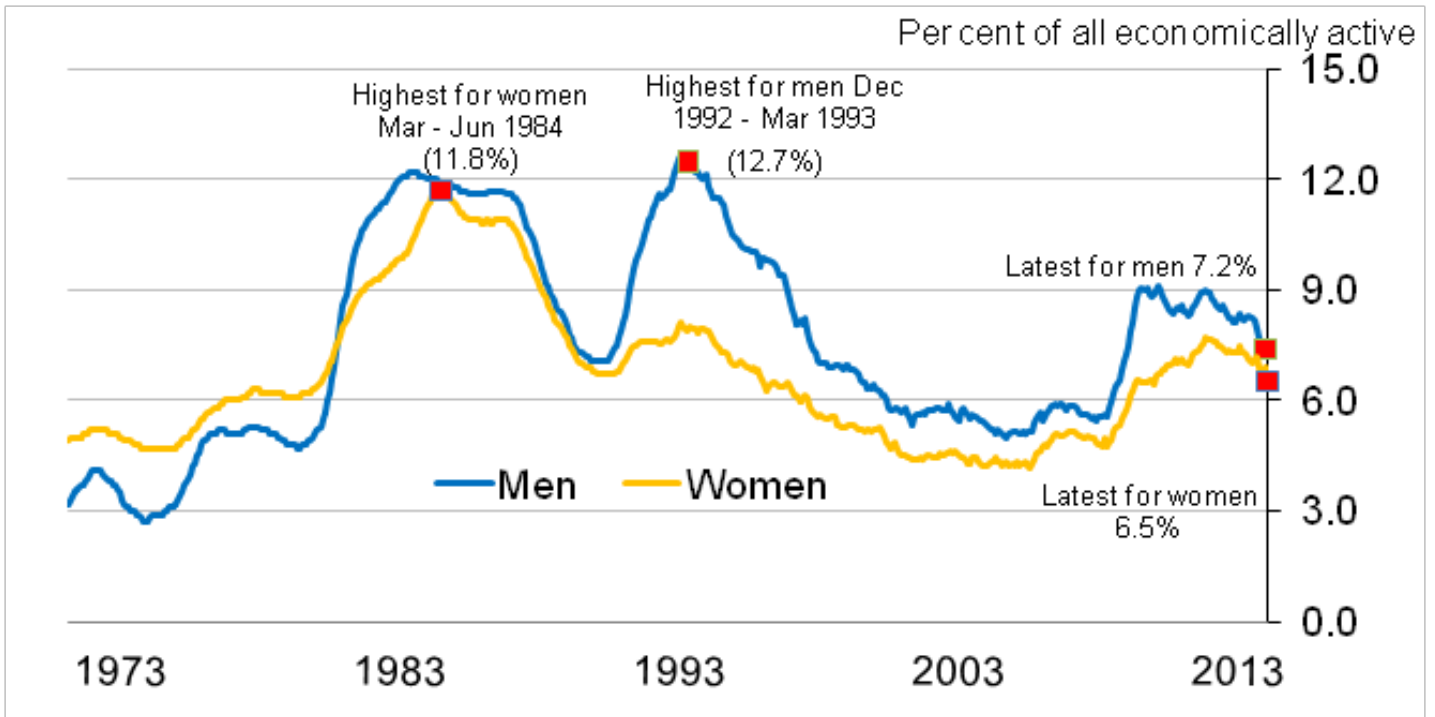
Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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As shown in Chart 2A, the unemployment rate for men rose above 10% during the downturns of the mid-1980s and early 1990s, but peaked at 9.1% during the downturn of 2008-09. Since comparable records began in 1971 movements in the unemployment rate for women have broadly followed that for men, although the unemployment rate for women increased by less than that for men during the downturn of the early 1990s.

Chart 2A: Unemployment rates (aged 16 and over) from January-March 1971 to December 2013-February 2014, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

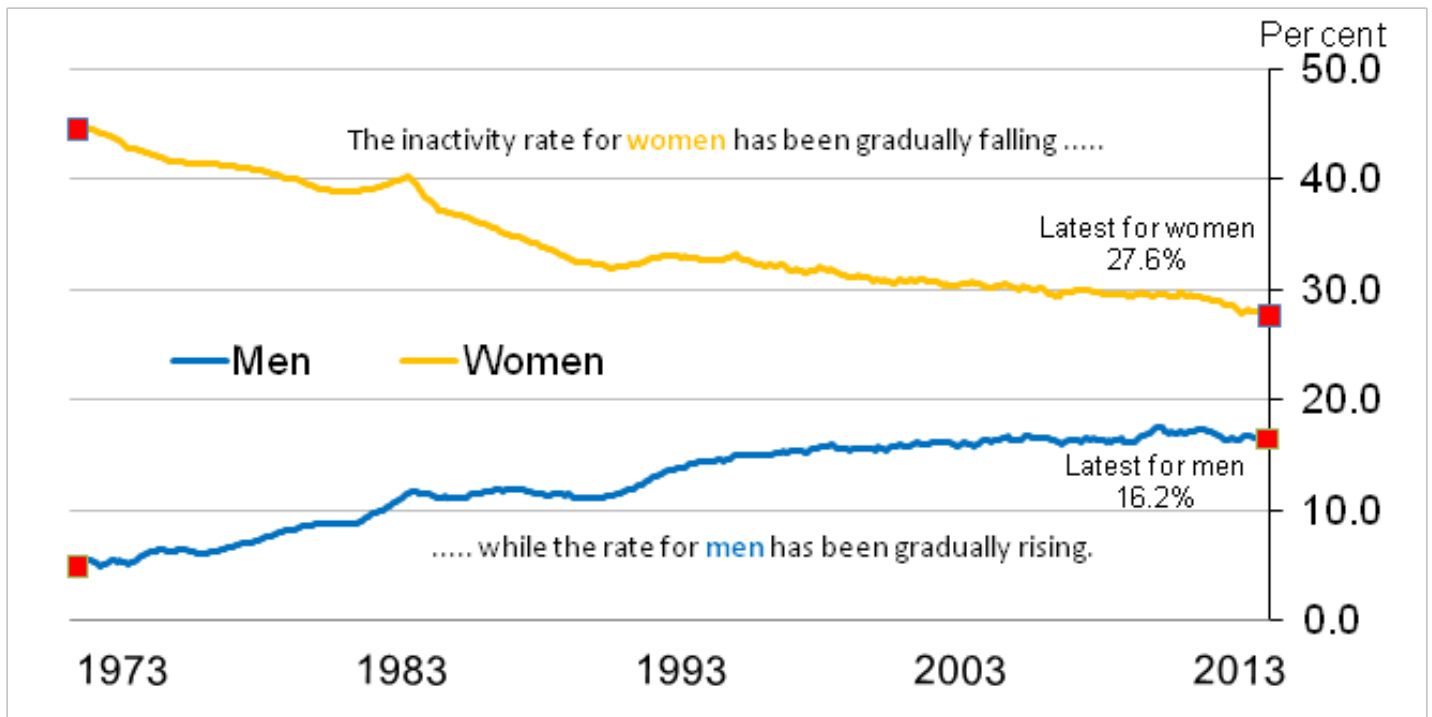
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As shown in Chart 2B, the economic inactivity rate for women has been gradually falling since comparable records began in 1971 while the rate for men has been gradually rising.

Chart 2B: Economic Inactivity rates (aged 16 to 64) from January-March 1971 to December 2013-February 2014, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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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 and 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 December 2013 to February 2014 with the [estimates for September to November 2013](#) first published on 22 January 2014. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the [estimates for November 2013 to January 2014](#) published last month in the previous edition of this Statistical Bulletin. This is because the December and January data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of November 2013 and February 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.

Employment

What is employment ?

[Employment](#) measures the number of people in paid 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 \(1.42 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EMP01 \(1.31 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

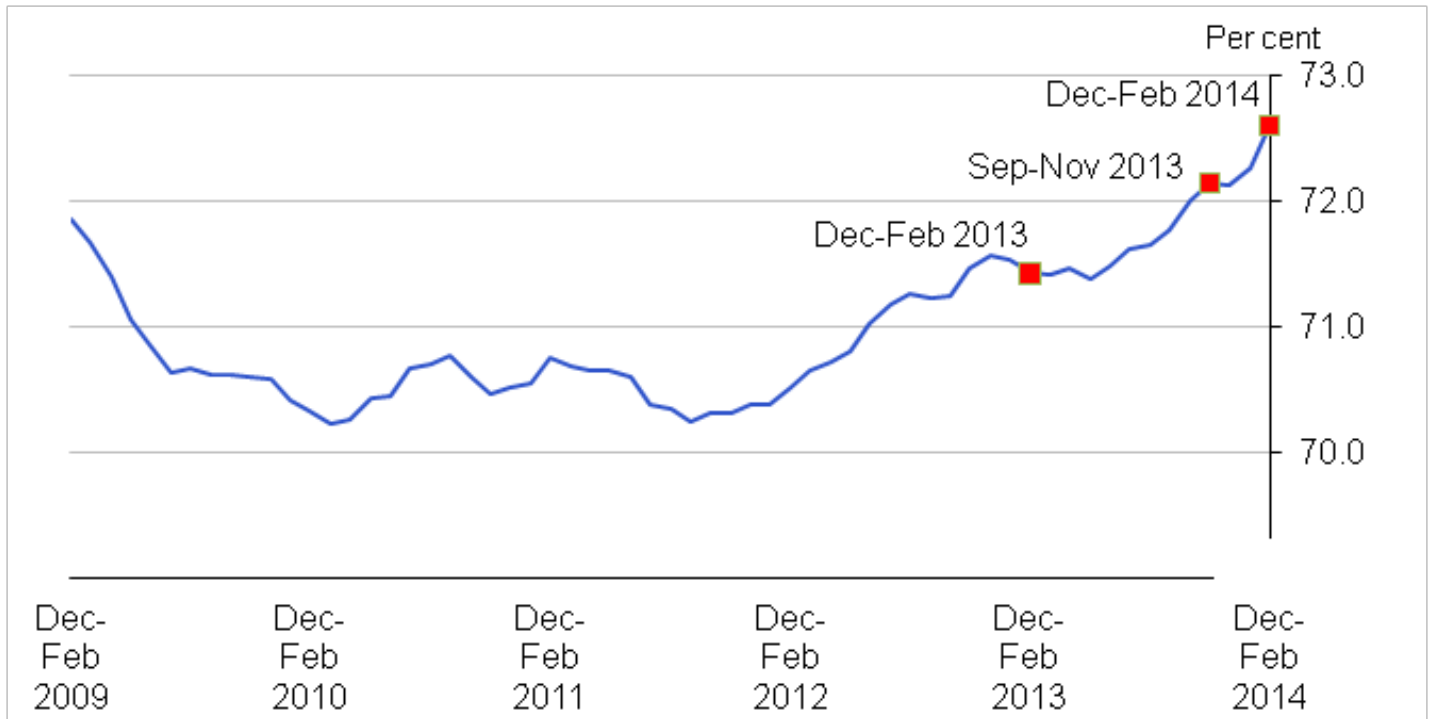
Commentary

The employment rate for those aged from 16 to 64 was 72.6% for December 2013 to February 2014. This was:

- up from 72.1% for September to November 2013,
- up from 71.4% for a year earlier, but
- lower than the pre-downturn peak of 73.0% recorded for late 2007/early 2008.

Chart 3 shows the employment rate for those aged from 16 to 64 for the last five years.

Chart 3: Employment rate (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

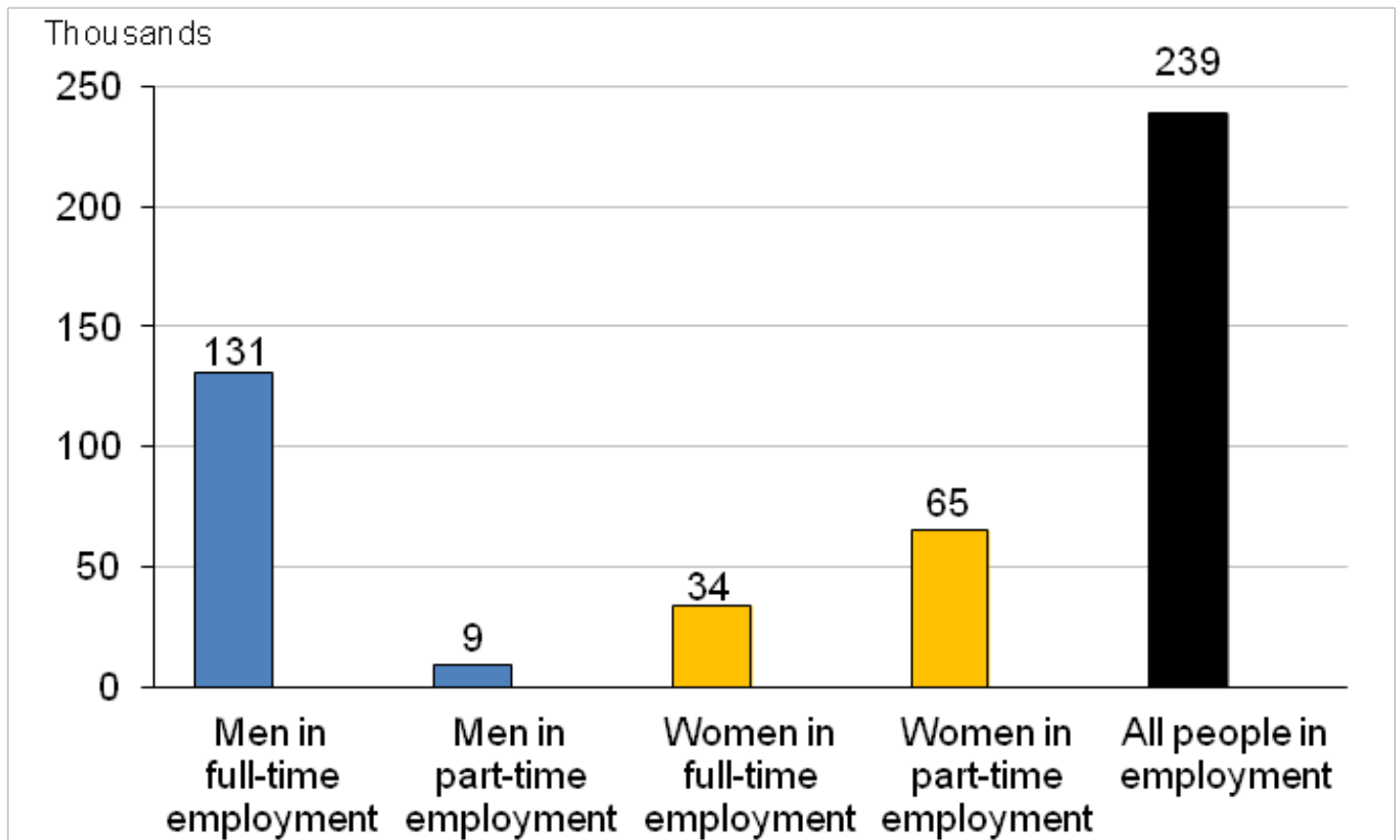
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The employment rate for men aged from 16 to 64 was 77.6% for December 2013 to February 2014, up 0.5 percentage points from September to November 2013. The corresponding employment rate for women was 67.6%, also up 0.5 percentage points from September to November 2013. While the employment rate for men was lower than before the 2008-09 downturn, the employment rate for women was the highest on record.

There were 30.39 million people aged 16 and over in employment for December 2013 to February 2014, up by 239,000 from September to November 2013 and up by 691,000 on a year earlier. Between September to November 2013 and December 2013 to February 2014, as shown in Chart 4:

- The number of men working full-time increased by 131,000 to reach 14.12 million.
- The number of men working part-time increased by 9,000 to reach 2.17 million.
- The number of women working full-time increased by 34,000 to reach 8.09 million.
- The number of women working part-time increased by 65,000 to reach 6.00 million.

Chart 4: Changes in people in employment between September to November 2013 and December 2013 to February 2014, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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Between September to November 2013 and December 2013 to February 2014:

- the number of employees **increased** by 99,000 to reach 25.64 million,
- the number of self-employed people **increased** by 146,000 to reach 4.50 million,
- the number of unpaid family workers **increased** by 7,000 to reach 117,000, and
- the number of people on government supported training and employment programmes classified as being in employment (excluding those classified as employees and self-employed) **decreased** by 13,000 to reach 135,000.

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.

Public and Private Sector Employment (first published on 19 March 2014)

What is public and private sector employment ?

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

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

Where to find data about public and private sector employment ?

Public and private sector employment estimates are available at Tables 4 and 4(1) of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data tables EMP02 \(70 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EMP03 \(52.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Further information on public sector employment is available in the [Public Sector Employment release](#) published on 19 March 2014.

Commentary

The estimates of public sector employment for December 2013 have been affected by the reclassification of Royal Mail plc. Royal Mail plc is in the private sector from December 2013 but in the public sector for earlier time periods.

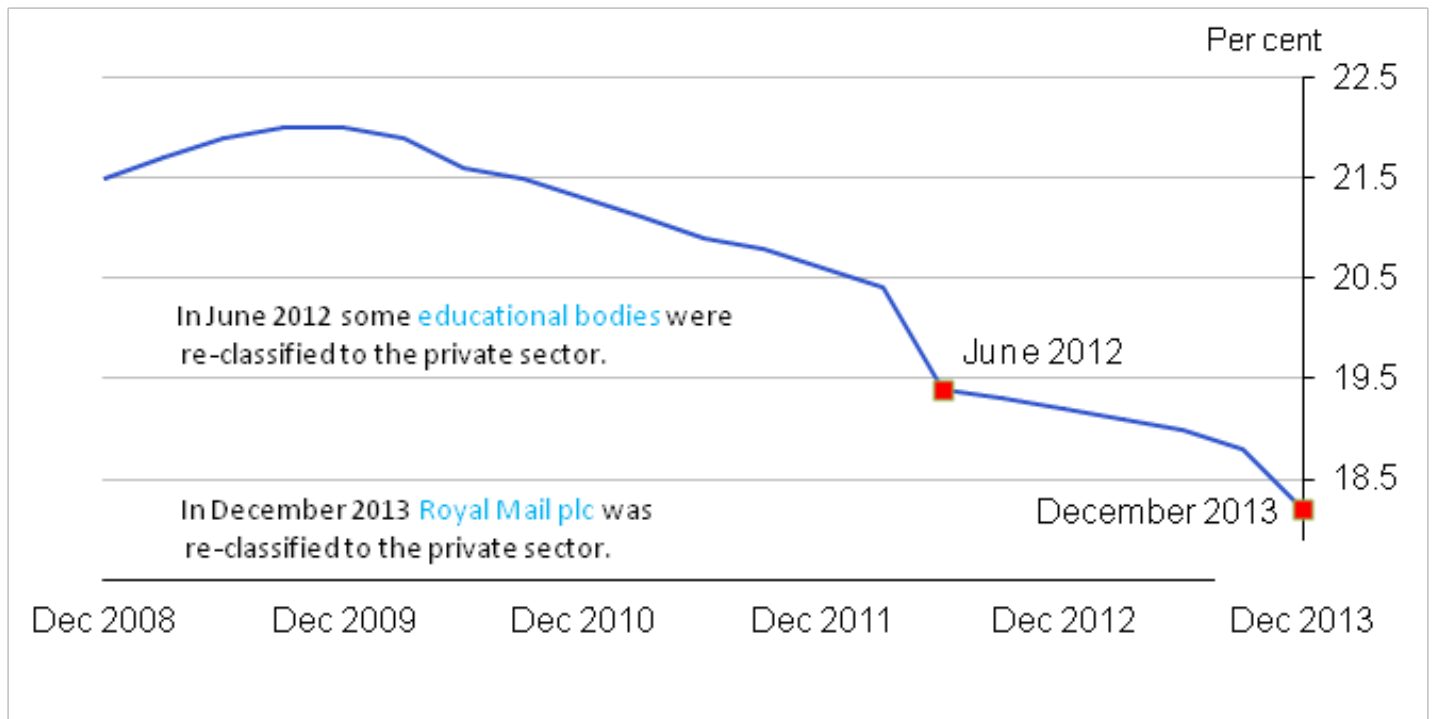
There were 5.51 million people employed in the public sector for December 2013, down 159,000 from September 2013 and down 203,000 from a year earlier. These large falls in public sector employment were mainly due to the reclassification of Royal Mail plc. Excluding the effects of this reclassification, public sector employment fell by 13,000 on the quarter and by 14,000 on the year.

There were 24.68 million people employed in the private sector for December 2013, up 264,000 from September 2013 and up 662,000 from a year earlier. These large increases in private sector employment were partly due to the reclassification of Royal Mail plc. Excluding the effects of this reclassification, private sector employment increased by 118,000 on the quarter and by 473,000 on the year.

For December 2013, 81.8% of people in employment worked in the private sector and the remaining 18.2% worked in the public sector.

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

Chart 5: Public sector employment as a percentage of total employment, seasonally adjusted



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

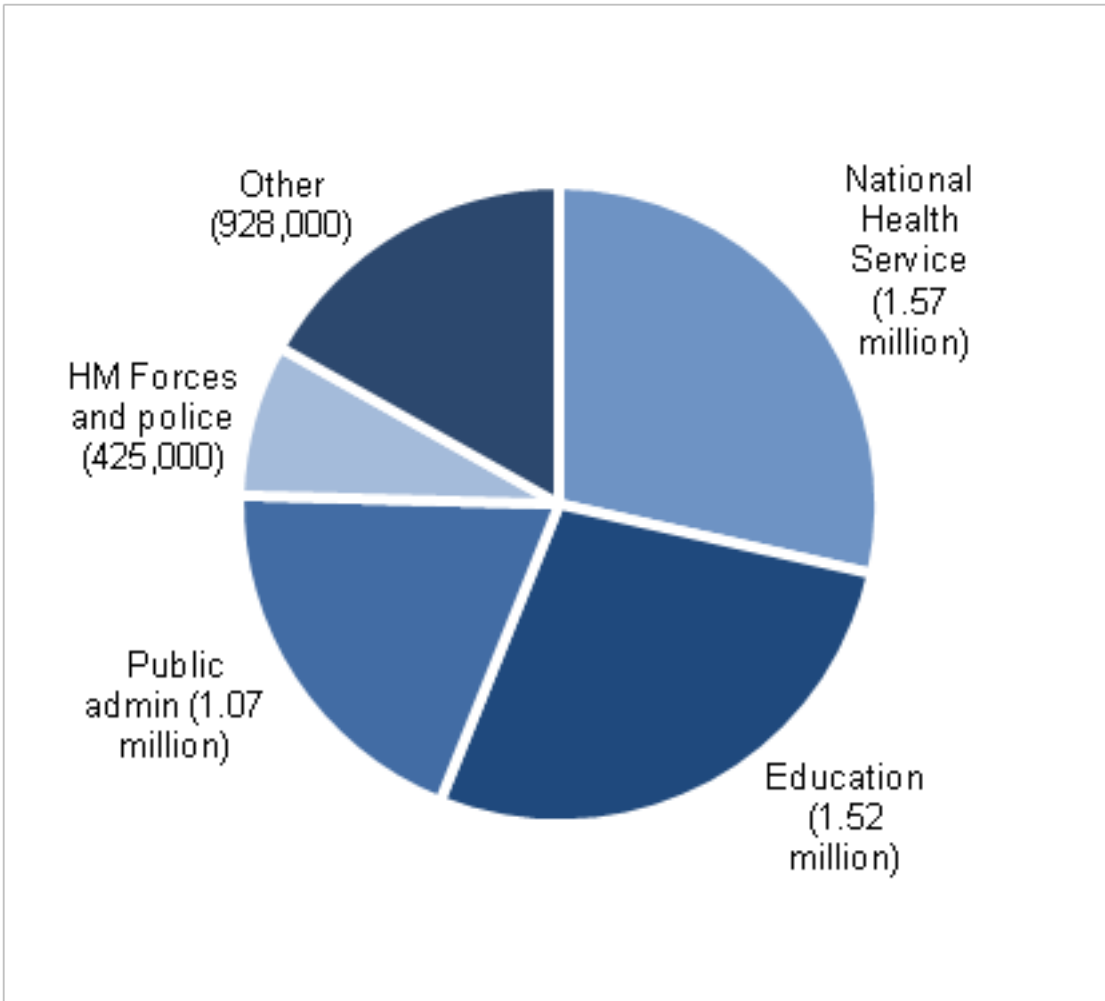
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For December 2013 within the public sector, as shown in Chart 6:

- 1.57 million people were employed in the National Health Service, up 13,000 from September 2013 and up 6,000 from a year earlier.
- 1.07 million people were employed in public administration, down 11,000 from September 2013 and from a year earlier.
- 1.52 million people were employed in education, up 8,000 from September 2013, and up 44,000 from a year earlier.
- 425,000 people were employed in HM Forces and the police, down 7,000 from September 2013 and down 16,000 from a year earlier.

Chart 6: Public sector employment by industry for December 2013, 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 March 2010. Quarterly estimates of public and private sector employment are available back to 1999. Comparisons of public and private sector employment over time are complicated by a number of changes to the composition of the public and private sectors over this period with several large employers moving between the public and private sectors.

Employment by Nationality and Country of Birth, not seasonally adjusted (first published on 19 February 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 gone to non-UK workers. The estimates are not seasonally adjusted.

