

UK Labour Market, January 2016



Coverage: **UK**

Date: **20 January 2016**

Geographical Area: **UK**

Theme: **Labour Market**

Main points for September to November 2015

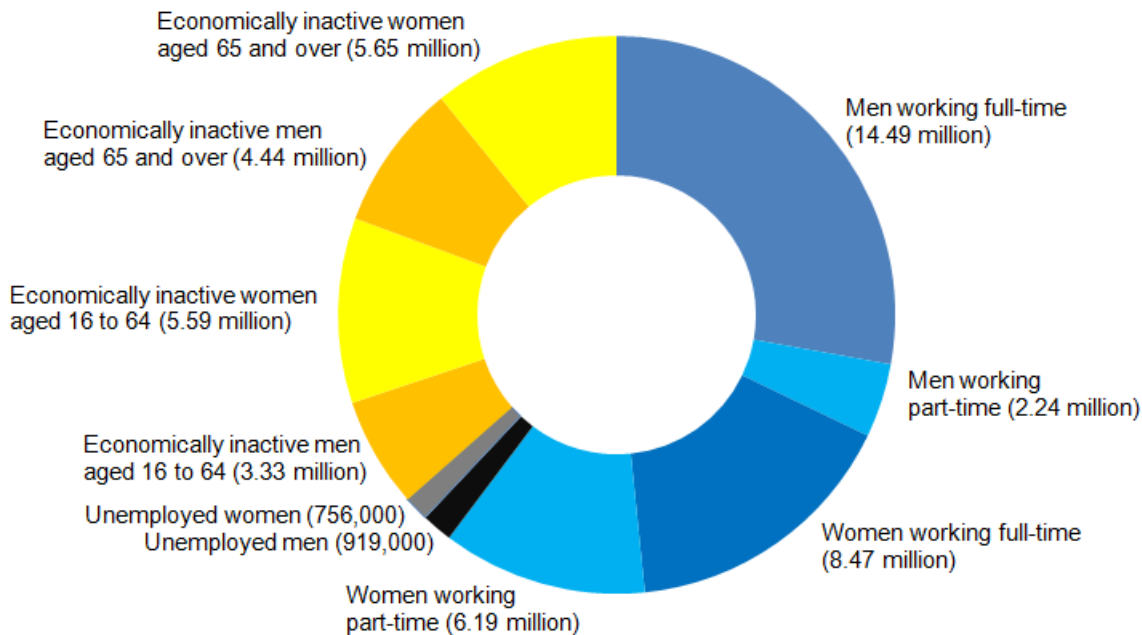
- There were 31.39 million people in work, 267,000 more than for June to August 2015 and 588,000 more than for a year earlier.
- There were 22.96 million people working full-time, 436,000 more than for a year earlier. There were 8.43 million people working part-time, 152,000 more than for a year earlier.
- The employment rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were in work) was 74.0%, the highest since comparable records began in 1971.
- There were 1.68 million unemployed people (people not in work but seeking and available to work), 99,000 fewer than for June to August 2015 and 239,000 fewer than for a year earlier.
- There were 919,000 unemployed men, 149,000 fewer than for a year earlier. There were 756,000 unemployed women, 89,000 fewer than for a year earlier.
- The unemployment rate was 5.1%, lower than for a year earlier (5.8%). It has not been lower since August to October 2005. The unemployment rate is the proportion of the labour force (those in work plus those unemployed) that were unemployed.
- There were 8.92 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive (not working and not seeking or available to work), 93,000 fewer than for June to August 2015 and 172,000 fewer than for a year earlier.
- The inactivity rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive) was 21.9%, lower than for a year earlier (22.4%). The inactivity rate has not been lower since October to December 1990.
- Average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.0% including bonuses and by 1.9% excluding bonuses compared with a year earlier.

(i) Summary of latest labour market statistics

Table A shows the latest estimates, for September to November 2015, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity. It shows how these estimates compare with the previous quarter (June to August 2015) and the previous year (September to November 2014). Comparing September to November 2015 with June to August 2015 provides the most robust short-term comparison. **Making comparisons with earlier data** at Section (ii) has more information.

Figure A shows a more detailed breakdown of the labour market for September to November 2015.

Figure A: UK labour market for September to November 2015, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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(28 Kb)

(ii) Understanding and working with labour market statistics

Where to find explanatory information

[Interpreting labour market statistics](#), available on our website, is designed to help you interpret labour market statistics and highlights some common misunderstandings.

A more detailed [Guide to labour market statistics](#) is also available.

A [Glossary](#) which explains the terms used within labour market statistics 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 September to November 2015 with the estimates for June to August 2015, which were first published on 14 October 2015. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for August to October 2015. This is because the September and October data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of August and November 2015. 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. Surveys gather information from a sample rather than from the whole population. The sample is designed carefully to allow for this, and to be as accurate as possible given practical limitations such as time and cost constraints, but results from sample surveys are always estimates, not precise figures. This means that they are subject to a margin of error which can have an impact on how changes in the numbers should be interpreted, especially in the short-term.

Changes in the numbers reported in this statistical bulletin (and especially the rates) between 3 month periods are usually not greater than the margin of error. In practice, this means that small, short-term movements in reported rates (for example within +/- 0.3 percentage points) should be treated as indicative, and considered alongside medium and long-term patterns in the series and corresponding movements in administrative sources, where available, to give a fuller picture.

Further information is available towards the end of this statistical bulletin in the section **Accuracy of the statistics: estimating and reporting uncertainty**.

Seasonal adjustment

All estimates discussed in this statistical bulletin are seasonally adjusted except where otherwise stated. Like many economic indicators, the labour market is affected by factors that tend to occur at around the same time every year; for example school leavers entering the labour market in July and whether Easter falls in March or April. In order to compare movements other than annual changes in labour market statistics, such as since the previous quarter or since the previous month, the data are seasonally adjusted to remove the effects of seasonal factors and the arrangement of the calendar.

(iii) Detailed commentary

This section of the statistical bulletin consists of the following parts.

People in work

1. Employment
2. Public and private sector employment
3. Employment by nationality and country of birth
4. Actual hours worked
5. Workforce jobs
6. Average weekly earnings
7. Labour disputes

People not in work

8. Unemployment
9. Claimant Count (experimental statistics)
10. Comparison between unemployment and the Claimant Count
11. Economic inactivity

Other labour market statistics

12. Young people in the labour market
13. Redundancies
14. Vacancies
15. Main out of work benefits

1. 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.

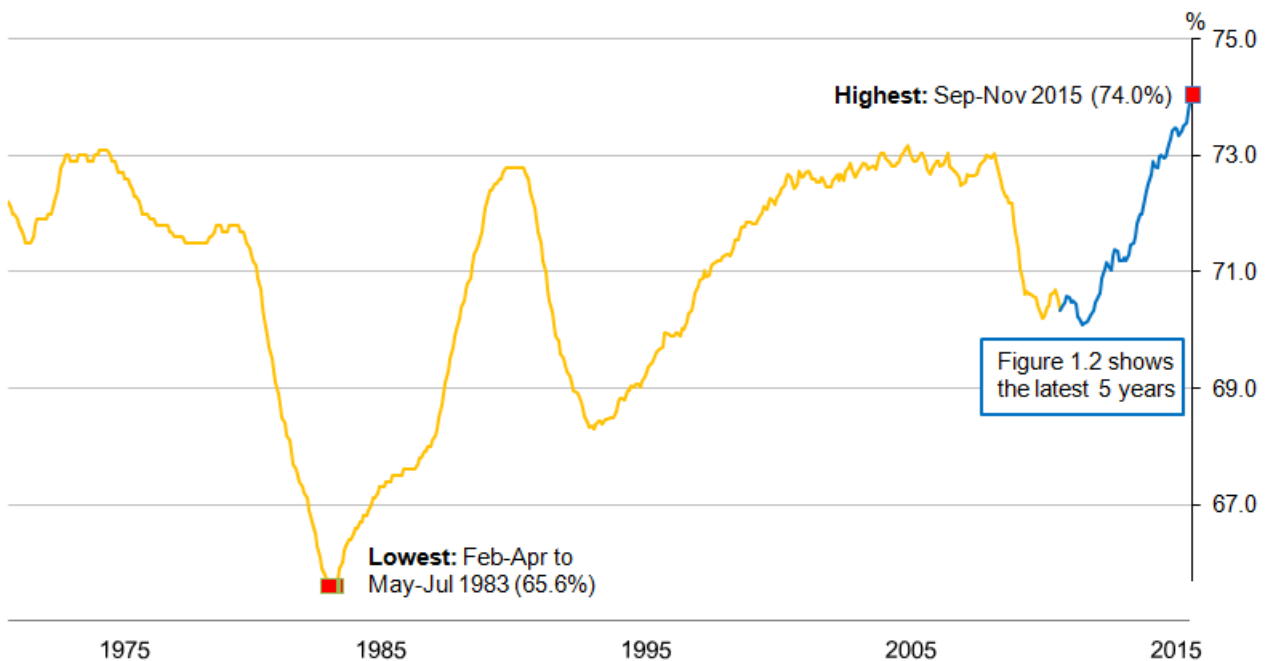
A [comparison between estimates of employment and jobs](#) is available on our website.

Commentary

The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 in work is known as the employment rate. Figure 1.1 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, September to November 2015, it reached a record high of 74.0%.

Figure 1.1: UK Employment rate (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted

January to March 1971 to September to November 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

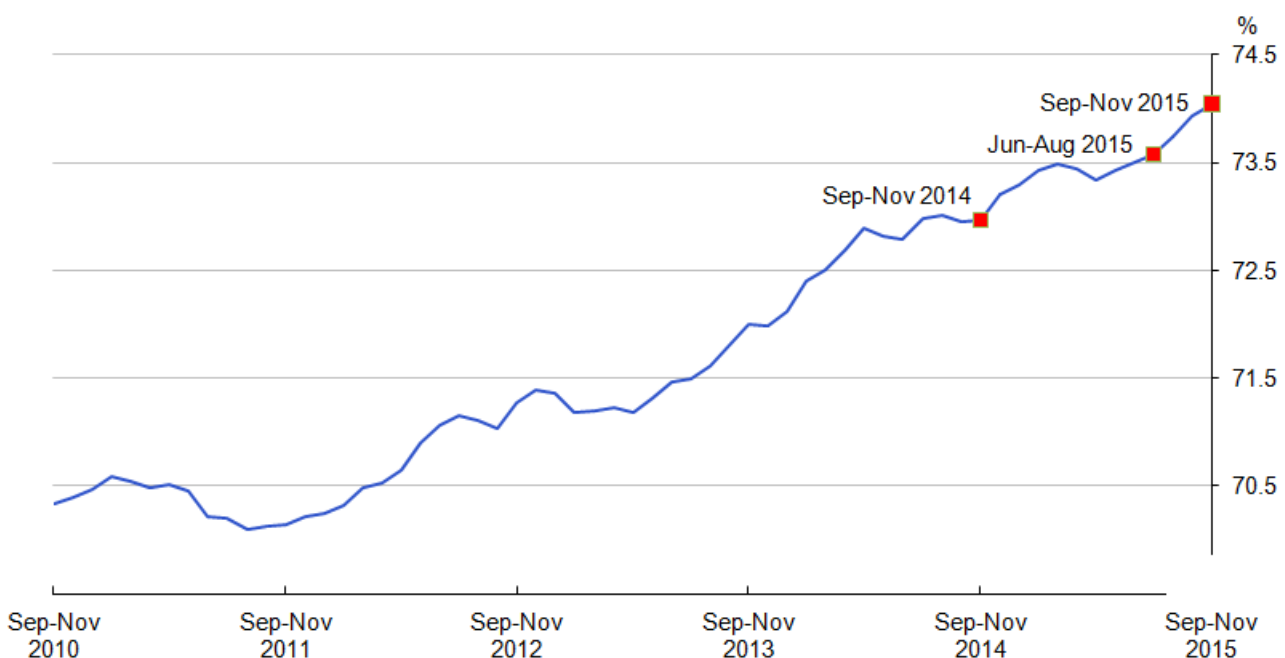
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Figure 1.2 looks in more detail at the employment rate for the last 5 years.

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

September to November 2010 to September to November 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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For September to November 2015, 74.0% of people aged from 16 to 64 were in work. This was:

- higher than for June to August 2015 (73.6%)
- higher than for a year earlier (73.0%)
- the highest since comparable records began in 1971

Looking at employment rates by sex, for September to November 2015:

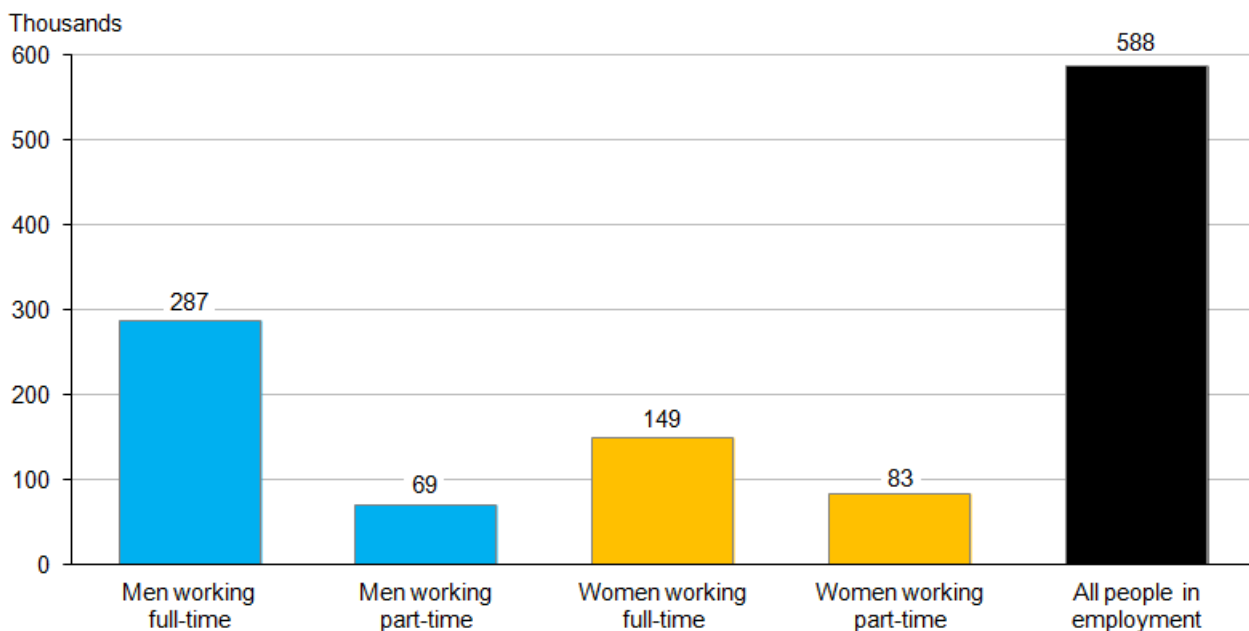
- 79.0% of men and 69.1% of women aged from 16 to 64 were in work

- employment rates for both men and women were higher than for June to August 2015 and for a year earlier
- the employment rate for men (79.0%) was slightly lower than before the economic downturn of 2008 to 2009, when it peaked at 79.1% in late 2007 to early 2008
- the employment rate for women (69.1%) 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 September to November 2015, there were 31.39 million people in work, 267,000 more than for June to August 2015 and 588,000 more than for a year earlier.

Figure 1.3 shows how the estimates for full-time and part-time employment by sex for September to November 2015 compare with those for a year earlier:

Figure 1.3: Changes in people in employment in the UK between September to November 2014 and September to November 2015, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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Comparing the estimates for type of employment for September to November 2015 with those for a year earlier:

- employees increased by 521,000 to 26.59 million
- self-employed people increased by 98,000 to 4.62 million

- unpaid family workers fell by 7,000 to 96,000 (see Note 2 for an explanation of the coverage of this series)
- people on government supported training and employment programmes fell by 24,000 to 89,000 (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 [data tables A02 SA \(502.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EMP01 SA \(464.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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.

2. Public and private sector employment (first published on 16 December 2015)

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 [data table EMP02 \(47.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) we therefore publish estimates of public and private sector

employment excluding the effects of major, but not all, reclassifications alongside estimates of total public and private sector employment.

Commentary

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

- down 12,000 from June 2015
- down 59,000 from a year earlier
- the lowest figure since comparable records began in 1999

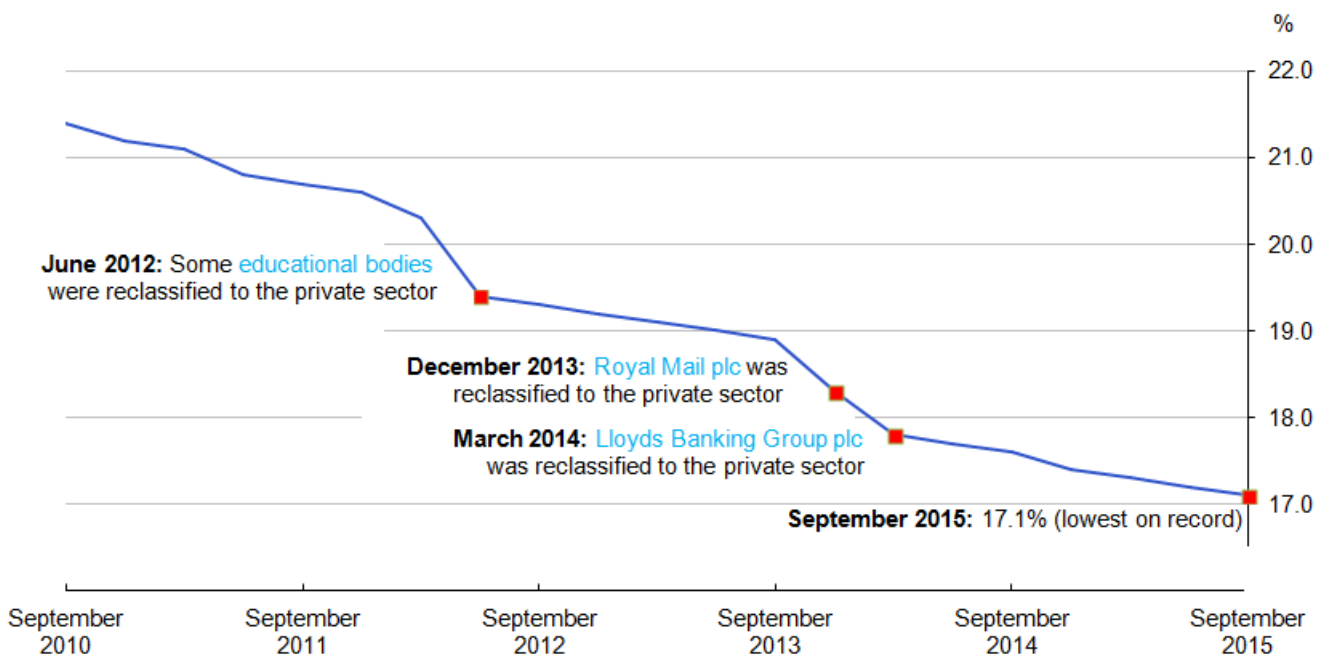
There were 25.95 million people employed in the private sector for September 2015. This was 219,000 more than for June 2015 and 565,000 more than for a year earlier.

For September 2015, 17.1% of people in employment worked in the public sector (the lowest proportion since comparable records began in 1999) and the remaining 82.9% worked in the private sector.

Figure 2.1 shows public sector employment as a percentage of all people in employment for the last 5 years.

Figure 2.1: UK public sector employment as a percentage of total UK employment, seasonally adjusted

September 2010 to September 2015



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

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(27 Kb)

The number of people employed in the public sector has been generally falling since March 2010. 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 [data table EMP02 \(47.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Where to find data about public and private sector employment

Public and private sector employment estimates are available at Tables 4 and 4(1) of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data tables EMP02 \(47.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EMP03 \(56 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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

3. Employment by nationality and country of birth, not seasonally adjusted (first published on 11 November 2015)**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 July to September 2015 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for April to June 2015.

Commentary

Looking at the estimates by nationality, between July to September 2014 and July to September 2015:

- UK nationals working in the UK increased by 122,000 to 28.09 million
- non-UK nationals working in the UK increased by 326,000 to 3.22 million

Looking at changes in non-UK nationals working in the UK between July to September 1997 and July to September 2015:

- the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK increased from 986,000 to 3.22 million
- the proportion of all people working in the UK accounted for by non-UK nationals increased from 3.7% to 10.3%
- this increase in non-UK nationals working in the UK reflects the admission of several new member states to the European Union (EU)

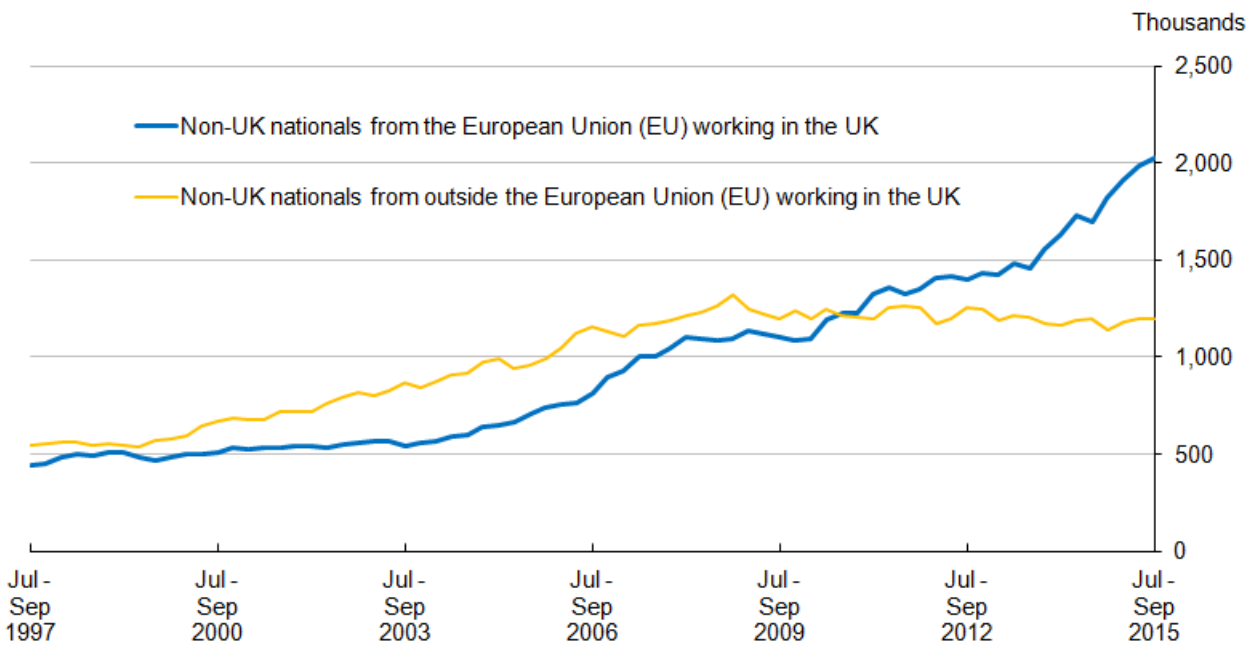
Looking in more detail at non-UK nationals working in the UK, between July to September 2014 and July to September 2015:

- non-UK nationals from the EU working in the UK increased by 324,000 to 2.02 million
- non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK was little changed at 1.20 million

Figure 3.1 shows the number of non-UK nationals from EU and non-EU countries working in the UK from July to September 1997 to July to September 2015.

Figure 3.1: Non-UK nationals working in the UK, not seasonally adjusted

July to September 1997 to July to September 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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

As shown in Figure 3.1, since January to March 2009, the number of non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK has been broadly flat but the number of non-UK nationals from EU countries working in the UK has continued to increase.

For July to September 2015, there were 5.08 million people born abroad working in the UK, but the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK was much lower at 3.22 million. This is because the estimates for people born abroad working in the UK include some UK nationals. Looking at the estimates by country of birth, between July to September 2014 and July to September 2015:

- UK born people working in the UK increased by 87,000 to 26.22 million
- non-UK born people working in the UK increased by 327,000 to 5.08 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 [data table EMP06 \(130.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

4. 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 just over 1 billion for September to November 2015. This was:

- 10.1 million (1.0%) more than for June to August 2015
- 13.6 million (1.4%) more than for a year earlier

The increase in hours worked per week between June to August 2015 and September to November 2015 reflected an increase of 267,000 in the number of people in work (as explained at Section 1).

