

Statistical bulletin

UK labour market: Jan 2017

Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and other employment-related statistics for the UK.



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1 . Main points for September to November 2016

Between June to August 2016 and September to November 2016, the number of people in work was little changed, the number of unemployed people decreased, and the number of people not working and not seeking or available to work (economically inactive) increased.

There were 31.80 million people in work, little changed compared with June to August 2016 but 294,000 more than for a year earlier.

There were 23.25 million people working full-time, 209,000 more than for a year earlier. There were 8.55 million people working part-time, 86,000 more than for a year earlier.

The employment rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were in work) was 74.5%, virtually unchanged compared with June to August 2016 but higher than for a year earlier (74.0%).

There were 1.60 million unemployed people (people not in work but seeking and available to work), 52,000 fewer than for June to August 2016 and 81,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

There were 883,000 unemployed men, 8,000 fewer than for June to August 2016 and 41,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

There were 721,000 unemployed women, 44,000 fewer than for June to August 2016 and 40,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

The unemployment rate was 4.8%, down from 5.1% for a year earlier. It has not been lower since July to September 2005. The unemployment rate is the proportion of the labour force (those in work plus those unemployed) that were unemployed.

There were 8.89 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive (not working and not seeking or available to work), 85,000 more than for June to August 2016 but 63,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

The inactivity rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive) was 21.7%, higher than for June to August 2016 (21.5%) but lower than for a year earlier (21.9%).

Average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for price inflation) increased by 2.8% including bonuses and by 2.7% excluding bonuses compared with a year earlier.

2 . Summary of latest labour market statistics

Table 1 and Figure 1 show the latest estimates, for September to November 2016, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity and show how these estimates compare with the previous quarter (June to August 2016) and the previous year (September to November 2015). Comparing the estimates for September to November 2016 with those for June to August 2016 provides the most robust short-term comparison. See Section 3 of this statistical bulletin for more information.

Table 1: Summary of UK labour market statistics for September to November 2016, seasonally adjusted

	Number (thousands)	Change on Jun to Aug 2016	Change on Sep to Nov 2015	Headline Rate (%)	Change on Jun to Aug 2016	Change on Sep to Nov 2015
Employed	31,802	-9	294			
Aged 16 to 64	30,585	2	289	74.5	-0.1	0.4
Aged 65 and over	1,217	-11	5			
Unemployed	1,604	-52	-81	4.8	-0.1	-0.3
Aged 16 to 64	1,586	-54	-80			
Aged 65 and over	17	2	-2			
Inactive	19,147	143	137			
Aged 16 to 64	8,894	85	-63	21.7	0.2	-0.2
Aged 65 and over	10,254	58	200			

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

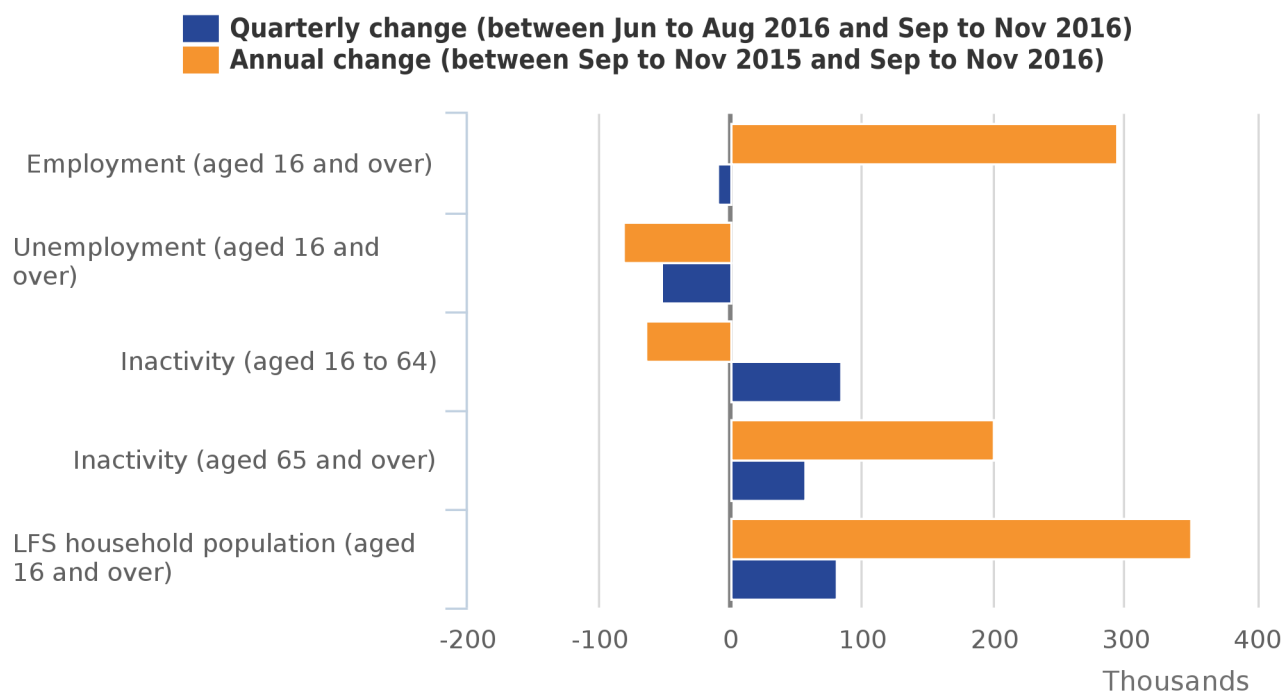
1. Calculation of headline employment rate: Number of employed people aged from 16 to 64 divided by the population aged from 16 to 64. Population is the sum of employed plus unemployed plus inactive.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.

Figure 1: Quarterly and annual changes in the number of people in the UK labour market, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

3 . Understanding and working with labour market statistics

Where to find explanatory information

A [Guide to labour market statistics](#), which includes a [Glossary](#), is 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 4 weeks and are able to start work within the next 2 weeks. A common misconception is that the unemployment statistics are a count of people on benefits; this is not the case as they include unemployed people not claiming benefits.

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

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

Making comparisons with earlier data derived from the Labour Force Survey

Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity, hours worked and redundancies are derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), a survey of households. The most robust estimates of short-term movements in these estimates are obtained by comparing the estimates for September to November 2016 with the estimates for June to August 2016, which were first published on 19 October 2016. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for August to October 2016. This is because the September and October data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of August and November 2016. The LFS is sampled such that it is representative of the UK population over a 3-month period, not for single month periods.

Accuracy and reliability of survey estimates

Most of the figures in this statistical bulletin come from surveys of households or businesses and are therefore estimates rather than precise figures. Further information is available at Section 20 of this statistical bulletin.

4 . Employment

Introduction

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

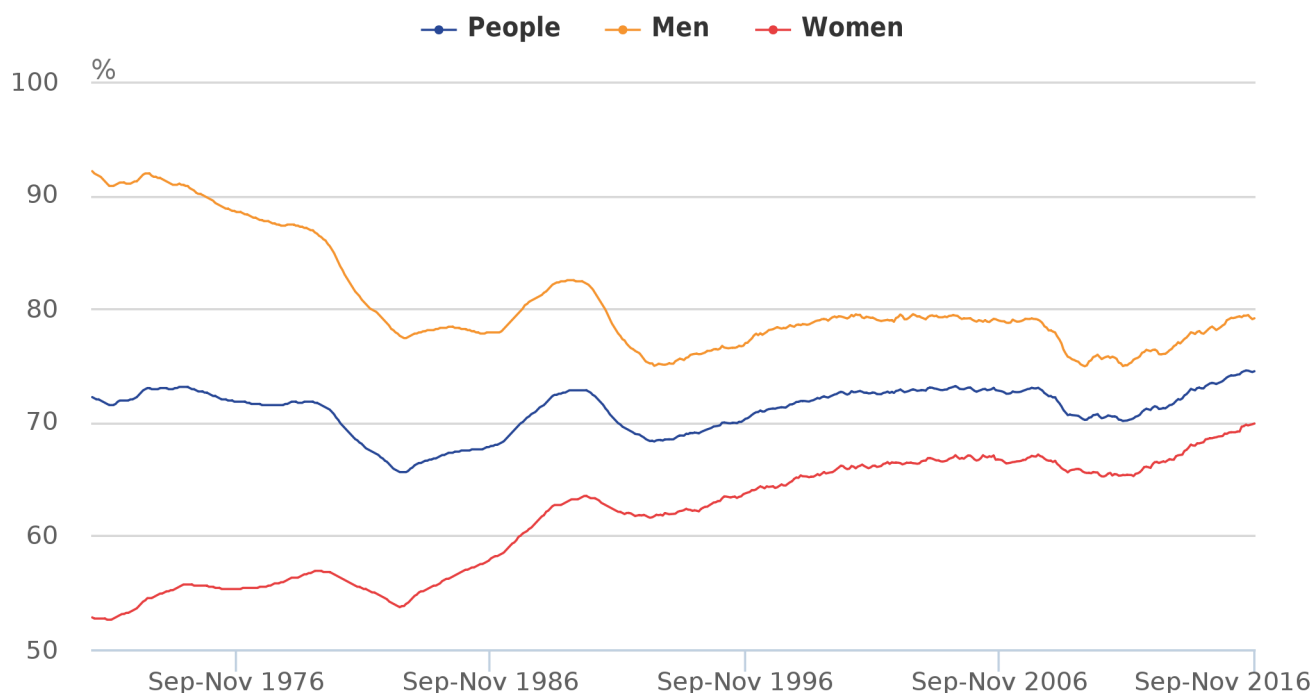
A [comparison between estimates of employment and jobs](#) is available on our website.

Commentary

The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 in work is known as the employment rate. Figure 2 shows the employment rates for people, men and women aged from 16 to 64 since comparable records began in 1971. The lowest employment rate for people was 65.6% in 1983, during the economic downturn of the early 1980s. The employment rates for people, men and women have been generally increasing since early 2012. For the latest time period, September to November 2016, the employment rate for people was 74.5%, the joint highest since comparable records began in 1971.

Figure 2: UK Employment rates (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted

January to March 1971 to September to November 2016

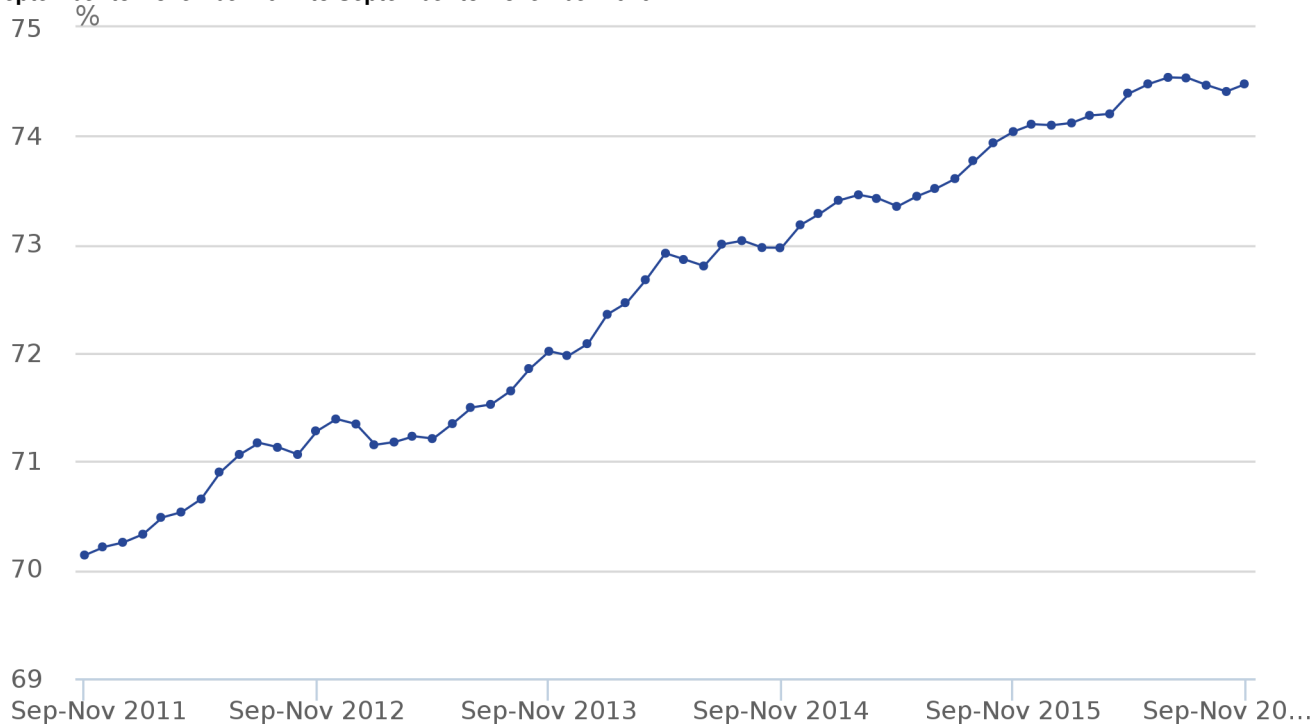


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Figure 3 looks in more detail at the employment rate for people for the last 5 years.

Figure 3: UK Employment rate (people aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted

September to November 2011 to September to November 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

For September to November 2016, 74.5% of people aged from 16 to 64 were in work, the joint highest employment rate since comparable records began in 1971.

Looking at employment rates by sex, for September to November 2016:

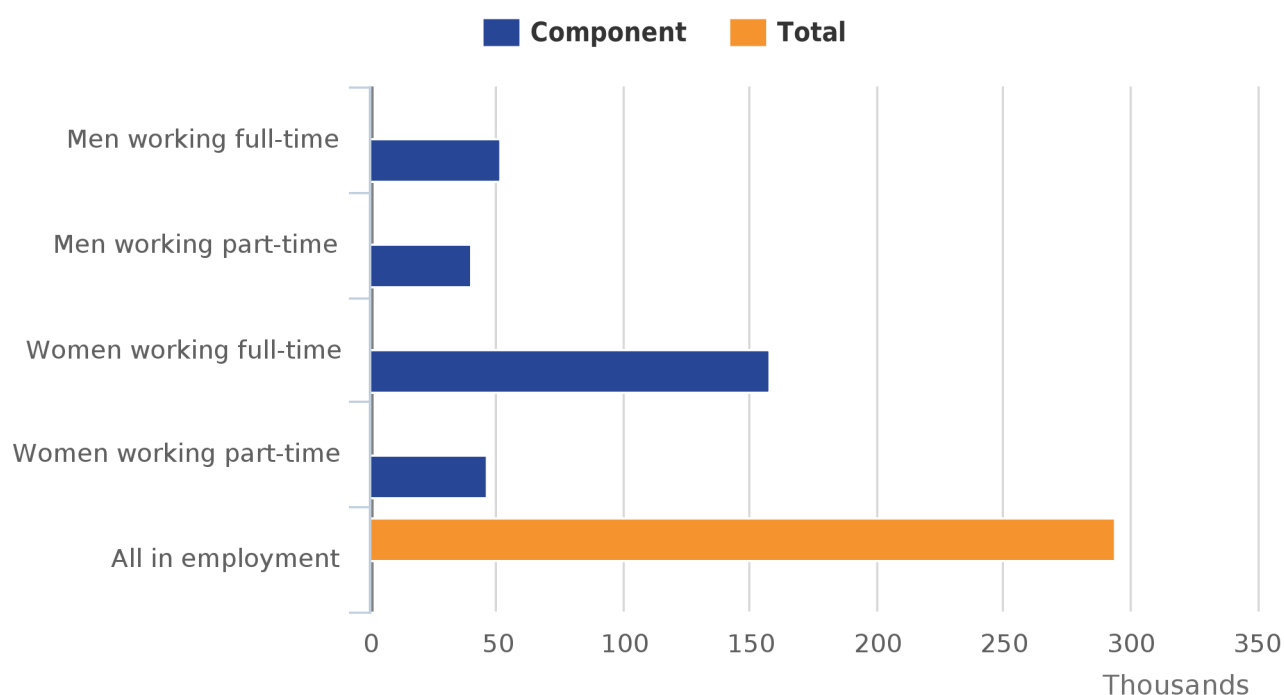
- 79.1% of men aged from 16 to 64 were in work, little changed compared with a year earlier
- 69.9% of women aged from 16 to 64 were in work, higher than for a year earlier (69.1%) and the highest female employment rate since comparable records began in 1971

The increase in the employment rate for women is partly due to ongoing changes to the State Pension age for women resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65.

For September to November 2016, there were 31.80 million people in work, little changed (down 9,000) compared with June to August 2016 but 294,000 more than for a year earlier.

Figure 4 shows how the estimates for full-time and part-time employment by sex for September to November 2016 compare with those for a year earlier.

Figure 4: Changes in people in employment in the UK between September to November 2015 and September to November 2016, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Comparing the estimates for type of employment for September to November 2016 with those for a year earlier:

- employees increased by 144,000 to 26.82 million (84.3% of all people in work)
- self-employed people increased by 133,000 to 4.77 million (15.0% of all people in work)
- unpaid family workers increased by 32,000 to 130,000 (0.4% of all people in work); see Note 2 at the end of this section for an explanation of the coverage of this series
- people on government-supported training and employment programmes fell by 15,000 to 75,000 (0.2% of all people in work); see Note 3 at the end of this section for an explanation of the coverage of this series

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 [datasets A02 SA](#) and [EMP01 SA](#).

International comparisons of employment rates are available at Table 19 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset A10](#).

Historic estimates of employment back to the 18th century (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.3](#) (at worksheets A27 and A28).

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.

5 . Public and private sector employment (first published on 14 December 2016)

Introduction

[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.

Comparisons of public and private sector employment over time are impacted by changes to the composition of these sectors. For example, if a publicly owned body is privatised, public sector employment will fall and private sector employment will increase by an equivalent amount. This is known as a reclassification effect. At Table 4 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset EMP02](#) we therefore publish estimates of public and private sector employment excluding the effects of major, but not all, reclassifications alongside estimates of total public and private sector employment.

Commentary

There were 5.44 million people employed in the public sector for September 2016. This was:

- 12,000 more than for June 2016
- 10,000 fewer than for a year earlier

The increase in public sector employment between June and September 2016 was mainly due to more people employed in the National Health Service and in the education sector. Although public sector employment increased between June and September 2016, it has been generally falling since March 2010.

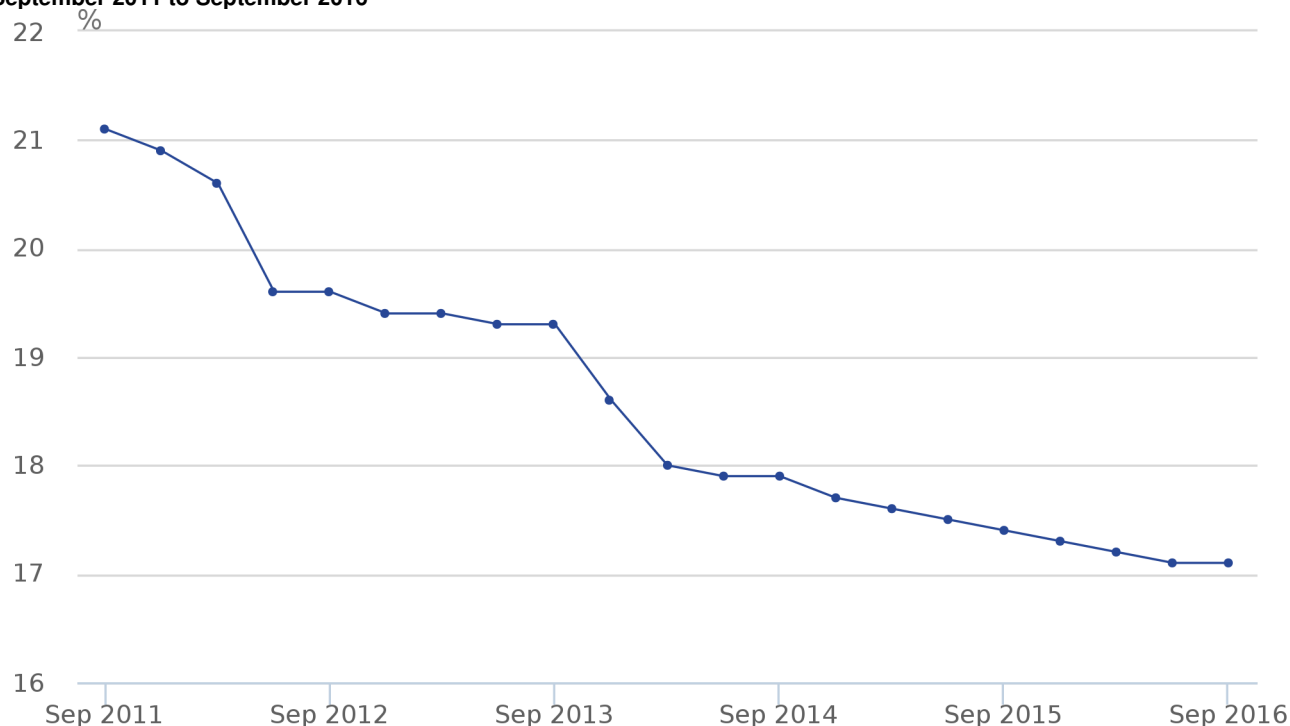
There were 26.32 million people employed in the private sector for September 2016. This was 17,000 fewer than for June 2016 but 352,000 more than for a year earlier.

For September 2016, 17.1% of people in employment worked in the public sector and the remaining 82.9% worked in the private sector.

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

Figure 5. UK public sector employment as a percentage of total UK employment, seasonally adjusted

September 2011 to September 2016



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

Notes:

1. In June 2012 some educational bodies were reclassified to the private sector.
2. In December 2013 Royal Mail plc was reclassified to the private sector.
3. In March 2014 Lloyds Banking Group plc was reclassified to the private sector.

Comparisons of public and private sector employment over time are complicated by several large employers moving between the public and private sectors. We therefore publish estimates of public and private sector employment excluding the effects of major reclassifications alongside estimates of total public and private sector employment at Table 4 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset EMP02](#).

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 [datasets EMP02](#) and [EMP03](#).

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

Historic estimates of public sector employment back to the 19th century (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.3](#) (at worksheet A29).

6 . Employment by nationality and country of birth, not seasonally adjusted (first published on 16 November 2016)

Introduction

These estimates show the number of people in work and changes in the series show net changes in the number of people in work (the number of people entering employment minus the number of people leaving employment). The number of people entering or leaving employment are larger than the net changes. The estimates therefore do not relate to “new jobs” and cannot be used to estimate the proportion of new jobs that have been filled by UK and non-UK workers. It should also be noted that the estimates of the number of people in work differ from the number of jobs because some people have more than one job.

The estimates are not seasonally adjusted and it is therefore best practice to compare the estimates for July to September 2016 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for April to June 2016.

The estimates for EU nationals and people born in the EU working in the UK, since the start of the time series in 1997, are based on the current membership of the EU.

Commentary

Looking at the estimates by nationality, between July to September 2015 and July to September 2016:

- UK nationals working in the UK increased by 213,000 to 28.39 million
- non-UK nationals working in the UK increased by 241,000 to 3.49 million

Looking at changes in non-UK nationals working in the UK between July to September 1997 and July to September 2016:

- the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK increased from 986,000 to 3.49 million
- the proportion of all people working in the UK accounted for by non-UK nationals increased from 3.7% to 10.9%
- this increase in non-UK nationals working in the UK reflects the admission of several new member states to the European Union (EU)

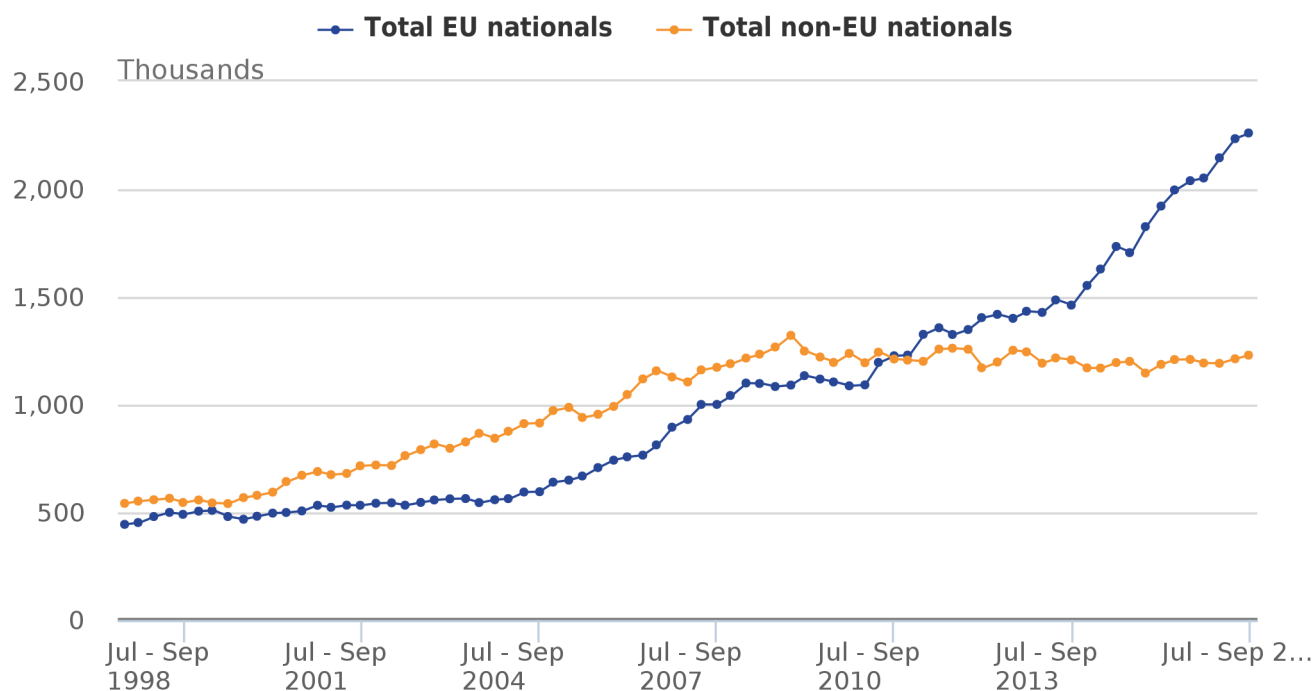
Looking in more detail at non-UK nationals working in the UK, between July to September 2015 and July to September 2016:

- non-UK nationals from the EU working in the UK increased by 221,000 to 2.26 million
- non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK increased by 20,000 to 1.23 million

Figure 6a shows the number of non-UK nationals from EU and non-EU countries working in the UK from July to September 1997 to July to September 2016.

Figure 6a: Non-UK nationals working in the UK, not seasonally adjusted

July to September 1997 to July to September 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

As shown at Figure 6a, since January to March 2009, the number of non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK has been broadly flat but the number of non-UK nationals from EU countries working in the UK has continued to increase.