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 \(180.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Commentary

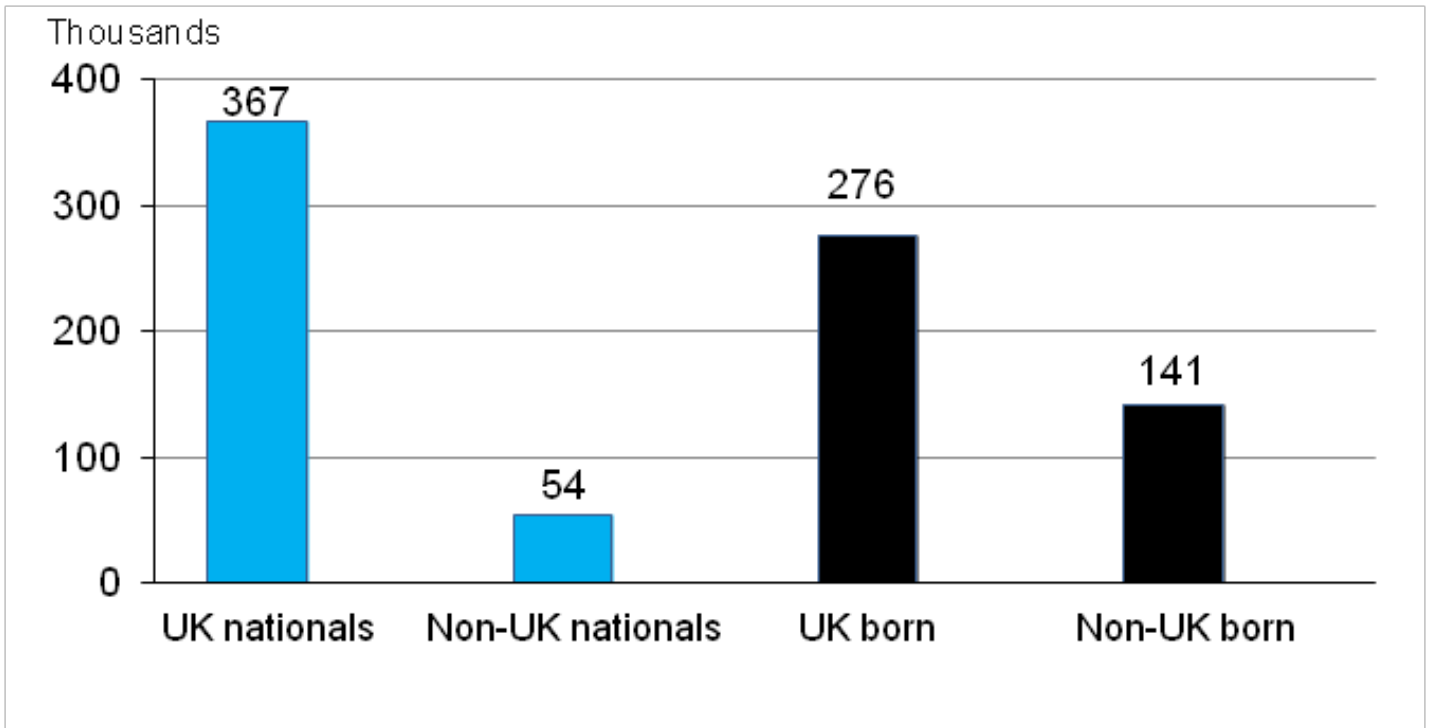
Looking at the estimates by nationality, between October to December 2012 and October to December 2013:

- the number of UK nationals in employment in the UK increased by 367,000 to reach 27.54 million, and
- the number of non-UK nationals in employment in the UK increased by 54,000 to reach 2.70 million.

The number of people in employment who were foreign born is higher than those who were foreign nationals as some people born abroad are UK nationals. For October to December 2013, 4.46 million people in employment were born abroad, 1.76 million higher than the number of non-UK nationals in employment. Looking at the estimates by country of birth, between October to December 2012 and October to December 2013:

- the number of UK born people in employment in the UK increased by 276,000 to reach 25.77 million, and
- the number of non-UK born people in employment in the UK increased by 141,000 to reach 4.46 million.

Chart 7: Employment by nationality and country of birth, changes between October to December 2012 and October to December 2013, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Between October-December 2012 and October-December 2013, the total number of people in employment increased by 425,000.
2. Changes in the UK and non-UK estimates do 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 in employment in the UK (3.5% of all people in employment in the UK). For October to December 2013, there were 2.70 million non-UK nationals working in the UK (8.9% 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.

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 \(473.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [HOUR02 \(1.63 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

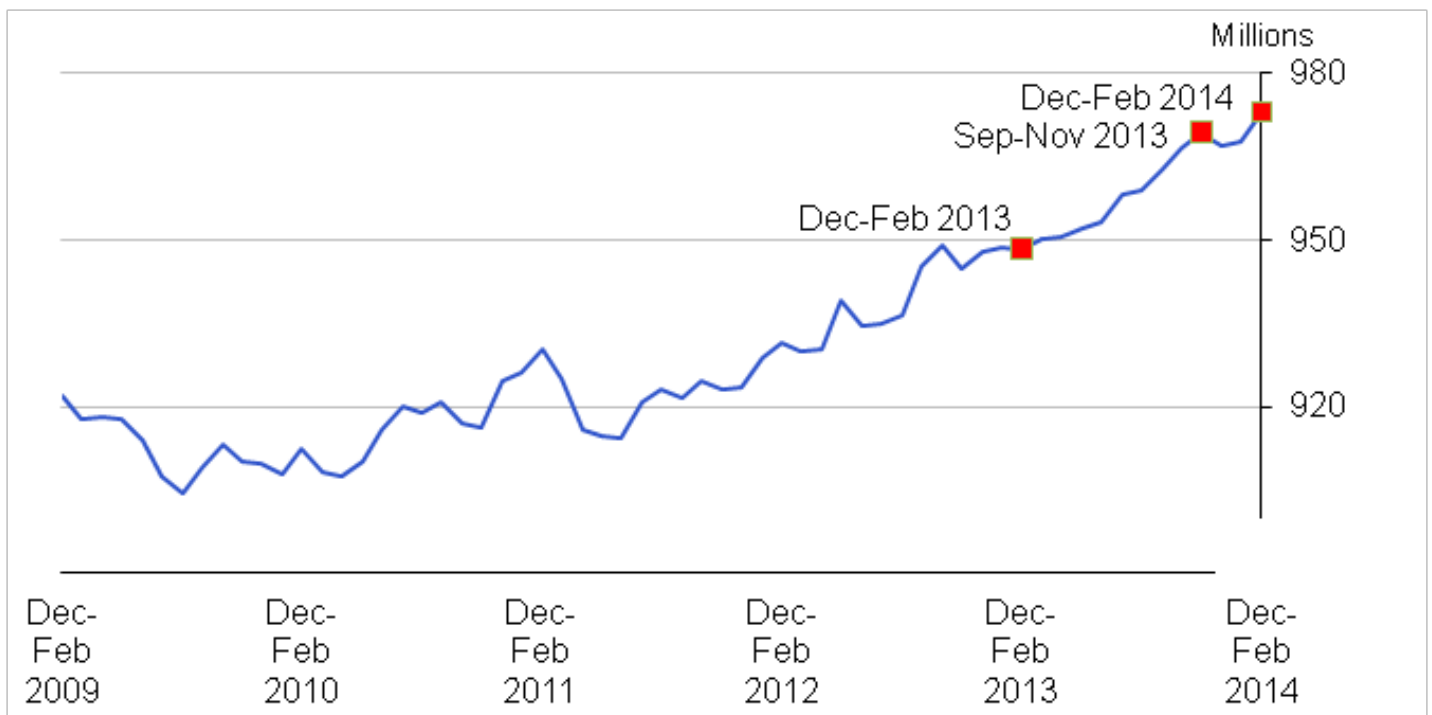
Commentary

Total hours worked per week were 973.0 million for December 2013 to February 2014. This was:

- up 3.6 million from September to November 2013,
- up 24.6 million on a year earlier, and
- up 51.0 million on five years previously.

Chart 8 shows total hours worked for the last five years.

Chart 8: Total weekly hours worked, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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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.

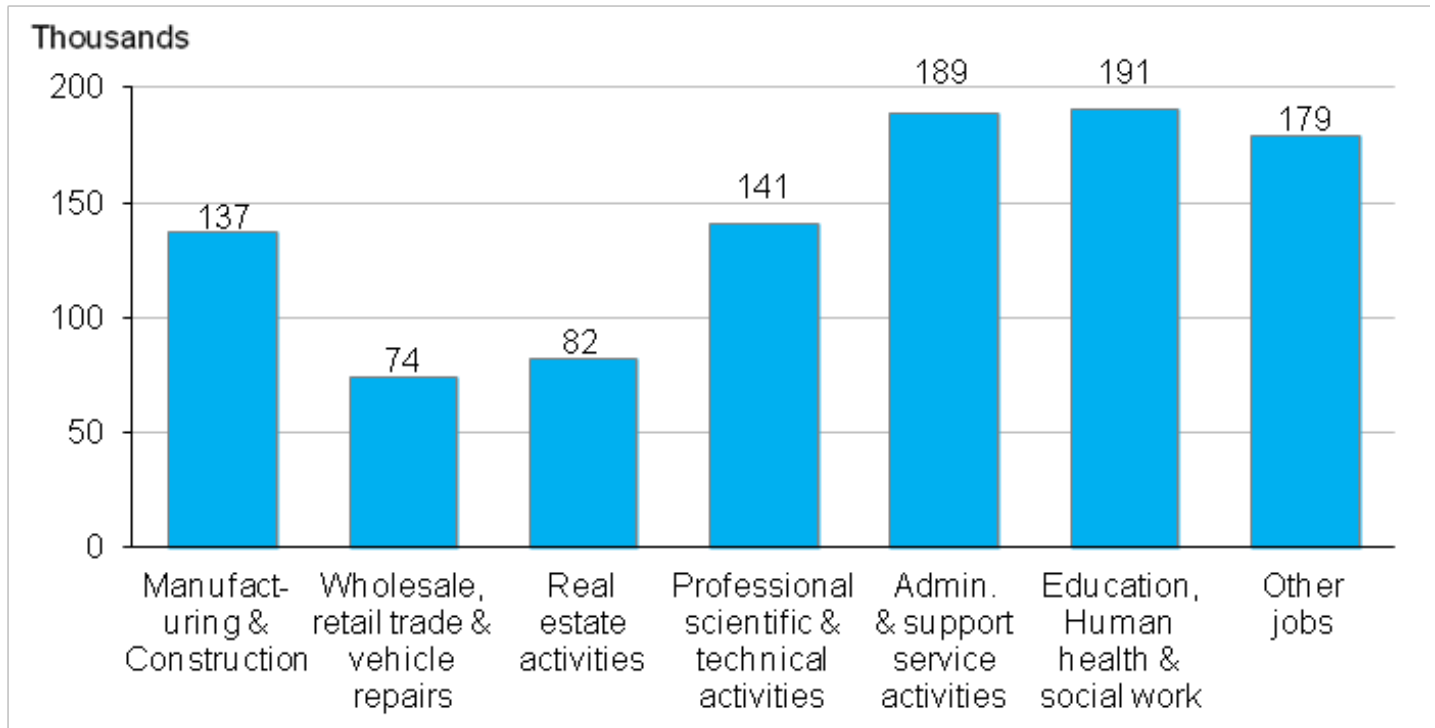
Where to find data about workforce jobs

Jobs estimates are available at Tables 5 and 6 of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data tables JOBS01 \(46.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [JOBS02 \(195 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Commentary

There were 32.72 million workforce jobs in December 2013, up 453,000 from September 2013 and up 993,000 on a year earlier. Chart 9 shows changes in the number of jobs by industrial sector between December 2012 and December 2013.

Chart 9: Workforce jobs changes between December 2012 and December 2013, 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 December 2013 these sectors accounted for 8.1% of all jobs. In June 1978, 63.2% of all jobs were in the services sector; by December 2013 this proportion had increased to 83.1%.

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).

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, 15(1) and 16 of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data tables EARN01 \(472 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), [EARN02 \(514.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EARN03 \(580 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Where to find more information about Earnings

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 February 2014:

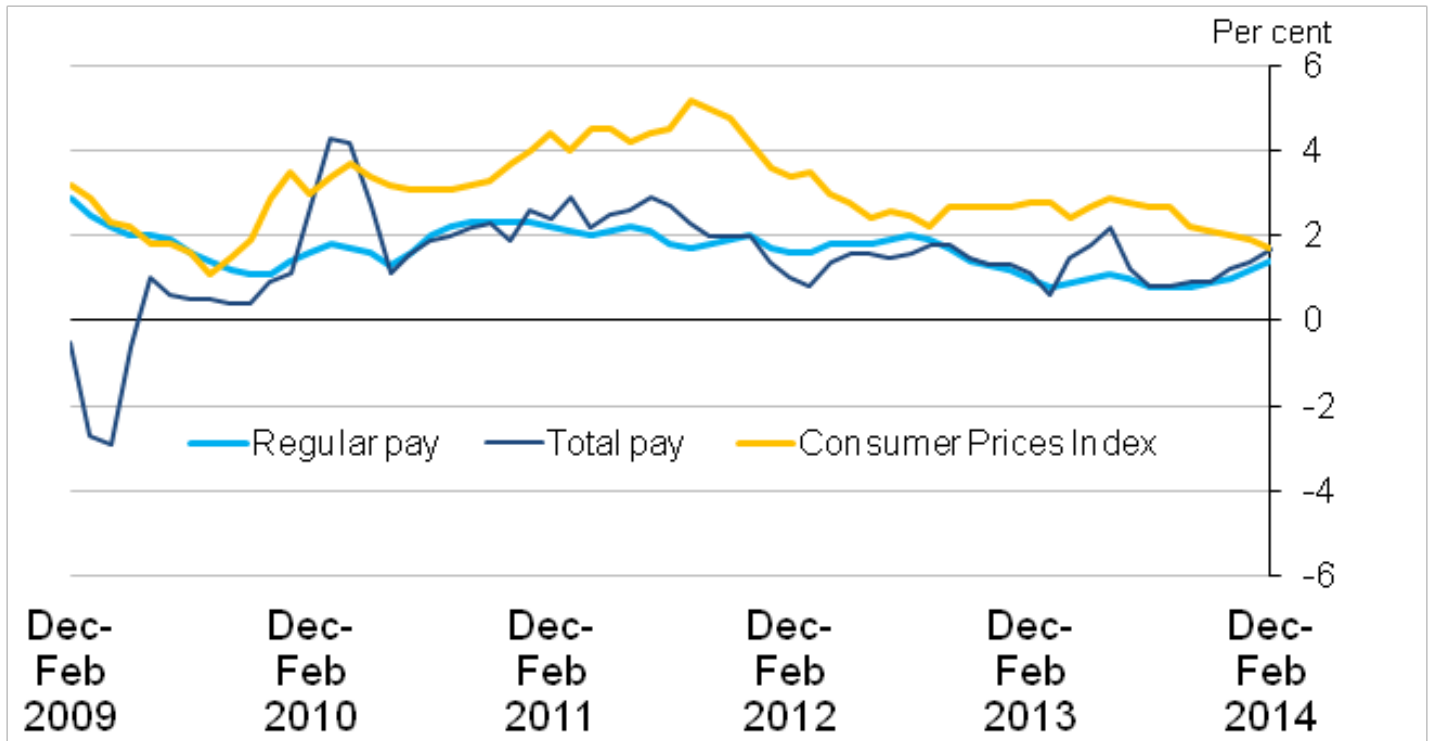
- Average total pay (including bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £479 per week.
- Average regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £449 per week.

For December 2013 to February 2014, total pay for employees in Great Britain was 1.7% higher than a year earlier while regular pay was 1.4% higher. Between February 2013 and February 2014, the Consumer Prices Index increased by 1.7%.

This was the first time since February to April 2010 that the annual percentage increase in the Consumer Prices Index had not been greater than the annual percentage increase in total pay.

Chart 10 shows annual growth rates for earnings and prices for the last five years.

Chart 10: 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 February 2009 to February 2014 and three month average estimates for Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) from December 2008-February 2009 to December 2013-February 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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Between December 2012 to February 2013 and December 2013 to February 2014:

- For the private sector, total pay rose by 2.0%, while regular pay rose by 1.8%.
- For the public sector, total pay rose by 0.9%, while regular pay rose by 1.0%.
- For the public sector excluding financial services, total pay rose by 1.3%, while regular pay rose by 1.5%.

Since comparable records began in 2000, average total pay for employees in Great Britain has increased from £311 a week in January 2000 to £479 a week in February 2014; an increase of 54.0%. Between January 2000 and February 2014, the Consumer Prices Index increased by 38.3%.

Notes for Average Weekly Earnings

1. The estimates are in current prices; this means that they are not adjusted for price inflation.
2. The estimates relate to Great Britain and include salaries but not unearned income, benefits in kind or arrears of pay.
3. 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.
4. From October 2013 onwards Royal Mail plc is classified to the private sector, but for earlier time periods it is classified to the public sector. This reclassification has a small effect on the public and private sector single month growth rates from October 2013 and the three month average growth rates from August-October 2013. Further information regarding this reclassification is available in an [article published on the website](#) on 19 November 2013.
5. 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**.

Labour Productivity (first published on 1 April 2014)

What is Labour Productivity ?

[Labour productivity](#) measures the amount of real (inflation adjusted) economic output that is produced by a unit of labour input (in terms of workers, jobs and hours worked).

Where to find data about Labour Productivity

Labour productivity estimates are available at Table 17 of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data table PROD01 \(67 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Further information is available in the [Labour Productivity Statistical Bulletin](#) published on 1 April 2014.

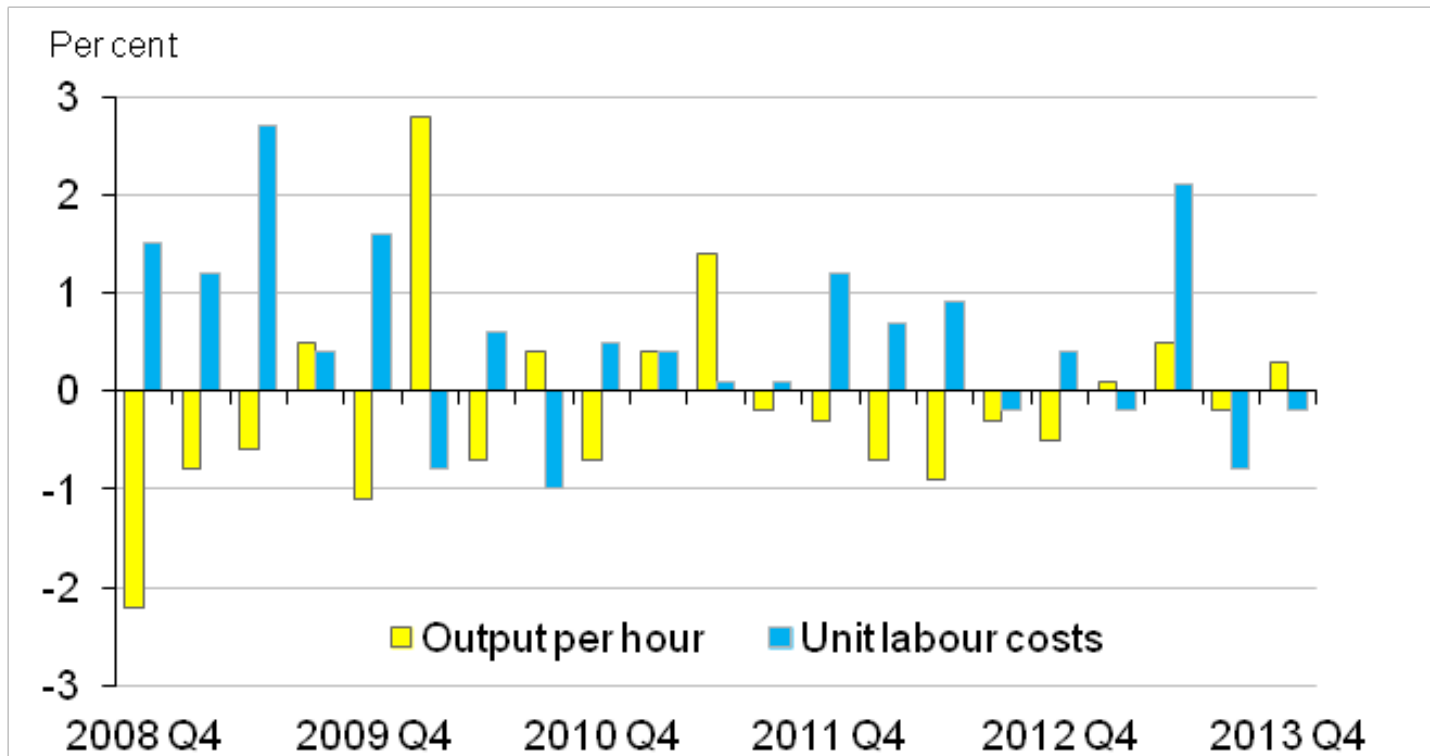
Commentary

On an output by hour basis, UK labour productivity increased by 0.3% between Quarter 3 and Quarter 4 of 2013 to a level that was 0.7% higher than for Quarter 4 of 2012.

Whole economy unit labour costs decreased by 0.2% between Quarter 3 and Quarter 4 of 2013 but were 0.9% higher than for Quarter 4 of 2012, the lowest annual percentage increase since Quarter 2 of 2011.

Chart 11 shows percentage changes on quarter for output per hour and unit labour costs for the last five years.

Chart 11: Output per hour and unit labour costs, percentage changes on quarter (seasonally adjusted)



Source: Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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Labour Disputes (not seasonally adjusted)

What are labour disputes ?

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

Where to find data about labour disputes

Labour disputes estimates are available at Table 20 of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data table LABD01 \(106.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Commentary

In February 2014, there were 32,000 working days lost from 16 stoppages. In the 12 months to February 2014, there were 476,000 working days lost from 124 stoppages. Chart 12 shows cumulative 12 month totals for working days lost for the last five years.

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



Source: Labour Disputes Statistics - Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. The cumulative 12 month totals from November 2011 to October 2012 are affected by a one day strike on 30 November 2011 called by several trade unions in connection with a dispute over proposed changes to pension schemes for some public sector workers.
2. There was a further one day strike on 30 May 2012 in connection with a dispute over proposed changes to pension schemes for some public sector workers which affected the cumulative 12 month totals from May 2012 to April 2013.

Download chart

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Latest estimates for the number of working days lost from labour disputes are at historically low levels. The highest cumulative 12 month figure for working days lost since records began in December 1931 was 32.2 million for the 12 months to April 1980.

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 \(2.11 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

International comparisons of unemployment rates are available at Table 19 of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data table A10 \(276 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

European Union (EU) unemployment rates were published in a [Eurostat News Release](#) on 1 April 2014.

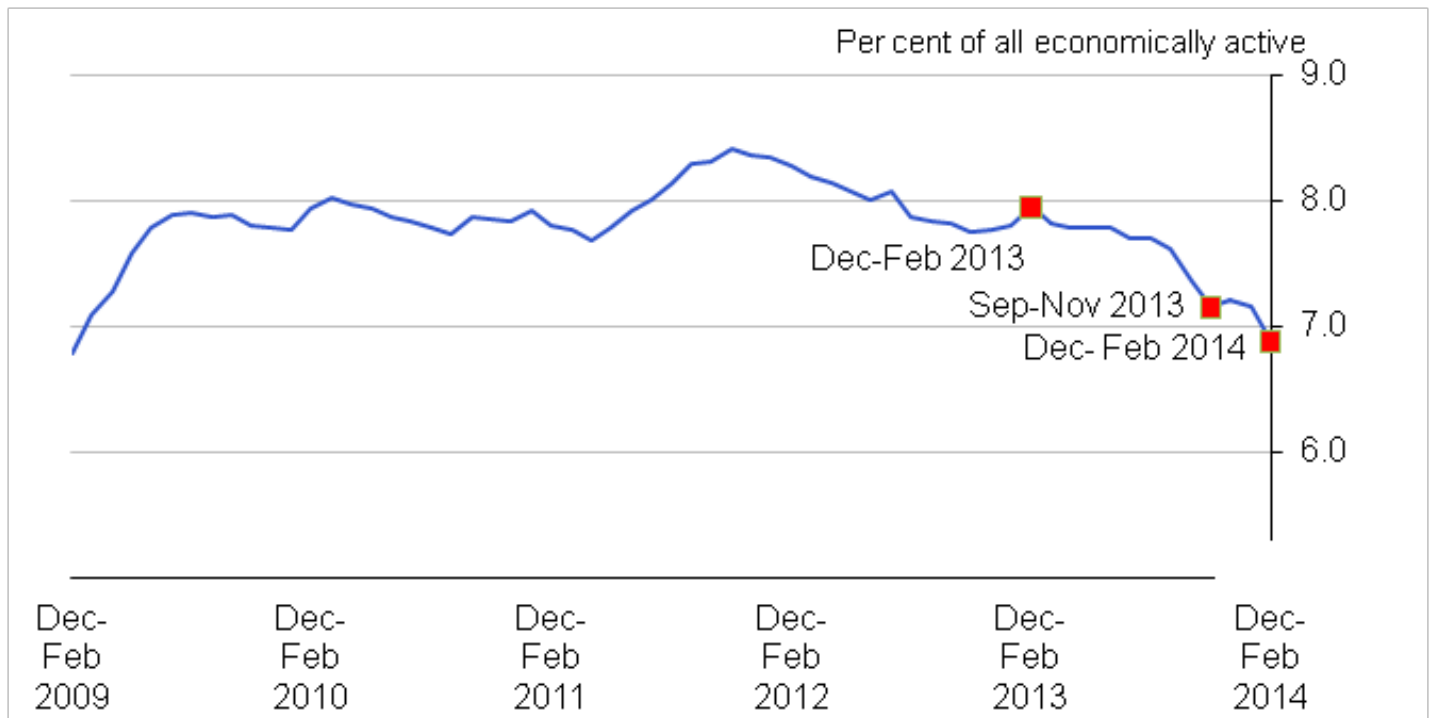
Commentary

The unemployment rate was 6.9% for December 2013 to February 2014. This was:

- **down** from 7.1% for September to November 2013,
- **down** from 7.9% for a year earlier, but
- **higher** than the pre-downturn trough of 5.2% for late 2007/early 2008.

