

Statistical bulletin

UK Labour Market: May 2016

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



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1. Main points for January to March 2016

Between October to December 2015 and January to March 2016, the number of people in work increased, the number of unemployed people was little changed, but the number of people not working and not seeking or available to work (economically inactive) fell.

There were 31.58 million people in work, 44,000 more than for October to December 2015 and 409,000 more than for a year earlier.

There were 23.12 million people working full-time, 328,000 more than for a year earlier. There were 8.46 million people working part-time, 81,000 more than for a year earlier.

The employment rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were in work) was 74.2%, the highest since comparable records began in 1971.

There were 1.69 million unemployed people (people not in work but seeking and available to work), little changed compared with October to December 2015 but 139,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

The unemployment rate was 5.1%, unchanged compared with October to December 2015 but lower than for a year earlier (5.6%). The unemployment rate is the proportion of the labour force (those in work plus those unemployed) that were unemployed.

There were 8.90 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive (not working and not seeking or available to work), 20,000 fewer than for October to December 2015 and 116,000 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%, the joint lowest since comparable records began in 1971.

Average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.0% including bonuses and by 2.1% excluding bonuses compared with a year earlier.

2. Summary of latest labour market statistics

Table 1 and Figure 1 show the latest estimates, for January to March 2016, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity and shows how these estimates compare with the previous quarter (October to December 2015) and the previous year (January to March 2015). Comparing the estimates for January to March 2016 with those for October to December 2015 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 January to March 2016, seasonally adjusted

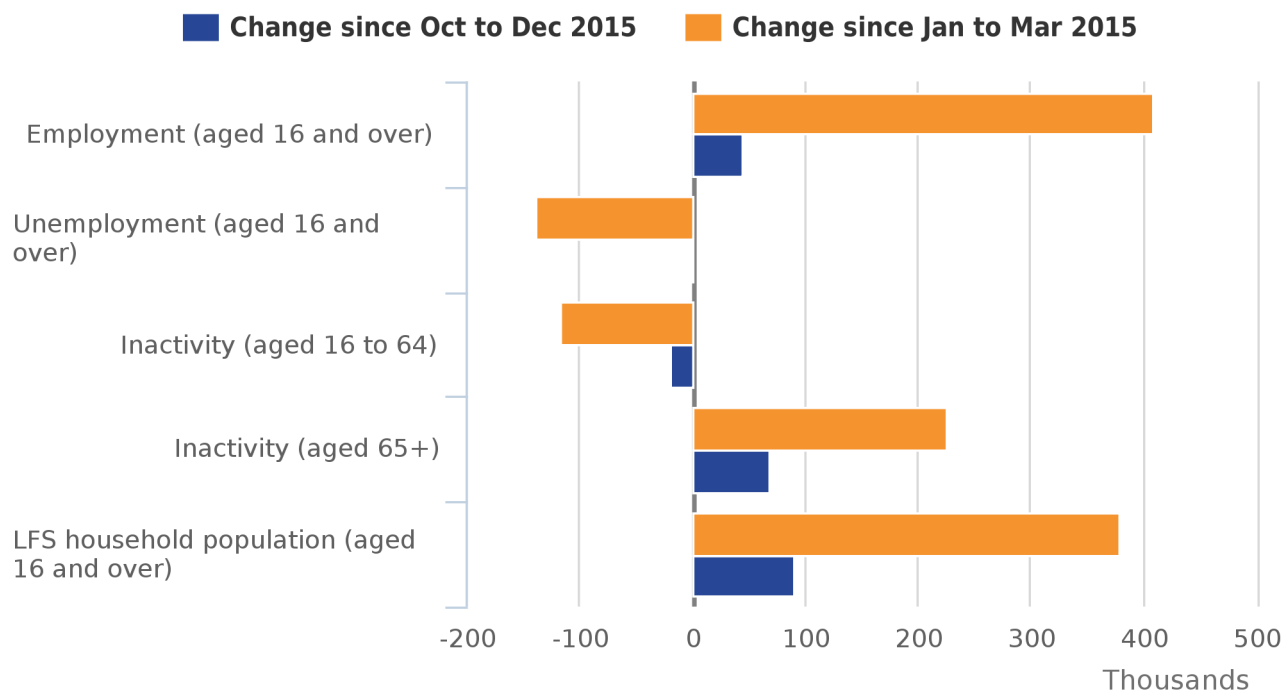
	Number (thousands)	Change on Oct to Dec 2015	Change on Jan to Mar 2015	Headline Rate (%)	Change on Oct to Dec 2015	Change on Jan to Mar 2015
Employed	31,578	44	409			
Aged 16 to 64	30,395	62	428	74.2	0.1	0.7
Aged 65 and over	1,183	-18	-19			
Unemployed	1,692	-2	-139	5.1	0.0	-0.5
Aged 16 to 64	1,672	-3	-138			
Aged 65 and over	20	1	-2			
Inactive	19,053	49	109			
Aged 16 to 64	8,902	-20	-116	21.7	-0.1	-0.4
Aged 65 and over	10,151	69	225			

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: 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

[Interpreting labour market statistics](#), originally published in 2012 and available on the National Archives website, is designed to help you interpret labour market statistics and highlights some common misunderstandings.

A more detailed [Guide to labour market statistics](#), which includes a [Glossary](#), is also available.

About labour market statuses

Everybody aged 16 or over is either [employed](#), [unemployed](#) or [economically inactive](#). The employment estimates include all people in work including those working part-time. People not working are classed as unemployed if they have been looking for work within the last 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 January to March 2016 with the estimates for October to December 2015, which were first published on 17 February 2016 and have been revised in this release. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for the 3 months to February 2016. This is because the January and February data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of December 2015 and March 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.

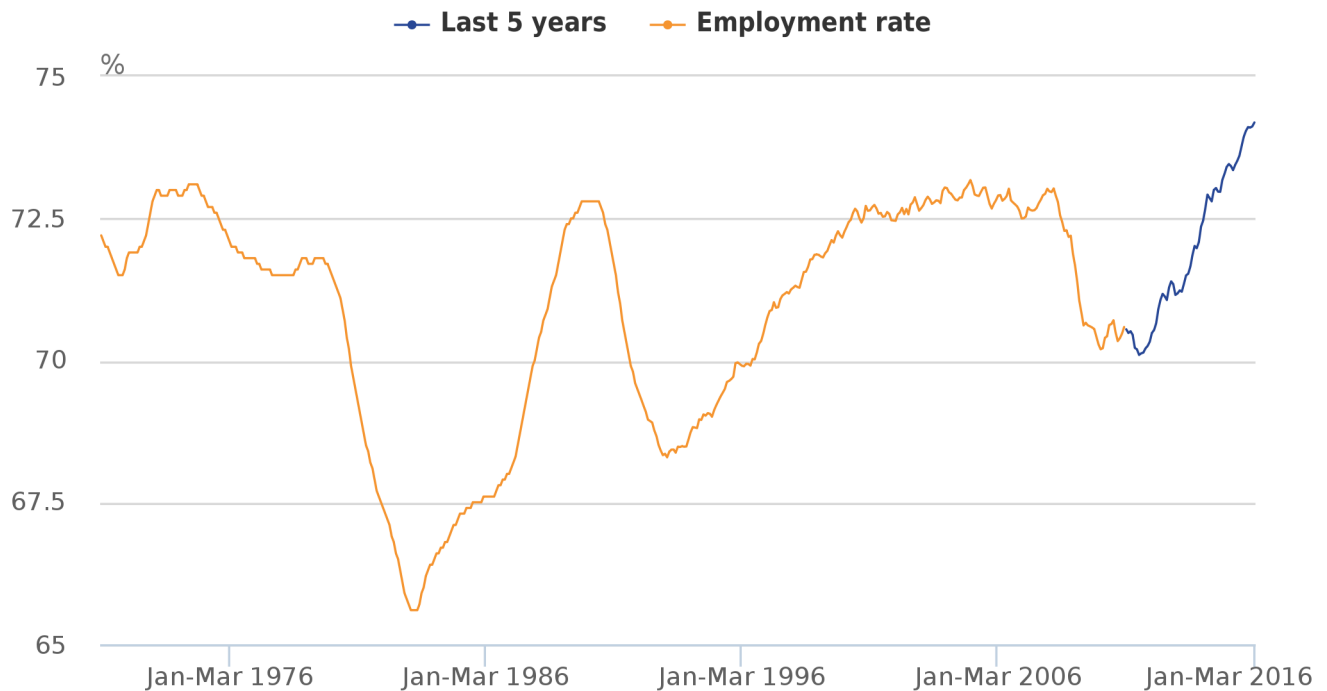
A [comparison between estimates of employment and jobs](#) is available on our website.

Commentary

The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 in work is known as the employment rate. Figure 2 shows the employment rate for people aged from 16 to 64 since comparable records began in 1971. The lowest employment rate was 65.6% in 1983, during the economic downturn of the early 1980s. The employment rate has been generally increasing since early 2012 and for the latest time period, January to March 2016, it reached a record high of 74.2%.

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

January to March 1971 to January to March 2016

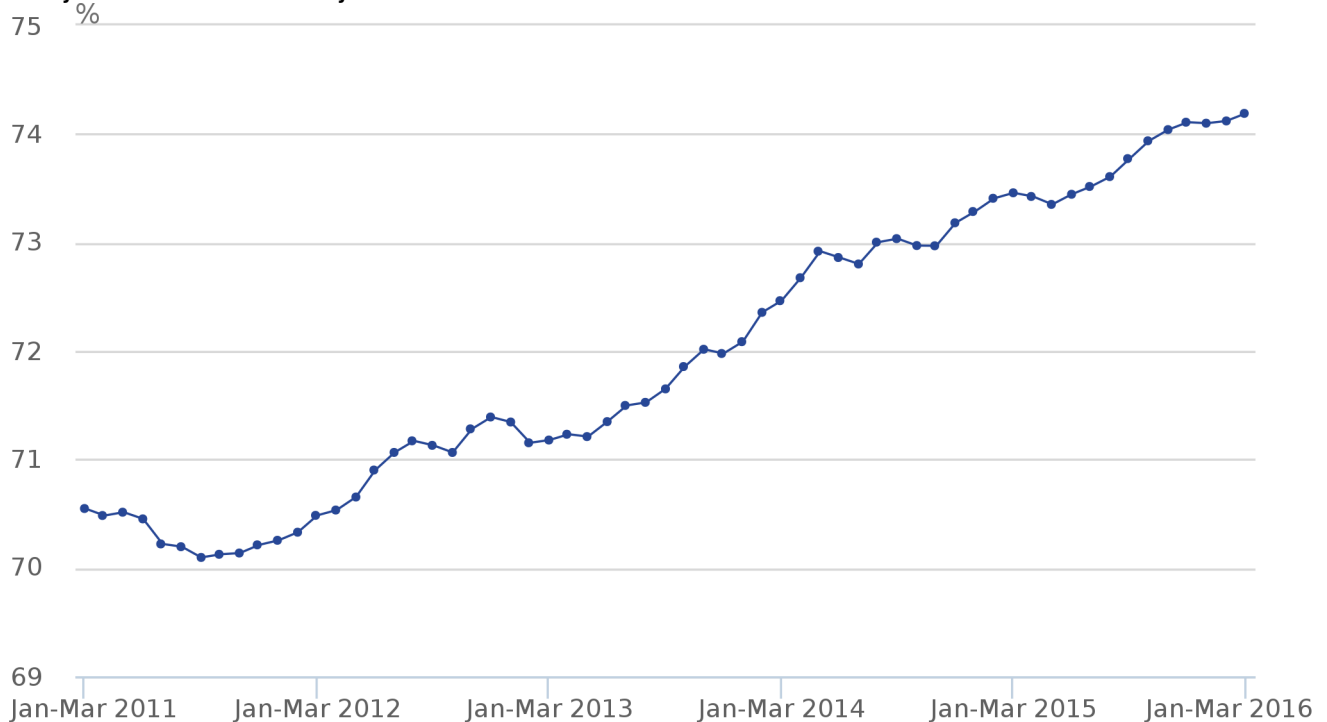


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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

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

January to March 2011 to January to March 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

For January to March 2016, 74.2% of people aged from 16 to 64 were in work, the highest since comparable records began in 1971.

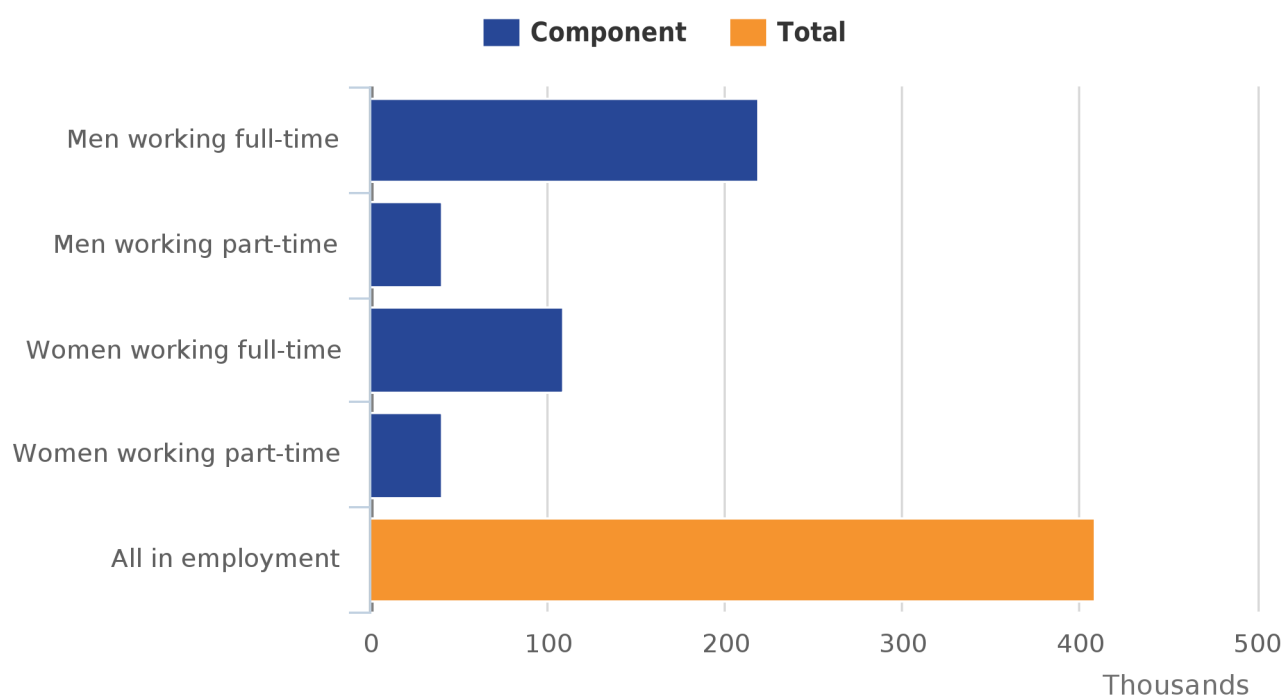
Looking at employment rates by sex, for January to March 2016:

- 79.3% of men and 69.2% of women aged from 16 to 64 were in work
- the employment rate for men (79.3%) was the highest since January to March 2005
- the employment rate for women (69.2%) was the highest since comparable records began in 1971, partly due to ongoing changes to the state pension age for women resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65

For January to March 2016, there were 31.58 million people in work, 44,000 more than for October to December 2015 and 409,000 more than for a year earlier.

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

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



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Comparing the estimates for type of employment for January to March 2016 with those for a year earlier:

- employees increased by 254,000 to 26.69 million
- self-employed people increased by 182,000 to 4.69 million
- unpaid family workers fell by 20,000 to 98,000 (see Note 2 for an explanation of the coverage of this series)
- people on government supported training and employment programmes fell by 7,000 to 98,000 (see Note 3 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](#).

Estimates for the number of people in employment and for the number of self-employed people back to 1855 (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.2](#) (at columns H and N in worksheet 22).

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

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

Estimates of public and private sector employment for December 2015 were first published in the March 2016 edition of this statistical bulletin. In this month's bulletin, there have been revisions to estimates of private sector employment, but not to estimates of public sector employment, from 2012. These revisions to estimates of private sector employment have resulted from revisions to estimates of total employment sourced from the Labour Force Survey. See background note 1 to this statistical bulletin for further details.

There were 5.35 million people employed in the public sector for December 2015. This was:

- little changed compared with September 2015
- down 50,000 from a year earlier

The number of people employed in the public sector has been generally falling since March 2010.

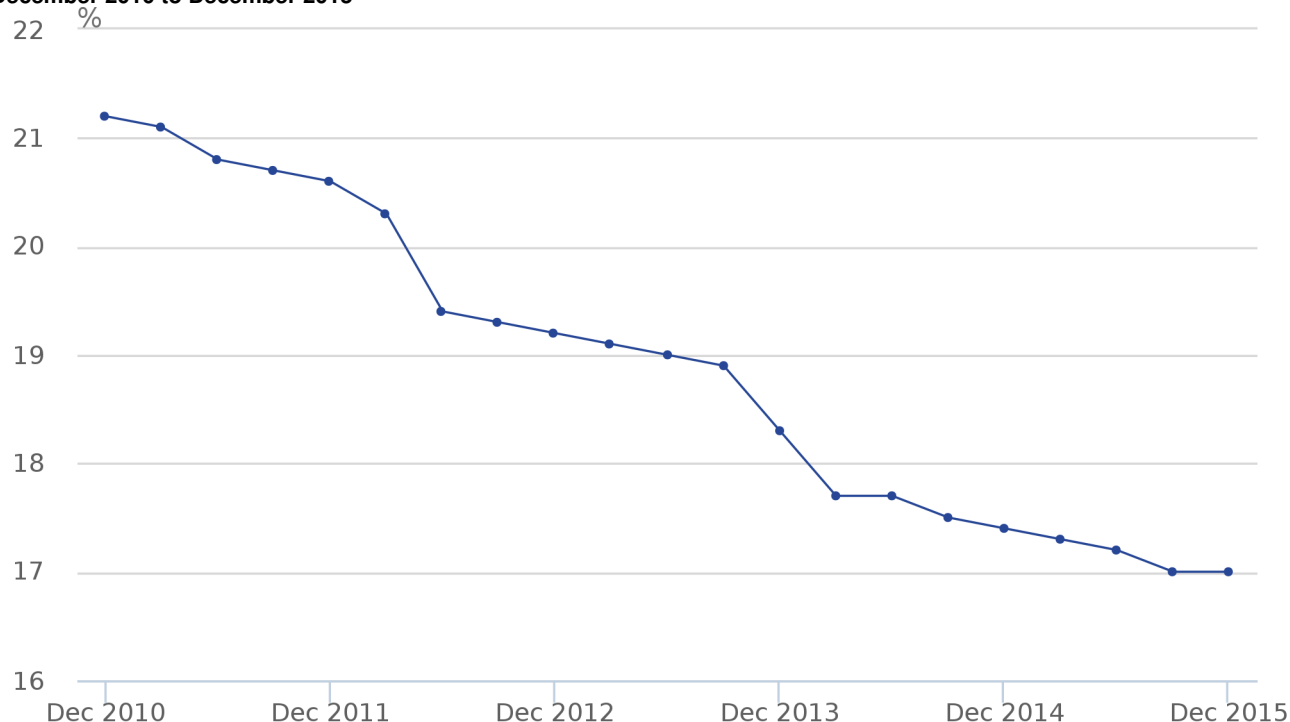
There were 26.19 million people employed in the private sector for December 2015. This was 115,000 more than for September 2015 and 585,000 more than for a year earlier.

For December 2015, 17.0% of people in employment worked in the public sector and the remaining 83.0% 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

December 2010 to December 2015



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](#).

6. Employment by nationality and country of birth, not seasonally adjusted

Introduction

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

The estimates are not seasonally adjusted and it is therefore best practice to compare the estimates for January to March 2016 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for October to December 2015.

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 January to March 2015 and January to March 2016:

- UK nationals working in the UK increased by 185,000 to 28.15 million
- non-UK nationals working in the UK increased by 229,000 to 3.34 million

Looking at changes in non-UK nationals working in the UK between January to March 1997 (when comparable records began) and January to March 2016:

- the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK increased from 928,000 to 3.34 million
- the proportion of all people working in the UK accounted for by non-UK nationals increased from 3.5% to 10.6%
- this increase in non-UK nationals working in the UK reflects the admission of several new member states to the European Union (EU)

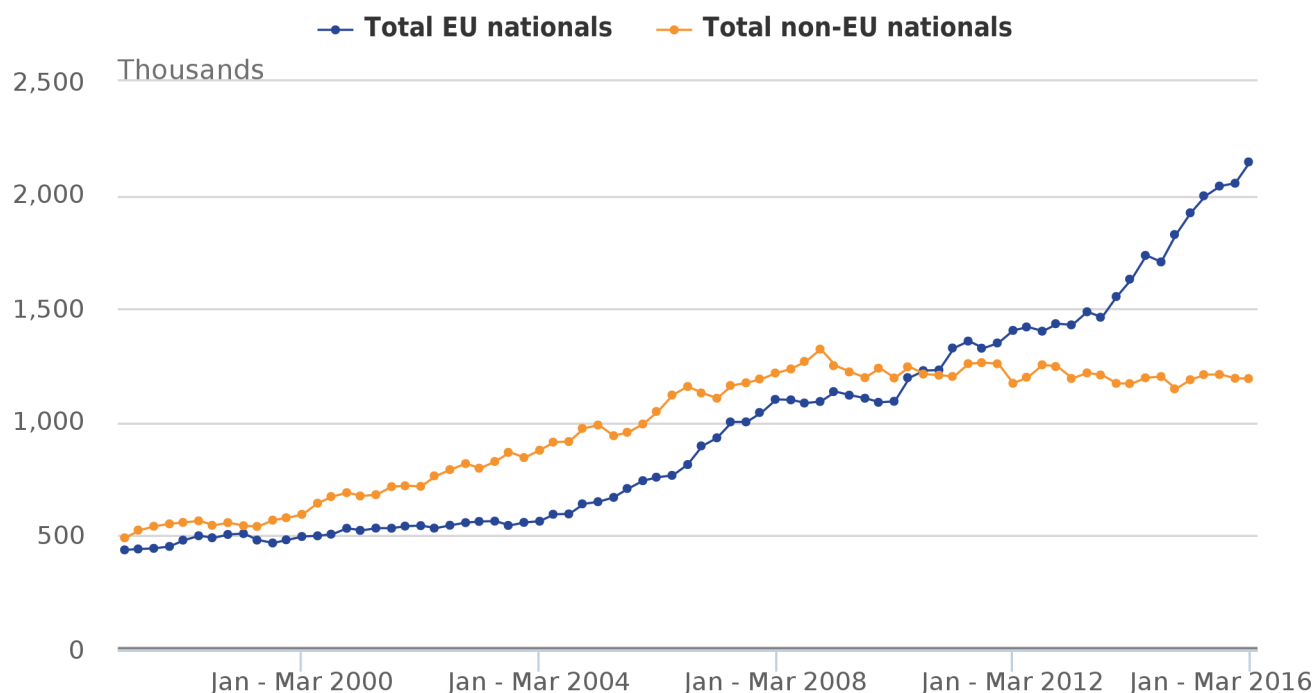
Looking in more detail at non-UK nationals working in the UK, between January to March 2015 and January to March 2016:

- non-UK nationals from the EU working in the UK increased by 224,000 to 2.15 million
- non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK were little changed at 1.19 million

Figure 6 shows the number of non-UK nationals from EU and non-EU countries working in the UK from January to March 1997 (when comparable records began) to January to March 2016.

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

January to March 1997 to January to March 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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

For January to March 2016, there were 5.24 million people born abroad working in the UK, but the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK was much lower at 3.34 million. This is because the estimates for people born abroad working in the UK include some UK nationals. Looking at the estimates by country of birth, between January to March 2015 and January to March 2016:

- UK born people working in the UK increased by 94,000 to 26.25 million
- non-UK born people working in the UK increased by 330,000 to 5.24 million

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 January to March 2016. This was:

- slightly lower (0.4 million) than for October to December 2015
- 15.0 million (1.5%) more than for a year earlier

Between October to December 2015 and January to March 2016, the number of people in work increased by 44,000 (as explained at Section 4 of this statistical bulletin) but hours worked per week fell slightly. This reflected a fall in average hours worked by women from 27.2 hours per week for October to December 2015 to 27.0 hours per week for January to March 2016.