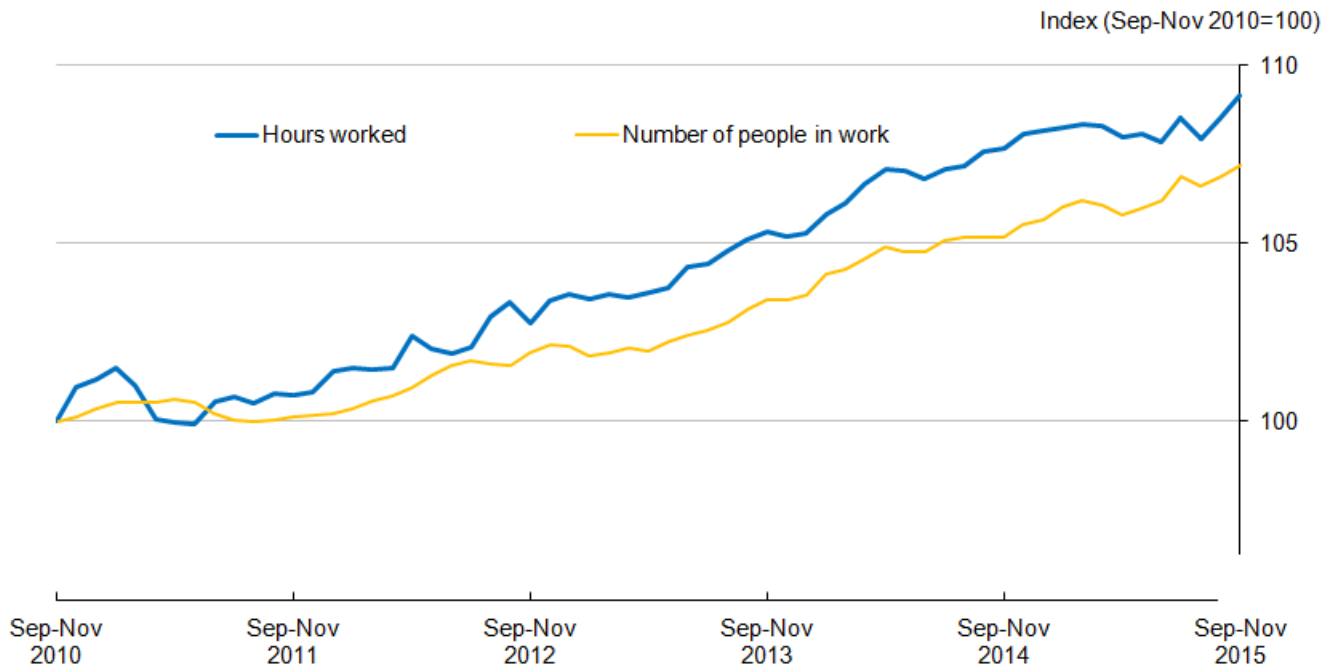
For September to November 2015:

- people worked, on average, 32.1 hours per week, virtually unchanged from June to August 2015 but 0.2 hours fewer than for a year earlier
- people working full-time worked, on average, 37.4 hours per week in their main job, slightly higher than for June to August 2015 but 0.2 hours fewer than for a year earlier
- people working part-time worked, on average, 16.2 hours per week in their main job, unchanged from June to August 2015 but slightly higher than for a year earlier

Figure 4.1 shows total hours worked and the number of people in work, as indices, for the last 5 years.

Figure 4.1: Total hours worked and number of people in work in the UK, seasonally adjusted

September to November 2010 to September to November 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)

(116 Kb)

Where to find data about hours worked

Hours worked estimates are available at Tables 7 and 7(1) of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data tables HOUR01 SA \(224.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [HOUR02 SA \(583.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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).

5. Workforce jobs (first published on 16 December 2015)**Introduction**

[Workforce jobs](#) measures the number of filled jobs in the economy. The estimates are mainly sourced from employer surveys. Workforce jobs is a different concept from employment, which is

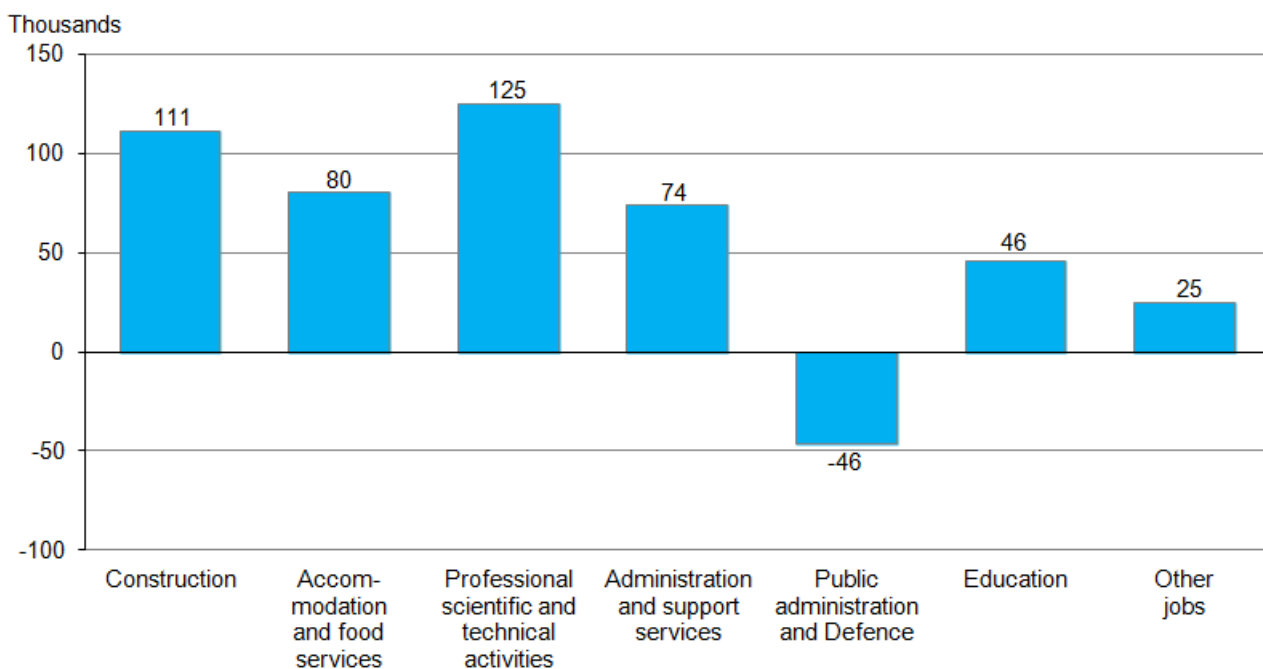
sourced from the Labour Force Survey, as employment is an estimate of people and some people have more than one job.

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

Commentary

For September 2015 there were 33.74 million workforce jobs, 143,000 more than for June 2015 and 415,000 more than for a year earlier. Figure 5.1 shows changes in the number of jobs by industrial sector between September 2014 and September 2015.

Figure 5.1: Changes in the number of jobs in the UK between September 2014 and September 2015, seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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(25.5 Kb)

Looking at a longer term comparison, between June 1978 (when comparable records began) and September 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 [data tables JOBS01 \(57.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [JOBS02 \(330.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

6. 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 Earnings** at the end of this section.

Commentary

For November 2015 in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for price inflation):

- average regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £464 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £455 per week for a year earlier
- average total pay (including bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £494 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £484 per week for a year earlier

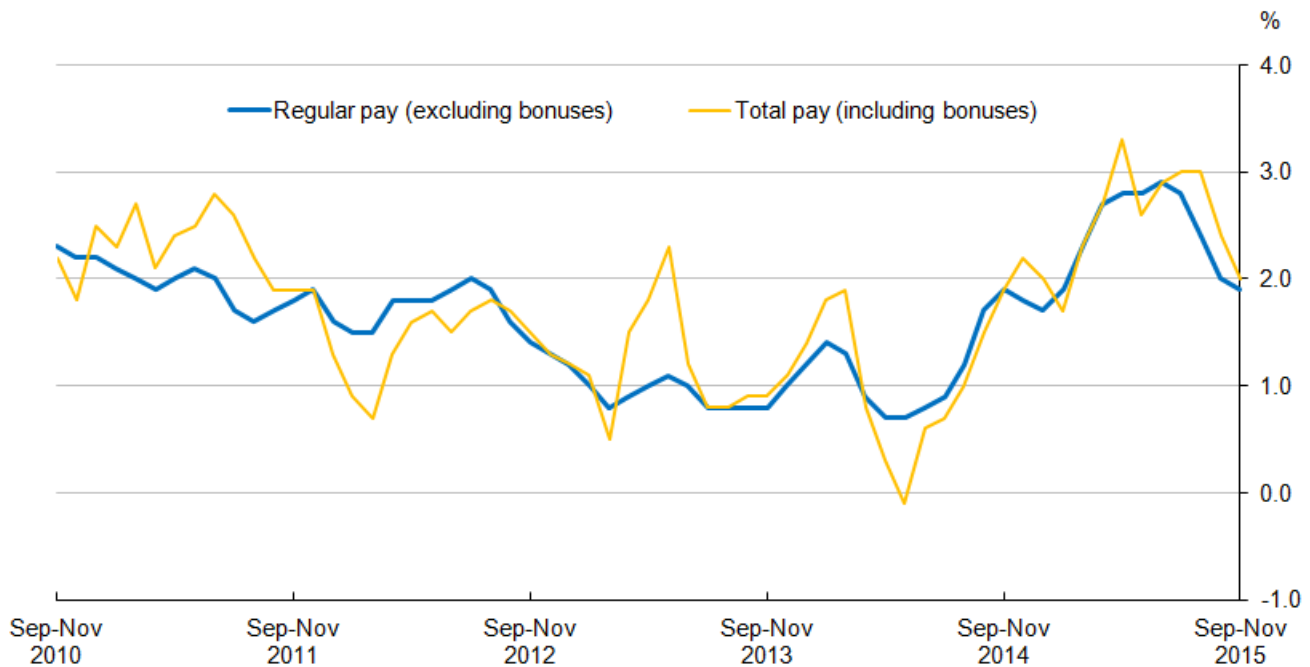
Between September to November 2014 and September to November 2015, in nominal terms, regular pay increased by 1.9%, little changed compared with the growth rate between August to October 2014 and August to October 2015 (2.0%).

Between September to November 2014 and September to November 2015, in nominal terms, total pay increased by 2.0%, lower than the growth rate between August to October 2014 and August to October 2015 (2.4%). This reflects a high single month growth rate for August 2015 (3.2%) dropping out of the latest 3 month average time period and being replaced by a lower single month growth rate for November 2015 (2.0%).

Figure 6.1 compares the annual growth rates for both regular and total pay, in nominal terms, for the last 5 years.

Figure 6.1: Great Britain average earnings annual growth rates, seasonally adjusted

September to November 2010 to September to November 2015



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

Download chart

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

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 £494 a week in November 2015; an increase of 58.7%. Over the same period the Consumer Prices Index increased by 39.3%.

Between September to November 2014 and September to November 2015 in real terms (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation):

- regular pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 1.9%
- total pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 2.1%

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 [data tables EARN01 \(620 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), [EARN02 \(550.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EARN03 \(628 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 [data table X04 \(125 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

While comparable records for average weekly earnings start in 2000, modelled estimates back to 1963 (which do not have National Statistics status) are available at [data table EARN02 \(550.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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.

7. Labour disputes (not seasonally adjusted)

Introduction

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

Commentary

In November 2015, there were 13,000 working days lost from 11 stoppages. For the 12 months ending November 2015, there were 174,000 working days lost from 119 stoppages.

Since monthly records began in December 1931:

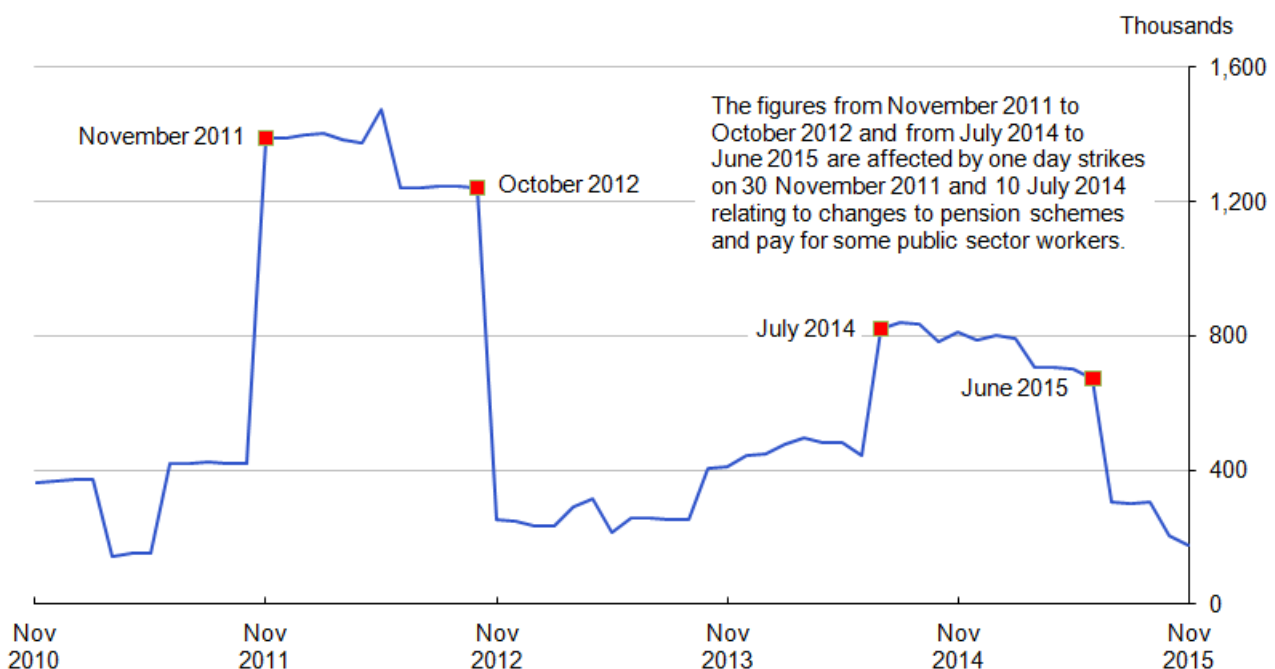
- the highest cumulative 12 month estimate for working days lost was 32.2 million for the 12 months to April 1980
- the lowest cumulative 12 month estimate for working days lost was 143,000 for the 12 months to March 2011

Working days lost are at historically low levels when looking at the longer run time series back to the 1930s, available at [data table LABD01 \(116 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Figure 7.1 shows cumulative 12 month totals for working days lost for the last 5 years.

Figure 7.1: Working days lost in the UK cumulative 12 months totals, not seasonally adjusted

November 2010 to November 2015



Source: Labour Disputes Statistics - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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Where to find data about labour disputes

Labour disputes estimates are available at Table 20 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data table LABD01 \(116 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

Where to find more information about labour disputes

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

8. 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.

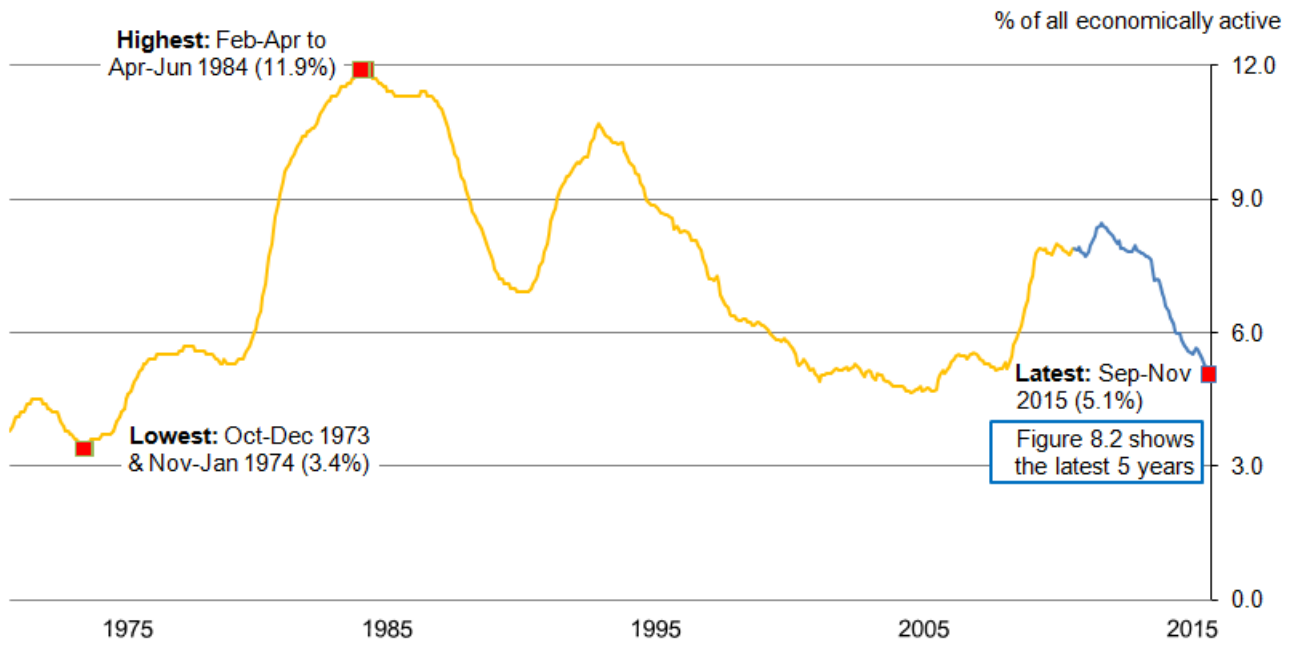
The unemployment rate is not the proportion of the total population who are unemployed. It is the proportion of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed. This follows [guidelines specified by the International Labour Organisation](#) 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 8.1, 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, September to November 2015, was 5.1%.

Figure 8.1: UK Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over), seasonally adjusted

January to March 1971 to September to November 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

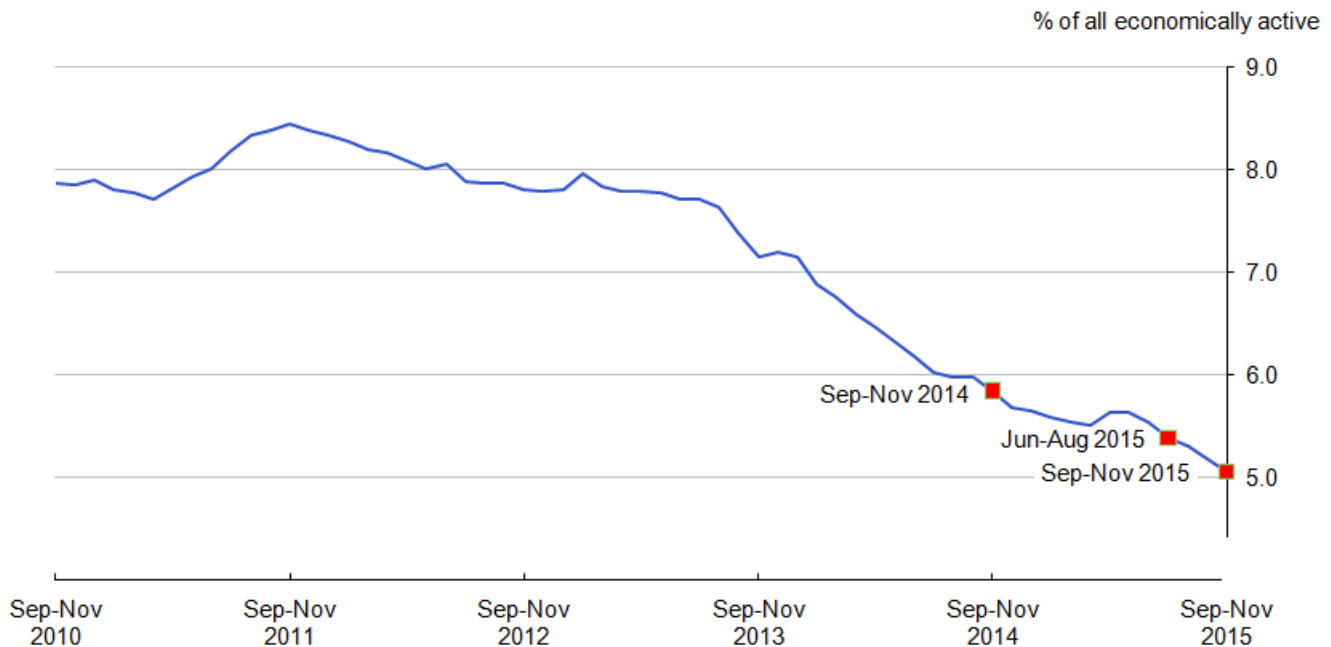
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Figure 8.2 looks in more detail at the unemployment rate for the last 5 years.

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

September to November 2010 to September to November 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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The unemployment rate for those aged 16 and over for September to November 2015 was 5.1%. This was:

- down from 5.4% for June to August 2015
- down from 5.8% for a year earlier
- 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 September to November 2015, there were:

- 1.68 million unemployed people, 99,000 fewer than for June to August 2015 and 239,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 919,000 unemployed men, 51,000 fewer than for June to August 2015 and 149,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 756,000 unemployed women, 47,000 fewer than for June to August 2015 and 89,000 fewer than for a year earlier

Looking at unemployment by how long people have been out of work and seeking work, for September to November 2015 there were:

- 930,000 people who had been unemployed for up to 6 months, 11,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 257,000 people who had been unemployed for between 6 and 12 months, 58,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 488,000 people who had been unemployed for over 12 months, 169,000 fewer than for a year earlier

Looking at international comparisons, the unemployment rate for the European Union (EU) was 9.1% of the economically active population for November 2015. Within the EU:

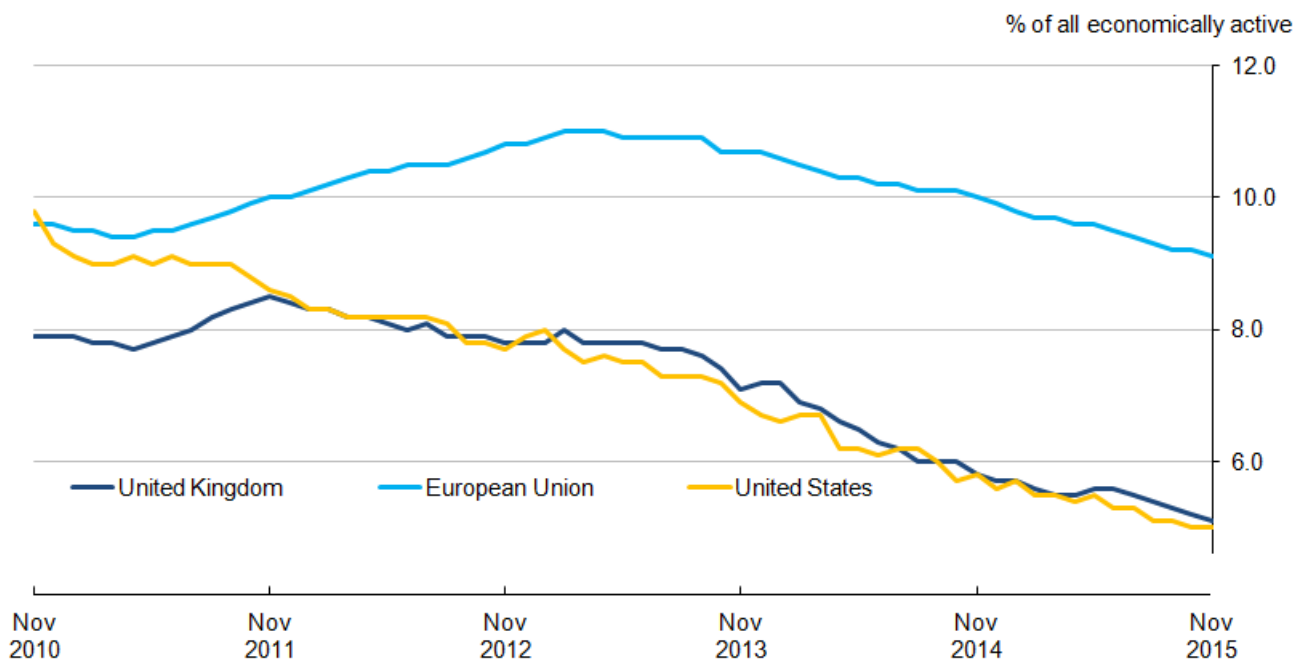
- the highest unemployment rates were for Greece (24.6% for September 2015) and Spain (21.4% for November 2015)
- the lowest unemployment rate was for Germany (4.5% for November 2015)
- apart from Germany, only the Czech Republic (4.6% for November 2015) had a lower unemployment rate than the UK (5.1% for September to November 2015)

The unemployment rate for the United States was 5.0% for November and December 2015.