Unemployment rates are calculated, in accordance with international guidelines, as the number of unemployed people divided by the economically active population (those unemployed plus those employed).

Chart 13 shows the unemployment rate for those aged 16 and over for the last five years.

Chart 13: Unemployment rate (aged 16+), seasonally adjusted

Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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

(28.5 Kb)

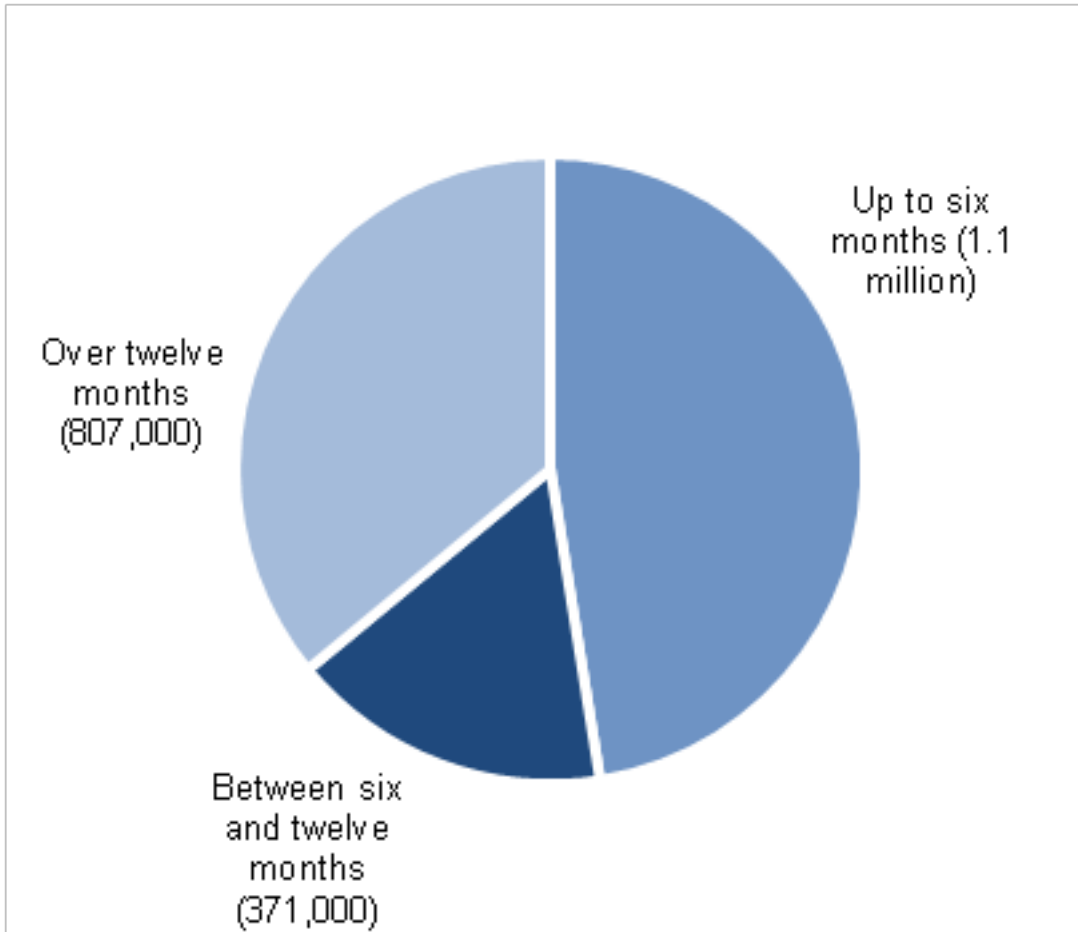
For December 2013 to February 2014:

- There were 2.24 million unemployed people, down 77,000 from September to November 2013 and down 320,000 from a year earlier.
- There were 1.26 million unemployed men, down 53,000 from September to November 2013 and down 184,000 from a year earlier.
- There were 982,000 unemployed women, down 24,000 from September to November 2013 and down 136,000 from a year earlier.

Looking at unemployment by duration for December 2013 to February 2014, as shown in Chart 14:

- 1.06 million people had been unemployed for up to six months, down 22,000 from September to November 2013 and down 143,000 from a year earlier.
- 371,000 people had been unemployed for between six and twelve months, down 24,000 from September to November 2013 and down 83,000 from a year earlier.
- 807,000 people had been unemployed for over one year, down 32,000 from September to November 2013 and down 93,000 from a year earlier.
- 430,000 people had been unemployed for over two years, down 19,000 from September to November 2013 and down 33,000 from a year earlier.

Chart 14: Unemployment by duration for December 2013 to February 2014, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

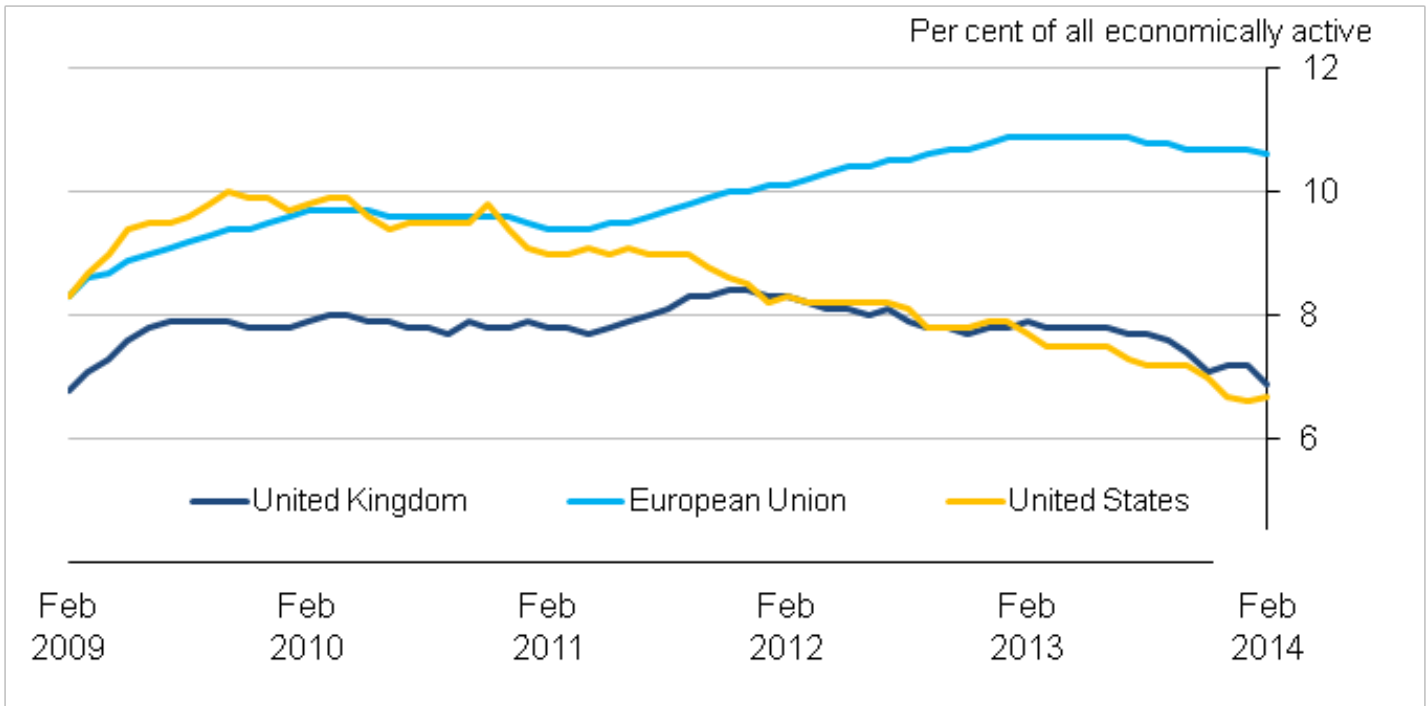
Download chart

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

The unemployment rate for the EU was 10.6% of the economically active population for February 2014. The unemployment rate for the United States was 6.7% for both February and March 2014.

Chart 15 shows the unemployment rates for the UK, the EU and the United States for the last five years. As shown in Chart 15, 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% 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 15: 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 February 2009 to February 2014 and three month average estimates for the UK from December 2008-February 2009 to December 2013-February 2014.

Download chart

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

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

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 October to December 2013 were published on 27 February 2014.

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

Commentary

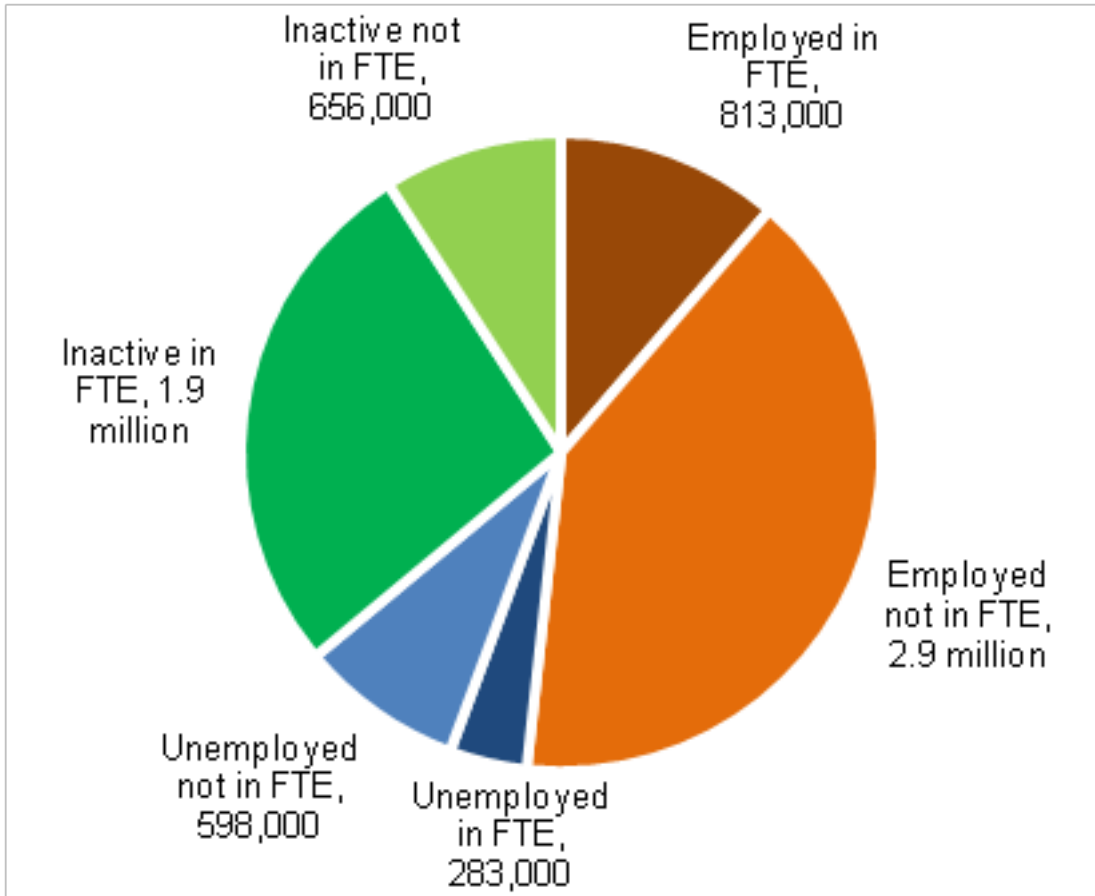
For December 2013 to February 2014, there were:

- 3.72 million 16 to 24 year olds in employment (22% of whom were in full-time education), **up** 49,000 from September to November 2013,
- 2.59 million economically inactive 16 to 24 year olds (75% of whom were in full-time education), **down** 18,000 from September to November 2013, and
- 881,000 unemployed 16 to 24 year olds (32% of whom were in full-time education), **down** 38,000 from September to November 2013.

For December to February 2014, the unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds was 19.1%, down 0.9 percentage points from September to November 2013.

Comparisons of youth unemployment over time are complicated by the fact that, in accordance with international guidelines, unemployment rates are calculated as the number of unemployed people divided by the economically active population (those unemployed plus those employed). 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 42.1% for December 2013 to February 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.

Chart 16: Young people (aged 16 to 24) in the labour market for December 2013 to February 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)

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.

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 \(403.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [CLA02 \(488.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

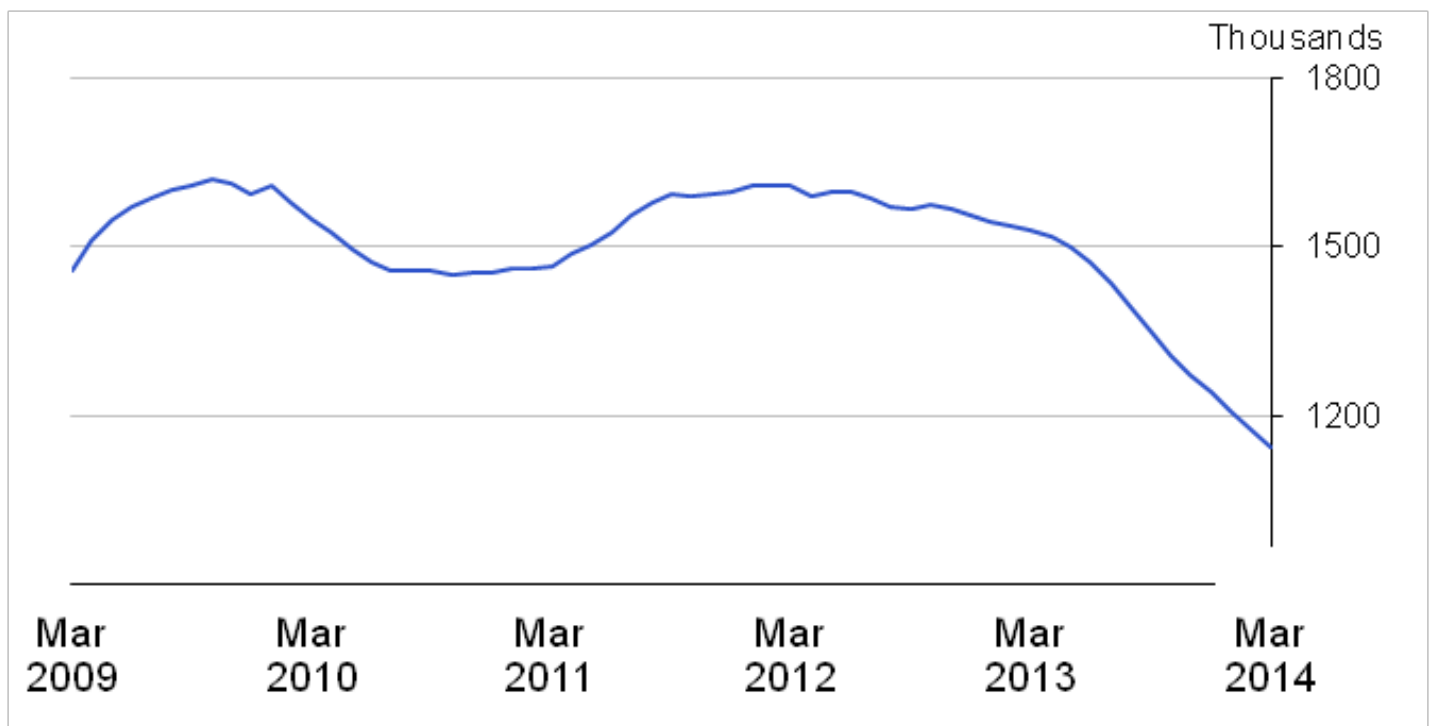
Commentary

The Claimant Count for March 2014 was 1.14 million. This was:

- down 30,400 from February 2014,
- down 386,100 from a year earlier, but
- 363,600 higher than the pre-downturn trough of 778,400 for February 2008.

Chart 17 shows the Claimant Count for the last five years. The Claimant Count rate for March 2014 was 3.4%, down 0.1 percentage points from February 2014 and down 1.2 percentage points from a year earlier.

Chart 17: Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics, Work and Pensions

Download chart

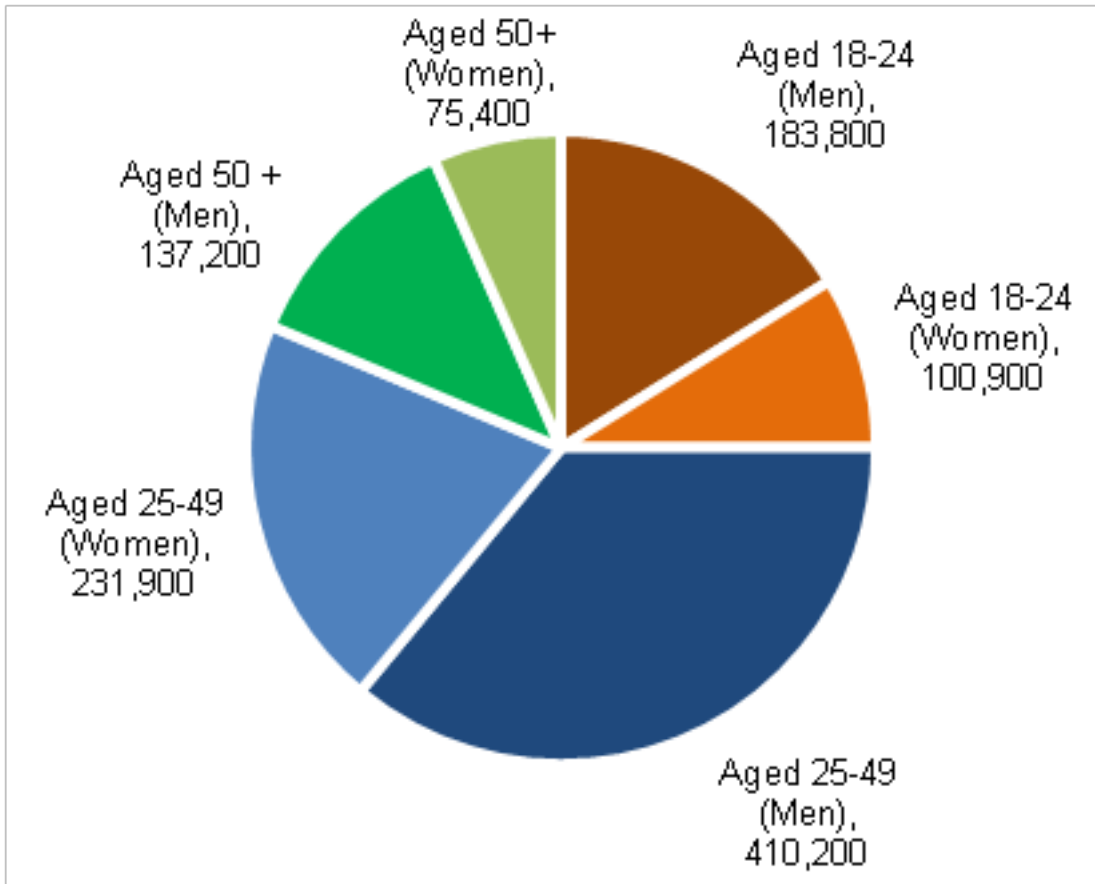
[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)
(31.5 Kb)

Since comparable records began in 1971, the lowest figure for the Claimant Count was 422,600 for December 1973 and the highest figure was 3.09 million for July 1986.

Chart 18 shows that for March 2014, excluding a small number of clerically processed claims for which an age breakdown is not available, there were:

- 284,700 people aged from 18 to 24 claiming JSA, down 9,700 from February 2014,
- 642,100 people aged from 25 to 49 claiming JSA, down 17,300 from February 2014, and
- 212,600 people aged 50 and over claiming JSA, down 3,900 from February 2014.

Chart 18: JSA claimants (excluding clerical claims) by age and sex for March 2014, seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics, Work and Pensions

Download chart

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

Notes for Claimant Count

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 (JSA). The Claimant Count does not yet include people claiming Universal Credit - a new benefit which, for the March 2014 Claimant Count date, had been introduced in only nine Jobcentre Plus offices. The absence of Universal Credit claimants is

expected to have a small effect on the Claimant Count from May 2013. 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.

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.

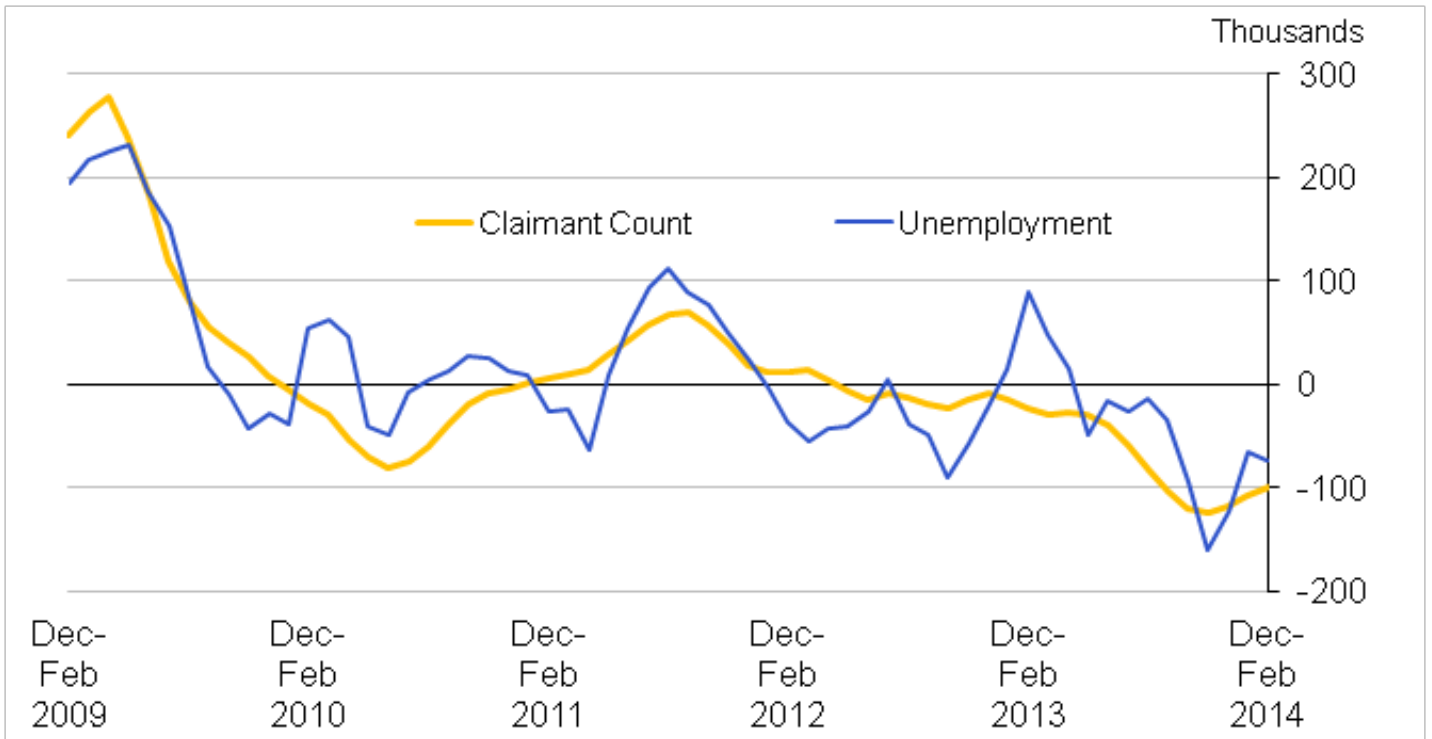
The [Claimant Count](#) measures the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed. Since October 1996 it has been a count of the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). Some JSA claimants will not be classified as unemployed. For example, people in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

Chart 19 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 September to November 2013 and December 2013 to February 2014:

- unemployment fell by 73,000, and
- the Claimant Count fell by 100,000.