For July to September 2016, there were 5.55 million people born abroad working in the UK, but the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK was much lower at 3.49 million. This is because the estimates for people born abroad working in the UK include many UK nationals.

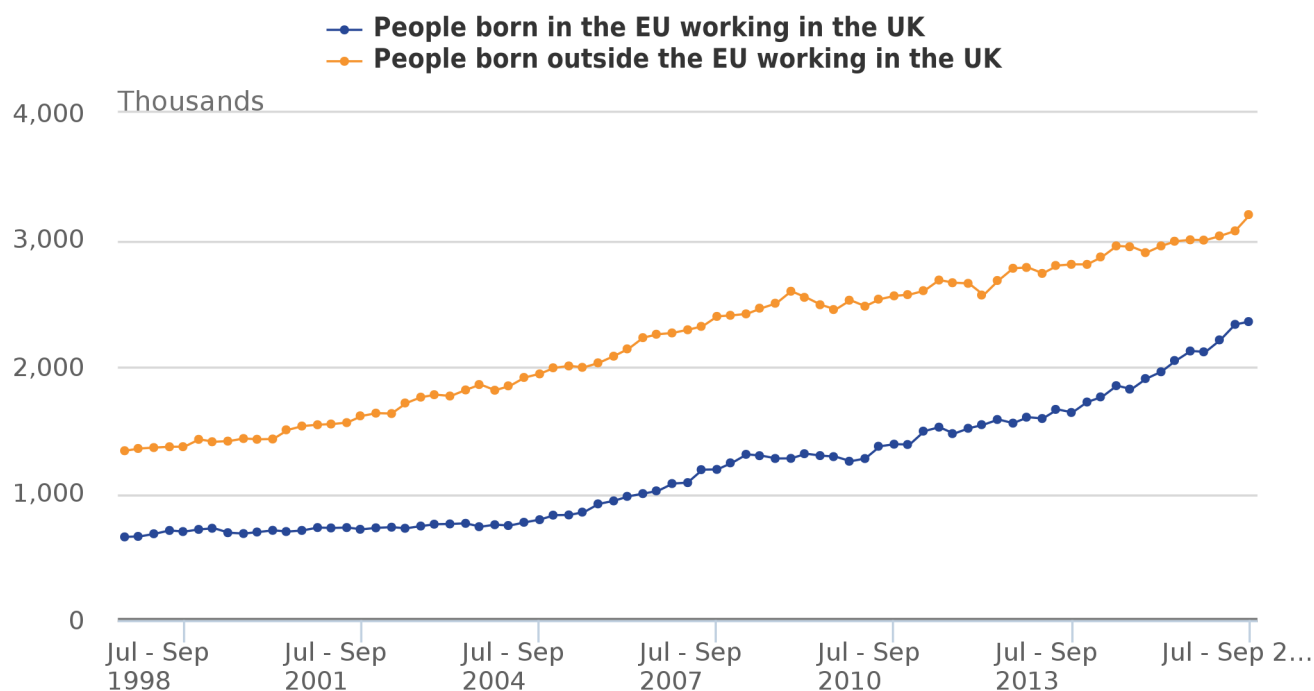
Looking at the estimates by country of birth, between July to September 2015 and July to September 2016:

- UK born people working in the UK increased by 36,000 to 26.32 million
- non-UK born people working in the UK increased by 430,000 to 5.55 million

Figure 6b shows the number of people born in EU countries and people born in non-EU countries working in the UK from July to September 1997 to July to September 2016.

Figure 6b: Non-UK born people working in the UK, not seasonally adjusted

July to September 1997 to July to September 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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 [dataset EMP06](#).

7 . Actual hours worked

Introduction

[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.

Commentary

Total hours worked per week were 1.02 billion for September to November 2016. This was 1.2 million fewer than for June to August 2016 but 4.8 million more than for a year earlier.

The small fall in total hours worked per week between June to August 2016 and September to November 2016 reflects very small decreases in both the number of people in work (as explained at Section 4 of this statistical bulletin) and in average hours worked per week.

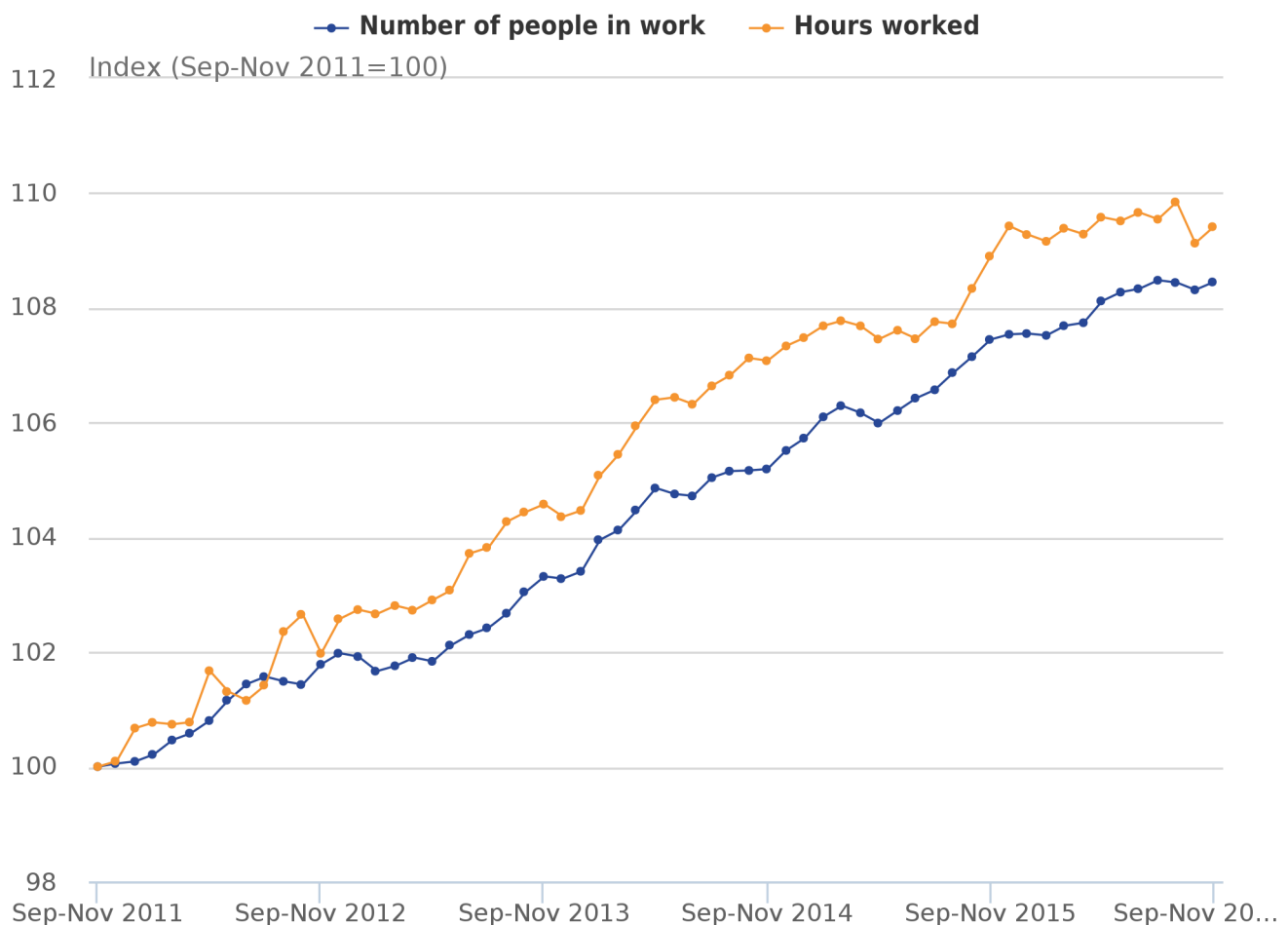
For September to November 2016:

- people worked, on average, 31.9 hours per week, down slightly compared with June to August 2016 and with a year earlier
- people working full-time worked, on average, 37.3 hours per week in their main job, down slightly compared with June to August 2016 and with a year earlier
- people working part-time worked, on average, 16.1 hours per week in their main job, unchanged compared with June to August 2016 but down slightly compared with a year earlier

Figure 7 shows total hours worked and the number of people in work, as indices, for the last 5 years.

Figure 7: Total hours worked and number of people in work in the UK, seasonally adjusted

September to November 2011 to September to November 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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 [datasets HOUR01 SA](#) and [HOUR02 SA](#).

Historic estimates of hours worked back to the 18th century (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.3](#) (at worksheet A31).

8 . Workforce jobs (first published on 14 December 2016)

Introduction

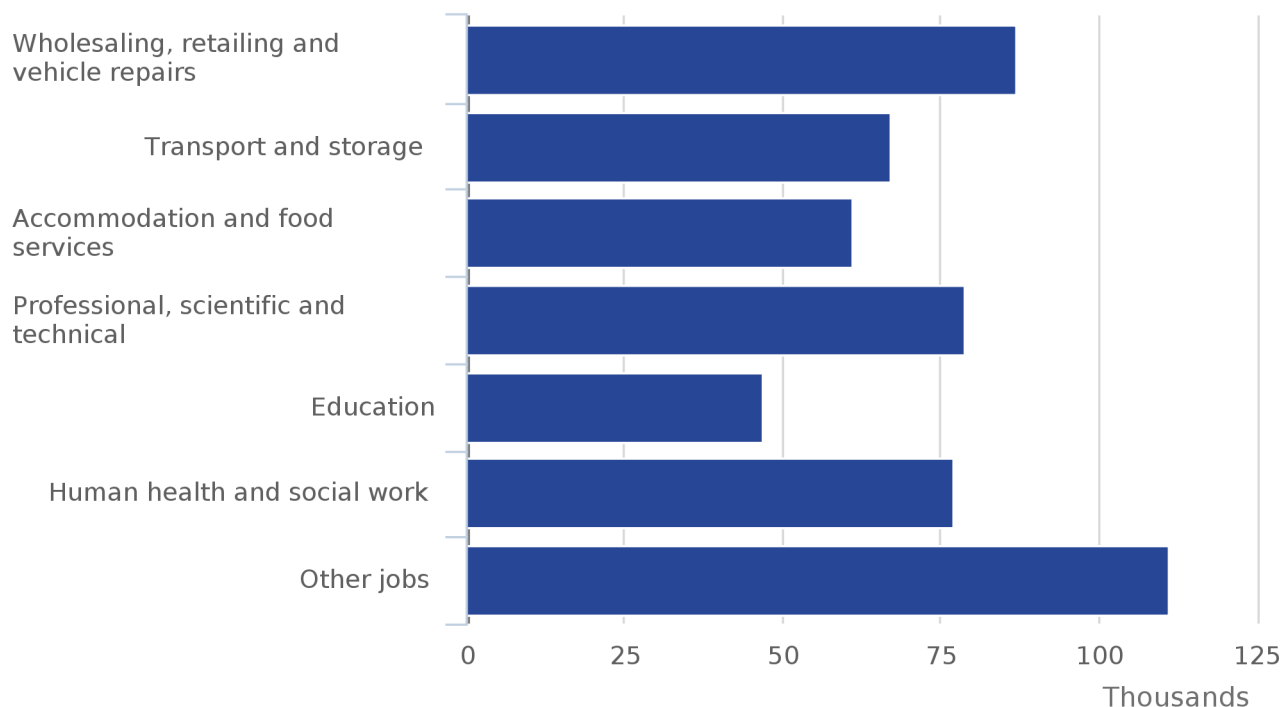
[Workforce jobs](#) measures the number of filled jobs in the economy. The estimates are mainly sourced from employer surveys. Workforce jobs is a different concept from employment, which is sourced from the Labour Force Survey, as employment is an estimate of people and some people have more than one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

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

Commentary

For September 2016 there were 34.59 million workforce jobs, 58,000 more than for June 2016 and 529,000 more than for a year earlier. Figure 8 shows changes in the number of jobs by industrial sector between September 2015 and September 2016.

Figure 8: Changes in the number of jobs in the UK between September 2015 and September 2016, seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

Looking at a longer-term comparison, between June 1978 (when comparable records began) and September 2016:

- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the manufacturing and mining and quarrying sectors fell from 26.4% to 7.8%
- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the services sector increased from 63.2% to 83.7%

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 [datasets JOBS01](#) and [JOBS02](#).

While comparable estimates for workforce jobs by industry begin in 1978, some historical information back to 1841, not comparable with the latest estimates, are available from [2011 Census Analysis, 170 years of industry](#).

Historic estimates of jobs by industry back to the 19th century (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.3](#) (at worksheet A30).

9 . Average weekly earnings

Introduction

[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).

Estimates are available in both nominal terms (not adjusted for consumer price inflation) and real terms (adjusted for consumer price inflation). The estimates are not just a measure of pay settlements as they also reflect compositional changes within the workforce. Further information is available at Notes for Average weekly earnings at the end of this section.

Commentary

For November 2016 in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for price inflation):

- average regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £477 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £465 per week for a year earlier
- average total pay (including bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £509 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £495 per week for a year earlier

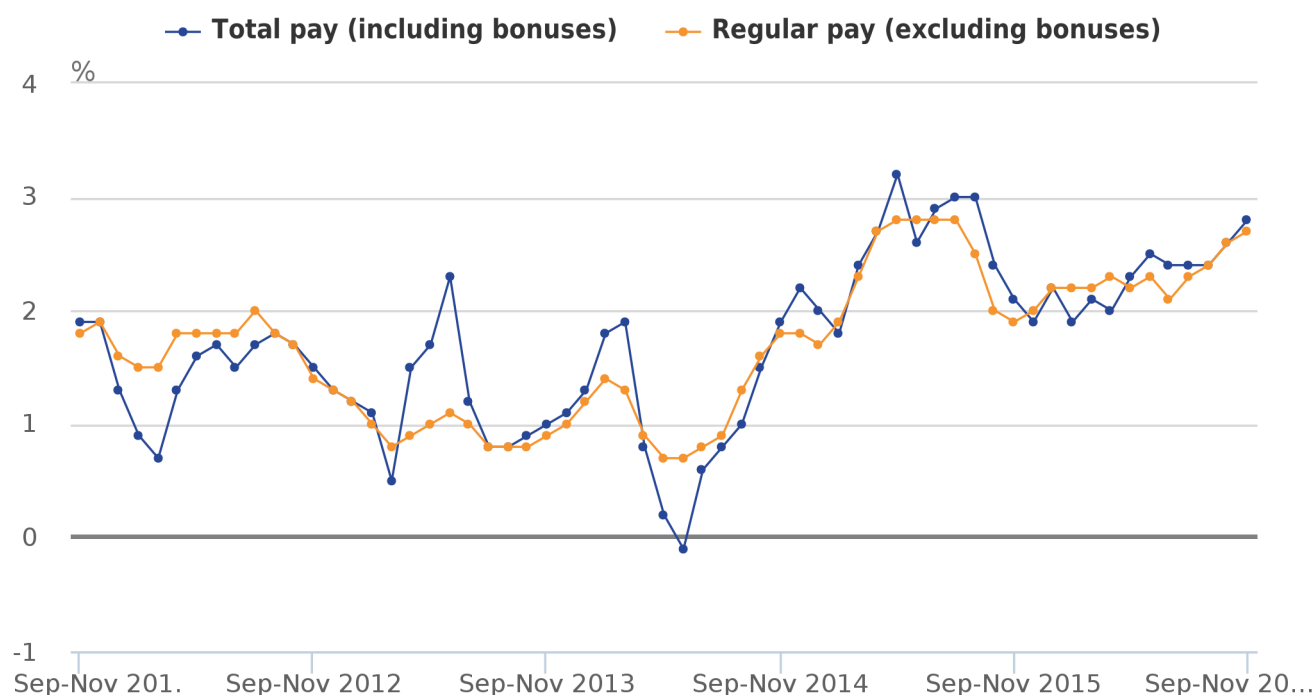
Between September to November 2015 and September to November 2016, in nominal terms, regular pay increased by 2.7%, slightly higher than the growth rate between August to October 2015 and August to October 2016 (2.6%).

Between September to November 2015 and September to November 2016, in nominal terms, total pay increased by 2.8%, higher than the growth rate between August to October 2015 and August to October 2016 (2.6%).

Figure 9 compares the annual growth rates for both regular and total pay, in nominal terms, for the last 5 years.

Figure 9: Great Britain average earnings annual growth rates, seasonally adjusted

September to November 2011 to September to November 2016



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

Looking at longer term movements, since comparable records began in 2000 average total pay for employees in Great Britain in nominal terms increased from £312 a week in January 2000 to £509 a week in November 2016; an increase of 63.4%. Over the same period the Consumer Prices Index increased by 41.0%.

Between September to November 2015 and September to November 2016 in real terms (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation) total pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 1.8% and regular pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 1.7%.

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

Where to find data about average weekly earnings

Estimates of average weekly earnings in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for consumer price inflation) are available at Tables 15, 16 and 17 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [datasets EARN01](#), [EARN02](#) and [EARN03](#).

Estimates of average weekly earnings in real terms (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation) are available at Table 18 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset EARN01](#).

While comparable records for average weekly earnings start in 2000, modelled estimates of average weekly earnings in nominal terms back to 1963 (which do not have National Statistics status) are available at [dataset EARN02](#).

Estimates back to 1750 (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.3](#) (at worksheet A26).

Where to find more information about earnings

[Analysis of real earnings](#) is available on our website.

An article looking at [bonus payments](#) is published annually. The most recent edition of this article was published on 15 September 2016.

The [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings \(ASHE\)](#), published on 26 October 2016, provides more detailed data for 2016.

Notes for: Average Weekly Earnings

1. The estimates relate to Great Britain and include salaries but not unearned income, benefits in kind or arrears of pay.
2. As well as pay settlements, the estimates reflect bonuses, changes in the number of paid hours worked and the impact of employees paid at different rates joining and leaving individual businesses. The estimates also reflect changes in the overall structure of the workforce; for example, more low paid jobs in the economy would have a downward effect on the earnings growth rate.

10 . Labour disputes (not seasonally adjusted)

Introduction

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

Commentary

For November 2016:

- there were 22,000 working days lost from 14 stoppages
- 17,000 people took strike action

The number of working days lost are at historically low levels when looking at the long-run monthly time series back to the 1930s.

Since monthly records began in December 1931:

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

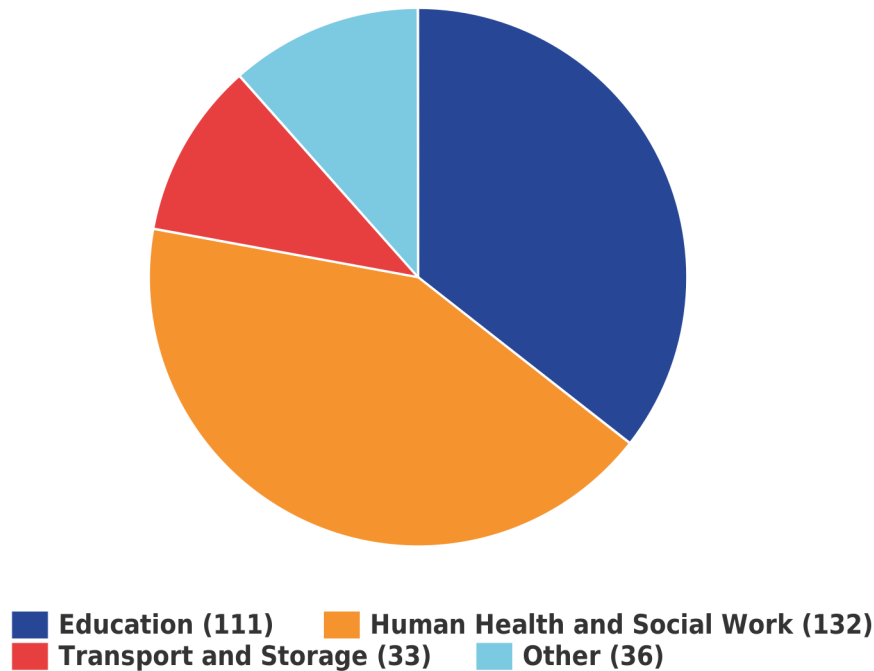
For the 12 months ending November 2016:

- there were 312,000 working days lost from 103 stoppages
- 164,000 people took strike action

Figure 10 shows an industrial breakdown of the 312,000 working days lost for the 12 months ending November 2016.

Figure 10. Working days lost in the UK by industry, thousands, not seasonally adjusted

December 2015 to November 2016



Source: Labour Disputes Inquiry: Office for National Statistics

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 [dataset LABD01](#).

Where to find more information about labour disputes

The [labour disputes annual article](#) provides more detailed information. The most recent edition of this article was published on 2 August 2016.

11 . Unemployment

Introduction

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

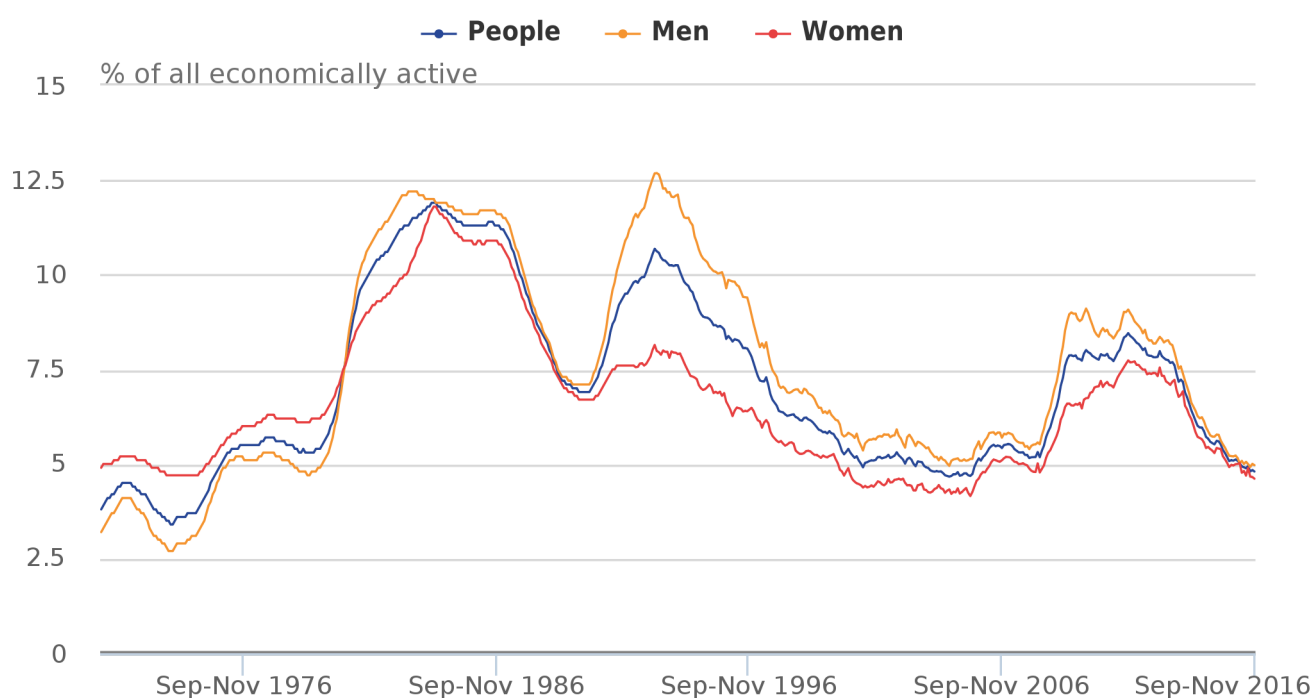
The unemployment rate is not the proportion of the total population who are unemployed. It is the proportion of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed. This follows [guidelines specified by the International Labour Organisation](#) and it ensures that UK unemployment statistics are broadly comparable with those published by other countries.

Commentary

The proportion of economically active people aged 16 and over who are out of work and seeking work is known as the unemployment rate. As shown at Figure 11 (which shows unemployment rates for people, men and women), the lowest unemployment rate for people recorded since comparable records began in 1971 was 3.4% in late 1973 to early 1974 and the highest rate, 11.9%, was recorded in 1984 during the downturn of the early 1980s. The unemployment rate for people for the latest time period, September to November 2016, was 4.8%. It has not been lower since July to September 2005.

Figure 11: UK Unemployment rates (aged 16 and over), seasonally adjusted

January to March 1971 to September to November 2016

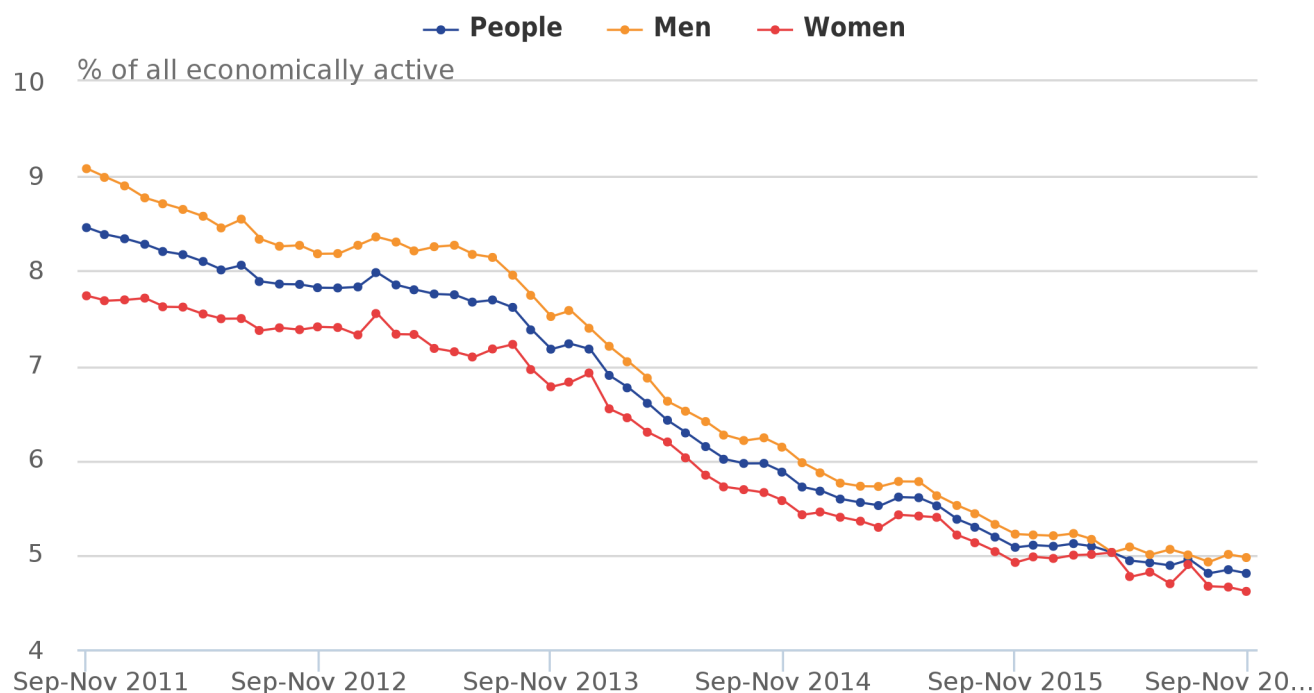


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Figure 12 looks in more detail at the unemployment rates for the last 5 years.