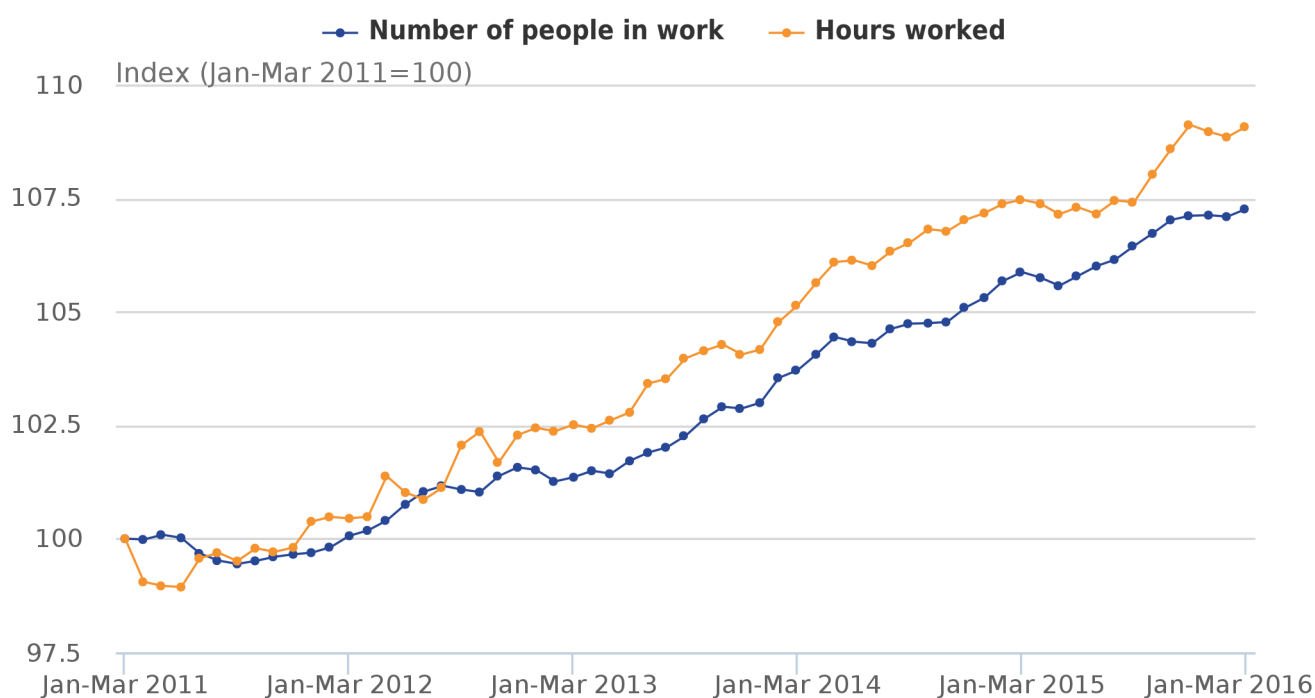
For January to March 2016:

- people worked, on average, 32.2 hours per week, slightly less than for October to December 2015 but slightly more than for a year earlier
- people working full-time worked, on average, 37.6 hours per week in their main job, virtually unchanged compared with October to December 2015 but 0.2 hours more than for a year earlier
- people working part-time worked, on average, 16.2 hours per week in their main job, down slightly compared with October to December 2015 and 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

January to March 2011 to January to March 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](#).

Estimates for average weekly hours worked back to 1855 (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.2](#) (at column Q in worksheet 22).

8. Workforce jobs (first published on 16 March 2016)

Introduction

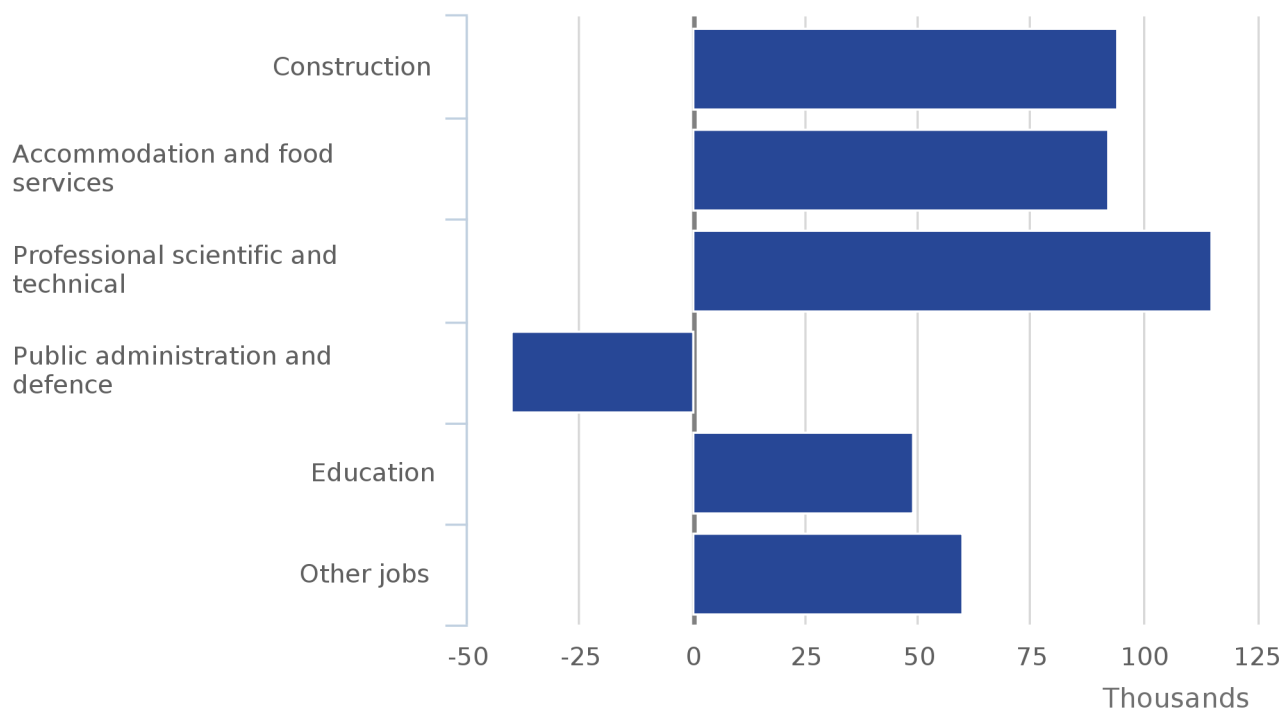
[Workforce jobs](#) measures the number of filled jobs in the economy. The estimates are mainly sourced from employer surveys. Workforce jobs is a different concept from employment, which is sourced from the Labour Force Survey, as employment is an estimate of people and some people have more than one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

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

Commentary

For December 2015 there were 33.78 million workforce jobs, 69,000 more than for September 2015 and 370,000 more than for a year earlier. Figure 8 shows changes in the number of jobs by industrial sector between December 2014 and December 2015.

Figure 8: Changes in the number of jobs in the UK between December 2014 and December 2015, seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

Looking at a longer term comparison, between June 1978 (when comparable records began) and December 2015:

- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the manufacturing and mining and quarrying sectors fell from 26.4% to 8.1%
- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the services sector increased from 63.2% to 83.1%

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](#).

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](#).

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

- average regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £468 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £460 per week for a year earlier
- average total pay (including bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £499 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £490 per week for a year earlier

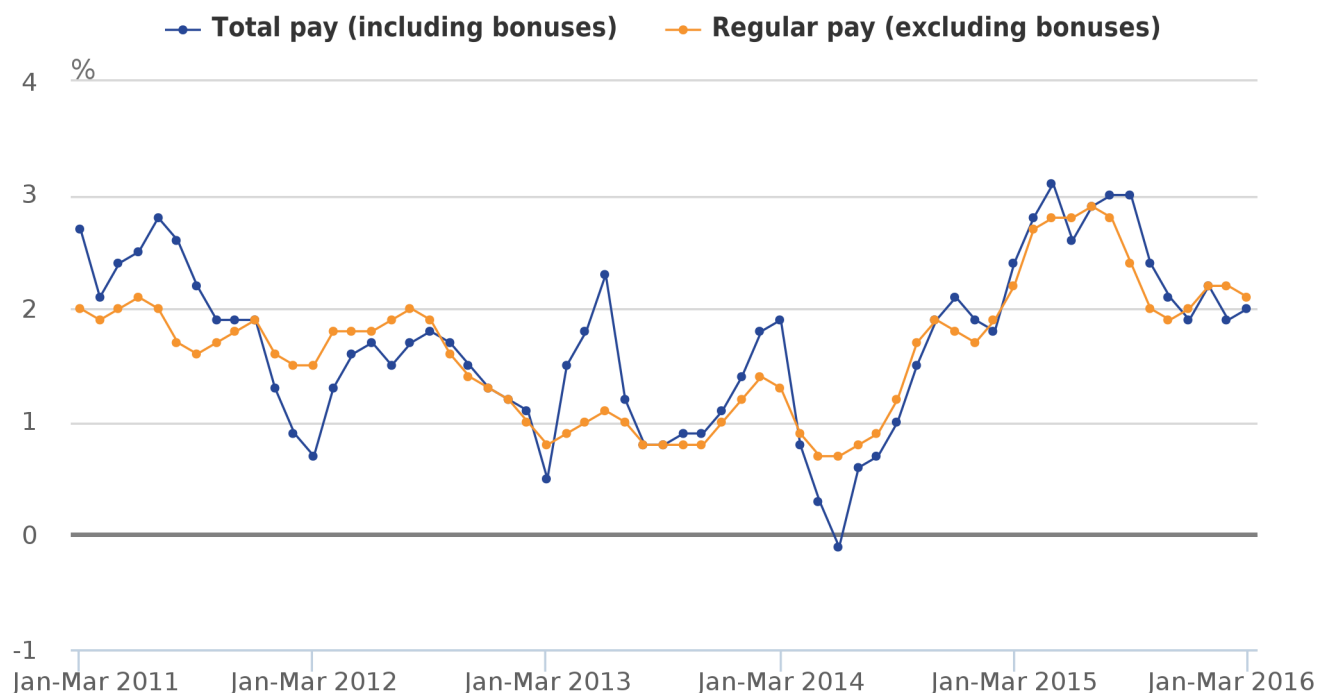
Between January to March 2015 and January to March 2016, in nominal terms, regular pay increased by 2.1%, little changed compared with the growth rate between the 3 months to February 2015 and the 3 months to February 2016 (2.2%).

Between January to March 2015 and January to March 2016, in nominal terms, total pay increased by 2.0%, little changed compared with the growth rate between the 3 months to February 2015 and the 3 months to February 2016 (1.9%).

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

January to March 2011 to January to March 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 £311 a week in January 2000 to £499 a week in March 2016; an increase of 60.4%. Over the same period the Consumer Prices Index increased by 39.4%.

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

A more detailed analysis of earnings growth in real terms is available at [Supplementary Analysis of Average Weekly 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 v2.2](#) (at column G in worksheet 21).

Where to find more information about earnings

A [supplementary analysis of Average Weekly Earnings](#) which includes estimates of real earnings (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation) is available on our website.

An article looking at [bonus payments](#) was published on 26 August 2015.

The [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings \(ASHE\)](#), published on 18 November 2015, provides more detailed data for 2015.

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.
3. Lloyds Banking Group plc is reclassified to the private sector from April 2014 following the sale of some government owned shares to private sector investors. It is classified to the public sector between July 2009 and March 2014. We estimate that, if the April 2014 reclassification had not occurred, the public sector single month growth rates between April 2014 and March 2015 would have been around 0.3 percentage points higher and the corresponding private sector growth rates would have been around 0.1 percentage points lower.

10. Labour disputes (not seasonally adjusted)

Introduction

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

Commentary

In March 2016, there were 37,000 working days lost from 14 stoppages. Most of the working days lost since January 2016 were due to a dispute involving junior doctors in the National Health Service in England. For the 12 months ending March 2016, there were 175,000 working days lost from 103 stoppages.

Since monthly records began in December 1931:

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

Although the number of working days lost for March 2016 (37,000) was the highest since November 2014, working days lost are at historically low levels when looking at the longer run time series back to the 1930s, available at [dataset LABD01](#).

Figure 10 shows cumulative 12 month totals for working days lost for the last 5 years.

Figure 10: Working days lost in the UK, cumulative 12 month totals, not seasonally adjusted

March 2011 to March 2016



Source: Labour Disputes Inquiry: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. The figures from November 2011 to October 2012 and from July 2014 to June 2015 are affected by 1 day strikes on 30 November 2011 and 10 July 2014 relating to changes to pension schemes and pay for some public sector workers.

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

An [article providing more detailed information](#) was published on 16 July 2015.

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.

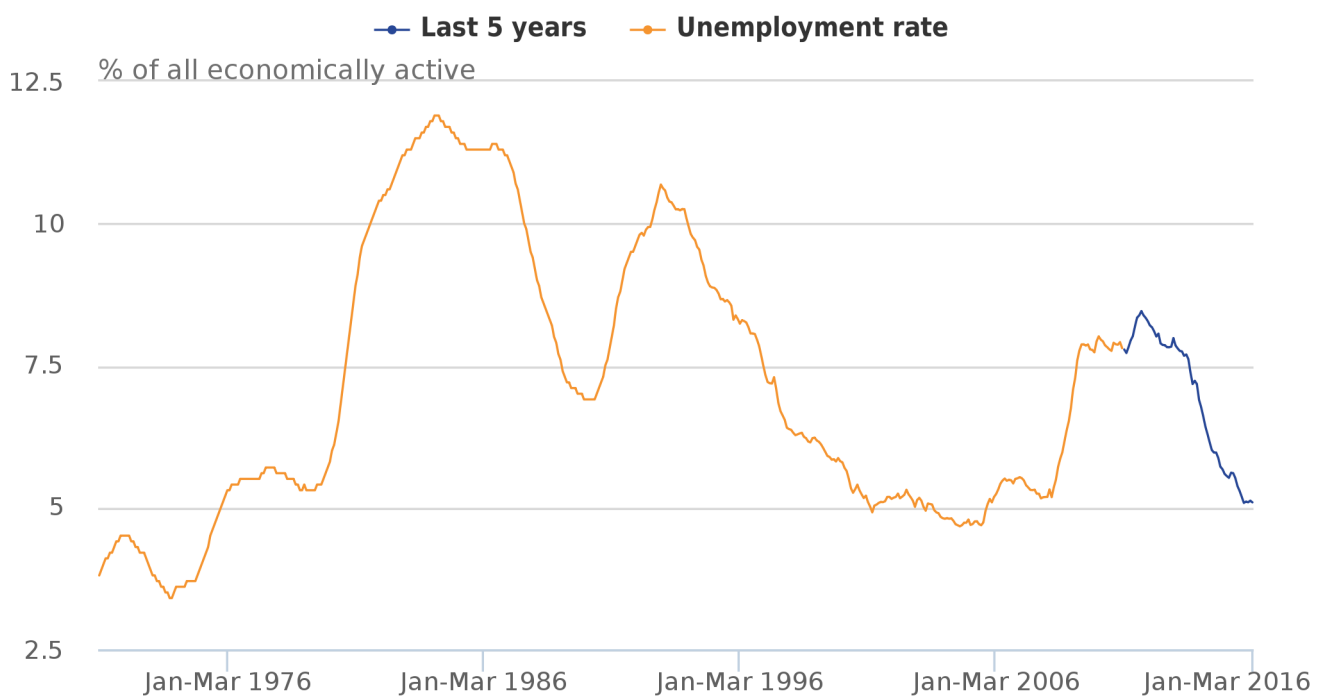
The unemployment rate is not the proportion of the total population who are unemployed. It is the proportion of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed. This follows [guidelines specified by the International Labour Organisation](#) and it ensures that UK unemployment rates 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, the lowest unemployment rate 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 the latest time period, January to March 2016, was 5.1%.

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

January to March 1971 to January to March 2016

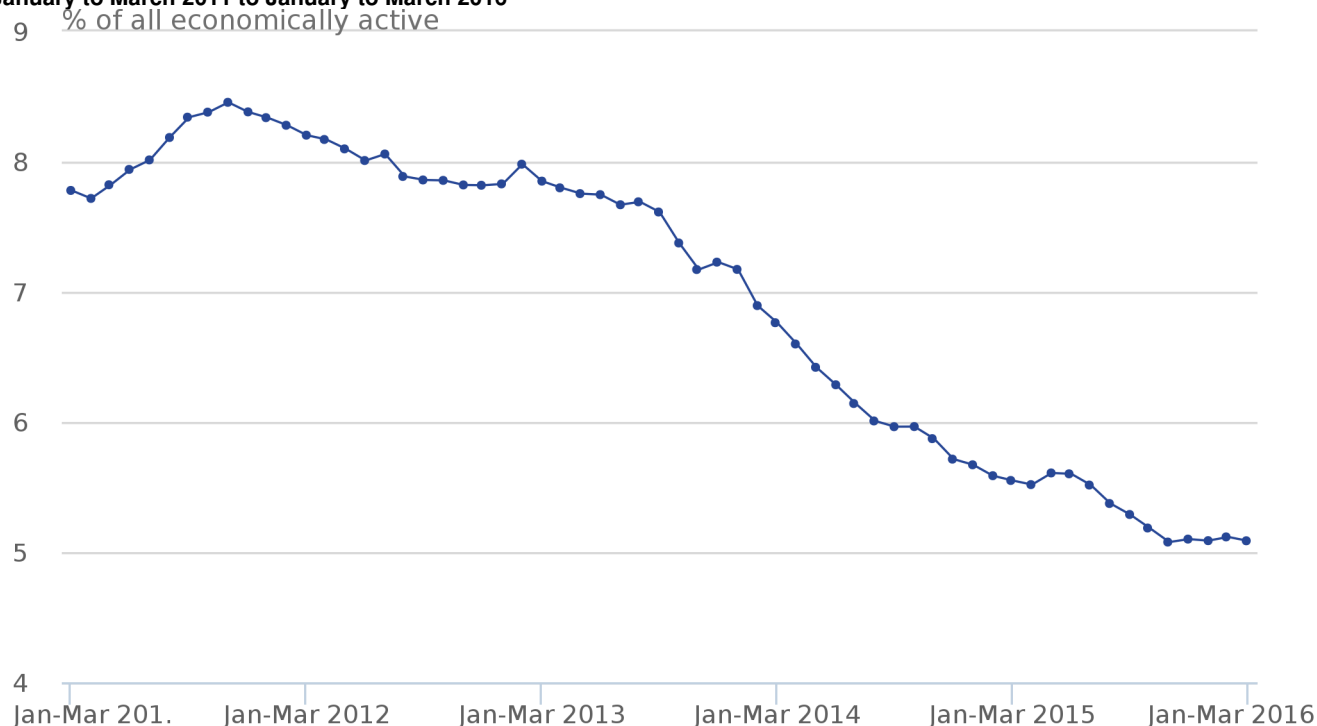


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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

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

January to March 2011 to January to March 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

The unemployment rate for those aged 16 and over for January to March 2016 was 5.1%. This was:

- unchanged compared with October to December 2015
- down from a year earlier (5.6%)
- slightly lower than the pre-downturn trough of 5.2% for late 2007 to early 2008

The last time the unemployment rate was lower than 5.1% was for August to October 2005.

For January to March 2016, there were:

- 1.69 million unemployed people, little changed compared with October to December 2015 but 139,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 917,000 unemployed men, little changed compared with October to December 2015 but 90,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 775,000 unemployed women, little changed compared with October to December 2015 but 49,000 fewer than for a year earlier

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

- 951,000 people who had been unemployed for up to 6 months, little changed compared with a year earlier
- 274,000 people who had been unemployed for between 6 and 12 months, 12,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 467,000 people who had been unemployed for over 12 months, 122,000 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](#).

Estimates for the unemployment level and rate back to 1870 (which do not have National Statistics status) have been published by the Bank of England in the spreadsheet [Three centuries of data v2.2](#) (at columns P and U in worksheet 22).

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 had existed at that time
- between October 1996 and April 2013 the Claimant Count is a count of the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)
- from May 2013 the Claimant Count includes all out of work Universal Credit claimants as well as all JSA claimants

Ideally only those Universal Credit claimants who are out of work and required to seek work should be included in the Claimant Count but it is not currently possible to produce estimates on this basis. The Claimant Count therefore currently includes some out of work claimants of Universal Credit who are not required to look for work; for example, due to illness or disability.

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

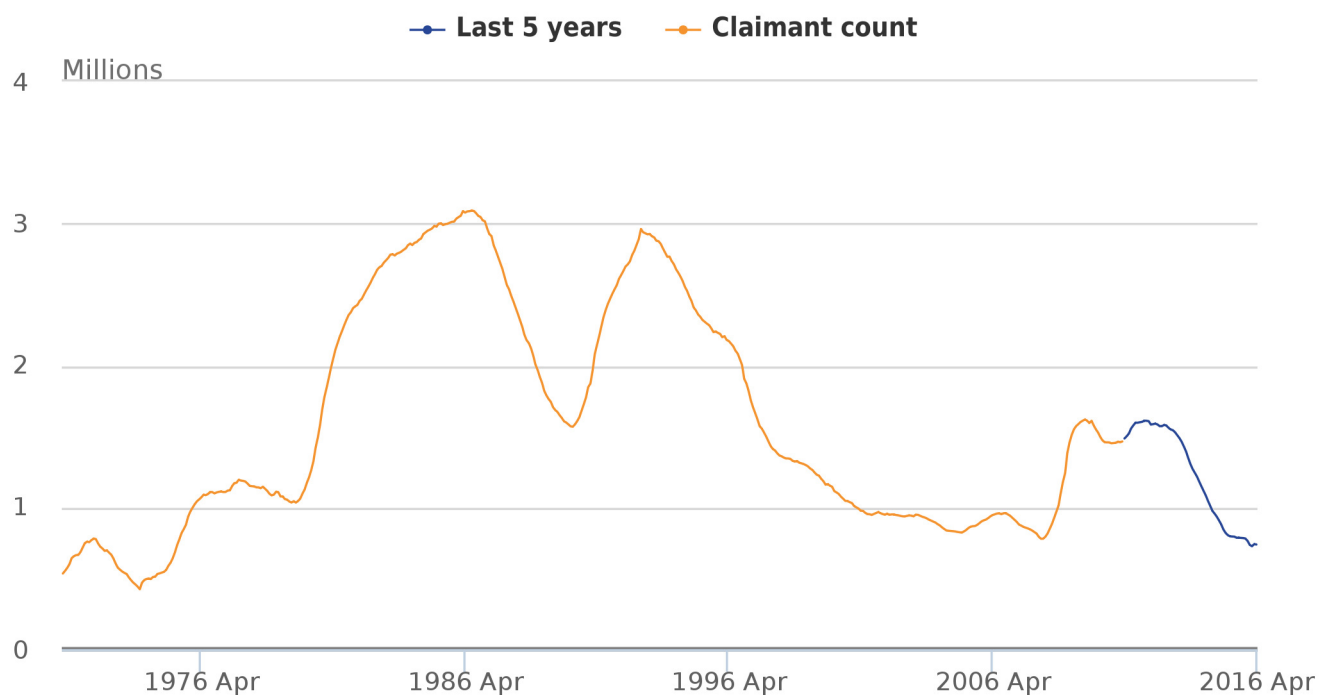
The Claimant Count includes people who claim unemployment related benefits but who do not receive payment. For example some claimants will have had their benefits stopped for a limited period of time by Jobcentre Plus. Some people claim JSA in order to receive National Insurance Credits.

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, April 2016, there were 737,800 people claiming unemployment related benefits.