Chart 19: 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](#)
(221 Kb)

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

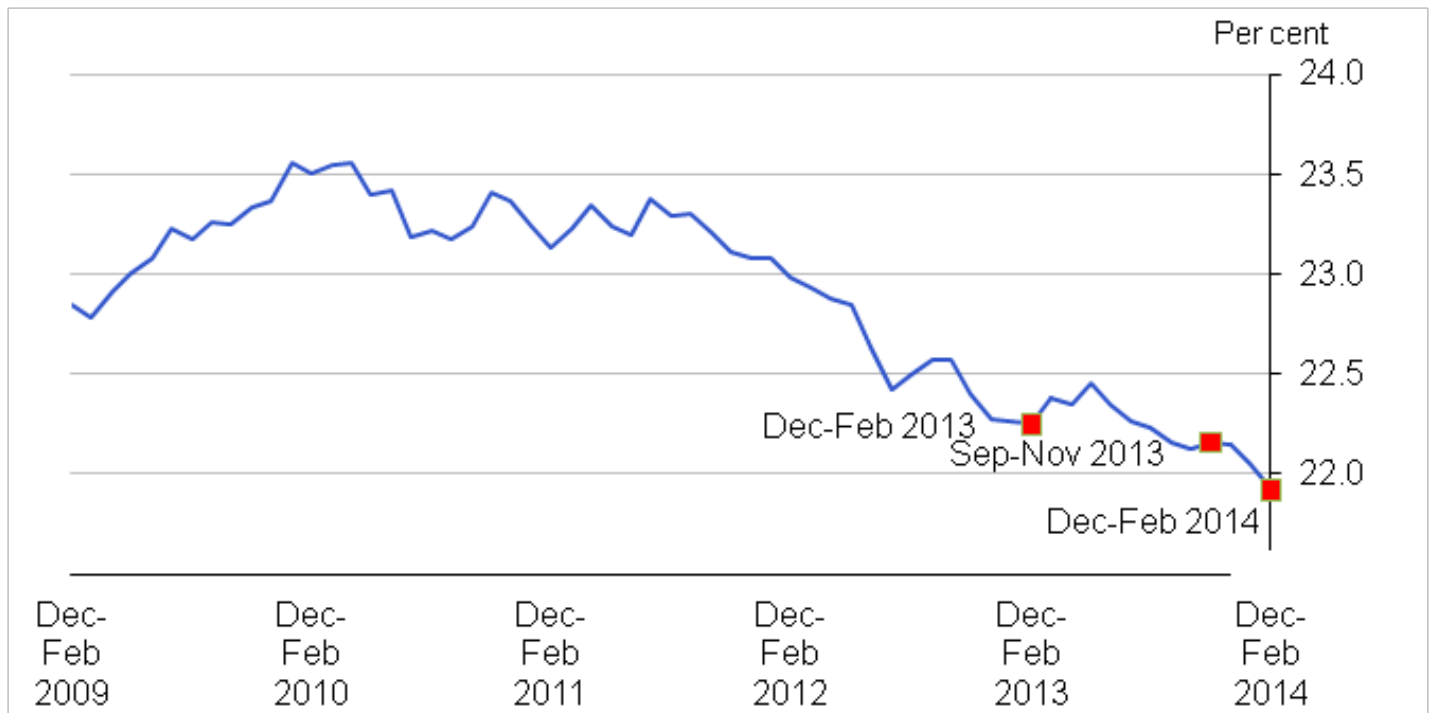
Economic inactivity estimates are available at Tables 1 and 13 of the pdf version of this Statistical Bulletin and at [data tables A02 \(1.42 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) and [INAC01 \(2.59 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

Commentary

The economic inactivity rate for those aged from 16 to 64 was 21.9% for December 2013 to February 2014. This was down from 22.2% both for September to November 2013 and for a year earlier. The rate has not been lower since October to December 1990.

Chart 20 shows the economic inactivity rate for those aged from 16 to 64 for the last five years.

Chart 20: 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)

There were 8.85 million economically inactive people aged from 16 to 64 for December 2013 to February 2014. This was:

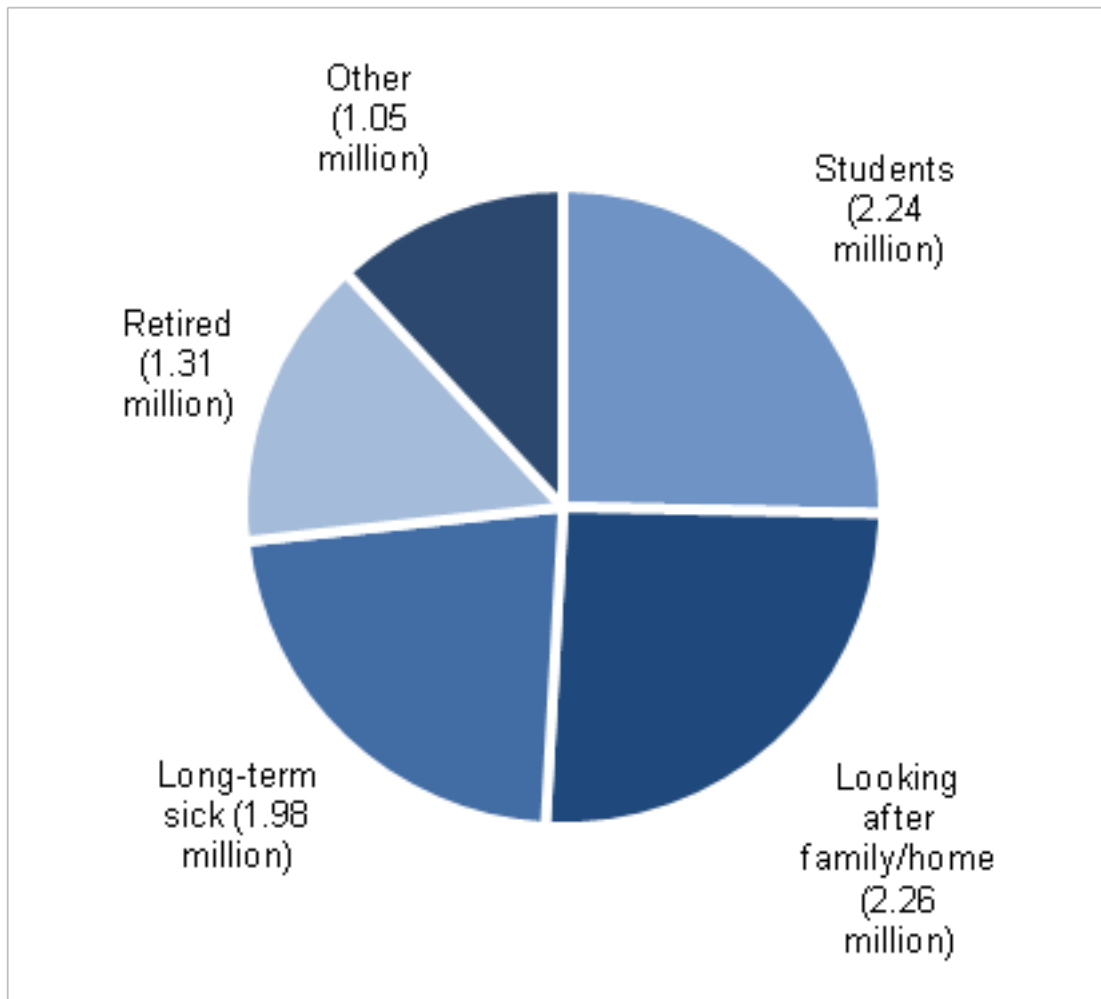
- down 86,000 from September to November 2013,
- down 104,000 from a year earlier, and
- the lowest figure since May-July 2003.

Looking at economic inactivity (for people aged from 16 to 64) by reason for December 2013 to February 2014, as shown in Chart 21:

- There were 2.24 million economically inactive students, down 46,000 from September to November 2013 but unchanged from a year earlier.
- There were 2.26 million people looking after the family or home, down 30,000 from September to November 2013 and down 8,000 from a year earlier.
- There were 1.98 million people who were economically inactive due to long-term sickness, down 16,000 from September to November 2013 and down 36,000 from a year earlier.
- There were 1.31 million economically inactive people who had retired before reaching the age of 65, down 25,000 from September to November 2013 and down 57,000 from a year earlier.

The fall in the number of economically inactive people who had retired before reaching the age of 65 reflects changes to the state pension age for women. The age at which women reach state pension age has been gradually increasing from 60 since April 2010, resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65.

Chart 21: Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64) for December 2013 to February 2014, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

XLS [XLS format](#)

(29.5 Kb)

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 \(194.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [RED02 \(2.35 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

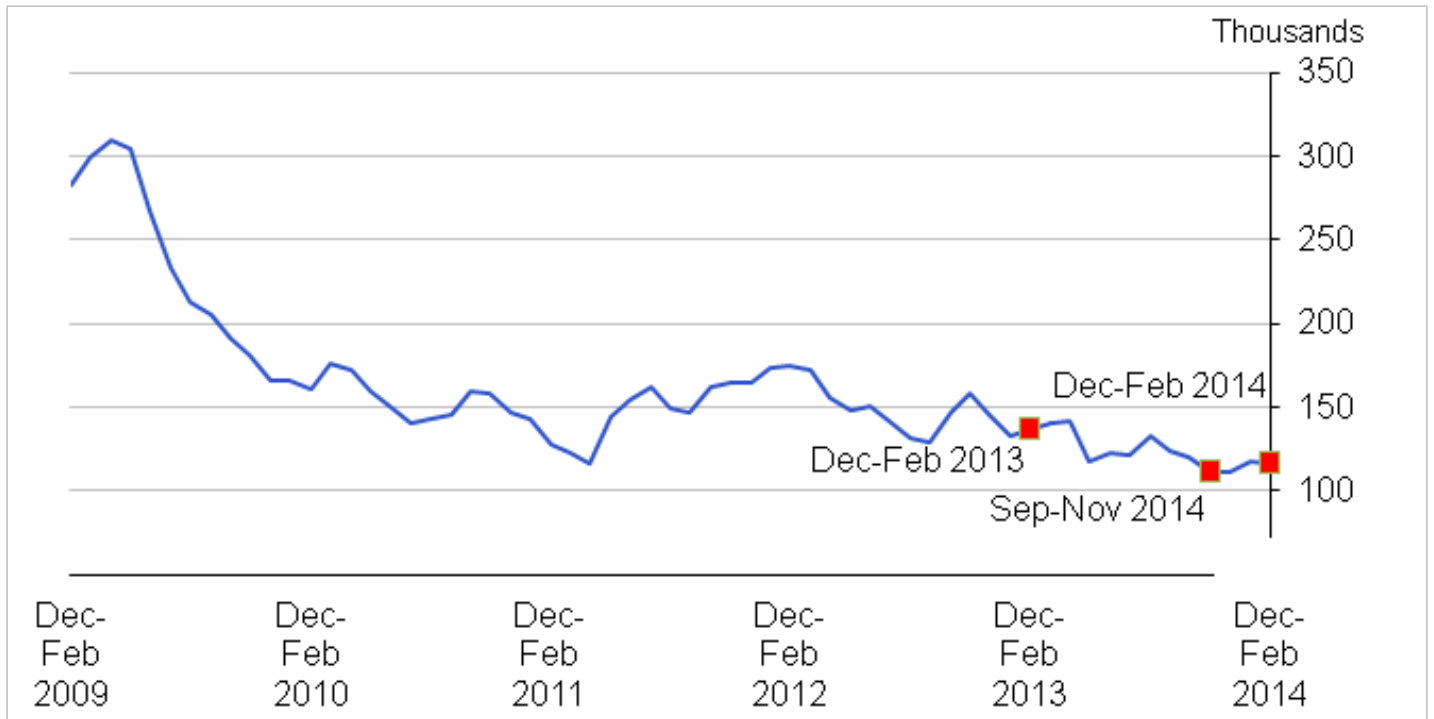
Commentary

For December 2013 to February 2014, 117,000 people had become redundant in the three months before the Labour Force Survey interviews. This was:

- **up** 5,000 from September to November 2013,
- **down** 20,000 from a year earlier, and
- **down** 193,000 from the peak of 310,000 recorded for February to April 2009

Chart 22 shows the number of people made redundant for the last five years.

Chart 22: Redundancies, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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

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 \(142.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [VACS03 \(76.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Commentary

There were 611,000 job vacancies for January to March 2014. This was:

- up 38,000 from October to December 2013,
- up 108,000 from a year earlier, but

- 85,000 lower than the pre-downturn peak of 696,000 for January to March 2008.

Chart 23: Vacancies, seasonally adjusted



Source: Vacancy Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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

Key Out of Work Benefits, not seasonally adjusted (first published on 19 February 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. Most people claiming these benefits are out of work. These estimates exclude claimants in Northern Ireland.

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 \(60.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Commentary

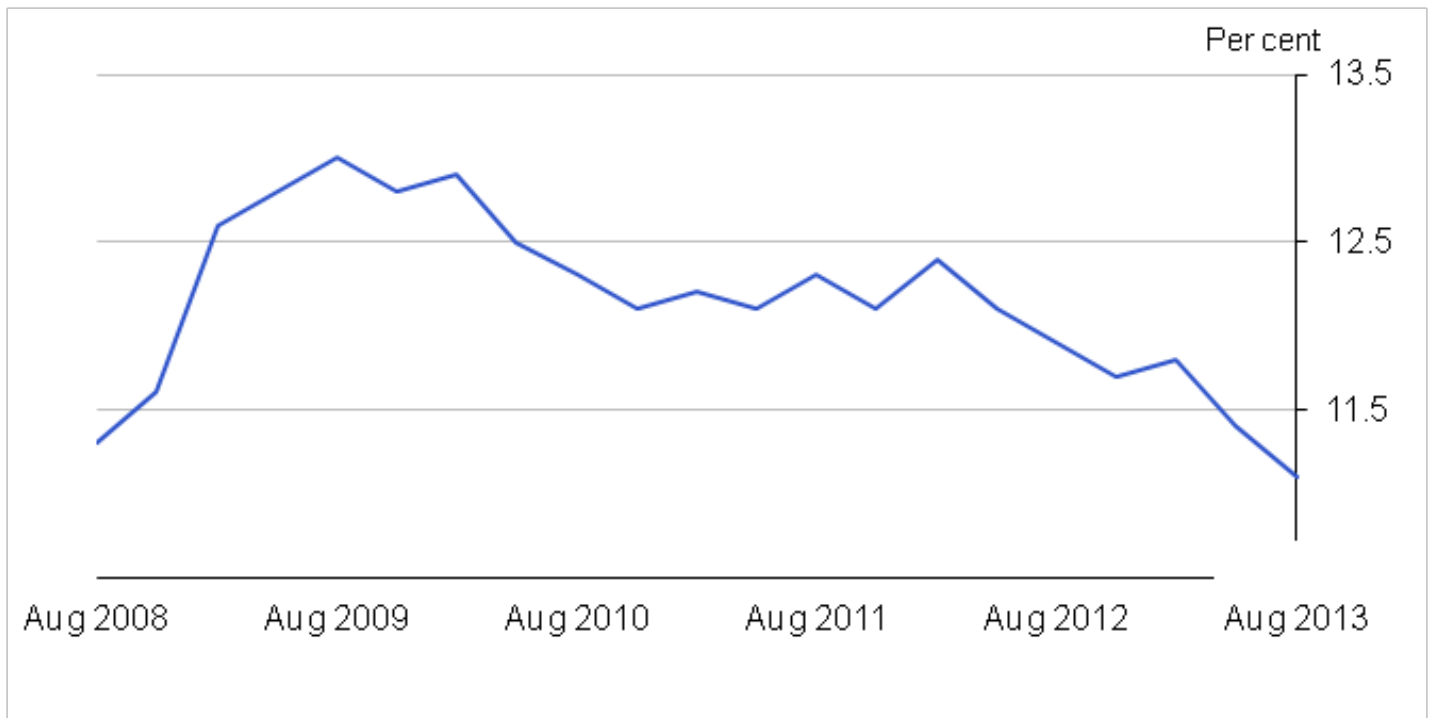
For August 2013 there were 4.41 million people claiming key out of work benefits. This was

- down 318,200 from August 2012, and
- down 689,200 from the peak of 5.10 million recorded for February 2010.

For August 2013, 11.1% of the population aged from 16 to 64 were claiming key out of work benefits, down 0.8 percentage points from August 2012.

Chart 24 shows, for the last five years, the proportion of the population aged from 16 to 64 claiming key out of work benefits.

Chart 24: 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)

Where to find more information about Labour Market Statistics

Recently published reports on labour market topics

[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 \(28 August 2013\)](#)

[Bonus payments in Great Britain \(20 August 2013\)](#)

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. It was replaced by [Economic and Labour Market Review](#), which also included articles about labour market statistics. 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.

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 \(927 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), [UNEM04 \(1.93 Mb Excel sheet\)](#), [JOBS06 \(367 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [CLA03 \(1.81 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) 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).

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 December 2013 to February 2014 was estimated to be 6.9%. 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 December 2013 to February 2014 was between 6.7 and 7.1%. However, the best estimate from the survey was that the unemployment rate was 6.9 per cent.

The number of people unemployed for the same period was estimated at 2,243,000, with a stated 95% confidence interval of +/- 80,000. This means that we can be 95% sure that the true number of unemployed people was between 2,163,000 and 2,323,000. Again, the best estimate from the survey was that the number of unemployed people was 2,243,000.

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, in December 2013 to February 2014, the estimated change in the number of unemployed people since the previous quarter was a fall of 77,000, with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 87,000. This means that we can be 95% certain the actual change in unemployment was somewhere between -164,000 and +10,000, with the best estimate at -77,000.

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 \(472 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EARN03 \(580 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 vacancies back to the start of the time series in 2001 resulting from the annual review of the seasonal adjustment process and taking on board the latest estimates of workforce jobs for the estimates of vacancies per 100 employee jobs.

2. Next month's release

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

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 (Ashton under Lyne). The pathfinder was extended to a second Jobcentre Plus office (Wigan) on 1 July 2013 and two further offices (Oldham and Warrington) joined the pathfinder on 29 July 2013.

The progressive national roll out of Universal Credit across the rest of the UK commenced with Hammersmith Jobcentre Plus office on 28 October 2013 and was followed by Rugby and Inverness Jobcentre Plus offices on 25 November 2013 and Harrogate and Bath Jobcentre Plus offices on 24 February 2014. The Claimant Count date for February 2014 was 13 February.

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 agreed 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.

On 19 March 2014, the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) published a [statistical release](#) providing data for the number of people claiming Universal Credit. This release shows that 3,780 people were claiming Universal Credit on 31 December 2013. This total includes all claimants of Universal Credit, not just those who were jobseekers.

The Claimant Count estimates from May 2013, published in this Statistical Bulletin, do not include claimants of Universal Credit. The absence of Universal Credit claimants is expected to have a small effect on the Claimant Count from May 2013. This assessment reflects the information published by DWP on 19 March 2014.

ONS will include jobseeker Universal Credit claims in the Claimant Count statistics as soon as possible.

4. **Publication policy**

Publication dates up to the end of 2014 are available in the Background Notes to the [June 2013 edition of this Statistical Bulletin](#). A list of the job titles of those given [pre-publication access](#) to the contents of this Statistical Bulletin is available on the website.

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

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

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

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

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This document is also available on our website at www.ons.gov.uk.

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Summary of labour market statistics published on 16 April 2014

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16+)	Dec-Feb 2014	30.389 million	Never	Nov-Jan 2014 (30.191 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	Dec-Feb 2014	72.6 per cent	May-Jul 2008 (72.8 per cent)	Nov-Jan 2014 (72.3 per cent)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16+)	Dec-Feb 2014	2.243 million	Nov-Jan 2014 (2.326 million)	Jan-Mar 2009 (2.225 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16+)	Dec-Feb 2014	6.9 per cent	Nov-Jan 2014 (7.2 per cent)	Dec-Feb 2009 (6.8 per cent)	Jan-Mar 1971
Youth unemployment level (aged 16 to 24)	Dec-Feb 2014	881,000	Nov-Jan 2014 (912,000)	Jan-Mar 2009 (874,000)	Mar-May 1992
Youth unemployment rate (aged 16 to 24)	Dec-Feb 2014	19.1 per cent	Nov-Jan 2014 (19.8 per cent)	Jul-Sep 2010 (19.0 per cent)	Mar-May 1992
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	Dec-Feb 2014	8.846 million	Nov-Jan 2014 (8.896 million)	May-Jul 2003 (8.834 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	Dec-Feb 2014	21.9 per cent	Nov-Jan 2014 (22.1 per cent)	Oct-Dec 1990 (21.8 per cent)	Jan-Mar 1971
Claimant Count level	March 2014	1.142 million	February 2014 (1.172 million)	November 2008 (1.100 million)	January 1971
Claimant Count rate	March 2014	3.4 per cent	February 2014 (3.5 per cent)	November 2008 (3.3 per cent)	January 1971
Average Earnings (total pay)	Dec-Feb 2014	1.7 per cent	Apr-Jun 2013 (2.2 per cent)	Nov-Jan 2014 (1.4 per cent)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay)	Dec-Feb 2014	1.4 per cent	Aug-Oct 2012 (1.7 per cent)	Nov-Jan 2014 (1.2 per cent)	Jan-Mar 2001
Vacancies level	Jan-Mar 2014	611,000	Jun-Aug 2008 (618,000)	Dec-Feb 2014 (594,000)	Apr-Jun 2001

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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%3A77-304635>

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

SUMMARY

1 Summary of headline LFS¹ indicators

United Kingdom
(thousands) seasonally
adjusted

	LFS household population ¹		Headline indicators					
			Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 to 64
People	MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MGSX	LF2M	LF2S
Dec-Feb 2012	50,381	40,179	29,210	70.5	2,634	8.3	9,234	23.0
Dec-Feb 2013	50,748	40,226	29,698	71.4	2,563	7.9	8,950	22.2
Mar-May 2013	50,839	40,242	29,714	71.4	2,505	7.8	9,036	22.5
Jun-Aug 2013	50,938	40,269	29,869	71.7	2,487	7.7	8,954	22.2
Sep-Nov 2013	51,048	40,313	30,150	72.1	2,320	7.1	8,932	22.2
Dec-Feb 2014	51,158	40,359	30,389	72.6	2,243	6.9	8,846	21.9
<i>Change on quarter</i>	110	45	239	0.5	-77	-0.3	-86	-0.2
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	0.8		-3.3		-1.0	
<i>Change on year</i>	410	132	691	1.2	-320	-1.1	-104	-0.3
<i>Change %</i>	0.8	0.3	2.3		-12.5		-1.2	
Men	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM
Dec-Feb 2012	24,623	20,010	15,660	75.7	1,506	8.8	3,380	16.9
Dec-Feb 2013	24,824	20,043	15,887	76.3	1,445	8.3	3,321	16.6
Mar-May 2013	24,874	20,053	15,889	76.2	1,429	8.3	3,360	16.8
Jun-Aug 2013	24,930	20,071	15,979	76.5	1,420	8.2	3,310	16.5
Sep-Nov 2013	24,996	20,103	16,155	77.2	1,314	7.5	3,288	16.4
Dec-Feb 2014	25,063	20,135	16,295	77.6	1,261	7.2	3,261	16.2
<i>Change on quarter</i>	67	32	140	0.5	-53	-0.3	-26	-0.2
<i>Change %</i>	0.3	0.2	0.9		-4.0		-0.8	
<i>Change on year</i>	239	93	408	1.4	-184	-1.2	-60	-0.4
<i>Change %</i>	1.0	0.5	2.6		-12.7		-1.8	
Women	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
Dec-Feb 2012	25,758	20,169	13,551	65.4	1,128	7.7	5,854	29.0
Dec-Feb 2013	25,924	20,184	13,811	66.6	1,118	7.5	5,629	27.9
Mar-May 2013	25,965	20,189	13,825	66.6	1,077	7.2	5,676	28.1
Jun-Aug 2013	26,008	20,198	13,891	66.8	1,067	7.1	5,644	27.9
Sep-Nov 2013	26,051	20,210	13,995	67.1	1,006	6.7	5,644	27.9
Dec-Feb 2014	26,095	20,223	14,094	67.6	982	6.5	5,585	27.6
<i>Change on quarter</i>	44	13	100	0.5	-24	-0.2	-60	-0.3
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	0.7		-2.4		-1.1	
<i>Change on year</i>	171	40	283	1.0	-136	-1.0	-44	-0.3
<i>Change %</i>	0.7	0.2	2.0		-12.2		-0.8	