Figure 8.3 shows the unemployment rates for the UK, the EU and the United States (US) for the last 5 years. It shows that the unemployment rate for the UK has been substantially lower than that for the whole of the EU. The unemployment rate for the US has moved in a downward direction since early 2010 and the UK unemployment rate has been generally falling since early 2012. Although the unemployment rates for the UK and the US have been similar for recent time periods, the UK employment rate has been higher than that for the US. For July to September 2015, the employment rates for those aged from 16 to 64, were 73.7% for the UK and 68.6% for the US.

Figure 8.3: Unemployment rates for the United Kingdom, European Union and United States, seasonally adjusted

November 2010 to November 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. The unemployment rates for the UK and the United States are for those aged 16 and over. The unemployment rate for the EU is for those aged from 15 to 74.
2. Figure 8.3 shows monthly estimates for the EU and for the United States from November 2010 to November 2015 and 3 month average estimates for the UK from September to November 2010 to September to November 2015.

Download chart

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

Where to find data about unemployment

Unemployment estimates for the UK are available at Table 9 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data table UNEM01 SA \(703.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

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 [data table A10 \(298 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

European Union (EU) unemployment rates were published in a [Eurostat News Release](#) on 7 January 2016.

9. 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)
- between May 2013 and October 2013 the Claimant Count includes all claimants of Universal Credit (including those who were in work) as well as all JSA claimants
- from November 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.

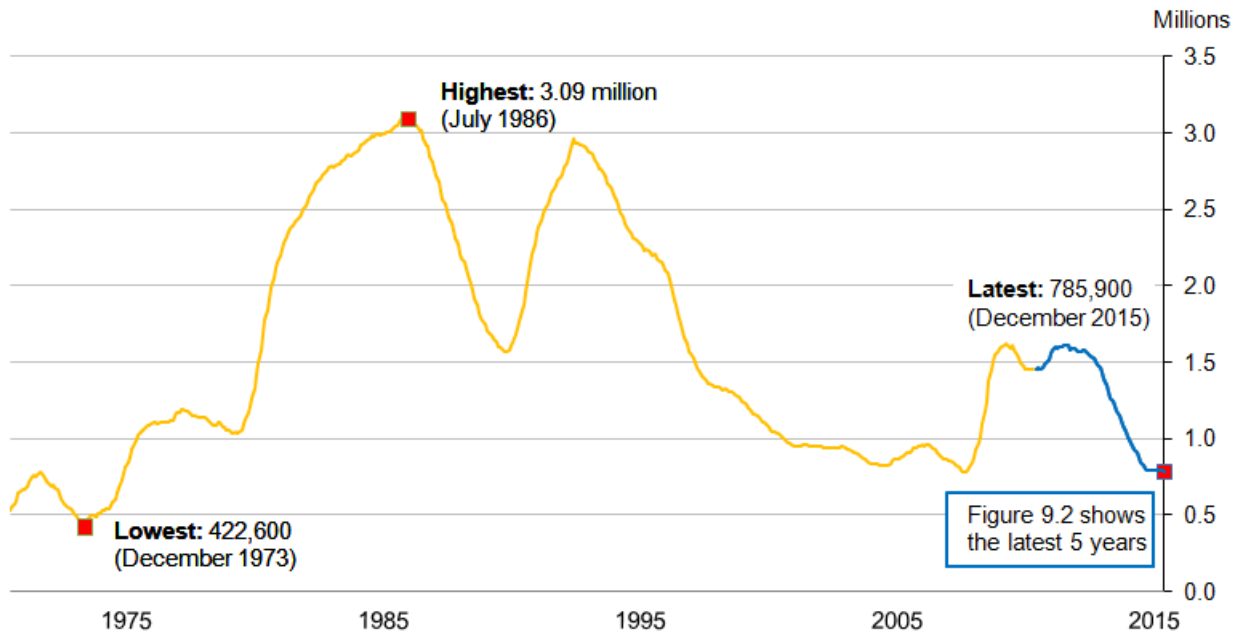
The Claimant Count includes people who claim unemployment related benefits but who do not receive payment. For example some claimants will have had their benefits stopped for a limited period of time by Jobcentre Plus. Some people claim JSA in order to receive National Insurance Credits.

Commentary

Figure 9.1 shows the Claimant Count since comparable records began in 1971. It shows that the lowest number of people claiming unemployment related benefits was 422,600 in December 1973 and the highest figure was 3.09 million in July 1986. For the latest month, December 2015, there were 785,900 people claiming unemployment related benefits.

Figure 9.1: UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted

January 1971 to December 2015



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

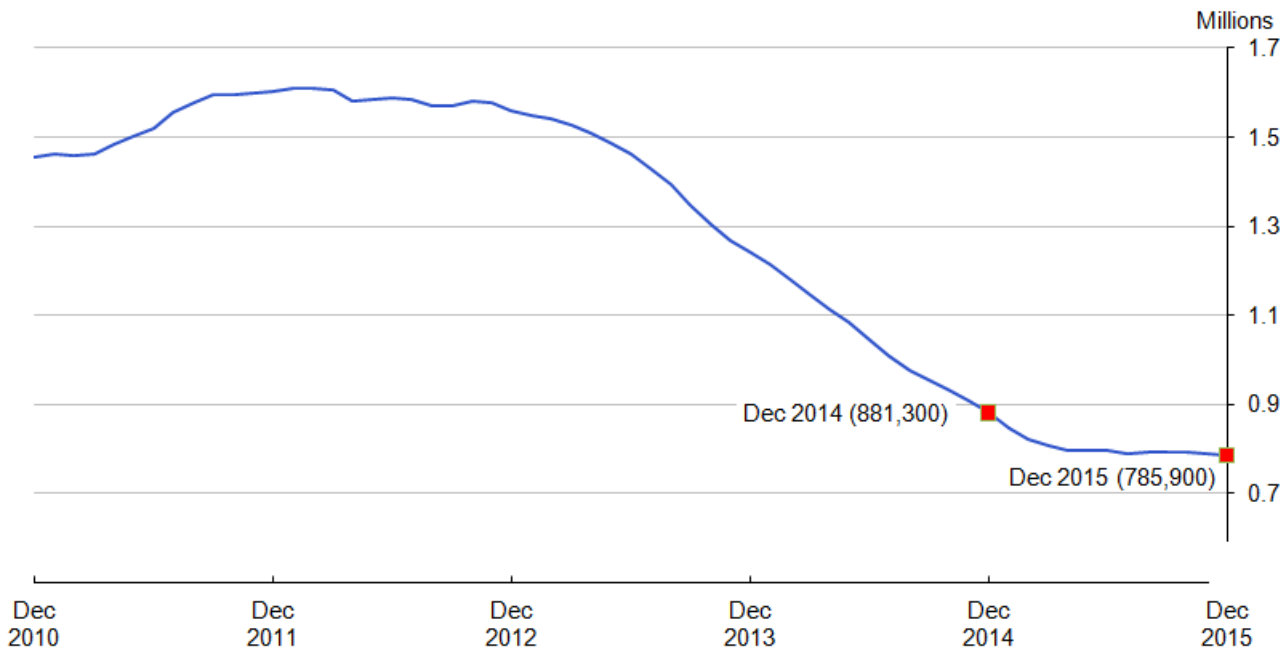
Download chart

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

Looking in more detail at the most recent 5 years, Figure 9.2 shows the Claimant Count from December 2010 to December 2015.

Figure 9.2: UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted

December 2010 to December 2015



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

Download chart[XLS](#) [XLS format](#)

(31.5 Kb)

For December 2015 there were 785,900 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This consisted of:

- 667,700 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance
- 118,200 people who were out of work and claiming Universal Credit

For December 2015 there were 785,900 people claiming unemployment related benefits. This was:

- 4,300 fewer than for November 2015
- 95,400 fewer than for a year earlier
- the lowest since March 2008

For December 2015 there were:

- 502,100 men claiming unemployment related benefits, 6,100 fewer than for November 2015 and 62,100 fewer than for a year earlier
- 283,900 women claiming unemployment related benefits, 1,800 more than for November 2015 but 33,200 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 [data table CLA01 \(296 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

While comparable records start in 1971, some data back to 1881 (which do not have National Statistics status) are available from the “Historic Data” worksheet within [data table CLA01 \(296 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

10. Comparison between unemployment and the Claimant Count

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

- without a job, have actively sought work in the last 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 9 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.

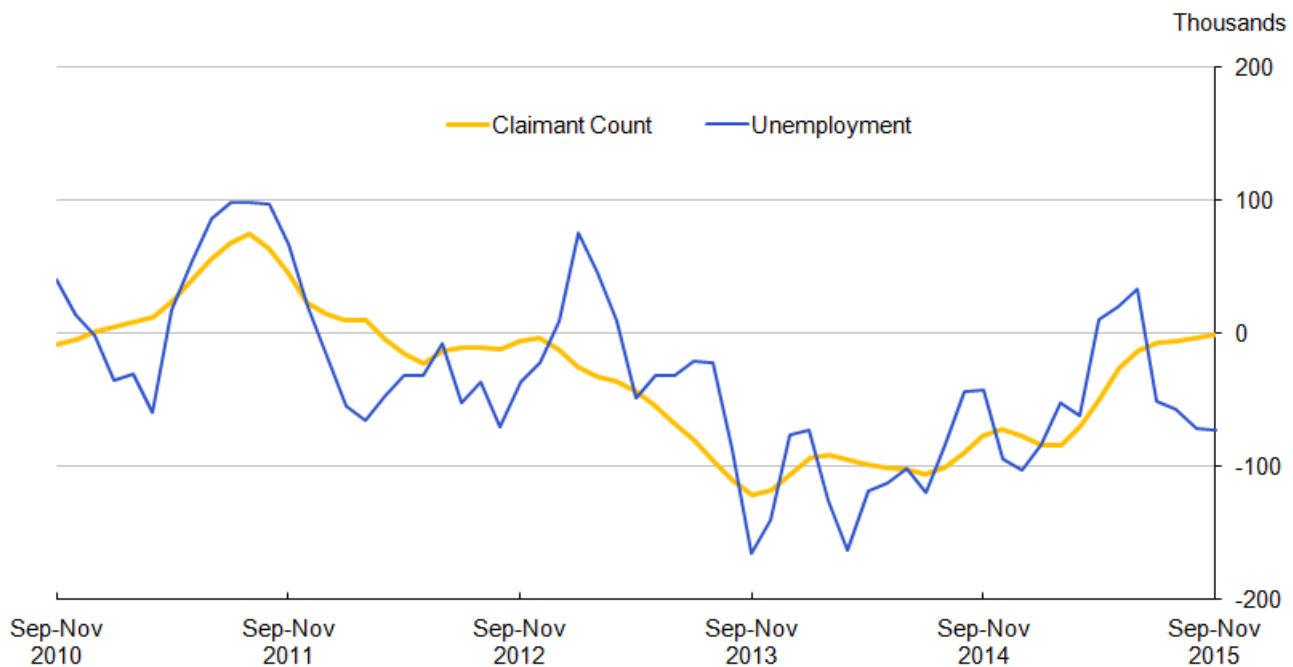
Figure 10.1 and the associated spreadsheet compare quarterly movements in unemployment and the Claimant Count for the same 3 month average time periods. The unemployment estimates shown in this comparison exclude unemployed people in the 16 to 17 and 65 and over age groups as well as unemployed people aged from 18 to 24 in full-time education. This provides a more meaningful comparison with the Claimant Count than total unemployment because people in these population groups are not usually eligible to claim unemployment related benefits.

When 3 month average estimates for the Claimant Count are compared with unemployment estimates for the same time periods and for the same population groups (people aged from 18 to 64 excluding 18 to 24 year olds in full-time education), between June to August 2015 and September to November 2015:

- unemployment fell by 73,000
- the Claimant Count fell by 2,000

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

September to November 2010 to September to November 2015



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 the associated spreadsheet, exclude unemployed people aged from 18 to 24 in full-time education.
2. Claimant Count estimates are sourced from administrative data from Jobcentre Plus (part of the Department for Work and Pensions).

Download chart

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

11. 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.

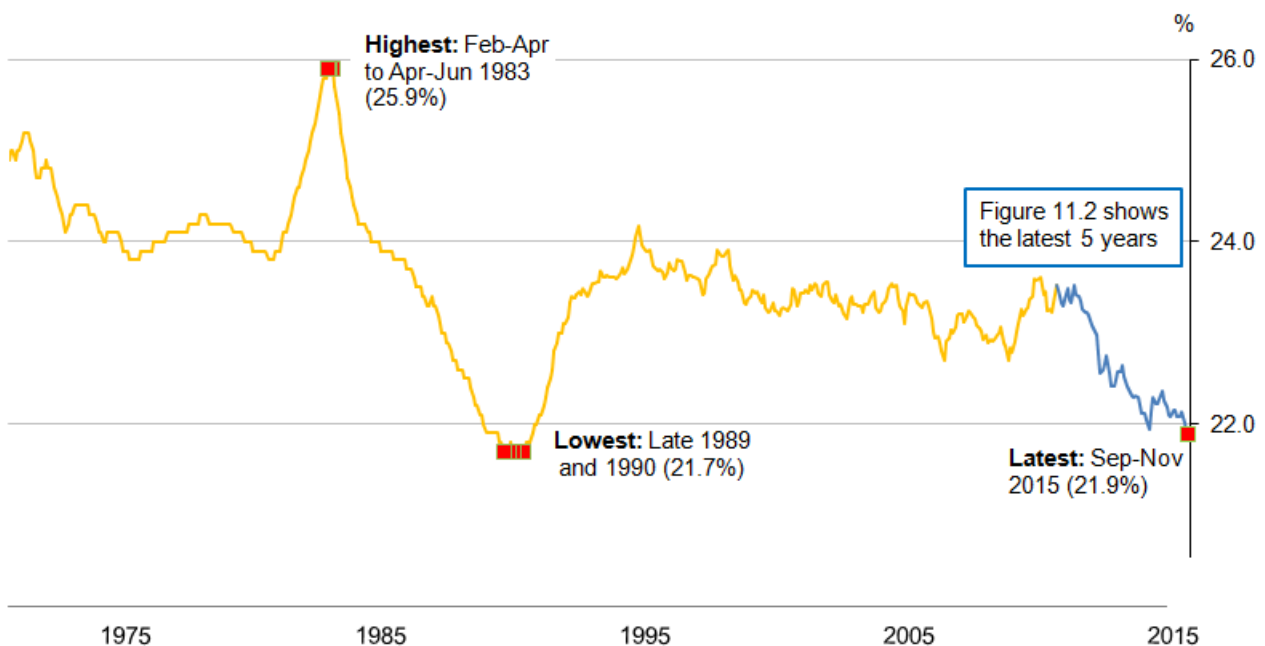
Commentary

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

Figure 11.1 shows that the economic inactivity rate increased during the downturn of the early 1980s reaching a record high of 25.9% in 1983. As the economy improved in the late 1980s, the economic inactivity rate resumed its downward path, reaching a record low of 21.7% in late 1989 and 1990, before the economic downturn of the early 1990s drove it back up again. Following an increase in the economic inactivity rate during the economic downturn of 2008 to 2009, it resumed its generally downward path.

Figure 11.1: UK Economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted

January to March 1971 to September to November 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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

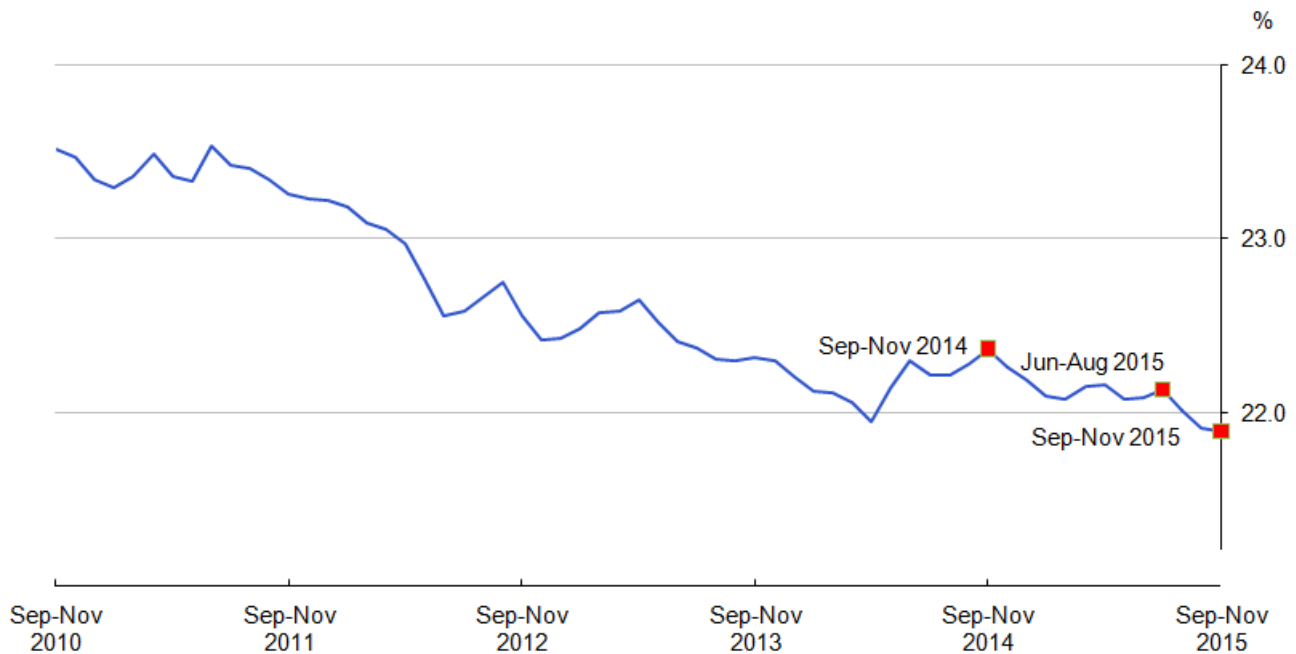
(59 Kb)

Since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate for men has been gradually rising while the rate for women has been gradually falling.

Figure 11.2 shows the economic inactivity rate for people for the last 5 years.

Figure 11.2: UK Economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted

September to November 2010 to September to November 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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

The economic inactivity rate for those aged from 16 to 64 for September to November 2015 was 21.9%. This was lower than for June to August 2015 (22.1%) and for a year earlier (22.4%). The inactivity rate has not been lower since October to December 1990.

For September to November 2015, there were 8.92 million people aged from 16 to 64 not in work and neither seeking nor available to work (known as economically inactive), 93,000 fewer than for June to August 2015 and 172,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

Looking in more detail at the 8.92 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive for September to November 2015, 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 2.29 million people who were not looking for work because they were studying, 73,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 2.24 million people (of which 2.01 million were women) who were not looking for work because they were looking after the family or home, 77,000 fewer than for a year earlier

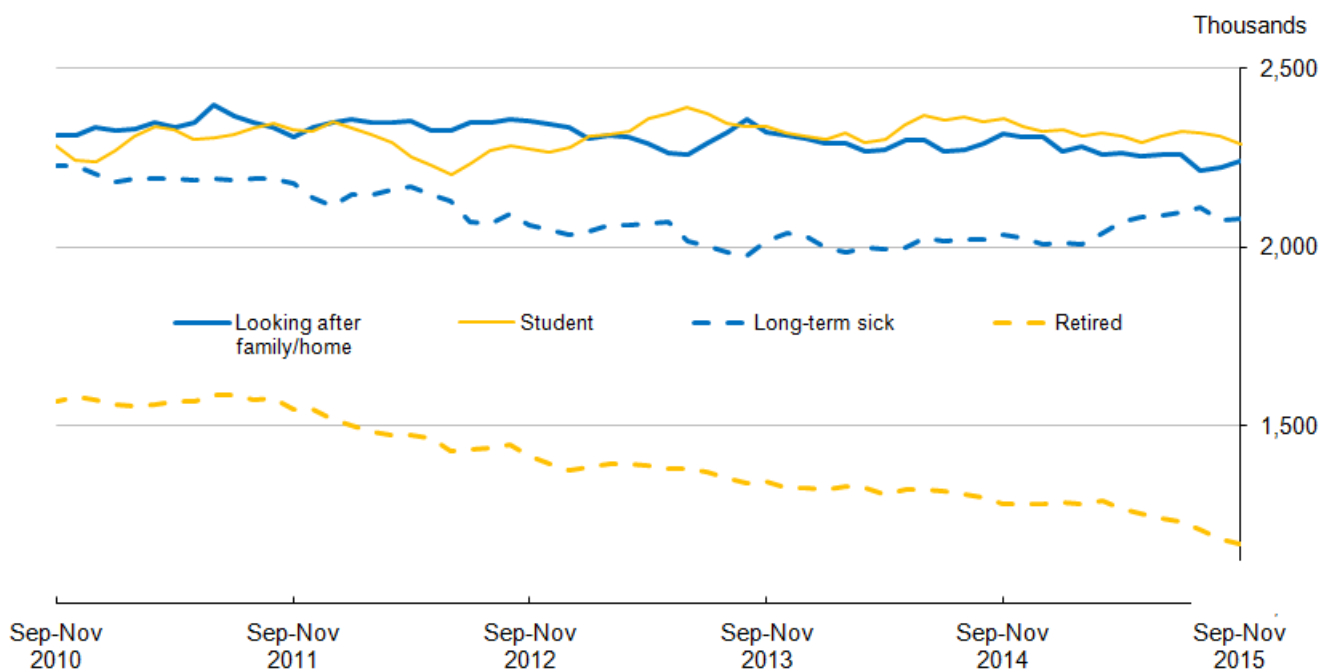
The third and fourth largest categories were long-term sick (23.3% of the total) and retired (13.1% of the total):

- there were 2.08 million people who were not looking for work due to long-term sickness, 45,000 more than for a year earlier
- there were 1.17 million people who were not looking for work because they had retired, 114,000 fewer than for a year earlier

As shown in Figure 11.3, 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 11.3: Economic inactivity by main category in the UK (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted

September to November 2010 to September to November 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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

(31 Kb)

Where to find data on economic inactivity

Economic inactivity estimates are available at Tables 1 and 13 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data tables A02 SA \(502.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [INAC01 SA \(796.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

12. Young people in the labour market

Introduction

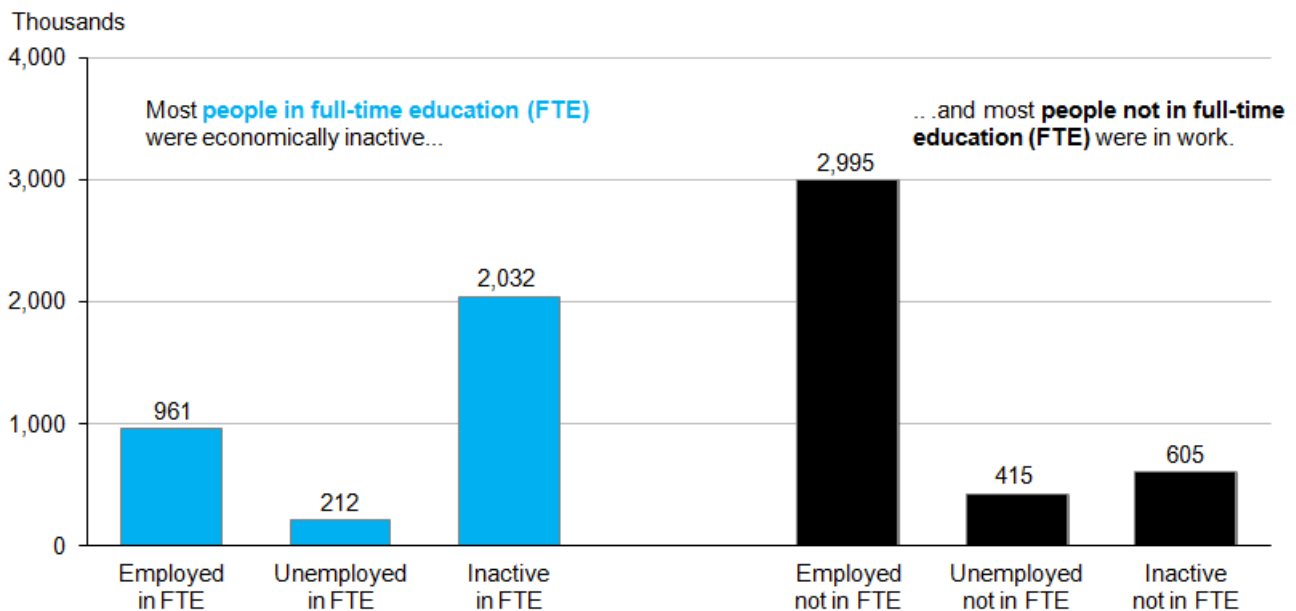
This section looks at people aged from 16 to 24. It is a common misconception that all people in full-time education are classified as economically inactive. This is not the case as people in full-time education are included in the employment estimates if they have a part-time job and are included in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

Commentary

For September to November 2015, for people aged from 16 to 24, there were:

- 3.96 million people in work (including 961,000 full-time students with part-time jobs)
- 628,000 unemployed people (including 212,000 full-time students looking for part-time work)
- 2.64 million economically inactive people, most of whom (2.03 million) were full-time students

Figure 12.1: Young people (aged 16 to 24) in the UK labour market for September to November 2015, 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.