Figure 13: UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted

January 1971 to April 2016

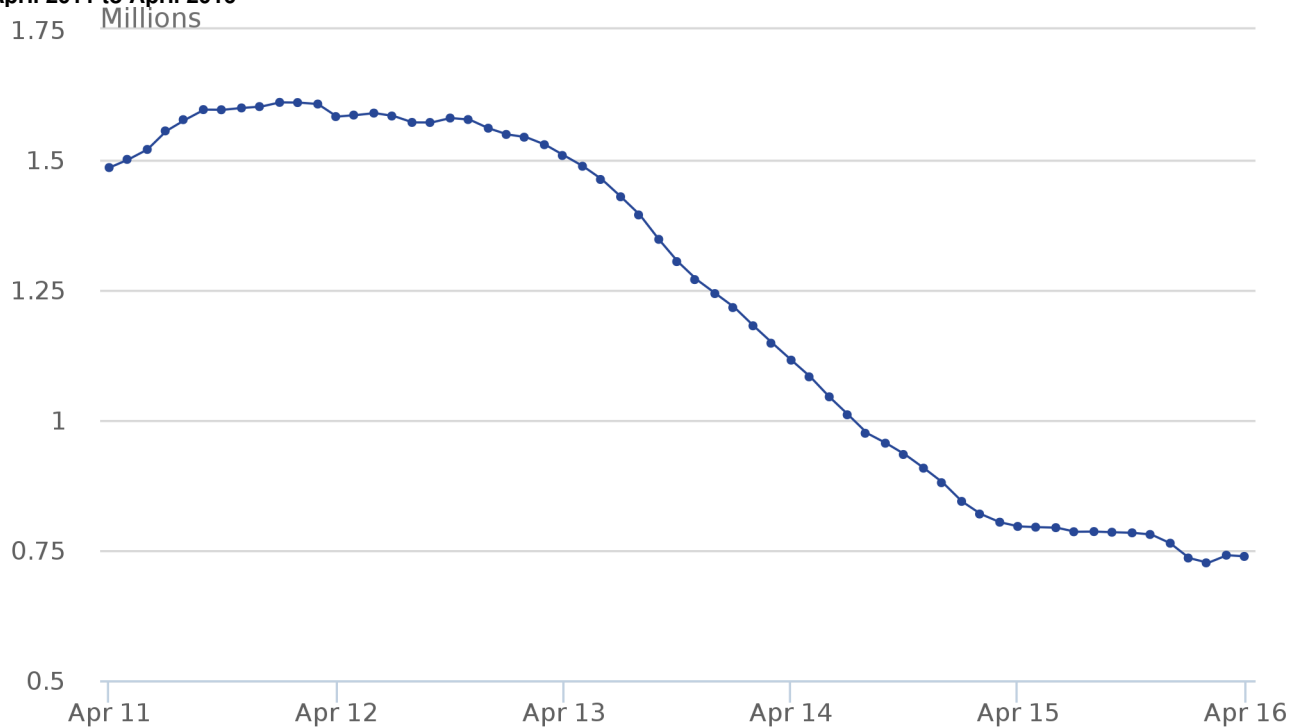


Source: Office for National Statistics, Department for Work and Pensions

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

Figure 14: UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted

April 2011 to April 2016



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

For April 2016 there were 737,800 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This consisted of:

- 594,600 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance
- 143,200 people who were out of work and claiming Universal Credit

For April 2016 there were 737,800 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This was:

- 2,400 fewer than for March 2016
- 57,600 fewer than for a year earlier

For April 2016 there were:

- 467,300 men claiming unemployment related benefits, 700 fewer than for March 2016 and 41,500 fewer than for a year earlier
- 270,500 women claiming unemployment related benefits, 1,600 fewer than for March 2016 and 16,200 fewer 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 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.

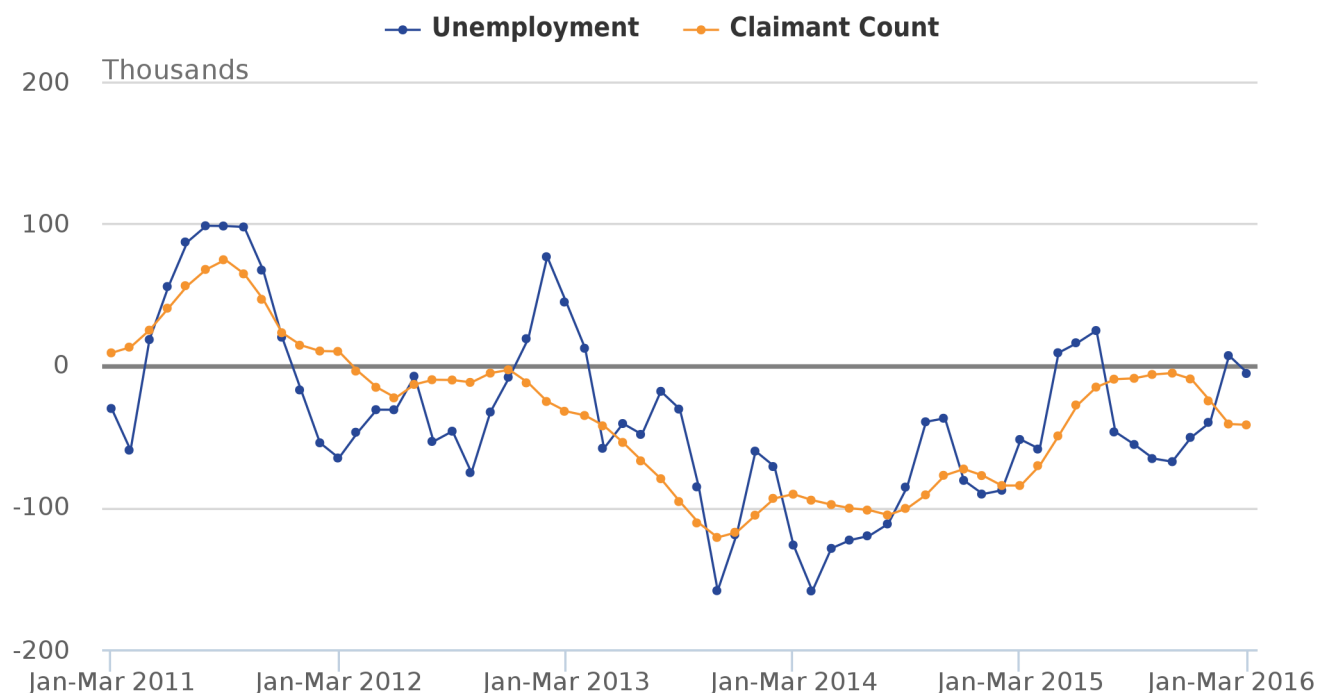
Figure 15 and [dataset X05](#) compare quarterly movements in unemployment and the Claimant Count for the same 3 month average time periods. The unemployment estimates shown in this comparison exclude unemployed people aged between 16 and 17 and 65 and over as well as unemployed people aged from 18 to 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 October to December 2015 and January to March 2016:

- unemployment fell by 6,000
- the Claimant Count fell by 42,000

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

January to March 2011 to January to March 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.

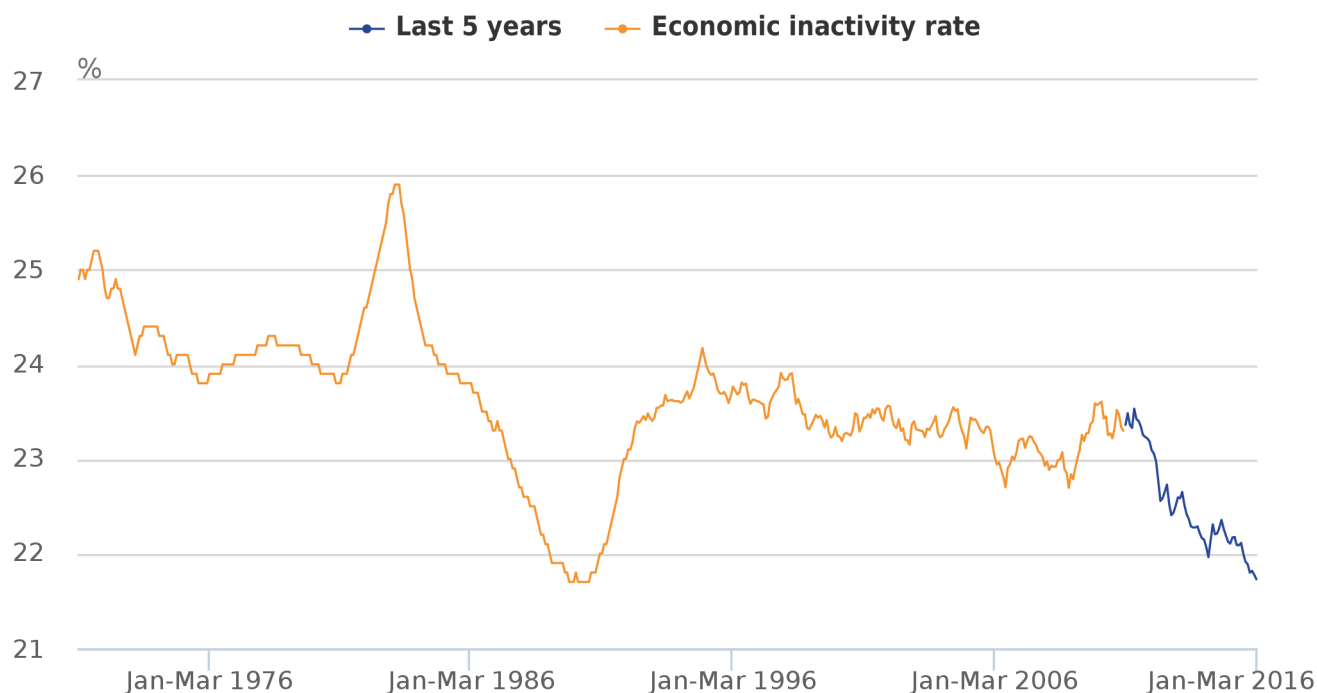
Commentary

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

Figure 16 shows that the economic inactivity rate increased during the downturn of the early 1980s reaching a record high of 25.9% in 1983. As the economy improved in the late 1980s, the economic inactivity rate resumed its downward path, reaching a record low of 21.7% in late 1989 and 1990, before the economic downturn of the early 1990s drove it back up again. Following an increase in the economic inactivity rate during the economic downturn of 2008 to 2009, it resumed its generally downward path and for the latest time period, January to March 2016, it reached a record low of 21.7% for the first time since 1990.

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

January to March 1971 to January to March 2016

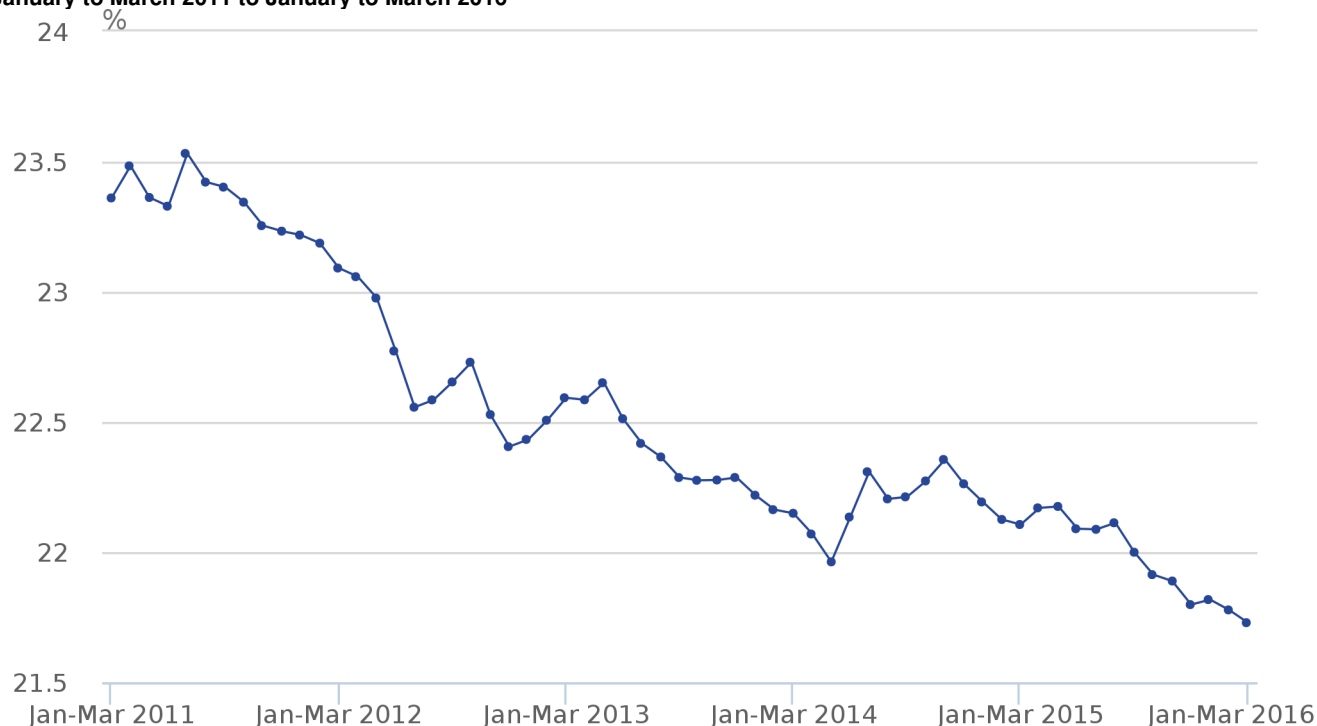


Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Figure 17 shows the economic inactivity rate for people for the last 5 years.

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

January to March 2011 to January to March 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

The economic inactivity rate for those aged from 16 to 64 for January to March 2016 was 21.7%, the joint lowest since comparable records began in 1971. The last time the rate was 21.7% was for July to September 1990.

Since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate for men has been gradually rising while the rate for women has been gradually falling. For January to March 2016, the economic inactivity rate for men was 16.3% and the rate for women was 27.1%, the lowest since comparable records began in 1971.

For January to March 2016, there were 8.90 million people aged from 16 to 64 not in work and neither seeking nor available to work (known as economically inactive). This was:

- 20,000 fewer than for October to December 2015
- 116,000 fewer than for a year earlier

Looking in more detail at the 8.90 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive for January to March 2016, the 2 largest categories were students and people looking after the family or home (each of which accounted for just over a quarter of the total):

- there were 2.25 million people who were not looking for work because they were studying, 75,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 2.26 million people (of which just over 2 million were women) who were not looking for work because they were looking after the family or home, 29,000 fewer than for a year earlier

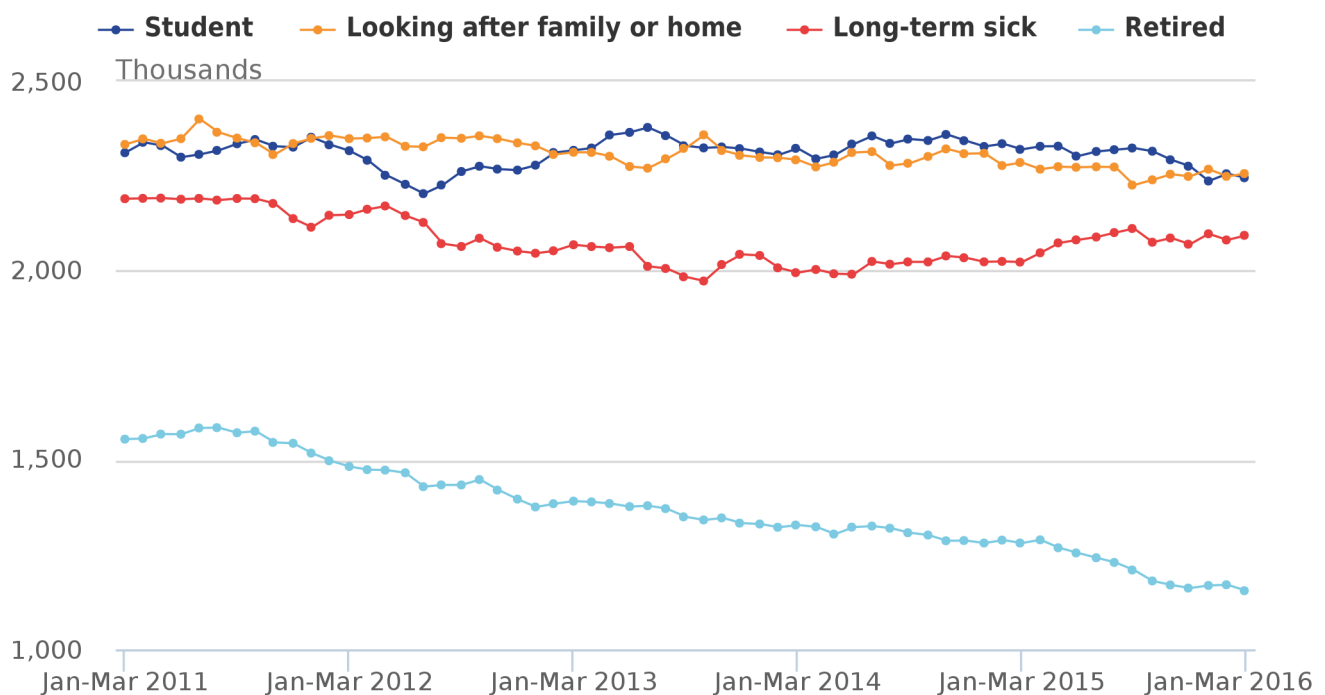
The third and fourth largest categories were long-term sick (23.5% of the total) and retired (13.0% of the total):

- there were 2.09 million people who were not looking for work due to long-term sickness, 71,000 more than for a year earlier
- there were 1.15 million people who were not looking for work because they had retired, 126,000 fewer than for a year earlier

As shown in 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

January to March 2011 to January to March 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Where to find data on economic inactivity

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

15. Young people in the labour market

Introduction

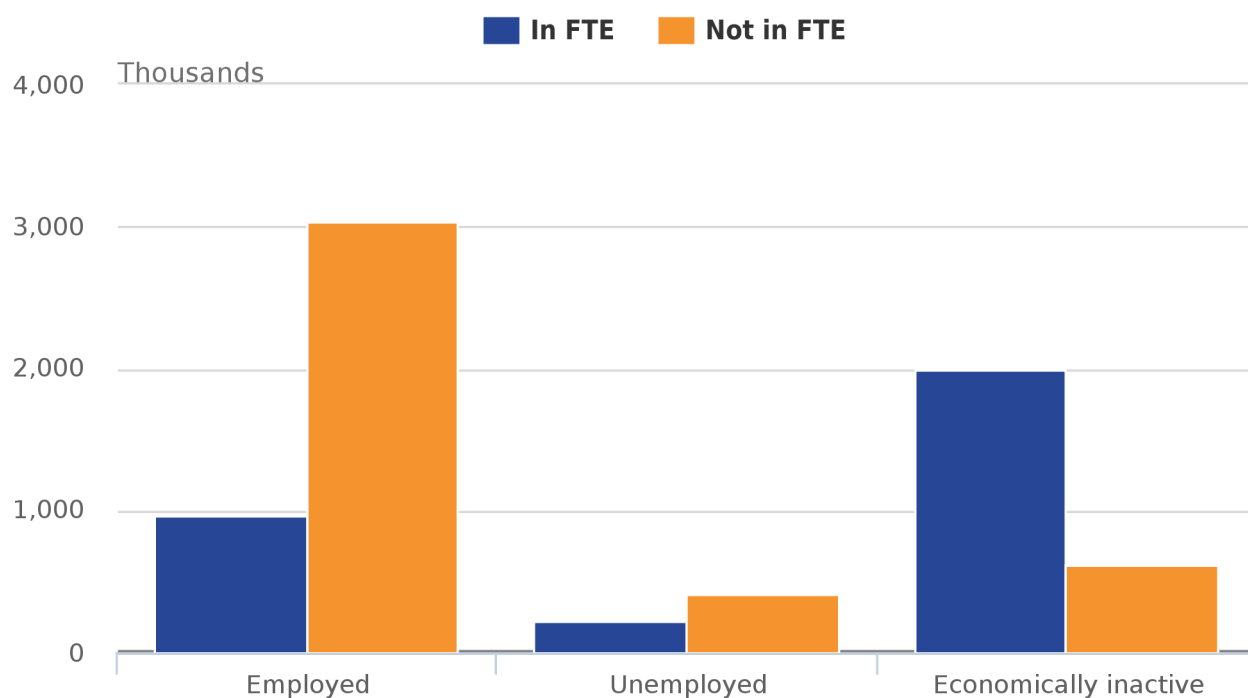
This section looks at people aged from 16 to 24. It is a common misconception that all people in full-time education are classified as economically inactive. This is not the case as people in full-time education are included in the employment estimates if they have a part-time job and are included in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

Commentary

For January to March 2016, for people aged from 16 to 24, there were:

- 3.99 million people in work (including 958,000 full-time students with part-time jobs)
- 631,000 unemployed people (including 218,000 full-time students looking for part-time work)
- 2.61 million economically inactive people, most of whom (1.99 million) were full-time students

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



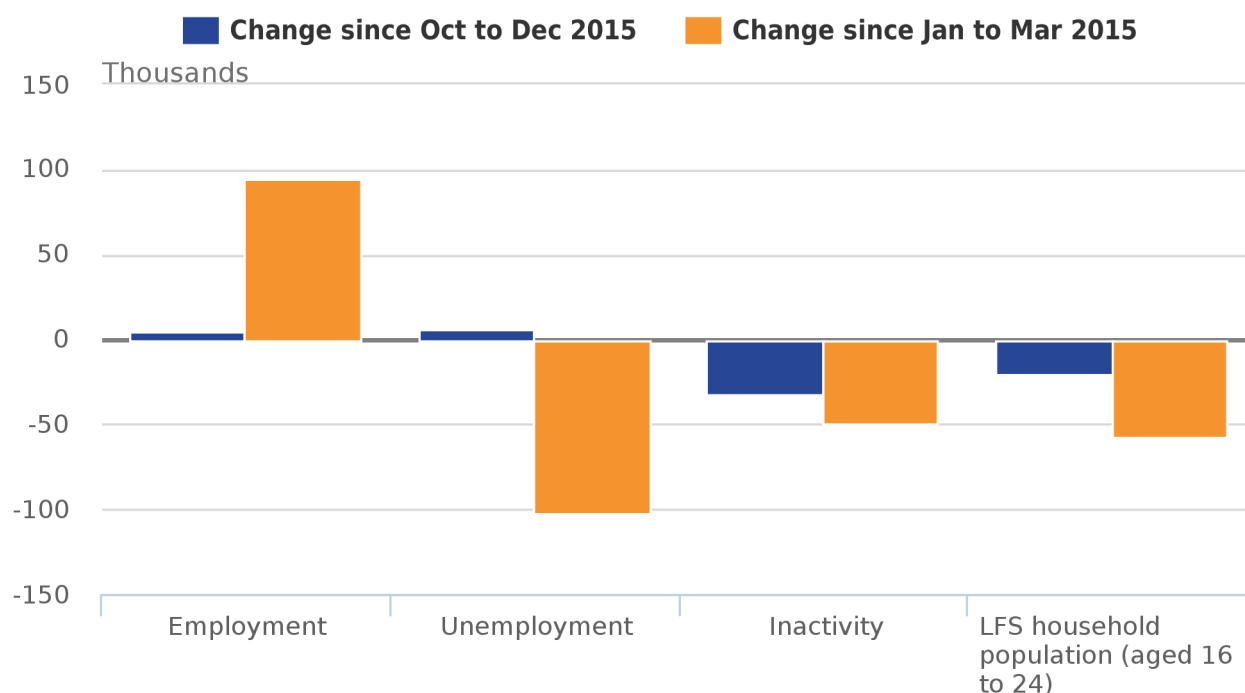
Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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 January to March 2016, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for people aged from 16 to 24 compare with the previous quarter (October to December 2015) and the previous year (January to March 2015).

Figure 20: 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 January to March 2016, the unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds was 13.7%, slightly lower than the pre-downturn trough of 13.8% for the 3 months ending February 2008.

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

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

Between March to May 1992 (when comparable records began) and January to March 2016 the proportion of people aged from 16 to 24 who were in full-time education increased substantially from 26.2% to 43.8%. 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 on young people in the labour market

Estimates for young people in the labour market are available at Table 14 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [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 October to December 2015 were published on 25 February 2016. Estimates for January to March 2016 will be published on 26 May 2016.

16. Redundancies

Introduction

The [redundancies](#) estimates measure the number of people who have been made redundant or have taken voluntary redundancy.