Figure 12: UK Unemployment rates (aged 16 and over), seasonally adjusted

September to November 2011 to September to November 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

For September to November 2016:

- the unemployment rate for people was 4.8%; it has not been lower since July to September 2005
- the unemployment rate for men was 5.0%, down from 5.2% for a year earlier
- the unemployment rate for women was 4.6%; it has not been lower since August to October 2005

For September to November 2016, there were:

- 1.60 million unemployed people, 52,000 fewer than for June to August 2016 and 81,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 883,000 unemployed men, 8,000 fewer than for June to August 2016 and 41,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 721,000 unemployed women, 44,000 fewer than for June to August 2016 and 40,000 fewer than for a year earlier

Looking at unemployment by how long people have been out of work and seeking work, for September to November 2016, there were:

- 959,000 people who had been unemployed for up to 6 months, 22,000 more than for a year earlier
- 238,000 people who had been unemployed for between 6 and 12 months, 20,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 407,000 people who had been unemployed for over 12 months, 83,000 fewer than for a year earlier

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 [dataset UNEM01 SA](#).

Historic estimates of unemployment back to the 18th century (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.3](#) (at worksheets A27 and A28).

International comparisons of unemployment rates are available at Table 19 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset A10](#).

12 . Claimant Count (experimental statistics)

Introduction

The [Claimant Count](#) measures the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits:

- between January 1971 (when comparable estimates start) and September 1996 it is an estimate of the number of people who would have claimed unemployment related benefits if Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) had existed at that time
- between October 1996 and April 2013 the Claimant Count is a count of the number of people claiming JSA
- between May 2013 and March 2015 the Claimant Count includes all out of work Universal Credit claimants as well as all JSA claimants
- from April 2015 the Claimant Count includes all Universal Credit claimants who are required to seek work as well as all JSA claimants; most of the Universal Credit claimants in the Claimant Count will be unemployed but a small number will be in work with very low earnings

The Claimant Count estimates are currently designated as experimental statistics because the Universal Credit estimates are still being developed by the Department for Work and Pensions. However, the Claimant Count estimates do provide the best available estimates of the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits in the UK.

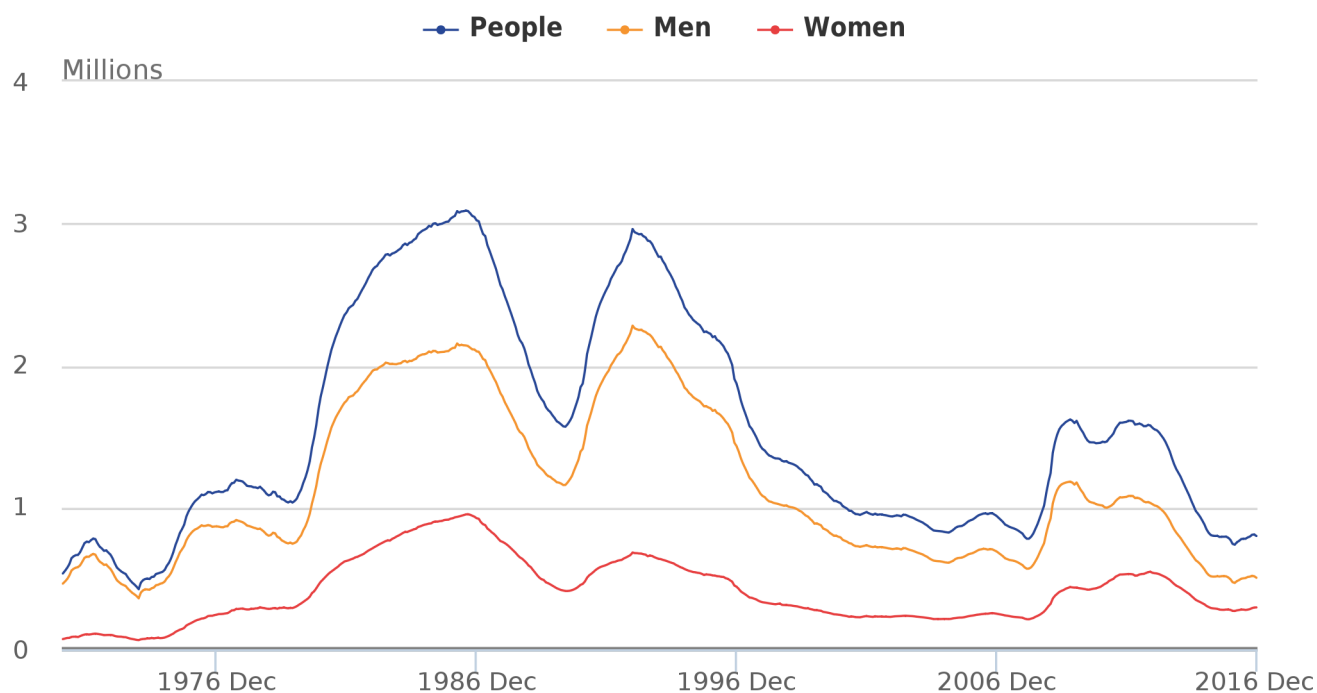
The Claimant Count includes people who claim unemployment related benefits but who do not receive payment. For example, some claimants will have had their benefits stopped for a limited period of time by Jobcentre Plus. Some people claim JSA in order to receive National Insurance Credits.

Commentary

Figure 13 shows the Claimant Count since comparable records began in 1971. It shows that the lowest number of people claiming unemployment related benefits was 422,600 in December 1973 and the highest figure was 3.09 million in July 1986. For the latest month, December 2016, there were 797,800 people claiming unemployment related benefits.

Figure 13: UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted

January 1971 to December 2016

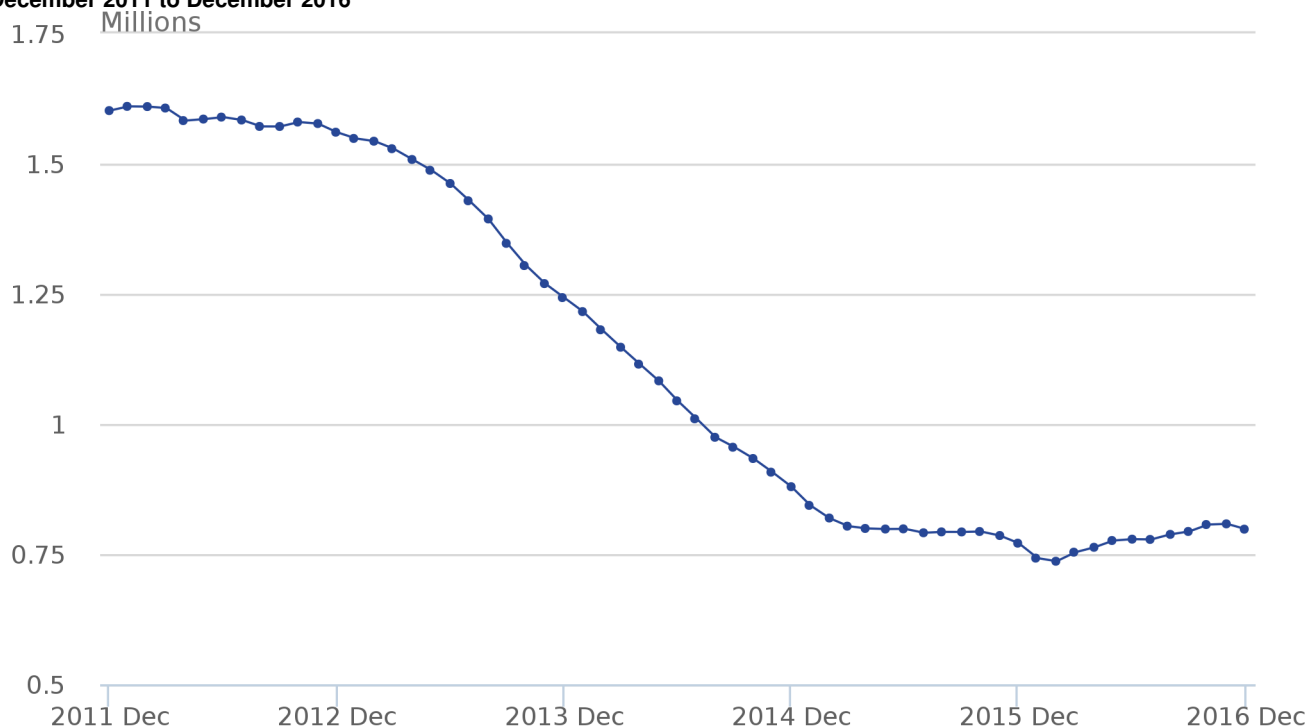


Source: Office for National Statistics, Department for Work and Pensions

Looking in more detail at the most recent 5 years, Figure 14 shows the Claimant Count for people from December 2011 to December 2016.

Figure 14: UK Claimant Count (people), seasonally adjusted

December 2011 to December 2016



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

For December 2016 there were 797,800 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This consisted of:

- 527,800 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance
- 270,000 people who were seeking work and claiming Universal Credit

For December 2016 there were 797,800 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This was:

- 10,100 fewer than for November 2016
- 26,900 more than for a year earlier

For December 2016 there were:

- 503,400 men claiming unemployment related benefits, 10,700 fewer than for November 2016 but 9,900 more than for a year earlier
- 294,400 women claiming unemployment related benefits, little changed compared with November 2016 but 17,000 more than for a year earlier

Where to find data about the Claimant Count

Claimant Count estimates are available at Table 10 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset CLA01](#).

While comparable records start in 1971, some data back to 1881 (which do not have National Statistics status) are available from the “Historic Data” worksheet within [dataset CLA01](#).

13 . Comparison between unemployment and the Claimant Count

[Unemployment](#) is measured according to internationally accepted guidelines specified by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Unemployed people in the UK are:

- without a job, have actively sought work in the last 4 weeks and are available to start work in the next 2 weeks
- out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start it in the next 2 weeks

People who meet these criteria are classified as unemployed irrespective of whether or not they claim Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) or other benefits. The estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey and are published for 3 month average time periods.

The [Claimant Count](#) measures the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits. As explained at Section 12 of this statistical bulletin, the Claimant Count estimates are designated as experimental statistics. In this section of the statistical bulletin we compare quarterly movements in unemployment with quarterly movements in the Claimant Count. Some claimants will not be classified as unemployed. For example, people in employment working fewer than 16 hours a week can be eligible to claim JSA depending on their income.

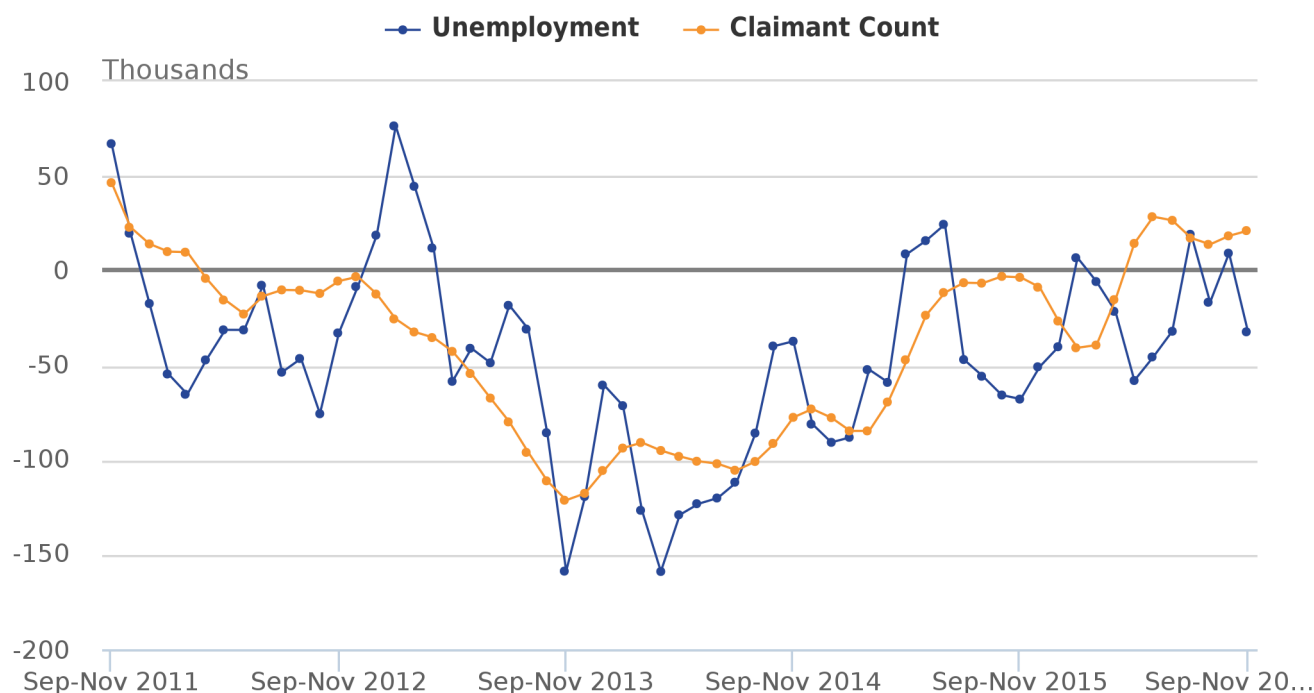
Figure 15 and [dataset X05](#) compare quarterly movements in unemployment and the Claimant Count for the same 3 month average time periods. The unemployment estimates shown in this comparison exclude unemployed people aged between 16 and 17 and 65 and over as well as unemployed people aged from 18 to 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 unemployment related benefits.

When 3 month average estimates for the Claimant Count are compared with unemployment estimates for the same time periods and for the same population groups (people aged from 18 to 64 excluding 18 to 24 year olds in full-time education), between June to August 2016 and September to November 2016:

- unemployment fell by 32,000
- the Claimant Count increased by 21,000

Figure 15: Quarterly changes in Unemployment and the Claimant Count (aged 18 to 64), seasonally adjusted

September to November 2011 to September to November 2016



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

Notes:

1. Unemployment estimates are sourced from the Labour Force Survey (a survey of households). The unemployment figures in this chart, and [dataset X05](#), 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).

14 . Economic inactivity

Introduction

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

Commentary

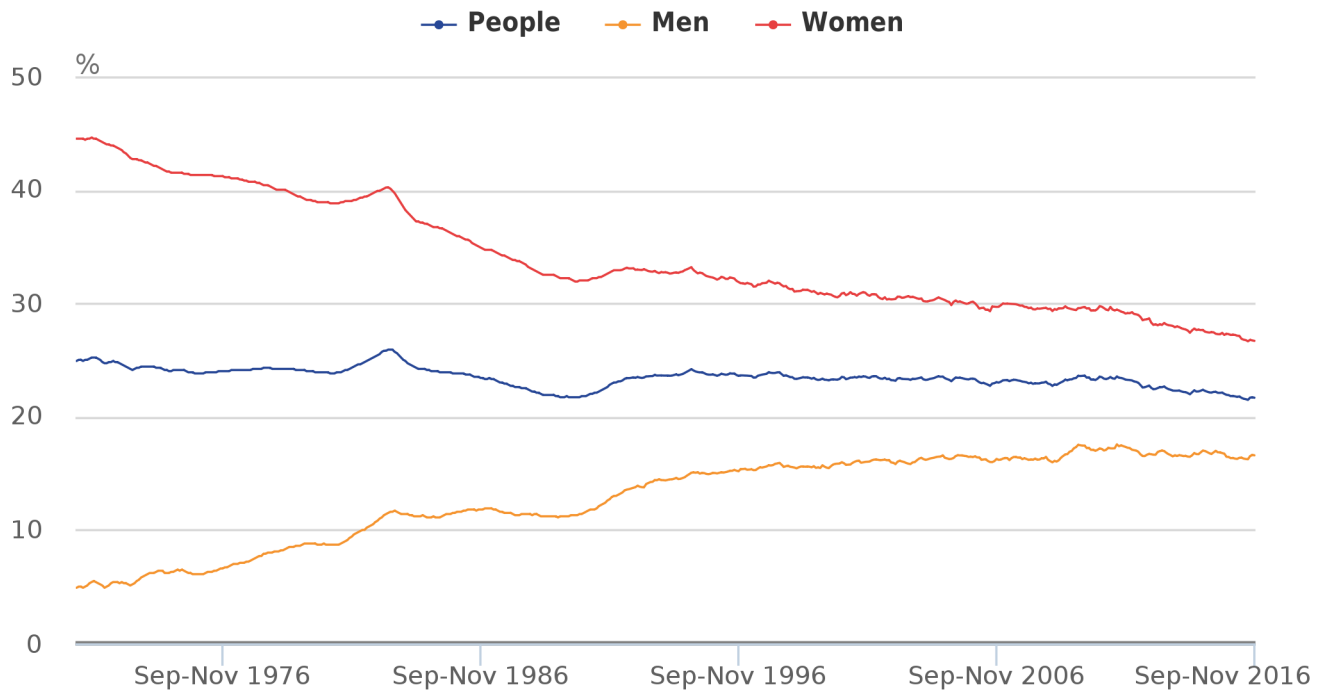
The proportion of people, aged from 16 to 64, not in work and neither seeking nor available to work is known as the economic inactivity rate. Figure 16 shows that, since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate for people has been generally falling (although it increased during economic downturns) due to a gradual fall in the economic inactivity rate for women. The economic inactivity rate for men has been gradually rising.

For September to November 2016:

- the economic inactivity rate for people was 21.7%
- the economic inactivity rate for men was 16.6%
- the economic inactivity rate for women was 26.7%

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

January to March 1971 to September to November 2016

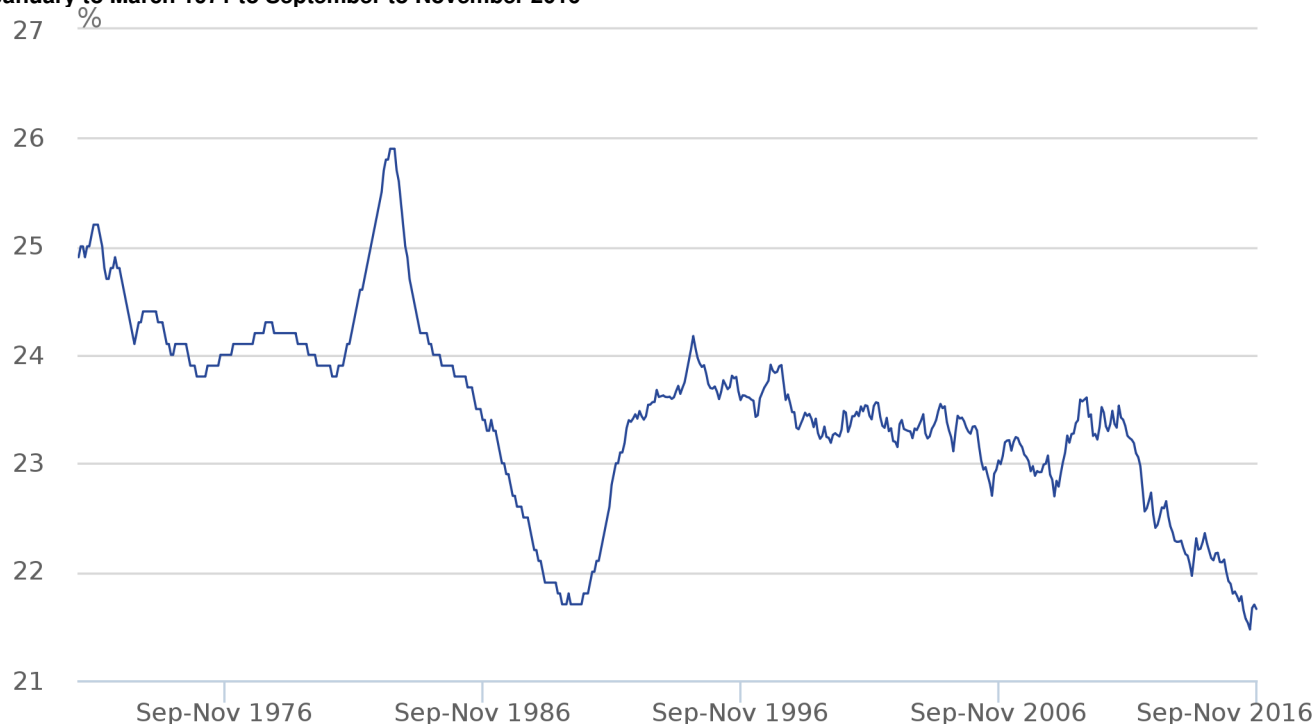


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Figure 17 looks in more detail at the economic inactivity rate for people since comparable records began in 1971. The economic inactivity rate for people increased during the downturn of the early 1980s reaching a record high of 25.9% in 1983. As the economy improved in the late 1980s, it resumed its downward path before the economic downturn of the early 1990s drove it back up again. Following an increase in the economic inactivity rate during the economic downturn of 2008 to 2009, it again resumed a generally downward path. For the latest time period, September to November 2016, the economic inactivity rate for people was 21.7%.

Figure 17: UK Economic inactivity rate (people aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted

January to March 1971 to September to November 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

For September to November 2016, there were 8.89 million people aged from 16 to 64 not in work and neither seeking nor available to work (known as economically inactive). This was 85,000 more than for June to August 2016 but 63,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

Looking in more detail at the 8.89 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive for September to November 2016, the 2 largest categories were students and people looking after the family or home (each of which accounted for around a quarter of the total):

- there were 2.30 million people who were not looking for work because they were studying, little changed compared with a year earlier
- there were 2.21 million people (of which 1.95 million were women) who were not looking for work because they were looking after the family or home, 40,000 fewer compared with a year earlier

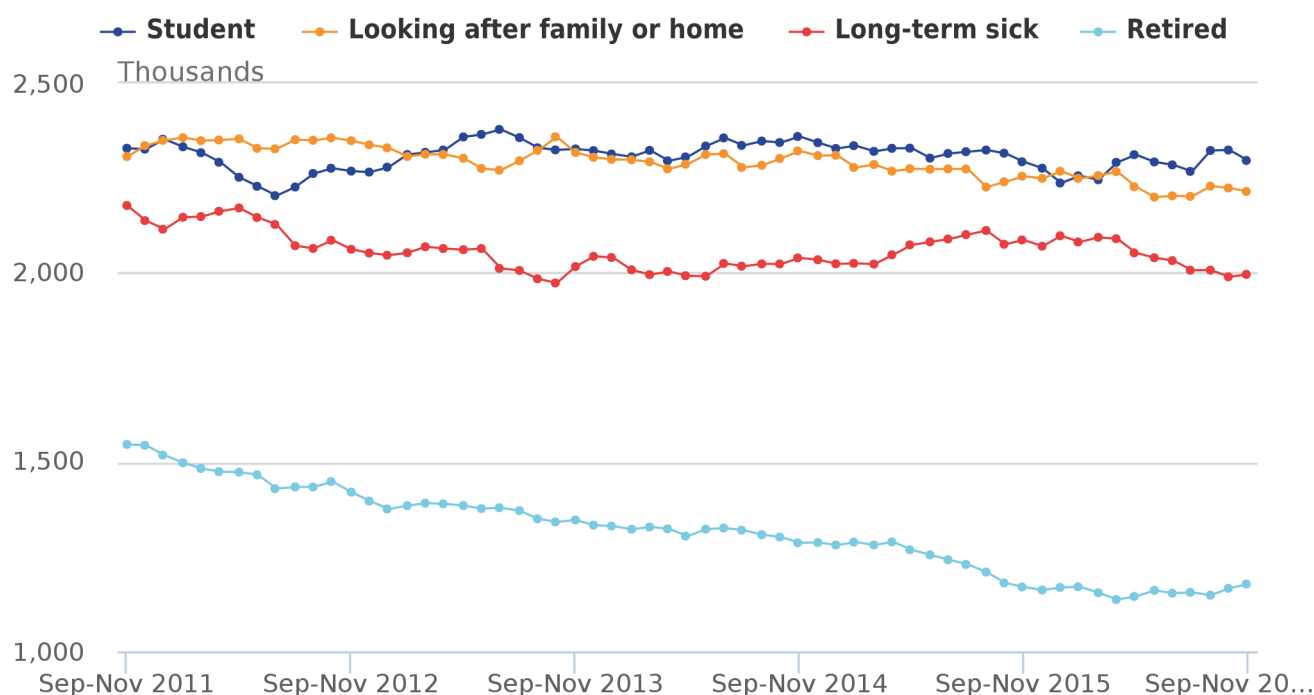
The third and fourth largest categories were long-term sick (22.4% of the total) and retired (13.2% of the total):

- there were 2.00 million people who were not looking for work due to long-term sickness, 91,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 1.18 million people who were not looking for work because they had retired, slightly more than for a year earlier

As shown at Figure 18, which shows the 4 largest categories of economic inactivity for the last 5 years, the number of people younger than 65 in the retired category has been generally falling since late 2011. This is largely due to ongoing changes to the State Pension age for women resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65.

Figure 18: Economic inactivity by main category in the UK (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted

September to November 2011 to September to November 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Where to find data about economic inactivity

Economic inactivity estimates are available at Tables 1 and 13 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [datasets A02 SA](#) and [INAC01 SA](#).