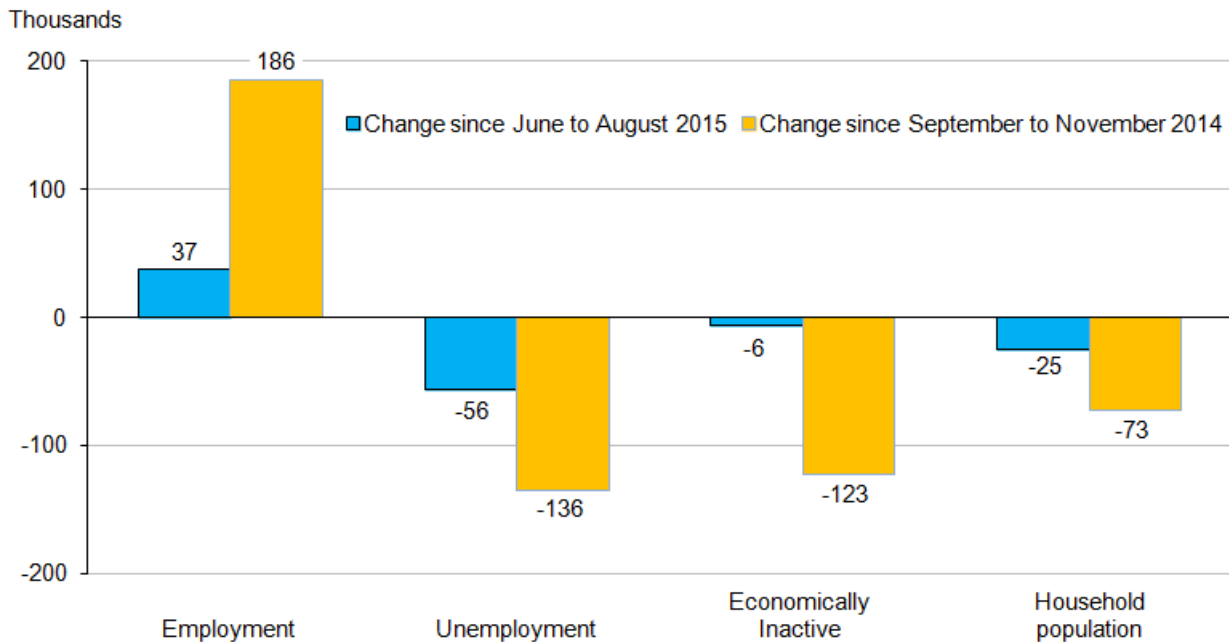
Download chart

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

(30 Kb)

Figure 12.2 shows how the latest estimates, for September to November 2015, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for people aged from 16 to 24 compare with the previous quarter (June to August 2015) and the previous year (September to November 2014).

Figure 12.2: 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

Download chart

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

(24 Kb)

For September to November 2015, 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 September to November 2015 the proportion of young people who were in full-time education increased substantially from 26.2% to 44.4%. 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).

Looking at European comparisons, the youth unemployment rate (for those aged from 15 to 24) for the European Union (EU) was 20.0% for November 2015. Within the EU, the highest youth unemployment rates were for Greece (49.5% for September 2015) and for Spain (47.5% for November 2015). The lowest youth unemployment rates were for Germany (7.0% for November 2015) and Denmark (9.9% for November 2015). These EU youth unemployment rates were published in a [Eurostat news release](#) on 7 January 2016.

Where to find data on young people in the labour market

Estimates for young people in the labour market are available at Table 14 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data table A06 SA \(1.04 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

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

Estimates for [young people who were Not in Education, Employment or Training \(NEET\)](#) for July to September 2015 were published on 19 November 2015.

13. Redundancies

Introduction

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

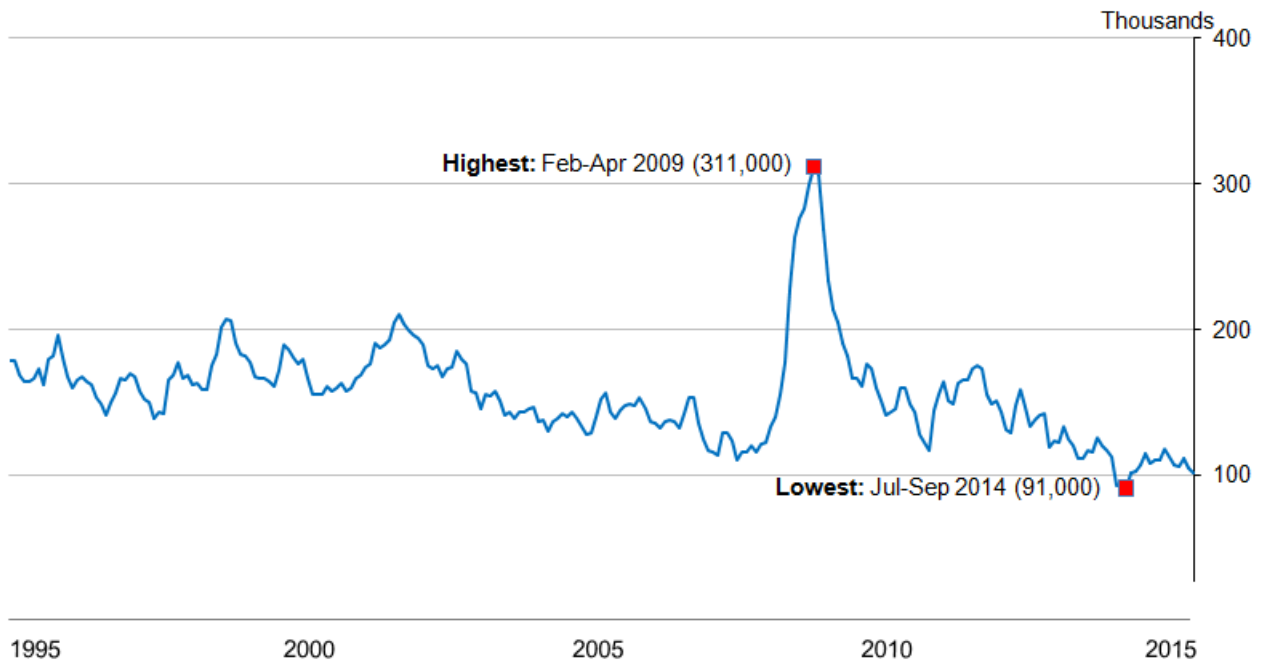
Commentary

For September to November 2015, 102,000 people had become redundant in the 3 months before the Labour Force Survey interviews. This was little changed compared with June to August 2015 and with a year earlier, but 210,000 fewer than the peak of 311,000 recorded for February to April 2009.

Figure 13.1 shows the number of people who had become redundant since comparable records began in March to May 1995.

Figure 13.1: Number of redundancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted

March to May 1995 to September to November 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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

Where to find data on redundancies

Redundancies estimates are available at Tables 23 and 24 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data tables RED01 SA \(69 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [RED02 \(2.36 Mb Excel sheet\)](#).

14. Vacancies**Introduction**

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

Commentary

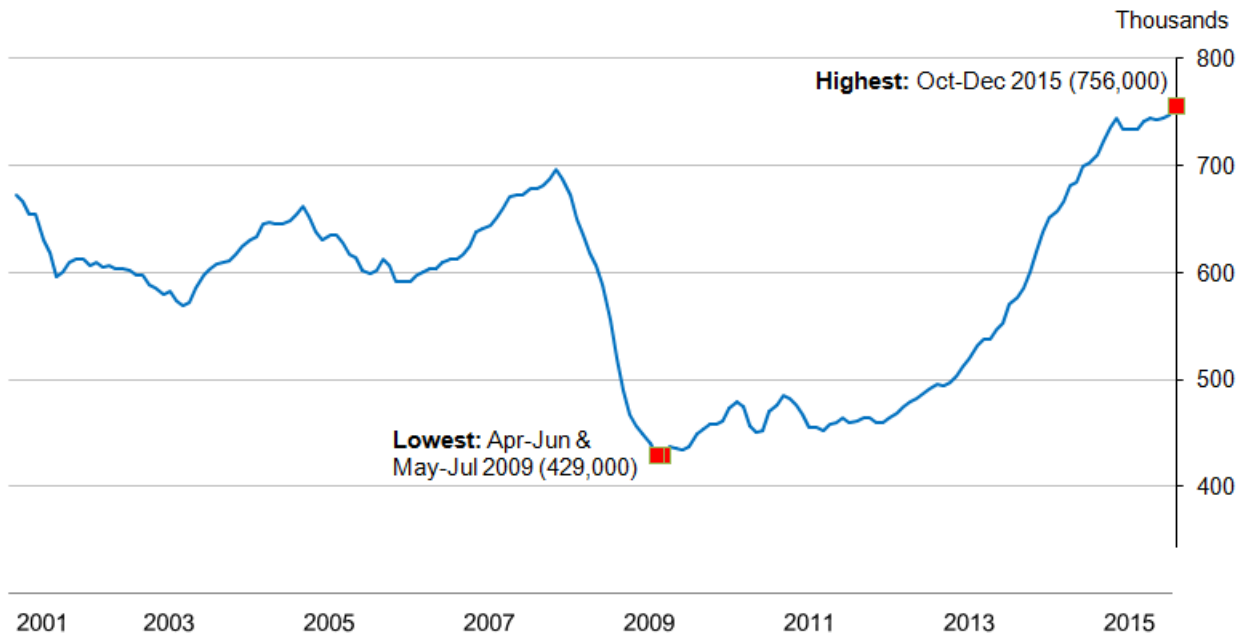
There were 756,000 job vacancies for October to December 2015. This was:

- 13,000 more than for July to September 2015
- 46,000 more than for a year earlier
- the highest since comparable records began in 2001

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

Figure 14.1: Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted

April to June 2001 to October to December 2015



Source: Vacancy Survey - Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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

(34.5 Kb)

Where to find data about vacancies

Vacancies estimates are available at Tables 21, 21(1) and 22 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data tables VACS01 \(66.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), [VACS02 \(152 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [VACS03 \(80.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

15. Main out of work benefits, not seasonally adjusted (first published on 11 November 2015)

Introduction

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

The estimates are not seasonally adjusted and it is therefore best practice to compare the estimates for May 2015 with those for a year earlier rather than with those for February 2015.

Commentary

For May 2015 there were 3.84 million people claiming main out of work benefits. This was:

- 282,500 fewer than for a year earlier
- the lowest since comparable records began in 1999

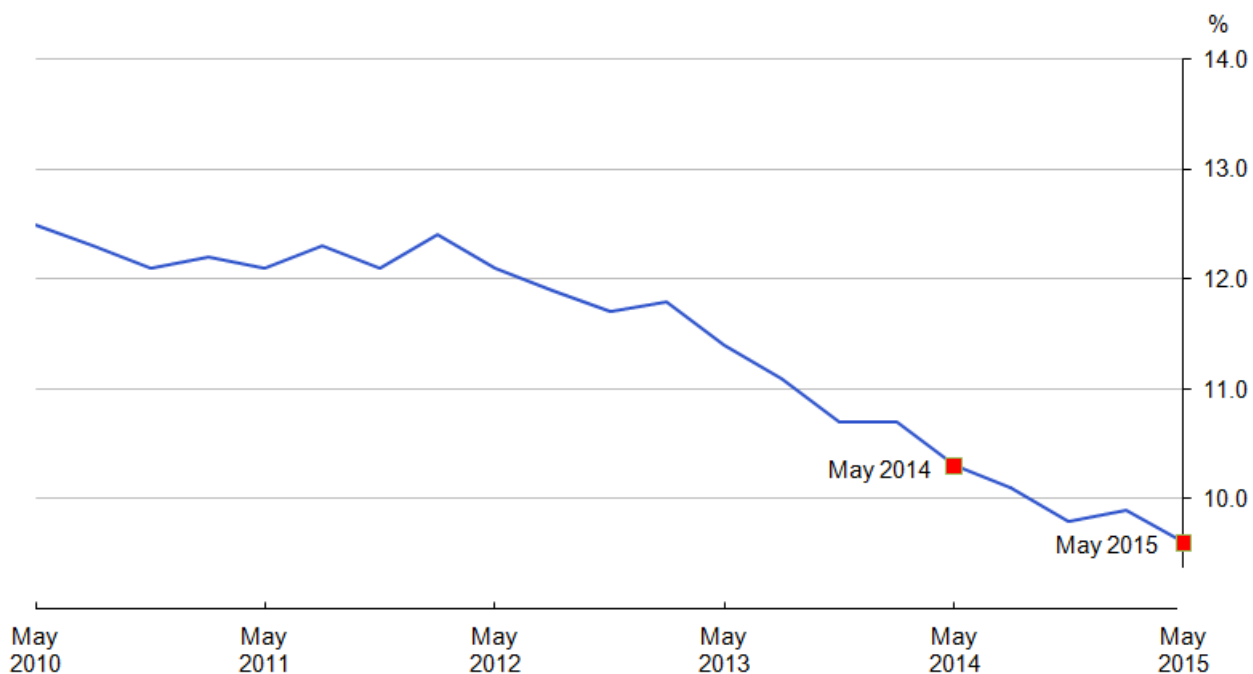
For May 2015, 9.6% of the population aged from 16 to 64 were claiming main out of work benefits. This was:

- down from 10.3% for a year earlier
- the lowest since comparable records began in 1999

Figure 15.1 shows, for the last 5 years, the proportion of the population aged from 16 to 64 claiming main out of work benefits.

Figure 15.1: Proportion of Great Britain population (aged 16 to 64) claiming main out of work benefits, not seasonally adjusted

May 2010 to May 2015



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

Download chart

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

(25.5 Kb)

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 [data table BEN01 \(60.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).

(iv) Where to find more information about labour market statistics

Other regularly published labour market releases

[Regional Labour Market statistics \(*\)](#)

[Public Sector Employment](#)

[Young People who were Not in Employment, Education or Training \(NEET\)](#)

[Labour Productivity](#)

[Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings \(ASHE\)](#)

[Business Register and Employment Survey \(BRES\)](#)

[Index of Labour Costs per Hour \(ILCH\) - Experimental Statistics](#)

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

Recently published reports on labour market topics

[Working and workless households \(6 October 2015\)](#)

[Contracts with no guaranteed hours \(2 September 2015\)](#)

[Bonus payments in Great Britain \(26 August 2015\)](#)

[Understanding average earnings for the “continuously employed” \(18 May 2015\)](#)

[Workers aged 65 and over in the 2011 Census \(25 March 2015\)](#)

[Participation rates in the UK Labour Market \(19 March 2015\)](#)

Articles about labour market statistics

The [Economic Review](#), published monthly on our website since 2011, provides economic commentary covering a broad range of economic statistics including labour market statistics.

Articles about labour market statistics were published in Labour Market Trends (up until 2006) and in Economic and Labour Market Review (from 2007 to 2011). Editions of:

- [Labour Market Trends](#) are available on our website from July 2001 until December 2006 when the publication was discontinued
- [Economic and Labour Market Review](#) are available on our website from the first edition, published in January 2007, up until the last edition published in May 2011

Published ad hoc data and analysis

[Additional statistical data and analyses for labour market statistics](#) that have not been included in our standard publications are available on our website.

Methodological articles

A number of [methodological articles](#) about labour market statistics are available on our website.

(v) Revisions

Estimates for the most recent time periods are subject to revision due to the receipt of late and corrected responses to business surveys and revisions to seasonal adjustment factors which are re-estimated every month. Estimates are subject to longer run revisions, on an annual basis, resulting from reviews of the seasonal adjustment process. Estimates derived from the Labour Force Survey (a survey of households) are usually only revised once a year. Revisions to estimates derived from other sources are usually minor and are commented on in the statistical bulletin if this is not the case. Further information is available in the [labour market statistics revisions policy \(36.7 Kb Pdf\)](#).

One indication of the reliability of the main indicators in this statistical bulletin can be obtained by monitoring the size of revisions. [Data tables EMP05 \(1.46 Mb Excel sheet\)](#), [UNEM04 \(2.21 Mb Excel sheet\)](#), [JOBS06 \(385.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [CLA03 \(2.2 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) record the size and pattern of revisions over the last five years. These indicators only report summary measures for revisions. The revised data itself may be subject to sampling or other sources of error. Our standard presentation is to show 5 years worth of revisions (60 observations for a monthly series, 20 for a quarterly series).

(vi) Accuracy of the statistics: estimating and reporting uncertainty

Most of the figures in this statistical bulletin come from surveys of households or businesses. Surveys gather information from a sample rather than from the whole population. The sample is designed 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 September to November 2015 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 September to November 2015 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 1,675,000, with a stated 95% confidence interval of +/- 72,000. This means that we can be 95% sure that the true number of unemployed people was between 1,603,000 and 1,747,000. Again, the best estimate from the survey was that the number of unemployed people was 1,675,000.

As well as calculating precision measures around the numbers and rates obtained from the survey, we can also calculate them for changes in the numbers. For example, for September to November 2015, the estimated change in the number of unemployed people since June to August 2015 was a fall of 99,000, with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 80,000. This means that we can be 95% certain the actual change in unemployment was somewhere between a fall of 19,000 and a fall of 179,000, with the best estimate being a fall of 99,000. As the estimated fall in unemployment of 99,000 is greater than the confidence interval of 80,000, the estimated fall in unemployment is said to be “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

[Data table A11 \(48.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) shows sampling variabilities for estimates derived from the **Labour Force Survey**.

[Data table JOBS07 \(58.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) 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 [data tables EARN01 \(620 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) and [EARN03 \(628 Kb Excel sheet\)](#)

(vii) Other quality information

[Quality and methodology information papers](#) for labour market statistics are available on our website.

Further information about the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is available from:

- the [LFS user guide](#), and
- [LFS performance and quality monitoring reports](#).

Background notes

1. This month's release

There have been no major developments in this month's release.

2. Next month's release

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

3. Experimental Statistics: Claimant Count estimates

Experimental statistics are not yet fully developed. Estimates of the Claimant Count, published at Table 10 of the pdf version of this statistical bulletin and at [data table CLA01 \(296 Kb Excel sheet\)](#), 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 which are still being developed by

the Department for Work and Pensions. An [article on our website \(110.6 Kb Pdf\)](#) 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 available in the background notes of the [July 2015 edition of this statistical bulletin](#).

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

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

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

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

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

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Statistical contacts

Name	Phone	Department	Email
Richard Clegg @ONSRichardClegg	+44 (0)1633 455400	Labour Market Statistics Briefing	labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk

Name	Phone	Department	Email
Mark Chandler	+44 (0)1633 455995	Labour Force Survey	mark.chandler@ons.gsi.gov.uk
Bob Watson	+44 (0)1633 455070	Claimant Count and Benefits	bob.watson@ons.gsi.gov.uk
Mark Williams	+44 (0)1633 456728	Workforce Jobs, Public Sector Employment and Vacancies	mark.williams@ons.gsi.gov.uk
Ian Richardson	+44 (0)1633 455780	Average Weekly Earnings	ster@ons.gsi.gov.uk
James Scruton	+44 (0)1633 456724	Labour Disputes	james.scruton@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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Issuing Body:

Office for National Statistics

Media Contact Details:

Telephone: 0845 604 1858
(8.30am-5.30pm Weekdays)

Emergency out of hours (limited service): 07867 906553

Email:

media.relations@ons.gsi.gov.uk

Summary of labour market statistics published on 20 January 2016

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	Sep-Nov 2015	31.389 million	Never	Aug-Oct 2015 (31.302 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	Sep-Nov 2015	74.0%	Never	Aug-Oct 2015 (73.9%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	Sep-Nov 2015	1.675 million	Aug-Oct 2015 (1.713 million)	Mar-May 2008 (1.625 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	Sep-Nov 2015	5.1%	Aug-Oct 2015 (5.2%)	Aug-Oct 2005 (4.9%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Youth unemployment level (aged 16 to 24)	Sep-Nov 2015	628,000	Jul-Sep 2015 (653,000)	Aug-Oct 2015 (625,000)	Mar-May 1992
Youth unemployment rate (aged 16 to 24)	Sep-Nov 2015	13.7%	Jul-Sep 2015 (14.2%)	Aug-Oct 2015 (13.6%)	Mar-May 1992
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	Sep-Nov 2015	8.922 million	Aug-Oct 2015 (8.930 million)	Mar-May 2014 (8.915 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	Sep-Nov 2015	21.9%	Jul-Sep 2015 (22.0%)	Oct-Dec 1990 (21.8%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Claimant Count level (experimental)	December 2015	785,900	November 2015 (790,200)	March 2008 (778,500)	January 1971
Claimant Count rate (experimental)	December 2015	2.3%	February 2015 (2.4%)	February 1975 (2.2%)	January 1971
Average Earnings (total pay - nominal)	Sep-Nov 2015	2.0%	Aug-Oct 2015 (2.4%)	Dec-Feb 2015 (1.7%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay - nominal)	Sep-Nov 2015	1.9%	Aug-Oct 2015 (2.0%)	Nov-Jan 2015 (1.7%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Vacancies level	Oct-Dec 2015	756,000	Never	Sep-Nov 2015 (748,000)	Apr-Jun 2001

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<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn%3A77-389924>

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

(**) Table JOBS02 provides more detail than Table 6 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file.

(***) Table RED02 provides more detail than Table 24 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file.

The following symbols are used in the tables: p provisional, r revised, .. Not available, * grossed up total less than 9,500.