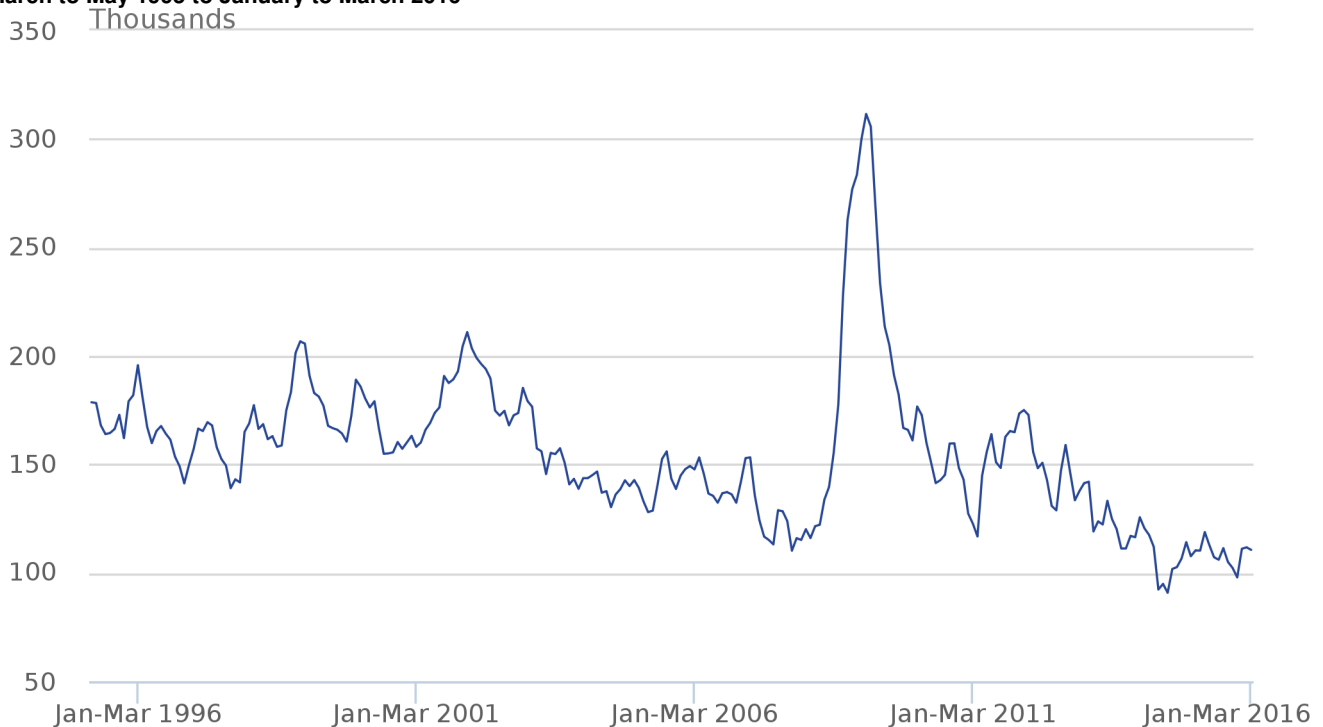
Commentary

For January to March 2016, 111,000 people had become redundant in the 3 months before the Labour Force Survey interviews. This was 13,000 more than for October to December 2015 but virtually unchanged compared with 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 January to March 2016



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Where to find data on redundancies

Redundancies estimates are available at Tables 23 and 24 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [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.

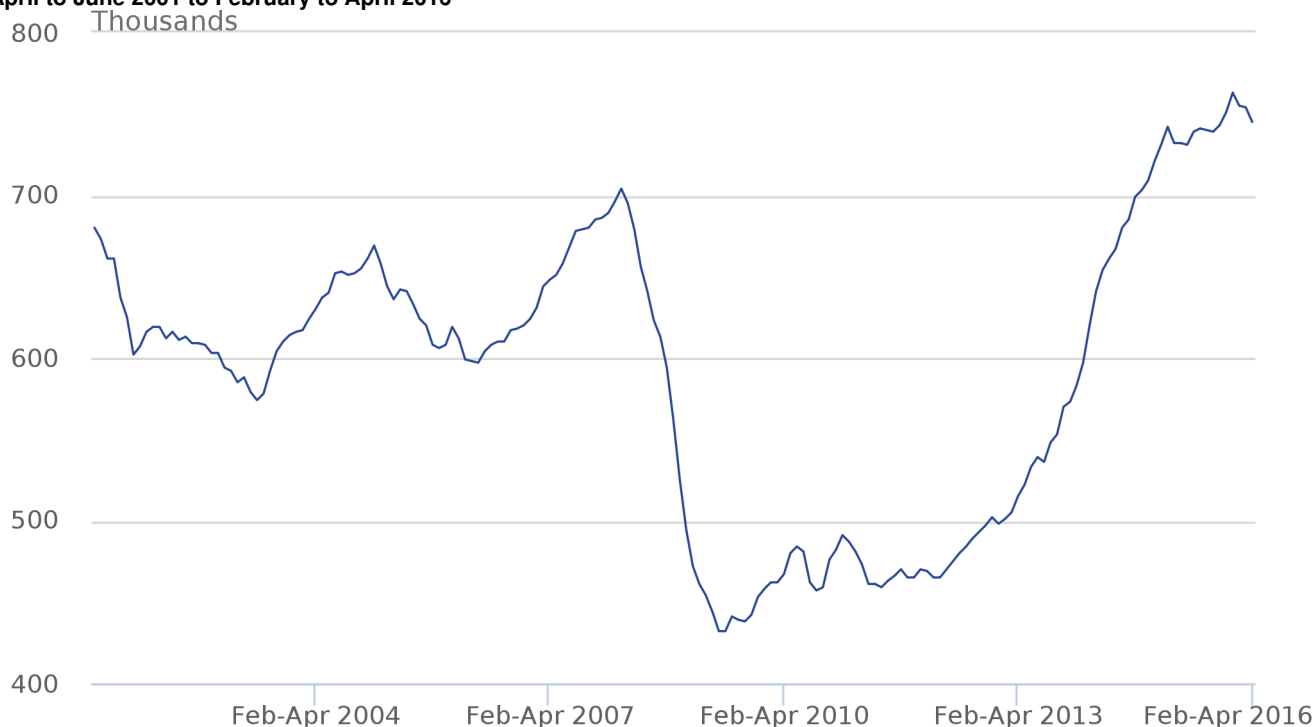
Commentary

There were 745,000 job vacancies for February to April 2016. This was 18,000 fewer than for the 3 months to January 2016, the largest quarterly fall since April to June 2011. However, the number of vacancies for February to April 2016 was 13,000 more than for 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 February to April 2016



Source: Vacancy Survey: Office for National Statistics

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

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 November 2015 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for August 2015.

Commentary

For November 2015 there were 3.71 million people claiming main out of work benefits. This was:

- 195,600 fewer than for a year earlier
- the lowest since comparable records began in 1999

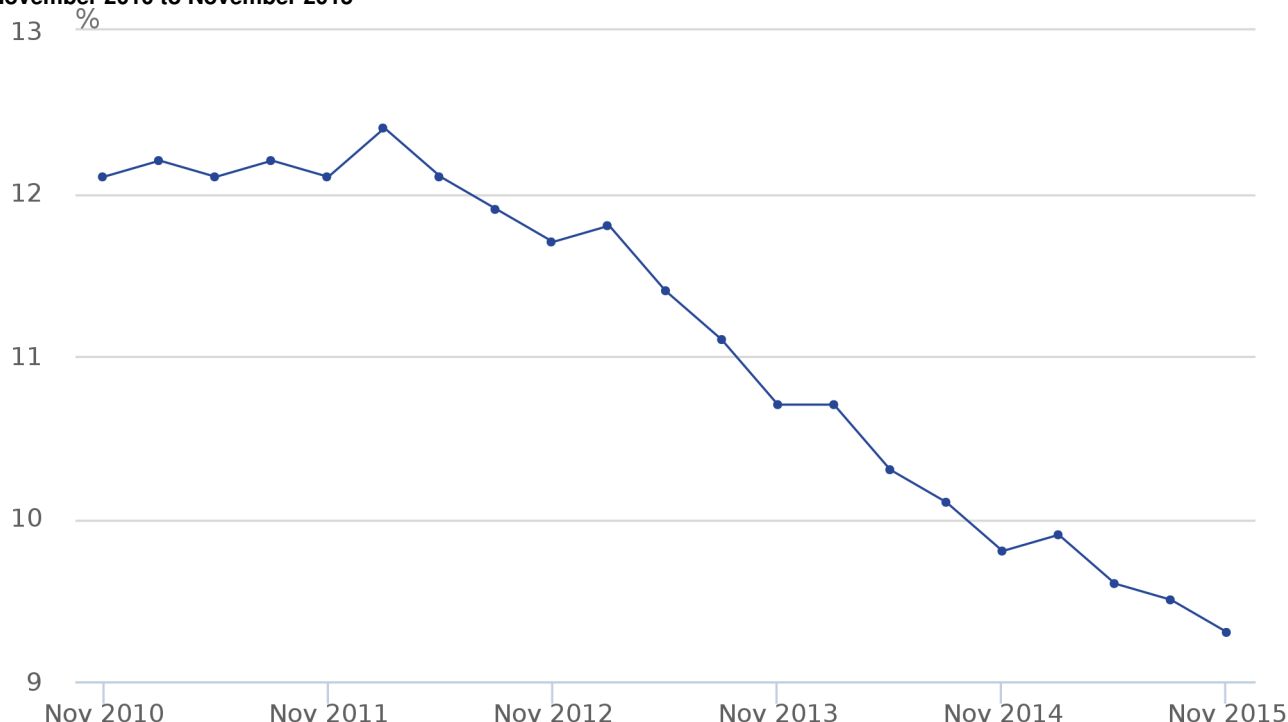
For November 2015, 9.3% of the population aged from 16 to 64 were claiming main out of work benefits. This was:

- down from 9.8% for a year earlier
- the lowest since comparable records began in 1999

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

November 2010 to November 2015



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 calculate the level of uncertainty (also called “sampling variability”) around a survey estimate by exploring how that estimate would change if we were to draw many survey samples for the same time period instead of just one. This allows us to define a range around the estimate (known as a “confidence interval”) and to state how likely it is in practice that the real value that the survey is trying to measure lies within that range. Confidence intervals are typically set up so that we can be 95% sure that the true value lies within the range – in which case we refer to a “95% confidence interval”.

For example, the unemployment rate for January to March 2016 was estimated to be 5.1%. This figure had a stated 95% confidence interval of ± 0.2 percentage points. This means that we can be 95% certain that the true unemployment rate for January to March 2016 was between 4.9% and 5.3%. However, the best estimate from the survey was that the unemployment rate was 5.1%.

The number of people unemployed for the same period was estimated at 1,692,000, with a stated 95% confidence interval of $\pm 73,000$. This means that we can be 95% sure that the true number of unemployed people was between 1,619,000 and 1,765,000. Again, the best estimate from the survey was that the number of unemployed people was 1,692,000.

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 January to March 2016, the estimated change in the number of unemployed people since October to December 2015 was a small fall of 2,000, with a 95% confidence interval of $\pm 77,000$. This means that we can be 95% certain the actual change in unemployment was somewhere between an increase of 75,000 and a fall of 79,000, with the best estimate being a fall of 2,000. As the estimated fall in unemployment of 2,000 is smaller than the confidence interval of 77,000, the estimated fall 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. Background notes

1. This month's release

There have been revisions to estimates derived from the Labour Force Survey (including estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity) back to 2012, resulting from taking on board the latest population estimates and a review of the seasonal adjustment process.

2. Next month's release

There will be revisions to estimates of Workforce Jobs back to the start of the series in 1959 resulting from an improvement to the coverage of businesses on the Inter-Departmental Business Register, used by ONS as the sampling frame for its business surveys. An [article published on 21 December 2015](#) provides more detail.

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 2016 are:

15 June 2016

20 July 2016

17 August 2016

14 September 2016

19 October 2016

16 November 2016

14 December 2016

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

Summary of labour market statistics published on 18 May 2016

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	Jan-Mar 2016	31.578 million	Never	Dec-Feb 2016 (31.529 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	Jan-Mar 2016	74.2%	Never	Dec-Feb 2016 (74.1%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	Jan-Mar 2016	1.692 million	Dec-Feb 2016 (1.700 million)	Nov-Jan 2016 (1.691 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	Jan-Mar 2016	5.1%	Aug-Oct 2015 (5.2%)	Aug-Oct 2005 (4.9%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Youth unemployment level (aged 16 to 24)	Jan-Mar 2016	631,000	Nov-Jan 2016 (632,000)	Dec-Feb 2016 (630,000)	Mar-May 1992
Youth unemployment rate (aged 16 to 24)	Jan-Mar 2016	13.7%	Jul-Sep 2015 (14.1%)	Oct-Dec 2015 (13.6%)	Mar-May 1992
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	Jan-Mar 2016	8.902 million	Dec-Feb 2016 (8.920 million)	Jun-Aug 2006 (8.893 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	Jan-Mar 2016	21.7%	Dec-Feb 2016 (21.8%)	Never	Jan-Mar 1971
Claimant Count level (experimental)	April 2016	737,800	March 2016 (740,100)	February 2016 (725,400)	January 1971
Claimant Count rate (experimental)	April 2016	2.1%	March 2016 (2.2%)	November 1974 (2.0%)	January 1971
Average Earnings (total pay - nominal)	Jan-Mar 2016	2.0%	Nov-Jan 2016 (2.2%)	Dec-Feb 2016 (1.9%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay - nominal)	Jan-Mar 2016	2.1%	Dec-Feb 2016 (2.2%)	Oct-Dec 2015 (2.0%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Vacancies level	Feb-Apr 2016	745,000	Jan-Mar 2016 (754,000)	Sep-Nov 2015 (743,000)	Apr-Jun 2001

Index of Tables

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

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/uklabourmarket/may2016/relateddata>

Statistical Bulletin table number	Table description	Spreadsheet table number
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1	Labour Force Survey Summary	Table A02 SA
2 (*)	Labour market status by age group	Table A05 SA
	EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS	
3	Full-time, part-time & temporary workers	Table EMP01 SA
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
11	Main out of work benefits	Table BEN01
	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY	
12(*)	Economic activity by age	Table A05 SA
13	Economic inactivity by reason	Table INAC01 SA
14	Labour market and educational status of young people	Table A06 SA
	EARNINGS	
15	Average Weekly Earnings - Total pay	Table EARN01
16	Average Weekly Earnings - Bonus pay	Table EARN01
17	Average Weekly Earnings - Regular pay	Table EARN01
18	Average Weekly Earnings real and nominal (summary table)	Table EARN01
	INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY	
19	International comparisons of employment and unemployment	Table A10
	LABOUR DISPUTES	
20	Labour disputes	Table LABD01
	VACANCIES	
21	Vacancies by size of business	Table VACS03
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	REDUNDANCIES	
23	Redundancies levels and rates	Table RED01 SA
24 (***)	Redundancies by industry	Table RED02
	REGIONAL SUMMARY	
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:

<http://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	MG SX	LF2M	LF2S
People	Jan-Mar 2014	51,541	40,613	30,534	72.5	2,214	6.8	8,995	22.1
	Jan-Mar 2015	51,945	40,796	31,169	73.5	1,832	5.6	9,018	22.1
	Apr-Jun 2015	52,048	40,849	31,144	73.4	1,848	5.6	9,023	22.1
	Jul-Sep 2015	52,143	40,892	31,339	73.8	1,750	5.3	8,996	22.0
	Oct-Dec 2015	52,233	40,931	31,534	74.1	1,694	5.1	8,922	21.8
	Jan-Mar 2016	52,324	40,970	31,578	74.2	1,692	5.1	8,902	21.7
	Change on quarter	90	39	44	0.1	-2	0.0	-20	-0.1
	Change %	0.2	0.1	0.1		-0.1		-0.2	
	Change on year	379	174	409	0.7	-139	-0.5	-116	-0.4
	Change %	0.7	0.4	1.3		-7.6		-1.3	
Men	Jan-Mar 2014	25,117	20,141	16,269	77.4	1,232	7.0	3,329	16.5
	Jan-Mar 2015	25,341	20,245	16,601	78.4	1,008	5.7	3,380	16.7
	Apr-Jun 2015	25,399	20,276	16,554	78.2	1,014	5.8	3,415	16.8
	Jul-Sep 2015	25,452	20,301	16,675	78.6	958	5.4	3,396	16.7
	Oct-Dec 2015	25,503	20,324	16,829	79.2	925	5.2	3,319	16.3
	Jan-Mar 2016	25,553	20,347	16,859	79.3	917	5.2	3,309	16.3
	Change on quarter	51	23	30	0.1	-7	0.0	-10	-0.1
	Change %	0.2	0.1	0.2		-0.8		-0.3	
	Change on year	213	102	259	0.9	-90	-0.6	-71	-0.4
	Change %	0.8	0.5	1.6		-9.0		-2.1	
Women	Jan-Mar 2014	26,425	20,472	14,264	67.6	983	6.4	5,667	27.7
	Jan-Mar 2015	26,604	20,550	14,569	68.6	824	5.4	5,639	27.4
	Apr-Jun 2015	26,650	20,573	14,591	68.7	834	5.4	5,608	27.3
	Jul-Sep 2015	26,691	20,591	14,664	69.0	792	5.1	5,600	27.2
	Oct-Dec 2015	26,731	20,607	14,705	69.1	770	5.0	5,604	27.2
	Jan-Mar 2016	26,770	20,623	14,719	69.2	775	5.0	5,594	27.1
	Change on quarter	40	16	14	0.1	5	0.0	-10	-0.1
	Change %	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.7		-0.2	
	Change on year	166	72	150	0.6	-49	-0.4	-45	-0.3
	Change %	0.6	0.4	1.0		-5.9		-0.8	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a survey of the population of private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.
2. The headline employment rate is the number of people aged 16 to 64 in employment divided by the population aged 16 to 64.
3. The headline unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people (aged 16+) divided by the economically active population (aged 16+). The economically active population is defined as those in employment plus those who are unemployed.
4. The headline inactivity rate is the number of 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	MG SX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
	Jan-Mar 2014	30,534	59.2	2,214	6.8	18,793	36.5	29,429	72.5	2,189	6.9	8,995	22.1
	Jan-Mar 2015	31,169	60.0	1,832	5.6	18,944	36.5	29,967	73.5	1,810	5.7	9,018	22.1
	Apr-Jun 2015	31,144	59.8	1,848	5.6	19,056	36.6	30,001	73.4	1,825	5.7	9,023	22.1
	Jul-Sep 2015	31,339	60.1	1,750	5.3	19,054	36.5	30,167	73.8	1,729	5.4	8,996	22.0
	Oct-Dec 2015	31,534	60.4	1,694	5.1	19,005	36.4	30,333	74.1	1,676	5.2	8,922	21.8
	Jan-Mar 2016	31,578	60.4	1,692	5.1	19,053	36.4	30,395	74.2	1,672	5.2	8,902	21.7
	Change on quarter	44	0.0	-2	0.0	49	0.0	62	0.1	-3	0.0	-20	-0.1
	Change %	0.1		-0.1		0.3		0.2		-0.2		-0.2	
	Change on year	409	0.3	-139	-0.5	109	-0.1	428	0.7	-138	-0.5	-116	-0.4
	Change %	1.3		-7.6		0.6		1.4		-7.6		-1.3	
Men		MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MG SY	MG SJ	YBTD	YBSF	MG SV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
	Jan-Mar 2014	16,269	64.8	1,232	7.0	7,616	30.3	15,598	77.4	1,214	7.2	3,329	16.5
	Jan-Mar 2015	16,601	65.5	1,008	5.7	7,732	30.5	15,874	78.4	992	5.9	3,380	16.7
	Apr-Jun 2015	16,554	65.2	1,014	5.8	7,831	30.8	15,861	78.2	1,000	5.9	3,415	16.8
	Jul-Sep 2015	16,675	65.5	958	5.4	7,819	30.7	15,961	78.6	944	5.6	3,396	16.7
	Oct-Dec 2015	16,829	66.0	925	5.2	7,749	30.4	16,092	79.2	914	5.4	3,319	16.3
	Jan-Mar 2016	16,859	66.0	917	5.2	7,777	30.4	16,131	79.3	908	5.3	3,309	16.3
	Change on quarter	30	0.0	-7	0.0	28	0.0	39	0.1	-6	0.0	-10	-0.1
	Change %	0.2		-0.8		0.4		0.2		-0.6		-0.3	
	Change on year	259	0.5	-90	-0.6	45	-0.1	257	0.9	-83	-0.5	-71	-0.4
	Change %	1.6		-9.0		0.6		1.6		-8.4		-2.1	
Women		MG SB	MG ST	MG SE	MG SZ	MG SK	YBTE	LF2H	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
	Jan-Mar 2014	14,264	54.0	983	6.4	11,178	42.3	13,831	67.6	975	6.6	5,667	27.7
	Jan-Mar 2015	14,569	54.8	824	5.4	11,212	42.1	14,093	68.6	819	5.5	5,639	27.4
	Apr-Jun 2015	14,591	54.7	834	5.4	11,225	42.1	14,140	68.7	824	5.5	5,608	27.3
	Jul-Sep 2015	14,664	54.9	792	5.1	11,235	42.1	14,206	69.0	785	5.2	5,600	27.2
	Oct-Dec 2015	14,705	55.0	770	5.0	11,256	42.1	14,241	69.1	762	5.1	5,604	27.2
	Jan-Mar 2016	14,719	55.0	775	5.0	11,276	42.1	14,265	69.2	764	5.1	5,594	27.1
	Change on quarter	14	0.0	5	0.0	21	0.0	24	0.1	3	0.0	-10	-0.1
	Change %	0.1		0.7		0.2		0.2		0.3		-0.2	
	Change on year	150	0.2	-49	-0.4	65	0.0	172	0.6	-54	-0.4	-45	-0.3
	Change %	1.0		-5.9		0.6		1.2		-6.6		-0.8	
		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
	Jan-Mar 2014	325	21.6	182	35.9	1,000	66.3	3,411	58.9	686	16.7	1,695	29.3
	Jan-Mar 2015	354	23.8	148	29.5	986	66.3	3,541	61.1	586	14.2	1,672	28.8
	Apr-Jun 2015	359	24.2	147	29.0	977	65.9	3,546	61.1	584	14.1	1,673	28.8
	Jul-Sep 2015	373	25.3	135	26.5	968	65.6	3,601	62.2	516	12.5	1,677	28.9
	Oct-Dec 2015	364	24.8	132	26.5	973	66.2	3,619	62.6	494	12.0	1,668	28.8
	Jan-Mar 2016	374	25.6	130	25.8	958	65.5	3,615	62.7	501	12.2	1,651	28.6
	Change on quarter	10	0.8	-1	-0.7	-15	-0.7	-5	0.1	7	0.2	-17	-0.2
	Change %	2.7		-0.9		-1.5		-0.1		1.5		-1.0	
	Change on year	21	1.8	-18	-3.7	-28	-0.8	74	1.6	-84	-2.0	-21	-0.2
	Change %	5.8		-12.0		-2.8		2.1		-14.4		-1.3	
Men		YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
	Jan-Mar 2014	144	18.7	91	38.6	536	69.5	1,755	59.9	414	19.1	763	26.0
	Jan-Mar 2015	147	19.3	87	37.2	527	69.2	1,842	62.6	341	15.6	759	25.8
	Apr-Jun 2015	153	20.2	82	34.9	524	69.0	1,823	61.9	340	15.7	783	26.6
	Jul-Sep 2015	162	21.4	77	32.2	517	68.4	1,875	63.7	292	13.5	777	26.4
	Oct-Dec 2015	173	23.0	71	29.0	508	67.5	1,877	63.9	284	13.1	777	26.5
	Jan-Mar 2016	176	23.5	71	28.9	502	67.0	1,872	63.8	283	13.1	777	26.5
	Change on quarter	3	0.5	1	-0.2	-7	-0.6	-5	0.0	-1	0.0	0	0.0
	Change %	1.6		0.8		-1.3		-0.3		-0.2		0.0	
	Change on year	29	4.2	-16	-8.4	-25	-2.3	30	1.2	-58	-2.5	18	0.7
	Change %	19.7		-18.1		-4.8		1.6		-17.0		2.3	
Women		YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCA X	LWFC
	Jan-Mar 2014	181	24.6	91	33.4	463	63.1	1,656	57.9	272	14.1	932	32.6
	Jan-Mar 2015	206	28.4	61	22.7	459	63.2	1,699	59.5	244	12.6	913	32.0
	Apr-Jun 2015	206	28.5	65	23.9	453	62.6	1,722	60.3	244	12.4	890	31.2
	Jul-Sep 2015	211	29.3	58	21.5	451	62.7	1,727	60.6	224	11.5	900	31.6
	Oct-Dec 2015	191	26.7	61	24.1	465	64.9	1,742	61.3	210	10.8	890	31.3
	Jan-Mar 2016	198	27.8	59	22.9	457	64.0	1,743	61.5	218	11.1	874	30.8
	Change on quarter	7	1.1	-2	-1.2	-8	-0.9	0	0.2	8	0.4	-17	-0.5
	Change %	3.6		-3.0		-1.8		0.0		3.7		-1.9	
	Change on year	-8	-0.7	-2	0.2	-2	0.8	44	2.0	-27	-1.5	-39	-1.1
	Change %	-4.1		-3.2		-0.5		2.6		-10.9		-4.3	