15 . Young people in the labour market

Introduction

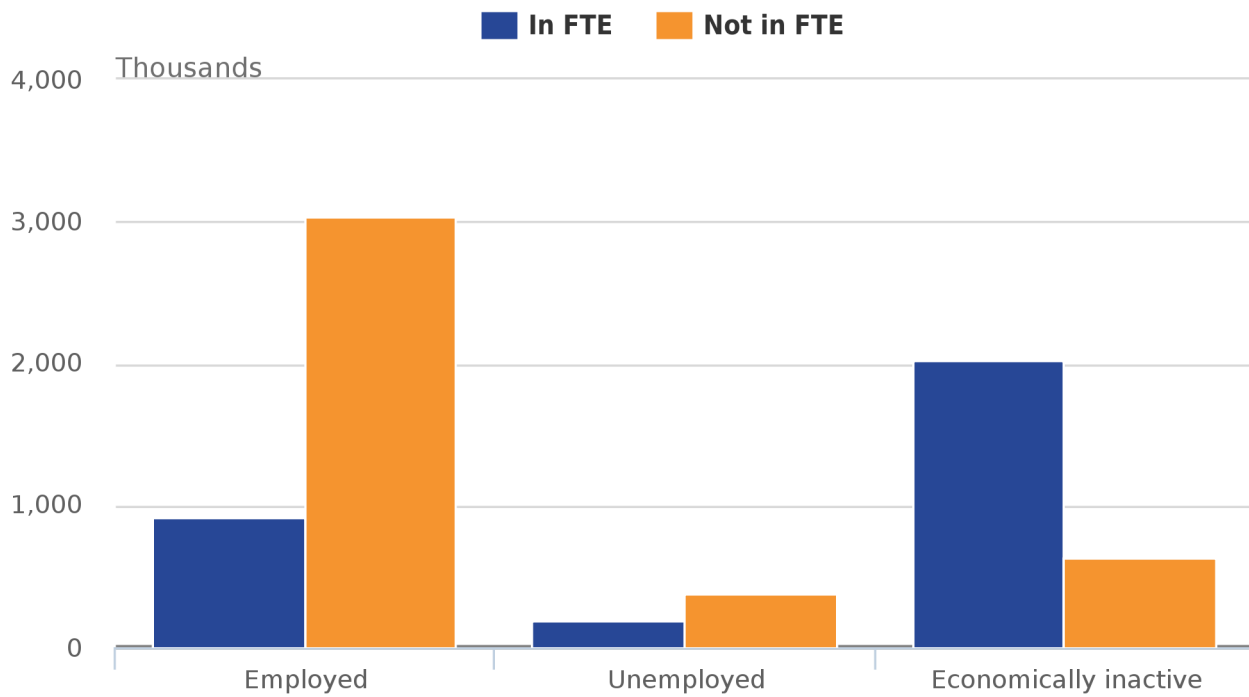
This section looks at people aged from 16 to 24. It is a common misconception that all people in full-time education are classified as economically inactive. This is not the case as people in full-time education are included in the employment estimates if they have a part-time job and are included in the unemployment estimates if they are seeking part-time work.

Commentary

For September to November 2016, for people aged from 16 to 24, there were:

- 3.95 million people in work (including 911,000 full-time students with part-time jobs)
- 573,000 unemployed people (including 193,000 full-time students looking for part-time work)
- 2.65 million economically inactive people, most of whom (2.02 million) were full-time students

Figure 19: Young people (aged 16 to 24) in the UK labour market for September to November 2016, seasonally adjusted



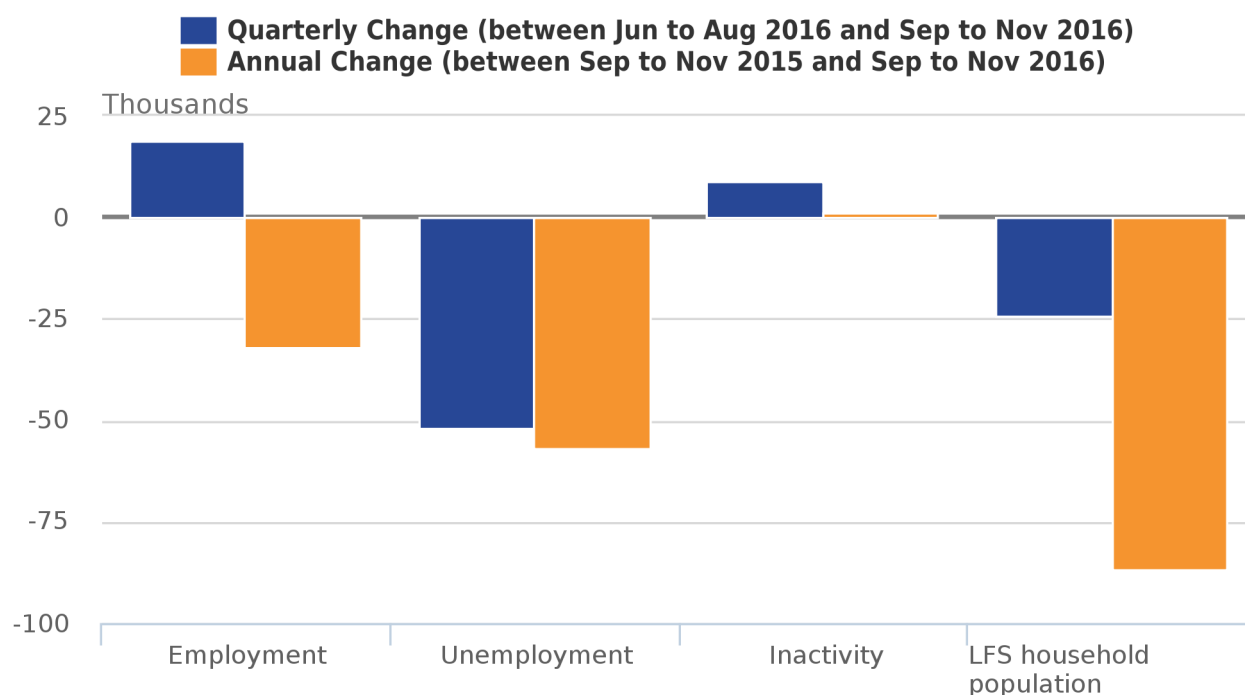
Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

Figure 20 shows how the latest estimates, for September to November 2016, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for people aged from 16 to 24 compare with the previous quarter (June to August 2016) and the previous year (September to November 2015).

Figure 20: Quarterly and annual changes in the number of young people (aged 16 to 24) in the UK labour market, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

For September to November 2016, the unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds was 12.7%, lower than for a year earlier (13.7%). It has not been lower since June to August 2005.

The unemployment rate for those aged from 16 to 24 has been consistently higher than that for older age groups. Since comparable records began in 1992:

- the lowest youth unemployment rate was 11.6% for March to May 2001
- the highest youth unemployment rate was 22.5% for late 2011

Between March to May 1992 (when comparable records began) and September to November 2016 the proportion of people aged from 16 to 24 who were in full-time education increased substantially from 26.2% to 43.5%. This increase in the number of young people going into full-time education has reduced the size of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) and therefore increased the unemployment rate (because the unemployment rate is the proportion of the economically active population who are unemployed).

Where to find data about 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 [dataset A06 SA](#).

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 July to September 2016 were published on 24 November 2016.

16 . Redundancies

Introduction

The [redundancies](#) estimates measure the number of people who were made redundant or who took voluntary redundancy in the 3 months before the Labour Force Survey interviews.

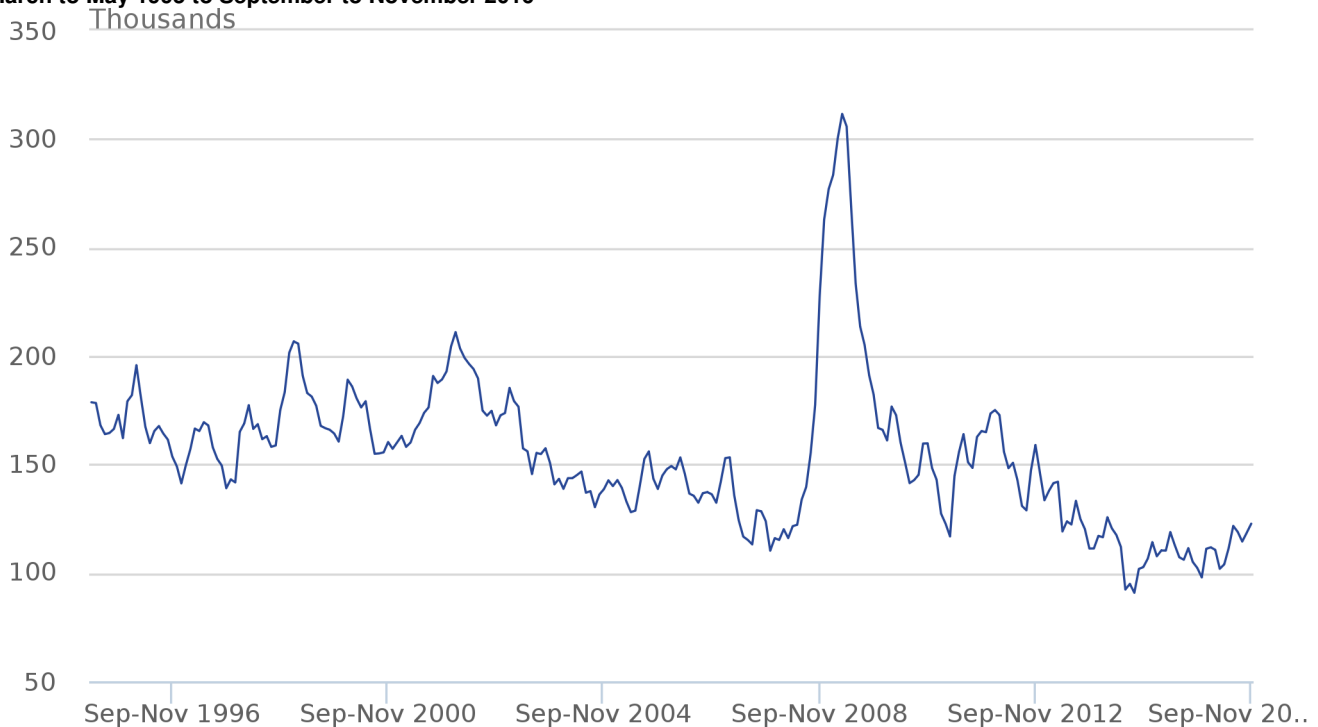
Commentary

For September to November 2016, 123,000 people had become redundant in the 3 months before the Labour Force Survey interviews. This was little changed compared with June to August 2016 but 20,000 more than for a year earlier.

Figure 21 shows the number of redundancies since comparable records began in 1995.

Figure 21: Number of redundancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted

March to May 1995 to September to November 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Where to find data about redundancies

Redundancies estimates are available at Tables 23 and 24 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [datasets RED01 SA](#) and [RED02](#).

17 . Vacancies

Introduction

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

Commentary

There were 748,000 job vacancies for October to December 2016. This was little changed compared with July to September 2016 and with a year earlier.

Figure 22 shows the number of job vacancies since comparable records began in 2001.

Figure 22: Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted

April to June 2001 to October to December 2016



Source: Vacancy Survey: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. The estimates exclude the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector.

There were 659,000 job vacancies in the services sectors for October to December 2016, accounting for 88.1% of all vacancies. Looking at services in more detail, the sectors with the largest number of job vacancies were wholesaling, retailing and repair of motor vehicles (138,000) and human health and social work (118,000).

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 [datasets VACS01](#), [VACS02](#) and [VACS03](#).

18 . Main out of work benefits, not seasonally adjusted (first published on 16 November 2016)

Introduction

Main out of work benefits includes claimants of unemployment related benefits and Employment and Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits. It also includes claimants of Income Support and Pension Credit. While most people claiming these benefits are out of work a small number are in employment. These estimates exclude claimants in Northern Ireland.

The estimates are not seasonally adjusted and it is therefore best practice to compare the estimates for May 2016 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for February 2016.

Commentary

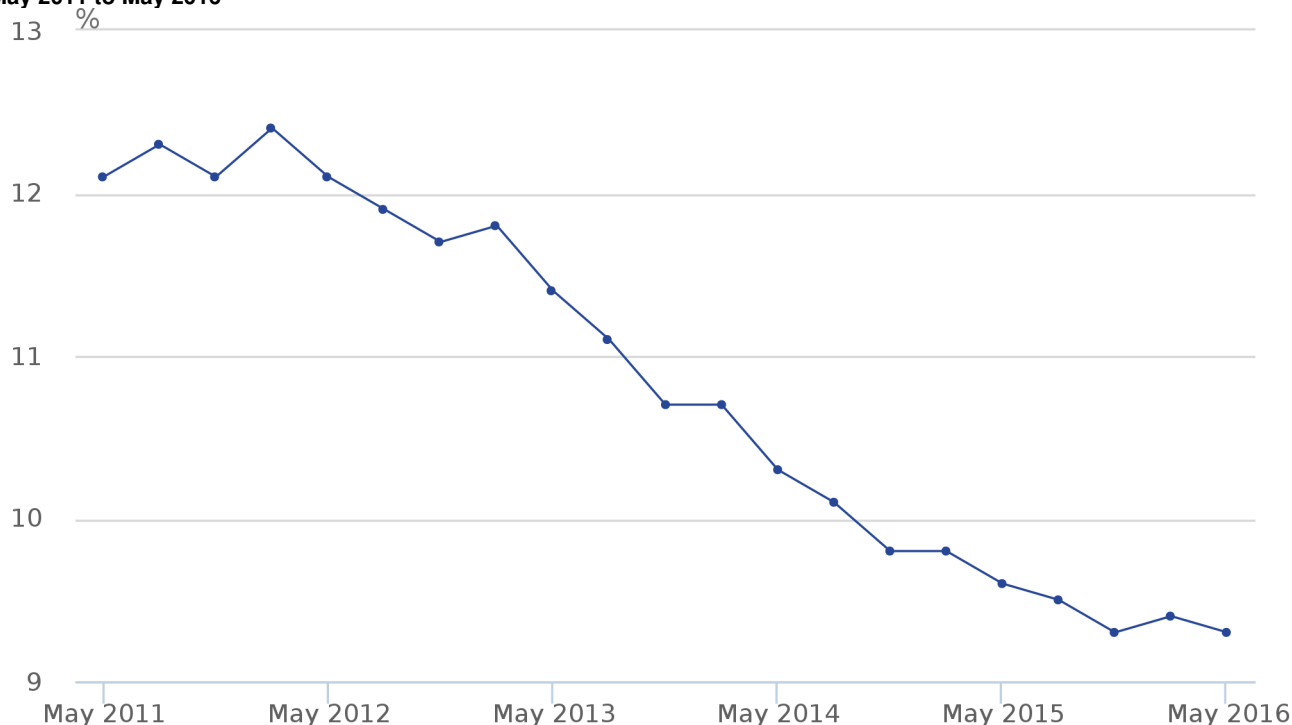
For May 2016:

- there were 3.72 million people claiming main out of work benefits, 116,700 fewer than for a year earlier
- 9.3% of the population aged from 16 to 64 were claiming main out of work benefits, down from 9.6% for a year earlier

Figure 23 shows, for the last 5 years, the proportion of the population aged from 16 to 64 claiming main out of work benefits.

Figure 23: Proportion of Great Britain population (aged 16 to 64) claiming main out of work benefits, not seasonally adjusted

May 2011 to May 2016



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

Where to find data about main out of work benefits

Estimates of claimants of main out of work benefits are available at Table 11 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset BEN01](#).

19 . 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](#).

One indication of the reliability of the main indicators in this statistical bulletin can be obtained by monitoring the size of revisions. [Datasets EMP05](#), [UNEM04](#), [JOBS06](#) and [CLA03](#) record the size and pattern of revisions over the last five years. These indicators only report summary measures for revisions. The revised data itself may be subject to sampling or other sources of error. Our standard presentation is to show 5 years worth of revisions (60 observations for a monthly series, 20 for a quarterly series).

20 . 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 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 some uncertainty. This can have an impact on how changes in the estimates should be interpreted, especially for short-term comparisons.

We can illustrate the level of uncertainty (also called “sampling variability”) around a survey estimate by defining a range around the estimate (known as a “confidence interval”) within which we think the real value that the survey is trying to measure lies. Confidence intervals are typically defined so that we can say we are 95% confident the true value lies within the range – in which case we refer to a “95% confidence interval”.

For example, the unemployment rate for September to November 2016 was estimated to be 4.8%. This figure had a stated 95% confidence interval of ± 0.2 percentage points. This means that we are 95% confident that the true unemployment rate for September to November 2016 was between 4.6% and 5.0%. However, the best estimate from the survey was that the unemployment rate was 4.8%.

The number of people unemployed for the same period was estimated at 1,604,000, with a stated 95% confidence interval of $\pm 75,000$. This means that we are 95% confident that the true number of unemployed people was between 1,529,000 and 1,679,000. Again, the best estimate from the survey was that the number of unemployed people was 1,604,000.

As well as calculating precision measures around the numbers and rates obtained from the survey, we can also calculate them for changes in the numbers. For example, for September to November 2016, the estimated change in the number of unemployed people since June to August 2016 was a fall of 52,000 with a 95% confidence interval of $\pm 81,000$. This means that we are 95% confident the actual change in unemployment was somewhere between an increase of 29,000 and a fall of 133,000, with the best estimate being a fall of 52,000. As the estimated decrease in unemployment of 52,000 is smaller than 81,000, the estimated decrease in unemployment is said to be “not statistically significant”.

Working with uncertain estimates

In general, changes in the numbers (and especially the rates) reported in this statistical bulletin between 3 month periods are small, and are not usually greater than the level that is explainable by sampling variability. In practice, this means that small, short-term movements in reported rates (for example within ± 0.3 percentage points) should be treated as indicative, and considered alongside medium and long-term patterns in the series and corresponding movements in administrative sources, where available, to give a fuller picture.

Seasonal adjustment and uncertainty

Like many economic indicators, the labour market is affected by factors that tend to occur at around the same time every year; for example, school leavers entering the labour market in July and whether Easter falls in March or April. In order to compare movements other than annual changes in labour market statistics, such as since the previous quarter or since the previous month, the data are seasonally adjusted to remove the effects of seasonal factors and the arrangement of the calendar. All estimates discussed in this statistical bulletin are seasonally adjusted except where otherwise stated. While seasonal adjustment is essential to allow for robust comparisons through time, it is not possible to estimate uncertainty measures for the seasonally adjusted series.

Where to find data about uncertainty and reliability

[Dataset A11](#) shows sampling variabilities for estimates derived from the Labour Force Survey.

[Dataset JOBS07](#) shows sampling variabilities for estimates of workforce jobs.

The sampling variability of the 3 month average vacancies level is around +/- 1.5% of that level.

Sampling variability information for average weekly earnings growth rates are available from the “Sampling Variability” worksheets within [datasets EARN01](#) and [EARN03](#).

21 . Quality and methodology

The Quality and Methodology Information documents contain important information on:

- the strengths and limitations of the data and how it compares with related data
- users and uses of the data
- how the output was created
- the quality of the output including the accuracy of the data

[Labour Force Survey Quality and Methodology Information](#)

[Labour Force Survey performance and quality monitoring reports](#)

[Claimant count Quality and Methodology Information](#)

[Vacancy Survey Quality and Methodology Information](#)

[Workforce Jobs Quality and Methodology Information](#)

[Average weekly earnings \(AWE\) Quality and Methodology Information](#)

[Labour Disputes Quality and Methodology Information](#)

22. Background notes

1. This month's release

There are no major developments in this month's release.

2. Next month's release

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

3. **Experimental statistics: Claimant Count estimates**

Experimental statistics are not yet fully developed. Estimates of the Claimant Count, published at Table 10 of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin and at [dataset CLA01](#), are the only series in this statistical bulletin designated as experimental statistics.

The Claimant Count estimates have been designated as experimental statistics since June 2015 because they include estimates of Universal Credit claimants which are still being developed by the Department for Work and Pensions. An [article on our website](#) explains the changes made to the Claimant Count in the June 2015 edition of this statistical bulletin.

4. **Publication policy**

Publication dates up to the end of 2017 are:

15 February 2017

15 March 2017

12 April 2017

17 May 2017

14 June 2017

12 July 2017

16 August 2017

13 September 2017

18 October 2017

15 November 2017

13 December 2017

A [list of the job titles of those given pre-release access](#) to the contents of this statistical bulletin is available on our website.

5. **Contact details for this statistical bulletin**

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labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk
Telephone: +44 (0)1633 455400

Summary of labour market statistics published on 18 January 2017

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	Sep-Nov 2016	31.802 million	Jun-Aug 2016 (31.811 million)	Aug-Oct 2016 (31.762 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	Sep-Nov 2016	74.5%	Never	Aug-Oct 2016 (74.4%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	Sep-Nov 2016	1.604 million	Aug-Oct 2016 (1.616 million)	Dec-Feb 2006 (1.584 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	Sep-Nov 2016	4.8%	Jun-Aug 2016 (4.9%)	Jul-Sep 2005 (4.7%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Youth unemployment level (aged 16 to 24)	Sep-Nov 2016	573,000	Aug-Oct 2016 (587,000)	Apr-Jun 2004 (572,000)	Mar-May 1992
Youth unemployment rate (aged 16 to 24)	Sep-Nov 2016	12.7%	Aug-Oct 2016 (13.1%)	Jun-Aug 2005 (12.6%)	Mar-May 1992
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	Sep-Nov 2016	8.894 million	Aug-Oct 2016 (8,907 million)	Jul-Sep 2016 (8.893 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	Sep-Nov 2016	21.7%	Feb-Apr 2016 (21.8%)	Jun-Aug 2016 (21.5%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Claimant Count level (experimental)	December 2016	797,800	November 2016 (808,000)	September 2016 (793,400)	January 1971
Claimant Count rate (experimental)	December 2016	2.3%	February 2015 (2.4%)	July 2016 (2.2%)	January 1971
Average Earnings (total pay - nominal)	Sep-Nov 2016	2.8%	Jul-Sep 2015 (3.0%)	Aug-Oct 2016 (2.6%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay - nominal)	Sep-Nov 2016	2.7%	Jun-Aug 2015 (2.8%)	Aug-Oct 2016 (2.6%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Vacancies level	Oct-Dec 2016	748,000	Sep-Nov 2016 (750,000)	May-Jul 2016 (745,000)	Apr-Jun 2001

Index of Tables

The table below provides an index of the tables appearing in this Statistical Bulletin and it shows how these table numbers match up with the table numbers in the Excel spreadsheets which are available on the website at:
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/uklabourmarket/jan2017/relateddata>

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4	Public and private sector employment	Table EMP02
4(1)	Public sector employment by industry	Table EMP03
5	Workforce jobs summary	Table JOBS01
6 (**)	Workforce jobs by industry	Table JOBS02
7	Actual weekly hours worked	Table HOUR01 SA
7(1)	Usual weekly hours worked	Table HOUR02 SA
8	Employment by country of birth and nationality	Table EMP06
UNEMPLOYMENT		
9	Unemployment by age and duration	Table UNEM01 SA
CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS		
10	Claimant Count (experimental statistics)	Table CLA01
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23	Redundancies levels and rates	Table RED01 SA
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25	Regional labour market summary	Table A07

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

(**) 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:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/labourmarketstatistics>

SUMMARY

1 Summary of headline LFS¹ indicators

United Kingdom (thousands)
seasonally adjusted

		LFS household population ¹		Headline indicators					
				Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
				Level	Rate ²	Level	Rate ³	Level	Rate ⁴
		All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 to 64
		MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MGSX	LF2M	LF2S
People	Sep-Nov 2014	51,808	40,724	30,846	73.0	1,924	5.9	9,104	22.4
	Sep-Nov 2015	52,203	40,918	31,508	74.0	1,685	5.1	8,956	21.9
	Dec-Feb 2016	52,294	40,957	31,529	74.1	1,700	5.1	8,920	21.8
	Mar-May 2016	52,384	40,996	31,705	74.4	1,646	4.9	8,874	21.6
	Jun-Aug 2016	52,471	41,032	31,811	74.5	1,656	4.9	8,809	21.5
	Sep-Nov 2016	52,553	41,065	31,802	74.5	1,604	4.8	8,894	21.7
	Change on quarter	82	33	-9	-0.1	-52	-0.1	85	0.2
	Change %	0.2	0.1	0.0		-3.2		1.0	
	Change on year	350	147	294	0.4	-81	-0.3	-63	-0.2
	Change %	0.7	0.4	0.9		-4.8		-0.7	
Men		MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM
	Sep-Nov 2014	25,263	20,204	16,391	77.8	1,071	6.1	3,433	17.0
	Sep-Nov 2015	25,486	20,317	16,793	79.1	924	5.2	3,339	16.4
	Dec-Feb 2016	25,536	20,340	16,850	79.2	928	5.2	3,312	16.3
	Mar-May 2016	25,587	20,362	16,878	79.2	903	5.1	3,333	16.4
	Jun-Aug 2016	25,636	20,384	16,947	79.4	891	5.0	3,309	16.2
	Sep-Nov 2016	25,681	20,403	16,883	79.1	883	5.0	3,383	16.6
	Change on quarter	46	19	-63	-0.3	-8	0.0	74	0.3
	Change %	0.2	0.1	-0.4		-1.0		2.2	
	Change on year	196	87	91	0.1	-41	-0.2	43	0.1
	Change %	0.8	0.4	0.5		-4.5		1.3	
Women		MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
	Sep-Nov 2014	26,545	20,520	14,455	68.2	853	5.6	5,672	27.6
	Sep-Nov 2015	26,717	20,601	14,715	69.1	761	4.9	5,617	27.3
	Dec-Feb 2016	26,757	20,618	14,679	69.1	772	5.0	5,607	27.2
	Mar-May 2016	26,797	20,633	14,827	69.6	742	4.8	5,540	26.9
	Jun-Aug 2016	26,835	20,648	14,864	69.7	765	4.9	5,500	26.6
	Sep-Nov 2016	26,872	20,662	14,919	69.9	721	4.6	5,511	26.7
	Change on quarter	36	14	55	0.2	-44	-0.3	11	0.0
	Change %	0.1	0.1	0.4		-5.7		0.2	
	Change on year	155	60	204	0.8	-40	-0.3	-106	-0.6
	Change %	0.6	0.3	1.4		-5.2		-1.9	

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 people aged 16 to 64 divided by the population aged 16-64.

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 rate for those aged 16 and over is less meaningful as it includes elderly people who have retired from the labour force.