The four-character identification codes appearing in the tables are the ONS references for the data series appearing in the Labour Market Statistics dataset which is available on the website at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-statistics/january-2016/dataset--labour-market-statistics.html>

SUMMARY

1 Summary of headline LFS¹ indicators

United Kingdom
(thousands) seasonally
adjusted

	LFS household population ¹		Headline indicators					
			Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	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 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 to 64
People	MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MGSX	LF2M	LF2S
Sep-Nov 2013	51,408	40,571	30,288	72.0	2,332	7.1	9,053	22.3
Sep-Nov 2014	51,746	40,657	30,801	73.0	1,914	5.8	9,094	22.4
Dec-Feb 2015	51,829	40,681	31,049	73.4	1,838	5.6	8,990	22.1
Mar-May 2015	51,912	40,705	30,982	73.3	1,853	5.6	9,019	22.2
Jun-Aug 2015	51,994	40,730	31,122	73.6	1,774	5.4	9,015	22.1
Sep-Nov 2015	52,075	40,758	31,389	74.0	1,675	5.1	8,922	21.9
<i>Change on quarter</i>	81	28	267	0.5	-99	-0.3	-93	-0.2
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	0.9		-5.6		-1.0	
<i>Change on year</i>	329	101	588	1.1	-239	-0.8	-172	-0.5
<i>Change %</i>	0.6	0.2	1.9		-12.5		-1.9	
Men	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM
Sep-Nov 2013	25,055	20,127	16,149	77.0	1,313	7.5	3,331	16.6
Sep-Nov 2014	25,244	20,183	16,375	77.8	1,069	6.1	3,430	17.0
Dec-Feb 2015	25,290	20,198	16,544	78.3	1,013	5.8	3,376	16.7
Mar-May 2015	25,336	20,213	16,459	78.1	1,014	5.8	3,430	17.0
Jun-Aug 2015	25,382	20,229	16,572	78.4	970	5.5	3,409	16.9
Sep-Nov 2015	25,428	20,247	16,731	79.0	919	5.2	3,335	16.5
<i>Change on quarter</i>	46	18	159	0.6	-51	-0.3	-74	-0.4
<i>Change %</i>	0.2	0.1	1.0		-5.3		-2.2	
<i>Change on year</i>	185	64	356	1.3	-149	-0.9	-95	-0.5
<i>Change %</i>	0.7	0.3	2.2		-14.0		-2.8	
Women	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
Sep-Nov 2013	26,353	20,444	14,139	67.1	1,020	6.7	5,722	28.0
Sep-Nov 2014	26,502	20,474	14,426	68.2	845	5.5	5,664	27.7
Dec-Feb 2015	26,539	20,483	14,505	68.6	825	5.4	5,614	27.4
Mar-May 2015	26,576	20,492	14,523	68.7	839	5.5	5,589	27.3
Jun-Aug 2015	26,611	20,500	14,550	68.8	803	5.2	5,606	27.3
Sep-Nov 2015	26,647	20,511	14,658	69.1	756	4.9	5,587	27.2
<i>Change on quarter</i>	36	10	108	0.3	-47	-0.3	-19	-0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.1	0.1	0.7		-5.9		-0.3	
<i>Change on year</i>	145	36	232	0.9	-89	-0.6	-77	-0.4
<i>Change %</i>	0.5	0.2	1.6		-10.6		-1.4	

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

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

Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity rates

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

Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity levels

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

SUMMARY

2(1) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 16 and over						Aged 16-64					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	MGRZ	MGSR	MGSC	MG SX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
Sep-Nov 2013	30,288	58.9	2,332	7.1	18,787	36.5	29,209	72.0	2,309	7.3	9,053	22.3
Sep-Nov 2014	30,801	59.5	1,914	5.8	19,031	36.8	29,668	73.0	1,895	6.0	9,094	22.4
Dec-Feb 2015	31,049	59.9	1,838	5.6	18,943	36.5	29,872	73.4	1,819	5.7	8,990	22.1
Mar-May 2015	30,982	59.7	1,853	5.6	19,077	36.7	29,852	73.3	1,833	5.8	9,019	22.2
Jun-Aug 2015	31,122	59.9	1,774	5.4	19,098	36.7	29,966	73.6	1,749	5.5	9,015	22.1
Sep-Nov 2015	31,389	60.3	1,675	5.1	19,011	36.5	30,179	74.0	1,656	5.2	8,922	21.9
Change on quarter	267	0.4	-99	-0.3	-87	-0.2	213	0.5	-92	-0.3	-93	-0.2
Change %	0.9		-5.6		-0.5		0.7		-5.3		-1.0	
Change on year	588	0.8	-239	-0.8	-20	-0.3	511	1.1	-238	-0.8	-172	-0.5
Change %	1.9		-12.5		-0.1		1.7		-12.6		-1.9	
Men	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
Sep-Nov 2013	16,149	64.5	1,313	7.5	7,594	30.3	15,498	77.0	1,298	7.7	3,331	16.6
Sep-Nov 2014	16,375	64.9	1,069	6.1	7,800	30.9	15,699	77.8	1,054	6.3	3,430	17.0
Dec-Feb 2015	16,544	65.4	1,013	5.8	7,734	30.6	15,823	78.3	999	5.9	3,376	16.7
Mar-May 2015	16,459	65.0	1,014	5.8	7,863	31.0	15,783	78.1	999	6.0	3,430	17.0
Jun-Aug 2015	16,572	65.3	970	5.5	7,840	30.9	15,865	78.4	955	5.7	3,409	16.9
Sep-Nov 2015	16,731	65.8	919	5.2	7,778	30.6	16,003	79.0	910	5.4	3,335	16.5
Change on quarter	159	0.5	-51	-0.3	-62	-0.3	137	0.6	-45	-0.3	-74	-0.4
Change %	1.0		-5.3		-0.8		0.9		-4.7		-2.2	
Change on year	356	0.9	-149	-0.9	-22	-0.3	303	1.3	-144	-0.9	-95	-0.5
Change %	2.2		-14.0		-0.3		1.9		-13.7		-2.8	
Women	MGSB	MGST	MGSE	MGSZ	MGSK	YBTE	LF2H	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
Sep-Nov 2013	14,139	53.7	1,020	6.7	11,194	42.5	13,711	67.1	1,011	6.9	5,722	28.0
Sep-Nov 2014	14,426	54.4	845	5.5	11,231	42.4	13,969	68.2	841	5.7	5,664	27.7
Dec-Feb 2015	14,505	54.7	825	5.4	11,209	42.2	14,049	68.6	820	5.5	5,614	27.4
Mar-May 2015	14,523	54.6	839	5.5	11,213	42.2	14,069	68.7	834	5.6	5,589	27.3
Jun-Aug 2015	14,550	54.7	803	5.2	11,258	42.3	14,101	68.8	794	5.3	5,606	27.3
Sep-Nov 2015	14,658	55.0	756	4.9	11,233	42.2	14,176	69.1	747	5.0	5,587	27.2
Change on quarter	108	0.3	-47	-0.3	-25	-0.2	76	0.3	-47	-0.3	-19	-0.1
Change %	0.7		-5.9		-0.2		0.5		-5.9		-0.3	
Change on year	232	0.6	-89	-0.6	2	-0.2	208	0.9	-94	-0.7	-77	-0.4
Change %	1.6		-10.6		0.0		1.5		-11.2		-1.4	
	Aged 16-17						Aged 18-24					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	YBTO	YBUA	YBVH	YBVK	YCAS	LWEX	YBTR	YBUD	YBVN	YBVQ	YCAV	LWFA
Sep-Nov 2013	339	22.5	192	36.1	979	64.8	3,383	58.1	743	18.0	1,698	29.2
Sep-Nov 2014	322	21.6	152	32.1	1,016	68.2	3,447	59.4	611	15.1	1,744	30.1
Dec-Feb 2015	352	23.7	154	30.5	977	65.9	3,522	60.8	588	14.3	1,684	29.1
Mar-May 2015	357	24.2	150	29.6	969	65.6	3,511	60.7	579	14.2	1,697	29.3
Jun-Aug 2015	361	24.6	140	27.9	968	65.9	3,557	61.6	544	13.3	1,675	29.0
Sep-Nov 2015	363	24.8	126	25.7	973	66.6	3,592	62.4	502	12.3	1,664	28.9
Change on quarter	1	0.2	-14	-2.1	5	0.7	35	0.8	-42	-1.0	-11	-0.1
Change %	0.4		-10.0		0.5		1.0		-7.7		-0.6	
Change on year	41	3.2	-27	-6.4	-43	-1.6	145	3.0	-109	-2.8	-80	-1.2
Change %	12.7		-17.5		-4.2		4.2		-17.9		-4.6	
Men	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
Sep-Nov 2013	151	19.5	105	41.1	518	67.0	1,741	59.1	441	20.2	766	26.0
Sep-Nov 2014	140	18.4	76	35.3	546	71.6	1,794	61.0	353	16.4	796	27.1
Dec-Feb 2015	150	19.7	92	38.1	518	68.2	1,837	62.5	338	15.5	764	26.0
Mar-May 2015	151	19.9	83	35.6	522	69.0	1,804	61.5	340	15.9	790	26.9
Jun-Aug 2015	153	20.3	77	33.4	522	69.4	1,838	62.7	318	14.8	774	26.4
Sep-Nov 2015	165	22.0	72	30.4	512	68.4	1,854	63.5	290	13.5	777	26.6
Change on quarter	12	1.7	-5	-3.0	-11	-1.1	17	0.8	-28	-1.2	3	0.2
Change %	7.7		-6.4		-2.0		0.9		-8.8		0.4	
Change on year	25	3.6	-5	-4.9	-35	-3.2	61	2.5	-62	-2.9	-19	-0.5
Change %	17.6		-5.9		-6.3		3.4		-17.6		-2.4	
Women	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAX	LWFC
Sep-Nov 2013	189	25.6	87	31.5	461	62.6	1,642	57.1	302	15.5	932	32.4
Sep-Nov 2014	182	25.0	76	29.4	470	64.6	1,653	57.8	259	13.5	947	33.1
Dec-Feb 2015	203	28.0	62	23.4	460	63.4	1,686	59.0	250	12.9	920	32.2
Mar-May 2015	206	28.6	67	24.6	447	62.0	1,706	59.8	238	12.3	906	31.8
Jun-Aug 2015	209	29.1	63	23.2	446	62.2	1,719	60.4	225	11.6	901	31.7
Sep-Nov 2015	198	27.8	54	21.3	462	64.7	1,738	61.3	212	10.9	887	31.3
Change on quarter	-10	-1.3	-9	-1.8	16	2.5	19	0.8	-14	-0.7	-14	-0.4
Change %	-5.0		-14.5		3.5		1.1		-6.1		-1.5	
Change on year	16	2.8	-22	-8.1	-8	0.1	85	3.5	-47	-2.7	-61	-1.9
Change %	8.9		-29.3		-1.8		5.1		-18.3		-6.4	

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	YCAZ	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
Sep-Nov 2013	6,883	79.8	483	6.6	1,264	14.6	10,689	82.2	523	4.7	1,792	13.8
Sep-Nov 2014	7,031	80.8	392	5.3	1,276	14.7	10,759	83.4	433	3.9	1,708	13.2
Dec-Feb 2015	7,034	80.7	366	4.9	1,314	15.1	10,789	83.8	427	3.8	1,662	12.9
Mar-May 2015	7,041	80.7	388	5.2	1,300	14.9	10,747	83.6	424	3.8	1,687	13.1
Jun-Aug 2015	7,091	81.1	368	4.9	1,286	14.7	10,699	83.3	391	3.5	1,747	13.6
Sep-Nov 2015	7,158	81.7	370	4.9	1,239	14.1	10,696	83.4	352	3.2	1,772	13.8
Change on quarter	67	0.6	2	0.0	-47	-0.6	-3	0.1	-39	-0.3	25	0.2
Change %	0.9		0.4		-3.7		0.0		-9.9		1.4	
Change on year	127	0.8	-22	-0.4	-38	-0.5	-63	0.0	-81	-0.7	64	0.6
Change %	1.8		-5.7		-2.9		-0.6		-18.6		3.7	
Men	YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
Sep-Nov 2013	3,717	86.8	283	7.1	283	6.6	5,655	88.2	254	4.3	506	7.9
Sep-Nov 2014	3,787	87.5	214	5.4	327	7.6	5,673	89.1	218	3.7	474	7.4
Dec-Feb 2015	3,799	87.5	198	5.0	342	7.9	5,699	89.7	208	3.5	447	7.0
Mar-May 2015	3,800	87.3	213	5.3	339	7.8	5,682	89.6	196	3.3	466	7.4
Jun-Aug 2015	3,840	88.0	199	4.9	325	7.4	5,660	89.3	186	3.2	488	7.7
Sep-Nov 2015	3,883	88.7	197	4.8	298	6.8	5,653	89.4	167	2.9	506	8.0
Change on quarter	44	0.7	-2	-0.1	-26	-0.6	-7	0.0	-19	-0.3	18	0.3
Change %	1.1		-1.1		-8.1		-0.1		-10.4		3.6	
Change on year	96	1.2	-17	-0.5	-29	-0.7	-20	0.2	-51	-0.8	32	0.6
Change %	2.5		-8.0		-8.9		-0.4		-23.4		6.8	
Women	YBTW	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCBA	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
Sep-Nov 2013	3,166	72.8	200	5.9	981	22.6	5,034	76.4	269	5.1	1,286	19.5
Sep-Nov 2014	3,244	74.2	178	5.2	949	21.7	5,086	77.8	215	4.1	1,234	18.9
Dec-Feb 2015	3,235	74.0	168	4.9	971	22.2	5,089	78.0	219	4.1	1,216	18.6
Mar-May 2015	3,241	74.1	175	5.1	961	22.0	5,064	77.8	228	4.3	1,221	18.7
Jun-Aug 2015	3,251	74.2	169	4.9	961	21.9	5,040	77.5	205	3.9	1,259	19.4
Sep-Nov 2015	3,275	74.6	173	5.0	940	21.4	5,043	77.7	186	3.5	1,266	19.5
Change on quarter	24	0.4	4	0.1	-21	-0.5	3	0.2	-19	-0.4	7	0.1
Change %	0.7		2.2		-2.2		0.1		-9.4		0.6	
Change on year	31	0.4	-5	-0.2	-9	-0.3	-43	-0.2	-30	-0.5	32	0.6
Change %	1.0		-3.0		-0.9		-0.8		-13.8		2.6	
	Aged 50-64						Age 65+					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	LF26	LF2U	LF28	LF2E	LF2A	LF2W	LFK4	LFK6	K5HU	K5HW	LFL4	LFL6
Sep-Nov 2013	7,915	68.2	368	4.4	3,320	28.6	1,079	10.0	23	2.1	9,734	89.8
Sep-Nov 2014	8,109	68.9	306	3.6	3,350	28.5	1,133	10.2	19	1.6	9,937	89.6
Dec-Feb 2015	8,175	69.2	284	3.4	3,352	28.4	1,176	10.6	19	1.6	9,953	89.3
Mar-May 2015	8,197	69.1	293	3.5	3,366	28.4	1,130	10.1	19	1.7	10,057	89.7
Jun-Aug 2015	8,257	69.4	306	3.6	3,339	28.1	1,156	10.3	25	2.1	10,083	89.5
Sep-Nov 2015	8,369	70.0	307	3.5	3,274	27.4	1,210	10.7	19	1.5	10,089	89.1
Change on quarter	112	0.7	1	0.0	-65	-0.7	53	0.4	-6	-0.6	6	-0.4
Change %	1.4		0.2		-1.9		4.6		-25.1		0.1	
Change on year	261	1.1	1	-0.1	-76	-1.1	77	0.5	0	-0.1	152	-0.5
Change %	3.2		0.3		-2.3		6.8		-1.8		1.5	
Men	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
Sep-Nov 2013	4,235	74.2	215	4.8	1,258	22.0	651	13.2	15	2.2	4,262	86.5
Sep-Nov 2014	4,305	74.4	192	4.3	1,286	22.2	675	13.3	15	2.2	4,371	86.4
Dec-Feb 2015	4,338	74.7	162	3.6	1,305	22.5	721	14.2	13	1.8	4,358	85.6
Mar-May 2015	4,346	74.6	168	3.7	1,313	22.5	675	13.2	15	2.1	4,433	86.5
Jun-Aug 2015	4,375	74.8	174	3.8	1,300	22.2	707	13.7	16	2.2	4,431	86.0
Sep-Nov 2015	4,447	75.7	183	4.0	1,241	21.1	728	14.1	10	1.3	4,444	85.8
Change on quarter	72	0.9	9	0.1	-58	-1.1	21	0.3	-6	-0.8	13	-0.2
Change %	1.6		5.2		-4.5		3.0		-36.9		0.3	
Change on year	142	1.3	-9	-0.3	-44	-1.1	53	0.7	-5	-0.8	73	-0.6
Change %	3.3		-4.9		-3.5		7.8		-34.3		1.7	
Women	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
Sep-Nov 2013	3,680	62.4	153	4.0	2,062	35.0	428	7.3	*	*	5,472	92.6
Sep-Nov 2014	3,804	63.6	113	2.9	2,064	34.5	457	7.6	*	*	5,567	92.3
Dec-Feb 2015	3,836	63.9	121	3.1	2,048	34.1	456	7.5	*	*	5,595	92.4
Mar-May 2015	3,850	63.9	125	3.2	2,054	34.1	455	7.5	*	*	5,624	92.4
Jun-Aug 2015	3,882	64.1	132	3.3	2,040	33.7	449	7.4	*	*	5,652	92.5
Sep-Nov 2015	3,922	64.5	124	3.1	2,033	33.4	482	7.8	*	*	5,646	92.0
Change on quarter	41	0.4	-8	-0.2	-7	-0.3	32	0.5	*	*	-6	-0.5
Change %	1.0		-6.4		-0.3		7.2		*	*	-0.1	
Change on year	118	0.9	10	0.2	-31	-1.1	24	0.3	*	*	79	-0.3
Change %	3.1		9.1		-1.5		5.3		*	*	1.4	

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

People	All in employment					Full-time and part-time workers ¹						
	Total	Employees	Self employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training & employment programmes ²	Total people working full-time	Total people working part-time	Employees working full-time	Employees working part-time	Self-employed people working full-time	Self-employed people working part-time	Total workers with second jobs
	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRW	MGRV	MGRU	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
Sep-Nov 2013	30,288	25,633	4,397	112	146	22,096	8,192	18,853	6,780	3,165	1,232	1,183
Sep-Nov 2014	30,801	26,066	4,520	102	112	22,524	8,277	19,239	6,827	3,220	1,300	1,198
Dec-Feb 2015	31,049	26,302	4,523	114	110	22,688	8,361	19,429	6,872	3,192	1,331	1,215
Mar-May 2015	30,982	26,307	4,468	107	100	22,718	8,264	19,474	6,832	3,160	1,308	1,196
Jun-Aug 2015	31,122	26,427	4,497	92	106	22,773	8,349	19,545	6,882	3,159	1,338	1,162
Sep-Nov 2015	31,389	26,587	4,618	96	89	22,960	8,428	19,655	6,931	3,243	1,375	1,164
Change on quarter	267	160	121	3	-17	187	80	111	49	84	36	2
Change %	0.9	0.6	2.7	3.7	-16.1	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	2.7	2.7	0.2
Change on year	588	521	98	-7	-24	436	152	416	104	24	74	-34
Change %	1.9	2.0	2.2	-6.6	-21.0	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.5	0.7	5.7	-2.8
Men	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX
Sep-Nov 2013	16,149	12,978	3,033	44	94	13,966	2,183	11,430	1,548	2,490	543	500
Sep-Nov 2014	16,375	13,189	3,070	49	66	14,208	2,167	11,627	1,562	2,539	531	496
Dec-Feb 2015	16,544	13,342	3,085	53	63	14,357	2,187	11,774	1,568	2,549	536	517
Mar-May 2015	16,459	13,308	3,042	45	64	14,341	2,117	11,774	1,534	2,514	528	531
Jun-Aug 2015	16,572	13,409	3,062	38	63	14,374	2,198	11,848	1,560	2,484	578	489
Sep-Nov 2015	16,731	13,507	3,130	49	45	14,495	2,236	11,907	1,600	2,552	578	505
Change on quarter	159	98	68	10	-19	121	38	59	40	68	0	15
Change %	1.0	0.7	2.2	27.5	-29.2	0.8	1.7	0.5	2.5	2.7	0.1	3.1
Change on year	356	318	60	0	-22	287	69	280	38	12	48	9
Change %	2.2	2.4	1.9	-1.0	-32.4	2.0	3.2	2.4	2.5	0.5	9.0	1.9
Women	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
Sep-Nov 2013	14,139	12,655	1,364	68	52	8,131	6,009	7,423	5,232	675	689	683
Sep-Nov 2014	14,426	12,877	1,450	53	46	8,316	6,110	7,612	5,265	680	770	702
Dec-Feb 2015	14,505	12,959	1,438	61	47	8,331	6,174	7,655	5,304	643	795	698
Mar-May 2015	14,523	12,999	1,427	62	36	8,377	6,147	7,700	5,299	647	780	665
Jun-Aug 2015	14,550	13,018	1,435	54	42	8,399	6,151	7,696	5,322	675	760	672
Sep-Nov 2015	14,658	13,079	1,488	47	44	8,465	6,193	7,748	5,331	691	796	659
Change on quarter	108	61	52	-7	1	66	42	52	10	16	36	-13
Change %	0.7	0.5	3.6	-13.1	3.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.2	2.4	4.7	-2.0
Change on year	232	202	38	-6	-2	149	83	137	66	11	27	-43
Change %	1.6	1.6	2.6	-11.8	-4.4	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.7	3.5	-6.1

People	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)						Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) ³							
	Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total ⁴	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school	
														13
	YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCCD	YCCDA	YCCDD	YCCDG	YCCDJ
Sep-Nov 2013	1,602	6.2	583	36.4	329	130	559	8,010	1,444	18.0	5,298	191	1,026	
Sep-Nov 2014	1,679	6.4	578	34.4	416	121	564	8,127	1,319	16.2	5,570	186	1,010	
Dec-Feb 2015	1,686	6.4	591	35.0	379	117	600	8,203	1,348	16.4	5,600	194	1,016	
Mar-May 2015	1,672	6.4	552	33.0	389	127	604	8,138	1,275	15.7	5,591	211	1,007	
Jun-Aug 2015	1,660	6.3	582	35.1	407	127	544	8,221	1,266	15.4	5,638	222	1,046	
Sep-Nov 2015	1,641	6.2	578	35.2	391	134	537	8,306	1,245	15.0	5,707	226	1,081	
Change on quarter	-19	-0.1	-4	0.2	-15	7	-7	86	-21	-0.4	69	4	35	
Change %	-1.1	-0.6	-3.8	5.4	-1.2	1.0	-1.7	1.0	-1.7	1.2	1.9	3.3		
Change on year	-39	-0.3	0	0.8	-25	13	-26	180	-73	-1.2	137	40	72	
Change %	-2.3	0.0	-6.0	11.0	-4.7	2.2	-5.6	2.2	-5.6	2.5	21.4	7.1		
Men	YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK	
Sep-Nov 2013	756	5.8	297	39.3	136	63	259	2,089	658	31.5	909	76	430	
Sep-Nov 2014	793	6.0	301	37.9	179	64	249	2,092	576	27.5	992	84	423	
Dec-Feb 2015	816	6.1	317	38.9	155	64	280	2,105	587	27.9	1,018	85	403	
Mar-May 2015	793	6.0	292	36.8	170	60	271	2,061	546	26.5	1,000	86	414	
Jun-Aug 2015	774	5.8	301	38.9	175	58	240	2,139	555	25.9	1,050	87	428	
Sep-Nov 2015	768	5.7	301	39.2	175	59	233	2,179	543	24.9	1,075	90	455	
Change on quarter	-6	-0.1	0	0.3	0	1	-7	40	-12	-1.0	25	3	27	
Change %	-0.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	1.7	-2.9	-1.9	1.9	-2.1	-1.0	2.4	3.0	6.3	
Change on year	-25	-0.3	0	1.2	-4	-5	-15	87	-32	-2.6	82	6	32	
Change %	-3.1	0.0	-2.4	-7.7	-6.2	4.2	-5.6	4.2	-5.6	8.3	7.3	7.6		
Women	YCCB	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCS	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL	
Sep-Nov 2013	846	6.7	286	33.8	193	67	301	5,921	786	13.3	4,389	116	596	
Sep-Nov 2014	886	6.9	278	31.3	237	57	315	6,035	743	12.3	4,578	102	587	
Dec-Feb 2015	871	6.7	274	31.4	224	52	320	6,098	761	12.5	4,582	109	612	
Mar-May 2015	879	6.8	260	29.6	220	66	333	6,077	729	12.0	4,591	125	593	
Jun-Aug 2015	886	6.8	281	31.7	232	69	304	6,082	712	11.7	4,588	134	618	
Sep-Nov 2015	872	6.7	277	31.8	216	75	304	6,128	702	11.5	4,632	136	626	
Change on quarter	-13	-0.1	-4	0.1	-16	6	0	46	-9	-0.2	44	1	8	
Change %	-1.5	-1.3	-6.7	8.5	0.1	0.7	-1.3	0.7	-1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3		
Change on year	-14	-0.2	0	0.5	-21	18	-11	92	-41	-0.9	54	34	39	
Change %	-1.6	-0.1	-8.8	32.2	-3.5	1.5	-5.5	1.5	-5.5	1.2	32.9	6.7		

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

4 Public and private sector employment (first published on 16 December 2015)

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

	Public sector		Private sector ¹		Total employment ²	Public sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)		Private sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory Note at bottom of table)		
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)		(000s)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9
	G7AU	G9BZ	G7K5	G9C2	G7GO	MFY7	MFY9	MFZ2	MFY5	
Sep 13	5,718	18.9	24,490	81.1	30,208	5,340	17.7	24,868	82.3	
Dec 13	5,534	18.3	24,788	81.7	30,322	5,326	17.6	24,996	82.4	
Mar 14	5,437	17.8	25,192	82.2	30,629	5,318	17.4	25,311	82.6	
Jun 14	5,420	17.7	25,262	82.3	30,682	5,311	17.3	25,371	82.7	
Sep 14	5,408	17.6	25,388	82.4	30,796	5,292	17.2	25,504	82.8	
Dec 14	5,397	17.4	25,542	82.6	30,939	5,288	17.1	25,651	82.9	
Mar 15	5,378	17.3	25,675	82.7	31,053	5,275	17.0	25,778	83.0	
Jun 15	5,361	17.2	25,734	82.8	31,095	5,263	16.9	25,832	83.1	
Sep 15	5,349	17.1	25,953	82.9	31,302	5,244	16.8	26,058	83.2	
Change on quarter	-12	-0.1	219	0.1	207	-19	-0.1	226	0.1	
Change %	-0.2		0.9		0.7	-0.4		0.9		
Change on year	-59	-0.5	565	0.5	505	-48	-0.4	554	0.4	
Change %	-1.1		2.2		1.6	-0.9		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
Sep 13	40	174	259	1,076	447	1,516	1,555	286	805	5,718
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	1,520	1,584	259	526	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	254	1,022	425	1,508	1,591	246	528	5,349
Change on quarter	-1	0	0	-3	-6	-10	3	-5	-1	-12
Change %	-2.9	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-1.4	-0.7	0.2	-2.0	-0.2	-0.2
Change on year	-5	-4	-2	-35	-15	-6	18	-17	-9	-59
Change %	-12.8	-2.5	-0.8	-3.3	-3.4	-0.4	1.1	-6.5	-1.7	-1.1

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 June and September 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.