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

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

Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity rates

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

Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity levels

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

SUMMARY

2(2) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 25-34												Aged 35-49					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity							
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate						
	YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAV	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG						
People																		
Dec-Feb 2012	6,572	78.0	572	8.0	1,279	15.2	10,696	81.6	609	5.4	1,807	13.8						
Dec-Feb 2013	6,822	78.9	567	7.7	1,252	14.5	10,602	81.9	615	5.5	1,733	13.4						
Mar-May 2013	6,888	79.2	528	7.1	1,280	14.7	10,559	81.8	601	5.4	1,749	13.5						
Jun-Aug 2013	6,954	79.5	526	7.0	1,262	14.4	10,564	82.1	589	5.3	1,720	13.4						
Sep-Nov 2013	7,006	79.9	500	6.7	1,268	14.5	10,564	82.2	518	4.7	1,763	13.7						
Dec-Feb 2014	7,066	80.3	483	6.4	1,255	14.3	10,605	82.7	488	4.4	1,725	13.5						
<i>Change on quarter</i>	61	0.4	-17	-0.3	-13	-0.2	41	0.5	-30	-0.3	-39	-0.3						
<i>Change %</i>	0.9		-3.4		-1.0		0.4		-5.7		-2.2							
<i>Change on year</i>	244	1.3	-84	-1.3	3	-0.2	2	0.9	-127	-1.1	-8	0.1						
<i>Change %</i>	3.6		-14.9		0.3		0.0		-20.7		-0.5							
Men																		
Dec-Feb 2012	3,636	85.3	304	7.7	321	7.5	5,683	87.7	313	5.2	484	7.5						
Dec-Feb 2013	3,762	85.9	323	7.9	295	6.7	5,600	87.4	315	5.3	491	7.7						
Mar-May 2013	3,795	86.1	312	7.6	302	6.8	5,584	87.4	305	5.2	497	7.8						
Jun-Aug 2013	3,831	86.4	307	7.4	299	6.7	5,583	87.6	298	5.1	490	7.7						
Sep-Nov 2013	3,862	86.6	300	7.2	297	6.7	5,604	88.1	252	4.3	502	7.9						
Dec-Feb 2014	3,913	87.3	272	6.5	296	6.6	5,632	88.8	246	4.2	467	7.4						
<i>Change on quarter</i>	51	0.7	-28	-0.7	-1	-0.1	28	0.6	-6	-0.1	-35	-0.5						
<i>Change %</i>	1.3		-9.2		-0.4		0.5		-2.4		-6.9							
<i>Change on year</i>	152	1.4	-50	-1.4	1	-0.1	32	1.3	-69	-1.1	-24	-0.3						
<i>Change %</i>	4.0		-15.6		0.4		0.6		-22.0		-4.9							
Women																		
Dec-Feb 2012	2,936	70.5	268	8.4	958	23.0	5,013	75.6	296	5.6	1,323	20.0						
Dec-Feb 2013	3,060	71.8	244	7.4	957	22.5	5,003	76.4	300	5.7	1,243	19.0						
Mar-May 2013	3,093	72.1	216	6.5	978	22.8	4,975	76.3	296	5.6	1,252	19.2						
Jun-Aug 2013	3,123	72.5	220	6.6	963	22.4	4,981	76.6	292	5.5	1,230	18.9						
Sep-Nov 2013	3,144	72.9	200	6.0	971	22.5	4,960	76.5	266	5.1	1,262	19.4						
Dec-Feb 2014	3,153	72.9	210	6.3	959	22.2	4,973	76.8	242	4.6	1,258	19.4						
<i>Change on quarter</i>	9	0.1	11	0.3	-12	-0.3	12	0.4	-24	-0.4	-4	0.0						
<i>Change %</i>	0.3		5.4		-1.2		0.3		-8.9		-0.3							
<i>Change on year</i>	93	1.1	-34	-1.1	2	-0.3	-30	0.4	-58	-1.0	15	0.4						
<i>Change %</i>	3.0		-13.9		0.2		-0.6		-19.2		1.2							
	Aged 50-64						Age 65+											
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity							
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate						
	LF26	LF2U	LF28	LF2E	LF2A	LF2W	LFK4	LFK6	K5HU	K5HW	LFL4	LFL6						
People																		
Dec-Feb 2012	7,423	65.4	404	5.2	3,527	31.1	875	8.6	24	2.7	9,302	91.2						
Dec-Feb 2013	7,643	67.1	384	4.8	3,367	29.5	967	9.2	17	1.7	9,538	90.7						
Mar-May 2013	7,643	67.0	396	4.9	3,372	29.5	992	9.4	21	2.1	9,583	90.4						
Jun-Aug 2013	7,737	67.6	388	4.8	3,314	29.0	1,016	9.5	26	2.5	9,628	90.2						
Sep-Nov 2013	7,839	68.2	360	4.4	3,289	28.6	1,066	9.9	23	2.1	9,646	89.9						
Dec-Feb 2014	7,905	68.5	360	4.4	3,272	28.4	1,089	10.1	31	2.7	9,680	89.6						
<i>Change on quarter</i>	67	0.3	-1	0.0	-17	-0.3	22	0.1	8	0.7	35	-0.2						
<i>Change %</i>	0.9		-0.2		-0.5		2.1		35.8		0.4							
<i>Change on year</i>	262	1.4	-25	-0.4	-94	-1.2	122	0.9	14	1.0	142	-1.0						
<i>Change %</i>	3.4		-6.5		-2.8		12.6		83.7		1.5							
Men																		
Dec-Feb 2012	3,965	71.3	251	5.9	1,346	24.2	519	11.3	16	3.0	4,077	88.4						
Dec-Feb 2013	4,056	72.7	240	5.6	1,281	23.0	598	12.5	12	2.0	4,171	87.2						
Mar-May 2013	4,058	72.7	245	5.7	1,281	22.9	608	12.6	17	2.7	4,197	87.0						
Jun-Aug 2013	4,115	73.5	237	5.4	1,245	22.2	618	12.7	20	3.1	4,221	86.9						
Sep-Nov 2013	4,175	74.3	210	4.8	1,237	22.0	639	13.1	15	2.3	4,239	86.6						
Dec-Feb 2014	4,182	74.1	210	4.8	1,255	22.2	663	13.5	19	2.8	4,245	86.2						
<i>Change on quarter</i>	7	-0.2	0	0.0	18	0.2	24	0.4	4	0.5	6	-0.5						
<i>Change %</i>	0.2		-0.1		1.5		3.7		28.7		0.1							
<i>Change on year</i>	126	1.3	-30	-0.8	-26	-0.8	65	1.0	7	0.8	74	-1.1						
<i>Change %</i>	3.1		-12.6		-2.1		10.9		58.3		1.8							
Women																		
Dec-Feb 2012	3,458	59.7	154	4.3	2,181	37.7	357	6.4	*	*	5,225	93.5						
Dec-Feb 2013	3,587	61.7	144	3.9	2,086	35.9	369	6.4	*	*	5,366	93.5						
Mar-May 2013	3,585	61.5	152	4.1	2,090	35.9	384	6.7	*	*	5,387	93.3						
Jun-Aug 2013	3,622	62.0	151	4.0	2,069	35.4	398	6.8	*	*	5,406	93.1						
Sep-Nov 2013	3,664	62.5	150	3.9	2,052	35.0	427	7.3	*	*	5,407	92.6						
Dec-Feb 2014	3,723	63.2	150	3.9	2,018	34.3	426	7.2	12	2.6	5,435	92.6						
<i>Change on quarter</i>	59	0.7	0	-0.1	-35	-0.7	-1	-0.1	*	*	28	0.0						
<i>Change %</i>	1.6		-0.3		-1.7		-0.3		*	*	0.5							
<i>Change on year</i>	136	1.5	5	0.0	-68	-1.6	56	0.8	*	*	68	-0.9						
<i>Change %</i>	3.8		3.7		-3.3		15.3		*	*	1.3							

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

4 Public and private sector employment (first published on 19 March 2014)

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

	Public sector		Private sector ¹		Total employment ²	Public sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory note at bottom of table)		Private sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory note at bottom of table)	
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)		(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8
	G7AU	G9BZ	G7K5	G9C2	G7GO	MFY7	MFY9	MFZ2	MFY5
Dec 11	6,010	20.6	23,131	79.4	29,141	5,451	18.7	23,690	81.3
Mar 12	5,974	20.4	23,350	79.6	29,324	5,424	18.5	23,900	81.5
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	5,687	19.1	24,069	80.9	29,756	5,351	18.0	24,405	82.0
Jun 13	5,665	19.0	24,171	81.0	29,836	5,324	17.8	24,512	82.2
Sep 13	5,666	18.8	24,420	81.2	30,086	5,353	17.8	24,733	82.2
Dec 13	5,507	18.2	24,684	81.8	30,191	5,340	17.7	24,851	82.3
Change on quarter	-159	-0.6	264	0.6	105	-13	-0.1	118	0.1
Change %	-2.8		1.1		0.3	-0.2		0.5	
Change on year	-203	-1.0	662	1.0	459	-14	-0.3	473	0.3
Change %	-3.6		2.8		1.5	-0.3		1.9	

Enquiries 01633 456776

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

4(1) Public sector employment by industry

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

	Construction	HM Forces ³	Police (including civilians)	Public administration	Of which: Civil Service ⁴	Education	National Health Service	Other health and social work	Other (including financial corporations)	Total public sector employment ⁵
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	G7ER	G7EU	G7EX	G7F2	G7D6	G7F5	G7FG	G7FJ	G7FM	G7AU
Dec 11	42	189	270	1,099	471	1,672	1,562	329	847	6,010
Mar 12	41	187	268	1,087	464	1,686	1,561	316	832	5,974
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	1,481	1,566	292	795	5,687
Jun 13	41	175	260	1,081	450	1,493	1,545	288	783	5,665
Sep 13	40	174	258	1,077	447	1,512	1,555	284	761	5,666
Dec 13	40	168	257	1,066	445	1,520	1,568	282	604	5,507
Change on quarter	0	-6	-1	-11	-2	8	13	-2	-157	-159
Change %	0.0	-3.4	-0.4	-1.0	-0.4	0.5	0.8	-0.7	-20.6	-2.8
Change on year	-3	-10	-6	-11	-6	44	6	-13	-212	-203
Change %	-7.0	-5.6	-2.3	-1.0	-1.3	3.0	0.4	-4.4	-26.0	-3.6

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 plc and Lloyds Banking Group plc are included in the public sector from December 2008 but in the private sector for earlier 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 larger than they would otherwise have been, as a result of the reclassification of Royal Mail plc to the private sector. 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 the reclassification.

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. These series may not exactly equal the sum of their 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 1	Employee jobs 2	Self-employment jobs ¹ 3	HM Forces 4	Government-supported trainees ¹ 5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Dec 11	31,613	27,362	4,039	190	22
Mar 12	31,929	27,614	4,108	187	21
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 (r)	32,263	27,822	4,248	173	20
Dec 13 (p)	32,716	28,097	4,431	168	20
<i>Change on quarter</i>	453	275	183	-5	0
<i>Change %</i>	1.4	1.0	4.3	-2.9	-0.1
<i>Change on year</i>	993	707	299	-11	-3
<i>Change %</i>	3.1	2.6	7.2	-5.9	-12.2

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

See footnotes under table 6

6 Workforce jobs by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All jobs A-T	Agriculture, forestry & fishing A	Mining & quarrying B	Manufacturing C	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply D	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities E	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage H	Accommodation & food service activities I	Information & communication J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Dec 11	31,613	432	67	2,536	117	187	2,067	4,803	1,491	1,972	1,226
Mar 12	31,929	424	73	2,577	114	190	2,065	4,896	1,518	2,027	1,222
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 (r)	32,263	364	76	2,573	120	196	2,067	4,852	1,493	1,982	1,254
Dec 13 (p)	32,716	420	79	2,576	122	200	2,118	4,886	1,502	2,006	1,275
<i>Change on quarter</i>	453	56	3	3	2	4	51	34	9	24	21
<i>Change %</i>	1.4	15.4	3.8	0.1	1.4	1.9	2.5	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.7
<i>Change on year</i>	993	49	4	45	9	9	92	74	-5	59	30
<i>Change %</i>	3.1	13.3	5.0	1.8	7.7	4.8	4.5	1.5	-0.3	3.0	2.4
SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities K	Real estate activities L	Professional scientific & technical activities M	Administrative & support services activities N	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security ² O	Education P	Human health & social work activities Q	Arts, entertainment & recreation R	Other service activities S	People employed by households etc. T	Total services G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Dec 11	1,121	485	2,456	2,514	1,602	2,751	4,027	870	820	69	26,206
Mar 12	1,155	491	2,464	2,513	1,584	2,781	4,073	890	801	71	26,486
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 (r)	1,119	570	2,623	2,664	1,555	2,841	4,124	913	817	63	26,868
Dec 13 (p)	1,127	588	2,693	2,727	1,542	2,867	4,159	920	830	78	27,199
<i>Change on quarter</i>	8	19	70	63	-13	26	35	8	13	14	331
<i>Change %</i>	0.7	3.3	2.7	2.3	-0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.6	22.8	1.2
<i>Change on year</i>	-23	82	141	189	-28	104	87	31	42	0	786
<i>Change %</i>	-2.0	16.3	5.5	7.5	-1.8	3.8	2.1	3.5	5.4	0.6	3.0

Workforce jobs enquiries 01633 456776
Sources: Employer surveys, Labour Force Survey and administrative sources

1. Workforce Jobs figures are a measure of jobs rather than people. For this reason estimates of self-employment jobs and government supported trainee jobs differ from estimates of people in self-employment and in government supported training and employment programmes shown at Table 3. The estimates for government supported trainees shown in this table exclude trainees with contracts of employment as such people are included in the estimates of employee jobs.
2. This series is not exclusively a public sector series as it includes some private sector jobs. See table 4 for estimates of public and private sector employment.

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

7 Actual weekly hours worked

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

People	Average (mean) actual weekly hours worked					
	Total weekly hours (millions) ^{1,2}	All workers ¹		Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Second Jobs
	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE	
Dec-Feb 2012	931.4	31.9	37.4	15.7	9.0	
Dec-Feb 2013	948.4	31.9	37.4	15.9	9.5	
Mar-May 2013	952.0	32.0	37.5	15.9	9.5	
Jun-Aug 2013	958.9	32.1	37.6	16.0	9.0	
Sep-Nov 2013	969.3	32.2	37.6	16.0	9.1	
Dec-Feb 2014	973.0	32.0	37.4	15.9	9.6	
<i>Change on quarter</i>	3.6	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.4	
<i>Change %</i>	0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	4.6	
<i>Change on year</i>	24.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	
<i>Change %</i>	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.1	
Men	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF	
Dec-Feb 2012	572.0	36.5	39.3	15.7	9.7	
Dec-Feb 2013	579.7	36.5	39.3	15.9	10.1	
Mar-May 2013	582.5	36.7	39.5	15.8	10.5	
Jun-Aug 2013	587.1	36.7	39.5	16.2	10.1	
Sep-Nov 2013	592.5	36.7	39.5	15.9	10.0	
Dec-Feb 2014	594.3	36.5	39.2	16.0	10.6	
<i>Change on quarter</i>	1.7	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.6	
<i>Change %</i>	0.3	-0.6	-0.7	0.3	5.9	
<i>Change on year</i>	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	
<i>Change %</i>	2.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.7	5.1	
Women	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG	
Dec-Feb 2012	359.4	26.5	34.0	15.8	8.6	
Dec-Feb 2013	368.7	26.7	34.1	15.9	9.1	
Mar-May 2013	369.5	26.7	34.2	16.0	8.8	
Jun-Aug 2013	371.8	26.8	34.2	15.9	8.2	
Sep-Nov 2013	376.8	26.9	34.3	16.0	8.5	
Dec-Feb 2014	378.7	26.9	34.3	15.9	8.7	
<i>Change on quarter</i>	1.9	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.2	
<i>Change %</i>	0.5	-0.2	0.0	-0.4	2.5	
<i>Change on year</i>	10.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.3	
<i>Change %</i>	2.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	-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 work¹

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
Dec-Feb 2013									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	1.0	2.2	1.2	0.8	1.6	3.5	1.9	7.2
6 up to 15 hours	6.8	3.6	10.6	6.5	3.1	9.9	8.3	4.8	16.6
16 up to 30 hours	20.2	9.9	32.0	19.9	8.5	31.6	22.2	16.0	36.7
31 up to 45 hours	52.1	58.3	44.9	54.4	61.5	47.1	38.1	44.3	23.9
Over 45 hours	19.3	27.2	10.2	18.0	26.0	9.7	27.8	33.0	15.7
Total (thousands)	29,698	15,887	13,811	25,240	12,810	12,430	4,204	2,931	1,273
Sep-Nov 2013									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.1	0.6	1.7	3.5	2.0	6.9
6 up to 15 hours	6.8	3.8	10.3	6.3	3.3	9.5	8.9	5.4	16.6
16 up to 30 hours	19.9	10.1	31.2	19.7	8.8	30.9	21.2	15.6	33.8
31 up to 45 hours	52.1	57.6	45.8	54.6	61.1	47.9	38.4	43.4	27.2
Over 45 hours	19.6	27.5	10.5	18.3	26.2	10.0	28.0	33.6	15.6
Total (thousands)	30,150	16,155	13,995	25,537	13,009	12,528	4,356	3,008	1,348
Dec-Feb 2014									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	1.0	2.3	1.2	0.7	1.7	3.4	2.1	6.3
6 up to 15 hours	6.7	3.6	10.2	6.2	3.2	9.3	9.2	5.4	17.6
16 up to 30 hours	19.8	10.0	31.1	19.6	8.8	30.8	21.3	14.9	35.5
31 up to 45 hours	51.9	57.3	45.8	54.6	61.0	47.9	37.1	41.8	26.4
Over 45 hours	19.9	28.0	10.6	18.4	26.3	10.2	29.1	35.7	14.2
Total (thousands)	30,389	16,295	14,094	25,636	13,052	12,584	4,502	3,114	1,387

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 19 February 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 ¹	UK	Non UK	Of which:				Total non-EU	Africa excluding South Africa	South Africa	Australia and New Zealand	India	Pakistan and Bangladesh	USA	Rest of the world
				Total EU (EU27) ²	EU14 ³	EUA8 ⁴	Romania and Bulgaria								
Levels (aged 16 and over)															
By country of birth	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	EQ4S	JJR9	JJS3	JJS5	JJS7	JJS9	JJR7	EQ4T
Oct - Dec 2011	29,205	25,095	4,099	1,492	670	706	89	2,607	600	131	138	401	282	104	951
Oct - Dec 2012	29,816	25,492	4,316	1,586	739	707	102	2,730	609	149	123	406	287	131	1,025
Jan - Mar 2013	29,600	25,326	4,262	1,580	746	687	112	2,683	604	156	124	407	277	112	1,002
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
<i>Change on year</i>	425	276	141	126	71	20	42	15	-26	4	5	21	39	-30	1
<i>Change %</i>	1.4	1.1	3.3	8.0	9.6	2.9	40.9	0.5	-4.2	2.8	4.1	5.3	13.4	-22.8	0.1
By nationality	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	EQ4W	JJS2	JJS4	JJS6	JJS8	JJT2	JJR8	EQ4X
Oct - Dec 2011	29,205	26,629	2,564	1,330	557	691	74	1,233	217	51	90	172	116	80	508
Oct - Dec 2012	29,816	27,169	2,643	1,418	620	691	93	1,225	225	49	76	210	89	94	482
Jan - Mar 2013	29,600	27,004	2,592	1,417	641	664	103	1,175	205	59	77	202	78	85	470
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
<i>Change on year</i>	425	367	54	126	68	31	32	-72	-43	2	5	-13	17	-23	-16
<i>Change %</i>	1.4	1.4	2.0	8.9	11.0	4.6	33.8	-5.9	-19.3	3.2	6.2	-6.0	18.9	-24.6	-3.4
Rates (aged 16 to 64)															
By country of birth	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	EQ52	LFN3	LFN4	LFN5	LFN6	LFN7	LFN2	EQ53
Oct - Dec 2011	70.5	71.3	66.4	75.6	70.3	81.8	73.1	62.1	60.9	79.5	86.5	70.5	51.1	70.2	58.7
Oct - Dec 2012	71.7	72.5	67.9	76.7	74.8	79.4	74.2	63.7	62.3	79.7	78.7	74.1	50.3	72.2	61.6
Jan - Mar 2013	71.1	71.9	67.4	75.6	73.5	79.0	71.1	63.3	62.8	81.6	78.3	74.8	49.8	70.3	60.1
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
<i>Change on year</i>	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.6	2.2	-0.6	-1.7	1.4	1.1	1.4	5.2	-1.2	3.1	-3.7	2.0
By nationality	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	EQ56	LFO5	LFO6	LFO7	LFO8	LFO9	LFO4	EQ57
Oct - Dec 2011	70.5	70.9	67.4	75.8	69.8	82.2	70.5	60.2	55.1	87.1	86.6	69.0	58.1	71.9	54.4
Oct - Dec 2012	71.7	72.1	68.2	77.4	75.1	79.8	76.1	60.0	57.5	77.5	82.8	72.4	44.9	73.2	54.8
Jan - Mar 2013	71.1	71.5	67.5	76.9	75.4	79.5	70.5	58.9	54.6	80.2	80.2	74.6	43.2	72.4	53.3
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
<i>Change on year</i>	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.5	2.7	-0.3	-5.1	0.6	-2.7	5.0	3.1	-0.4	4.0	-4.5	1.8

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
People	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Dec-Feb 2012	1,181	6.4	525	226	430	36.4	208	429	4.9	176	63	189	44.2	118
Dec-Feb 2013	1,182	6.4	524	217	442	37.3	240	401	4.5	150	71	180	44.9	113
Mar-May 2013	1,129	6.1	485	199	444	39.4	251	418	4.6	159	68	191	45.7	115
Jun-Aug 2013	1,116	6.0	476	207	433	38.8	238	414	4.5	156	63	195	47.1	110
Sep-Nov 2013	1,018	5.5	441	167	409	40.2	235	383	4.1	150	58	175	45.7	104
Dec-Feb 2014	971	5.2	420	162	390	40.1	225	390	4.2	160	58	173	44.3	100
Change on quarter	-47	-0.3	-21	-6	-19	-0.1	-10	7	0.0	10	0	-2	-1.4	-5
Change %	-4.6		-4.9	-3.5	-4.7		-4.3	1.9		6.4	-0.1	-1.2		-4.6
Change on year	-211	-1.1	-104	-56	-52	2.8	-14	-11	-0.3	9	-13	-7	-0.6	-13
Change %	-17.9		-19.8	-25.6	-11.7		-6.0	-2.7		6.3	-18.5	-4.0		-11.8
Men	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Dec-Feb 2012	617	6.2	254	116	247	40.1	128	267	5.6	97	38	131	49.2	85
Dec-Feb 2013	638	6.4	261	110	267	41.8	160	252	5.1	88	48	116	46.2	74
Mar-May 2013	617	6.2	242	104	271	43.9	163	261	5.3	97	43	121	46.3	76
Jun-Aug 2013	604	6.0	243	104	258	42.7	148	257	5.1	89	39	128	50.0	79
Sep-Nov 2013	552	5.5	219	83	251	45.4	155	225	4.5	84	33	108	47.9	68
Dec-Feb 2014	518	5.2	195	87	235	45.4	148	229	4.5	84	32	114	49.6	66
Change on quarter	-34	-0.4	-23	5	-15	0.0	-6	4	0.0	0	-2	6	1.7	-2
Change %	-6.1		-10.6	5.7	-6.0		-4.0	1.8		-0.2	-4.8	5.4		-2.4
Change on year	-120	-1.2	-65	-23	-31	3.6	-11	-23	-0.6	-4	-17	-3	3.4	-8
Change %	-18.7		-25.1	-20.7	-11.7		-7.1	-9.1		-4.1	-34.5	-2.4		-10.9
Women	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYW	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Dec-Feb 2012	564	6.6	271	109	183	32.5	79	162	4.1	79	25	58	35.9	33
Dec-Feb 2013	545	6.3	263	107	175	32.1	80	149	3.6	63	23	64	42.8	39
Mar-May 2013	512	6.0	243	96	173	33.8	88	156	3.8	62	25	70	44.8	38
Jun-Aug 2013	512	5.9	233	103	175	34.2	91	157	3.8	67	24	66	42.3	32
Sep-Nov 2013	466	5.4	222	85	159	34.0	81	158	3.7	66	25	67	42.6	37
Dec-Feb 2014	453	5.3	224	74	154	34.1	77	161	3.7	76	26	59	36.8	34
Change on quarter	-13	-0.2	2	-11	-4	0.0	-4	3	0.0	10	2	-8	-5.8	-3
Change %	-2.8		0.8	-12.5	-2.6		-4.7	2.1		14.8	6.3	-11.9		-8.7
Change on year	-92	-1.0	-38	-33	-21	2.0	-3	12	0.1	13	4	-4	-6.0	-5
Change %	-16.9		-14.6	-30.7	-11.8		-3.9	8.2		20.9	15.4	-6.9		-13.6