SUMMARY

2(1) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

		Aged 16 and over						Aged 16-64					
		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
		Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People		MGRZ	MGSR	MGSC	MGSX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
	Sep-Nov 2014	30,846	59.5	1,924	5.9	19,038	36.7	29,716	73.0	1,904	6.0	9,104	22.4
	Sep-Nov 2015	31,508	60.4	1,685	5.1	19,010	36.4	30,295	74.0	1,666	5.2	8,956	21.9
	Dec-Feb 2016	31,529	60.3	1,700	5.1	19,065	36.5	30,357	74.1	1,680	5.2	8,920	21.8
	Mar-May 2016	31,705	60.5	1,646	4.9	19,033	36.3	30,498	74.4	1,623	5.1	8,874	21.6
	Jun-Aug 2016	31,811	60.6	1,656	4.9	19,004	36.2	30,583	74.5	1,640	5.1	8,809	21.5
	Sep-Nov 2016	31,802	60.5	1,604	4.8	19,147	36.4	30,585	74.5	1,586	4.9	8,894	21.7
	Change on quarter	-9	-0.1	-52	-0.1	143	0.2	2	-0.1	-54	-0.2	85	0.2
	Change %	0.0		-3.2		0.8		0.0		-3.3		1.0	
	Change on year	294	0.2	-81	-0.3	137	0.0	289	0.4	-80	-0.3	-63	-0.2
	Change %	0.9		-4.8		0.7		1.0		-4.8		-0.7	
Men		MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
	Sep-Nov 2014	16,391	64.9	1,071	6.1	7,800	30.9	15,715	77.8	1,056	6.3	3,433	17.0
	Sep-Nov 2015	16,793	65.9	924	5.2	7,769	30.5	16,063	79.1	914	5.4	3,339	16.4
	Dec-Feb 2016	16,850	66.0	928	5.2	7,758	30.4	16,109	79.2	918	5.4	3,312	16.3
	Mar-May 2016	16,878	66.0	903	5.1	7,806	30.5	16,136	79.2	893	5.2	3,333	16.4
	Jun-Aug 2016	16,947	66.1	891	5.0	7,798	30.4	16,190	79.4	885	5.2	3,309	16.2
	Sep-Nov 2016	16,883	65.7	883	5.0	7,915	30.8	16,147	79.1	873	5.1	3,383	16.6
	Change on quarter	-63	-0.4	-8	0.0	117	0.4	-43	-0.3	-12	-0.1	74	0.3
	Change %	-0.4		-1.0		1.5		-0.3		-1.3		2.2	
	Change on year	91	-0.1	-41	-0.2	147	0.3	84	0.1	-41	-0.3	43	0.1
	Change %	0.5		-4.5		1.9		0.5		-4.5		1.3	
Women		MGSB	MGST	MGSE	MGSZ	MGSK	YBTE	LF2H	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
	Sep-Nov 2014	14,455	54.5	853	5.6	11,237	42.3	14,000	68.2	848	5.7	5,672	27.6
	Sep-Nov 2015	14,715	55.1	761	4.9	11,241	42.1	14,232	69.1	752	5.0	5,617	27.3
	Dec-Feb 2016	14,679	54.9	772	5.0	11,307	42.3	14,248	69.1	763	5.1	5,607	27.2
	Mar-May 2016	14,827	55.3	742	4.8	11,227	41.9	14,363	69.6	730	4.8	5,540	26.9
	Jun-Aug 2016	14,864	55.4	765	4.9	11,206	41.8	14,393	69.7	755	5.0	5,500	26.6
	Sep-Nov 2016	14,919	55.5	721	4.6	11,232	41.8	14,437	69.9	713	4.7	5,511	26.7
	Change on quarter	55	0.1	-44	-0.3	26	0.0	45	0.2	-42	-0.3	11	0.0
	Change %	0.4		-5.7		0.2		0.3		-5.6		0.2	
	Change on year	204	0.4	-40	-0.3	-9	-0.3	205	0.8	-39	-0.3	-106	-0.6
	Change %	1.4		-5.2		-0.1		1.4		-5.1		-1.9	
		Aged 16-17						Aged 18-24					
		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
		Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People		YBTO	YBUA	YBVH	YBVK	YCAS	LWEX	YBTR	YBUD	YBVN	YBVQ	YCAV	LWFA
	Sep-Nov 2014	327	21.9	155	32.2	1,013	67.7	3,441	59.4	614	15.1	1,738	30.0
	Sep-Nov 2015	368	25.0	126	25.5	978	66.4	3,611	62.4	503	12.2	1,671	28.9
	Dec-Feb 2016	373	25.5	130	25.9	961	65.6	3,603	62.4	500	12.2	1,668	28.9
	Mar-May 2016	353	24.2	142	28.7	963	66.0	3,607	62.7	475	11.6	1,675	29.1
	Jun-Aug 2016	347	23.9	133	27.7	971	66.9	3,581	62.4	491	12.1	1,670	29.1
	Sep-Nov 2016	350	24.3	123	26.0	969	67.2	3,596	62.8	450	11.1	1,682	29.4
	Change on quarter	4	0.4	-10	-1.8	-2	0.3	15	0.4	-42	-0.9	12	0.3
	Change %	1.0		-7.7		-0.3		0.4		-8.5		0.7	
	Change on year	-17	-0.7	-3	0.4	-9	0.7	-14	0.4	-54	-1.1	10	0.5
	Change %	-4.7		-2.5		-0.9		-0.4		-10.6		0.6	
Men		YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
	Sep-Nov 2014	141	18.5	79	35.9	545	71.2	1,791	61.0	354	16.5	793	27.0
	Sep-Nov 2015	169	22.4	72	30.0	513	68.0	1,869	63.6	290	13.4	781	26.6
	Dec-Feb 2016	176	23.4	71	28.8	503	67.1	1,866	63.6	285	13.2	783	26.7
	Mar-May 2016	163	21.8	74	31.3	510	68.3	1,849	63.2	274	12.9	805	27.5
	Jun-Aug 2016	155	20.8	77	33.2	511	68.8	1,821	62.3	288	13.6	814	27.8
	Sep-Nov 2016	165	22.3	64	28.0	509	69.0	1,824	62.5	281	13.4	812	27.8
	Change on quarter	10	1.5	-13	-5.3	-2	0.2	2	0.2	-6	-0.3	-2	0.0
	Change %	6.6		-16.9		-0.4		0.1		-2.1		-0.2	
	Change on year	-4	0.0	-8	-2.0	-3	0.9	-46	-1.1	-8	-0.1	31	1.3
	Change %	-2.2		-11.2		-0.6		-2.4		-2.9		4.0	
Women		YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAAX	LWFC
	Sep-Nov 2014	186	25.5	76	29.0	468	64.1	1,650	57.8	260	13.6	945	33.1
	Sep-Nov 2015	199	27.7	54	21.3	465	64.8	1,742	61.2	213	10.9	890	31.3
	Dec-Feb 2016	198	27.6	59	23.1	458	64.1	1,737	61.2	215	11.0	886	31.2
	Mar-May 2016	190	26.7	68	26.4	453	63.7	1,758	62.1	201	10.2	870	30.8
	Jun-Aug 2016	192	27.1	56	22.6	460	64.9	1,760	62.4	204	10.4	856	30.4
	Sep-Nov 2016	185	26.4	59	24.1	459	65.3	1,773	63.1	168	8.7	870	30.9
	Change on quarter	-7	-0.8	3	1.5	0	0.3	13	0.7	-35	-1.7	13	0.6
	Change %	-3.4		5.0		-0.1		0.7		-17.4		1.6	
	Change on year	-14	-1.4	5	2.8	-6	0.5	31	1.9	-45	-2.2	-21	-0.4
	Change %	-6.9		9.1		-1.2		1.8		-21.2		-2.3	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

SUMMARY

2(2) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

		Aged 25-34						Aged 35-49					
		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
		Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People		YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAV	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
	Sep-Nov 2014	7,018	80.7	391	5.3	1,283	14.8	10,796	83.4	440	3.9	1,711	13.2
	Sep-Nov 2015	7,169	81.6	372	4.9	1,242	14.1	10,750	83.4	356	3.2	1,779	13.8
	Dec-Feb 2016	7,184	81.6	369	4.9	1,253	14.2	10,762	83.6	365	3.3	1,743	13.5
	Mar-May 2016	7,244	82.0	347	4.6	1,239	14.0	10,762	83.7	356	3.2	1,737	13.5
	Jun-Aug 2016	7,272	82.1	343	4.5	1,239	14.0	10,791	84.0	368	3.3	1,681	13.1
	Sep-Nov 2016	7,289	82.1	346	4.5	1,239	14.0	10,716	83.6	376	3.4	1,731	13.5
	Change on quarter	18	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	-75	-0.5	7	0.1	50	0.4
	Change %	0.2		1.0		0.0		-0.7		2.0		3.0	
	Change on year	121	0.5	-26	-0.4	-3	-0.2	-33	0.1	19	0.2	-48	-0.3
	Change %	1.7		-6.9		-0.3		-0.3		5.4		-2.7	
Men		YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
	Sep-Nov 2014	3,771	87.4	212	5.3	330	7.7	5,693	89.1	220	3.7	475	7.4
	Sep-Nov 2015	3,881	88.8	196	4.8	296	6.8	5,683	89.4	170	2.9	506	8.0
	Dec-Feb 2016	3,916	89.2	184	4.5	288	6.6	5,680	89.4	183	3.1	490	7.7
	Mar-May 2016	3,945	89.6	171	4.2	287	6.5	5,682	89.6	186	3.2	477	7.5
	Jun-Aug 2016	3,966	89.8	166	4.0	286	6.5	5,703	90.0	175	3.0	459	7.2
	Sep-Nov 2016	3,953	89.2	172	4.2	306	6.9	5,657	89.4	185	3.2	486	7.7
	Change on quarter	-14	-0.6	7	0.2	21	0.4	-46	-0.6	10	0.2	28	0.4
	Change %	-0.3		4.0		7.2		-0.8		5.5		6.0	
	Change on year	72	0.4	-24	-0.6	11	0.2	-26	0.0	15	0.3	-20	-0.3
	Change %	1.8		-12.1		3.6		-0.5		8.8		-3.9	
Women		YBTW	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCBA	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
	Sep-Nov 2014	3,247	74.2	179	5.2	952	21.8	5,103	77.8	219	4.1	1,236	18.8
	Sep-Nov 2015	3,288	74.6	176	5.1	947	21.5	5,066	77.6	186	3.5	1,273	19.5
	Dec-Feb 2016	3,268	74.0	185	5.4	965	21.8	5,082	78.0	182	3.5	1,254	19.2
	Mar-May 2016	3,299	74.5	176	5.1	952	21.5	5,080	78.0	171	3.3	1,260	19.3
	Jun-Aug 2016	3,305	74.5	177	5.1	953	21.5	5,088	78.2	193	3.7	1,222	18.8
	Sep-Nov 2016	3,337	75.1	174	4.9	933	21.0	5,059	77.9	191	3.6	1,245	19.2
	Change on quarter	31	0.6	-3	-0.1	-20	-0.5	-29	-0.3	-2	0.0	23	0.4
	Change %	1.0		-1.9		-2.1		-0.6		-1.2		1.9	
	Change on year	49	0.5	-2	-0.1	-14	-0.5	-7	0.3	4	0.1	-28	-0.3
	Change %	1.5		-1.2		-1.5		-0.1		2.3		-2.2	
		Aged 50-64						Age 65+					
		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
		Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People		LF26	LF2U	LF28	LF2E	LF2A	LF2W	LFK4	LFK6	K5HU	K5HW	LFL4	LFL6
	Sep-Nov 2014	8,133	68.9	305	3.6	3,360	28.5	1,130	10.2	20	1.7	9,934	89.6
	Sep-Nov 2015	8,398	70.0	309	3.5	3,286	27.4	1,212	10.7	19	1.5	10,053	89.1
	Dec-Feb 2016	8,435	70.0	315	3.6	3,294	27.3	1,171	10.3	20	1.7	10,145	89.5
	Mar-May 2016	8,532	70.5	303	3.4	3,260	27.0	1,206	10.6	22	1.8	10,160	89.2
	Jun-Aug 2016	8,592	70.7	305	3.4	3,248	26.7	1,228	10.7	16	1.3	10,196	89.1
	Sep-Nov 2016	8,632	70.8	292	3.3	3,273	26.8	1,217	10.6	17	1.4	10,254	89.3
	Change on quarter	40	0.0	-13	-0.2	25	0.1	-11	-0.1	2	0.1	58	0.1
	Change %	0.5		-4.2		0.8		-0.9		9.5		0.6	
	Change on year	234	0.7	-16	-0.3	-13	-0.6	5	-0.1	-2	-0.1	200	0.2
	Change %	2.8		-5.3		-0.4		0.4		-8.6		2.0	
Men		MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
	Sep-Nov 2014	4,319	74.5	191	4.2	1,290	22.2	676	13.4	16	2.2	4,368	86.3
	Sep-Nov 2015	4,461	75.7	186	4.0	1,244	21.1	729	14.1	10	1.3	4,430	85.7
	Dec-Feb 2016	4,472	75.6	194	4.2	1,249	21.1	741	14.3	11	1.4	4,445	85.5
	Mar-May 2016	4,496	75.7	188	4.0	1,255	21.1	742	14.2	10	1.4	4,473	85.6
	Jun-Aug 2016	4,545	76.2	179	3.8	1,239	20.8	757	14.4	*	*	4,489	85.5
	Sep-Nov 2016	4,549	76.0	171	3.6	1,269	21.2	736	13.9	*	*	4,533	85.9
	Change on quarter	5	-0.2	-9	-0.2	30	0.4	-21	-0.5	*	*	44	0.4
	Change %	0.1		-4.8		2.4		-2.7		*		1.0	
	Change on year	88	0.2	-16	-0.4	24	0.1	6	-0.2	*	*	103	0.2
	Change %	2.0		-8.5		2.0		0.9		*		2.3	
Women		LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
	Sep-Nov 2014	3,814	63.6	114	2.9	2,071	34.5	454	7.5	*	*	5,566	92.4
	Sep-Nov 2015	3,937	64.5	122	3.0	2,042	33.5	483	7.9	*	*	5,624	92.0
	Dec-Feb 2016	3,963	64.7	121	3.0	2,045	33.4	431	7.0	*	*	5,700	92.8
	Mar-May 2016	4,035	65.6	115	2.8	2,005	32.6	465	7.5	12	2.6	5,687	92.3
	Jun-Aug 2016	4,047	65.5	126	3.0	2,009	32.5	471	7.6	10	2.0	5,707	92.2
	Sep-Nov 2016	4,083	65.8	122	2.9	2,004	32.3	481	7.7	*	*	5,721	92.1
	Change on quarter	36	0.3	-4	-0.1	-4	-0.2	10	0.1	*	*	14	-0.1
	Change %	0.9		-3.2		-0.2		2.1		*		0.3	
	Change on year	146	1.2	-1	-0.1	-38	-1.2	-2	-0.1	*	*	97	0.2
	Change %	3.7		-0.4		-1.9		-0.4		*		1.7	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

3 Full-time, part-time & temporary workers

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

	All in employment					Full-time and part-time workers ¹							Total workers with second jobs
	Total	Employees	Self employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training & employment programmes ²	Total people working full-time	Total people working part-time	Employees working full-time	Employees working part-time	Self-employed people working full-time	Self-employed people working part-time		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRU	MGRW	YCBF	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW	
Sep-Nov 2014	30,846	26,097	4,532	105	112	22,554	8,291	19,258	6,839	3,230	1,302	1,197	
Sep-Nov 2015	31,508	26,679	4,641	97	90	23,042	8,466	19,720	6,959	3,261	1,380	1,161	
Dec-Feb 2016	31,529	26,661	4,666	100	101	23,070	8,459	19,699	6,963	3,304	1,362	1,124	
Mar-May 2016	31,705	26,710	4,785	116	94	23,188	8,517	19,720	6,990	3,409	1,376	1,134	
Jun-Aug 2016	31,811	26,830	4,792	121	67	23,228	8,583	19,743	7,088	3,432	1,360	1,162	
Sep-Nov 2016	31,802	26,823	4,775	130	75	23,251	8,551	19,795	7,028	3,383	1,391	1,121	
Change on quarter	-9	-8	-17	8	8	23	-32	52	-60	-49	31	-41	
Change %	0.0	0.0	-0.4	6.9	11.5	0.1	-0.4	0.3	-0.8	-1.4	2.3	-3.5	
Change on year	294	144	133	32	-15	209	86	75	69	122	11	-40	
Change %	0.9	0.5	2.9	33.0	-16.7	0.9	1.0	0.4	1.0	3.7	0.8	-3.5	
	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBQ	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX	
Sep-Nov 2014	16,391	13,197	3,079	49	66	14,229	2,162	11,640	1,557	2,548	530	497	
Sep-Nov 2015	16,793	13,551	3,147	49	46	14,547	2,246	11,944	1,607	2,567	580	504	
Dec-Feb 2016	16,850	13,563	3,180	51	56	14,598	2,252	11,944	1,619	2,615	564	484	
Mar-May 2016	16,878	13,515	3,256	53	53	14,627	2,250	11,897	1,618	2,696	560	485	
Jun-Aug 2016	16,947	13,598	3,249	59	41	14,670	2,277	11,950	1,648	2,687	562	483	
Sep-Nov 2016	16,883	13,576	3,203	59	46	14,598	2,286	11,929	1,647	2,625	578	495	
Change on quarter	-63	-22	-46	-1	5	-72	9	-21	0	-62	16	11	
Change %	-0.4	-0.2	-1.4	-0.9	11.8	-0.5	0.4	-0.2	0.0	-2.3	2.9	2.3	
Change on year	91	25	55	10	1	51	40	-15	40	58	-3	-9	
Change %	0.5	0.2	1.8	19.3	1.1	0.3	1.8	-0.1	2.5	2.3	-0.5	-1.9	
	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY	
Sep-Nov 2014	14,455	12,900	1,453	56	46	8,326	6,129	7,618	5,282	682	771	700	
Sep-Nov 2015	14,715	13,128	1,494	48	44	8,495	6,220	7,776	5,352	694	800	657	
Dec-Feb 2016	14,679	13,098	1,486	49	45	8,472	6,207	7,755	5,343	689	797	640	
Mar-May 2016	14,827	13,194	1,529	63	41	8,560	6,267	7,823	5,372	713	816	650	
Jun-Aug 2016	14,864	13,233	1,543	62	26	8,558	6,306	7,793	5,440	745	798	679	
Sep-Nov 2016	14,919	13,247	1,572	71	29	8,653	6,265	7,866	5,381	758	814	626	
Change on quarter	55	14	29	9	3	95	-41	73	-59	13	15	-52	
Change %	0.4	0.1	1.9	14.4	11.0	1.1	-0.6	0.9	-1.1	1.8	1.9	-7.7	
Change on year	204	119	78	23	-16	158	46	90	29	64	14	-31	
Change %	1.4	0.9	5.2	46.9	-35.0	1.9	0.7	1.2	0.5	9.3	1.7	-4.7	
Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)						Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) ³							
	Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total ⁴	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school
People	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCOL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ
Sep-Nov 2014	1,682	6.4	574	34.1	417	120	572	8,141	1,319	16.2	5,581	189	1,005
Sep-Nov 2015	1,646	6.2	576	35.0	395	134	540	8,339	1,248	15.0	5,727	228	1,087
Dec-Feb 2016	1,651	6.2	546	33.1	409	122	574	8,324	1,186	14.2	5,736	248	1,096
Mar-May 2016	1,618	6.1	511	31.6	421	139	548	8,366	1,185	14.2	5,808	234	1,079
Jun-Aug 2016	1,658	6.2	511	30.8	438	129	580	8,447	1,143	13.5	5,916	250	1,096
Sep-Nov 2016	1,623	6.1	499	30.8	424	109	590	8,419	1,150	13.7	5,888	258	1,074
Change on quarter	-35	-0.1	-11	0.0	-14	-19	10	-28	7	0.1	-28	8	-22
Change %	-2.1		-2.2		-3.2	-15.1	1.8	-0.3	0.6		-0.5	3.3	-2.0
Change on year	-22	-0.1	-76	-4.2	29	-25	50	80	-99	-1.3	161	30	-13
Change %	-1.4		-13.3		7.3	-18.6	9.3	1.0	-7.9		2.8	13.1	-1.2
	YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK
Sep-Nov 2014	796	6.0	300	37.7	179	64	254	2,088	575	27.5	992	85	419
Sep-Nov 2015	771	5.7	300	38.9	177	59	235	2,187	546	25.0	1,075	92	459
Dec-Feb 2016	773	5.7	285	36.8	179	54	255	2,184	529	24.2	1,059	104	472
Mar-May 2016	752	5.6	258	34.2	178	75	242	2,178	533	24.5	1,077	90	455
Jun-Aug 2016	785	5.8	270	34.4	182	70	263	2,209	515	23.3	1,121	101	457
Sep-Nov 2016	744	5.5	259	34.8	174	50	261	2,225	514	23.1	1,139	106	450
Change on quarter	-40	-0.3	-11	0.4	-8	-20	-2	16	-1	-0.2	18	5	-6
Change %	-5.1		-4.1		-4.2	-28.5	-0.6	0.7	-0.2		1.6	4.6	-1.3
Change on year	-27	-0.2	-41	-4.1	-3	-9	26	38	-32	-1.9	65	14	-8
Change %	-3.5		-13.8		-1.6	-15.2	11.1	1.7	-5.9		6.0	15.2	-1.9
	YCCB	YCCE	YCCH	YCCK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCT	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDE	YCDI	YCDL
Sep-Nov 2014	886	6.9	274	30.9	238	56	318	6,053	744	12.3	4,590	104	586
Sep-Nov 2015	875	6.7	276	31.5	218	75	305	6,152	702	11.4	4,653	136	628
Dec-Feb 2016	878	6.7	262	29.8	230	67	319	6,140	656	10.7	4,677	144	624
Mar-May 2016	866	6.6	253	29.3	243	64	306	6,188	652	10.5	4,731	144	624
Jun-Aug 2016	874	6.6	241	27.6	256	59	318	6,238	628	10.1	4,795	149	639
Sep-Nov 2016	879	6.6	241	27.4	250	59	329	6,195	635	10.3	4,749	152	623
Change on quarter	6	0.0	0	-0.2	-6	0	12	-44	8	0.2	-46	4	-16
Change %	0.6		-0.1		-2.5	0.8	3.7	-0.7	1.2		-1.0	2.4	-2.5
Change on year	5	0.0	-35	-4.2	32	-16	24	43	-67	-1.2	96	16	-5
Change %	0.5		-12.7		14.5	-21.2	7.9	0.7	-9.5		2.1	11.7	-0.8

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

4 Public and private sector employment (first published on 14 December 2016)

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	9
	G7AU	G9BZ	G7K5	G9C2	G7GO	MFY7	MFY9	MFZ2	MFY5
Sep 14	5,512	17.9	25,326	82.1	30,838	5,245	17.0	25,593	83.0
Dec 14	5,494	17.7	25,509	82.3	31,003	5,239	16.9	25,764	83.1
Mar 15	5,473	17.6	25,660	82.4	31,133	5,228	16.8	25,905	83.2
Jun 15	5,449	17.5	25,759	82.5	31,208	5,216	16.7	25,992	83.3
Sep 15	5,452	17.4	25,968	82.6	31,420	5,201	16.6	26,219	83.4
Dec 15	5,443	17.3	26,095	82.7	31,538	5,203	16.5	26,335	83.5
Mar 16	5,445	17.2	26,149	82.8	31,594	5,203	16.5	26,391	83.5
Jun 16	5,430	17.1	26,337	82.9	31,767	5,201	16.4	26,566	83.6
Sep 16	5,442	17.1	26,320	82.9	31,762	5,203	16.4	26,559	83.6
Change on quarter	12	0.0	-17	0.0	-6	2	0.0	-7	0.0
Change %	0.2		-0.1		0.0	0.0		0.0	
Change on year	-10	-0.3	352	0.3	342	2	-0.2	340	0.2
Change %	-0.2		1.4		1.1	0.0		1.3	

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: <i>Civil Service</i> 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
Sep 14	39	163	256	1,053	435	1,514	1,534	305	639	5,512
Dec 14	38	162	255	1,045	433	1,520	1,538	301	636	5,494
Mar 15	36	161	255	1,034	434	1,516	1,545	295	630	5,473
Jun 15	35	159	254	1,020	425	1,518	1,551	291	627	5,449
Sep 15	34	159	252	1,016	419	1,515	1,558	286	624	5,452
Dec 15	34	159	250	1,015	417	1,517	1,567	283	621	5,443
Mar 16	35	158	248	1,010	419	1,519	1,574	278	624	5,445
Jun 16	34	158	246	1,003	416	1,520	1,584	276	613	5,430
Sep 16	33	158	245	1,002	416	1,525	1,590	269	613	5,442
Change on quarter	-1	0	-1	-1	0	5	6	-7	0	12
Change %	-2.9	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	-2.5	0.0	0.2
Change on year	-1	-1	-7	-14	-3	10	32	-17	-11	-10
Change %	-2.9	-0.6	-2.8	-1.4	-0.7	0.7	2.1	-5.9	-1.8	-0.2

Enquiries 01633 456776

Source: returns from public sector organisations

Explanatory Note: The public and private sector employment series have been affected by a number of major reclassifications where bodies employing large numbers of people have moved between the public and private sectors. These major reclassifications are as follows:

Further Education corporations and Sixth Form College corporations in England are included in the private sector from June 2012 but in the public sector for earlier time periods.

Royal Mail plc is included in the private sector from December 2013 but in the public sector for earlier time periods.

Lloyds Banking Group plc is included in the public sector from December 2008 to December 2013 but in the private sector for earlier and later time periods.

Royal Bank of Scotland plc is included in the public sector from December 2008 but in the private sector for earlier time periods.

Network Rail is included in the private sector before December 2002. From December 2002 onwards it is included in the public sector (except for the period from June 2003 to March 2004, when it is included in the private sector).

Northern Rock is included in the public sector from December 2007 until December 2011 but in the private sector for earlier and later time periods.

Bradford and Bingley is included in the public sector from September 2008 but in the private sector for earlier time periods.

Welsh Further Education colleges are included in the private sector from March 2015 but in the public sector for earlier time periods.

English Housing Associations are included in the public sector from September 2008 but in the private sector for earlier time periods.