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

5 Workforce jobs (first published on 16 December 2015)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs 1	Employee jobs 2	Self-employment jobs ¹ 3	HM Forces 4	Government-supported trainees ¹ 5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Sep 13	32,228	27,768	4,267	173	20
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 (p)	33,744	29,117	4,447	159	21
<i>Change on quarter</i>	143	77	67	0	-1
<i>Change %</i>	0.4	0.3	1.5	-0.2	-3.0
<i>Change on year</i>	415	486	-65	-4	-1
<i>Change %</i>	1.2	1.7	-1.4	-2.5	-5.8

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

See footnotes under table 6

6 Workforce jobs by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All jobs A-T	Agriculture, forestry & fishing A	Mining & quarrying B	Manufacturing C	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply D	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities E	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage H	Accommodation & food service activities I	Information & communication J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Sep 13	32,228	354	68	2,570	121	194	2,062	4,816	1,496	2,075	1,276
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 (p)	33,744	421	72	2,648	115	212	2,229	4,949	1,527	2,237	1,364
<i>Change on quarter</i>	143	44	-4	-10	-3	2	77	-3	-20	25	-3
<i>Change %</i>	0.4	11.7	-5.7	-0.4	-2.7	1.0	3.6	-0.1	-1.3	1.1	-0.2
<i>Change on year</i>	415	1	5	23	-7	16	111	11	1	80	9
<i>Change %</i>	1.2	0.3	6.7	0.9	-5.4	8.4	5.3	0.2	0.1	3.7	0.7

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities K	Real estate activities L	Professional scientific & technical activities M	Administrative & support service activities N	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security ² O	Education P	Human health & social work activities Q	Arts, entertainment & recreation R	Other service activities S	People employed by households etc. T	Total services G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Sep 13	1,103	533	2,642	2,566	1,556	2,837	4,135	907	853	65	26,860
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 (p)	1,148	524	2,911	2,863	1,491	2,926	4,193	986	867	61	28,047
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-4	-9	33	50	-8	0	-33	5	14	-11	37
<i>Change %</i>	-0.4	-1.7	1.1	1.8	-0.5	0.0	-0.8	0.5	1.6	-15.0	0.1
<i>Change on year</i>	17	-2	125	74	-46	46	-44	21	-4	-24	265
<i>Change %</i>	1.5	-0.4	4.5	2.7	-3.0	1.6	-1.0	2.2	-0.4	-28.2	1.0

Workforce jobs enquiries 01633 456776

Sources: Employer surveys, Labour Force Survey and administrative sources

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

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

7 Actual weekly hours worked

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

	Average (mean) actual weekly hours worked				
	Total weekly hours (millions) ^{1,2}	All workers ¹	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Second Jobs
People	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Sep-Nov 2013	971.2	32.1	37.5	16.0	9.1
Sep-Nov 2014	992.6	32.2	37.6	16.1	9.6
Dec-Feb 2015	997.9	32.1	37.5	16.2	9.5
Mar-May 2015	995.6	32.1	37.5	16.2	9.1
Jun-Aug 2015	996.1	32.0	37.3	16.2	9.6
Sep-Nov 2015	1,006.2	32.1	37.4	16.2	9.5
Change on quarter	10.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.2
Change %	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	-1.6
Change on year	13.6	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.2
Change %	1.4	-0.5	-0.5	0.6	-1.8
Men	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Sep-Nov 2013	590.9	36.6	39.4	15.9	10.0
Sep-Nov 2014	601.2	36.7	39.4	16.1	10.3
Dec-Feb 2015	606.7	36.7	39.4	16.3	10.1
Mar-May 2015	604.5	36.7	39.4	16.2	9.4
Jun-Aug 2015	604.7	36.5	39.2	15.9	9.6
Sep-Nov 2015	609.9	36.5	39.2	16.1	10.1
Change on quarter	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
Change %	0.9	-0.1	-0.1	0.8	5.4
Change on year	8.7	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.2
Change %	1.4	-0.7	-0.6	-0.2	-1.7
Women	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Sep-Nov 2013	380.3	26.9	34.3	16.0	8.5
Sep-Nov 2014	391.3	27.1	34.5	16.1	9.2
Dec-Feb 2015	391.2	27.0	34.2	16.2	9.1
Mar-May 2015	391.1	26.9	34.2	16.2	8.9
Jun-Aug 2015	391.4	26.9	34.0	16.3	9.6
Sep-Nov 2015	396.3	27.0	34.3	16.3	8.9
Change on quarter	4.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	-0.7
Change %	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.0	-7.1
Change on year	5.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.2
Change %	1.3	-0.3	-0.5	0.9	-2.4

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. Main and second job.

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

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

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

7(1) Usual weekly hours of work¹

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
Sep-Nov 2014									
Less than 6 Hours	1.4	0.9	1.9	1.0	0.7	1.4	2.8	1.6	5.5
6 up to 15 hours	6.8	3.6	10.3	6.2	3.3	9.2	9.3	4.6	19.1
16 up to 30 hours	19.7	9.8	31.0	19.3	8.4	30.5	22.0	15.6	35.7
31 up to 45 hours	52.1	57.7	45.9	54.9	61.5	48.2	36.6	42.0	25.2
Over 45 hours	20.0	28.0	10.9	18.5	26.2	10.6	29.3	36.3	14.4
Total (thousands)	30,801	16,375	14,426	26,066	13,189	12,877	4,520	3,070	1,450
Jun-Aug 2015									
Less than 6 Hours	1.6	1.0	2.3	1.2	0.7	1.6	3.6	2.0	6.9
6 up to 15 hours	6.4	3.6	9.6	6.1	3.3	8.9	8.0	4.5	15.6
16 up to 30 hours	20.0	10.1	31.2	19.4	8.4	30.7	23.4	17.7	35.7
31 up to 45 hours	52.3	57.6	46.3	55.0	61.2	48.6	37.5	42.3	27.3
Over 45 hours	19.7	27.7	10.5	18.4	26.4	10.2	27.5	33.5	14.6
Total (thousands)	31,122	16,572	14,550	26,427	13,409	13,018	4,497	3,062	1,435
Sep-Nov 2015									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.1	0.7	1.5	3.3	1.7	6.7
6 up to 15 hours	6.4	3.6	9.7	6.0	3.2	8.9	8.6	5.0	16.3
16 up to 30 hours	20.1	10.2	31.3	19.6	8.7	30.8	22.8	16.7	35.8
31 up to 45 hours	52.1	57.4	46.0	54.7	60.9	48.3	37.2	42.5	26.1
Over 45 hours	19.9	27.8	10.8	18.5	26.5	10.4	27.9	34.1	15.1
Total (thousands)	31,389	16,731	14,658	26,587	13,507	13,079	4,618	3,130	1,488

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

8 Employment levels and rates by country of birth and nationality (first published on 11 November 2015)

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

				European Union (EU)				Countries not in the European Union (non-EU)							
	Total ¹	UK	Non UK	Of which:				Total non-EU	Africa excluding South Africa	South Africa	Australia and New Zealand	India	Pakistan and Bangladesh	USA	Rest of the world
				Total EU (EU27) ²	EU14 ³	EUA8 ⁴	Romania and Bulgaria								
Levels (aged 16 and over)															
By country of birth	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	EQ4S	JJR9	JJS3	JJS5	JJS7	JJS9	JJR7	EQ4T
Jul - Sep 2013	30,194	25,744	4,437	1,635	783	683	140	2,801	593	151	131	429	334	112	1,052
Jul - Sep 2014	30,886	26,132	4,748	1,817	742	850	189	2,932	660	141	135	447	324	83	1,142
Oct - Dec 2014	30,966	26,164	4,780	1,899	788	908	172	2,880	635	144	130	415	335	93	1,128
Jan - Mar 2015	31,008	26,111	4,878	1,949	791	942	186	2,929	665	147	137	409	331	102	1,138
Apr - Jun 2015	30,950	25,944	4,995	2,033	839	973	189	2,961	661	130	139	433	340	93	1,165
Jul - Sep 2015	31,316	26,218	5,075	2,108	881	982	219	2,968	655	132	116	439	347	90	1,189
<i>Change on year</i>	430	87	327	291	140	132	30	36	-6	-9	-19	-7	22	8	47
<i>Change %</i>	1.4	0.3	6.9	16.0	18.8	15.5	15.8	1.2	-0.8	-6.4	-14.4	-1.6	6.9	9.0	4.1
By nationality	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	EQ4W	JJS2	JJS4	JJS6	JJS8	JJT2	JJR8	EQ4X
Jul - Sep 2013	30,194	27,520	2,668	1,460	657	670	126	1,208	194	50	85	198	109	80	492
Jul - Sep 2014	30,886	27,965	2,898	1,700	683	839	167	1,197	194	60	95	213	102	68	465
Oct - Dec 2014	30,966	27,998	2,962	1,821	761	895	154	1,141	172	50	91	207	105	81	437
Jan - Mar 2015	31,008	27,911	3,091	1,912	800	929	173	1,179	176	55	98	210	110	87	444
Apr - Jun 2015	30,950	27,765	3,182	1,982	838	959	178	1,200	186	52	104	202	110	77	470
Jul - Sep 2015	31,316	28,087	3,224	2,025	838	975	201	1,199	192	47	84	198	111	79	487
<i>Change on year</i>	430	122	326	324	155	135	34	2	-3	-13	-11	-14	9	11	22
<i>Change %</i>	1.4	0.4	11.2	19.1	22.8	16.1	20.2	0.1	-1.3	-21.3	-11.4	-6.8	9.3	15.7	4.7
Rates (aged 16 to 64)															
By country of birth	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	EQ52	LFN3	LFN4	LFN5	LFN6	LFN7	LFN2	EQ53
Jul - Sep 2013	71.9	72.5	68.6	77.6	76.8	78.8	77.4	64.2	60.1	82.0	83.5	71.7	52.3	73.6	64.0
Jul - Sep 2014	73.2	73.8	70.6	78.4	75.0	81.0	80.2	66.5	66.2	76.6	86.5	74.3	52.9	68.7	65.8
Oct - Dec 2014	73.4	74.1	70.0	79.4	75.8	83.0	78.6	64.9	64.4	77.9	84.9	72.3	53.8	72.7	63.1
Jan - Mar 2015	73.3	74.0	69.9	79.3	75.1	84.1	76.7	64.7	66.8	81.0	84.2	70.6	53.0	73.0	61.8
Apr - Jun 2015	73.2	73.8	70.6	79.5	75.7	84.6	73.9	65.5	64.6	77.8	84.0	71.5	54.2	71.3	64.7
Jul - Sep 2015	74.0	74.5	72.0	80.5	76.5	84.6	80.2	67.0	65.5	79.1	86.2	72.1	55.6	78.1	66.8
<i>Change on year</i>	0.8	0.7	1.4	2.1	1.5	3.7	-0.1	0.5	-0.6	2.5	-0.3	-2.1	2.7	9.4	1.0
By nationality	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	EQ56	LFO5	LFO6	LFO7	LFO8	LFO9	LFO4	EQ57
Jul - Sep 2013	71.9	72.2	68.8	77.5	76.3	79.1	76.2	60.7	53.6	77.7	86.7	72.5	47.7	74.7	57.5
Jul - Sep 2014	73.2	73.6	70.4	78.2	75.0	81.2	78.9	61.6	57.1	78.5	85.9	72.2	50.6	70.2	56.8
Oct - Dec 2014	73.4	73.8	69.8	79.0	75.2	83.2	77.7	58.9	53.6	86.4	89.7	70.0	50.4	72.1	52.0
Jan - Mar 2015	73.3	73.6	70.5	79.2	74.9	84.1	76.7	59.8	58.5	85.6	87.4	69.2	52.2	70.9	51.8
Apr - Jun 2015	73.2	73.5	71.7	79.4	75.1	84.6	75.2	61.8	57.2	81.5	89.6	69.8	51.9	69.3	57.1
Jul - Sep 2015	74.0	74.2	72.8	79.7	74.9	84.6	80.0	63.6	59.9	81.1	90.1	69.5	54.8	74.8	59.5
<i>Change on year</i>	0.8	0.6	2.4	1.5	-0.1	3.4	1.1	2.0	2.7	2.5	4.2	-2.8	4.2	4.6	2.8

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

9(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	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
Sep-Nov 2013	2,332	7.1	1,094	396	842	36.1	450	2,309	7.3	1,080	393	836	36.2	448
Sep-Nov 2014	1,914	5.8	941	315	658	34.4	355	1,895	6.0	933	312	650	34.3	349
Dec-Feb 2015	1,838	5.6	931	284	623	33.9	351	1,819	5.7	922	281	616	33.9	342
Mar-May 2015	1,853	5.6	982	301	570	30.8	317	1,833	5.8	973	297	563	30.7	311
Jun-Aug 2015	1,774	5.4	958	290	526	29.7	301	1,749	5.5	948	285	515	29.5	297
Sep-Nov 2015	1,675	5.1	930	257	488	29.2	267	1,656	5.2	922	254	480	29.0	262
Change on quarter	-99	-0.3	-28	-33	-38	-0.5	-34	-92	-0.3	-26	-30	-36	-0.5	-35
Change %	-5.6		-2.9	-11.3	-7.2		-11.3	-5.3		-2.8	-10.7	-6.9		-11.9
Change on year	-239	-0.8	-11	-58	-169	-5.2	-87	-238	-0.8	-11	-58	-170	-5.3	-87
Change %	-12.5		-1.2	-18.5	-25.7		-24.6	-12.6		-1.1	-18.6	-26.1		-25.0
Men	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBWB
Sep-Nov 2013	1,313	7.5	579	217	516	39.3	300	1,298	7.7	570	216	512	39.4	298
Sep-Nov 2014	1,069	6.1	489	171	409	38.3	225	1,054	6.3	484	169	401	38.1	221
Dec-Feb 2015	1,013	5.8	470	153	389	38.4	234	999	5.9	467	151	382	38.2	227
Mar-May 2015	1,014	5.8	498	163	353	34.8	208	999	6.0	494	160	346	34.6	203
Jun-Aug 2015	970	5.5	496	152	322	33.2	190	955	5.7	490	149	316	33.1	187
Sep-Nov 2015	919	5.2	491	140	289	31.4	172	910	5.4	487	139	284	31.3	169
Change on quarter	-51	-0.3	-5	-13	-34	-1.8	-18	-45	-0.3	-3	-10	-32	-1.9	-19
Change %	-5.3		-1.0	-8.2	-10.4		-9.6	-4.7		-0.7	-6.8	-10.1		-10.0
Change on year	-149	-0.9	2	-31	-120	-6.9	-53	-144	-0.9	3	-30	-117	-6.8	-52
Change %	-14.0		0.4	-18.2	-29.4		-23.6	-13.7		0.5	-17.7	-29.1		-23.6
Women	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
Sep-Nov 2013	1,020	6.7	515	178	326	32.0	150	1,011	6.9	511	177	324	32.0	149
Sep-Nov 2014	845	5.5	452	144	249	29.4	130	841	5.7	449	144	248	29.5	129
Dec-Feb 2015	825	5.4	460	131	234	28.4	118	820	5.5	455	130	234	28.6	115
Mar-May 2015	839	5.5	484	138	218	25.9	109	834	5.6	479	137	218	26.1	107
Jun-Aug 2015	803	5.2	462	138	204	25.4	111	794	5.3	459	136	199	25.1	110
Sep-Nov 2015	756	4.9	439	117	200	26.4	95	747	5.0	435	116	196	26.2	93
Change on quarter	-47	-0.3	-23	-20	-4	1.0	-16	-47	-0.3	-23	-20	-4	1.1	-16
Change %	-5.9		-5.0	-14.7	-2.1		-14.1	-5.9		-5.0	-15.0	-1.8		-14.9
Change on year	-89	-0.6	-13	-27	-49	-3.0	-34	-94	-0.7	-13	-28	-53	-3.4	-35
Change %	-10.6		-2.9	-18.8	-19.8		-26.4	-11.2		-2.9	-19.6	-21.3		-27.4
			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
Sep-Nov 2013	192	36.1	131	36	24	12.6	*	743	18.0	374	135	235	31.6	107
Sep-Nov 2014	152	32.1	103	31	18	12.1	*	611	15.1	328	95	188	30.7	84
Dec-Feb 2015	154	30.5	113	22	19	12.4	*	588	14.3	328	80	180	30.6	93
Mar-May 2015	150	29.6	115	20	15	10.2	*	579	14.2	347	91	140	24.2	67
Jun-Aug 2015	140	27.9	107	21	12	8.5	*	544	13.3	333	85	126	23.1	54
Sep-Nov 2015	126	25.7	93	18	14	11.4	*	502	12.3	315	73	114	22.7	47
Change on quarter	-14	-2.1	-14	-3	2	2.8	*	-42	-1.0	-18	-12	-12	-0.4	-7
Change %	-10.0		-12.9	-12.5	20.1		*	-7.7		-5.4	-14.1	-9.3		-13.3
Change on year	-27	-6.4	-10	-12	-4	-0.7	*	-109	-2.8	-13	-22	-74	-8.0	-48
Change %	-17.5		-9.8	-40.5	-22.6		*	-17.9		-4.0	-23.5	-39.3		-44.5
Men	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXX	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Sep-Nov 2013	105	41.1	71	21	12	11.4	*	441	20.2	207	82	153	34.6	78
Sep-Nov 2014	76	35.3	50	17	*	*	*	353	16.4	172	57	124	35.2	55
Dec-Feb 2015	92	38.1	67	13	12	13.2	*	338	15.5	170	41	127	37.5	69
Mar-May 2015	83	35.6	66	10	*	*	*	340	15.9	188	54	98	28.9	49
Jun-Aug 2015	77	33.4	57	12	*	*	*	318	14.8	188	45	85	26.8	36
Sep-Nov 2015	72	30.4	49	12	12	16.0	*	290	13.5	181	38	71	24.4	32
Change on quarter	-5	-3.0	-8	-1	*	*	*	-28	-1.2	-7	-7	-14	-2.4	-4
Change %	-6.4		-13.8	-6.3	*	*	*	-8.8		-3.7	-14.7	-16.9		-11.3
Change on year	-5	-4.9	-1	-5	*	*	*	-62	-2.9	9	-18	-53	-10.8	-24
Change %	-5.9		-2.8	-30.8	*	*	*	-17.6		5.4	-32.2	-42.8		-42.9
Women	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Sep-Nov 2013	87	31.5	60	15	12	14.0	*	302	15.5	167	53	82	27.3	30
Sep-Nov 2014	76	29.4	53	14	*	*	*	259	13.5	156	39	64	24.6	29
Dec-Feb 2015	62	23.4	46	*	*	*	*	250	12.9	158	39	53	21.3	24
Mar-May 2015	67	24.6	49	10	*	*	*	238	12.3	159	37	42	17.6	18
Jun-Aug 2015	63	23.2	50	*	*	*	*	225	11.6	145	40	40	18.0	18
Sep-Nov 2015	54	21.3	44	*	*	*	*	212	10.9	134	35	43	20.4	15
Change on quarter	-9	-1.8	-6	*	*	*	*	-14	-0.7	-11	-5	3	2.4	-3
Change %	-14.5		-11.8	*	*	*	*	-6.1		-7.6	-13.4	6.6		-17.1
Change on year	-22	-8.1	-9	*	*	*	*	-47	-2.7	-22	-4	-21	-4.3	-14
Change %	-29.3		-16.5	*	*	*	*	-18.3		-14.3	-10.9	-32.4		-47.6

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
People	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Sep-Nov 2013	1,006	5.4	436	165	405	40.3	234	391	4.2	154	59	178	45.5	107
Sep-Nov 2014	825	4.4	376	143	306	37.1	167	325	3.4	134	46	145	44.6	99
Dec-Feb 2015	794	4.3	364	135	295	37.1	164	302	3.1	126	47	129	42.8	94
Mar-May 2015	811	4.4	383	137	291	35.9	169	312	3.2	136	53	124	39.6	83
Jun-Aug 2015	759	4.1	378	123	258	34.0	155	331	3.4	139	61	130	39.4	90
Sep-Nov 2015	722	3.9	381	116	225	31.2	131	325	3.3	141	50	135	41.4	87
Change on quarter	-37	-0.2	3	-7	-33	-2.8	-24	-6	-0.1	1	-11	5	2.1	-2
Change %	-4.9		0.7	-5.6	-12.8		-15.6	-1.7		0.9	-18.5	3.5		-2.5
Change on year	-103	-0.5	5	-27	-81	-5.9	-36	1	-0.1	7	4	-10	-3.2	-12
Change %	-12.5		1.4	-19.1	-26.5		-21.7	0.2		5.1	8.7	-7.0		-11.9
Men	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Sep-Nov 2013	537	5.4	214	80	243	45.2	151	230	4.5	87	34	109	47.6	69
Sep-Nov 2014	432	4.4	183	72	178	41.1	98	207	4.0	84	26	98	47.1	68
Dec-Feb 2015	406	4.1	165	73	169	41.5	103	176	3.4	68	26	81	46.2	60
Mar-May 2015	408	4.1	166	70	172	42.1	107	182	3.5	78	29	75	41.2	51
Jun-Aug 2015	386	3.9	176	59	150	39.0	97	190	3.6	75	36	79	41.6	56
Sep-Nov 2015	364	3.7	179	58	127	34.8	83	193	3.6	82	32	80	41.3	55
Change on quarter	-22	-0.2	3	-1	-24	-4.2	-14	3	0.0	7	-4	1	-0.3	-1
Change %	-5.6		1.7	-1.6	-15.8		-14.6	1.8		9.0	-11.7	1.0		-1.4
Change on year	-68	-0.7	-4	-14	-51	-6.3	-15	-14	-0.4	-2	6	-18	-5.8	-13
Change %	-15.8		-2.0	-18.9	-28.7		-15.1	-7.0		-2.6	22.2	-18.5		-18.9
Women	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYW	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Sep-Nov 2013	469	5.4	222	85	163	34.7	83	161	3.8	67	26	69	42.6	38
Sep-Nov 2014	393	4.5	193	72	129	32.7	69	117	2.7	50	20	47	40.3	31
Dec-Feb 2015	387	4.4	199	62	126	32.6	61	126	2.9	58	20	48	38.0	33
Mar-May 2015	403	4.6	217	67	119	29.6	62	130	2.9	58	24	49	37.3	32
Jun-Aug 2015	374	4.3	202	64	108	28.8	58	141	3.2	65	25	51	36.5	33
Sep-Nov 2015	358	4.1	202	58	98	27.5	48	132	2.9	59	18	55	41.7	32
Change on quarter	-16	-0.2	0	-6	-9	-1.4	-10	-9	-0.2	-6	-7	4	5.3	-1
Change %	-4.2		-0.2	-9.3	-8.7		-17.3	-6.4		-8.6	-28.2	7.1		-4.4
Change on year	-35	-0.4	9	-14	-30	-5.2	-22	15	0.2	9	-2	8	1.4	1
Change %	-8.9		4.7	-19.3	-23.5		-31.1	12.9		17.8	-8.9	16.8		3.7

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	2014						
	December	863.2	17.1	18.1	881.3		2.6
	2015						
	January	825.7	20.5	19.9	845.6		2.5
	February #	795.6	27.7	25.6	821.2		2.4
	March	776.4	31.6	29.6	806.0		2.3
	April	763.8	36.0	34.5	798.3		2.3
	May #	754.0	43.6	43.1	797.1		2.3
	June	748.1	48.6	49.2	797.3		2.3
	July	729.8	60.6	60.7	790.5		2.3
	August #	716.4	74.2	75.3	791.7		2.3
	September	706.6	82.7	85.6	792.2		2.3
	October	695.6	91.5	96.8	792.4		2.3
	November #	(r) 682.5	100.3	107.7	790.2		2.3
	December	(p) 667.7	110.6	118.2	785.9		2.3
	<i>Change on month</i>	-14.8			-4.3		0.0
	<i>Change %</i>	-2.2			-0.5		
<i>Change on year</i>	-195.5			-95.4		-0.3	
<i>Change %</i>	-22.6			-10.8			
					DPAE	DPAH	
Men	2014						
	December	551.3	12.2	12.9	564.2		3.1
	2015						
	January	526.0	14.8	14.1	540.1		3.0
	February #	505.5	19.9	18.1	523.6		2.9
	March	494.1	22.5	20.8	514.9		2.8
	April	486.7	25.4	24.0	510.7		2.8
	May #	481.0	30.4	29.8	510.8		2.8
	June	479.1	33.8	34.1	513.2		2.8
	July	469.8	41.1	41.7	511.5		2.8
	August #	462.3	49.9	51.8	514.1		2.8
	September	455.8	55.2	58.6	514.4		2.8
	October	446.7	61.0	65.6	512.3		2.8
	November #	(r) 435.2	67.5	73.0	508.2		2.8
	December	(p) 422.3	75.0	79.8	502.1		2.8
	<i>Change on month</i>	-12.9			-6.1		0.0
	<i>Change %</i>	-3.0			-1.2		
<i>Change on year</i>	-129.0			-62.1		-0.3	
<i>Change %</i>	-23.4			-11.0			
					DPAF	DPAI	
Women	2014						
	December	311.9	4.9	5.2	317.1		2.0
	2015						
	January	299.7	5.8	5.8	305.5		1.9
	February #	290.1	7.8	7.5	297.6		1.8
	March	282.3	9.1	8.8	291.1		1.8
	April	277.1	10.7	10.5	287.6		1.8
	May #	273.0	13.2	13.3	286.3		1.8
	June	269.0	14.8	15.1	284.1		1.8
	July	260.0	19.4	19.0	279.0		1.7
	August #	254.1	24.3	23.5	277.6		1.7
	September	250.8	27.6	27.0	277.8		1.7
	October	248.9	30.6	31.1	280.0		1.7
	November #	(r) 247.3	32.8	34.7	282.0		1.7
	December	(p) 245.4	35.6	38.5	283.9		1.8
	<i>Change on month</i>	-1.9			1.8		0.0
	<i>Change %</i>	-0.8			0.7		
<i>Change on year</i>	-66.5			-33.2		-0.2	
<i>Change %</i>	-21.3			-10.5			

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 until October 2013, the Universal Credit figures represent ALL claimants of Universal Credit, including those in work and those not seeking work. The overall Universal Credit figure is likely to overstate the number of unemployed Universal Credit claimants at a point in time.