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
	Jan-Mar 2014	6,945	80.4	462	6.2	1,232	14.3	10,752	82.7	500	4.4	1,746	13.4
	Jan-Mar 2015	7,045	80.8	367	4.9	1,310	15.0	10,816	83.7	424	3.8	1,686	13.0
	Apr-Jun 2015	7,056	80.7	385	5.2	1,303	14.9	10,773	83.4	415	3.7	1,723	13.3
	Jul-Sep 2015	7,128	81.3	371	4.9	1,269	14.5	10,725	83.2	399	3.6	1,770	13.7
	Oct-Dec 2015	7,178	81.7	384	5.1	1,228	14.0	10,756	83.5	363	3.3	1,761	13.7
	Jan-Mar 2016	7,200	81.7	355	4.7	1,259	14.3	10,769	83.7	361	3.2	1,735	13.5
	Change on quarter	23	0.0	-29	-0.4	31	0.3	12	0.2	-2	0.0	-25	-0.2
	Change %	0.3		-7.7		2.5		0.1		-0.5		-1.4	
	Change on year	156	0.9	-12	-0.3	-51	-0.7	-48	0.0	-62	-0.5	49	0.4
	Change %	2.2		-3.3		-3.9		-0.4		-14.7		2.9	
Men		YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
	Jan-Mar 2014	3,752	87.6	246	6.1	283	6.6	5,685	88.6	253	4.3	476	7.4
	Jan-Mar 2015	3,803	87.8	199	5.0	331	7.6	5,728	89.8	200	3.4	451	7.1
	Apr-Jun 2015	3,792	87.2	217	5.4	339	7.8	5,700	89.5	192	3.3	479	7.5
	Jul-Sep 2015	3,844	88.1	195	4.8	323	7.4	5,667	89.1	197	3.4	500	7.9
	Oct-Dec 2015	3,891	88.9	198	4.8	289	6.6	5,689	89.5	175	3.0	493	7.8
	Jan-Mar 2016	3,934	89.5	175	4.3	284	6.5	5,680	89.5	183	3.1	487	7.7
	Change on quarter	43	0.7	-23	-0.6	-5	-0.1	-9	0.0	7	0.1	-6	-0.1
	Change %	1.1		-11.6		-1.6		-0.2		4.1		-1.2	
	Change on year	131	1.8	-24	-0.7	-47	-1.2	-48	-0.4	-17	-0.3	37	0.6
	Change %	3.4		-12.0		-14.1		-0.8		-8.6		8.2	
Women		YBTW	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCBA	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
	Jan-Mar 2014	3,193	73.3	216	6.3	948	21.8	5,068	77.0	247	4.6	1,270	19.3
	Jan-Mar 2015	3,242	73.9	168	4.9	979	22.3	5,088	77.7	224	4.2	1,235	18.9
	Apr-Jun 2015	3,264	74.2	168	4.9	964	21.9	5,072	77.6	223	4.2	1,244	19.0
	Jul-Sep 2015	3,284	74.6	176	5.1	945	21.5	5,058	77.4	202	3.8	1,271	19.5
	Oct-Dec 2015	3,287	74.5	186	5.4	940	21.3	5,068	77.7	188	3.6	1,267	19.4
	Jan-Mar 2016	3,266	73.9	180	5.2	975	22.1	5,089	78.1	179	3.4	1,248	19.2
	Change on quarter	-20	-0.6	-7	-0.1	35	0.8	21	0.4	-9	-0.2	-20	-0.3
	Change %	-0.6		-3.5		3.8		0.4		-4.8		-1.5	
	Change on year	25	0.0	12	0.3	-4	-0.3	1	0.4	-45	-0.8	12	0.3
	Change %	0.8		7.1		-0.4		0.0		-20.1		1.0	
		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
	Jan-Mar 2014	7,995	68.5	359	4.3	3,323	28.5	1,105	10.1	26	2.3	9,798	89.7
	Jan-Mar 2015	8,212	69.2	286	3.4	3,364	28.4	1,202	10.8	21	1.8	9,926	89.0
	Apr-Jun 2015	8,268	69.4	294	3.4	3,348	28.1	1,143	10.2	23	2.0	10,033	89.6
	Jul-Sep 2015	8,340	69.7	308	3.6	3,312	27.7	1,171	10.4	21	1.8	10,058	89.4
	Oct-Dec 2015	8,415	70.1	303	3.5	3,292	27.4	1,201	10.6	19	1.5	10,082	89.2
	Jan-Mar 2016	8,437	70.0	325	3.7	3,299	27.4	1,183	10.4	20	1.7	10,151	89.4
	Change on quarter	22	-0.1	22	0.2	7	-0.1	-18	-0.2	1	0.1	69	0.2
	Change %	0.3		7.2		0.2		-1.5		5.9		0.7	
	Change on year	225	0.7	39	0.3	-65	-1.0	-19	-0.4	-2	-0.1	225	0.4
	Change %	2.7		13.5		-1.9		-1.6		-7.2		2.3	
Men		MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
	Jan-Mar 2014	4,262	74.2	210	4.7	1,270	22.1	671	13.5	18	2.6	4,287	86.2
	Jan-Mar 2015	4,353	74.7	164	3.6	1,312	22.5	727	14.3	16	2.2	4,353	85.4
	Apr-Jun 2015	4,392	75.0	169	3.7	1,291	22.1	693	13.5	14	1.9	4,416	86.2
	Jul-Sep 2015	4,413	75.1	183	4.0	1,279	21.8	714	13.9	13	1.9	4,423	85.9
	Oct-Dec 2015	4,463	75.6	186	4.0	1,251	21.2	737	14.2	11	1.4	4,430	85.6
	Jan-Mar 2016	4,469	75.4	196	4.2	1,259	21.2	729	14.0	*	*	4,468	85.8
	Change on quarter	6	-0.2	10	0.2	8	0.0	-9	-0.2	*	*	38	0.3
	Change %	0.1		5.4		0.6		-1.2		*		0.8	
	Change on year	115	0.8	31	0.6	-53	-1.3	2	-0.3	*	*	115	0.4
	Change %	2.7		19.1		-4.1		0.3		*		2.7	
Women		LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
	Jan-Mar 2014	3,733	62.9	149	3.8	2,053	34.6	434	7.3	*	*	5,511	92.6
	Jan-Mar 2015	3,859	64.0	122	3.1	2,052	34.0	476	7.9	*	*	5,573	92.1
	Apr-Jun 2015	3,876	64.0	125	3.1	2,057	34.0	450	7.4	10	2.1	5,617	92.4
	Jul-Sep 2015	3,927	64.5	125	3.1	2,032	33.4	457	7.5	*	*	5,635	92.4
	Oct-Dec 2015	3,953	64.7	117	2.9	2,041	33.4	464	7.6	*	*	5,652	92.3
	Jan-Mar 2016	3,968	64.7	129	3.1	2,040	33.2	454	7.4	11	2.3	5,683	92.4
	Change on quarter	16	0.0	12	0.3	-1	-0.2	-10	-0.2	*	*	31	0.1
	Change %	0.4		10.2		0.0		-2.0		*		0.5	
	Change on year	110	0.7	7	0.1	-12	-0.8	-21	-0.5	*	*	110	0.4
	Change %	2.9		5.8		-0.6		-4.5		*		2.0	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

3 Full-time, part-time & temporary workers

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

	All in employment					Full-time and part-time workers 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	
Jan-Mar 2014	30,534	25,713	4,573	122	125	22,283	8,250	18,929	6,783	3,267	1,306	1,179	
Jan-Mar 2015	31,169	26,433	4,513	117	105	22,788	8,381	19,520	6,913	3,197	1,317	1,220	
Apr-Jun 2015	31,144	26,407	4,533	101	104	22,843	8,302	19,547	6,859	3,212	1,320	1,195	
Jul-Sep 2015	31,339	26,568	4,573	94	104	22,892	8,447	19,597	6,970	3,223	1,350	1,172	
Oct-Dec 2015	31,534	26,660	4,675	99	101	23,069	8,465	19,709	6,951	3,296	1,378	1,141	
Jan-Mar 2016	31,578	26,688	4,695	98	98	23,116	8,462	19,721	6,966	3,328	1,367	1,116	
Change on quarter	44	27	20	-1	-2	47	-3	12	15	32	-12	-26	
Change %	0.1	0.1	0.4	-1.0	-2.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	-0.9	-2.2	
Change on year	409	254	182	-20	-7	328	81	201	53	132	50	-104	
Change %	1.3	1.0	4.0	-16.8	-6.8	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.8	4.1	3.8	-8.5	
	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX	
Jan-Mar 2014	16,269	12,999	3,138	56	76	14,084	2,185	11,432	1,566	2,593	545	517	
Jan-Mar 2015	16,601	13,416	3,071	53	61	14,406	2,194	11,832	1,584	2,535	536	524	
Apr-Jun 2015	16,554	13,348	3,100	44	61	14,407	2,147	11,812	1,537	2,543	557	540	
Jul-Sep 2015	16,675	13,457	3,117	41	60	14,435	2,240	11,853	1,604	2,539	578	491	
Oct-Dec 2015	16,829	13,561	3,164	49	55	14,572	2,258	11,936	1,625	2,597	567	497	
Jan-Mar 2016	16,859	13,566	3,192	49	52	14,625	2,234	11,954	1,612	2,634	558	478	
Change on quarter	30	5	28	0	-3	53	-23	18	-13	36	-9	-19	
Change %	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.9	-6.0	0.4	-1.0	0.1	-0.8	1.4	-1.6	-3.7	
Change on year	259	151	121	-4	-9	219	40	122	28	99	22	-46	
Change %	1.6	1.1	4.0	-7.2	-15.5	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.8	3.9	4.1	-8.8	
	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY	
Jan-Mar 2014	14,264	12,714	1,436	66	49	8,200	6,065	7,497	5,217	674	761	662	
Jan-Mar 2015	14,569	13,018	1,442	64	44	8,382	6,187	7,688	5,329	662	780	695	
Apr-Jun 2015	14,591	13,058	1,432	57	43	8,436	6,155	7,736	5,323	669	763	655	
Jul-Sep 2015	14,664	13,111	1,456	52	44	8,457	6,207	7,744	5,367	684	772	681	
Oct-Dec 2015	14,705	13,099	1,510	50	46	8,497	6,208	7,773	5,326	699	811	644	
Jan-Mar 2016	14,719	13,121	1,503	48	47	8,491	6,228	7,767	5,354	694	808	637	
Change on quarter	14	22	-7	-1	1	-6	20	-6	28	-4	-3	-7	
Change %	0.1	0.2	-0.5	-2.8	2.2	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.5	-0.6	-0.4	-1.1	
Change on year	150	104	60	-16	2	109	41	79	25	32	28	-58	
Change %	1.0	0.8	4.2	-24.7	5.0	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.5	4.9	3.6	-8.3	
Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)						Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) ³							
	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total ⁴	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	YCBZ	YCCB	YCCF	YCCI	YCCJ	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ
Jan-Mar 2014	1,652	6.4	591	35.8	364	116	580	8,090	1,418	17.5	5,415	190	1,023
Jan-Mar 2015	1,682	6.4	587	34.9	372	123	599	8,230	1,326	16.1	5,630	209	1,016
Apr-Jun 2015	1,648	6.2	566	34.3	382	133	568	8,179	1,287	15.7	5,608	218	1,016
Jul-Sep 2015	1,667	6.3	567	34.0	414	127	559	8,320	1,259	15.1	5,717	221	1,075
Oct-Dec 2015	1,622	6.1	553	34.1	397	135	537	8,329	1,236	14.8	5,706	235	1,092
Jan-Mar 2016	1,649	6.2	563	34.1	410	117	560	8,333	1,196	14.3	5,728	246	1,102
Change on quarter	28	0.1	10	0.0	13	-18	23	3	-41	-0.5	23	11	10
Change %	1.7	1.8	3.2	-13.3	4.2	0.0	-3.3	-0.4	4.8	0.9			
Change on year	-33	-0.2	-24	-0.8	37	-7	-39	103	-130	-1.8	98	37	85
Change %	-1.9	-4.1	10.0	-5.3	-6.5	1.3	-9.8	1.7	17.9	8.4			
	YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK
Jan-Mar 2014	776	6.0	300	38.6	148	58	270	2,111	641	30.4	947	79	423
Jan-Mar 2015	810	6.0	311	38.4	160	68	272	2,120	579	27.3	1,026	86	416
Apr-Jun 2015	769	5.8	297	38.6	164	62	247	2,094	556	26.6	1,020	89	414
Jul-Sep 2015	793	5.9	298	37.5	184	57	254	2,181	557	25.5	1,073	84	451
Oct-Dec 2015	752	5.5	283	37.7	177	59	232	2,192	547	25.0	1,066	97	462
Jan-Mar 2016	772	5.7	296	38.3	174	52	250	2,171	526	24.2	1,041	108	476
Change on quarter	20	0.1	12	0.6	-3	-7	18	-21	-22	-0.7	-24	11	14
Change %	2.6	4.4	-1.8	-12.0	7.7	-1.0	-3.9	-0.7	-2.3	11.4	3.0		
Change on year	-39	-0.4	-15	-0.1	14	-15	-22	51	-53	-3.1	15	22	61
Change %	-4.8	-5.0	8.8	-22.7	-8.0	2.4	-9.2	1.5	25.0	14.6			
	YCCB	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCS	YCCV	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL
Jan-Mar 2014	876	6.9	291	33.3	216	58	310	5,978	777	13.0	4,467	110	599
Jan-Mar 2015	871	6.7	276	31.7	212	56	327	6,110	747	12.2	4,605	123	601
Apr-Jun 2015	879	6.7	269	30.6	219	70	321	6,085	731	12.0	4,588	129	602
Jul-Sep 2015	874	6.7	269	30.8	230	69	305	6,139	702	11.4	4,644	137	625
Oct-Dec 2015	870	6.6	269	31.0	220	75	305	6,137	689	11.2	4,640	138	630
Jan-Mar 2016	877	6.7	267	30.5	236	65	310	6,162	670	10.9	4,687	139	625
Change on quarter	8	0.0	-2	-0.5	16	-11	5	25	-19	-0.4	47	0	-4
Change %	0.9	-0.8	7.3	-14.2	1.6	0.4	-2.8	1.0	0.2	-0.6			
Change on year	6	0.0	-9	-1.2	23	9	-17	53	-77	-1.3	82	16	25
Change %	0.7	-3.2	10.9	15.8	-5.3	0.9	-10.3	1.8	13.0	4.1			

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5; 1=6+7; 2=8+9; 3=10+11; 13=15+17+18+19; 20=9+11; 14=13/2; 16=15/3; 22=21/20
 Source: Labour Force Survey
 1. The split between full-time and part-time employment is based on respondents' self-classification. Labour market statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk
 2. This series does not include all people on these programmes; it only includes those engaging in any form of work, work experience or work-related training.
 3. These series cover Employees and Self-employed only. These series include some temporary employees recorded in columns 13 to 19.
 4. The total includes those who did not give a reason for working part-time and it therefore does not equal the sum of columns 21, 23, 24 and 25.

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

4 Public and private sector employment

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
Dec 13	5,534	18.3	24,788	81.7	30,322	5,326	17.6	24,996	82.4
Mar 14 (r)	5,437	17.7	25,199	82.3	30,636	5,318	17.4	25,318	82.6
Jun 14 (r)	5,420	17.7	25,288	82.3	30,708	5,311	17.3	25,397	82.7
Sep 14 (r)	5,408	17.5	25,430	82.5	30,838	5,292	17.2	25,546	82.8
Dec 14 (r)	5,397	17.4	25,606	82.6	31,003	5,287	17.1	25,716	82.9
Mar 15 (r)	5,378	17.3	25,755	82.7	31,133	5,275	16.9	25,858	83.1
Jun 15 (r)	5,361	17.2	25,847	82.8	31,208	5,263	16.9	25,945	83.1
Sep 15 (r)	5,344	17.0	26,076	83.0	31,420	5,239	16.7	26,181	83.3
Dec 15 (r)	5,347	17.0	26,191	83.0	31,538	5,247	16.6	26,291	83.4
Change on quarter	3	0.0	115	0.0	118	8	-0.1	110	0.1
Change %	0.1		0.4		0.4	0.2		0.4	
Change on year	-50	-0.4	585	0.4	535	-40	-0.5	575	0.5
Change %	-0.9		2.3		1.7	-0.8		2.2	

Enquiries 01633 456776

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

4(1) Public sector employment by industry

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

	Construction	HM Forces ³	Police (including civilians)	Public administration	Of which: Civil Service ⁴	Education	National Health Service	Other health and social work	Other (including financial corporations)	Total public sector employment ⁵
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	G7ER	G7EU	G7EX	G7F2	G7D6	G7F5	G7FG	G7FJ	G7FM	G7AU
Dec 13	39	168	258	1,067	445	1,522	1,566	281	634	5,534
Mar 14	39	167	257	1,066	440	1,521	1,576	277	540	5,437
Jun 14	39	164	256	1,066	442	1,517	1,571	267	541	5,420
Sep 14	39	163	256	1,057	440	1,514	1,573	263	537	5,408
Dec 14	38	161	255	1,051	439	1,519	1,584	259	527	5,397
Mar 15	36	161	255	1,042	439	1,516	1,589	253	534	5,378
Jun 15	35	159	254	1,025	431	1,518	1,588	251	529	5,361
Sep 15	34	159	251	1,020	425	1,510	1,591	245	526	5,344
Dec 15	34	158	249	1,021	423	1,513	1,611	242	518	5,347
Change on quarter	0	-1	-2	1	-2	3	20	-3	-8	3
Change %	0.0	-0.6	-0.8	0.1	-0.5	0.2	1.3	-1.2	-1.5	0.1
Change on year	-4	-3	-6	-30	-16	-6	27	-17	-9	-50
Change %	-10.5	-1.9	-2.4	-2.9	-3.6	-0.4	1.7	-6.6	-1.7	-0.9

Enquiries 01633 456776

Source: returns from public sector organisations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The series shown at Table 4 (in columns 6 to 9) for public and private sector employment excluding the effects of major reclassifications show all of the above mentioned bodies included in the private sector for all time periods and excluded from the public sector for all time periods. When using figures from this table, the latest estimate of the number of people employed in the public and private sectors should be taken from columns 1 and 3 respectively. However the quarterly and annual changes in employment shown in these columns are affected by reclassifications. Figures from columns 6 and 8 should be used for assessments of the recent underlying changes in public and private sector employment. The changes in employment shown in these columns are measured on a consistent basis to remove the effect of major reclassifications. The quarterly movements between September and December 2015 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 16 March 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
Dec 13	32,628	27,987	4,453	168	20
Mar 14	32,950	28,219	4,544	167	20
Jun 14	33,226	28,495	4,546	164	21
Sep 14	33,329	28,631	4,512	163	23
Dec 14	33,411	28,761	4,467	162	21
Mar 15	33,538	28,987	4,369	161	21
Jun 15	33,601	29,040	4,380	159	22
Sep 15	33,713	29,084	4,448	159	22
Dec 15 (p)	33,782	29,200	4,403	159	21
Change on quarter	69	116	-45	0	-1
Change %	0.2	0.4	-1.0	-0.3	-4.7
Change on year	370	438	-64	-3	-1
Change %	1.1	1.5	-1.4	-1.8	-2.9

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

See footnotes under table 6

6 Workforce jobs by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All jobs A-T	Agriculture, forestry & fishing A	Mining & quarrying B	Manufacturing C	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply D	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities E	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage H	Accommodation & food service activities I	Information & communication J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Dec 13	32,628	398	72	2,568	122	197	2,099	4,865	1,497	2,105	1,300
Mar 14	32,950	427	67	2,574	121	195	2,105	4,854	1,509	2,128	1,338
Jun 14	33,226	410	66	2,608	115	196	2,106	4,906	1,505	2,154	1,352
Sep 14	33,329	420	68	2,625	122	196	2,117	4,937	1,526	2,157	1,355
Dec 14	33,411	403	72	2,627	120	197	2,145	4,929	1,528	2,176	1,346
Mar 15	33,538	373	77	2,660	122	200	2,158	4,981	1,497	2,189	1,374
Jun 15	33,601	377	77	2,658	119	210	2,151	4,951	1,547	2,212	1,367
Sep 15	33,713	422	73	2,647	116	211	2,223	4,940	1,529	2,243	1,353
Dec 15 (p)	33,782	409	71	2,651	124	207	2,238	4,953	1,548	2,267	1,335
Change on quarter	69	-14	-2	4	8	-4	15	13	19	24	-18
Change %	0.2	-3.2	-3.1	0.1	7.1	-2.1	0.7	0.3	1.3	1.1	-1.3
Change on year	370	6	-1	24	3	10	94	23	20	92	-11
Change %	1.1	1.5	-0.9	0.9	2.8	5.0	4.4	0.5	1.3	4.2	-0.8

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities K	Real estate activities L	Professional scientific & technical activities M	Administrative & support service activities N	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security ² O	Education P	Human health & social work activities Q	Arts, entertainment & recreation R	Other service activities S	People employed by households etc. T	Total services G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Dec 13	1,116	539	2,709	2,626	1,545	2,858	4,161	915	858	79	27,172
Mar 14	1,124	543	2,756	2,670	1,548	2,874	4,227	941	865	87	27,461
Jun 14	1,134	541	2,798	2,773	1,545	2,886	4,237	934	862	97	27,724
Sep 14	1,130	526	2,786	2,789	1,537	2,880	4,237	965	870	85	27,781
Dec 14	1,127	554	2,811	2,847	1,524	2,888	4,230	939	867	81	27,848
Mar 15	1,142	533	2,861	2,818	1,510	2,913	4,216	954	890	69	27,946
Jun 15	1,152	534	2,878	2,813	1,498	2,925	4,226	981	853	72	28,009
Sep 15	1,148	522	2,908	2,869	1,486	2,920	4,192	980	868	61	28,019
Dec 15 (p)	1,141	536	2,926	2,845	1,484	2,937	4,199	976	871	65	28,083
Change on quarter	-7	14	18	-24	-3	17	7	-5	3	4	63
Change %	-0.6	2.8	0.6	-0.8	-0.2	0.6	0.2	-0.5	0.3	7.0	0.2
Change on year	14	-18	115	-3	-40	49	-31	37	5	-16	235
Change %	1.2	-3.3	4.1	-0.1	-2.6	1.7	-0.7	4.0	0.5	-19.4	0.8

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
		YBUS	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
People					
Jan-Mar 2014	979.2	32.1	37.5	15.9	9.7
Jan-Mar 2015	1,000.8	32.1	37.4	16.3	9.3
Apr-Jun 2015	999.2	32.1	37.4	16.2	9.4
Jul-Sep 2015	1,000.3	31.9	37.3	16.2	9.5
Oct-Dec 2015	1,016.1	32.2	37.6	16.3	9.6
Jan-Mar 2016	1,015.8	32.2	37.6	16.2	9.4
Change on quarter	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.3
Change %	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-2.7
Change on year	15.0	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0
Change %	1.5	0.2	0.4	-0.5	0.4
Men					
	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Jan-Mar 2014	595.2	36.6	39.4	16.0	10.9
Jan-Mar 2015	608.5	36.7	39.4	16.3	9.8
Apr-Jun 2015	606.4	36.6	39.3	16.2	9.6
Jul-Sep 2015	605.9	36.3	39.2	16.0	9.7
Oct-Dec 2015	616.5	36.6	39.4	16.2	10.6
Jan-Mar 2016	617.9	36.7	39.4	16.2	10.1
Change on quarter	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Change %	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-4.0
Change on year	9.5	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.4
Change %	1.6	0.0	0.2	-0.4	3.6
Women					
	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Jan-Mar 2014	384.0	26.9	34.4	15.9	8.8
Jan-Mar 2015	392.3	26.9	34.1	16.3	9.0
Apr-Jun 2015	392.8	26.9	34.1	16.2	9.2
Jul-Sep 2015	394.4	26.9	34.0	16.2	9.3
Oct-Dec 2015	399.7	27.2	34.5	16.3	8.9
Jan-Mar 2016	397.8	27.0	34.4	16.2	8.8
Change on quarter	-1.9	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Change %	-0.5	-0.6	-0.4	-0.7	-1.3
Change on year	5.5	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Change %	1.4	0.4	0.9	-0.6	-2.2