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

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

CLAIMANT COUNT

10 Claimant Count levels and rates¹

United Kingdom (thousands)
seasonally adjusted

	Claimant Count (all aged 18+)		Inflows: all aged 18+ (standardised)	Outflows: all aged 18+ (standardised)	Claimant Count (all aged 16+) (not seasonally adjusted)	
	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Level	Level	Rate (%) ²
	BCJD	BCJE	DPDR	DPRE	BCJA	BCJB
People						
2013						
March	1,528.1	4.6	275.8	287.7	1,584.5	4.7
April	1,516.3	4.5	275.0	293.5	1,538.6	4.6
May	1,500.1	4.5	272.3	290.4	1,495.8	4.5
June #	1,470.7	4.4	267.7	291.2	1,439.8	4.3
July	1,434.4	4.3	259.6	293.3	1,418.7	4.2
August	1,392.8	4.2	255.6	296.5	1,389.7	4.1
September #	1,348.1	4.0	255.2	297.9	1,324.7	4.0
October	1,305.3	3.9	247.1	290.6	1,268.8	3.8
November #	1,271.0	3.8	243.2	277.4	1,222.9	3.7
December	1,243.3	3.7	242.0	270.2	1,201.5	3.6
2014						
January	1,209.4	3.6	240.8	261.4	1,242.9	3.7
February # (r)	1,172.4	3.5	235.9	265.8	1,243.4	3.7
March (p)	1,142.0	3.4	230.3	263.9	1,196.3	3.6
<i>Change on month</i>	-30.4	-0.1	-5.6	-1.9	-47.2	-0.1
<i>Change %</i>	-2.6		-2.4	-0.7	-3.8	
<i>Change on year</i>	-386.1	-1.2	-45.5	-23.8	-388.2	-1.2
<i>Change %</i>	-25.3		-16.5	-8.3	-24.5	
	DPAE	DPAH	GDZX	GEYR	DPAA	DPAC
Men						
2013						
March	997.3	5.5	177.9	187.1	1,045.4	5.8
April	989.0	5.5	176.7	190.1	1,012.1	5.6
May	978.2	5.4	174.1	187.6	983.4	5.5
June #	958.5	5.3	171.7	188.2	940.4	5.2
July	934.1	5.2	166.6	190.1	916.8	5.1
August	906.7	5.0	164.0	193.1	888.6	4.9
September #	877.2	4.9	165.0	194.0	844.1	4.7
October	848.6	4.7	159.5	188.7	810.8	4.5
November #	824.3	4.6	157.0	180.3	786.9	4.4
December	802.8	4.5	155.2	175.7	779.1	4.3
2014						
January	779.3	4.3	155.4	168.2	809.6	4.5
February # (r)	753.8	4.2	151.5	171.4	810.8	4.5
March (p)	732.8	4.1	147.2	170.7	778.4	4.3
<i>Change on month</i>	-21.0	-0.1	-4.3	-0.7	-32.3	-0.2
<i>Change %</i>	-2.8		-2.8	-0.4	-4.0	
<i>Change on year</i>	-264.5	-1.5	-30.7	-16.4	-266.9	-1.5
<i>Change %</i>	-26.5		-17.3	-8.8	-25.5	
	DPAF	DPAI	GEYS	GEYT	DPAB	DPAD
Women						
2013						
March	530.8	3.4	97.9	100.6	539.1	3.5
April	527.3	3.4	98.3	103.4	526.5	3.4
May	521.9	3.4	98.2	102.8	512.4	3.3
June #	512.2	3.3	96.0	103.0	499.4	3.2
July	500.3	3.2	93.0	103.2	501.9	3.2
August	486.1	3.1	91.6	103.4	501.1	3.2
September #	470.9	3.0	90.2	103.9	480.6	3.1
October	456.7	2.9	87.6	101.9	457.9	3.0
November #	446.7	2.9	86.2	97.1	435.9	2.8
December	440.5	2.8	86.8	94.5	422.4	2.7
2014						
January	430.1	2.8	85.4	93.2	433.3	2.8
February # (r)	418.6	2.7	84.4	94.4	432.6	2.8
March (p)	409.2	2.6	83.1	93.2	417.8	2.7
<i>Change on month</i>	-9.4	-0.1	-1.3	-1.2	-14.8	-0.1
<i>Change %</i>	-2.2		-1.5	-1.3	-3.4	
<i>Change on year</i>	-121.6	-0.8	-14.8	-7.4	-121.3	-0.8
<i>Change %</i>	-22.9		-15.1	-7.4	-22.5	

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 (which, for the March 2014 Claimant Count date, had been introduced in only nine Jobcentre Plus offices) are not yet included in the Claimant Count. See Background Notes 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

CLAIMANT COUNT

11(1) Claimant Count¹ by age and duration²

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

People	All aged 18 and over							18-24					
	All claimants aged 18+	Computerised claims: All aged 18+ ²	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percentage claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All computerised claims ²	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percentage claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	BCJD	AGLX	AGLZ	AGMC	AGMD	AGMY	AGMZ	AGNA	AGNB	AGNC	AGND	AGNE	AGNF
2013													
March	1,528.1	1,524.9	823.5	271.1	430.3	28.2	184.3	409.2	263.9	69.5	75.8	18.5	18.1
April	1,516.3	1,513.8	806.5	277.6	429.7	28.4	195.2	403.2	258.9	70.3	74.0	18.4	20.3
May	1,500.1	1,497.3	790.4	278.5	428.4	28.6	202.1	398.5	255.1	70.7	72.7	18.2	22.0
June #	1,470.7	1,468.2	767.8	273.7	426.7	29.1	208.9	389.5	247.4	70.8	71.3	18.3	24.0
July	1,434.4	1,431.0	743.1	265.5	422.4	29.5	211.2	377.3	237.6	69.1	70.6	18.7	25.2
August	1,392.8	1,390.0	720.1	254.9	415.0	29.9	211.4	363.8	230.1	65.6	68.1	18.7	25.7
September #	1,348.1	1,345.4	698.5	239.2	407.7	30.3	209.5	349.0	222.1	60.1	66.8	19.1	26.1
October	1,305.3	1,302.9	679.0	224.6	399.3	30.6	205.4	335.4	215.0	56.2	64.2	19.1	25.4
November #	1,271.0	1,269.0	668.4	210.9	389.7	30.7	200.8	324.1	210.8	52.0	61.3	18.9	24.5
December	1,243.3	1,241.1	657.1	204.5	379.5	30.6	196.5	314.3	206.4	49.6	58.3	18.5	23.2
2014													
January	1,209.4	1,207.4	645.5	195.1	366.8	30.4	190.4	304.9	202.3	46.9	55.7	18.3	22.0
February # (r)	1,172.4	1,170.3	627.5	186.3	356.5	30.5	185.1	294.4	196.0	44.9	53.5	18.2	20.8
March (p)	1,142.0	1,139.4	611.1	181.8	346.5	30.4	180.8	284.7	189.5	44.3	50.9	17.9	20.0
Change on month	-30.4	-30.9	-16.4	-4.5	-10.0	-0.1	-4.3	-9.7	-6.5	-0.6	-2.6	-0.3	-0.8
Change %	-2.6	-2.6	-2.6	-2.4	-2.8		-2.3	-3.3	-3.3	-1.3	-4.9		-3.8
Change on year	-386.1	-385.5	-212.4	-89.3	-83.8	2.2	-3.5	-124.5	-74.4	-25.2	-24.9	-0.6	1.9
Change %	-25.3	-25.3	-25.8	-32.9	-19.5		-1.9	-30.4	-28.2	-36.3	-32.8		10.5
Men	DPAE	AGNG	AGXK	ELNP	ELON	GBHG	IKBS	JLGC	JLGD	JLGE	JLGF	JLGG	JLGH
2013													
March	997.3	995.2	525.2	171.2	298.8	30.0	131.2	269.5	171.0	45.9	52.6	19.5	12.8
April	989.0	987.2	515.7	173.1	298.4	30.2	138.9	265.0	167.7	46.3	51.0	19.2	14.3
May	978.2	976.3	506.6	172.6	297.1	30.4	143.7	261.5	164.9	46.6	50.0	19.1	15.6
June #	958.5	956.8	491.4	171.2	294.2	30.7	148.6	255.3	159.7	46.8	48.8	19.1	17.0
July	934.1	931.9	475.2	166.9	289.8	31.1	149.9	247.5	153.1	45.8	48.6	19.6	17.9
August	906.7	904.8	461.3	160.3	283.2	31.3	149.8	238.1	148.0	43.4	46.7	19.6	18.2
September #	877.2	875.3	448.3	150.6	276.4	31.6	147.9	228.4	143.0	39.4	46.0	20.1	18.4
October	848.6	847.0	436.6	142.0	268.4	31.7	144.2	219.3	138.6	36.6	44.1	20.1	17.9
November #	824.3	822.9	430.0	133.0	259.9	31.6	140.3	211.0	135.6	33.6	41.8	19.8	17.2
December	802.8	801.5	421.7	128.1	251.7	31.4	136.8	203.6	132.6	31.6	39.4	19.4	16.2
2014													
January	779.3	778.0	413.5	121.9	242.6	31.2	132.5	197.3	129.9	29.8	37.6	19.1	15.3
February # (r)	753.8	752.3	400.6	116.8	234.9	31.2	129.0	190.5	125.8	28.7	36.0	18.9	14.4
March (p)	732.8	731.2	388.7	114.6	227.9	31.2	126.2	183.8	121.3	28.5	34.0	18.5	13.9
Change on month	-21.0	-21.1	-11.9	-2.2	-7.0	-0.1	-2.8	-6.7	-4.5	-0.2	-2.0	-0.4	-0.5
Change %	-2.8	-2.8	-3.0	-1.9	-3.0		-2.2	-3.5	-3.6	-0.7	-5.6		-3.5
Change on year	-264.5	-264.0	-136.5	-56.6	-70.9	1.1	-5.0	-85.7	-49.7	-17.4	-18.6	-1.0	1.1
Change %	-26.5	-26.5	-26.0	-33.1	-23.7		-3.8	-31.8	-29.1	-37.9	-35.4		8.6
Women	DPAF	JLGI	JLJK	JLJJ	JLGL	JLGM	JLGN	JLGO	JLGP	JLQJ	JLGR	JLGS	JLGT
2013													
March	530.8	529.7	298.3	99.9	131.5	24.8	53.1	139.7	92.9	23.6	23.2	16.6	5.3
April	527.3	526.6	290.8	104.5	131.3	24.9	56.3	138.2	91.2	24.0	23.0	16.6	6.0
May	521.9	521.0	283.8	105.9	131.3	25.2	58.4	137.0	90.2	24.1	22.7	16.6	6.4
June #	512.2	511.4	276.4	102.5	132.5	25.9	60.3	134.2	87.7	24.0	22.5	16.8	7.0
July	500.3	499.1	267.9	98.6	132.6	26.6	61.3	129.8	84.5	23.3	22.0	16.9	7.3
August	486.1	485.2	258.8	94.6	131.8	27.2	61.6	125.7	82.1	22.2	21.4	17.0	7.5
September #	470.9	470.1	250.2	88.6	131.3	27.9	61.6	120.6	79.1	20.7	20.8	17.2	7.7
October	456.7	455.9	242.4	82.6	130.9	28.7	61.2	116.1	76.4	19.6	20.1	17.3	7.5
November #	446.7	446.1	238.4	77.9	129.8	29.1	60.5	113.1	75.2	18.4	19.5	17.2	7.3
December	440.5	439.6	235.4	76.4	127.8	29.1	59.7	110.7	73.8	18.0	18.9	17.1	7.0
2014													
January	430.1	429.4	232.0	73.2	124.2	28.9	57.9	107.6	72.4	17.1	18.1	16.8	6.7
February # (r)	418.6	418.0	226.9	69.5	121.6	29.1	56.1	103.9	70.2	16.2	17.5	16.8	6.4
March (p)	409.2	408.2	222.4	67.2	118.6	29.1	54.6	100.9	68.2	15.8	16.9	16.7	6.1
Change on month	-9.4	-9.8	-4.5	-2.3	-3.0	0.0	-1.5	-3.0	-2.0	-0.4	-0.6	-0.1	-0.3
Change %	-2.2	-2.3	-2.0	-3.3	-2.5		-2.7	-2.9	-2.8	-2.5	-3.4		-4.7
Change on year	-121.6	-121.5	-75.9	-32.7	-12.9	4.2	1.5	-38.8	-24.7	-7.8	-6.3	0.1	0.8
Change %	-22.9	-22.9	-25.4	-32.7	-9.8		2.8	-27.8	-26.6	-33.1	-27.2		15.1

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

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

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

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

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

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

CLAIMANT COUNT

11(2) Claimant Count¹ by age and duration²

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

People	25-49						50 and over							
	All computerised claims ²	Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months		Percentage claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All computerised claims ²	Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months		Percentage claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
	JLGV	JLHW	JLHW	JLHX	JLHY	JLHZ	JLHA	JLHB	JLHC	JLHD	JLHE	JLHF		
2013														
March	859.8	441.7	160.0	258.1	30.0	116.0	255.9	117.9	41.6	96.4	37.7	50.2		
April	854.7	431.3	164.8	258.6	30.3	122.2	255.9	116.3	42.5	97.1	37.9	52.7		
May	844.1	420.9	165.1	258.1	30.6	125.8	254.7	114.4	42.7	97.6	38.3	54.3		
June #	826.3	408.3	160.5	257.5	31.2	128.9	252.4	112.1	42.4	97.9	38.8	56.0		
July	805.5	395.8	154.9	254.8	31.6	129.5	248.2	109.7	41.5	97.0	39.1	56.5		
August	782.7	383.2	148.4	251.1	32.1	129.1	243.5	106.8	40.9	95.8	39.3	56.6		
September #	758.4	372.2	139.3	246.9	32.6	127.4	238.0	104.2	39.8	94.0	39.5	56.0		
October	734.4	361.7	130.3	242.4	33.0	124.8	233.1	102.3	38.1	92.7	39.8	55.2		
November #	716.3	356.3	122.6	237.4	33.1	122.0	228.6	101.3	36.3	91.0	39.8	54.3		
December	701.1	350.7	119.1	231.3	33.0	119.3	225.7	100.0	35.8	89.9	39.8	54.0		
2014														
January	681.0	344.8	113.7	222.5	32.7	114.7	221.5	98.4	34.5	88.6	40.0	53.7		
February # (r)	659.4	335.7	108.3	215.4	32.7	110.9	216.5	95.8	33.1	87.6	40.5	53.4		
March (p)	642.1	327.6	105.3	209.2	32.6	108.0	212.6	94.0	32.2	86.4	40.6	52.8		
Change on month	-17.3	-8.1	-3.0	-6.2	-0.1	-2.9	-3.9	-1.8	-0.9	-1.2	0.2	-0.6		
Change %	-2.6	-2.4	-2.8	-2.9		-2.6	-1.8	-1.9	-2.7	-1.4		-1.1		
Change on year	-217.7	-114.1	-54.7	-48.9	2.6	-8.0	-43.3	-23.9	-9.4	-10.0	3.0	2.6		
Change %	-25.3	-25.8	-34.2	-18.9		-6.9	-16.9	-20.3	-22.6	-10.4		5.2		
Men	AGMA	JLHG	JLHH	JLHI	JLHJ	JLHK	JLHL	JLHM	JLHN	JLHO	JLHP	JLHQ		
2013														
March	557.8	280.3	98.7	178.8	32.1	82.2	167.9	73.9	26.6	67.4	40.1	36.2		
April	554.4	275.1	99.6	179.7	32.4	86.7	167.8	72.9	27.2	67.7	40.3	37.9		
May	547.7	269.9	98.6	179.2	32.7	89.1	167.1	71.8	27.4	67.9	40.6	39.0		
June #	535.9	261.5	97.1	177.3	33.1	91.3	165.6	70.2	27.3	68.1	41.1	40.3		
July	521.9	253.5	94.4	174.0	33.3	91.4	162.5	68.6	26.7	67.2	41.4	40.6		
August	507.3	246.5	90.7	170.1	33.5	91.0	159.4	66.8	26.2	66.4	41.7	40.6		
September #	491.4	240.3	85.7	165.4	33.7	89.4	155.5	65.0	25.5	65.0	41.8	40.1		
October	475.5	234.2	81.0	160.3	33.7	86.9	152.2	63.8	24.4	64.0	42.0	39.4		
November #	463.2	231.3	76.3	155.6	33.6	84.7	148.7	63.1	23.1	62.5	42.0	38.4		
December	451.6	227.0	73.9	150.7	33.4	82.5	146.3	62.1	22.6	61.6	42.1	38.1		
2014														
January	437.3	222.6	70.4	144.3	33.0	79.2	143.4	61.0	21.7	60.7	42.3	38.0		
February # (r)	422.0	215.6	67.3	139.1	33.0	76.8	139.8	59.2	20.8	59.8	42.8	37.8		
March (p)	410.2	209.4	65.8	135.0	32.9	75.0	137.2	58.0	20.3	58.9	42.9	37.3		
Change on month	-11.8	-6.2	-1.5	-4.1	-0.1	-1.8	-2.6	-1.2	-0.5	-0.9	0.2	-0.5		
Change %	-2.8	-2.9	-2.2	-2.9		-2.3	-1.9	-2.0	-2.4	-1.5		-1.3		
Change on year	-147.6	-70.9	-32.9	-43.8	0.9	-7.2	-30.7	-15.9	-6.3	-8.5	2.8	1.1		
Change %	-26.5	-25.3	-33.3	-24.5		-8.8	-18.3	-21.5	-23.7	-12.6		3.0		
Women	JLHR	JLHS	JLHT	JLHU	JLHV	JLHW	JLHX	JLHY	JLHZ	JLIA	JLIB	JLIC		
2013														
March	302.0	161.4	61.3	79.3	26.3	33.8	88.0	44.0	15.0	29.0	33.0	14.0		
April	300.3	156.2	65.2	78.9	26.3	35.5	88.1	43.4	15.3	29.4	33.4	14.8		
May	296.4	151.0	66.5	78.9	26.6	36.7	87.6	42.6	15.3	29.7	33.9	15.3		
June #	290.4	146.8	63.4	80.2	27.6	37.6	86.8	41.9	15.1	29.8	34.3	15.7		
July	283.6	142.3	60.5	80.8	28.5	38.1	85.7	41.1	14.8	29.8	34.8	15.9		
August	275.4	136.7	57.7	81.0	29.4	38.1	84.1	40.0	14.7	29.4	35.0	16.0		
September #	267.0	131.9	53.6	81.5	30.5	38.0	82.5	39.2	14.3	29.0	35.2	15.9		
October	258.9	127.5	49.3	82.1	31.7	37.9	80.9	38.5	13.7	28.7	35.5	15.8		
November #	253.1	125.0	46.3	81.8	32.3	37.3	79.9	38.2	13.2	28.5	35.7	15.9		
December	249.5	123.7	45.2	80.6	32.3	36.8	79.4	37.9	13.2	28.3	35.6	15.9		
2014														
January	243.7	122.2	43.3	78.2	32.1	35.5	78.1	37.4	12.8	27.9	35.7	15.7		
February # (r)	237.4	120.1	41.0	76.3	32.1	34.1	76.7	36.6	12.3	27.8	36.2	15.6		
March (p)	231.9	118.2	39.5	74.2	32.0	33.0	75.4	36.0	11.9	27.5	36.5	15.5		
Change on month	-5.5	-1.9	-1.5	-2.1	-0.1	-1.1	-1.3	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	-0.1		
Change %	-2.3	-1.6	-3.7	-2.8		-3.2	-1.7	-1.6	-3.3	-1.1		-0.6		
Change on year	-70.1	-43.2	-21.8	-5.1	5.7	-0.8	-12.6	-8.0	-3.1	-1.5	3.5	1.5		
Change %	-23.2	-26.8	-35.6	-6.4		-2.4	-14.3	-18.2	-20.7	-5.2		10.7		

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

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

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

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

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

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

12 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over	16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Economically active levels								
People	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Dec-Feb 2012	31,844	30,945	557	4,112	7,143	11,305	7,828	900
Dec-Feb 2013	32,260	31,277	505	4,137	7,389	11,218	8,028	984
Mar-May 2013	32,220	31,206	513	4,078	7,415	11,160	8,040	1,014
Jun-Aug 2013	32,357	31,315	510	4,047	7,481	11,153	8,125	1,042
Sep-Nov 2013	32,470	31,381	519	4,076	7,505	11,082	8,199	1,089
Dec-Feb 2014	32,632	31,513	491	4,114	7,549	11,093	8,265	1,119
Change on quarter	162	131	-28	38	44	11	66	31
Change %	0.5	0.4	-5.4	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.8	2.8
Change on year	372	236	-14	-23	160	-125	237	136
Change %	1.2	0.8	-2.7	-0.6	2.2	-1.1	3.0	13.8
Men	MMSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Dec-Feb 2012	17,165	16,630	272	2,207	3,940	5,996	4,216	535
Dec-Feb 2013	17,331	16,721	238	2,188	4,084	5,915	4,296	610
Mar-May 2013	17,318	16,693	241	2,153	4,107	5,890	4,303	625
Jun-Aug 2013	17,399	16,761	245	2,146	4,138	5,880	4,352	638
Sep-Nov 2013	17,470	16,815	249	2,164	4,162	5,856	4,385	654
Dec-Feb 2014	17,556	16,874	231	2,187	4,186	5,878	4,392	682
Change on quarter	86	59	-18	23	24	22	7	28
Change %	0.5	0.3	-7.2	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	4.3
Change on year	225	152	-7	-1	101	-37	96	72
Change %	1.3	0.9	-3.0	-0.1	2.5	-0.6	2.2	11.8
Women	MGSB	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Dec-Feb 2012	14,679	14,314	285	1,905	3,204	5,309	3,611	365
Dec-Feb 2013	14,929	14,555	267	1,949	3,305	5,303	3,732	374
Mar-May 2013	14,902	14,513	272	1,925	3,308	5,271	3,737	389
Jun-Aug 2013	14,958	14,554	265	1,901	3,343	5,273	3,773	404
Sep-Nov 2013	15,001	14,566	270	1,912	3,343	5,226	3,814	434
Dec-Feb 2014	15,076	14,639	261	1,927	3,363	5,215	3,873	437
Change on quarter	75	73	-10	15	20	-11	59	3
Change %	0.5	0.5	-3.6	0.8	0.6	-0.2	1.5	0.6
Change on year	147	84	-7	-22	59	-88	141	63
Change %	1.0	0.6	-2.5	-1.1	1.8	-1.7	3.8	16.9

Economic activity rates (%)¹

People	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Dec-Feb 2012	63.2	77.0	37.8	70.7	84.8	86.2	68.9	8.8
Dec-Feb 2013	63.6	77.8	34.5	71.6	85.5	86.6	70.5	9.3
Mar-May 2013	63.4	77.5	35.0	70.8	85.3	86.5	70.5	9.6
Jun-Aug 2013	63.5	77.8	34.8	70.4	85.6	86.6	71.0	9.8
Sep-Nov 2013	63.6	77.8	35.5	71.0	85.5	86.3	71.4	10.1
Dec-Feb 2014	63.8	78.1	33.7	71.7	85.7	86.5	71.6	10.4
Change on quarter	0.2	0.2	-1.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Change on year	0.2	0.3	-0.8	0.0	0.2	-0.1	1.2	1.0
Men	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Dec-Feb 2012	69.7	83.1	36.1	74.7	92.5	92.5	75.8	11.6
Dec-Feb 2013	69.8	83.4	31.7	74.7	93.3	92.3	77.0	12.8
Mar-May 2013	69.6	83.2	32.1	73.6	93.2	92.2	77.1	13.0
Jun-Aug 2013	69.8	83.5	32.7	73.5	93.3	92.3	77.8	13.1
Sep-Nov 2013	69.9	83.6	33.3	74.2	93.3	92.1	78.0	13.4
Dec-Feb 2014	70.0	83.8	31.0	75.0	93.4	92.6	77.8	13.8
Change on quarter	0.2	0.2	-2.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	-0.2	0.5
Change on year	0.2	0.4	-0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.1
Women	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Dec-Feb 2012	57.0	71.0	39.6	66.6	77.0	80.0	62.3	6.5
Dec-Feb 2013	57.6	72.1	37.3	68.5	77.5	81.0	64.1	6.5
Mar-May 2013	57.4	71.9	38.0	67.8	77.2	80.8	64.1	6.7
Jun-Aug 2013	57.5	72.1	37.0	67.1	77.6	81.1	64.6	6.9
Sep-Nov 2013	57.6	72.1	37.8	67.6	77.5	80.6	65.0	7.4
Dec-Feb 2014	57.8	72.4	36.5	68.3	77.8	80.6	65.7	7.4
Change on quarter	0.2	0.3	-1.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0
Change on year	0.2	0.3	-0.9	-0.3	0.3	-0.4	1.6	0.9