- From November 2013 onwards, the Universal Credit figures represent those claimants of Universal Credit who had not worked in the reference period. This is an improved estimate of unemployed Universal Credit claimants at a point in time, but will still overstate the number as it includes some non-jobseekers who are not in 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.

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

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

CLAIMANT COUNT & BENEFITS

11 Main out of work benefits¹

Great Britain and abroad (thousands), not
seasonally adjusted

(first published on 11 November 2015)

Statistical Groups²

	Total	GB Claimant Count ³	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits ⁴	Lone Parent ⁵	Other Income related ⁶
	J9CL	N3Y9	J9CM	J9CN	J9CO
Number of claimants					
May 13	4,536.6	1,432.6	2,456.5	499.7	147.8
Aug 13	4,409.9	1,327.2	2,440.8	497.5	144.4
Nov 13	4,249.9	1,166.3	2,456.4	485.0	142.2
Feb 14	4,265.9	1,187.8	2,459.3	480.1	138.7
May 14	4,118.3	1,039.4	2,470.2	474.7	134.0
Aug 14	4,021.0	915.7	2,508.1	470.8	126.4
Nov 14	3,911.6	812.8	2,520.3	455.5	123.0
Feb 15	3,936.2	838.3	2,533.2	448.1	116.6
May 15	3,835.8	762.7	2,521.2	441.6	110.3
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>-282.5</i>	<i>-276.7</i>	<i>51.0</i>	<i>-33.1</i>	<i>-23.7</i>
<i>Change %</i>	<i>-6.9</i>	<i>-26.6</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>-7.0</i>	<i>-17.7</i>

	Total	GB Claimant Count ³	Employment & Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits ⁴	Lone Parent ⁵	Other Income related ⁶
	J9CP	J9CQ	J9CR	J9CS	J9CT
Proportions (%)⁷					
May 13	11.4	3.6	6.2	1.3	0.4
Aug 13	11.1	3.3	6.1	1.3	0.4
Nov 13	10.7	2.9	6.2	1.2	0.4
Feb 14	10.7	3.0	6.2	1.2	0.3
May 14	10.3	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
<i>Change on year</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)

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

1. This table includes all claimants of out of work benefits excluding carers (as 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-2015>

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 some Universal Credit (UC) claimants. The UC estimates include all UC claimants from May 2013 to October 2013 and all out of work UC Claimants from November 2013. More up to date Claimant Count estimates for the United Kingdom are available at Table 10.

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

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

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

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

12 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over	16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Economically active levels								
People	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Sep-Nov 2013	32,621	31,518	531	4,126	7,366	11,212	8,283	1,102
Sep-Nov 2014	32,715	31,563	475	4,058	7,424	11,192	8,415	1,152
Dec-Feb 2015	32,886	31,692	507	4,110	7,401	11,216	8,458	1,195
Mar-May 2015	32,835	31,686	508	4,090	7,428	11,170	8,490	1,149
Jun-Aug 2015	32,896	31,715	501	4,101	7,459	11,091	8,563	1,181
Sep-Nov 2015	33,064	31,836	489	4,094	7,528	11,048	8,676	1,228
Change on quarter	168	121	-13	-6	69	-42	113	47
Change %	0.5	0.4	-2.5	-0.2	0.9	-0.4	1.3	4.0
Change on year	349	273	14	36	104	-143	261	77
Change %	1.1	0.9	3.0	0.9	1.4	-1.3	3.1	6.7
Men	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Sep-Nov 2013	17,462	16,796	256	2,182	4,000	5,909	4,449	666
Sep-Nov 2014	17,443	16,753	217	2,146	4,002	5,891	4,498	690
Dec-Feb 2015	17,556	16,822	242	2,175	3,998	5,908	4,501	734
Mar-May 2015	17,473	16,783	234	2,145	4,012	5,878	4,514	690
Jun-Aug 2015	17,543	16,820	230	2,156	4,039	5,846	4,549	722
Sep-Nov 2015	17,650	16,912	237	2,145	4,080	5,820	4,630	738
Change on quarter	107	92	7	-11	41	-26	81	16
Change %	0.6	0.5	3.0	-0.5	1.0	-0.4	1.8	2.1
Change on year	207	159	20	-2	79	-71	133	47
Change %	1.2	1.0	9.3	-0.1	2.0	-1.2	3.0	6.9
Women	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Sep-Nov 2013	15,159	14,722	275	1,944	3,366	5,303	3,833	437
Sep-Nov 2014	15,271	14,810	258	1,912	3,422	5,301	3,917	461
Dec-Feb 2015	15,330	14,869	265	1,935	3,403	5,309	3,958	461
Mar-May 2015	15,362	14,903	274	1,945	3,416	5,292	3,976	460
Jun-Aug 2015	15,353	14,894	271	1,945	3,420	5,245	4,014	459
Sep-Nov 2015	15,414	14,923	252	1,950	3,447	5,229	4,046	490
Change on quarter	61	29	-19	5	27	-16	32	32
Change %	0.4	0.2	-7.2	0.2	0.8	-0.3	0.8	6.9
Change on year	143	113	-6	38	25	-72	129	29
Change %	0.9	0.8	-2.4	2.0	0.7	-1.4	3.3	6.3
Economic activity rates (%)¹								
People	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Sep-Nov 2013	63.5	77.7	35.2	70.8	85.4	86.2	71.4	10.2
Sep-Nov 2014	63.2	77.6	31.8	69.9	85.3	86.8	71.5	10.4
Dec-Feb 2015	63.5	77.9	34.1	70.9	84.9	87.1	71.6	10.7
Mar-May 2015	63.3	77.8	34.4	70.7	85.1	86.9	71.6	10.3
Jun-Aug 2015	63.3	77.9	34.1	71.0	85.3	86.4	71.9	10.5
Sep-Nov 2015	63.5	78.1	33.4	71.1	85.9	86.2	72.6	10.9
Change on quarter	0.2	0.2	-0.7	0.1	0.6	-0.2	0.7	0.4
Change on year	0.3	0.5	1.6	1.2	0.5	-0.6	1.1	0.5
Men	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Sep-Nov 2013	69.7	83.4	33.0	74.0	93.4	92.1	78.0	13.5
Sep-Nov 2014	69.1	83.0	28.4	72.9	92.4	92.6	77.8	13.6
Dec-Feb 2015	69.4	83.3	31.8	74.0	92.1	93.0	77.5	14.4
Mar-May 2015	69.0	83.0	31.0	73.1	92.2	92.6	77.5	13.5
Jun-Aug 2015	69.1	83.1	30.6	73.6	92.6	92.3	77.8	14.0
Sep-Nov 2015	69.4	83.5	31.6	73.4	93.2	92.0	78.9	14.2
Change on quarter	0.3	0.4	1.1	-0.2	0.6	-0.3	1.1	0.2
Change on year	0.3	0.5	3.2	0.5	0.7	-0.6	1.1	0.6
Women	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Sep-Nov 2013	57.5	72.0	37.4	67.6	77.4	80.5	65.0	7.4
Sep-Nov 2014	57.6	72.3	35.4	66.9	78.3	81.1	65.5	7.7
Dec-Feb 2015	57.8	72.6	36.6	67.8	77.8	81.4	65.9	7.6
Mar-May 2015	57.8	72.7	38.0	68.2	78.0	81.3	65.9	7.6
Jun-Aug 2015	57.7	72.7	37.8	68.3	78.1	80.6	66.3	7.5
Sep-Nov 2015	57.8	72.8	35.3	68.7	78.6	80.5	66.6	8.0
Change on quarter	0.2	0.1	-2.5	0.4	0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.5
Change on year	0.2	0.4	-0.1	1.9	0.3	-0.6	1.1	0.3

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

13 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)								Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)	
	All aged 16-64									
	Student	Looking after family / home	Temporary sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged	Retired	Other	Does not want a job	Wants a job ¹	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Sep-Nov 2013	9,053	2,338	2,323	194	2,016	52	1,341	789	6,737	2,316
Sep-Nov 2014	9,094	2,363	2,318	190	2,034	42	1,282	865	6,778	2,316
Dec-Feb 2015	8,990	2,330	2,269	193	2,011	42	1,286	859	6,735	2,255
Mar-May 2015	9,019	2,312	2,265	202	2,070	42	1,269	861	6,718	2,301
Jun-Aug 2015	9,015	2,325	2,261	205	2,097	44	1,230	853	6,718	2,297
Sep-Nov 2015	8,922	2,289	2,241	192	2,080	32	1,168	920	6,652	2,270
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-93	-36	-20	-12	-18	-12	-62	67	-66	-26
<i>Change %</i>	-1.0	-1.5	-0.9	-5.9	-0.9	-27.0	-5.1	7.8	-1.0	-1.2
<i>Change on year</i>	-172	-73	-77	2	45	-10	-114	55	-126	-46
<i>Change %</i>	-1.9	-3.1	-3.3	1.3	2.2	-23.8	-8.9	6.3	-1.9	-2.0
Men	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Sep-Nov 2013	3,331	1,188	230	97	1,013	26	459	319	2,382	950
Sep-Nov 2014	3,430	1,228	245	89	1,011	21	462	374	2,475	955
Dec-Feb 2015	3,376	1,208	230	84	997	25	476	355	2,458	917
Mar-May 2015	3,430	1,237	245	90	1,010	23	468	357	2,475	955
Jun-Aug 2015	3,409	1,215	241	89	1,031	28	461	345	2,441	968
Sep-Nov 2015	3,335	1,184	232	91	1,009	18	427	374	2,379	955
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-74	-31	-10	2	-22	-9	-34	29	-62	-13
<i>Change %</i>	-2.2	-2.6	-4.0	2.6	-2.1	-34.2	-7.4	8.5	-2.5	-1.3
<i>Change on year</i>	-95	-45	-13	2	-2	-3	-35	0	-96	1
<i>Change %</i>	-2.8	-3.6	-5.3	2.5	-0.2	-13.5	-7.5	0.1	-3.9	0.1
Women	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Sep-Nov 2013	5,722	1,150	2,093	97	1,003	26	883	470	4,356	1,366
Sep-Nov 2014	5,664	1,134	2,073	101	1,023	21	820	491	4,303	1,361
Dec-Feb 2015	5,614	1,122	2,040	109	1,014	17	810	503	4,276	1,338
Mar-May 2015	5,589	1,074	2,020	111	1,059	19	801	505	4,243	1,346
Jun-Aug 2015	5,606	1,110	2,020	116	1,067	17	769	508	4,277	1,329
Sep-Nov 2015	5,587	1,106	2,009	101	1,070	14	741	545	4,272	1,315
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-19	-4	-10	-14	4	-3	-28	38	-5	-14
<i>Change %</i>	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-12.5	0.3	-15.0	-3.7	7.4	-0.1	-1.0
<i>Change on year</i>	-77	-29	-64	0	47	-7	-79	54	-31	-46
<i>Change %</i>	-1.4	-2.5	-3.1	0.3	4.6	-33.9	-9.7	11.1	-0.7	-3.4
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Sep-Nov 2013	100	25.8	25.7	2.1	22.3	0.6	14.8	8.7	74.4	25.6
Sep-Nov 2014	100	26.0	25.5	2.1	22.4	0.5	14.1	9.5	74.5	25.5
Dec-Feb 2015	100	25.9	25.2	2.1	22.4	0.5	14.3	9.6	74.9	25.1
Mar-May 2015	100	25.6	25.1	2.2	23.0	0.5	14.1	9.5	74.5	25.5
Jun-Aug 2015	100	25.8	25.1	2.3	23.3	0.5	13.6	9.5	74.5	25.5
Sep-Nov 2015	100	25.7	25.1	2.2	23.3	0.4	13.1	10.3	74.6	25.4
Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Sep-Nov 2013	100	35.6	6.9	2.9	30.4	0.8	13.8	9.6	71.5	28.5
Sep-Nov 2014	100	35.8	7.1	2.6	29.5	0.6	13.5	10.9	72.2	27.8
Dec-Feb 2015	100	35.8	6.8	2.5	29.5	0.7	14.1	10.5	72.8	27.2
Mar-May 2015	100	36.1	7.1	2.6	29.5	0.7	13.6	10.4	72.2	27.8
Jun-Aug 2015	100	35.6	7.1	2.6	30.2	0.8	13.5	10.1	71.6	28.4
Sep-Nov 2015	100	35.5	6.9	2.7	30.3	0.5	12.8	11.2	71.3	28.7
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Sep-Nov 2013	100	20.1	36.6	1.7	17.5	0.5	15.4	8.2	76.1	23.9
Sep-Nov 2014	100	20.0	36.6	1.8	18.1	0.4	14.5	8.7	76.0	24.0
Dec-Feb 2015	100	20.0	36.3	1.9	18.1	0.3	14.4	9.0	76.2	23.8
Mar-May 2015	100	19.2	36.1	2.0	19.0	0.3	14.3	9.0	75.9	24.1
Jun-Aug 2015	100	19.8	36.0	2.1	19.0	0.3	13.7	9.1	76.3	23.7
Sep-Nov 2015	100	19.8	36.0	1.8	19.2	0.3	13.3	9.8	76.5	23.5

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

September to November 2015

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	1,462	363	126	973	1,309	293	95	920	153	70	30	53
18-24	5,758	3,592	502	1,664	1,897	668	117	1,112	3,861	2,925	385	551
16-24	7,220	3,955	628	2,637	3,206	961	212	2,032	4,015	2,995	415	605
Men												
16-17	748	165	72	512	658	127	51	480	90	38	21	31
18-24	2,922	1,854	290	777	935	297	62	576	1,986	1,557	228	201
16-24	3,670	2,019	362	1,289	1,594	424	113	1,056	2,077	1,595	249	232
Women												
16-17	714	198	54	462	651	166	44	440	63	32	9	22
18-24	2,836	1,738	212	887	961	370	55	536	1,875	1,368	157	350
16-24	3,550	1,936	265	1,348	1,612	537	99	976	1,938	1,400	166	372
Changes on quarter												
People												
16-17	-8	1	-14	5	-11	1	-13	1	4	1	-1	4
18-24	-17	35	-42	-11	-5	15	-6	-15	-12	20	-36	4
16-24	-25	37	-56	-6	-17	16	-19	-14	-8	21	-37	8
Men												
16-17	-4	12	-5	-11	-11	12	-10	-13	7	0	5	2
18-24	-8	17	-28	3	9	17	1	-9	-17	0	-29	12
16-24	-12	29	-33	-8	-2	28	-9	-22	-10	0	-24	14
Women												
16-17	-4	-10	-9	16	0	-11	-3	14	-4	0	-6	2
18-24	-9	19	-14	-14	-14	-1	-7	-6	5	20	-7	-8
16-24	-13	8	-23	2	-15	-12	-10	8	2	20	-13	-6
Rates(%)³												
People												
16-17		24.8	25.7	66.6		22.4	24.5	70.3		45.5	30.3	34.7
18-24		62.4	12.3	28.9		35.2	14.9	58.6		75.8	11.6	14.3
16-24		54.8	13.7	36.5		30.0	18.1	63.4		74.6	12.2	15.1
Men												
16-17		22.0	30.4	68.4		19.3	28.7	73.0		42.1	35.6	34.6
18-24		63.5	13.5	26.6		31.8	17.3	61.6		78.4	12.8	10.1
16-24		55.0	15.2	35.1		26.6	21.0	66.3		76.8	13.5	11.2
Women												
16-17		27.8	21.3	64.7		25.6	21.1	67.6		50.4	22.7	34.9
18-24		61.3	10.9	31.3		38.5	12.9	55.8		72.9	10.3	18.7
16-24		54.5	12.1	38.0		33.3	15.6	60.6		72.2	10.6	19.2
Changes on quarter												
People												
16-17		0.2	-2.1	0.7		0.3	-2.6	0.7		-0.7	-0.6	1.6
18-24		0.8	-1.0	-0.1		0.9	-0.9	-0.6		0.7	-1.0	0.2
16-24		0.7	-1.2	0.0		0.7	-1.6	-0.1		0.7	-1.0	0.2
Men												
16-17		1.7	-3.0	-1.1		2.1	-5.9	-0.7		-3.3	5.8	-0.6
18-24		0.8	-1.2	0.2		1.5	-0.6	-1.6		0.7	-1.4	0.7
16-24		1.0	-1.4	-0.1		1.8	-2.5	-1.3		0.4	-1.1	0.7
Women												
16-17		-1.3	-1.8	2.5		-1.6	-0.2	2.2		3.2	-9.5	4.5
18-24		0.8	-0.7	-0.4		0.4	-1.3	0.2		0.9	-0.6	-0.5
16-24		0.4	-1.0	0.2		-0.4	-1.0	1.0		1.0	-0.9	-0.3

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. Not in full-time education includes people in part-time education and/or some form of training. Estimates of the number of young people who were not in employment, education or training ("NEET") cannot therefore be derived from this table. Estimates of young people who were NEET are published separately at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/young-people-not-in-education--employment-or-training--neets/index.html>

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

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

EARNINGS

15 Average Weekly Earnings - total pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) ²			Private sector (82%) ^{2,4,5,6}			Public sector (18%) ^{2,4,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	KAC4	KAC5	KAC6	KAC7	KAC8	KAC9
Nov 13	475	0.7	0.9	471	1.0	1.2	490	0.2	0.2
Sep 14	482	1.6	1.0	480	2.0	1.2	493	0.7 (r)	0.5
Oct 14 (r)	484	2.1	1.5	482	2.5	1.8	494	0.7	0.6
Nov 14 (r)	484	2.0	1.9	483	2.5	2.3	494	0.7	0.7
Dec 14	489	2.5	2.2	487	2.9	2.6	495	0.9	0.7
Jan 15	485	1.5	2.0	482	1.7	2.4 (r)	495	0.8	0.8
Feb 15	483	1.1	1.7	480	1.2	1.9	499	2.2	1.3
Mar 15	493	4.4	2.3	492	5.7	2.9	493	0.6	1.2
Apr 15	492	2.7	2.7	489	3.1	3.3	496	0.9	1.3
May 15	492	2.8	3.3	490	3.3	4.0	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 (r)	1.5	1.2
Oct 15	493	1.9	2.4	493	2.1	2.7	500	1.4 (r)	1.3
Nov 15 (p)	494	2.0	2.0	493	2.2	2.2	501	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
	K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
Nov 13	460	0.6	0.8	605	-0.7	-0.6	482	0.7	0.5
Sep 14	467	1.5	0.8	620	2.1	0.9	486	1.3	1.4
Oct 14	470	2.2	1.5	624	3.2 (r)	2.1	487	1.1	1.2
Nov 14 (r)	470	2.2	2.0	622	2.8	2.7	487	1.1	1.2
Dec 14	473	2.5	2.3	634	4.0	3.3	489	1.5	1.3
Jan 15	471	1.9	2.2 (r)	612	1.0	2.6 (r)	489	1.1	1.3
Feb 15	470	1.4	1.9	605	-0.8	1.4	490	1.5	1.4
Mar 15	478	4.7	2.6	639	5.2	1.8	490	1.4	1.3
Apr 15	476	2.8	2.9	642	5.0	3.1	490	1.1	1.3
May 15	477	2.9	3.4	632	3.2	4.4	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 (r)	1.7	1.4
Oct 15 (r)	478	1.8	2.4	632	1.3	2.0	494	1.4	1.6
Nov 15 (p)	479	1.9	1.9	633	1.9	1.5	495	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 (24%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5CA	K5CB	K5CC	K5CD	K5CE	K5CF	K5CG	K5CH	K5CI
Nov 13	560	2.8	2.3	545	0.3	0.8	318	2.5	3.0
Sep 14 (r)	566	2.4	1.9	563	2.1	2.3	323	1.5	-0.2
Oct 14 (r)	566	1.6	1.8	559	2.7	1.9	323	1.3	0.5
Nov 14 (r)	566	1.2	1.7	563	3.2	2.7	324	2.0	1.6
Dec 14	572	2.1	1.6	566	3.4	3.1	326	2.0	1.8
Jan 15	566	0.3	1.2	554	-1.7	1.6 (r)	329	2.1	2.0
Feb 15	564	0.0	0.8	557	1.4	1.0	329	4.8	2.9
Mar 15	572	2.1	0.8	564	6.0	1.8	340	7.1	4.7
Apr 15	572	1.7	1.3	567	3.3	3.5	332	3.6	5.2
May 15	569	1.0	1.6	578	6.1	5.1	333	4.4	5.0
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 (r)	574	1.5	1.5	597	6.9	6.2	333	2.9	3.4
Nov 15 (p)	573	1.2	1.3	594	5.6	5.8	335	3.2	3.0