The series shown at Table 4 (in columns 6 to 9) for public and private sector employment excluding the effects of major reclassifications show all of the above mentioned bodies included in the private sector for all time periods and excluded from the public sector for all time periods. When using figures from this table, the latest estimate of the number of people employed in the public and private sectors should be taken from columns 1 and 3 respectively. However the quarterly and annual changes in employment shown in these columns are affected by reclassifications. Figures from columns 6 and 8 should be used for assessments of the recent underlying changes in public and private sector employment. The changes in employment shown in these columns are measured on a consistent basis to remove the effect of major reclassifications. The quarterly movements between June and September 2016 are not affected by major reclassifications. However the quarterly changes for the series shown in columns 6 and 8 differ slightly from those in columns 1 and 3 because the series are separately seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

4. This series excludes the Northern Ireland Civil Service.

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

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

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/publicsectorpersonnel/bulletins/publicsectoremployment/latest>

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

5 Workforce jobs

(first published on 14 December 2016)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted					
	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs ¹	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees ¹
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Sep 14	33,550	28,782	4,526	163	79
Dec 14	33,652	28,947	4,478	161	66
Mar 15	33,814	29,209	4,377	161	68
Jun 15	33,878	29,261	4,385	159	72
Sep 15	34,060	29,380	4,461	159	59
Dec 15	34,092	29,460	4,419	159	54
Mar 16	34,368	29,711	4,431	158	67
Jun 16	34,530	29,793	4,523	158	56
Sep 16 (p)	34,588	29,882	4,499	158	49
Change on quarter	58	89	-24	0	-7
Change %	0.2	0.3	-0.5	0.2	-13.0
Change on year	529	502	38	-1	-10
Change %	1.6	1.7	0.9	-0.9	-17.2

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
Sep 14	33,550	421	67	2,640	122	195	2,133	4,959	1,534	2,197	1,361
Dec 14	33,652	406	70	2,626	125	194	2,155	4,977	1,558	2,204	1,359
Mar 15	33,814	371	75	2,653	131	194	2,143	5,035	1,546	2,217	1,390
Jun 15	33,878	368	74	2,640	133	200	2,122	5,008	1,613	2,238	1,390
Sep 15	34,060	404	67	2,618	135	200	2,183	5,019	1,615	2,265	1,382
Dec 15	34,092	399	65	2,616	140	194	2,182	5,048	1,642	2,266	1,358
Mar 16	34,368	386	62	2,641	148	199	2,225	5,074	1,669	2,262	1,386
Jun 16	34,530	370	60	2,657	146	200	2,241	5,112	1,672	2,301	1,429
Sep 16 (p)	34,588	387	60	2,632	142	203	2,206	5,106	1,682	2,326	1,419
Change on quarter	58	17	0	-25	-5	3	-35	-6	10	26	-10
Change %	0.2	4.5	0.4	-0.9	-3.1	1.4	-1.6	-0.1	0.6	1.1	-0.7
Change on year	529	-17	-7	14	7	3	23	87	67	61	37
Change %	1.6	-4.2	-10.5	0.5	5.3	1.4	1.1	1.7	4.2	2.7	2.7

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities K	Real estate activities L	Professional scientific & technical activities M	Administrative & support service activities N	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security ² O	Education P	Human health & social work activities Q	Arts, entertainment & recreation R	Other service activities S	People employed by households etc. T	Total services G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Sep 14	1,128	537	2,812	2,843	1,530	2,887	4,225	968	906	84	27,972
Dec 14	1,113	564	2,842	2,898	1,518	2,905	4,219	942	900	79	28,077
Mar 15	1,117	553	2,893	2,875	1,503	2,935	4,226	959	928	66	28,244
Jun 15	1,111	565	2,915	2,866	1,491	2,955	4,239	987	893	69	28,340
Sep 15	1,107	561	2,952	2,943	1,479	2,964	4,218	982	910	59	28,454
Dec 15	1,100	565	2,959	2,916	1,477	2,986	4,224	980	909	64	28,495
Mar 16	1,100	558	2,990	2,935	1,485	2,985	4,294	965	929	73	28,704
Jun 16	1,091	585	2,997	2,932	1,478	2,996	4,294	966	926	78	28,857
Sep 16 (p)	1,095	575	3,031	2,921	1,473	3,011	4,295	1,003	926	97	28,960
Change on quarter	4	-10	34	-12	-5	14	1	37	0	19	103
Change %	0.4	-1.7	1.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	24.2	0.4
Change on year	-12	14	79	-22	-5	47	77	20	17	38	506
Change %	-1.1	2.5	2.7	-0.8	-0.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.8	65.1	1.8

Workforce jobs enquiries 01633 456776

Sources: Employer surveys, Labour Force Survey and administrative sources

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

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

7 Actual weekly hours worked

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

	Total weekly hours (millions) ^{1,2}	Average (mean) actual weekly hours worked			
		All workers ¹	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Second Jobs
People	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Sep-Nov 2014	994.3	32.2	37.6	16.1	9.6
Sep-Nov 2015	1,011.3	32.1	37.4	16.2	9.4
Dec-Feb 2016	1,013.7	32.2	37.5	16.2	9.5
Mar-May 2016	1,017.6	32.1	37.5	16.1	9.5
Jun-Aug 2016	1,017.2	32.0	37.4	16.1	9.7
Sep-Nov 2016	1,016.0	31.9	37.3	16.1	9.7
Change on quarter	-1.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Change %	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.2
Change on year	4.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
Change %	0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.7	2.3
Men	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Sep-Nov 2014	602.9	36.8	39.5	16.2	10.3
Sep-Nov 2015	612.9	36.5	39.3	16.1	10.2
Dec-Feb 2016	617.1	36.6	39.4	16.2	10.6
Mar-May 2016	617.9	36.6	39.4	16.3	10.4
Jun-Aug 2016	616.6	36.4	39.2	16.1	10.6
Sep-Nov 2016	614.6	36.4	39.2	16.2	10.5
Change on quarter	-2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Change %	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	-0.9
Change on year	1.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.3
Change %	0.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.6	3.0
Women	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Sep-Nov 2014	391.5	27.1	34.4	16.1	9.1
Sep-Nov 2015	398.3	27.1	34.3	16.3	8.9
Dec-Feb 2016	396.6	27.0	34.3	16.2	8.7
Mar-May 2016	399.6	27.0	34.3	16.1	8.8
Jun-Aug 2016	400.6	27.0	34.3	16.1	9.1
Sep-Nov 2016	401.5	26.9	34.2	16.1	9.0
Change on quarter	0.8	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Change %	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3
Change on year	3.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.1
Change %	0.8	-0.6	-0.6	-1.2	1.6

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
Sep-Nov 2015									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.1	0.7	1.5	3.3	1.7	6.8
6 up to 15 hours	6.4	3.6	9.7	6.0	3.1	8.9	8.6	5.0	16.3
16 up to 30 hours	20.1	10.3	31.3	19.6	8.7	30.9	22.8	16.7	35.8
31 up to 45 hours	52.1	57.4	46.0	54.7	60.9	48.3	37.3	42.7	26.1
Over 45 hours	19.9	27.8	10.8	18.6	26.5	10.4	27.9	34.0	15.0
Total (thousands)	31,508	16,793	14,715	26,679	13,551	13,128	4,641	3,147	1,494
Jun-Aug 2016									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.1	1.1	0.8	1.5	3.0	1.5	6.1
6 up to 15 hours	6.7	3.7	10.2	6.2	3.3	9.2	9.2	4.9	18.5
16 up to 30 hours	20.0	10.1	31.2	19.7	8.7	30.9	21.7	16.1	33.7
31 up to 45 hours	52.3	58.1	45.7	55.0	61.6	48.1	38.2	43.9	26.2
Over 45 hours	19.5	27.2	10.8	18.1	25.7	10.3	27.9	33.7	15.6
Total (thousands)	31,811	16,947	14,864	26,830	13,598	13,233	4,792	3,249	1,543
Sep-Nov 2016									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	1.3	3.3	1.8	6.2
6 up to 15 hours	6.5	3.5	10.0	6.1	3.2	9.0	8.8	4.6	17.3
16 up to 30 hours	20.2	10.3	31.4	19.9	8.9	31.1	22.3	16.1	34.9
31 up to 45 hours	52.5	58.3	46.0	55.2	61.9	48.4	37.9	43.4	26.7
Over 45 hours	19.2	26.8	10.6	17.8	25.3	10.2	27.7	34.0	15.0
Total (thousands)	31,802	16,883	14,919	26,823	13,576	13,247	4,775	3,203	1,572

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 16 November 2016)

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

		European Union (EU)						Countries not in the European Union (non-EU)							
		Of which:													
	Total ¹	UK	Non UK	Total EU (EU27) ²	EU14 ³	EUA8 ⁴	Romania and Bulgaria	Total non-EU	Africa excluding South Africa	South Africa	Australia and New Zealand	India	Pakistan and Bangladesh	USA	Rest of the world
Levels (aged 16 and over)															
By country of birth	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	EQ4S	JJR9	JJS3	JJS5	JJS7	JJS9	JJR7	EQ4T
Jul - Sep 2014	30,920	26,148	4,766	1,821	745	852	188	2,944	663	141	136	447	325	83	1,148
Jul - Sep 2015	31,426	26,284	5,121	2,122	889	987	221	2,999	663	132	117	444	349	91	1,202
Oct - Dec 2015	31,617	26,489	5,112	2,115	890	982	215	2,997	670	134	120	430	345	95	1,203
Jan - Mar 2016	31,495	26,249	5,239	2,210	974	974	232	3,030	664	131	126	463	337	101	1,208
Apr - Jun 2016	31,661	26,254	5,402	2,332	992	1,029	276	3,070	674	139	135	441	340	98	1,242
Jul - Sep 2016	31,880	26,321	5,552	2,354	962	1,077	279	3,198	691	161	133	483	333	106	1,289
Change on year	454	36	430	232	73	91	58	199	28	29	16	40	-16	15	88
Change %	1.4	0.1	8.4	10.9	8.2	9.2	26.2	6.6	4.2	22.0	13.8	8.9	-4.6	16.0	7.3
By nationality	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	EQ4W	JJS2	JJS4	JJS6	JJS8	JJT2	JJR8	EQ4X
Jul - Sep 2014	30,920	27,991	2,906	1,705	687	840	167	1,201	195	60	96	212	101	69	468
Jul - Sep 2015	31,426	28,173	3,249	2,040	847	979	203	1,210	194	47	86	200	111	80	492
Oct - Dec 2015	31,617	28,365	3,245	2,052	862	972	204	1,193	193	46	86	176	102	80	509
Jan - Mar 2016	31,495	28,153	3,337	2,146	939	962	228	1,192	188	45	83	186	107	86	497
Apr - Jun 2016	31,661	28,211	3,447	2,235	944	1,007	266	1,213	211	49	94	184	108	85	482
Jul - Sep 2016	31,880	28,386	3,490	2,261	937	1,053	258	1,230	208	50	87	202	93	87	503
Change on year	454	213	241	221	90	74	55	20	14	3	1	2	-18	7	11
Change %	1.4	0.8	7.4	10.9	10.6	7.6	27.2	1.6	7.3	5.7	1.6	1.1	-16.6	8.6	2.2
Rates (aged 16 to 64)															
By country of birth	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	EQ52	LFN3	LFN4	LFN5	LFN6	LFN7	LFN2	EQ53
Jul - Sep 2014	73.2	73.8	70.6	78.4	75.1	81.0	80.2	66.5	66.2	76.7	86.6	74.2	52.9	68.8	65.9
Jul - Sep 2015	74.0	74.5	72.0	80.5	76.6	84.6	80.2	67.0	65.5	79.2	86.2	72.2	55.5	78.2	66.8
Oct - Dec 2015	74.3	74.9	71.5	79.9	76.2	83.5	79.9	66.5	65.8	78.1	87.2	70.8	57.0	72.4	65.6
Jan - Mar 2016	74.0	74.6	71.2	78.7	77.5	80.8	75.8	66.5	66.9	78.3	90.3	72.8	56.5	74.5	64.1
Apr - Jun 2016	74.3	74.8	72.2	79.4	76.9	81.6	80.9	67.5	69.1	81.5	89.4	72.3	55.3	75.9	65.6
Jul - Sep 2016	74.7	75.1	72.9	81.0	78.5	83.0	82.5	67.8	70.4	81.0	88.0	75.4	54.4	78.4	64.8
Change on year	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.9	-1.6	2.3	0.8	4.9	1.9	1.7	3.2	-1.1	0.2	-2.1
By nationality	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	EQ56	LFO5	LFO6	LFO7	LFO8	LFO9	LFO4	EQ57
Jul - Sep 2014	73.2	73.6	70.5	78.2	75.0	81.2	78.9	61.7	57.1	78.7	86.1	72.2	50.6	70.3	56.9
Jul - Sep 2015	74.0	74.2	72.8	79.7	74.9	84.5	80.0	63.6	59.7	81.2	90.1	69.5	54.7	74.9	59.6
Oct - Dec 2015	74.3	74.6	72.1	79.1	74.8	83.4	78.6	62.6	58.5	78.5	89.2	67.2	54.6	68.4	59.6
Jan - Mar 2016	74.0	74.4	71.3	78.0	76.0	80.8	75.3	61.7	59.2	77.7	88.0	70.1	53.5	68.1	57.1
Apr - Jun 2016	74.3	74.6	72.3	78.4	75.0	81.5	79.3	63.1	63.0	84.1	89.2	68.3	53.4	75.2	57.6
Jul - Sep 2016	74.7	74.9	72.8	80.3	77.3	83.0	80.8	62.0	61.9	83.1	91.1	70.1	49.3	75.5	55.9
Change on year	0.7	0.7	-0.1	0.6	2.4	-1.5	0.8	-1.7	2.2	1.9	1.0	0.6	-5.4	0.6	-3.7

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

1. The total series includes people who do not state their country of birth or nationality. The total levels series 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.

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
People														
Sep-Nov 2014	830	4.5	378	147	305	36.7	167	325	3.4	133	46	146	44.9	100
Sep-Nov 2015	728	3.9	386	117	225	30.9	131	328	3.3	141	50	136	41.6	88
Dec-Feb 2016	735	3.9	396	122	217	29.5	123	335	3.4	145	50	140	41.7	91
Mar-May 2016	703	3.8	387	100	216	30.7	123	325	3.2	138	45	142	43.7	92
Jun-Aug 2016	711	3.8	398	114	199	28.0	114	321	3.2	141	42	138	43.0	88
Sep-Nov 2016	721	3.9	421	107	194	26.8	106	310	3.1	151	42	118	38.0	73
Change on quarter	11	0.1	23	-7	-5	-1.1	-8	-11	-0.1	9	0	-20	-4.9	-16
Change %	1.5		5.7	-6.0	-2.6		-7.1	-3.5		6.6	-0.8	-14.6		-17.8
Change on year	-7	-0.1	35	-10	-31	-4.0	-26	-18	-0.2	9	-8	-19	-3.6	-15
Change %	-0.9		9.0	-8.7	-13.9		-19.5	-5.5		6.5	-17.0	-13.7		-17.2
Men	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Sep-Nov 2014	432	4.4	181	75	176	40.8	98	206	4.0	82	26	99	47.9	69
Sep-Nov 2015	366	3.7	181	59	126	34.4	83	196	3.6	82	32	82	41.7	56
Dec-Feb 2016	367	3.7	184	60	123	33.4	85	205	3.8	83	33	89	43.4	62
Mar-May 2016	357	3.6	186	52	119	33.4	79	198	3.6	76	30	92	46.4	65
Jun-Aug 2016	341	3.4	176	51	113	33.2	74	185	3.4	70	23	92	49.7	63
Sep-Nov 2016	357	3.6	200	47	110	30.7	69	180	3.3	75	25	80	44.7	50
Change on quarter	16	0.2	24	-4	-4	-2.5	-5	-6	-0.1	5	2	-12	-5.0	-13
Change %	4.8		13.6	-8.2	-3.1		-6.6	-3.0		6.6		-12.7		-20.7
Change on year	-9	-0.1	19	-12	-16	-3.6	-15	-16	-0.4	-8	-7	-1	3.0	-6
Change %	-2.4		10.6	-20.1	-12.7		-17.4	-8.3		-9.2	-23.0	-1.7		-10.4
Women	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYY	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Sep-Nov 2014	398	4.5	197	72	129	32.4	70	118	2.7	52	20	47	39.7	31
Sep-Nov 2015	362	4.2	205	58	99	27.3	48	132	2.9	59	18	55	41.5	32
Dec-Feb 2016	368	4.2	212	62	94	25.6	38	130	2.9	62	17	51	38.9	29
Mar-May 2016	346	4.0	201	49	97	28.0	44	127	2.7	62	15	50	39.6	27
Jun-Aug 2016	370	4.2	222	62	85	23.1	40	136	2.9	71	19	46	33.8	25
Sep-Nov 2016	364	4.2	221	60	84	23.0	37	130	2.8	76	17	37	28.7	23
Change on quarter	-6	-0.1	-1	-3	-2	-0.1	-3	-6	-0.1	5	-2	-8	-5.0	-3
Change %	-1.5		-0.6	-4.2	-2.0		-8.0	-4.2		6.5	-10.1	-18.4		-10.6
Change on year	2	0.0	16	2	-15	-4.3	-11	-2	-0.1	17	-1	-17	-12.8	-9
Change %	0.6		7.6	2.8	-15.3		-23.3	-1.3		28.2	-6.1	-31.7		-29.1

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

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS

10 Claimant Count¹ (Experimental Statistics)

United Kingdom (thousands)

		Jobseeker's Allowance (seasonally adjusted) ²	Universal Credit (not seasonally adjusted) ³	Universal Credit (seasonally adjusted) ⁴	Claimant Count ⁵ (seasonally adjusted)	Claimant Count ⁶ rate % (seasonally adjusted)
					BCJD	BCJE
People	2015					
	December	661.4	103.8	109.5	770.9	2.2
	2016					
	January #	630.8	116.5	111.4	742.2	2.1
	February	608.6	139.8	127.6	736.2	2.1
	March	606.1	158.7	147.5	753.6	2.2
	April #	596.9	173.6	166.1	763.0	2.2
	May	593.9	184.6	182.1	776.0	2.2
	June	584.9	191.6	193.7	778.6	2.2
	July #	568.1	207.0	210.0	778.1	2.2
	August	560.3	223.3	227.5	787.8	2.3
	September	551.5	233.7	241.9	793.4	2.3
	October #	544.3	248.2	262.4	806.7	2.3
	November (r)	537.4	253.7	270.6	808.0	2.3
	December (p)	527.8	254.5	270.0	797.8	2.3
	Change on month	-9.6			-10.1	0.0
	Change %	-1.8			-1.3	
	Change on year	-133.6			26.9	0.1
	Change %	-20.2			3.5	
					DPAE	DPAH
Men	2015					
	December	418.2	71.8	75.3	493.5	2.7
	2016					
	January #	395.7	81.3	76.6	472.3	2.6
	February	379.2	98.1	87.8	467.0	2.5
	March	377.9	111.5	102.0	479.9	2.6
	April #	371.7	121.7	115.2	486.9	2.7
	May	370.2	129.1	126.5	496.7	2.7
	June	364.9	133.4	134.7	499.6	2.7
	July #	355.3	142.4	146.1	501.4	2.7
	August	351.0	151.8	158.1	509.1	2.8
	September	344.3	157.7	166.8	511.1	2.8
	October #	337.9	166.6	179.1	517.0	2.8
	November (r)	330.6	170.8	183.6	514.2	2.8
	December (p)	321.9	171.6	181.5	503.4	2.7
	Change on month	-8.7			-10.7	-0.1
	Change %	-2.6			-2.1	
	Change on year	-96.3			9.9	0.1
	Change %	-23.0			2.0	
					DPAF	DPAI
Women	2015					
	December	243.2	32.0	34.2	277.4	1.7
	2016					
	January #	235.1	35.2	34.8	269.9	1.7
	February	229.4	41.7	39.8	269.2	1.7
	March	228.2	47.2	45.5	273.7	1.7
	April #	225.2	51.9	50.9	276.1	1.7
	May	223.7	55.5	55.6	279.3	1.7
	June	220.0	58.1	59.0	279.0	1.7
	July #	212.8	64.6	63.9	276.7	1.7
	August	209.3	71.4	69.4	278.7	1.7
	September	207.2	75.9	75.2	282.4	1.7
	October #	206.4	81.6	83.3	289.7	1.8
	November (r)	206.8	82.9	87.0	293.8	1.8
	December (p)	205.9	82.9	88.5	294.4	1.8
	Change on month	-0.9			0.6	0.0
	Change %	-0.4			0.2	
	Change on year	-37.3			17.0	0.1
	Change %	-15.3			6.1	

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative systems

1. This experimental Claimant Count series includes all Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and some Universal Credit claimants. The estimates are based on the Universal Credit information available at the time of producing each figure and revised one month after initial publication.
2. The seasonally adjusted Jobseeker's Allowance level series published at dataset BEN02.
3. Caseload figures taken from the DWP Universal Credit - experimental official statistics publication. From April 2015 onwards the Universal Credit figures include claimants of Universal Credit who are required to seek work. Most of these claimants will be unemployed but a small number will be in work with very low earnings.
4. An implied seasonal factor has been derived from the seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted regional JSA data. JSA series are not directly seasonally adjusted at this level, with UK totals being the sum of individual regional gender seasonally adjusted figures. The Universal Credit figure has been adjusted using the implied seasonal factor in each UK region and summed to give a UK total. (Universal credit not seasonally adjusted * Implied seasonal factor / 100)
5. JSA seasonally adjusted + Universal Credit seasonally adjusted.
6. Denominator = Jobseeker's Allowance + out-of-work Universal Credit + Workforce jobs.

CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS

11 Main out of work benefits¹

Great Britain and abroad (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

(first published on 16 November 2016)

Statistical Groups ²					
	Total	GB Claimant Count ³	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits ⁴	Lone Parent ⁵	Other Income related ⁶
Number of claimants	J9CL	N3Y9	J9CM	J9CN	J9CO
May-14	4,118.4	1,039.4	2,470.2	474.7	134.0
Aug-14	4,020.6	915.3	2,508.1	470.8	126.4
Nov-14	3,910.4	811.6	2,520.3	455.5	123.0
Feb-15	3,934.1	836.2	2,533.2	448.1	116.6
May-15	3,836.9	763.8	2,521.2	441.6	110.3
Aug-15	3,792.3	741.0	2,512.1	437.4	101.8
Nov-15	3,720.1	699.3	2,498.8	424.6	97.5
Feb-16	3,759.1	761.3	2,485.3	420.3	92.1
May-16 (p)	3,720.2	747.0	2,471.3	416.5	85.4
Change on year	-116.7	-16.8	-49.9	-25.1	-24.9
Change %	-3.0	-2.2	-2.0	-5.7	-22.6

	Total	GB Claimant Count ³	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits ⁴	Lone Parent ⁵	Other Income related ⁶
Proportions (%) ⁷	J9CP	J9CQ	J9CR	J9CS	J9CT
May-14	10.3	2.6	6.2	1.2	0.3
Aug-14	10.1	2.3	6.3	1.2	0.3
Nov-14	9.8	2.0	6.3	1.1	0.3
Feb-15	9.8	2.1	6.3	1.1	0.3
May-15	9.6	1.9	6.3	1.1	0.3
Aug-15	9.5	1.8	6.3	1.1	0.3
Nov-15	9.3	1.7	6.2	1.1	0.2
Feb-16	9.4	1.9	6.2	1.0	0.2
May-16 (p)	9.3	1.9	6.2	1.0	0.2
Change on year	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)

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

1. This table includes all claimants of out of work benefits excluding carers (as carers are not generally subject to labour market activation policies). While most people claiming these benefits will be out of work a small number will be in employment. This table shows the most up to date National Statistics currently available for claimants of incapacity benefits, lone parent and "other income related" benefits. More up to date early estimates of incapacity and lone parent benefits, which are not currently designated as National Statistics, have been published by the Department for Work and Pensions at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dwp-statistical-summaries-2016>

2. Each claimant is assigned to a statistical group to avoid double counting. There is a hierarchy as shown in the table (ie, Claimant Count followed by incapacity benefits, etc.). For example, a person claiming incapacity benefit and lone parent benefit is recorded in the former.

3. Claimant Count for Great Britain. This experimental Claimant Count series includes all Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and some Universal Credit (UC) claimants. More up to date Claimant Count estimates for the United Kingdom are available at Table 10.

4. This series includes claimants of Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance but does **NOT** include claimants of Personal Independence Payments (PIPs).

5. Single recipients of Income Support with a child under qualifying age.

6. Claimants of Income Support or Pension Credit not included in the incapacity benefits or lone parent categories.

7. Proportions of population receiving state benefits have been calculated using residence based populations for those aged from 16 to 64. The Claimant Count proportions differ from the Claimant Count rates shown at Table 10 as the denominator for the latter is workforce jobs plus Claimant Count.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

12 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over	16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Economically active levels

People	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Sep-Nov 2014	32,770	31,620	482	4,055	7,409	11,236	8,438	1,150
Sep-Nov 2015	33,193	31,962	494	4,114	7,540	11,106	8,707	1,231
Dec-Feb 2016	33,229	32,038	504	4,103	7,554	11,127	8,750	1,191
Mar-May 2016	33,351	32,122	495	4,082	7,591	11,119	8,834	1,229
Jun-Aug 2016	33,467	32,223	480	4,072	7,614	11,159	8,897	1,244
Sep-Nov 2016	33,406	32,171	473	4,046	7,635	11,092	8,925	1,234
Change on quarter	-61	-52	-7	-26	21	-67	28	-9
Change %	-0.2	-0.2	-1.4	-0.6	0.3	-0.6	0.3	-0.8
Change on year	213	210	-21	-68	95	-14	218	3
Change %	0.6	0.7	-4.2	-1.7	1.3	-0.1	2.5	0.3

Men	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Sep-Nov 2014	17,462	16,771	220	2,145	3,983	5,913	4,509	691
Sep-Nov 2015	17,717	16,978	241	2,159	4,077	5,853	4,648	739
Dec-Feb 2016	17,779	17,027	247	2,151	4,100	5,863	4,666	751
Mar-May 2016	17,781	17,029	237	2,124	4,116	5,868	4,684	752
Jun-Aug 2016	17,838	17,075	232	2,109	4,132	5,878	4,724	763
Sep-Nov 2016	17,766	17,021	229	2,105	4,125	5,842	4,720	745
Change on quarter	-72	-54	-3	-4	-7	-36	-4	-18
Change %	-0.4	-0.3	-1.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.1	-2.3
Change on year	49	43	-12	-54	48	-11	72	6
Change %	0.3	0.3	-4.9	-2.5	1.2	-0.2	1.6	0.8

Women	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Sep-Nov 2014	15,307	14,849	262	1,910	3,426	5,323	3,928	459
Sep-Nov 2015	15,476	14,984	253	1,955	3,463	5,253	4,060	492
Dec-Feb 2016	15,450	15,010	257	1,952	3,454	5,265	4,084	440
Mar-May 2016	15,570	15,093	258	1,959	3,475	5,251	4,150	477
Jun-Aug 2016	15,629	15,148	248	1,964	3,482	5,281	4,173	481
Sep-Nov 2016	15,640	15,151	244	1,941	3,510	5,250	4,205	489
Change on quarter	11	3	-4	-23	28	-31	32	8
Change %	0.1	0.0	-1.5	-1.2	0.8	-0.6	0.8	1.7
Change on year	164	167	-9	-14	47	-3	145	-3
Change %	1.1	1.1	-3.5	-0.7	1.4	-0.1	3.6	-0.6

Economic activity rates (%)¹

People	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Sep-Nov 2014	63.3	77.6	32.3	70.0	85.2	86.8	71.5	10.4
Sep-Nov 2015	63.6	78.1	33.6	71.1	85.9	86.2	72.6	10.9
Dec-Feb 2016	63.5	78.2	34.4	71.1	85.8	86.5	72.7	10.5
Mar-May 2016	63.7	78.4	34.0	70.9	86.0	86.5	73.0	10.8
Jun-Aug 2016	63.8	78.5	33.1	70.9	86.0	86.9	73.3	10.9
Sep-Nov 2016	63.6	78.3	32.8	70.6	86.0	86.5	73.2	10.7
Change on quarter	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1
Change on year	0.0	0.2	-0.7	-0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	-0.2

Men	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Sep-Nov 2014	69.1	83.0	28.8	73.0	92.3	92.6	77.8	13.7
Sep-Nov 2015	69.5	83.6	32.0	73.4	93.2	92.0	78.9	14.3
Dec-Feb 2016	69.6	83.7	32.9	73.3	93.4	92.3	78.9	14.5
Mar-May 2016	69.5	83.6	31.7	72.5	93.5	92.5	78.9	14.4
Jun-Aug 2016	69.6	83.8	31.2	72.2	93.5	92.8	79.2	14.5
Sep-Nov 2016	69.2	83.4	31.0	72.2	93.1	92.3	78.8	14.1
Change on quarter	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Change on year	-0.3	-0.1	-0.9	-1.3	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.2