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
Jan-Mar 2015									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.1	0.6	1.6	3.8	2.0	7.6
6 up to 15 hours	6.4	3.6	9.6	6.0	3.3	8.8	8.3	4.5	16.3
16 up to 30 hours	20.0	10.0	31.3	19.6	8.7	30.9	22.3	16.0	35.8
31 up to 45 hours	52.2	57.6	46.0	54.8	61.1	48.4	36.9	42.5	25.2
Over 45 hours	19.9	27.9	10.7	18.5	26.4	10.3	28.6	35.0	15.0
Total (thousands)	31,169	16,601	14,569	26,433	13,416	13,018	4,513	3,071	1,442
Oct-Dec 2015									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	0.9	2.1	1.1	0.7	1.5	3.2	1.6	6.5
6 up to 15 hours	6.5	3.6	9.8	6.0	3.3	8.9	8.4	4.5	16.6
16 up to 30 hours	20.1	10.4	31.3	19.6	8.8	30.8	23.4	17.0	36.7
31 up to 45 hours	51.9	57.1	45.9	54.6	60.7	48.4	36.7	42.1	25.5
Over 45 hours	20.0	28.0	10.9	18.6	26.6	10.4	28.3	34.8	14.7
Total (thousands)	31,534	16,829	14,705	26,660	13,561	13,099	4,675	3,164	1,510
Jan-Mar 2016									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	0.9	2.1	1.1	0.7	1.5	3.2	1.5	6.9
6 up to 15 hours	6.5	3.6	9.9	6.0	3.3	8.9	8.4	4.0	17.8
16 up to 30 hours	20.2	10.3	31.4	19.7	8.7	31.1	22.7	16.8	35.1
31 up to 45 hours	52.2	58.0	45.6	54.8	61.4	47.9	38.4	44.4	25.5
Over 45 hours	19.6	27.2	11.0	18.4	25.9	10.6	27.3	33.2	14.8
Total (thousands)	31,578	16,859	14,719	26,688	13,566	13,121	4,695	3,192	1,503

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

8 Employment levels and rates by country of birth and nationality

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

			European Union (EU)					Countries not in the European Union (non-EU)							
			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
Jan - Mar 2014	30,446	25,808	4,624	1,760	777	807	146	2,864	585	156	136	454	334	97	1,101
Jan - Mar 2015	31,082	26,154	4,909	1,958	797	944	186	2,951	672	147	138	411	333	103	1,146
Apr - Jun 2015	31,047	26,001	5,035	2,047	847	977	190	2,988	669	130	141	435	343	95	1,174
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
Change on year	412	94	330	252	176	30	45	79	-8	-17	-13	52	5	-2	61
Change %	1.3	0.4	6.7	12.8	22.1	3.2	24.4	2.7	-1.1	-11.5	-9.1	12.7	1.4	-2.1	5.3
By nationality	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	EQ4W	JJS2	JJS4	JJS6	JJS8	JJT2	JJR8	EQ4X
Jan - Mar 2014	30,446	27,643	2,799	1,629	689	802	128	1,170	166	53	95	208	97	80	470
Jan - Mar 2015	31,082	27,967	3,109	1,922	808	931	173	1,187	177	55	98	210	110	89	448
Apr - Jun 2015	31,047	27,838	3,206	1,996	847	963	179	1,209	188	52	105	203	111	77	474
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
Change on year	412	185	229	224	131	32	55	5	11	-9	-16	-24	-3	-3	49
Change %	1.3	0.7	7.4	11.7	16.3	3.4	31.5	0.4	6.1	-17.3	-16.0	-11.4	-2.9	-3.3	11.0
Rates (aged 16 to 64)															
By country of birth	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	EQ52	LFN3	LFN4	LFN5	LFN6	LFN7	LFN2	EQ53
Jan - Mar 2014	72.2	72.9	69.0	77.9	75.3	81.1	76.4	64.5	62.8	82.6	85.1	73.1	52.0	67.5	63.1
Jan - Mar 2015	73.3	74.0	69.9	79.3	75.2	84.1	76.7	64.7	66.8	81.1	84.3	70.6	53.0	73.2	61.8
Apr - Jun 2015	73.2	73.8	70.6	79.5	75.8	84.6	73.9	65.5	64.6	77.8	84.1	71.6	54.2	71.5	64.7
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
Change on year	0.7	0.7	1.3	-0.6	2.3	-3.4	-0.9	1.8	0.1	-2.8	5.9	2.2	3.5	1.2	2.2
By nationality	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	EQ56	LFO5	LFO6	LFO7	LFO8	LFO9	LFO4	EQ57
Jan - Mar 2014	72.2	72.6	69.3	77.8	75.0	81.4	75.0	60.2	52.7	89.1	85.8	72.1	46.4	70.6	55.7
Jan - Mar 2015	73.3	73.6	70.5	79.2	75.0	84.0	76.7	59.9	58.6	85.8	87.4	69.1	52.2	71.2	52.0
Apr - Jun 2015	73.2	73.5	71.8	79.4	75.2	84.6	75.2	61.9	57.2	81.5	89.7	69.8	52.1	69.6	57.1
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
Change on year	0.7	0.8	0.8	-1.2	1.0	-3.3	-1.4	1.8	0.6	-8.1	0.6	1.0	1.3	-3.0	5.1

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

9(1) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over							All aged 16-64						
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
People	MGSC	MG SX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
Jan-Mar 2014	2,214	6.8	1,042	355	817	36.9	447	2,189	6.9	1,031	350	807	36.9	442
Jan-Mar 2015	1,832	5.6	956	286	589	32.2	342	1,810	5.7	949	282	580	32.0	334
Apr-Jun 2015	1,848	5.6	970	301	577	31.2	325	1,825	5.7	962	297	567	31.1	318
Jul-Sep 2015	1,750	5.3	958	277	515	29.4	290	1,729	5.4	951	272	506	29.3	287
Oct-Dec 2015	1,694	5.1	951	254	490	28.9	261	1,676	5.2	941	250	484	28.9	256
Jan-Mar 2016	1,692	5.1	951	274	467	27.6	263	1,672	5.2	939	273	461	27.6	258
Change on quarter	-2	0.0	0	20	-22	-1.3	2	-3	0.0	-2	22	-23	-1.3	2
Change %	-0.1		0.0	7.9	-4.6		0.9	-0.2		-0.2	8.8	-4.8		0.8
Change on year	-139	-0.5	-5	-12	-122	-4.6	-79	-138	-0.5	-10	-9	-119	-4.5	-75
Change %	-7.6		-0.5	-4.2	-20.7		-23.0	-7.6		-1.0	-3.2	-20.5		-22.6
Men	MGSD	MG SY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBWB
Jan-Mar 2014	1,232	7.0	518	199	515	41.8	299	1,214	7.2	510	197	507	41.8	294
Jan-Mar 2015	1,008	5.7	480	155	372	36.9	232	992	5.9	476	152	364	36.7	226
Apr-Jun 2015	1,014	5.8	500	158	356	35.1	211	1,000	5.9	495	156	349	34.9	207
Jul-Sep 2015	958	5.4	502	141	315	32.9	184	944	5.6	496	138	311	32.9	181
Oct-Dec 2015	925	5.2	491	143	290	31.4	171	914	5.4	486	141	286	31.3	169
Jan-Mar 2016	917	5.2	474	157	286	31.2	175	908	5.3	468	157	284	31.2	172
Change on quarter	-7	0.0	-17	14	-5	-0.3	3	-6	0.0	-18	15	-3	-0.1	4
Change %	-0.8		-3.4	9.9	-1.6		1.9	-0.6		-3.8	10.8	-1.0		2.3
Change on year	-90	-0.6	-6	2	-86	-5.7	-57	-83	-0.5	-8	5	-81	-5.5	-54
Change %	-9.0		-1.3	1.2	-23.1		-24.7	-8.4		-1.6	3.3	-22.1		-23.9
Women	MGSE	MG SZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
Jan-Mar 2014	983	6.4	525	156	302	30.7	148	975	6.6	521	154	300	30.8	148
Jan-Mar 2015	824	5.4	476	130	218	26.4	110	819	5.5	473	130	216	26.4	107
Apr-Jun 2015	834	5.4	471	143	221	26.4	114	824	5.5	466	140	218	26.4	111
Jul-Sep 2015	792	5.1	456	136	200	25.3	106	785	5.2	455	134	195	24.9	105
Oct-Dec 2015	770	5.0	460	111	199	25.9	90	762	5.1	455	109	198	26.0	88
Jan-Mar 2016	775	5.0	477	116	181	23.4	89	764	5.1	471	116	177	23.2	86
Change on quarter	5	0.0	17	6	-18	-2.5	-1	3	0.0	16	7	-20	-2.8	-2
Change %	0.7		3.7	5.3	-8.9		-1.1	0.3		3.5	6.3	-10.3		-2.1
Change on year	-49	-0.4	1	-14	-36	-3.0	-21	-54	-0.4	-2	-14	-38	-3.2	-21
Change %	-5.9		0.3	-10.7	-16.7		-19.3	-6.6		-0.4	-10.8	-17.8		-19.8
	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
People	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Jan-Mar 2014	182	35.9	128	30	24	13.2	*	686	16.7	347	114	224	32.7	105
Jan-Mar 2015	148	29.5	109	22	17	11.7	*	586	14.2	344	85	156	26.7	82
Apr-Jun 2015	147	29.0	114	18	15	10.4	*	584	14.1	346	93	146	24.9	65
Jul-Sep 2015	135	26.5	101	21	13	9.7	*	516	12.5	320	76	120	23.2	51
Oct-Dec 2015	132	26.5	99	18	14	10.9	*	494	12.0	308	74	112	22.7	45
Jan-Mar 2016	130	25.8	106	15	*	*	*	501	12.2	320	85	96	19.2	47
Change on quarter	-1	-0.7	7	-3	*	*	*	7	0.2	12	11	-16	-3.5	2
Change %	-0.9		7.5	-18.5	*	*	*	1.5		3.8	15.4	-14.2		4.9
Change on year	-18	-3.7	-3	-7	*	*	*	-84	-2.0	-24	0	-60	-7.5	-35
Change %	-12.0		-2.4	-31.6	*	*	*	-14.4		-7.1	0.4	-38.6		-42.9
Men	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBKK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Jan-Mar 2014	91	38.6	58	18	15	16.7	*	414	19.1	190	74	151	36.4	77
Jan-Mar 2015	87	37.2	66	11	10	11.5	*	341	15.6	183	48	111	32.6	61
Apr-Jun 2015	82	34.9	64	10	*	*	*	340	15.7	189	51	101	29.5	48
Jul-Sep 2015	77	32.2	54	14	*	*	*	292	13.5	179	36	77	26.4	34
Oct-Dec 2015	71	29.0	49	12	11	14.9	*	284	13.1	174	41	68	24.1	28
Jan-Mar 2016	71	28.9	52	11	*	*	*	283	13.1	172	46	65	22.9	30
Change on quarter	1	-0.2	3	0	*	*	*	-1	0.0	-2	5	-4	-1.3	2
Change %	0.8		6.6	-4.2	*	*	*	-0.2		-1.0	12.0	-5.4		7.9
Change on year	-16	-8.4	-14	0	*	*	*	-58	-2.5	-10	-1	-46	-9.7	-32
Change %	-18.1		-21.4	0.1	*	*	*	-17.0		-5.6	-2.9	-41.7		-51.5
Women	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Jan-Mar 2014	91	33.4	70	12	*	*	*	272	14.1	157	41	74	27.1	28
Jan-Mar 2015	61	22.7	43	10	*	*	*	244	12.6	162	37	45	18.5	20
Apr-Jun 2015	65	23.9	50	*	*	*	*	244	12.4	157	42	45	18.5	18
Jul-Sep 2015	58	21.5	47	*	*	*	*	224	11.5	141	40	42	19.0	17
Oct-Dec 2015	61	24.1	50	*	*	*	*	210	10.8	134	33	43	20.7	17
Jan-Mar 2016	59	22.9	55	*	*	*	*	218	11.1	147	39	31	14.4	17
Change on quarter	-2	-1.2	4	*	*	*	*	8	0.4	14	6	-12	-6.3	0
Change %	-3.0		8.5	*	*	*	*	3.7		10.1	19.8	-28.1		0.0
Change on year	-2	0.2	11	*	*	*	*	-27	-1.5	-14	2	-14	-4.2	-3
Change %	-3.2		26.6	*	*	*	*	-10.9		-8.8	4.6	-31.0		-16.9

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														
Jan-Mar 2014	962	5.2	415	154	393	40.8	233	385	4.1	152	56	176	45.8	108
Jan-Mar 2015	790	4.2	377	133	281	35.5	164	308	3.2	126	46	135	43.8	95
Apr-Jun 2015	799	4.3	373	132	294	36.8	176	318	3.3	138	59	121	38.2	82
Jul-Sep 2015	770	4.1	398	122	251	32.5	146	329	3.3	139	58	132	40.1	91
Oct-Dec 2015	748	4.0	402	118	228	30.5	134	322	3.2	143	44	135	41.9	81
Jan-Mar 2016	716	3.8	378	122	217	30.2	121	345	3.5	147	52	146	42.3	93
Change on quarter	-31	-0.2	-23	4	-12	-0.3	-13	23	0.2	4	8	11	0.3	12
Change %	-4.2		-5.8	3.4	-5.2		-9.4	7.2		3.0	18.4	7.9		14.6
Change on year	-74	-0.4	2	-11	-64	-5.3	-43	37	0.3	21	6	11	-1.6	-2
Change %	-9.4		0.4	-8.4	-22.9		-26.1	12.0		16.3	12.0	8.0		-2.6
Men	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Jan-Mar 2014	499	5.0	189	76	233	46.8	148	228	4.4	81	31	116	50.9	73
Jan-Mar 2015	399	4.0	163	69	166	41.8	106	181	3.4	69	27	84	46.6	63
Apr-Jun 2015	409	4.1	170	65	174	42.5	111	183	3.5	77	32	74	40.5	51
Jul-Sep 2015	392	4.0	187	58	147	37.5	92	197	3.7	81	34	82	41.6	57
Oct-Dec 2015	373	3.8	188	59	127	33.9	86	196	3.6	81	31	85	43.2	56
Jan-Mar 2016	358	3.6	172	62	123	34.4	80	205	3.8	78	38	90	43.8	62
Change on quarter	-16	-0.2	-15	3	-4	0.5	-6	9	0.2	-3	7	5	0.6	6
Change %	-4.2		-8.0	4.9	-2.9		-6.9	4.4		-4.0	22.3	5.8		10.6
Change on year	-41	-0.4	9	-7	-44	-7.4	-26	25	0.4	9	10	6	-2.8	-1
Change %	-10.3		5.7	-10.0	-26.1		-24.5	13.6		12.6	37.1	6.7		-1.5
Women	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYV	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Jan-Mar 2014	463	5.3	226	78	159	34.4	85	157	3.6	71	25	60	38.4	35
Jan-Mar 2015	392	4.5	213	64	114	29.2	59	127	2.8	57	19	51	39.9	32
Apr-Jun 2015	391	4.5	203	67	121	30.9	64	135	3.0	61	27	47	35.1	31
Jul-Sep 2015	378	4.3	210	64	103	27.3	53	132	2.9	58	24	50	37.9	34
Oct-Dec 2015	374	4.3	214	58	102	27.2	48	125	2.8	62	13	50	40.0	25
Jan-Mar 2016	359	4.1	206	60	94	26.1	41	140	3.1	69	14	56	40.0	30
Change on quarter	-15	-0.2	-8	1	-8	-1.1	-7	14	0.3	7	1	6	0.0	6
Change %	-4.1		-3.9	1.9	-8.0		-13.8	11.6		12.1	9.1	11.6		23.7
Change on year	-33	-0.4	-8	-4	-21	-3.1	-17	12	0.2	12	-5	5	0.1	-2
Change %	-8.4		-3.7	-6.6	-18.2		-29.1	9.8		20.8	-24.4	10.2		-4.8

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

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

CLAIMANT COUNT & 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					
	April	763.8	33.0	31.6	795.4	2.3
	May #	754.0	40.4	40.0	794.0	2.3
	June	748.1	44.3	44.9	793.0	2.3
	July	729.8	55.3	55.4	785.2	2.3
	August #	716.4	68.1	69.1	785.5	2.3
	September	706.6	75.1	77.6	784.2	2.3
	October	695.6	82.8	87.5	783.1	2.3
	November #	682.5	90.7	97.4	779.9	2.3
	December	661.4	96.4	101.7	763.1	2.2
	2016					
	January #	630.8	108.6	103.9	734.7	2.1
	February	608.6	127.8	116.8	725.4	2.1
	March (r)	606.1	144.1	134.0	740.1	2.2
	April # (p)	594.6	150.3	143.2	737.8	2.1
	Change on month	-11.5			-2.4	0.0
	Change %	-1.9			-0.3	
	Change on year	-169.2			-57.6	-0.2
	Change %	-22.2			-7.2	
					DPAE	DPAH
Men	2015					
	April	486.7	23.3	22.0	508.7	2.8
	May #	481.0	28.2	27.6	508.6	2.8
	June	479.1	30.7	31.0	510.1	2.8
	July	469.8	37.3	37.8	507.6	2.8
	August #	462.3	45.4	47.2	509.5	2.8
	September	455.8	49.5	52.6	508.4	2.8
	October	446.7	54.6	58.8	505.5	2.8
	November #	435.2	60.6	65.6	500.8	2.7
	December	418.2	64.8	68.0	486.2	2.7
	2016					
	January #	395.7	73.8	69.5	465.2	2.6
	February	379.2	87.5	78.3	457.5	2.5
	March (r)	377.9	98.5	90.1	468.0	2.6
	April # (p)	370.1	103.2	97.2	467.3	2.6
	Change on month	-7.8			-0.7	0.0
	Change %	-2.1			-0.2	
	Change on year	-116.6			-41.5	-0.2
	Change %	-24.0			-8.1	
					DPAF	DPAI
Women	2015					
	April	277.1	9.7	9.6	286.7	1.8
	May #	273.0	12.2	12.3	285.3	1.8
	June	269.0	13.6	13.9	282.9	1.8
	July	260.0	18.0	17.6	277.6	1.7
	August #	254.1	22.7	21.9	276.0	1.7
	September	250.8	25.6	25.0	275.8	1.7
	October	248.9	28.2	28.7	277.6	1.7
	November #	247.3	30.1	31.8	279.1	1.7
	December	243.2	31.6	33.8	277.0	1.7
	2016					
	January #	235.1	34.8	34.4	269.5	1.7
	February	229.4	40.3	38.5	267.9	1.7
	March (r)	228.2	45.5	43.9	272.1	1.7
	April # (p)	224.5	47.1	46.0	270.5	1.7
	Change on month	-3.7			-1.6	0.0
	Change %	-1.6			-0.6	
	Change on year	-52.6			-16.2	-0.1
	Change %	-19.0			-5.6	

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative systems

1. This experimental Claimant Count series includes Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and out of work Universal Credit claimants. The estimates are based on the Universal Credit information available at the time of producing each figure and revised one month after initial publication.

2. The seasonally adjusted Jobseeker's Allowance level series published in data table BEN02.

3. Caseload figures taken from the DWP Universal Credit - experimental official statistics publication.

- From May 2013 onwards, the Universal Credit figures represent ALL out of work claimants of Universal Credit. The overall Universal Credit figure is likely to overstate the number of unemployed Universal Credit claimants at a point in time as it includes some claimants not required to look for work.

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

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
Nov 13	4,249.9 (r)	1,166.3 (r)	2,456.4	485.0	142.2
Feb 14	4,265.9 (r)	1,187.8 (r)	2,459.3	480.1	138.7
May 14	4,118.4 (r)	1,039.4 (r)	2,470.2	474.7	134.0
Aug 14	4,020.6 (r)	915.3 (r)	2,508.1	470.8	126.4
Nov 14	3,910.4 (r)	811.6 (r)	2,520.3	455.5	123.0
Feb 15	3,934.0 (r)	836.1 (r)	2,533.2	448.1	116.6
May 15	3,832.6 (r)	759.5 (r)	2,521.2	441.6	110.3
Aug 15	3,785.3 (r)	734.0 (r)	2,512.1	437.4	101.8
Nov 15	3,714.8	694.0	2,498.8	424.6	97.5
Change on year	-195.6	-117.6	-21.5	-31.0	-25.6
Change %	-5.0	-14.5	-0.9	-6.8	-20.7

	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
Nov 13	10.7	2.9	6.2	1.2	0.4
Feb 14	10.7	3.0	6.2	1.2	0.3
May 14	10.3	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	9.9	2.1	6.4	1.1	0.3
May 15	9.6	1.9	6.3	1.1	0.3
Aug 15	9.5	1.8 (r)	6.3	1.1	0.3
Nov 15	9.3	1.7	6.3	1.1	0.2
Change on year	-0.5	-0.3	-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 Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and out of work 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	
Jan-Mar 2014	32,748	31,617	507	4,097	7,407	11,252	8,354	1,131	
Jan-Mar 2015	33,001	31,777	502	4,126	7,411	11,240	8,498	1,224	
Apr-Jun 2015	32,992	31,826	506	4,130	7,440	11,187	8,562	1,166	
Jul-Sep 2015	33,089	31,896	508	4,117	7,498	11,125	8,648	1,192	
Oct-Dec 2015	33,229	32,009	496	4,113	7,562	11,120	8,718	1,220	
Jan-Mar 2016	33,271	32,068	505	4,116	7,555	11,130	8,762	1,203	
Change on quarter	42	59	8	3	-7	11	44	-17	
Change %	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.5	-1.4	
Change on year	270	290	3	-11	144	-110	264	-21	
Change %	0.8	0.9	0.6	-0.3	1.9	-1.0	3.1	-1.7	
Men	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE	
Jan-Mar 2014	17,501	16,812	235	2,169	3,998	5,937	4,472	689	
Jan-Mar 2015	17,608	16,865	234	2,183	4,002	5,928	4,518	743	
Apr-Jun 2015	17,568	16,861	235	2,164	4,008	5,892	4,561	706	
Jul-Sep 2015	17,633	16,905	239	2,167	4,039	5,864	4,596	728	
Oct-Dec 2015	17,754	17,006	244	2,160	4,089	5,864	4,648	748	
Jan-Mar 2016	17,777	17,039	248	2,155	4,109	5,863	4,665	738	
Change on quarter	23	33	3	-5	20	-1	16	-10	
Change %	0.1	0.2	1.4	-0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	-1.3	
Change on year	168	173	13	-28	107	-66	147	-5	
Change %	1.0	1.0	5.6	-1.3	2.7	-1.1	3.3	-0.7	
Women	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9	
Jan-Mar 2014	15,247	14,806	272	1,928	3,409	5,315	3,882	442	
Jan-Mar 2015	15,393	14,912	267	1,943	3,409	5,312	3,980	481	
Apr-Jun 2015	15,425	14,965	271	1,966	3,432	5,295	4,001	460	
Jul-Sep 2015	15,456	14,991	269	1,951	3,459	5,260	4,052	465	
Oct-Dec 2015	15,475	15,003	252	1,952	3,473	5,256	4,070	472	
Jan-Mar 2016	15,494	15,029	257	1,961	3,446	5,268	4,097	465	
Change on quarter	19	26	5	8	-27	12	28	-7	
Change %	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.4	-0.8	0.2	0.7	-1.5	
Change on year	101	117	-10	18	37	-44	117	-16	
Change %	0.7	0.8	-3.9	0.9	1.1	-0.8	2.9	-3.3	
Economic activity rates (%)¹									
People	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2	
Jan-Mar 2014	63.5	77.9	33.7	70.7	85.7	86.6	71.5	10.3	
Jan-Mar 2015	63.5	77.9	33.7	71.2	85.0	87.0	71.6	11.0	
Apr-Jun 2015	63.4	77.9	34.1	71.2	85.1	86.7	71.9	10.4	
Jul-Sep 2015	63.5	78.0	34.4	71.1	85.5	86.3	72.3	10.6	
Oct-Dec 2015	63.6	78.2	33.8	71.2	86.0	86.3	72.6	10.8	
Jan-Mar 2016	63.6	78.3	34.5	71.4	85.7	86.5	72.6	10.6	
Change on quarter	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.2	
Change on year	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.7	-0.4	1.0	-0.4	
Men	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT	
Jan-Mar 2014	69.7	83.5	30.5	74.0	93.4	92.6	77.9	13.8	
Jan-Mar 2015	69.5	83.3	30.8	74.2	92.4	92.9	77.5	14.6	
Apr-Jun 2015	69.2	83.2	31.0	73.4	92.2	92.5	77.9	13.8	
Jul-Sep 2015	69.3	83.3	31.6	73.6	92.6	92.1	78.2	14.1	
Oct-Dec 2015	69.6	83.7	32.5	73.5	93.4	92.2	78.8	14.4	
Jan-Mar 2016	69.6	83.7	33.0	73.5	93.5	92.3	78.8	14.2	
Change on quarter	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.3	
Change on year	0.1	0.4	2.3	-0.7	1.2	-0.6	1.3	-0.4	
Women	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3	
Jan-Mar 2014	57.7	72.3	36.9	67.4	78.2	80.7	65.4	7.4	
Jan-Mar 2015	57.9	72.6	36.8	68.0	77.7	81.1	66.0	7.9	
Apr-Jun 2015	57.9	72.7	37.4	68.8	78.1	81.0	66.0	7.6	
Jul-Sep 2015	57.9	72.8	37.3	68.4	78.5	80.5	66.6	7.6	
Oct-Dec 2015	57.9	72.8	35.1	68.7	78.7	80.6	66.6	7.7	
Jan-Mar 2016	57.9	72.9	36.0	69.2	77.9	80.8	66.8	7.6	
Change on quarter	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.5	-0.8	0.3	0.2	-0.1	
Change on year	0.0	0.3	-0.8	1.1	0.3	-0.3	0.8	-0.4	