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

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

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

13 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)								Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)	
	All aged 16-64								Does not want a job	Wants a job ¹
	Student	Looking after family / home	Temporary sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged	Retired	Other			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Dec-Feb 2012	9,234	2,268	2,314	168	2,120	87	1,477	801	6,916	2,318
Dec-Feb 2013	8,950	2,239	2,270	184	2,019	71	1,367	799	6,681	2,269
Mar-May 2013	9,036	2,284	2,262	184	2,045	63	1,376	823	6,743	2,294
Jun-Aug 2013	8,954	2,330	2,251	181	1,982	49	1,363	798	6,676	2,277
Sep-Nov 2013	8,932	2,285	2,292	191	1,998	51	1,335	780	6,644	2,288
Dec-Feb 2014	8,846	2,239	2,262	198	1,982	46	1,310	808	6,554	2,292
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-86	-46	-30	8	-16	-4	-25	27	-90	4
<i>Change %</i>	-1.0	-2.0	-1.3	4.1	-0.8	-8.8	-1.9	3.5	-1.4	0.2
<i>Change on year</i>	-104	0	-8	14	-36	-25	-57	9	-127	23
<i>Change %</i>	-1.2	0.0	-0.4	7.8	-1.8	-35.0	-4.2	1.1	-1.9	1.0
Men	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Dec-Feb 2012	3,380	1,146	215	74	1,071	56	462	357	2,385	995
Dec-Feb 2013	3,321	1,171	208	92	1,031	42	456	320	2,393	928
Mar-May 2013	3,360	1,180	209	91	1,042	33	475	330	2,419	941
Jun-Aug 2013	3,310	1,194	222	89	981	23	478	324	2,361	949
Sep-Nov 2013	3,288	1,164	228	97	1,006	26	452	314	2,345	942
Dec-Feb 2014	3,261	1,126	224	105	1,001	22	454	329	2,307	955
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-26	-38	-4	8	-5	-3	2	14	-39	13
<i>Change %</i>	-0.8	-3.2	-1.9	8.2	-0.5	-13.0	0.4	4.6	-1.7	1.3
<i>Change on year</i>	-60	-45	16	12	-30	-20	-2	9	-86	26
<i>Change %</i>	-1.8	-3.8	7.5	13.5	-2.9	-47.2	-0.5	2.8	-3.6	2.8
Women	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Dec-Feb 2012	5,854	1,122	2,099	94	1,049	31	1,014	444	4,531	1,323
Dec-Feb 2013	5,629	1,068	2,062	92	988	29	911	479	4,288	1,340
Mar-May 2013	5,676	1,104	2,053	93	1,003	30	901	493	4,324	1,352
Jun-Aug 2013	5,644	1,136	2,029	92	1,001	25	885	475	4,315	1,328
Sep-Nov 2013	5,644	1,121	2,063	94	992	25	883	466	4,299	1,346
Dec-Feb 2014	5,585	1,113	2,038	94	981	24	856	479	4,248	1,337
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-60	-8	-25	0	-11	-1	-27	13	-51	-9
<i>Change %</i>	-1.1	-0.7	-1.2	-0.2	-1.1	-4.6	-3.0	2.7	-1.2	-0.6
<i>Change on year</i>	-44	45	-24	2	-7	-5	-55	0	-41	-3
<i>Change %</i>	-0.8	4.2	-1.1	2.1	-0.7	-17.3	-6.0	-0.1	-0.9	-0.2
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Dec-Feb 2012	100	24.6	25.1	1.8	23.0	0.9	16.0	8.7	74.9	25.1
Dec-Feb 2013	100	25.0	25.4	2.1	22.6	0.8	15.3	8.9	74.7	25.3
Mar-May 2013	100	25.3	25.0	2.0	22.6	0.7	15.2	9.1	74.6	25.4
Jun-Aug 2013	100	26.0	25.1	2.0	22.1	0.5	15.2	8.9	74.6	25.4
Sep-Nov 2013	100	25.6	25.7	2.1	22.4	0.6	14.9	8.7	74.4	25.6
Dec-Feb 2014	100	25.3	25.6	2.2	22.4	0.5	14.8	9.1	74.1	25.9
Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Dec-Feb 2012	100	33.9	6.4	2.2	31.7	1.6	13.7	10.6	70.6	29.4
Dec-Feb 2013	100	35.3	6.3	2.8	31.0	1.3	13.7	9.6	72.0	28.0
Mar-May 2013	100	35.1	6.2	2.7	31.0	1.0	14.1	9.8	72.0	28.0
Jun-Aug 2013	100	36.1	6.7	2.7	29.6	0.7	14.4	9.8	71.3	28.7
Sep-Nov 2013	100	35.4	6.9	2.9	30.6	0.8	13.8	9.6	71.3	28.7
Dec-Feb 2014	100	34.5	6.9	3.2	30.7	0.7	13.9	10.1	70.7	29.3
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Dec-Feb 2012	100	19.2	35.9	1.6	17.9	0.5	17.3	7.6	77.4	22.6
Dec-Feb 2013	100	19.0	36.6	1.6	17.6	0.5	16.2	8.5	76.2	23.8
Mar-May 2013	100	19.4	36.2	1.6	17.7	0.5	15.9	8.7	76.2	23.8
Jun-Aug 2013	100	20.1	36.0	1.6	17.7	0.4	15.7	8.4	76.5	23.5
Sep-Nov 2013	100	19.9	36.6	1.7	17.6	0.4	15.6	8.3	76.2	23.8
Dec-Feb 2014	100	19.9	36.5	1.7	17.6	0.4	15.3	8.6	76.1	23.9

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

December 2013 to February 2014

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

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

Levels

People													
16-17	1,460	316	175	968	1,227	234	136	857	232	83	39	111	
18-24	5,740	3,408	707	1,626	1,807	579	147	1,080	3,933	2,828	559	546	
16-24	7,199	3,724	881	2,594	3,034	813	283	1,937	4,166	2,911	598	656	
Men													
16-17	745	141	90	514	611	90	62	458	135	51	27	56	
18-24	2,917	1,763	424	729	886	253	83	550	2,030	1,510	342	179	
16-24	3,662	1,904	514	1,244	1,497	344	145	1,009	2,165	1,561	369	235	
Women													
16-17	714	175	85	454	617	144	74	399	98	32	12	55	
18-24	2,823	1,645	282	896	920	326	65	529	1,903	1,319	217	367	
16-24	3,538	1,820	368	1,350	1,537	470	138	929	2,001	1,350	229	421	

Changes on quarter

People													
16-17	-3	-16	-12	25	0	-13	-3	15	-2	-4	-9	10	
18-24	-5	65	-27	-43	-24	5	-1	-28	19	60	-26	-16	
16-24	-7	49	-38	-18	-24	-7	-4	-13	17	56	-35	-5	
Men													
16-17	-2	-6	-12	16	1	-1	-8	10	-3	-4	-5	6	
18-24	-1	35	-11	-24	-17	-1	5	-22	17	35	-16	-3	
16-24	-3	29	-24	-8	-16	-2	-2	-11	13	31	-21	3	
Women													
16-17	-1	-11	1	9	-2	-11	5	4	1	1	-4	5	
18-24	-4	30	-15	-19	-6	6	-6	-6	2	24	-9	-13	
16-24	-4	20	-15	-10	-8	-5	-1	-2	3	25	-14	-8	

Rates(%)³

People													
16-17		21.7	35.6	66.3		19.1	36.7	69.9		35.5	32.1	47.7	
18-24		59.4	17.2	28.3		32.1	20.3	59.8		71.9	16.5	13.9	
16-24		51.7	19.1	36.0		26.8	25.8	63.9		69.9	17.0	15.8	
Men													
16-17		18.9	38.8	69.0		14.8	40.8	75.1		37.9	34.9	41.7	
18-24		60.4	19.4	25.0		28.6	24.6	62.1		74.4	18.5	8.8	
16-24		52.0	21.3	34.0		22.9	29.6	67.4		72.1	19.1	10.9	
Women													
16-17		24.5	32.8	63.5		23.3	33.9	64.7		32.2	27.1	55.9	
18-24		58.3	14.6	31.7		35.4	16.6	57.5		69.3	14.2	19.3	
16-24		51.4	16.8	38.2		30.6	22.8	60.4		67.5	14.5	21.1	

Changes on quarter

People													
16-17		-1.1	-0.3	1.8		-1.0	0.8	1.2		-1.2	-3.7	4.9	
18-24		1.2	-0.8	-0.7		0.7	-0.3	-0.7		1.2	-0.9	-0.5	
16-24		0.7	-0.9	-0.2		0.0	-0.1	0.1		1.1	-1.1	-0.2	
Men													
16-17		-0.7	-2.1	2.3		-0.3	-2.4	1.5		-2.2	-1.8	5.1	
18-24		1.2	-0.7	-0.8		0.5	1.2	-1.2		1.1	-1.1	-0.2	
16-24		0.8	-1.0	-0.2		0.1	-0.2	0.0		1.0	-1.2	0.1	
Women													
16-17		-1.5	1.5	1.3		-1.8	3.2	0.9		0.3	-7.1	4.3	
18-24		1.2	-0.9	-0.6		0.9	-1.6	-0.3		1.2	-0.8	-0.7	
16-24		0.6	-0.7	-0.2		-0.2	0.0	0.2		1.1	-1.0	-0.4	

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 & LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

15 Average Weekly Earnings - total pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) ²			Private sector (81%) ^{2,4,5,6}			Public sector (19%) ^{2,4,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	KAC4	KAC5	KAC6	KAC7	KAC8	KAC9
Feb 12	465	1.0	1.0	459	0.6	0.9	465	-2.3	0.0
Dec 12 (r)	471	1.1	1.3	466	0.9	1.2	488	2.0	2.0
Jan 13 (r)	471	1.1	1.3	466	0.9	1.1	488	1.8	1.9
Feb 13 (r)	470	1.0	1.1	465	1.2	1.0	487	4.7	2.8
Mar 13	465	-0.3	0.6	457	-1.0	0.4 (r)	487	1.2	2.5 (r)
Apr 13	484	3.8	1.5	490	5.1	1.8 (r)	487	1.4	2.4
May 13	476	1.8	1.8	474	2.0	2.0	489	1.4	1.3
Jun 13	475	0.9	2.2	472	1.3	2.8	484	-0.1	0.9
Jul 13	475	0.8	1.2	472	1.0	1.5	486	0.1	0.5
Aug 13	475	0.6	0.8	473	1.2	1.2	486	-1.3	-0.5
Sep 13	475	0.9	0.8	472	1.2	1.1	487	0.0	-0.4
Oct 13	476	1.1	0.9	473	1.5	1.3	488	0.3	-0.4
Nov 13	476	0.8	0.9	473	1.0	1.2	488	0.1	0.1
Dec 13	479	1.7	1.2	476	2.1 (r)	1.5	490	0.4	0.3
Jan 14 (r)	478	1.7	1.4	474	1.8	1.7	492	0.9	0.5
Feb 14 (p)	479	1.9	1.7	474	1.9	2.0	494	1.4	0.9
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (20%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (19%) ^{2,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
Feb 12	452	1.0	1.0	597	-2.2	-0.6	468	0.8	0.7
Dec 12 (r)	457	1.4	1.4	606	-0.1	0.0	476	2.2	2.2
Jan 13 (r)	457	1.2	1.4	609	0.6	0.2	475	1.9	2.1
Feb 13 (r)	455	0.9	1.1	597	0.2	0.2	473	1.1	1.8
Mar 13	453	-0.3	0.6	597	-2.8	-0.7 (r)	474	1.2	1.4
Apr 13	468	3.8	1.4 (r)	660	6.6	1.3 (r)	476	1.4	1.2 (r)
May 13	462	1.8	1.7	624	2.6	2.2	477	1.6	1.4
Jun 13	460	0.9	2.2	614	0.1	3.1	477	0.7	1.2
Jul 13	460	0.7	1.2	610	-1.2	0.5	478	0.4	0.9
Aug 13	460	0.3	0.6	613	-1.1	-0.7	475	-0.4	0.2
Sep 13	460	0.7	0.6	611	-0.5	-0.9	478	0.3	0.1
Oct 13	461	1.0	0.7	610	-0.2	-0.6	479	0.5	0.1
Nov 13	461	0.6	0.8	607	-0.8	-0.5	479	0.6	0.5
Dec 13	464	1.5	1.0	612 (r)	1.0	0.0	480	0.7	0.6
Jan 14 (r)	463	1.3	1.1	603	-1.0	-0.3	482	1.4	0.9
Feb 14 (p)	464	1.9	1.6	599	0.3	0.1	482	1.8	1.3
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (9%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) ²			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5CA	K5CB	K5CC	K5CD	K5CE	K5CF	K5CG	K5CH	K5CI
Feb 12	539	2.1	1.5	541	-0.9	0.6	297	-0.2	1.6
Dec 12 (r)	545	1.8	1.8	540	-1.1	-0.4	308	2.2	2.5
Jan 13 (r)	543	1.4	1.6	530	-2.5	-1.4	308	0.4	1.7
Feb 13 (r)	548	1.7	1.6	542	0.2	-1.1	310	4.2	2.3
Mar 13	545	2.9	2.0	520	-4.6	-2.3 (r)	310	0.8	1.8 (r)
Apr 13	558	3.5	2.7	566	4.0	-0.2 (r)	318	4.6	3.2 (r)
May 13	552	1.7	2.7	549	-0.5	-0.4	315	2.9	2.8
Jun 13	557	2.6	2.6	546	-0.8	0.9	313	1.9	3.1
Jul 13	554	2.1	2.1	547	-0.5	-0.6	318	3.8	2.9
Aug 13	554	1.6	2.1	553	2.1	0.3	319	3.3	3.0
Sep 13	553	1.8	1.8	553	2.7	1.4	318	3.1	3.4
Oct 13	556	2.1	1.8	545	0.1	1.6	319	3.3	3.2
Nov 13	559	2.7	2.2	547	0.7	1.1	317	2.6	3.0
Dec 13 (r)	561	2.9	2.6	552	2.2	1.0	320	3.8	3.2
Jan 14 (r)	564	3.8	3.2	562	6.1	3.0	323	5.0	3.8
Feb 14 (p)	564	2.9	3.2	548	1.1	3.1	315	1.8	3.5

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

4. From July 2009 Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc and Lloyds Banking Group plc are classified to the public sector; previously they are in the private sector.

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 & LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

15(1) Average Weekly Earnings - bonus pay

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) ¹						Private sector (81%) ^{2,4,5,6}			Public sector (19%) ^{2,4,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year			Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year			
		Single month	3 month average ²			Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		
	KAF4	KAF5	KAF6	KAF7	KAF8	KAF9	KAG2	KAG3	KAG4			
Feb 12	26	-8.4	-6.0	31	-9.1	-7.4	5	-20.1	-0.9			
Dec 12 (r)	27	0.7	1.2	32	-1.4	-1.0	9	87.8	63.8			
Jan 13 (r)	27	3.0	2.1	34	0.8	0.1	5	-14.5	25.4			
Feb 13 (r)	26	1.0	1.6	31	0.5	0.0	4	-29.5	11.5			
Mar 13	24	-8.1	-1.3 (r)	29	-9.2	-2.6 (r)	5	-11.8	-18.1 (r)			
Apr 13	47	62.3	19.9 (r)	57	59.8	18.9 (r)	6	14.2	-9.5 (r)			
May 13	33	22.2	26.6	40	22.5	25.8	5	-12.9	-4.4			
Jun 13	28	2.6	29.7	36	5.7	30.0	5	-9.0	-3.3			
Jul 13	29	-2.2	7.2	35	-2.2	8.3	5	-11.5	-11.2			
Aug 13	30	1.3	0.5	37	5.7	3.0	3	-62.3	-32.3			
Sep 13	30	4.3	1.1	36	4.7	2.7	6	-18.0	-33.5			
Oct 13	29	2.8	2.8	35	3.8	4.7	3	-61.2	-48.8			
Nov 13	28	-0.9	2.1	34	-0.8	2.6	3	-40.3	-41.4			
Dec 13 (r)	29	8.8	3.5	35	9.7	4.1	3	-69.4	-59.3			
Jan 14 (r)	28	1.6	3.1	33	-1.1	2.5	4	-23.3	-49.0			
Feb 14 (p)	27	5.3	5.2	32	3.8	4.1	6	68.2	-28.4			

	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ¹			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (20%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (19%) ^{1,4,5}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	K5CS	K5CT	K5CU	K5CV	K5CW	K5CX	KAH3	KAH4	KAH5
Feb 12	26	-8.9	-6.4	64	-14.0	-14.1	1	-23.3	2.9
Dec 12 (r)	28	3.2	1.9	72	0.8	-4.6	3	114.4	98.7
Jan 13 (r)	29	3.2	3.1	74	2.0	-2.2	2	-30.3	21.6
Feb 13 (r)	26	1.6	2.7	65	2.0	1.6	1	-34.3	6.4
Mar 13	25	-8.1	-1.1 (r)	68	-7.7	-1.4 (r)	2	17.3	-18.4 (r)
Apr 13	50	66.2	21.8 (r)	153	83.1	29.4 (r)	2	35.9	5.4 (r)
May 13	34	24.4	28.8	94	46.8	42.4	2	16.3	22.6
Jun 13	29	4.2	32.5	77	12.7	50.1	2	14.8	21.5
Jul 13	30	-2.3	8.2	71	-8.1	15.5	2	5.5	12.1
Aug 13	31	0.4	0.7	78	-1.3	0.6	1	-53.6	-11.4
Sep 13	31	3.4	0.5	76	7.7	-0.8	2	-16.6	-21.1
Oct 13	30	3.8	2.5	74	5.7	3.8	1	-73.9	-52.8
Nov 13	29	0.0	2.4	70	1.8	5.1	1	-54.3	-53.0
Dec 13 (r)	30	8.2	4.0	76	4.7	4.1	1	-69.4	-67.9
Jan 14 (r)	28	-0.5	2.5	70	-5.6	0.2	1	-32.0	-55.3
Feb 14 (p)	28	6.7	4.7	68	4.7	1.1	1	3.4	-45.7

	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (9%) ¹			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) ¹			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) ¹		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	K5D3	K5D4	K5D5	K5D6	K5D7	K5D8	K5D9	K5DA	K5DB
Feb 12	24	11.7	-1.4	17	-29.4	-11.2	18	2.6	5.6
Dec 12 (r)	20	-5.1	1.9	18	-7.4	-3.9	19	2.1	7.0
Jan 13 (r)	18	-14.7	-4.2	17	-7.1	-11.4	20	-1.9	2.2
Feb 13 (r)	21	-11.4	-10.4	16	-0.7	-5.3	21	12.1	3.9
Mar 13	20	7.4	-7.0 (r)	10	-43.0	-16.9 (r)	17	-1.2	2.9 (r)
Apr 13	28	22.4	5.8 (r)	37	76.7	15.6 (r)	27	53.3	21.3 (r)
May 13	22	-11.5	5.5	21	4.8	16.5	23	22.7	24.9
Jun 13	27	13.1	7.6	21	-7.6	23.7	20	0.2	24.5
Jul 13	22	2.5	1.2	21	-0.3	-1.3	23	24.9	15.7
Aug 13	25	-0.1	5.2	23	32.7	6.3	25	20.8	15.3
Sep 13	21	1.0	1.0	23	33.4	20.3	23	8.0	17.6
Oct 13	22	-0.2	0.2	21	-15.1	12.8	22	6.2	11.7
Nov 13	23	-1.1	-0.2	17	-2.2	2.5	22	14.5	9.5
Dec 13 (r)	23	13.4	3.7	18	1.3	-6.5	22	15.6	11.9
Jan 14 (r)	23	27.4	12.0	22	27.3	8.6	21	5.1	11.7
Feb 14 (p)	21	-0.5	12.8	17	2.2	10.2	16	-21.5	-0.8

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

3. From July 2009 Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc and Lloyds Banking Group plc are classified to the public sector; previously they are in the private sector.

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 & LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

16 Average Weekly Earnings - regular pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) ²			Private sector (81%) ^{2,4,5,6}			Public sector (19%) ^{2,4,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	KAJ2	KAJ3	KAJ4	KAJ5	KAJ6	KAJ7
Feb 12	440	1.7	1.6	430	2.0	1.9	474	0.9	1.0
Dec 12	444	1.2	1.3	434	1.2	1.4	481	1.8	1.8
Jan 13 (r)	442	1.0	1.2	432	0.9	1.2	481	1.9	1.8
Feb 13	443	0.8	1.0	434	0.8	1.0	480	1.4	1.7
Mar 13	444	0.6	0.8	434	0.6	0.8	481	1.2	1.5
Apr 13	446	1.3	0.9	437	1.5	1.0 (r)	482	1.4	1.3
May 13	446	1.1	1.0	437	1.1	1.1	483	1.4	1.3
Jun 13	446	0.9	1.1	437	1.1	1.2	482	0.5	1.1
Jul 13	447	1.0	1.0	438	1.3	1.2	482	0.2	0.7
Aug 13	447	0.6	0.8	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	439	1.0	1.1	483	0.2	0.3
Dec 13	450	1.3	1.0	441	1.6	1.3	485	0.8	0.5
Jan 14 (r)	450	1.7	1.2	441	2.1	1.6	486	0.9	0.6
Feb 14 (p)	449	1.3	1.4	440	1.5	1.8	486	1.2	1.0
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (20%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (19%) ^{2,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5DL	K5DM	K5DN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
Feb 12	425	1.8	1.7	541	2.9	2.6	467	0.8	0.6
Dec 12	430	1.3	1.4	538	-0.5	0.1	473	1.9	2.0
Jan 13 (r)	428	1.2	1.3	538	0.0	0.1	473	1.9	2.0
Feb 13 (r)	428	0.6	1.0	540	-0.2	-0.2	472	1.1	1.7
Mar 13	428	0.5	0.7 (r)	539	-0.8	-0.3	473	1.1	1.4
Apr 13	431	1.2	0.7	541	-0.1	-0.4	474	1.4	1.2
May 13	431	1.0	0.9	539	-0.3	-0.4	475	1.5	1.4
Jun 13	431	0.8	1.0	536	-1.1	-0.5	475	0.6	1.2
Jul 13	432	1.0	0.9	537	-0.4	-0.6	476	0.4	0.8
Aug 13	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	536	-0.6	-0.9	478	0.8	0.3
Nov 13	432	0.5	0.7	535	-1.0	-0.9	478	0.7	0.6
Dec 13 (r)	434	1.1	0.8	539	0.2	-0.5	479	1.2	0.9
Jan 14 (r)	434	1.3	1.0	536	-0.3	-0.4	480	1.4	1.1
Feb 14 (p)	433	1.1	1.2	533	-1.1	-0.4	480	1.8	1.5
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (9%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) ²			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5DU	K5DV	K5DW	K5DX	K5DY	K5DZ	K5E2	K5E3	K5E4
Feb 12	514	1.8	1.6	525	0.2	0.9	286	2.9	2.5
Dec 12 (r)	525	2.1	1.9	515	-0.5	-0.2	289	2.0	2.2
Jan 13 (r)	523	1.9	1.8	514	-2.2	-0.9	287	0.5	1.6
Feb 13 (r)	527	2.5	2.2	525	-0.2	-1.0	288	0.4	1.0
Mar 13	529	2.4	2.3 (r)	530	-1.2	-1.2	290	1.2	0.7 (r)
Apr 13	530	2.4	2.4	537	1.8	0.1	291	1.8	1.1
May 13	530	2.1	2.3	532	-0.5	0.0	292	1.5	1.5
Jun 13	531	2.2	2.2	529	-0.5	0.3	294	1.7	1.7
Jul 13	531	2.0	2.1	527	-0.4	-0.4	296	2.6	2.0
Aug 13	530	1.6	2.0	526	1.6	0.3	296	2.7	2.4
Sep 13	531	1.8	1.8	529	1.7	1.0	296	2.7	2.7
Oct 13	534	2.2	1.8	523	0.4	1.2	297	3.0	2.8
Nov 13	536	2.9	2.3	528	0.7	0.9	297	2.0	2.6
Dec 13	537	2.4	2.5	526	2.2	1.1	298	2.9	2.7
Jan 14 (r)	540	3.1	2.8	542	5.5	2.8	301	4.9	3.3
Feb 14 (p)	543	3.0	2.8	530	1.0	2.9	299	3.8	3.8

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey
Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

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

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

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

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EARNINGS & LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

17 Labour productivity¹

United Kingdom
Seasonally adjusted

	Whole economy				Manufacturing ²			Services ²	
	Output per worker	Output per job	Output per hour	Unit labour costs	Unit wage costs	Output per job	Output per hour	Output per job	Output per hour
Indices (2010=100)									
	A4YM	LNNN	LZVB	LNNL	DIX4	DJ4P	DJK6	DJE3	DJP9
2011 Q4	101.1	101.2	100.8	101.9	99.5	102.6	103.3	101.4	100.8
2012 Q1	100.6	100.5	100.1	102.6	100.2	101.9	102.1	101.1	100.4
2012 Q2	99.6	99.5	99.2	103.5	104.3	99.1	100.1	100.3	99.7
2012 Q3	100.0	100.0	98.9	103.4	104.5	99.3	99.8	100.8	99.3
2012 Q4	99.2	99.3	98.4	103.8	106.2	97.9	98.7	100.0	98.7
2013 Q1	99.7	99.9	98.5	103.6	105.2	99.0	98.2	100.6	99.0
2013 Q2	100.2	100.1	99.0	105.9	106.1	100.0	98.7	100.5	99.1
2013 Q3	100.5	100.3	98.8	105.0	106.1	99.6	98.1	100.6	99.1
2013 Q4	100.5	100.5	99.1	104.8	106.7	100.0	99.5	100.9	99.4
Per cent change on previous quarter									
	A4YO	DMWR	TXBB	DMWO	DJ4I	DJ4Q	DJK7	DJE4	DJQ2
2011 Q4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	1.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5
2012 Q1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	0.7	0.7	-0.7	-1.2	-0.3	-0.4
2012 Q2	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9	0.9	4.1	-2.7	-2.0	-0.8	-0.7
2012 Q3	0.4	0.5	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.5	-0.4
2012 Q4	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5	0.4	1.6	-1.4	-1.1	-0.8	-0.6
2013 Q1	0.5	0.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.9	1.1	-0.5	0.6	0.3
2013 Q2	0.5	0.2	0.5	2.1	0.9	1.0	0.5	-0.1	0.1
2013 Q3	0.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.8	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	0.1	0.0
2013 Q4	0.0	0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.3
Per cent change on quarter a year ago									
	A4YN	LNNP	LZVD	DMWN	DJ4J	DJ4R	DJK8	DJE5	DJQ3
2011 Q4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.9	-0.1	1.5	3.4	1.7	1.3
2012 Q1	0.6	0.7	0.2	2.2	-0.1	0.9	2.0	1.6	0.7
2012 Q2	-0.6	-0.6	-2.1	2.9	5.5	-2.7	-2.9	0.4	-1.4
2012 Q3	-1.4	-1.3	-2.2	2.7	5.2	-3.1	-3.5	-0.7	-2.0
2012 Q4	-1.9	-1.9	-2.4	1.9	6.7	-4.6	-4.5	-1.4	-2.1
2013 Q1	-0.9	-0.6	-1.6	1.0	5.0	-2.8	-3.8	-0.5	-1.4
2013 Q2	0.6	0.6	-0.2	2.3	1.7	0.9	-1.4	0.2	-0.6
2013 Q3	0.5	0.3	-0.1	1.6	1.5	0.3	-1.7	-0.2	-0.2
2013 Q4	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.5	2.1	0.8	0.9	0.7

1. More detailed estimates are available in the Labour Productivity Statistical Bulletin at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/productivity/labour-productivity/index.html>

2. The manufacturing and services series are as defined by Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC 2007).

Source: Office for National Statistics
Labour productivity and unit labour cost enquiries

Tel: 01633 456086

E-mail: productivity@ons.gsi.gov.uk

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY

18(1) Regional summary of labour market headline indicators¹

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Headline estimates for December 2013 to February 2014