Women	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Sep-Nov 2014	57.7	72.4	35.9	66.9	78.2	81.2	65.5	7.6
Sep-Nov 2015	57.9	72.7	35.2	68.7	78.5	80.5	66.5	8.0
Dec-Feb 2016	57.7	72.8	35.9	68.8	78.2	80.8	66.6	7.2
Mar-May 2016	58.1	73.1	36.3	69.2	78.5	80.7	67.4	7.7
Jun-Aug 2016	58.2	73.4	35.1	69.6	78.5	81.2	67.5	7.8
Sep-Nov 2016	58.2	73.3	34.7	69.1	79.0	80.8	67.7	7.9
Change on quarter	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.6	0.5	-0.4	0.2	0.1
Change on year	0.3	0.6	-0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.2	-0.2

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

	All aged 16-64	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)							Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)	
		Student	Looking after family / home	Temporary sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged	Retired	Other	Does not want a job	Wants a job ¹
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Sep-Nov 2014	9,104	2,360	2,322	191	2,039	42	1,286	864	6,799	2,305
Sep-Nov 2015	8,956	2,293	2,255	193	2,086	32	1,170	926	6,687	2,269
Dec-Feb 2016	8,920	2,256	2,249	198	2,081	29	1,170	936	6,711	2,209
Mar-May 2016	8,874	2,312	2,227	197	2,052	28	1,145	912	6,673	2,201
Jun-Aug 2016	8,809	2,268	2,202	162	2,007	35	1,155	981	6,658	2,151
Sep-Nov 2016	8,894	2,297	2,215	165	1,996	32	1,177	1,012	6,677	2,217
Change on quarter	85	29	13	3	-11	-3	22	31	19	66
Change %	1.0	1.3	0.6	2.0	-0.6	-8.1	1.9	3.2	0.3	3.1
Change on year	-63	4	-40	-28	-91	0	8	86	-11	-52
Change %	-0.7	0.2	-1.8	-14.7	-4.4	-1.4	0.7	9.3	-0.2	-2.3
Men	YBSO	BEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Sep-Nov 2014	3,433	1,231	246	89	1,013	21	462	371	2,490	943
Sep-Nov 2015	3,339	1,182	233	91	1,011	18	427	376	2,389	950
Dec-Feb 2016	3,312	1,151	241	96	992	16	435	381	2,400	913
Mar-May 2016	3,333	1,191	248	88	993	15	424	375	2,420	913
Jun-Aug 2016	3,309	1,162	252	70	955	16	441	414	2,450	859
Sep-Nov 2016	3,383	1,166	260	81	967	18	459	432	2,505	877
Change on quarter	74	4	8	12	12	1	18	18	56	18
Change %	2.2	0.4	3.3	17.1	1.3	7.1	4.0	4.3	2.3	2.1
Change on year	43	-16	27	-10	-44	0	31	56	117	-73
Change %	1.3	-1.4	11.4	-11.0	-4.3	-2.7	7.4	14.8	4.9	-7.7
Women	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Sep-Nov 2014	5,672	1,129	2,076	102	1,026	22	825	493	4,310	1,362
Sep-Nov 2015	5,617	1,111	2,022	102	1,076	14	743	550	4,298	1,319
Dec-Feb 2016	5,607	1,106	2,008	102	1,089	13	735	555	4,311	1,296
Mar-May 2016	5,540	1,121	1,979	110	1,060	13	721	537	4,253	1,288
Jun-Aug 2016	5,500	1,106	1,950	92	1,052	18	714	567	4,209	1,291
Sep-Nov 2016	5,511	1,130	1,955	83	1,029	14	719	580	4,171	1,340
Change on quarter	11	24	5	-9	-23	-4	4	14	-37	49
Change %	0.2	2.2	0.2	-9.4	-2.2	-21.6	0.6	2.4	-0.9	3.8
Change on year	-106	20	-67	-18	-47	0	-24	30	-127	21
Change %	-1.9	1.8	-3.3	-18.1	-4.4	0.1	-3.2	5.5	-3.0	1.6
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Sep-Nov 2014	100	25.9	25.5	2.1	22.4	0.5	14.1	9.5	74.7	25.3
Sep-Nov 2015	100	25.6	25.2	2.2	23.3	0.4	13.1	10.3	74.7	25.3
Dec-Feb 2016	100	25.3	25.2	2.2	23.3	0.3	13.1	10.5	75.2	24.8
Mar-May 2016	100	26.1	25.1	2.2	23.1	0.3	12.9	10.3	75.2	24.8
Jun-Aug 2016	100	25.7	25.0	1.8	22.8	0.4	13.1	11.1	75.6	24.4
Sep-Nov 2016	100	25.8	24.9	1.9	22.4	0.4	13.2	11.4	75.1	24.9
Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Sep-Nov 2014	100	35.9	7.2	2.6	29.5	0.6	13.5	10.8	72.5	27.5
Sep-Nov 2015	100	35.4	7.0	2.7	30.3	0.5	12.8	11.3	71.5	28.5
Dec-Feb 2016	100	34.7	7.3	2.9	30.0	0.5	13.1	11.5	72.4	27.6
Mar-May 2016	100	35.7	7.5	2.6	29.8	0.4	12.7	11.2	72.6	27.4
Jun-Aug 2016	100	35.1	7.6	2.1	28.8	0.5	13.3	12.5	74.0	26.0
Sep-Nov 2016	100	34.5	7.7	2.4	28.6	0.5	13.6	12.8	74.1	25.9
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Sep-Nov 2014	100	19.9	36.6	1.8	18.1	0.4	14.5	8.7	76.0	24.0
Sep-Nov 2015	100	19.8	36.0	1.8	19.2	0.3	13.2	9.8	76.5	23.5
Dec-Feb 2016	100	19.7	35.8	1.8	19.4	0.2	13.1	9.9	76.9	23.1
Mar-May 2016	100	20.2	35.7	2.0	19.1	0.2	13.0	9.7	76.8	23.2
Jun-Aug 2016	100	20.1	35.5	1.7	19.1	0.3	13.0	10.3	76.5	23.5
Sep-Nov 2016	100	20.5	35.5	1.5	18.7	0.3	13.0	10.5	75.7	24.3

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

September to November 2016

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	1,442	350	123	969	1,261	278	88	896	181	73	35	72
18-24	5,728	3,596	450	1,682	1,859	634	105	1,120	3,869	2,963	344	562
16-24	7,170	3,947	573	2,650	3,120	911	193	2,016	4,050	3,035	380	634

Men

16-17	738	165	64	509	636	123	44	470	102	42	20	39
18-24	2,917	1,824	281	812	909	277	59	572	2,008	1,546	222	240
16-24	3,655	1,989	345	1,321	1,545	400	103	1,042	2,110	1,589	242	279

Women

16-17	704	185	59	459	625	155	44	426	79	30	15	33
18-24	2,811	1,773	168	870	950	356	46	548	1,861	1,416	122	322
16-24	3,514	1,958	227	1,329	1,575	511	90	974	1,939	1,447	137	355

Changes on quarter

People

16-17	-9	4	-10	-2	-16	4	-6	-13	6	0	-4	11
18-24	-15	15	-42	12	-37	-19	-11	-7	22	34	-30	18
16-24	-24	19	-52	9	-53	-15	-18	-20	29	34	-34	29

Men

16-17	-5	10	-13	-2	-10	8	-10	-7	5	2	-3	5
18-24	-5	2	-6	-2	-26	-4	-5	-17	21	6	-1	15
16-24	-10	13	-19	-4	-36	4	-16	-25	26	9	-4	21

Women

16-17	-4	-7	3	0	-6	-4	4	-6	2	-3	-1	5
18-24	-9	13	-35	13	-11	-15	-6	10	1	28	-30	3
16-24	-14	6	-33	13	-16	-19	-2	5	3	25	-31	8

Rates(%)³

People

16-17	24.3	26.0	67.2	22.0	24.0	71.0	40.3	32.7	40.1
18-24	62.8	11.1	29.4	34.1	14.3	60.2	76.6	10.4	14.5
16-24	55.0	12.7	37.0	29.2	17.5	64.6	75.0	11.1	15.7

Men

16-17	22.3	28.0	69.0	19.3	26.4	73.8	41.6	32.1	38.7
18-24	62.5	13.4	27.8	30.5	17.6	63.0	77.0	12.6	11.9
16-24	54.4	14.8	36.1	25.9	20.5	67.5	75.3	13.2	13.2

Women

16-17	26.4	24.1	65.3	24.8	21.9	68.2	38.5	33.5	42.0
18-24	63.1	8.7	30.9	37.5	11.5	57.6	76.1	7.9	17.3
16-24	55.7	10.4	37.8	32.5	14.9	61.8	74.6	8.7	18.3

Changes on quarter

People

16-17	0.4	-1.8	0.3	0.6	-1.5	-0.2	-1.6	-2.3	4.5
18-24	0.4	-0.9	0.3	-0.3	-0.9	0.8	0.4	-0.9	0.4
16-24	0.4	-1.0	0.2	0.0	-1.0	0.4	0.3	-1.0	0.6

Men

16-17	1.5	-5.3	0.2	1.5	-5.6	0.0	0.4	-4.4	3.5
18-24	0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.5	-1.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.6
16-24	0.5	-0.8	0.0	0.8	-2.6	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	0.8

Women

16-17	-0.8	1.5	0.3	-0.4	1.9	-0.3	-4.1	0.4	5.9
18-24	0.7	-1.7	0.6	-1.2	-0.8	1.7	1.4	-1.9	0.1
16-24	0.4	-1.4	0.5	-0.9	0.2	0.9	1.2	-1.9	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:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/unemployment/bulletins/youngpeoplenotineducationemploymentortrainingneet/latest>

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

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

EARNINGS

15 Average Weekly Earnings - total pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)										Great Britain, seasonally adjusted									
Whole Economy (100%) ²					Private sector (82%) ^{2,4,5,6}					Public sector (18%) ^{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						
Nov 14	485	2.0	1.9		483	2.4	2.3		493	0.6	0.7								
Sep 15	493	2.2	3.0		491	2.4	3.4		502	1.6	1.3 (r)								
Oct 15	494	1.9	2.4		492	2.1	2.7		500	1.3	1.3								
Nov 15	495	2.1 (r)	2.1		494	2.3	2.3		501	1.5	1.5								
Dec 15	497	1.7	1.9		496	1.9	2.1		500	0.9	1.3								
Jan 16	498	2.8	2.2		497	3.1	2.4		502	1.6	1.3								
Feb 16	494	1.4	1.9		492	1.2	2.1		502	1.5	1.3								
Mar 16	500	2.0	2.1		500	2.3	2.2		501	1.7	1.6								
Apr 16	503	2.7	2.0		503	2.9	2.1		504	1.8	1.7								
May 16	502	2.3	2.3		502	2.5	2.6		504	1.4	1.6								
Jun 16	502	2.5	2.5		503	2.4	2.6		505	1.9	1.7								
Jul 16	505	2.4	2.4		506	2.7	2.5		505	1.5	1.6								
Aug 16	505	2.2	2.4		504	2.2	2.4		507	2.0	1.8								
Sep 16	506	2.6	2.4		506	3.0	2.6		506	0.9	1.4								
Oct 16	(r) 508	2.9	2.6		508	3.2	2.8		507	1.5	1.4								
Nov 16	(p) 509	2.8	2.8		509	3.1	3.1		508	1.5	1.3								
Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²					Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (22%) ²					Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2,5,6}									
Weekly Earnings (£)		% changes year on year			Weekly Earnings (£)		% changes year on year			Weekly Earnings (£)		% changes year on year							
		Single month	3 month average ³				Single month	3 month average ³				Single month	3 month average ³						
K5BZ		K5C2	K5C3		K5C4		K5C5	K5C6		KAD8		KAD9	KAE2						
Nov 14	470	2.1	1.9		623	2.8	2.7		487	1.2	1.2								
Sep 15	477	2.2 (r)	3.0		630	1.5	2.9		495	1.7	1.4								
Oct 15	(r) 478	1.8	2.4		633	1.3	2.0		494	1.5	1.6								
Nov 15	(r) 479	1.9	1.9		636	2.1	1.6		495	1.7	1.6								
Dec 15	480	1.6	1.7 (r)		638	1.4	1.6		494	0.9	1.4								
Jan 16	482	2.4	2.0		639	4.3	2.6		497	1.7	1.4								
Feb 16	478	0.9	1.6		615	-1.3	1.5		498	1.5	1.4								
Mar 16	484	1.8	1.7		654	3.8	2.3		499	1.8	1.6								
Apr 16	486	2.3	1.7		647	2.6	1.7		500	2.2	1.8								
May 16	485	1.9	2.0		643	2.1	2.8		499	1.6	1.9								
Jun 16	486	2.3	2.2		644	3.7	2.8		500	2.0	1.9								
Jul 16	488	2.3	2.2		650	3.2	3.0		498	1.3	1.6								
Aug 16	488	2.0	2.2		642	1.2	2.6		504	2.3	1.8								
Sep 16	489	2.5 (r)	2.3		643	2.1	2.1		500	1.0	1.5								
Oct 16	(r) 491	2.6	2.4		645	1.9	1.7		502	1.5	1.6								
Nov 16	(p) 492	2.8	2.6		646	1.6	1.9		503	1.5	1.4								
Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) 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						
Nov 14	567	1.1	1.7		563	3.1	2.7		324	2.0	1.5								
Sep 15	(r) 573	1.1	1.5		594	5.0	6.2		332	2.9	4.3								
Oct 15	(r) 575	1.6	1.5		599	6.9	6.2		332	2.9	3.5								
Nov 15	(r) 576	1.6	1.4		600	6.6	6.2		335	3.3	3.0								
Dec 15	579	1.3	1.5		599	5.7	6.4 (r)		338	3.9	3.4								
Jan 16	578	2.0	1.6		607	9.7	7.3 (r)		333	1.3	2.8 (r)								
Feb 16	575	1.7	1.7		606	8.9	8.1		338	3.0	2.8								
Mar 16	581	1.6	1.8		600	6.2	8.3		339	-1.2	1.0								
Apr 16	583	1.8	1.7		616	9.3	8.2		340	2.9	1.5								
May 16	586	3.2	2.2		626	8.8	8.1		340	2.3	1.3								
Jun 16	586	1.9	2.3		609	7.5	8.6		340	2.4	2.6								
Jul 16	587	2.4	2.5		625	3.7	6.6		342	2.5	2.4								
Aug 16	588	2.6	2.3		622	4.0	5.0		343	2.9	2.6								
Sep 16	(r) 588	2.7	2.6		626	5.4	4.3		346	4.2	3.2								
Oct 16	(r) 587	2.0	2.4		652	8.8	6.0		347	4.5	3.9								
Nov 16	(p) 587	2.0	2.2		630	5.0	6.4		349	4.2	4.3								

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Email: earnings@ons.gsi.gov.uk

EARNINGS

16 Average Weekly Earnings - bonus pay

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) ¹			Private sector (82%) ^{2 4 5 6}			Public sector (18%) ^{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
Nov 14	30	8.5	2.3	36	7.7	1.5	3	-27.6	-26.4
Sep 15 (r)	31	10.1	16.3	36	8.9	16.1	5	63.6	-0.9
Oct 15 (r)	31	7.7	12.9	36	7.1	12.3	2	-11.5	23.0
Nov 15 (r)	30	-0.1	5.8	36	-0.4	5.1	2	-5.4	16.8
Dec 15	31	-2.9	1.4 (r)	37	-4.3	0.6 (r)	2	-56.3	-29.0 (r)
Jan 16	31	9.7	1.9 (r)	37	10.0	1.4 (r)	3	135.4	-9.9 (r)
Feb 16	26	-9.3	-1.0	32	-6.4	-0.5	2	-1.9	-8.9
Mar 16	31	3.2	1.2	37	2.7	2.0	2	-16.9	20.6
Apr 16	32	7.8	0.7	38	5.9	0.8	2	12.4	-2.3
May 16	32	7.3	6.1	38	5.4	4.7	3	26.0	7.4
Jun 16	28	4.7	6.6	37	3.1	4.8	2	14.5	17.9
Jul 16	34	8.3	6.9	39	7.4	5.3	2	-19.6	4.4
Aug 16	31	-4.2	2.8	37	-6.3	1.2	4	79.0	21.2
Sep 16 (r)	31	-0.5	1.2	37	2.5	1.0	2	-56.1	-14.0
Oct 16 (r)	33	7.6	0.9	39	7.4	1.0	2	-8.0	-10.7
Nov 16 (p)	32	7.9	5.0	39	8.6	6.1	2	-7.1	-31.4
Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ¹			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (22%) ¹			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2 5 6}			
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²					Single month	3 month average ²
	K5CS	K5CT	K5CU	K5CV	K5CW	K5CX	KAH3	KAH4	KAH5
Nov 14	30	6.8	0.7	74	4.3	0.0	1	69.2	14.1
Sep 15 (r)	32	14.4	19.3	71	-1.4	13.8	2	66.4	4.6
Oct 15 (r)	32	8.2	15.0	75	5.4	9.2	1	-9.5	25.7
Nov 15 (r)	31	1.1	7.7	72	-3.9	0.0	1	0.0	17.2
Dec 15	32	-2.3	2.2 (r)	78	-9.5	-3.1 (r)	1	-55.2	-24.9 (r)
Jan 16	31	10.4	2.8 (r)	75	13.2	-1.0 (r)	2	173.4	-0.7 (r)
Feb 16	27	-9.0	-0.5	58	-16.0	-4.7	1	-58.7	-32.9
Mar 16	32	0.9	0.7	80	7.2	1.5	2	39.0	-6.5
Apr 16	32	6.4	-0.5	82	6.7	-0.2	1	307.7	-7.5
May 16	32	5.4	4.2	79	11.2	8.3	2	43.5	73.1
Jun 16	30	8.6	6.7	72	28.3	14.2	2	50.9	80.4
Jul 16	34	8.0	7.3	91	20.5	19.4	1	-14.3	24.7
Aug 16	31	-5.2	3.5	76	-13.6	8.8	3	149.8	63.1
Sep 16 (r)	31	-2.6	0.0	69	-2.9	0.6	1	-47.7	14.1
Oct 16 (r)	32	1.8	-2.0	79	4.6	-4.5	1	-3.4	16.4
Nov 16 (p)	32	6.1	1.7	74	4.1	2.0	2	8.0	-19.7
Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) ¹			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 ²					Single month	3 month average ²
	K5D3	K5D4	K5D5	K5D6	K5D7	K5D8	K5D9	K5DA	K5DB
Nov 14	25	7.0	6.0	24	35.2	22.2	23	5.1	0.8
Sep 15 (r)	22	-13.7	-1.7	25	-6.1	-1.4	24	11.3	12.2
Oct 15 (r)	25	15.1	1.4	22	14.2	0.2	22	1.2	6.8
Nov 15 (r)	22	-11.4	-4.1	24	-1.1	1.2	23	1.5	4.6
Dec 15	24	-12.1	-3.9 (r)	25	4.3	5.3 (r)	24	11.0	4.6 (r)
Jan 16	22	-7.4	-10.4 (r)	29	40.1	13.2 (r)	22	-5.2	2.3 (r)
Feb 16	22	7.1	-5.1	28	60.6	32.0	23	10.1	5.0
Mar 16	25	-1.0	-0.8	25	18.2	38.4	21	-20.8	-6.7
Apr 16	24	-3.9	0.3	32	35.5	36.7	23	2.9	-4.1
May 16	27	28.9	6.8	44	26.9	27.1	23	-1.8	-7.4
Jun 16	25	-5.2	5.0	27	20.1	27.5	20	-12.7	-3.9
Jul 16	23	-10.9	2.5	34	15.5	21.3	23	-2.1	-5.5
Aug 16	25	9.5	-2.7	28	5.2	13.3	21	-6.4	-7.0
Sep 16 (r)	26	19.6	5.2	30	20.5	13.6	23	-1.9	-3.4
Oct 16 (r)	23	-7.3	6.6	57	155.0	55.3	25	11.4	0.9
Nov 16 (p)	25	15.2	8.3	32	36.1	68.0	24	4.9	4.6

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120

Email: earnings@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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

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

EARNINGS

17 Average Weekly Earnings - regular pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

Whole Economy (100%) ²				Private sector (82%) ^{2,4,5,6}			Public sector (18%) ^{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
Nov 14	455	1.7	1.8	447	2.1	2.3	490	0.9	0.8
Sep 15 (r)	463	1.9	2.5	455	2.0	2.8	497	1.5	1.2
Oct 15 (r)	463	1.7	2.0	456	1.8	2.3	497	1.4	1.3
Nov 15 (r)	465	2.2	1.9	457	2.4	2.1	497	1.6	1.5
Dec 15	466	2.1	2.0	459	2.4	2.2	497	1.2	1.4
Jan 16	467	2.3	2.2	460	2.5	2.4	500	1.7	1.5
Feb 16	469	2.3	2.2	462	2.5	2.5	500	1.4	1.4
Mar 16	469	1.9	2.2	462	2.0	2.4	500	1.6	1.5
Apr 16	472	2.5	2.3	465	2.7	2.4	502	1.9	1.6
May 16	471	2.0	2.2	464	2.2	2.3	501	1.4	1.6
Jun 16	472	2.3	2.3	466	2.4	2.5	502	1.6	1.7
Jul 16	473	2.2	2.1	467	2.4	2.3	502	1.6	1.5
Aug 16	474	2.4	2.3	467	2.5	2.4	503	1.8	1.7
Sep 16	475	2.7	2.4	469	3.1	2.7	503	1.2	1.5
Oct 16 (r)	476	2.6	2.6	469	2.9	2.8	504	1.4	1.5
Nov 16 (p)	477	2.7	2.7	471	3.0	3.0	505	1.5	1.4
Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²				Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (22%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5DL	K5DM	K5DN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
Nov 14	439	1.8	1.9	548	2.5	2.8	486	1.1	1.2
Sep 15 (r)	446	1.7	2.3	557	1.5	2.4	493	1.6	1.5
Oct 15	447	1.4	1.8	559	1.0	1.6	493	1.4	1.5
Nov 15 (r)	448	1.9	1.7	561	2.3	1.6	494	1.7	1.6
Dec 15	449	1.8	1.7	564	3.0	2.1	494	1.1	1.4
Jan 16	451	1.9	1.9	567	3.0	2.8	496	1.6	1.5
Feb 16	452	2.0	1.9	566	2.6	2.9	496	1.6	1.4
Mar 16	452	1.8	1.9	566	1.9	2.5	497	1.8	1.7
Apr 16	455	2.3	2.0	570	2.5	2.4	498	1.9	1.8
May 16	453	1.6	1.9	565	1.3	1.9	496	1.4	1.7
Jun 16	455	2.0	2.0	569	1.8	1.9	499	1.7	1.7
Jul 16	456	2.0	1.9	568	2.0	1.7	497	1.4	1.5
Aug 16	456	2.3	2.1	567	1.9	1.9	500	1.8	1.7
Sep 16	458	2.6	2.3	569	2.2	2.1	499	1.2	1.5
Oct 16	458	2.5	2.5	567	1.5	1.9	500	1.5 (r)	1.5
Nov 16 (p)	460	2.7	2.6	570	1.5	1.8	502	1.6	1.4
Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) 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
Nov 14	542	1.0	1.6	538	2.1	2.0	302	1.8	1.5
Sep 15 (r)	550	1.4	1.6	569	5.8	6.5	308	2.6	3.9
Oct 15 (r)	550	1.3	1.5	573	6.5	6.4	311	3.0	3.3
Nov 15 (r)	553	1.9	1.5	575	6.7	6.3	312	3.3	3.0
Dec 15	554	2.2	1.8	572	5.7	6.3	314	3.4	3.3
Jan 16	555	2.3	2.1	578	8.8	7.1	312	1.8	2.8 (r)
Feb 16	554	1.5	2.0	581	7.7	7.4	316	2.6	2.6
Mar 16	555	1.9	1.9	582	6.4	7.6	316	2.1	2.1
Apr 16	559	2.2	1.9	583	7.5	7.2	318	3.1	2.6
May 16	561	2.6	2.2	584	7.7	7.2	318	2.7	2.6
Jun 16	560	2.3	2.4	584	7.1	7.4	319	3.4	3.0
Jul 16	564	2.8	2.6	588	2.8	5.8	320	2.9	3.0
Aug 16	563	2.5	2.5	593	3.9	4.6	321	3.4	3.2
Sep 16	563	2.3	2.5	595	4.6	3.8	322	4.5	3.6
Oct 16 (r)	562	2.2	2.3	597	4.2	4.2	323	4.1	4.0
Nov 16 (p)	562	1.7	2.1	598	4.0	4.2	325	4.2	4.2

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120

Email: earnings@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EARNINGS

18 Average Weekly Earnings - real and nominal¹

Great Britain whole economy, seasonally adjusted

Total pay (including bonuses) ¹						
	Nominal earnings			Real earnings ³		
	Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2000 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	A3WX	A3WV	A3WW
Nov 14	485	2.0	1.9	352	1.1	0.8
Sep 15	493	2.2	3.0	358	2.3	3.0
Oct 15	494	1.9	2.4	359	2.0	2.5
Nov 15	495	2.1 (r)	2.1	360	2.1	2.1
Dec 15	497	1.7	1.9	361	1.6	1.9
Jan 16	498	2.8	2.2	361	2.5	2.1
Feb 16	494	1.4	1.9	356	0.9	1.7
Mar 16	500	2.0	2.1	363	1.5	1.6
Apr 16	503	2.7	2.0	366	2.4	1.6
May 16	502	2.3	2.3	364	2.0	2.0
Jun 16	502	2.5	2.5	363	2.1	2.2
Jul 16	505	2.4	2.4	365	1.9	2.0
Aug 16	505	2.2	2.4	364	1.5	1.8
Sep 16	506	2.6	2.4	364	1.7	1.7
Oct 16 (r)	508	2.9	2.6	366	2.0	1.7
Nov 16 (p)	509	2.8	2.8	366	1.8	1.8

Regular pay (excluding bonuses)						
	Nominal earnings			Real earnings ³		
	Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2000 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	A2FC	A2F9	A2FA
Nov 14	455	1.7	1.8	330	0.8	0.7
Sep 15	463	1.9	2.5 (r)	336	2.0	2.5
Oct 15	463	1.7 (r)	2.0	336	1.8	2.1
Nov 15	465	2.2	1.9	337	2.1 (r)	2.0
Dec 15	466	2.1	2.0	338	1.8	1.9
Jan 16	467	2.3	2.2	340	2.0	2.0
Feb 16	469	2.3	2.2	341	2.0	2.0
Mar 16	469	1.9	2.2	340	1.4	1.8
Apr 16	472	2.5	2.3	343	2.3	1.9
May 16	471	2.0	2.2	341	1.8	1.8
Jun 16	472	2.3	2.3	342	1.8	2.0
Jul 16	473	2.2	2.1	341	1.6	1.7
Aug 16	474	2.4	2.3	342	1.7	1.7
Sep 16	475	2.7	2.4	342	1.7	1.7
Oct 16 (r)	476	2.6	2.6	342	1.7	1.7
Nov 16 (p)	477	2.7	2.7	343	1.5	1.7

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120

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

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

3. Estimates of real earnings are calculated by deflating the nominal earnings estimates by the Consumer Prices Index (CPI).