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

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

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

13 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)								Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)	
	All aged 16-64								Does not want a job	Wants a job ¹
		Student	Looking after family / home	Temporary sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged	Retired	Other		
People	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Jan-Mar 2014	8,995	2,323	2,293	192	1,995	41	1,328	823	6,685	2,311
Jan-Mar 2015	9,018	2,321	2,286	208	2,023	42	1,281	858	6,705	2,313
Apr-Jun 2015	9,023	2,303	2,273	211	2,081	38	1,254	862	6,699	2,324
Jul-Sep 2015	8,996	2,324	2,226	200	2,112	39	1,209	886	6,734	2,262
Oct-Dec 2015	8,922	2,276	2,249	195	2,070	34	1,162	936	6,667	2,255
Jan-Mar 2016	8,902	2,246	2,257	192	2,093	27	1,155	933	6,704	2,198
Change on quarter	-20	-30	7	-2	23	-7	-7	-4	37	-57
Change %	-0.2	-1.3	0.3	-1.2	1.1	-21.2	-0.6	-0.4	0.6	-2.5
Change on year	-116	-75	-29	-16	71	-15	-126	75	0	-116
Change %	-1.3	-3.2	-1.3	-7.6	3.5	-35.8	-9.8	8.7	0.0	-5.0
Men	YBSO	BEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Jan-Mar 2014	3,329	1,180	229	97	988	23	465	346	2,356	973
Jan-Mar 2015	3,380	1,213	234	89	989	25	476	354	2,448	931
Apr-Jun 2015	3,415	1,222	247	92	1,017	24	464	350	2,432	983
Jul-Sep 2015	3,396	1,194	239	93	1,036	23	450	361	2,442	954
Oct-Dec 2015	3,319	1,173	231	93	988	20	428	385	2,379	940
Jan-Mar 2016	3,309	1,149	243	91	1,010	15	423	379	2,397	912
Change on quarter	-10	-25	12	-3	22	-5	-5	-6	18	-28
Change %	-0.3	-2.1	5.2	-3.2	2.3	-27.0	-1.2	-1.6	0.8	-3.0
Change on year	-71	-64	9	1	21	-10	-53	24	-52	-19
Change %	-2.1	-5.3	4.0	1.7	2.1	-40.2	-11.2	6.9	-2.1	-2.1
Women	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Jan-Mar 2014	5,667	1,143	2,064	96	1,006	18	863	476	4,329	1,338
Jan-Mar 2015	5,639	1,108	2,052	119	1,034	17	805	504	4,256	1,382
Apr-Jun 2015	5,608	1,081	2,027	119	1,065	14	790	512	4,268	1,341
Jul-Sep 2015	5,600	1,130	1,987	107	1,076	16	759	525	4,292	1,308
Oct-Dec 2015	5,604	1,103	2,018	101	1,082	14	734	552	4,288	1,315
Jan-Mar 2016	5,594	1,097	2,013	102	1,083	12	732	554	4,308	1,286
Change on quarter	-10	-6	-5	1	1	-2	-2	2	19	-29
Change %	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	0.6	0.1	-12.8	-0.3	0.4	0.4	-2.2
Change on year	-45	-11	-39	-17	50	-5	-73	50	51	-96
Change %	-0.8	-1.0	-1.9	-14.5	4.8	-29.6	-9.1	10.0	1.2	-7.0
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Jan-Mar 2014	100	25.8	25.5	2.1	22.2	0.5	14.8	9.1	74.3	25.7
Jan-Mar 2015	100	25.7	25.3	2.3	22.4	0.5	14.2	9.5	74.3	25.7
Apr-Jun 2015	100	25.5	25.2	2.3	23.1	0.4	13.9	9.6	74.2	25.8
Jul-Sep 2015	100	25.8	24.7	2.2	23.5	0.4	13.4	9.9	74.9	25.1
Oct-Dec 2015	100	25.5	25.2	2.2	23.2	0.4	13.0	10.5	74.7	25.3
Jan-Mar 2016	100	25.2	25.3	2.2	23.5	0.3	13.0	10.5	75.3	24.7
Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Jan-Mar 2014	100	35.5	6.9	2.9	29.7	0.7	14.0	10.4	70.8	29.2
Jan-Mar 2015	100	35.9	6.9	2.6	29.3	0.7	14.1	10.5	72.4	27.6
Apr-Jun 2015	100	35.8	7.2	2.7	29.8	0.7	13.6	10.2	71.2	28.8
Jul-Sep 2015	100	35.2	7.0	2.7	30.5	0.7	13.3	10.6	71.9	28.1
Oct-Dec 2015	100	35.4	7.0	2.8	29.8	0.6	12.9	11.6	71.7	28.3
Jan-Mar 2016	100	34.7	7.4	2.7	30.5	0.4	12.8	11.4	72.4	27.6
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Jan-Mar 2014	100	20.2	36.4	1.7	17.8	0.3	15.2	8.4	76.4	23.6
Jan-Mar 2015	100	19.6	36.4	2.1	18.3	0.3	14.3	8.9	75.5	24.5
Apr-Jun 2015	100	19.3	36.1	2.1	19.0	0.3	14.1	9.1	76.1	23.9
Jul-Sep 2015	100	20.2	35.5	1.9	19.2	0.3	13.6	9.4	76.6	23.4
Oct-Dec 2015	100	19.7	36.0	1.8	19.3	0.2	13.1	9.8	76.5	23.5
Jan-Mar 2016	100	19.6	36.0	1.8	19.4	0.2	13.1	9.9	77.0	23.0

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

January to March 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	1,463	374	130	958	1,283	289	97	898	179	85	34	61
18-24	5,766	3,615	501	1,651	1,880	669	121	1,090	3,887	2,946	380	561
16-24	7,229	3,989	631	2,609	3,163	958	218	1,988	4,066	3,031	414	622

Men

16-17	749	176	71	502	647	131	51	465	103	45	20	37
18-24	2,932	1,872	283	777	930	292	59	579	2,002	1,580	224	198
16-24	3,681	2,048	355	1,279	1,577	422	111	1,044	2,105	1,626	244	235

Women

16-17	714	198	59	457	637	159	45	433	77	39	14	24
18-24	2,834	1,743	218	874	950	377	62	511	1,885	1,366	156	363
16-24	3,548	1,941	277	1,331	1,587	536	107	944	1,961	1,405	170	387

Changes on quarter

People

16-17	-7	10	-1	-15	-30	-2	-3	-25	24	12	2	10
18-24	-14	-5	7	-17	-31	-19	4	-16	17	14	4	-1
16-24	-21	5	6	-32	-61	-21	0	-41	40	26	6	9

Men

16-17	-3	3	1	-7	-11	-1	1	-10	7	4	0	3
18-24	-6	-5	-1	0	-13	-12	-1	0	7	7	0	-1
16-24	-9	-2	0	-7	-23	-14	0	-10	14	12	0	3

Women

16-17	-3	7	-2	-8	-20	0	-4	-15	16	7	2	7
18-24	-8	0	8	-17	-18	-7	4	-16	10	7	4	0
16-24	-12	7	6	-25	-38	-7	0	-31	26	14	6	6

Rates(%)³

People

16-17		25.6	25.8	65.5		22.5	25.0	69.9		47.3	28.5	33.9
18-24		62.7	12.2	28.6		35.6	15.3	58.0		75.8	11.4	14.4
16-24		55.2	13.7	36.1		30.3	18.5	62.8		74.5	12.0	15.3

Men

16-17		23.5	28.9	67.0		20.2	28.2	71.9		44.3	30.7	36.1
18-24		63.8	13.1	26.5		31.4	16.9	62.3		78.9	12.4	9.9
16-24		55.6	14.8	34.7		26.8	20.7	66.2		77.2	13.1	11.2

Women

16-17		27.8	22.9	64.0		24.9	22.2	68.0		51.3	25.7	31.0
18-24		61.5	11.1	30.8		39.7	14.1	53.8		72.5	10.3	19.3
16-24		54.7	12.5	37.5		33.8	16.6	59.5		71.6	10.8	19.7

Changes on quarter

People

16-17		0.8	-0.7	-0.7		0.4	-0.6	-0.3		0.2	-1.6	1.2
18-24		0.1	0.2	-0.2		-0.4	0.7	0.1		0.0	0.0	-0.1
16-24		0.2	0.1	-0.3		-0.1	0.3	-0.1		-0.1	0.1	0.1

Men

16-17		0.5	-0.2	-0.6		0.1	0.5	-0.3		1.0	-2.3	0.7
18-24		0.0	0.0	0.0		-0.9	0.4	0.8		0.1	0.0	-0.1
16-24		0.1	0.0	-0.1		-0.5	0.5	0.4		0.0	-0.1	0.1

Women

16-17		1.1	-1.2	-0.9		0.7	-1.5	-0.3		-1.7	-0.2	2.5
18-24		0.2	0.4	-0.5		0.1	1.0	-0.6		0.0	0.2	-0.1
16-24		0.4	0.2	-0.6		0.4	0.2	-0.5		-0.2	0.2	0.0

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/youngpeoplenotinfulltimeeducationemploymentortrainingneet/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

	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
Mar 14	472	1.9	1.9	466	2.1	2.1	490	-0.1	0.1
Jan 15 (r)	484	1.3	1.9	481	1.5	2.2	493	0.4	0.6
Feb 15 (r)	487	1.9	1.8	485	2.2	2.1	500	2.3	1.2
Mar 15 (r)	490	3.8	2.4	489	4.9	2.9	494	0.8	1.1
Apr 15	492	2.7	2.8 (r)	489	3.1	3.4 (r)	496	0.9	1.3
May 15	492	2.8	3.1 (r)	490	3.3	3.7 (r)	497	1.1	0.9
Jun 15	489	2.3	2.6	491	2.5	2.9	496	1.0	1.0
Jul 15	495	3.6	2.9	494	4.3	3.3	498	1.0	1.0
Aug 15	494	3.2	3.0	494	3.6	3.5	499	1.2	1.1
Sep 15	492	2.1	3.0	491	2.3	3.4	501	1.5	1.2
Oct 15	494	1.9	2.4	493	2.1	2.7	500	1.3	1.3
Nov 15	495	2.2	2.1	494	2.3	2.3	501	1.5	1.4
Dec 15	496	1.6	1.9	494	1.9	2.1	500	0.9	1.2
Jan 16 (r)	497	2.7	2.2	496	3.0	2.4	500	1.5	1.3
Feb 16 (r)	493	1.3	1.9	491	1.2	2.0	500	0.1	0.8
Mar 16 (p)	499	1.9	2.0	499	2.1	2.1	496	0.4	0.6

	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
Mar 14	456	1.8	1.7	608	1.1	0.6	484	1.3	1.5
Jan 15 (r)	470	1.6	2.0	612	1.0	2.2	489	1.0	1.3
Feb 15 (r)	474	2.2	2.0	620	1.8	1.8	490	1.5	1.4
Mar 15 (r)	475	4.1	2.6	629	3.5	2.1	490	1.4	1.3
Apr 15	476	2.8	3.0 (r)	642	5.0	3.4 (r)	490	1.1	1.3
May 15	477	2.9	3.2 (r)	632	3.2	3.9 (r)	491	1.2	1.2
Jun 15	474	2.4	2.7	616	1.4	3.2	491	1.2	1.2
Jul 15	479	3.7	3.0	634	4.4	3.0	492	0.9	1.1
Aug 15	478	3.2	3.1	634	3.3	3.0	493	1.6	1.2
Sep 15	477	2.1	3.0	628	1.3	3.0	495	1.7	1.4
Oct 15	478	1.8	2.4	633	1.4	2.0	494	1.4	1.6
Nov 15	479	2.0	2.0	634	2.0	1.6	495	1.7	1.6
Dec 15	479	1.5	1.8	634	1.3	1.5	494	0.9	1.4
Jan 16 (r)	481	2.4	2.0	638	4.2	2.5	497	1.7	1.4
Feb 16 (r)	477	0.8	1.6	612	-1.4	1.4	498	1.5	1.4
Mar 16 (p)	483	1.6	1.6	652	3.7	2.2	499	1.7	1.6

	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
Mar 14	560	2.5	3.1	533	-0.9	0.6	317	3.9	3.5
Jan 15 (r)	566	0.3	1.1	553	-2.0	1.5	330	2.4	2.0
Feb 15 (r)	565	0.3	0.8	556	1.3	0.9	328	4.5	2.9
Mar 15 (r)	571	1.9	0.8	566	6.3	1.8	341	7.4	4.7
Apr 15	572	1.7	1.3	567	3.3	3.6	332	3.6	5.2 (r)
May 15	569	1.0	1.5 (r)	578	6.1	5.2 (r)	333	4.4	5.1 (r)
Jun 15	576	1.7	1.4	565	2.2	3.8	331	4.2	4.1
Jul 15	574	1.7	1.5	605	6.8	5.0	334	5.6	4.7
Aug 15	573	1.7	1.7	594	6.6	5.2	332	4.5	4.8
Sep 15	573	1.2	1.5	591	5.1	6.2	332	2.9	4.3
Oct 15	574	1.5	1.5	598	6.9	6.2	333	2.9	3.4
Nov 15	575	1.5	1.4	598	6.3	6.1	335	3.4	3.1
Dec 15	578	1.3	1.4	599	5.7	6.3	338	3.9	3.4
Jan 16 (r)	577	2.0	1.6	607	9.7	7.2	334	1.3	2.9
Feb 16 (r)	575	1.7	1.7	606	8.9	8.1	338	3.0	2.8
Mar 16 (p)	579	1.3	1.7	599	5.8	8.1	337	-1.2	1.0

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EARNINGS

16 Average Weekly Earnings - bonus pay

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

Whole Economy (100%) ¹				Private sector (82%) ^{2 4 5 6}			Public sector (18%) ^{2 4 5 6}				
		% changes year on year				% changes year on year				% changes year on year	
Weekly Earnings (£)		Single month	3 month average ²	Weekly Earnings (£)		Single month	3 month average ²	Weekly Earnings (£)		Single month	3 month average ²
KAF4		KAF5	KAF6	KAF7		KAF8	KAF9	KAG2		KAG3	KAG4
Mar 14	27	9.4	6.7	32	6.2	6.1		5	2.5	5.2	
Jan 15	(r) 28	-1.3	6.0	33	-3.5	5.5		1	-71.7	-21.0	
Feb 15	(r) 28	-2.7	2.1	35	-2.1	1.9		2	-44.5	-27.3	
Mar 15	(r) 30	11.4	2.3	36	13.1	2.2		2	-55.4	-57.3	
Apr 15	31	2.2	3.5 (r)	37	1.2	3.7 (r)		2	-58.0	-53.1 (r)	
May 15	31	3.8	5.6 (r)	37	1.5	4.9 (r)		3	2.2	-44.6 (r)	
Jun 15	26	-8.0	-0.5	36	-7.6	-1.8		2	-18.4	-33.1	
Jul 15	32	19.4	4.8	38	21.8	4.1		3	-42.3	-25.3	
Aug 15	33	22.1	10.9	39	19.5	9.9		3	25.7	-21.3	
Sep 15	30	8.9	16.7	36	8.4	16.4		4	51.2	-3.0	
Oct 15	32	10.0	13.5	38	9.2	12.3		2	-10.3	21.3	
Nov 15	30	0.4	6.4	36	1.0	6.1		2	-3.9	12.0	
Dec 15	31	-3.7	2.1	36	-4.7	1.6		2	-56.5	-28.8	
Jan 16	(r) 30	9.3	1.7	36	10.0	1.8		3	137.8	-9.4	
Feb 16	(r) 26	-9.6	-1.5	32	-6.9	-0.8		2	-2.2	-9.1	
Mar 16	(p) 31	2.6	0.8	37	2.0	1.6		2	-18.0	22.4	
Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ¹				Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ¹			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2 5 6}				
		% changes year on year				% changes year on year				% changes year on year	
Weekly Earnings (£)		Single month	3 month average ²	Weekly Earnings (£)		Single month	3 month average ²	Weekly Earnings (£)		Single month	3 month average ²
K5CS		K5CT	K5CU	K5CV		K5CW	K5CX	KAH3		KAH4	KAH5
Mar 14	28	7.5	6.3	70	3.2	3.2		1	-28.2	-22.9	
Jan 15	(r) 28	-1.2	5.6	67	-8.0	1.8		1	-53.2	18.6	
Feb 15	(r) 29	-1.2	2.6	69	-8.4	-2.8		3	212.5	71.0	
Mar 15	(r) 31	9.4	2.3	74	5.0	-3.9		1	-10.1	34.0	
Apr 15	32	0.9	2.9 (r)	80	12.1	2.7 (r)		1	-76.8	-28.7 (r)	
May 15	31	2.3	4.0 (r)	73	-3.1	4.5 (r)		1	4.3	-52.4 (r)	
Jun 15	26	-8.7	-1.7	54	-23.0	-4.4		1	-26.1	-55.2	
Jul 15	33	23.1	5.0	79	21.6	-2.0		1	-50.5	-31.4	
Aug 15	33	23.4	12.1	89	24.5	7.5		1	52.9	-27.8	
Sep 15	31	13.2	19.8	69	-3.7	13.9		2	45.3	-7.6	
Oct 15	33	9.8	15.2	77	7.4	9.4		1	-13.4	22.5	
Nov 15	31	2.4	8.3	69	-5.8	-0.7		1	3.1	10.9	
Dec 15	31	-2.6	3.0	73	-8.6	-2.6		1	-56.0	-23.9	
Jan 16	(r) 31	10.5	3.1	75	12.3	-1.3		2	170.0	3.1	
Feb 16	(r) 27	-9.8	-0.9	57	-16.8	-4.8		1	-56.7	-30.7	
Mar 16	(p) 31	1.2	0.5	79	6.5	0.7		2	38.1	-4.6	
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				
		% changes year on year				% changes year on year				% changes year on year	
Weekly Earnings (£)		Single month	3 month average ²	Weekly Earnings (£)		Single month	3 month average ²	Weekly Earnings (£)		Single month	3 month average ²
K5D3		K5D4	K5D5	K5D6		K5D7	K5D8	K5D9		K5DA	K5DB
Mar 14	23	10.5	13.6	17	46.6	26.7		20	17.9	0.4	
Jan 15	(r) 23	-5.5	7.2	21	-4.1	21.8		23	7.4	5.0	
Feb 15	(r) 20	-8.2	2.1	17	-15.2	4.3		20	22.4	10.0	
Mar 15	(r) 25	8.5	-1.8	21	20.4	-0.7		26	32.1	20.2	
Apr 15	25	6.1	2.3 (r)	24	8.8	4.1 (r)		22	0.2	17.3 (r)	
May 15	22	-8.0	2.1 (r)	40	132.2	50.3 (r)		24	10.4	13.6 (r)	
Jun 15	28	10.7	3.1	20	-11.4	35.9		22	2.6	4.4	
Jul 15	25	3.4	2.3	31	6.0	32.0		24	18.3	10.3	
Aug 15	24	5.1	6.5	26	-4.4	-2.6		22	6.9	9.1	
Sep 15	22	-13.3	-1.9	24	-6.7	-1.5		24	11.8	12.2	
Oct 15	24	13.6	1.0	27	19.8	2.0		23	1.9	6.8	
Nov 15	22	-10.7	-4.3	23	-4.7	2.1		24	3.1	5.5	
Dec 15	24	-12.2	-4.2	25	4.3	6.2		25	11.2	5.4	
Jan 16	(r) 22	-7.6	-10.3	29	39.8	11.8		22	-5.2	2.9	
Feb 16	(r) 22	6.8	-5.3	27	59.5	31.2		22	10.0	5.1	
Mar 16	(p) 24	-2.4	-1.5	23	13.4	36.1		21	-18.7	-5.9	

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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

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

EARNINGS

17 Average Weekly Earnings - regular pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) ²			Private sector (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
Mar 14	447	1.0	1.3	437	1.1	1.6	489	1.2	1.1
Jan 15 (r)	457	1.6	1.7	449	1.9	2.0	491	0.7	0.7
Feb 15	458	2.3	1.9	450	2.7	2.2	493	1.1	0.8
Mar 15 (r)	460	2.8	2.2	453	3.6	2.7	493	0.7	0.9
Apr 15	461	2.8	2.7	453	3.2	3.2	493	1.2	1.0
May 15	461	2.8	2.8	454	3.3	3.4	494	1.4	1.1
Jun 15	462	2.8	2.8	455	3.3	3.3	494	1.3	1.3
Jul 15	463	2.9	2.9	456	3.4	3.3	494	1.2	1.3
Aug 15	463	2.6	2.8	456	2.9	3.2	495	1.1	1.2
Sep 15	463	1.9	2.4	455	2.0	2.8	496	1.4	1.2
Oct 15	463	1.6	2.0	456	1.8	2.3	496	1.3	1.3
Nov 15	465	2.2	1.9	457	2.4	2.1	498	1.6	1.5
Dec 15	465	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	499	1.7	1.5
Feb 16	469	2.3	2.2	462	2.5 (r)	2.5	500	1.4	1.4
Mar 16 (p)	468	1.8	2.1	461	1.9	2.3	500	1.5	1.5
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5DL	K5DM	K5DN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
Mar 14	432	1.0	1.1	538	-0.1	-0.5	482	1.4	1.5
Jan 15	442	2.1	1.9	550	2.6	2.2 (r)	488	1.1	1.2
Feb 15	443	2.7	2.1 (r)	552	3.6	2.6	489	1.4	1.3
Mar 15 (r)	445	3.0	2.6	555	3.3	3.1	489	1.4	1.3
Apr 15	445	3.0	2.9	557	4.2	3.7	489	1.4	1.4
May 15	446	3.0	3.0	558	4.3	3.9	489	1.2	1.3 (r)
Jun 15	447	3.0	3.0	559	4.2	4.2	491	1.4	1.3
Jul 15	447	2.9	3.0	556	3.3	3.9	490	1.3	1.3
Aug 15	446	2.4	2.8	556	2.3	3.3	491	1.5	1.4
Sep 15	446	1.7	2.3	556	1.5	2.4	493	1.5	1.4
Oct 15	447	1.4	1.8	558	1.0	1.6	493	1.4	1.5
Nov 15	448	2.0	1.7	561	2.3	1.6	494	1.8	1.6
Dec 15	449	1.8	1.7	564	3.0	2.1	494	1.1	1.4
Jan 16 (r)	450	1.9	1.9	566	3.0	2.8	495	1.6	1.5
Feb 16 (r)	452	2.0	1.9	566	2.6	2.9	496	1.6	1.4
Mar 16 (p)	452	1.6	1.9	565	1.7	2.5	497	1.7	1.6
	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
Mar 14	537	1.6	2.6	528	-0.5	2.0	296	2.3	3.5
Jan 15	542	0.5	0.8	531	-1.8	0.7	306	1.9	1.8
Feb 15 (r)	545	0.5	0.6	540	1.7	0.6	308	3.5	2.4
Mar 15	543	1.1 (r)	0.7	548	5.2	1.6	309	4.3	3.2
Apr 15	547	1.4	1.0	543	3.1	3.3	309	4.1	4.0
May 15	547	1.2	1.2	543	3.0	3.7	310	4.0	4.1
Jun 15	548	1.2	1.3	545	2.7	2.9	309	4.1	4.1
Jul 15	549	1.7	1.4	571	6.7	4.1	311	4.8	4.3
Aug 15	549	1.6	1.5	570	7.0	5.5	311	4.3	4.4
Sep 15	550	1.5	1.6	567	5.7	6.5	308	2.5	3.9
Oct 15	550	1.3	1.5	573	6.5	6.4	310	3.0	3.2
Nov 15	552	1.8	1.5	575	6.8	6.3	312	3.4	2.9
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	2.9
Feb 16 (r)	554	1.5	2.0	582	7.7	7.4	315	2.5	2.6
Mar 16 (p)	553	1.8	1.9	582	6.2	7.5	315	1.9	2.1