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	1,329	76.4	1,206	69.1	124	9.3	402	23.6
North West	3,466	75.6	3,203	69.8	264	7.6	1,084	24.4
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,784	78.0	2,546	71.2	238	8.5	764	22.0
East Midlands	2,325	78.1	2,162	72.4	163	7.0	633	21.9
West Midlands	2,732	76.6	2,507	70.2	224	8.2	804	23.4
East of England	3,148	80.5	2,978	76.0	171	5.4	729	19.5
London	4,368	77.8	4,025	71.6	343	7.8	1,217	22.2
South East	4,601	80.5	4,368	76.3	233	5.1	1,064	19.5
South West	2,753	79.8	2,618	75.8	135	4.9	665	20.2
England	27,506	78.3	25,612	72.8	1,894	6.9	7,362	21.7
Wales	1,492	76.4	1,390	71.1	102	6.8	445	23.6
Scotland	2,754	78.5	2,575	73.3	179	6.5	733	21.5
Great Britain	31,752	78.2	29,577	72.7	2,175	6.9	8,540	21.8
Northern Ireland	879	73.7	812	67.9	68	7.7	306	26.3
United Kingdom	32,632	78.1	30,389	72.6	2,243	6.9	8,846	21.9

Change on quarter (change since September to November 2013)⁴

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
North East	21	0.8	31	1.5	-10	-0.9	-14	-0.8
North West	47	0.7	53	0.9	-6	-0.3	-29	-0.7
Yorkshire and The Humber	-8	-0.3	-11	-0.4	3	0.1	11	0.3
East Midlands	2	0.3	-12	-0.1	14	0.6	-9	-0.3
West Midlands	6	0.3	3	0.3	2	0.1	-9	-0.3
East of England	15	0.4	22	0.5	-7	-0.3	-13	-0.4
London	5	0.0	17	0.3	-12	-0.3	3	0.0
South East	30	0.0	41	0.3	-11	-0.3	-1	0.0
South West	24	0.1	75	1.6	-51	-1.9	-2	-0.1
England	141	0.2	220	0.5	-79	-0.3	-62	-0.2
Wales	-11	-0.3	-5	0.0	-6	-0.4	6	0.3
Scotland	19	0.6	16	0.6	3	0.1	-19	-0.6
Great Britain	150	0.2	232	0.5	-82	-0.3	-76	-0.2
Northern Ireland	12	0.9	7	0.5	4	0.4	-10	-0.9
United Kingdom	162	0.2	239	0.5	-77	-0.3	-86	-0.2

Change on year (change since December 2012 to February 2013)

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
North East	33	1.6	40	2.0	-7	-0.8	-27	-1.6
North West	8	-0.4	33	0.2	-24	-0.7	18	0.4
Yorkshire and The Humber	38	0.5	53	1.0	-15	-0.7	-16	-0.5
East Midlands	38	1.0	50	1.5	-12	-0.6	-28	-1.0
West Midlands	-40	-1.6	-12	-0.7	-28	-0.9	57	1.6
East of England	17	0.0	63	1.2	-46	-1.5	3	0.0
London	70	0.7	112	1.6	-42	-1.1	-34	-0.7
South East	74	0.1	147	1.5	-73	-1.7	-1	-0.1
South West	44	0.2	76	1.3	-32	-1.3	-4	-0.2
England	281	0.2	561	1.1	-279	-1.1	-31	-0.2
Wales	22	1.4	41	2.2	-19	-1.4	-27	-1.4
Scotland	50	1.1	68	1.7	-18	-0.8	-33	-1.1
Great Britain	354	0.3	669	1.2	-316	-1.1	-91	-0.3
Northern Ireland	18	1.1	22	1.5	-4	-0.6	-12	-1.1
United Kingdom	372	0.3	691	1.2	-320	-1.1	-104	-0.3

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 ¹		Jobcentre Plus administrative system ¹					
	Workforce jobs ² (Dec 2013)		Claimant Count ³ (March 2014)					
	Total		Total	Men		Women		
	Level		Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
North East	1,118		68.4	5.5	45.0	6.8	23.4	4.1
North West	3,464		140.9	4.0	91.6	4.9	49.3	2.9
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,542		123.2	4.6	80.5	5.5	42.7	3.5
East Midlands	2,204		75.3	3.2	48.0	3.8	27.3	2.6
West Midlands	2,688		121.8	4.3	77.5	5.2	44.3	3.4
East of England	2,984		78.1	2.6	48.6	3.0	29.5	2.2
London	5,432		161.3	3.1	94.6	3.3	66.7	2.8
South East	4,638		90.6	1.9	57.2	2.3	33.4	1.5
South West	2,758		59.0	2.1	38.4	2.6	20.6	1.6
England	27,828		918.6	3.2	581.4	3.8	337.2	2.6
Wales	1,374		61.8	4.2	40.6	5.2	21.2	3.1
Scotland	2,665		104.6	3.7	71.1	4.7	33.5	2.6
Great Britain	31,867		1085.0	3.3	693.1	4.0	391.9	2.6
Northern Ireland	829		57.0	6.3	39.7	8.1	17.3	4.2
United Kingdom	32,716		1142.0	3.4	732.8	4.1	409.2	2.6

Changes on period (period specified below):

	Employer Surveys ¹		Jobcentre Plus administrative system ¹					
	Workforce jobs ² (Change on Sept 2013)		Claimant Count ³ (Change on February 2014)					
	Total		Total	Men		Women		
	Level		Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
North East	-3		-1.6	-0.1	-1.0	-0.2	-0.6	-0.1
North West	74		-4.5	-0.1	-3.4	-0.2	-1.1	-0.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	22		-2.9	-0.1	-2.0	-0.1	-0.9	-0.1
East Midlands	1		-2.5	-0.1	-1.7	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1
West Midlands	40		-3.2	-0.1	-2.2	-0.1	-1.0	-0.1
East of England	31		-2.3	-0.1	-1.4	-0.1	-0.9	-0.1
London	108		-4.0	-0.1	-2.6	-0.1	-1.4	-0.1
South East	73		-3.1	-0.1	-2.1	-0.1	-1.0	0.0
South West	42		-2.1	-0.1	-1.6	-0.1	-0.5	0.0
England	389		-26.2	-0.1	-18.0	-0.1	-8.2	-0.1
Wales	31		-1.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.3	0.0
Scotland	29		-2.4	-0.1	-1.7	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1
Great Britain	449		-29.7	-0.1	-20.5	-0.1	-9.2	-0.1
Northern Ireland	4		-0.7	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
United Kingdom	453		-30.4	-0.1	-21.0	-0.1	-9.4	-0.1

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

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

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

3. Count of claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance. Claimants of Universal Credit (which, for the March 2014 claimant count date, had been introduced in only nine Jobcentre Plus offices) are not yet included in the Claimant Count. See Background Notes 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 1 April 2014 (seasonally adjusted)						
	Latest period	Employment rate (%) ^{1,2}	Change on year %		Latest Period	Unemployment rate (%) ³	Change on period % ⁶	Change on year %		
Employment rates as published by EUROSTAT: (not seasonally adjusted)				Unemployment rates as published by EUROSTAT on 1 April 2014 (seasonally adjusted)						
European Union (EU)				European Union (EU)						
Austria	YXSN	Oct-Dec 13	72.4	0.0	Austria	ZXDS	Feb 14	4.8	-0.1	-0.2
Belgium	YXSO	Oct-Dec 13	61.6	-0.3	Belgium	ZXDI	Feb 14	8.5	0.0	0.2
Bulgaria	A495	Oct-Dec 13	59.6	0.2	Bulgaria	A492	Feb 14	13.1	-0.1	0.2
Croatia	GUMI	Jul-Sep 13	50.2	-2.3	Croatia	GUMJ	Feb 14	17.6	0.0	0.7
Cyprus	A4AC	Oct-Dec 13	61.8	-2.4	Cyprus	A4AN	Feb 14	16.7	0.2	2.0
Czech Republic	A4AD	Oct-Dec 13	68.3	1.3	Czech Republic	A4AO	Feb 14	6.7	0.0	-0.6
Denmark	YXSP	Oct-Dec 13	72.2	-0.2	Denmark	ZXDJ	Feb 14	7.0	0.0	-0.2
Estonia	A4AE	Oct-Dec 13	68.3	1.1	Estonia	A4AP	Dec 13	8.7	-0.2	-0.7
Finland	YXSQ	Oct-Dec 13	67.9	-0.6	Finland	ZXDU	Feb 14	8.4	0.0	0.3
France	YXSR	Jul-Sep 13	64.5	0.1	France	ZXDN	Feb 14	10.4	0.1	0.1
Germany	YXSS	Oct-Dec 13	73.7	0.4	Germany	ZXDK	Feb 14	5.1	0.0	-0.3
Greece	YXST	Oct-Dec 13	48.9	-1.3	Greece	ZXDL	Dec 13	27.5	-0.1	1.2
Hungary	A4AF	Oct-Dec 13	59.7	1.9	Hungary	A4AQ	Jan 14	8.3	-0.5	-2.9
Ireland	YXSU	Oct-Dec 13	61.4	2.1	Ireland	ZXDO	Feb 14	11.9	0.0	-1.8
Italy	YXSV	Oct-Dec 13	55.7	-0.8	Italy	ZXDP	Feb 14	13.0	0.1	1.2
Latvia	A4AG	Oct-Dec 13	65.3	1.2	Latvia	A4AR	Q4 2013	11.6	-0.1	-2.2
Lithuania	A4AH	Oct-Dec 13	64.3	2.0	Lithuania	A4AS	Feb 14	11.5	0.2	-1.1
Luxembourg	YXSW	Oct-Dec 13	66.2	-0.2	Luxembourg	ZXDQ	Feb 14	6.1	0.0	0.5
Malta	A4AI	Oct-Dec 13	61.1	1.6	Malta	A4AT	Feb 14	6.9	0.0	0.6
Netherlands	YXSX	Oct-Dec 13	74.2	-0.8	Netherlands	ZXDR	Feb 14	7.3	0.2	1.1
Poland	A4AJ	Oct-Dec 13	60.8	0.8	Poland	A4AU	Feb 14	9.7	-0.1	-0.9
Portugal	YXSX	Oct-Dec 13	62.1	1.6	Portugal	ZXDT	Feb 14	15.3	0.0	-2.2
Romania	A494	Oct-Dec 13	59.5	0.2	Romania	A48Z	Feb 14	7.2	-0.1	0.0
Slovak Republic	A4AK	Oct-Dec 13	59.8	0.4	Slovak Republic	A4AV	Feb 14	13.9	-0.1	-0.3
Slovenia	A4AL	Oct-Dec 13	63.2	-1.0	Slovenia	A4AW	Feb 14	9.8	0.0	-0.8
Spain	YXSZ	Oct-Dec 13	54.7	0.1	Spain	ZXDM	Feb 14	25.6	-0.2	-1.0
Sweden	YXTA	Oct-Dec 13	74.3	0.8	Sweden	ZXDV	Feb 14	8.1	-0.1	0.0
United Kingdom	ANZ6	Oct-Dec 13	71.3	0.5	United Kingdom ⁴	ZXDW	Dec 13	7.1	0.0	-0.6
Total EU⁵	A496	Jul-Sep 13	64.5	0.0	Total EU⁵	A493	Feb 14	10.6	-0.1	-0.3
Eurozone ⁵	YXTC	Jul-Sep 13	63.8	-0.3	Eurozone ⁵	ZXDH	Feb 14	11.9	0.0	-0.1
Employment rates based on data published by national statistical offices				Unemployment rates as published by national statistical offices (seasonally adjusted)						
Canada (NSA)	IUUK	Jan-Mar 14	71.0	-0.2	Canada	ZXDZ	Mar 14	6.9	-0.1	-0.4
Japan (NSA)	YXTF	Oct-Dec 13	72.3	1.4	Japan	ZXDY	Feb 14	3.6	-0.1	-0.7
United Kingdom (SA)	LF24	Dec-Feb 14	72.6	1.2	United Kingdom ⁴	MGSX	Dec-Feb 14	6.9	-0.3	-1.1
United States (NSA)	YXTE	Jan-Mar 14	67.3	0.6	United States	ZXDZ	Mar 14	6.7	0.0	-0.8

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

1. The UK employment rate shown in the lower part of the table - as published by the Office for National Statistics - is seasonally adjusted; all other employment rates are unadjusted.

2. All employment rates for EU countries published by EUROSTAT (including the rate for the UK) are based on the population aged 15-64. The rates for Canada and Japan are also based on the population aged 15-64, but the rate for the US is for those aged 16-64. The employment rate for the UK published by the Office for National Statistics is based on the population aged 16-64.

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 national statistical office" (change on previous quarter).

20 Labour disputes

United Kingdom, not seasonally adjusted

	Working days lost (thousands) ^{1,2}	Working days lost in the Public Sector (thousands) ^{1,2}	Working days lost in the Private Sector (thousands) ^{1,2}	Number of stoppages ^{3,4}	Number of stoppages in the Public Sector ⁴	Number of stoppages in the Private Sector ⁴	Workers involved (thousands) ^{1,3}
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	BBFW	F8XZ	F8Y2	BLUU	F8Y3	F8Y4	BLUT
2012 Feb	5	0	5	10	1	9	2
2013 Feb	3	2	0	9	6	3	2
Mar	87	87	0	12	7	5	100
Apr	30	27	3	15	7	8	61
May	12	11	1	16	10	6	13
Jun	79	76	2	21	10	11	96
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 (r)	13	11	2	12	6	6	22
Dec	38	6	32	8	4	4	55
2014 Jan	8	1	7	15	5	10	25
Feb (p)	32	9	23	16	5	11	27
Cumulative totals 12 months to:							
Feb 13							
Feb 14 (p)	476	369	107	129	65	64	222

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

Source: ONS Labour Disputes Inquiry
Labour disputes enquiries 01633 456724

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

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

3. The latest 12 month cumulative totals for the figures in these columns will not necessarily equal the sum of the 12 months as some disputes continue for over one month. These disputes appear in each month's data, but only once in the total.

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

VACANCIES

21 Vacancies¹ by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

		All Vacancies	Number of employees				
			1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
			ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
		AP2Y					
Levels							
Jan-Mar 2012	(r)	462	70	60	58	86	188
Jan-Mar 2013	(r)	503	75	61	68	91	209
Feb-Apr 2013	(r)	512	78	63	67	92	213
Mar-May 2013	(r)	522	77	64	69	93	219
Apr-Jun 2013	(r)	533	76	67	72	94	223
May-Jul 2013		539	74	71	74	95	225
Jun-Aug 2013	(r)	539	71	72	75	96	225
Jul-Sep 2013		547	74	73	74	97	229
Aug-Oct 2013		552	75	71	75	98	232
Sep-Nov 2013	(r)	566	80	74	76	99	237
Oct-Dec 2013	(r)	573	85	75	77	100	236
Nov-Jan 2014	(r)	582	85	78	79	103	238
Dec-Feb 2014	(r)	594	85	79	85	107	238
Jan-Mar 2014	(p)	611	86	82	90	112	242
Change on quarter	*	38	0	7	13	12	7
Change %	*	6.7	0.5	9.4	16.8	11.5	2.8
Change on year		108	11	21	22	21	33
Change %		21.5	14.9	34.8	32.5	22.6	15.8

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

21(1) Vacancies¹ and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies ¹	Unemployment ²	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels			
Dec-Feb 2012	466 (r)	2,634	5.7
Dec-Feb 2013	498 (r)	2,563	5.1 (r)
Mar-May 2013	522 (r)	2,505	4.8
Jun-Aug 2013	539 (r)	2,487	4.6
Sep-Nov 2013	566 (r)	2,320	4.1
Dec-Feb 2014	594 (r)	2,243	3.8
Change on quarter	29	-77	-0.3
Change %	5.0	-3.3	
Change on year	96	-320	-1.4
Change %	19.4	-12.5	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

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

VACANCIES

22 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections		All vacancies ¹	Mining & quarrying	Manu- facturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply ²	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities ²	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommoda- tion & food service activities	Information & communica- tion
		B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Levels (thousands)		AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
Jan-Mar 2012	(r)	462	2	40	3	2	12	92	20	45	32
Jan-Mar 2013	(r)	503	2	37	3	2	12	100	19	45	29
Feb-Apr 2013	(r)	512	2	36	3	2	13	103	20	47	29
Mar-May 2013	(r)	522	2	37	4	2	13	106	20	50	30
Apr-Jun 2013	(r)	533	2	37	4	2	14	109	20	54	30
May-Jul 2013	(r)	539	2	38	4	2	14	109	20	56	30
Jun-Aug 2013	(r)	539	2	37	4	2	14	108	20	55	30
Jul-Sep 2013	(r)	547	2	37	4	1	14	113	21	57	30
Aug-Oct 2013	(r)	552	2	38	4	2	14	115	21	58	29
Sep-Nov 2013	(r)	566	2	40	4	2	14	117	21	63	32
Oct-Dec 2013	(r)	573	2	40	4	2	17	115	21	61	33
Nov-Jan 2014	(r)	582	2	39	4	2	18	116	22	62	32
Dec-Feb 2014	(r)	594	2	39	4	2	19	118	22	60	30
Jan-Mar 2014	(p)	611	2	43	4	2	20	119	24	59	31
Change on quarter	*	38	0	3	0	0	3	4	3	-2	-2
Change %	*	6.7	-4.5	8.1	2.5	-21.1	17.6	3.1	11.9	-3.1	-6.1
Change on year		108	0	6	1	0	8	19	5	14	1
Change %		21.5	-4.5	15.7	28.1	-6.3	63.9	18.5	24.3	30.6	4.8
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs		AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Jan-Mar 2012	(r)	1.7	3.0	1.7	2.6	0.9	1.0	2.1	1.6	2.4	3.0
Jan-Mar 2013	(r)	1.8	3.3	1.6	2.9	0.9	1.0	2.2	1.5	2.5	2.7
Feb-Apr 2013	(r)	1.9	3.4	1.5	3.0	0.9	1.0	2.3	1.6	2.6	2.7
Mar-May 2013	(r)	1.9	3.4	1.6	3.2	0.9	1.1	2.4	1.6	2.7	2.8
Apr-Jun 2013	(r)	1.9	3.6	1.6	3.3	0.9	1.1	2.4	1.6	3.0	2.8
May-Jul 2013	(r)	2.0	3.6	1.6	3.3	0.8	1.1	2.4	1.6	3.1	2.8
Jun-Aug 2013	(r)	2.0	3.6	1.6	3.2	0.9	1.1	2.4	1.6	3.0	2.7
Jul-Sep 2013	(r)	2.0	3.3	1.6	3.1	0.7	1.1	2.5	1.7	3.1	2.8
Aug-Oct 2013	(r)	2.0	3.0	1.6	3.2	0.9	1.1	2.6	1.7	3.1	2.7
Sep-Nov 2013	(r)	2.1	3.1	1.7	3.5	1.0	1.2	2.6	1.7	3.4	2.9
Oct-Dec 2013	(r)	2.1	3.3	1.7	3.6	1.0	1.4	2.6	1.7	3.3	3.0
Nov-Jan 2014	(r)	2.1	3.4	1.7	3.6	0.9	1.4	2.6	1.8	3.4	2.9
Dec-Feb 2014	(r)	2.2	3.4	1.7	3.5	0.8	1.5	2.6	1.8	3.3	2.8
Jan-Mar 2014	(p)	2.2	3.1	1.8	3.7	0.8	1.6	2.6	1.9	3.2	2.8
Change on quarter	*	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Change on year		0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.8	-0.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.1
SIC 2007 sections		Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities ²	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health & social work activities ²	Arts, entertainment & recreation ²	Other service activities	Total services
		K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
Levels (thousands)		JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
Jan-Mar 2012	(r)	21	5	45	30	8	33	54	9	12	404
Jan-Mar 2013	(r)	27	7	43	35	8	38	70	13	13	447
Feb-Apr 2013	(r)	26	6	46	36	8	38	70	14	13	456
Mar-May 2013	(r)	26	7	46	36	8	38	71	12	14	464
Apr-Jun 2013	(r)	25	7	46	37	8	39	73	12	15	474
May-Jul 2013	(r)	26	8	47	35	8	40	74	12	15	479
Jun-Aug 2013	(r)	27	9	47	35	9	39	76	12	15	480
Jul-Sep 2013	(r)	29	9	47	34	9	38	77	12	15	489
Aug-Oct 2013	(r)	30	10	47	36	9	37	78	10	14	492
Sep-Nov 2013	(r)	30	9	49	35	9	39	80	10	12	503
Oct-Dec 2013	(r)	30	9	51	36	9	40	81	10	13	508
Nov-Jan 2014	(r)	29	8	52	37	10	42	84	10	13	517
Dec-Feb 2014	(r)	29	10	54	40	10	44	85	12	14	528
Jan-Mar 2014	(p)	30	9	54	43	11	48	88	13	13	540
Change on quarter	*	0	0	3	7	2	8	6	3	1	32
Change %	*	1.0	2.3	5.3	20.8	18.3	19.2	7.5	33.7	5.6	6.4
Change on year		3	2	11	8	3	10	18	0	0	94
Change %		12.0	23.3	25.2	24.3	41.0	25.1	25.4	0.8	2.3	20.9
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs		JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Jan-Mar 2012	(r)	2.0	1.2	2.2	1.4	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.1	1.7
Jan-Mar 2013	(r)	2.5	1.5	2.0	1.5	0.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.5	1.9
Feb-Apr 2013	(r)	2.5	1.3	2.2	1.5	0.6	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.9
Mar-May 2013	(r)	2.5	1.5	2.1	1.5	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.6	2.0
Apr-Jun 2013	(r)	2.4	1.4	2.1	1.6	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.8	2.0
May-Jul 2013	(r)	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.5	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.8	2.0
Jun-Aug 2013	(r)	2.6	1.7	2.2	1.5	0.6	1.5	2.0	1.7	2.8	2.0
Jul-Sep 2013	(r)	2.7	1.7	2.2	1.5	0.7	1.5	2.0	1.7	2.8	2.1
Aug-Oct 2013	(r)	2.8	2.0	2.2	1.5	0.7	1.4	2.0	1.5	2.6	2.1
Sep-Nov 2013	(r)	2.8	1.9	2.3	1.5	0.7	1.5	2.1	1.4	2.2	2.1
Oct-Dec 2013	(r)	2.8	1.8	2.4	1.5	0.7	1.6	2.1	1.4	2.4	2.2
Nov-Jan 2014	(r)	2.7	1.6	2.5	1.6	0.7	1.6	2.2	1.5	2.4	2.2
Dec-Feb 2014	(r)	2.7	2.0	2.5	1.7	0.8	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.5	2.2
Jan-Mar 2014	(p)	2.8	1.9	2.5	1.8	0.8	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.5	2.3
Change on quarter	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1
Change on year		0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

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

REDUNDANCIES

23 Redundancies levels and rates¹

United Kingdom, (seasonally adjusted)

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s) ²	Rate ¹	Level (000s) ²	Rate ¹	Level (000s) ²	Rate ¹
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
Dec-Feb 2012	174	7.0	110	8.7	64	5.3
Dec-Feb 2013	137	5.4	94	7.3	43	3.5
Mar-May 2013	118	4.7	67	5.3	50	4.1
Jun-Aug 2013	132	5.2	76	5.9	56	4.5
Sep-Nov 2013	112	4.4	61	4.7	51	4.1
Dec-Feb 2014	117	4.6	79	6.1	38	3.0
<i>Change on quarter</i>	5	0.2	18	1.4	-13	-1.1
<i>Change %</i>	4.6		30.1		-25.8	
<i>Change on year</i>	-20	-0.9	-15	-1.2	-5	-0.5
<i>Change %</i>	-14.8		-16.0		-12.2	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

24 Redundancies by industry¹

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

SIC 2007 sections	Total redundancies ²	Manufacturing		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 ³	Total services ⁴
		C	F	G	H,I,J						
People	BEYV	JWV6	JWV7	JWV8	JWV9	JWW2	JWW3	JWW4	JWW5		
Oct-Dec 2011	164	25	17	23	25	*	25	31	116		
Oct-Dec 2012	145	28	22	14	30	*	18	15	90		
Jan-Mar 2013	140	18	17	28	27	*	20	17	103		
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		
<i>Change on year</i>	-34	-13	*	4	-12	*	-6	8	-5		
<i>Change %</i>	-23.3	-46.7	*	26.4	-40.7	*	-33.3	49.6	-5.5		

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

Benefits

25 Key out of work benefits¹

Great Britain and abroad (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

(first published on 19 February 2014)

	Statistical Groups ²				
	Total	GB Jobseeker ³	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits ⁴	Lone Parent ⁵	Other Income related ⁶
Number of claimants					
Aug 11	4,872.6	1,515.0	2,582.2	595.3	180.1
Nov 11	4,831.5	1,499.4	2,575.6	581.6	174.9
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
<i>Change on year</i>	-318.2	-178.8	-76.2	-47.7	-15.5
<i>Change %</i>	-6.7	-11.9	-3.0	-8.7	-9.7

	Statistical Groups ²				
	Total	GB Jobseeker ³	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits ⁴	Lone Parent ⁵	Other Income related ⁶
Proportions (%)⁷					
Aug 11	12.3	3.8	6.5	1.5	0.5
Nov 11	12.1	3.8	6.5	1.5	0.4
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
<i>Change on year</i>	-0.8	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.0

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)

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

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