19 International comparisons of employment and unemployment

Employment rates as published by EUROSTAT: (not seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by EUROSTAT on 9 January 2017 (seasonally adjusted)					
Latest period		Employment rate (%) ^{1 2}	Change on year %		Latest Period		Unemployment rate (%) ³	Change on month %	Change on year %	
European Union (EU)					European Union (EU)					
Austria	YXSN	Jul-Sep 16	72.6	0.5	Austria	ZXDS	Nov 16	5.8	0.0	-0.1
Belgium	YXSO	Jul-Sep 16	62.2	0.1	Belgium	ZXDI	Nov 16	7.6	0.0	-1.1
Bulgaria	A495	Jul-Sep 16	64.2	-0.3	Bulgaria	A492	Nov 16	7.1	-0.1	-0.8
Croatia	GUMI	Jul-Sep 16	58.4	0.9	Croatia	GUMJ	Nov 16	11.4	-0.1	-4.3
Cyprus	A4AC	Jul-Sep 16	64.0	1.5	Cyprus	A4AN	Nov 16	14.2	0.4	1.0
Czech Republic	A4AD	Jul-Sep 16	72.2	1.7	Czech Republic	A4AO	Nov 16	3.7	-0.1	-0.8
Denmark	YXSP	Jul-Sep 16	75.2	1.5	Denmark	ZXDJ	Nov 16	6.5	0.0	0.4
Estonia	A4AE	Jul-Sep 16	73.2	-0.8	Estonia	A4AP	Oct 16	7.4	0.2	1.1
Finland	YXSQ	Jul-Sep 16	70.5	0.6	Finland	ZXDU	Nov 16	8.8	0.1	-0.6
France	YXSR	Jul-Sep 16	64.6	0.3	France	ZXDN	Nov 16	9.5	-0.2	-0.7
Germany	YXSS	Jul-Sep 16	75.0	0.8	Germany	ZXDK	Nov 16	4.1	0.0	-0.4
Greece	YXST	Jul-Sep 16	53.0	1.3	Greece	ZXDL	Sep 16	23.1	-0.2	-1.6
Hungary	A4AF	Jul-Sep 16	67.1	2.3	Hungary	A4AQ	Oct 16	4.6	-0.2	-1.8
Ireland	YXSU	Jul-Sep 16	65.4	1.6	Ireland	ZXDO	Dec 16	7.2	-0.1	-1.7
Italy	YXSV	Jul-Sep 16	57.6	0.9	Italy	ZXDP	Nov 16	11.9	0.1	0.4
Latvia	A4AG	Jul-Sep 16	68.9	0.3	Latvia	A4AR	Nov 16	9.6	0.0	-0.3
Lithuania	A4AH	Jul-Sep 16	70.0	2.0	Lithuania	A4AS	Nov 16	7.9	0.3	-0.9
Luxembourg	YXSW	Jul-Sep 16	65.1	-0.4	Luxembourg	ZXDQ	Nov 16	6.2	-0.1	-0.3
Malta	A4AI	Jul-Sep 16	66.5	1.3	Malta	A4AT	Nov 16	4.8	-0.2	-0.5
Netherlands	YXSX	Jul-Sep 16	75.3	0.8	Netherlands	ZXDR	Nov 16	5.6	0.0	-1.1
Poland	A4AJ	Jul-Sep 16	64.9	1.4	Poland	A4AU	Nov 16	6.0	-0.1	-1.1
Portugal	YXSY	Jul-Sep 16	66.0	1.6	Portugal	ZXDT	Nov 16	10.5	-0.1	-1.8
Romania	A494	Jul-Sep 16	63.1	-0.1	Romania	A48Z	Nov 16	5.7	-0.1	-0.9
Slovak Republic	A4AK	Jul-Sep 16	65.1	2.1	Slovak Republic	A4AV	Nov 16	9.0	-0.2	-1.9
Slovenia	A4AL	Jul-Sep 16	66.4	-0.3	Slovenia	A4AW	Nov 16	7.6	0.0	-0.7
Spain	YXSZ	Jul-Sep 16	60.2	1.8	Spain	ZXDM	Nov 16	19.2	0.0	-1.7
Sweden	YXTA	Jul-Sep 16	77.3	0.4	Sweden ⁵	ZXDV	Nov 16	6.8	-0.1	0.0
United Kingdom (*)	ANZ6	Jul-Sep 16	73.7	0.8	United Kingdom (*)	ZXDW	Sep 16	4.8	0.1	-0.4
Total EU ⁴	A496	Jul-Sep 16	67.1	1.0	Total EU ⁴	A493	Nov 16	8.3	-0.1	-0.7
Eurozone ⁴	YXTC	Jul-Sep 16	65.9	1.0	Eurozone ⁴	ZXDH	Nov 16	9.8	0.0	-0.7
Employment rates published by the OECD (seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by national statistical offices (seasonally adjusted)					
Canada	A48O	Jul-Sep 16	72.4	-0.2	Canada	ZXDZ	Dec 16	6.9	0.1	-0.2
Japan	A48P	Jul-Sep 16	74.5	1.1	Japan	ZXDY	Nov 16	3.1	0.1	-0.2
United States	A48Q	Jul-Sep 16	69.3	0.7	United States	ZXDX	Dec 16	4.7	0.1	-0.3

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

(*) Note: The UK rates shown in this table are as published by EUROSTAT (the EUs statistical office). See Table 1 for the latest rates for the UK as published by ONS.

- All employment rates shown in this table are for those aged from 15 to 64 except for the rate for the United States published by OECD which are for those aged from 16 to 64.
- The employment rates for the EU are published by EUROSTAT and are not seasonally adjusted. EUROSTAT do not publish seasonally adjusted (SA) employment rates but SA rates for some EU countries are published by OECD. These OECD employment rates are available at data table A10.
- Unemployment rates published by EUROSTAT for most EU countries (but not for the UK), are calculated by extrapolating from the most recent LFS data using monthly registered unemployment data. A standard population basis (15-74) is used by EUROSTAT except for Spain, Italy and the UK (16-74). The unemployment rate for the US is based on those aged 16 and over, but the rates for Canada and Japan are for those aged 15 and over. All unemployment rates shown in this table are seasonally adjusted.
- The "Total EU" series consist of all 28 EU countries. The Eurozone figures consist of the following EU countries: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Spain.
- The EU unemployment rates are as published on the EUROSTAT database. For Sweden the rates on the database differ from those shown in the EUROSTAT News Release published on 9 January 2017. This is because the figures for Sweden on the database are seasonally adjusted estimates but the figures for Sweden shown in the News Release are the trend component.

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 ^{3,4}	Number of stoppages in the Private Sector ^{3,4}	Workers involved (thousands) ^{1,3}
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		BBFW	F8XZ	F8Y2	BLUU	F8Y3	F8Y4	BLUT
2014	Nov	44	40	5	17	7	10	27
2015	Nov	13	2	11	11	6	5	15
	Dec	9	1	8	10	4	6	11
2016	Jan	20	18	2	9	4	5	20
	Feb	18	16	2	11	8	3	19
	Mar	35	33	3	14	8	6	23
	Apr	73	71	2	15	7	8	23
	May	22	4	17	18	8	10	11
	Jun	16	2	14	18	4	14	8
	Jul	76	64	12	16	3	13	87
	Aug	5	0	5	9	1	8	1
	Sep	8	4	4	12	4	8	5
	Oct	8	2	6	11	3	8	4
	Nov (p)	22	17	5	14	5	9	17
Cumulative totals 12 months to:								
	Nov 15	174	99	74	110	57	53	90
	Nov 16 (p)	312	233	79	103	39	64	164

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

Source: ONS Labour Disputes Inquiry
Labour disputes enquiries 01633 455400

- Estimates of working days lost and workers involved are shown to the nearest thousand. Unrounded estimates of less than 500 therefore round to zero.
- Due to rounding the working days lost for the public and private sectors may not add up to the total working days lost.
- The latest 12 month cumulative totals for the figures in these columns will not necessarily equal the sum of the 12 months as some disputes continue for over one month. These disputes appear in each month's data, but only once in the total.
- These series exclude disputes which do not result in a stoppage of work, those involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than 1 day unless the total number of working days lost in the dispute is 100 or more.

VACANCIES

21 Vacancies¹ by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

		Number of employees					
		All Vacancies	1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
Levels							
Oct-Dec 2014		709	127	105	95	122	260
Oct-Dec 2015	(r)	751	134	109	104	138	265
Nov-Jan 2016		763	138	111	105	143	267
Dec-Feb 2016		757	137	110	101	140	269
Jan-Mar 2016		757	131	109	103	141	273
Feb-Apr 2016		748	127	109	102	137	272
Mar-May 2016		749	124	110	105	138	273
Apr-Jun 2016		747	126	107	104	135	275
May-Jul 2016		745	130	103	105	132	275
Jun-Aug 2016		751	130	106	105	136	275
Jul-Sep 2016	(r)	752	130	107	105	140	271
Aug-Oct 2016	(r)	758	131	108	106	145	269
Sep-Nov 2016	(r)	750	127	108	107	142	266
Oct-Dec 2016	(p)	748	121	114	108	140	265
Change on quarter	*	-5	-9	7	4	0	-7
Change %	*	-0.6	-7.1	6.3	3.7	0.1	-2.4
Change on year		-3	-13	5	4	2	0
Change %		-0.4	-9.9	4.4	3.9	1.2	-0.2

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				
Sep-Nov 2014		703	1,924	2.7
Sep-Nov 2015		743	1,685	2.3
Dec-Feb 2016		757	1,700	2.2
Mar-May 2016		749	1,646	2.2
Jun-Aug 2016		751	1,656	2.2
Sep-Nov 2016		750 (r)	1,604	2.1
Change on quarter		-1	-52	-0.1
Change %		-0.1	-3.2	
Change on year		7	-81	-0.1
Change %		1.0	-4.8	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

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

VACANCIES

22 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All vacancies ¹	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply ²	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication
	B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
Levels (thousands)										
Oct-Dec 2014	709	1	48	4	2	23	130	28	77	34
Oct-Dec 2015 (r)	751	1	48	4	4	23	139	29	84	40
Nov-Jan 2016	763	1	50	4	4	22	143	31	84	40
Dec-Feb 2016	757	1	48	4	3	21	145	32	81	41
Jan-Mar 2016	757	1	47	4	3	21	145	32	84	42
Feb-Apr 2016	748	1	46	4	3	21	146	31	84	43
Mar-May 2016	749	1	46	4	3	21	144	33	85	43
Apr-Jun 2016	747	1	46	4	3	21	142	36	81	45
May-Jul 2016	745	1	48	4	3	21	142	34	79	46
Jun-Aug 2016	751	1	48	4	4	20	141	33	78	45
Jul-Sep 2016 (r)	752	1	50	5	3	22	141	32	76	40
Aug-Oct 2016 (r)	758	1	51	4	3	25	142	28	79	38
Sep-Nov 2016 (r)	750	1	52	5	3	27	138	28	81	36
Oct-Dec 2016 (p)	748	1	52	4	3	29	138	28	84	36
Change on quarter *	-5	0	3	0	-1	7	-3	-3	7	-4
Change % *	-0.6	14.3	5.5	-2.2	-17.6	32.6	-2.4	-10.4	9.6	-9.5
Change on year	-3	0	4	0	-1	6	-1	-1	0	-4
Change %	-0.4	0.0	9.2	2.3	-31.7	25.0	-0.6	-2.7	-0.4	-9.7
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Oct-Dec 2014	2.5	2.3	2.0	3.3	1.2	1.8	2.9	2.2	3.8	3.0
Oct-Dec 2015 (r)	2.6	1.3	2.0	3.9	2.2	1.8	3.0	2.3	4.1	3.5
Nov-Jan 2016	2.7	1.1	2.1	3.8	1.9	1.7	3.1	2.4	4.1	3.4
Dec-Feb 2016	2.7	1.1	2.0	3.5	1.7	1.7	3.2	2.5	4.0	3.6
Jan-Mar 2016	2.7	1.1	2.0	3.6	1.4	1.6	3.2	2.5	4.1	3.7
Feb-Apr 2016	2.6	1.1	1.9	3.7	1.5	1.6	3.2	2.4	4.1	3.7
Mar-May 2016	2.6	1.0	1.9	3.8	1.5	1.6	3.2	2.6	4.1	3.7
Apr-Jun 2016	2.6	1.0	1.9	3.7	1.8	1.6	3.1	2.8	3.9	3.9
May-Jul 2016	2.6	1.0	2.0	3.7	1.8	1.6	3.1	2.7	3.9	4.0
Jun-Aug 2016	2.6	1.0	2.0	3.9	2.0	1.6	3.1	2.6	3.8	3.9
Jul-Sep 2016	2.6	1.1	2.0	4.1	1.8	1.7	3.1	2.5	3.7	3.5
Aug-Oct 2016 (r)	2.7	1.1	2.1	4.0	1.7	1.9	3.1	2.2	3.8	3.3
Sep-Nov 2016	2.6	1.3	2.1	4.1	1.6	2.0	3.0	2.2	3.9 (r)	3.2
Oct-Dec 2016 (p)	2.6	1.3	2.2	4.0	1.5	2.2	3.0	2.2	4.1	3.2
Change on quarter *	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.5	-0.1	-0.3	0.4	-0.3
Change on year	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.7	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.3

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities ²	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	Total services
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
Levels (thousands)										
Oct-Dec 2014	37	10	61	52	11	52	106	14	19	632
Oct-Dec 2015 (r)	30	12	66	52	11	49	121	16	22	671
Nov-Jan 2016	31	11	64	53	11	52	125	17	20	683
Dec-Feb 2016	31	10	64	50	11	52	128	17	20	680
Jan-Mar 2016	31	10	64	48	11	51	125	18	20	681
Feb-Apr 2016	30	9	67	47	10	50	120	18	20	674
Mar-May 2016	29	11	65	48	11	49	119	18	21	675
Apr-Jun 2016	30	11	64	49	13	48	118	16	21	672
May-Jul 2016	29	12	61	50	14	46	119	18	19	669
Jun-Aug 2016	29	12	63	52	14	46	119	21	22	674
Jul-Sep 2016 (r)	30	11	62	52	13	49	120	24	23	673
Aug-Oct 2016 (r)	30	9	63	55	13	50	120	22	26	674
Sep-Nov 2016 (r)	30	8	64	57	13	48	117	21	24	664
Oct-Dec 2016 (p)	28	8	64	55	13	46	118	19	22	659
Change on quarter *	-2	-3	2	2	0	-3	-2	-5	-1	-14
Change % *	-6.4	-27.7	3.7	4.2	-3.1	-5.5	-1.5	-21.1	-3.4	-2.1
Change on year	-2	-4	-2	3	1	-3	-3	3	1	-12
Change %	-6.1	-34.1	-2.3	5.2	10.5	-6.3	-2.5	18.4	2.8	-1.8
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Oct-Dec 2014	3.6	2.2	2.7	2.1	0.9	2.0	2.7	2.0	3.0	2.6
Oct-Dec 2015 (r)	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.1	0.9	1.9	3.1	2.3	3.6	2.7
Nov-Jan 2016	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.1	0.8	2.0	3.2	2.4	3.3	2.8
Dec-Feb 2016	2.9	2.1	2.8	2.0	0.8	2.0	3.3	2.4	3.2	2.8
Jan-Mar 2016	2.9	2.1	2.8	1.9	0.8	1.9	3.2	2.6	3.3	2.8
Feb-Apr 2016	2.8	2.0	2.9	1.9	0.8	1.9	3.1	2.5	3.3	2.8
Mar-May 2016	2.8	2.3	2.8	1.9	0.8	1.9	3.1	2.5	3.4	2.8
Apr-Jun 2016	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.0	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.7
May-Jul 2016	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.1	1.8	3.1	2.6	3.2	2.7
Jun-Aug 2016	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.1	1.1	1.8	3.1	3.0	3.6	2.8
Jul-Sep 2016	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.1	1.0	1.9	3.1	3.4	3.8 (r)	2.7
Aug-Oct 2016 (r)	2.8	2.0	2.8	2.2	1.0	1.9	3.1	3.2	4.3	2.8
Sep-Nov 2016 (r)	2.8	1.8	2.8	2.3	0.9	1.8	3.0	3.0	3.9	2.7
Oct-Dec 2016 (p)	2.6	1.7	2.8	2.2	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.7	3.7	2.7
Change on quarter *	-0.2	-0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1
Change on year	-0.2	-0.9	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0

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
Sep-Nov 2014	103	3.9	54	4.1	48	3.8
Sep-Nov 2015	102	3.9	63	4.7	39	3.0
Dec-Feb 2016	112	4.2	70	5.2	42	3.2
Mar-May 2016	104	3.9	63	4.6	41	3.1
Jun-Aug 2016	119	4.4	74	5.4	45	3.4
Sep-Nov 2016	123	4.6	66	4.9	56	4.2
Change on quarter	4	0.1	-7	-0.6	11	0.8
Change %	3.2		-9.8		24.4	
Change on year	20	0.7	3	0.2	17	1.3
Change %	19.9		4.9		44.3	

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	K,L	M,N	O-Q	G-T			
People	BEYV	JWV6	JWV7	JWV8	JWV9	JWW2	JWW3	JWW4	JWW5	
Jul-Sep 2014	91	14	*	11	17	*	13	19	70	
Jul-Sep 2015	111	16	*	16	19	*	15	22	83	
Oct-Dec 2015	98	15	*	16	16	*	*	22	73	
Jan-Mar 2016	111	33	12	14	12	*	13	13	61	
Apr-Jun 2016	111	22	*	10	17	*	11	24	77	
Jul-Sep 2016	114	20	*	20	12	10	18	20	84	
Change on year	3	3	*	4	-6	*	3	-1	1	
Change %	2.8	20.8	*	25.6	-33.2	*	19.3	-5.2	1.0	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. The estimates in this table are for calendar quarters only whereas the estimates at Table 23 are for rolling three-monthly time periods.

2. The total series includes those people who did not state their industry. The series also includes SIC 2007 categories A (Agriculture, forestry and fishing), B (Mining and quarrying), D (Electricity, gas, etc.) and E (Water supply, sewerage, etc.). These sectors are not shown separately in this table as the sample size is too small to provide reliable estimates. See footnote 2 at Table 23.

3. Includes both public and private sectors.

4. Other Services are not shown separately in this table as the sample size is too small to provide reliable estimates.

REGIONAL SUMMARY

25(1) Regional summary of labour market headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Headline estimates for September to November 2016

Area Codes	Area Names	Economically active ¹		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
K02000001	United Kingdom	33,406	78.3	31,802	74.5	1,604	4.8	8,894	21.7
K03000001	Great Britain	32,519	78.5	30,965	74.6	1,554	4.8	8,584	21.5
E92000001	England	28,270	78.7	26,921	74.9	1,350	4.8	7,356	21.3
E12000001	North East	1,287	75.7	1,200	70.5	87	6.8	402	24.3
E12000002	North West	3,573	77.1	3,384	73.0	189	5.3	1,029	22.9
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	2,722	77.5	2,588	73.6	133	4.9	761	22.5
E12000004	East Midlands	2,402	79.4	2,295	75.8	107	4.5	603	20.6
E12000005	West Midlands	2,869	76.9	2,708	72.4	161	5.6	824	23.1
E12000006	East	3,159	80.3	3,014	76.5	145	4.6	738	19.7
E12000007	London	4,773	78.2	4,508	73.8	266	5.6	1,294	21.8
E12000008	South East	4,679	81.0	4,521	78.2	157	3.4	1,053	19.0
E12000009	South West	2,806	80.4	2,702	77.3	104	3.7	651	19.6
W92000004	Wales	1,506	75.9	1,440	72.5	66	4.4	459	24.1
S92000003	Scotland	2,743	77.5	2,604	73.4	139	5.1	769	22.5
N92000002	Northern Ireland	887	73.5	837	69.3	50	5.6	310	26.5

Change on quarter (change since June to August 2016)

Note: Changes on quarter 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.

Area Codes	Area Names	Economically active ¹		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
K02000001	United Kingdom	-61	-0.2	-9	-0.1	-52	-0.1	85	0.2
K03000001	Great Britain	-52	-0.2	1	0.0	-53	-0.2	75	0.2
E92000001	England	-32	-0.1	33	0.1	-65	-0.2	51	0.1
E12000001	North East	-14	-0.7	-13	-0.6	-1	0.0	12	0.7
E12000002	North West	19	0.3	12	0.2	7	0.2	-12	-0.3
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	16	-0.2	43	0.6	-27	-1.0	7	0.2
E12000004	East Midlands	-9	0.1	-8	0.2	-1	0.0	-2	-0.1
E12000005	West Midlands	3	-0.5	9	-0.3	-7	-0.2	18	0.5
E12000006	East	-24	-0.5	-46	-1.1	22	0.7	21	0.5
E12000007	London	13	0.0	39	0.4	-26	-0.6	2	0.0
E12000008	South East	-20	-0.2	-2	0.2	-18	-0.4	9	0.2
E12000009	South West	-16	0.1	-2	0.5	-14	-0.5	-3	-0.1
W92000004	Wales	-18	-1.0	-18	-1.0	1	0.1	18	1.0
S92000003	Scotland	-2	-0.2	-14	-0.5	11	0.4	6	0.2
N92000002	Northern Ireland	-9	-0.8	-10	-0.9	1	0.1	10	0.8

Change on year (change since September to November 2015)

Area Codes	Area Names	Economically active ¹		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
K02000001	United Kingdom	213	0.2	294	0.4	-81	-0.3	-63	-0.2
K03000001	Great Britain	207	0.2	286	0.4	-79	-0.3	-60	-0.2
E92000001	England	239	0.4	291	0.5	-52	-0.2	-98	-0.4
E12000001	North East	-13	-0.2	4	0.7	-17	-1.2	4	0.2
E12000002	North West	9	0.2	-2	-0.1	12	0.3	-6	-0.2
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	61	1.2	92	2.2	-31	-1.3	-39	-1.2
E12000004	East Midlands	46	1.6	42	1.5	5	0.1	-44	-1.6
E12000005	West Midlands	78	1.1	76	1.1	3	-0.1	-38	-1.1
E12000006	East	1	-0.5	-23	-1.1	24	0.8	23	0.5
E12000007	London	62	0.5	88	0.9	-27	-0.6	-17	-0.5
E12000008	South East	13	0.0	29	0.3	-16	-0.4	4	0.0
E12000009	South West	-19	-0.4	-14	-0.2	-5	-0.2	15	0.4
W92000004	Wales	9	1.1	24	1.9	-15	-1.0	-21	-1.1
S92000003	Scotland	-41	-1.7	-29	-1.4	-12	-0.4	59	1.7
N92000002	Northern Ireland	6	0.3	8	0.5	-2	-0.3	-3	-0.3

The Labour Force Survey is tabulated by region of residence.

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. Economically active = Employment plus Unemployment.

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

2. Denominator = all persons aged 16 to 64.

3. Denominator = total economically active

REGIONAL SUMMARY

25(2) Regional labour market summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Area Codes	Area Names	Workforce Jobs ^{1 3} (September 2016)	Claimant Count ^{1 2} (December 2016)					
			People		Men		Women	
			Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
K02000001	United Kingdom	34,588	797.8	2.3	503.4	2.7	294.4	1.8
K03000001	Great Britain	33,717	765.1	2.3	481.0	2.7	284.1	1.8
E92000001	England	29,540	641.5	2.2	399.6	2.6	241.9	1.7
E12000001	North East	1,195	52.2	4.1	34.1	5.4	18.1	2.9
E12000002	North West	3,593	108.2	2.9	68.6	3.5	39.6	2.3
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	2,764	75.9	2.8	48.4	3.4	27.5	2.1
E12000004	East Midlands	2,324	45.5	1.9	28.8	2.3	16.6	1.5
E12000005	West Midlands	2,870	86.5	3.0	54.6	3.5	31.9	2.4
E12000006	East	3,151	49.9	1.6	30.8	1.8	19.1	1.3
E12000007	London	5,730	118.7	2.1	68.4	2.3	50.2	1.9
E12000008	South East	4,934	62.2	1.3	38.8	1.6	23.4	1.0
E12000009	South West	2,977	42.5	1.4	27.0	1.7	15.5	1.1
W92000004	Wales	1,459	42.1	2.8	26.8	3.4	15.3	2.2
S92000003	Scotland	2,718	81.5	2.9	54.7	3.7	26.8	2.0
N92000002	Northern Ireland	861	32.7	3.6	22.4	4.6	10.3	2.5

Change on previous period (period specified below)

Area Codes	Area Names	Workforce Jobs ^{1 3} (change on Jun 2016)	Claimant Count ^{1 2} (change on November 2016)					
			People		Men		Women	
			Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
K02000001	United Kingdom	58	-10.1	0.0	-10.7	-0.1	0.6	0.0
K03000001	Great Britain	65	-9.3	0.0	-10.1	-0.1	0.8	0.0
E92000001	England	108	-6.5	0.0	-7.8	-0.1	1.3	0.0
E12000001	North East	9	-0.2	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.0
E12000002	North West	11	-2.1	-0.1	-2.2	-0.1	0.2	0.0
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	-6	-2.0	-0.1	-1.9	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
E12000004	East Midlands	11	-0.8	0.0	-0.8	-0.1	0.0	0.0
E12000005	West Midlands	29	-1.2	0.0	-1.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
E12000006	East	28	-0.1	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0
E12000007	London	-6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
E12000008	South East	-9	-0.7	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0
E12000009	South West	41	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
W92000004	Wales	-16	-1.2	-0.1	-0.9	-0.1	-0.3	0.0
S92000003	Scotland	-27	-1.6	-0.1	-1.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
N92000002	Northern Ireland	-6	-0.8	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.2	0.0

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1. Workforce jobs are mainly sourced from employer surveys and are tabulated by region of workplace. The Claimant Count is sourced from Jobcentre Plus administrative systems and is tabulated by region of claimant's residence.

2. The Claimant Count measures claimants of unemployment related benefits. The Claimant Count is currently designated as experimental statistics because it includes estimates of Universal Credit claimants which are still being developed by the Department for Work and Pensions.

3. HM Forces stationed abroad are included in the UK workforce jobs estimates but not in the regional estimates. The UK workforce jobs estimates do not therefore equal the sum of the regional estimates.

4. Denominator = Claimant Count plus Workforce Jobs.