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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
Mar 14	472	1.9	1.9	347	-0.7	-0.1
Jan 15 (r)	484	1.3	1.9	352	1.1	1.4
Feb 15 (r)	487	1.9	1.8	352	0.8	1.3
Mar 15 (r)	490	3.8	2.4	362	4.2	2.0
Apr 15	492	2.7	2.8 (r)	358	2.8 (r)	2.6 (r)
May 15	492	2.8	3.1 (r)	357	2.5	3.2
Jun 15	489	2.3	2.6	355	2.3	2.5
Jul 15	495	3.6	2.9	358	3.5	2.8
Aug 15	494	3.2	3.0	358	3.2	3.0
Sep 15	492	2.1	3.0	357	2.2	2.9
Oct 15	494	1.9	2.4	358	2.0	2.4
Nov 15	495	2.2	2.1	359	2.1	2.1
Dec 15	496	1.6	1.9	360	1.6	1.9
Jan 16 (r)	497	2.7	2.2	361	2.6	2.1
Feb 16 (r)	493	1.3	1.9	355	1.0	1.7
Mar 16 (p)	499	1.9	2.0	367	1.4	1.7

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
Mar 14	447	1.0	1.3	326	-0.8	-0.5
Jan 15 (r)	457	1.6	1.7	333	1.2	1.0
Feb 15	458	2.3	1.9	334	2.2 (r)	1.5
Mar 15 (r)	460	2.8	2.2	335	2.8	2.1
Apr 15	461	2.8	2.7	336	2.9	2.6
May 15	461	2.8	2.8	336	2.6	2.8
Jun 15	462	2.8	2.8	335	2.9	2.8
Jul 15	463	2.9	2.9	336	2.8	2.7
Aug 15	463	2.6	2.8	336	2.6	2.7
Sep 15	463	1.9	2.4	336	2.0	2.5
Oct 15	463	1.6	2.0	336	1.8	2.1
Nov 15	465	2.2	1.9	337	2.1	2.0
Dec 15	465	2.1	2.0	338	1.8	1.9
Jan 16	467	2.3	2.2	339 (r)	2.0	2.0
Feb 16	469	2.3	2.2	341	2.0 (r)	2.0
Mar 16 (p)	468	1.8	2.1	340	1.3	1.8

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456773

Email: ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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

2. The 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 29 April 2016 (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	Oct-Dec 15	71.3	0.2	Austria	ZXDS	Mar 16	5.8	-0.1	0.2
Belgium	YXSO	Oct-Dec 15	61.8	-0.4	Belgium	ZXDI	Mar 16	8.5	-0.1	-0.2
Bulgaria	A495	Oct-Dec 15	63.7	2.3	Bulgaria	A492	Mar 16	7.3	-0.1	-2.7
Croatia	GUMI	Oct-Dec 15	55.8	1.8	Croatia	GUMJ	Mar 16	14.9	-0.2	-1.7
Cyprus	A4AC	Oct-Dec 15	62.8	0.0	Cyprus	A4AN	Mar 16	12.1	-0.4	-4.1
Czech Republic	A4AD	Oct-Dec 15	70.8	1.0	Czech Republic	A4AO	Mar 16	4.1	-0.1	-1.5
Denmark	YXSP	Oct-Dec 15	73.8	0.3	Denmark	ZXDJ	Mar 16	5.8	0.0	-0.6
Estonia	A4AE	Oct-Dec 15	71.9	1.5	Estonia	A4AP	Feb 16	6.3	0.0	-0.2
Finland	YXSQ	Oct-Dec 15	67.8	0.0	Finland	ZXDU	Mar 16	9.3	0.0	0.1
France	YXSR	Oct-Dec 15	63.7	0.0	France	ZXDN	Mar 16	10.0	-0.2	-0.3
Germany	YXSS	Oct-Dec 15	74.4	0.3	Germany	ZXDK	Mar 16	4.2	-0.1	-0.6
Greece	YXST	Oct-Dec 15	51.3	1.7	Greece	ZXDL	Jan 16	24.4	0.1	-1.3
Hungary	A4AF	Oct-Dec 15	64.8	2.2	Hungary	A4AQ	Feb 16	5.8	-0.1	-1.6
Ireland	YXSU	Oct-Dec 15	63.9	1.3	Ireland	ZXDO	Mar 16	8.6	-0.2	-1.2
Italy	YXSV	Oct-Dec 15	56.6	0.6	Italy	ZXDP	Mar 16	11.4	-0.2	-1.0
Latvia	A4AG	Oct-Dec 15	68.7	2.2	Latvia	A4AR	Mar 16	9.9	-0.2	0.1
Lithuania	A4AH	Oct-Dec 15	68.0	1.9	Lithuania	A4AS	Mar 16	8.5	-0.3	-0.8
Luxembourg	YXSW	Oct-Dec 15	65.8	-1.8	Luxembourg	ZXDQ	Mar 16	6.3	0.1	-0.1
Malta	A4AI	Oct-Dec 15	63.9	1.9	Malta	A4AT	Mar 16	4.7	-0.4	-1.0
Netherlands	YXSX	Oct-Dec 15	74.3	0.6	Netherlands	ZXDR	Mar 16	6.4	-0.1	-0.6
Poland	A4AJ	Oct-Dec 15	63.7	1.1	Poland	A4AU	Mar 16	6.8	0.0	-1.0
Portugal	YXSY	Oct-Dec 15	64.3	1.3	Portugal	ZXDT	Mar 16	12.1	-0.1	-1.1
Romania	A494	Oct-Dec 15	61.4	0.6	Romania	A48Z	Mar 16	6.4	-0.1	-0.3
Slovak Republic	A4AK	Oct-Dec 15	63.5	1.8	Slovak Republic	A4AV	Mar 16	10.2	-0.1	-1.7
Slovenia	A4AL	Oct-Dec 15	65.2	1.2	Slovenia	A4AW	Mar 16	8.1	-0.1	-1.1
Spain	YXSZ	Oct-Dec 15	58.6	1.8	Spain	ZXDM	Mar 16	20.4	-0.1	-2.6
Sweden	YXTA	Oct-Dec 15	75.6	1.1	Sweden ⁵	ZXDV	Mar 16	7.2	0.1	-0.3
United Kingdom (*)	ANZ6	Oct-Dec 15	73.3	0.9	United Kingdom (*)	ZXDW	Jan 16	5.0	0.0	-0.5
Total EU⁴	A496	Oct-Dec 15	66.0	0.8	Total EU⁴	A493	Mar 16	8.8	-0.1	-0.9
Eurozone ⁴	YXTC	Oct-Dec 15	64.8	0.7	Eurozone ⁴	ZXDH	Mar 16	10.2	-0.2	-1.0
Employment rates published by the OECD (seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by national statistical offices (seasonally adjusted)					
Canada	A48O	Jan-Mar 16	72.5	0.0	Canada	ZXDZ	Apr 16	7.1	0.0	0.3
Japan	A48P	Jan-Mar 16	74.0	0.9	Japan	ZXDY	Mar 16	3.2	-0.1	-0.2
United States	A48Q	Jan-Mar 16	69.3	0.8	United States	ZXDX	Apr 16	5.0	0.0	-0.4

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 29 April 2016. 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	Mar	109	104	5	15	7	8	119
2015	Mar	23	19	3	17	12	5	17
	Apr	7	4	3	19	10	9	2
	May	12	10	2	17	9	8	2
	Jun	8	5	3	20	9	11	3
	Jul	18	12	5	14	10	4	12
	Aug	22	12	10	12	7	5	11
	Sep	8	6	2	17	9	8	4
	Oct	3	2	1	11	6	5	2
	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 (r)	16	2	11	8	3	19
	Mar (p)	37	33	4	14	8	6	25
Cumulative totals 12 months to:								
	Mar 15	708	637	71	150	76	74	629
	Mar 16 (p)	175	121	54	103	47	56	66

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							
Feb-Apr 2014		641	108	86	95	113	239
Feb-Apr 2015	(r)	732	123	110	98	131	270
Mar-May 2015		732	122	110	96	133	271
Apr-Jun 2015		731	118	110	100	134	270
May-Jul 2015		739	118	112	105	135	269
Jun-Aug 2015		741	122	111	105	135	268
Jul-Sep 2015		740	120	112	103	137	268
Aug-Oct 2015		739	121	112	102	137	267
Sep-Nov 2015		743	123	110	107	138	266
Oct-Dec 2015		751	134	110	105	139	264
Nov-Jan 2016	(r)	763	138	111	105	143	267
Dec-Feb 2016	(r)	755	135	111	100	140	269
Jan-Mar 2016	(r)	754	130	109	102	141	272
Feb-Apr 2016	(p)	745	125	110	101	138	271
Change on quarter	*	-18	-13	-1	-4	-4	4
Change %	*	-2.4	-9.3	-0.7	-4.1	-2.9	1.4
Change on year		13	1	-1	3	8	1
Change %		1.7	1.1	-0.5	3.0	5.9	0.4

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			
Jan-Mar 2014	620	2,214 (r)	3.6
Jan-Mar 2015	742	1,832 (r)	2.5
Apr-Jun 2015	731	1,848 (r)	2.5
Jul-Sep 2015	740	1,750 (r)	2.4
Oct-Dec 2015	751	1,694 (r)	2.3 (r)
Jan-Mar 2016	754	1,692 (r)	2.2
Change on quarter	3	-2	0.0
Change %	0.3	-0.1	
Change on year	12	-139	-0.2
Change %	1.6	-7.6	

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)										
Feb-Apr 2014	641	2	46	4	2	21	116	22	67	32
Feb-Apr 2015 (r)	732	1	47	4	3	25	136	33	80	36
Mar-May 2015	732	1	46	4	2	24	134	34	79	38
Apr-Jun 2015	731	1	49	4	3	25	131	33	80	37
May-Jul 2015	739	1	50	4	3	26	133	32	79	37
Jun-Aug 2015	741	1	50	4	3	25	134	30	82	36
Jul-Sep 2015	740	1	50	4	3	24	130	30	82	37
Aug-Oct 2015	739	1	49	4	3	24	128	29	84	39
Sep-Nov 2015	743	1	49	4	3	24	130	29	85	38
Oct-Dec 2015	751	1	48	4	4	24	138	29	84	40
Nov-Jan 2016	763	1	50	4	4	22	143	31	84 (r)	40
Dec-Feb 2016 (r)	755	1	48	4	3	21	144	32	81	41
Jan-Mar 2016 (r)	754	1	47	4	3	21	144	31	84	42
Feb-Apr 2016 (p)	745	1	46	4	3	20	143	31	84	43
Change on quarter *	-18	0	-4	0	-1	-1	0	1	-1	3
Change % *	-2.4	0.0	-8.2	-2.4	-17.1	-6.5	0.1	1.9	-0.7	7.6
Change on year	13	0	-1	0	0	-5	8	-1	4	7
Change %	1.7	-30.0	-2.8	7.9	16.0	-20.9	5.5	-4.0	5.0	19.7
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Feb-Apr 2014	2.2	3.2	1.9	3.5	1.1	1.6	2.5	1.7	3.3	2.8
Feb-Apr 2015 (r)	2.6	1.6	2.0	3.4	1.3	2.0	3.0	2.6	3.9	3.1
Mar-May 2015	2.6	1.6	1.9	3.4	1.3	1.9	2.9	2.7	3.9	3.3
Apr-Jun 2015	2.6	1.6	2.0	3.4	1.4	1.9	2.9	2.6	3.9	3.2
May-Jul 2015	2.6	1.6	2.1	3.2	1.5	2.0	2.9	2.5	3.9	3.2
Jun-Aug 2015	2.6	1.6	2.1	3.3	1.6	1.9	2.9	2.3	4.0	3.2
Jul-Sep 2015	2.6	1.4	2.1	3.4	1.6	1.8	2.9	2.4	4.0	3.2
Aug-Oct 2015	2.6	1.3	2.0	3.7	1.6	1.8	2.8	2.3	4.1	3.3
Sep-Nov 2015	2.6	1.3	2.0	3.9	1.8	1.9	2.9	2.3	4.1	3.3
Oct-Dec 2015	2.6	1.3	2.0	3.9	2.2	1.8	3.0	2.2	4.1	3.4
Nov-Jan 2016 (r)	2.7	1.1	2.1	3.8	1.9	1.7	3.1	2.4	4.1	3.4
Dec-Feb 2016 (r)	2.6	1.1	2.0	3.5	1.7	1.6	3.2	2.5	4.0	3.6
Jan-Mar 2016 (r)	2.6	1.1	2.0	3.6	1.4	1.6	3.2	2.4	4.1	3.6
Feb-Apr 2016 (p)	2.6	1.1	1.9	3.7	1.6	1.6	3.1	2.5	4.1	3.7
Change on quarter *	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Change on year	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.6

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)										
Feb-Apr 2014	35	10	59	45	11	50	89	15	16	566
Feb-Apr 2015 (r)	37	11	63	51	11	52	109	17	18	652
Mar-May 2015	36	10	66	51	11	52	112	16	17	654
Apr-Jun 2015	33	11	68	51	11	51	112	16	16	650
May-Jul 2015	34	12	69	52	11	51	116	15	15	656
Jun-Aug 2015	35	14	69	51	11	50	118	15	15	659
Jul-Sep 2015	35	14	69	52	12	49	119	15	16	659
Aug-Oct 2015	33	13	68	53	12	48	118	14	19	659
Sep-Nov 2015	31	13	67	54	12	49	118	15	20	662
Oct-Dec 2015	29	12	66	52	11	49	121	16	22	670
Nov-Jan 2016 (r)	31	11	64	53	11	52	125	17	20	683
Dec-Feb 2016 (r)	30	10	63	50	11	52	128	17	20	679
Jan-Mar 2016 (r)	30	10	64	48	11	51	125	18	20	678
Feb-Apr 2016 (p)	29	9	66	47	10	51	120	18	21	671
Change on quarter *	-2	-2	2	-6	-1	-2	-5	1	0	-12
Change % *	-6.2	-17.7	2.8	-10.4	-9.8	-2.9	-4.0	3.5	0.5	-1.7
Change on year	-8	-2	3	-3	-1	-1	11	1	3	19
Change %	-22.6	-17.7	5.3	-6.5	-10.6	-2.5	10.2	5.4	14.5	2.9
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Feb-Apr 2014	3.4	2.1	2.6	1.8	0.8	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.3
Feb-Apr 2015	3.5	2.4	2.7	2.0	0.8	2.0	2.8	2.4	2.9 (r)	2.7
Mar-May 2015	3.4	2.1	2.9	2.0	0.8	2.0	2.9	2.2	2.7	2.7
Apr-Jun 2015	3.2	2.3	2.9	2.0	0.8	2.0	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.7
May-Jul 2015	3.3	2.6	3.0	2.1	0.8	1.9	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.7
Jun-Aug 2015	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.1	0.8	1.9	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.7
Jul-Sep 2015	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.1	0.9	1.9	3.1	2.1	2.5	2.7
Aug-Oct 2015	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.1	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.1	3.1	2.7
Sep-Nov 2015	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.2	0.9	1.9	3.0	2.1	3.2	2.7
Oct-Dec 2015	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.1	0.9	1.9	3.1	2.2	3.5	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	2.7 (r)	2.0	0.8	2.0	3.3	2.4	3.2	2.8
Jan-Mar 2016 (r)	2.9	2.1	2.8	1.9	0.8	2.0	3.2	2.6	3.3	2.8
Feb-Apr 2016 (p)	2.7	2.0	2.9	1.9	0.8	1.9	3.1	2.5	3.4	2.7
Change on quarter *	-0.2	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Change on year	-0.8	-0.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1

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
Jan-Mar 2014	126	4.9	83	6.4	43	3.4
Jan-Mar 2015	110	4.2	67	5.1	43	3.3
Apr-Jun 2015	113	4.3	66	4.9	46	3.6
Jul-Sep 2015	111	4.2	68	5.1	44	3.3
Oct-Dec 2015	98	3.7	58	4.3	40	3.1
Jan-Mar 2016	111	4.1	70	5.2	40	3.1
Change on quarter	13	0.5	13	0.9	0	0.0
Change %	13.0		21.9		0.3	
Change on year	0	-0.1	3	0.1	-3	-0.2
Change %	0.3		4.5		-6.4	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. The redundancy rate is the ratio of the redundancy level for the given quarter to the seasonally adjusted number of employees in the previous quarter, multiplied by 1,000.

2. The redundancies levels as derived directly from the Labour Force Survey do not currently display seasonality. For this reason series BEAO is currently identical to the not seasonally adjusted series BEYV shown at Table 24.

24 Redundancies by industry¹

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

SIC 2007 sections	Total redundancies ²	Manufacturing	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
Jan-Mar 2014	126	26	13	19	19	*	11	21	82
Jan-Mar 2015	110	18	*	17	26	*	11	14	83
Apr-Jun 2015	113	18	*	12	18	*	24	17	81
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
Change on year	0	15	*	-3	-14	*	3	-1	-22
Change %	0.3	81.9	*	-18.3	-53.0	*	0	-9.4	-26.7

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

3. Includes both public and private sectors.

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

REGIONAL SUMMARY

25(1) Regional summary of labour market headline indicators¹

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Headline estimates for January to March 2016

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	1,299	76.5	1,196	70.4	103	7.9	389	23.5
North West	3,569	77.2	3,394	73.4	175	4.9	1,022	22.8
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,677	77.0	2,510	72.0	166	6.2	776	23.0
East Midlands	2,364	78.0	2,255	74.4	109	4.6	642	22.0
West Midlands	2,804	75.7	2,650	71.4	154	5.5	864	24.3
East of England	3,145	80.6	3,027	77.4	118	3.8	727	19.4
London	4,735	77.9	4,461	73.2	274	5.8	1,308	22.1
South East	4,692	81.4	4,517	78.3	176	3.7	1,030	18.6
South West	2,818	80.9	2,699	77.3	119	4.2	634	19.1
England	28,102	78.6	26,708	74.6	1,394	5.0	7,392	21.4
Wales	1,528	76.4	1,455	72.5	74	4.8	451	23.6
Scotland	2,748	78.0	2,578	73.1	169	6.2	752	22.0
Great Britain	32,378	78.4	30,741	74.3	1,637	5.1	8,595	21.6
Northern Ireland	892	73.7	837	69.0	55	6.2	307	26.3
United Kingdom	33,271	78.3	31,578	74.2	1,692	5.1	8,902	21.7

Change on quarter (change since October to December 2015)⁴

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	-16	-0.2	-12	-0.1	-4	-0.2	4	0.2
North West	10	0.2	8	0.2	2	0.0	-10	-0.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	-5	0.4	-6	0.3	0	0.0	-12	-0.4
East Midlands	4	0.2	4	0.2	1	0.0	-5	-0.2
West Midlands	30	0.3	23	0.2	8	0.2	-12	-0.3
East of England	-24	-0.6	-19	-0.5	-6	-0.2	25	0.6
London	17	0.0	37	0.3	-20	-0.4	4	0.0
South East	38	0.5	43	0.6	-4	-0.1	-26	-0.5
South West	0	0.4	-13	-0.1	14	0.5	-11	-0.4
England	55	0.1	64	0.2	-9	0.0	-43	-0.1
Wales	22	0.9	27	1.1	-5	-0.4	-17	-0.9
Scotland	-46	-1.3	-53	-1.5	8	0.4	46	1.3
Great Britain	31	0.1	37	0.1	-6	0.0	-14	-0.1
Northern Ireland	11	0.6	7	0.2	4	0.3	-6	-0.6
United Kingdom	42	0.1	44	0.1	-2	0.0	-20	-0.1

Change on year (change since January to March 2015)

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	25	1.6	20	1.4	5	0.2	-27	-1.6
North West	39	1.1	64	1.7	-24	-0.7	-49	-1.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	3	0.0	11	0.2	-8	-0.3	0	0.0
East Midlands	13	0.2	19	0.5	-6	-0.3	-4	-0.2
West Midlands	6	-0.4	30	0.4	-24	-0.9	15	0.4
East of England	15	0.1	34	0.6	-19	-0.6	1	-0.1
London	102	0.8	118	1.1	-15	-0.5	-34	-0.8
South East	27	0.7	49	1.2	-22	-0.5	-35	-0.7
South West	24	-0.3	25	-0.2	-1	-0.1	13	0.3
England	255	0.5	370	0.8	-115	-0.5	-118	-0.5
Wales	48	1.6	74	2.9	-26	-1.9	-32	-1.6
Scotland	-43	-1.3	-45	-1.3	2	0.2	44	1.3
Great Britain	259	0.4	399	0.7	-139	-0.5	-106	-0.4
Northern Ireland	10	0.9	10	0.9	0	-0.1	-10	-0.9
United Kingdom	270	0.4	409	0.7	-139	-0.5	-116	-0.4

Relationship between columns: 1=3+5

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

2. Denominator = all persons aged 16 to 64.

3. Denominator = Total economically active.

4. Quarter on quarter changes at regional level are particularly subject to sampling variability and should be interpreted in the context of changes over several quarters rather than in isolation.

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

REGIONAL SUMMARY

25(2) Regional labour market summary Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	Employer Surveys ¹	Jobcentre Plus administrative system ¹					
	Workforce jobs ² (Dec 2015)	Claimant Count ³ (April 2016)					
	Total	Total		Men		Women	
	Level	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
North East	1,172	47.7	3.9	32.0	5.1	15.7	2.7
North West	3,542	105.1	2.8	64.8	3.3	40.2	2.3
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,635	71.6	2.7	46.3	3.3	25.3	2.0
East Midlands	2,343	43.0	1.9	27.6	2.3	15.4	1.5
West Midlands	2,800	76.7	2.7	48.7	3.1	28.0	2.1
East of England	3,068	43.7	1.4	26.8	1.7	16.9	1.2
London	5,576	104.2	1.8	59.9	2.0	44.3	1.7
South East	4,693	56.3	1.2	35.0	1.4	21.3	1.0
South West	2,944	37.4	1.3	23.7	1.6	13.6	1.0
England	28,772	585.6	2.0	364.8	2.4	220.9	1.6
Wales	1,452	41.6	2.8	26.7	3.5	15.0	2.1
Scotland	2,697	72.6	2.6	49.7	3.4	23.0	1.7
Great Britain	32,921	699.9	2.1	441.1	2.5	258.8	1.6
Northern Ireland	849	37.9	4.2	26.2	5.5	11.7	2.8
United Kingdom	33,782	737.8	2.1	467.3	2.6	270.5	1.7

Changes on period (period specified below):

	Employer Surveys ¹	Jobcentre Plus administrative system ¹					
	Workforce jobs ² (Change on Sept 2015)	Claimant Count ³ (Change on March 2016)					
	Total	Total		Men		Women	
	Level	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
North East	-3	-0.7	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
North West	-15	-1.4	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-0.5	0.0
Yorkshire and The Humber	-11	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0
East Midlands	12	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0
West Midlands	18	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
East of England	-9	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
London	3	-0.6	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0
South East	17	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0
South West	30	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0
England	41	-1.7	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-1.0	0.0
Wales	28	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0
Scotland	1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Great Britain	70	-1.8	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-1.4	0.0
Northern Ireland	0	-0.6	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
United Kingdom	69	-2.4	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-1.6	0.0

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

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

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

3. Count of claimants of unemployment related benefits (experimental statistics).

4. Denominator = Claimant Count + Workforce Jobs.