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}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	KAF4	KAF5	KAF6	KAF7	KAF8	KAF9	KAG2	KAG3	KAG4
Nov 13	27	-1.0	2.0	33	-0.7	2.6	4	-42.6	-45.2
Sep 14 (r)	28	-5.2	-5.3	33	-5.9	-7.8	3	-45.5	-24.5
Oct 14 (r)	29	4.4	-2.9	34	3.2	-3.8	3	-13.7	-40.2
Nov 14 (r)	30	9.7	2.8	36	9.3	2.0	3	-28.9	-31.4
Dec 14	34	17.8	10.7 (r)	39	14.3	9.0 (r)	3	43.9	-6.7 (r)
Jan 15	28	-0.9	8.9 (r)	34	-0.3	7.7 (r)	2	-57.8	-26.4 (r)
Feb 15	26	-9.8	2.4	32	-8.2	1.8	3	-38.0	-30.2
Mar 15	31	14.2	0.9	37	15.2	1.8	2	-59.0	-51.9
Apr 15	31	2.2	2.0	37	1.2	2.3	2	-58.0	-52.4
May 15	31	3.8	6.5	37	1.5	5.6	3	2.2	-45.9
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 (r)	30	8.9	16.7	36	8.4	16.4	4	51.2	-3.0
Oct 15 (r)	32	9.9	13.5	38	9.3	12.3	3	-10.1	21.0
Nov 15 (p)	30	-1.4	5.7	36	-0.6	5.5	3	-3.5	11.9
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ¹			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ¹			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ^{2,5,6}		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	K5CS	K5CT	K5CU	K5CV	K5CW	K5CX	KAH3	KAH4	KAH5
Nov 13	28	0.6	2.5	70	3.4	5.8	1	-55.8	-56.9
Sep 14 (r)	28	-9.0	-8.8	71	-4.0	-3.6	1	-18.1	-1.1
Oct 14 (r)	30	4.9	-4.4	72	0.1	-1.4	1	39.5	-16.2
Nov 14 (r)	31	8.3	1.2	74	5.2	0.4	1	41.1	14.3
Dec 14	34	17.3	10.2 (r)	91	22.6	9.5 (r)	2	92.3	55.1 (r)
Jan 15	28	-0.8	8.4 (r)	65	-9.8	6.2 (r)	1	-38.9	22.2 (r)
Feb 15	27	-8.9	2.5	65	-13.5	-0.2	3	178.6	64.5
Mar 15	32	13.9	1.3	77	9.1	-5.0	1	-1.0	33.5
Apr 15	32	0.9	1.8	80	12.1	2.3	1	-76.8	-31.3
May 15	31	2.3	5.5	73	-3.1	5.9	1	4.3	-50.8
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 (r)	31	13.2	19.8	69	-3.7	13.9	2	45.3	-7.6
Oct 15 (r)	33	9.7	15.2	77	7.0	9.2	1	-11.7	23.0
Nov 15 (p)	31	0.8	7.7	69	-6.5	-1.1	1	5.1	12.0
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) ¹			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (24%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	K5D3	K5D4	K5D5	K5D6	K5D7	K5D8	K5D9	K5DA	K5DB
Nov 13	23	-1.4	0.8	17	-2.1	1.5	22	10.5	9.0
Sep 14 (r)	25	19.4	6.2	26	24.0	37.4	22	-3.1	-15.3
Oct 14 (r)	21	-6.2	0.3	22	8.3	19.8	22	0.7	-10.9
Nov 14 (r)	25	9.5	7.3	24	39.1	22.9	23	5.5	1.0
Dec 14	28	23.4	9.0 (r)	24	34.9	26.3 (r)	23	5.1	3.7 (r)
Jan 15	23	-9.1	7.5 (r)	21	-0.1	22.9 (r)	23	6.7	5.7 (r)
Feb 15	19	-11.5	0.9	17	-11.8	6.5	21	23.0	10.7
Mar 15	25	10.5	-3.4	20	17.7	1.2	26	28.3	18.8
Apr 15	25	6.1	1.9	24	8.8	4.5	22	0.2	16.2
May 15	22	-8.0	2.8	40	132.2	49.4	24	10.4	12.4
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 (r)	22	-13.3	-1.9	24	-6.7	-1.5	24	11.8	12.2
Oct 15 (r)	24	13.6	1.0	27	19.7	1.9	23	1.8	6.8
Nov 15 (p)	21	-14.9	-5.8	22	-7.6	1.2	23	-0.3	4.3

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
Nov 13	447	0.7	0.8	437	1.0	1.1	486	0.3	0.4
Sep 14	454	1.8	1.2	446	2.3	1.6	489	0.9	1.0
Oct 14 (r)	456	2.0	1.7	448	2.4	2.1	490	0.6	0.9
Nov 14 (r)	455	1.7	1.9	447	2.1	2.3	489	0.8	0.7
Dec 14	456	1.6	1.8	448	2.0	2.2	491	0.6	0.7
Jan 15	457	1.6	1.7	449	1.9	2.0	492	0.8	0.7 (r)
Feb 15	458	2.4	1.9	451	2.8	2.2	493	1.2	0.9
Mar 15	460	2.8	2.3	453	3.6	2.8	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 (r)	1.9	2.4	455	2.0	2.8	496	1.4	1.2
Oct 15	463	1.6 (r)	2.0	456	1.8	2.3	496	1.3	1.3
Nov 15 (p)	464	2.1	1.9	457	2.3	2.1	497	1.6	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
Nov 13	431	0.5	0.7	534	-1.0	-0.9	480	0.8	0.7
Sep 14	439	1.9	1.2	548	2.5	1.3	485	1.4	1.4 (r)
Oct 14	440	2.0	1.7 (r)	552	3.3	2.4	486	1.0	1.3
Nov 14	439	1.8	1.9	548	2.5	2.8	486	1.1	1.2
Dec 14	441	1.7	1.8	548	1.6	2.5	488	1.4	1.2
Jan 15	442	2.1	1.9	551	2.7	2.3	488	1.1	1.2
Feb 15	443	2.7	2.2	552	3.7	2.6	489	1.4	1.3
Mar 15	445	3.0	2.6	555	3.2	3.2	489	1.5	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	1.4
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 (r)	446	1.4	1.8	557	1.0	1.6	493	1.4	1.5
Nov 15 (p)	447	2.0	1.7	560	2.2	1.6	494	1.7	1.5
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (4%) ²			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (24%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5DU	K5DV	K5DW	K5DX	K5DY	K5DZ	K5E2	K5E3	K5E4
Nov 13	537	2.9	2.3	527	0.4	0.6	297	2.1	2.6
Sep 14	542	2.0	1.7	536	1.3	1.2	301	1.5	0.7
Oct 14 (r)	543	1.7	1.8	538	2.4	1.4	301	1.3	1.1
Nov 14	542	1.0	1.6	538	2.1	1.9 (r)	302	1.7	1.5
Dec 14	542	0.9	1.2	540	1.8	2.1	303	1.7	1.6
Jan 15	543	0.6	0.8	531	-1.8	0.7	306	1.9	1.8
Feb 15	545	0.4	0.6	540	1.8	0.6	308	3.6	2.4
Mar 15	543	1.0	0.7	548	5.2	1.7	309	4.3	3.2
Apr 15	547	1.4	0.9	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 (r)	550	1.3	1.5	573	6.5	6.4	310	2.9	3.2
Nov 15 (p)	551	1.6	1.5	572	6.3	6.2	312	3.4	2.9

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	
Nov 13	475	0.7	0.9	347	-1.4	-1.4
Sep 14	482	1.6	1.0	350	0.4	-0.5 (r)
Oct 14	484	2.1	1.5	351	1.0	0.2
Nov 14 (r)	484	2.0	1.9	351	1.2	0.9
Dec 14	489	2.5	2.2	354	1.9	1.4 (r)
Jan 15	485	1.5	2.0	353	1.2	1.5 (r)
Feb 15	483	1.1	1.7	353	1.2	1.5
Mar 15	493	4.4	2.3	363	4.5	2.3
Apr 15	492	2.7	2.7	358	2.7	2.8
May 15	492	2.8	3.3	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	493	1.9	2.4	358	2.0 (r)	2.4
Nov 15 (p)	494	2.0	2.0	358	2.0	2.1

	Regular pay (excluding bonuses)					
	Nominal earnings			Real earnings ³		
	Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2000 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	A2FC	A2F9	A2FA	
Nov 13	447	0.7	0.8	327	-1.4	-1.4
Sep 14	454	1.8	1.2	329	0.5	-0.2
Oct 14 (r)	456	2.0	1.7	330	0.7	0.3
Nov 14	455	1.7	1.9 (r)	330	0.8	0.7
Dec 14	456	1.6	1.8	332	1.1	0.8
Jan 15	457	1.6	1.7	333	1.4	1.1
Feb 15	458	2.4	1.9	334	2.3	1.6
Mar 15	460	2.8	2.3	335	2.9	2.2
Apr 15	461	2.8	2.7	336	2.9	2.7
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 (r)	1.9	2.4	336	2.0	2.5
Oct 15	463	1.6 (r)	2.0	336	1.8	2.1
Nov 15 (p)	464	2.1	1.9	336	2.0	1.9

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 7 January 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	Jul-Sep 15	72.1	0.2	Austria	ZXDS	Nov 15	5.8	0.1	0.2
Belgium	YXSO	Jul-Sep 15	62.1	0.1	Belgium	ZXDI	Nov 15	7.8	0.0	-0.8
Bulgaria	A495	Jul-Sep 15	64.5	1.7	Bulgaria	A492	Nov 15	8.8	0.1	-1.8
Croatia	GUMI	Jul-Sep 15	57.5	0.6	Croatia	GUMJ	Nov 15	16.6	0.1	-1.1
Cyprus	A4AC	Jul-Sep 15	62.2	-0.4	Cyprus	A4AN	Nov 15	15.8	0.4	-0.8
Czech Republic	A4AD	Jul-Sep 15	70.5	1.2	Czech Republic	A4AO	Nov 15	4.6	-0.1	-1.3
Denmark	YXSP	Jul-Sep 15	73.7	0.0	Denmark	ZXDJ	Nov 15	6.0	0.0	-0.5
Estonia	A4AE	Jul-Sep 15	74.0	3.7	Estonia	A4AP	Oct 15	6.3	0.3	-0.6
Finland	YXSQ	Jul-Sep 15	69.9	0.1	Finland	ZXDU	Nov 15	9.4	0.0	0.4
France	YXSR	Jul-Sep 15	64.1	0.0	France	ZXDN	Nov 15	10.1	-0.2	-0.4
Germany	YXSS	Jul-Sep 15	74.2	0.0	Germany	ZXDK	Nov 15	4.5	0.0	-0.4
Greece	YXST	Jul-Sep 15	51.7	1.5	Greece	ZXDL	Sep 15	24.6	-0.1	-1.5
Hungary	A4AF	Jul-Sep 15	64.8	2.2	Hungary	A4AQ	Oct 15	6.4	-0.1	-1.0
Ireland	YXSU	Jul-Sep 15	63.8	1.6	Ireland	ZXDO	Dec 15	8.8	0.0	-1.4
Italy	YXSV	Jul-Sep 15	56.7	0.7	Italy	ZXDP	Nov 15	11.3	-0.2	-1.8
Latvia	A4AG	Jul-Sep 15	68.6	2.3	Latvia	A4AR	Nov 15	10.0	0.1	-0.5
Lithuania	A4AH	Jul-Sep 15	68.0	0.8	Lithuania	A4AS	Nov 15	8.4	-0.5	-1.7
Luxembourg	YXSW	Jul-Sep 15	65.5	-0.5	Luxembourg	ZXDQ	Nov 15	8.1	0.0	-0.1
Malta	A4AI	Jul-Sep 15	65.2	1.7	Malta	A4AT	Nov 15	5.1	-0.1	-0.9
Netherlands	YXSX	Jul-Sep 15	74.5	1.0	Netherlands	ZXDR	Nov 15	6.8	-0.1	-0.3
Poland	A4AJ	Apr-Jun 15	62.6	1.3	Poland	A4AU	Nov 15	7.2	-0.1	-1.1
Portugal	YXSY	Jul-Sep 15	64.4	1.0	Portugal	ZXDT	Nov 15	12.4	0.0	-1.1
Romania	A494	Apr-Jun 15	62.0	0.8	Romania	A48Z	Nov 15	6.7	-0.1	0.0
Slovak Republic	A4AK	Jul-Sep 15	63.0	1.7	Slovak Republic	A4AV	Nov 15	10.8	-0.3	-1.7
Slovenia	A4AL	Jul-Sep 15	66.7	2.1	Slovenia	A4AW	Nov 15	8.6	-0.1	-0.8
Spain	YXSZ	Jul-Sep 15	58.4	1.9	Spain	ZXDM	Nov 15	21.4	-0.1	-2.3
Sweden	YXTA	Jul-Sep 15	76.9	0.4	Sweden ⁵	ZXDV	Nov 15	6.8	-0.4	-1.1
United Kingdom (*)	ANZ6	Jul-Sep 15	72.9	0.7	United Kingdom (*)	ZXDW	Sep 15	5.2	-0.1	-0.7
Total EU⁴	A496	Apr-Jun 15	65.5	0.8	Total EU⁴	A493	Nov 15	9.1	-0.1	-0.9
Eurozone ⁴	YXTC	Jul-Sep 15	64.9	0.7	Eurozone ⁴	ZXDH	Nov 15	10.5	-0.1	-1.0
Employment rates published by the OECD (seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by national statistical offices (seasonally adjusted)					
Canada	A48O	Jul-Sep 15	72.5	0.3	Canada	ZXDZ	Dec 15	7.1	0.0	0.4
Japan	A48P	Jul-Sep 15	73.4	0.6	Japan	ZXDY	Nov 15	3.3	0.2	-0.2
United States	A48Q	Jul-Sep 15	68.6	0.4	United States	ZXDY	Dec 15	5.0	0.0	-0.6

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 EU's 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 (see data table A10): <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tc%3A77-389924#tab=Summary-tables>
- 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 7 January 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 ⁴	Number of stoppages in the Private Sector ⁴	Workers involved (thousands) ^{1,3}
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	BBFW	F8XZ	F8Y2	BLUU	F8Y3	F8Y4	BLUT
2013 Nov	13	11	2	12	6	6	22
2014 Nov	44	40	5	17	7	10	27
Dec	13	11	3	15	8	7	11
2015 Jan	22	5	17	18	11	7	21
Feb	24	10	14	11	5	6	23
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 (p)	13	2	11	11	6	5	15
Cumulative totals 12 months to:							
Nov 14	813	711	102	147	64	83	759
Nov 15 (p)	174	99	74	119	63	56	91

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

Source: ONS Labour Disputes Inquiry
Labour disputes enquiries 01633 456724

- 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

	All Vacancies	Number of employees				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8
Levels						
Oct-Dec 2013	576	87	75	77	101	236
Oct-Dec 2014	(r) 710	118	104	95	121	272
Nov-Jan 2015	723	122	104	93	125	279
Dec-Feb 2015	735	119	109	96	130	282
Jan-Mar 2015	744	120	112	97	131	283
Feb-Apr 2015	734	114	110	96	130	284
Mar-May 2015	734	113	109	95	133	284
Apr-Jun 2015	734	110	109	99	133	284
May-Jul 2015	741	109	111	104	134	283
Jun-Aug 2015	745	112	111	105	135	282
Jul-Sep 2015	743	111	112	103	136	282
Aug-Oct 2015	(r) 744	113	112	102	136	282
Sep-Nov 2015	(r) 748	116	110	106	136	281
Oct-Dec 2015	(p) 756	126	110	103	138	279
Change on quarter	* 13	15	-2	0	2	-3
Change %	* 1.7	13.1	-1.4	0.3	1.8	-1.0
Change on year	46	9	6	8	17	7
Change %	6.4	7.2	5.4	8.3	14.0	2.5

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

21(1) Vacancies¹ and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies ¹	Unemployment ²	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
	Levels		
Sep-Nov 2013	571	2,332	4.1
Sep-Nov 2014	702	1,914	2.7
Dec-Feb 2015	735	1,838	2.5
Mar-May 2015	734	1,853	2.5
Jun-Aug 2015	745	1,774	2.4
Sep-Nov 2015	748 (r)	1,675	2.2
Change on quarter	3	-99	-0.1
Change %	0.4	-5.6	
Change on year	46	-239	-0.5
Change %	6.5	-12.5	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

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

VACANCIES

22 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All vacancies ¹	Mining & quarrying	Manu- facturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply ²	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommoda- tion & food service activities	Information & communica- tion
	B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
Levels (thousands)										
Oct-Dec 2013	576	2	40	4	2	17	113	21	62	33
Oct-Dec 2014 (r)	710	2	48	5	2	23	134	27	75	33
Nov-Jan 2015	723	1	48	5	2	25	136	30	78	33
Dec-Feb 2015	735	1	50	5	2	27	138	33	78	35
Jan-Mar 2015	744	1	48	5	2	27	141	34	77	36
Feb-Apr 2015	734	1	47	5	2	25	139	34	77	35
Mar-May 2015	734	1	46	5	2	24	137	35	77	37
Apr-Jun 2015	734	1	48	5	3	25	135	34	78	37
May-Jul 2015	741	1	49	4	3	26	135	33	77	36
Jun-Aug 2015	745	1	49	5	3	25	136	31	80	36
Jul-Sep 2015 (r)	743	1	49	5	3	24	133	31	81	37
Aug-Oct 2015 (r)	744	1	49	5	3	24	131	30	84	38
Sep-Nov 2015 (r)	748	1	48	5	4	24	133	30	84	37
Oct-Dec 2015 (p)	756	1	48	5	4	24	139	30	85	38
Change on quarter *	13	0	-1	1	1	0	7	-1	4	1
Change % *	1.7	0.0	-2.8	11.1	35.5	-0.8	4.9	-2.3	5.3	3.6
Change on year	46	-1	1	1	2	1	6	3	9	5
Change %	6.4	-40.0	1.1	11.1	90.9	2.2	4.2	9.5	12.5	13.8
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Oct-Dec 2013	2.1	3.6	1.7	3.4	1.0	1.4	2.5	1.7	3.3	3.0
Oct-Dec 2014	2.5	2.5	2.0	3.9	1.2	1.8	3.0	2.1 (r)	3.7	2.9
Nov-Jan 2015	2.6	2.2	2.0	4.1	1.3	2.0	3.0	2.2	3.8	2.9
Dec-Feb 2015	2.6	1.9	2.1	4.2	1.3	2.1	3.1	2.5	3.8	3.0
Jan-Mar 2015	2.6	1.7	2.0	4.1	1.2	2.1	3.1	2.6	3.8	3.2
Feb-Apr 2015	2.6	1.7	1.9	4.2	1.3	2.0	3.1	2.5	3.8	3.1
Mar-May 2015	2.6	1.7	1.9	4.2	1.3	1.9	3.1	2.6	3.8	3.3
Apr-Jun 2015	2.6	1.7	2.0	4.2	1.4	2.0	3.0	2.5	3.8	3.2
May-Jul 2015	2.6	1.7	2.1	3.8	1.5	2.0	3.0	2.5	3.8	3.2
Jun-Aug 2015	2.6	1.7	2.1	3.9	1.6	2.0	3.0	2.3	3.9	3.2
Jul-Sep 2015 (r)	2.6	1.5	2.1	3.9	1.7	1.9	3.0	2.3	3.9	3.2
Aug-Oct 2015	2.6	1.5	2.0	4.2	1.7	1.9	2.9	2.2	4.1	3.3
Sep-Nov 2015 (r)	2.6	1.5	2.0	4.4	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.2	4.1	3.2
Oct-Dec 2015 (p)	2.7	1.5	2.0	4.4	2.3	1.9	3.1	2.3	4.2	3.3
Change on quarter *	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1
Change on year	0.2	-1.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities ²	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	Total services
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
Levels (thousands)										
Oct-Dec 2013	33	9	52	36	9	40	82	10	12	511
Oct-Dec 2014 (r)	38	10	60	50	13	52	108	14	17	631
Nov-Jan 2015	39	8	63	51	13	51	108	14	17	642
Dec-Feb 2015	40	9	62	51	13	50	109	16	17	650
Jan-Mar 2015	40	10	62	50	13	51	111	17	17	661
Feb-Apr 2015	38	12	61	49	13	52	112	17	16	655
Mar-May 2015	37	11	65	49	13	51	114	16	15	656
Apr-Jun 2015	34	11	66	50	13	51	115	16	15	653
May-Jul 2015	35	13	68	50	13	51	119	16	14	659
Jun-Aug 2015	35	14	67	50	13	50	120	16	14	663
Jul-Sep 2015 (r)	36	15	67	51	14	49	121	15	15	662
Aug-Oct 2015 (r)	33	14	66	52	14	48	120	15	17	662
Sep-Nov 2015 (r)	32	14	66	54	14	49	121	16	18	666
Oct-Dec 2015 (p)	30	12	66	53	13	49	122	17	20	674
Change on quarter *	-5	-2	-2	2	-1	0	2	2	5	12
Change % *	-14.6	-15.8	-2.5	3.3	-3.6	0.8	1.3	11.2	33.1	1.8
Change on year	-8	2	5	3	0	-3	14	3	3	43
Change %	-20.3	18.3	9.0	6.1	0.8	-4.8	13.1	23.4	15.9	6.7
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Oct-Dec 2013	3.1	1.9	2.4	1.6	0.7	1.6	2.1	1.5	2.2	2.2
Oct-Dec 2014	3.6	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.0	2.0	2.8	1.9	3.0 (r)	2.6
Nov-Jan 2015	3.7	1.7	2.7	2.1	1.0	1.9	2.8	1.9	3.0	2.6
Dec-Feb 2015	3.8	1.9	2.7	2.1	1.0	1.9	2.8	2.2	3.0	2.7
Jan-Mar 2015	3.9	2.2	2.7	2.1	1.0	1.9	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.7
Feb-Apr 2015	3.7	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.7
Mar-May 2015	3.5	2.2	2.8	2.0	0.9	2.0	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.7
Apr-Jun 2015	3.3	2.4	2.9	2.1	0.9	1.9	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.7
May-Jul 2015	3.4	2.7	2.9	2.1	1.0	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.7
Jun-Aug 2015	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.1	1.0	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.7
Jul-Sep 2015 (r)	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.1	1.0	1.9	3.1	2.1	2.6	2.7
Aug-Oct 2015 (r)	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.2	1.1	1.8	3.1	2.1	3.1	2.7
Sep-Nov 2015 (r)	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.2	1.1	1.9	3.1	2.2	3.2	2.7
Oct-Dec 2015 (p)	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.2	1.0	1.9	3.2	2.4	3.5	2.8
Change on quarter *	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.1
Change on year	-0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

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

REDUNDANCIES

23 Redundancies levels and rates¹

United Kingdom, (seasonally adjusted)

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s) ²	Rate ¹	Level (000s) ²	Rate ¹	Level (000s) ²	Rate ¹
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
Sep-Nov 2013	111	4.4	60	4.7	51	4.1
Sep-Nov 2014	103	3.9	54	4.1	48	3.8
Dec-Feb 2015	107	4.1	63	4.8	45	3.5
Mar-May 2015	118	4.5	70	5.3	48	3.7
Jun-Aug 2015	106	4.0	63	4.7	42	3.3
Sep-Nov 2015	102	3.9	63	4.7	39	3.0
Change on quarter	-4	-0.2	0	0.0	-4	-0.3
Change %	-3.5		-0.1		-8.5	
Change on year	-1	-0.1	9	0.6	-10	-0.8
Change %	-0.8		16.3		-19.8	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

24 Redundancies by industry¹

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

SIC 2007 sections	Total redundancies ²	Manufacturing C	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage, accommodation & food service activities, information & communication H,I,J	Financial & insurance and real estate activities K,L	Prof. scientific & technical activities, admin & support service activities M,N	Public Administration etc., education, human health and social work activities ³ O-Q	Total services ⁴ G-T
Jul-Sep 2013	125	26	12	21	18	*	13	19	84
Jul-Sep 2014	91	14	*	11	17	*	13	19	70
Oct-Dec 2014	107	14	*	12	15	11	20	17	80
Jan-Mar 2015	110	18	*	17	26	*	11	14	82
Apr-Jun 2015	112	18	*	12	18	*	23	17	81
Jul-Sep 2015	111	16	*	16	19	*	15	21	82
Change on year	20	2	*	4	2	*	2	2	13
Change %	22.1	13.4	*	39.2	10.2	*	15.5	10.6	18.5

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

REGIONAL SUMMARY

25(1) Regional summary of labour market headline indicators¹

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Headline estimates for September to November 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	1,306	75.9	1,202	69.8	104	7.9	399	24.1
North West	3,584	76.9	3,405	73.0	179	5.0	1,042	23.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,670	76.2	2,506	71.3	164	6.2	807	23.8
East Midlands	2,344	77.8	2,243	74.4	101	4.3	643	22.2
West Midlands	2,784	75.9	2,626	71.4	157	5.7	856	24.1
East of England	3,132	80.9	3,013	77.7	119	3.8	709	19.1
London	4,632	77.7	4,344	72.8	288	6.2	1,291	22.3
South East	4,640	81.0	4,470	77.9	170	3.7	1,044	19.0
South West	2,812	80.8	2,705	77.6	107	3.8	631	19.2
England	27,904	78.3	26,514	74.3	1,390	5.0	7,423	21.7
Wales	1,497	74.8	1,415	70.5	82	5.5	481	25.2
Scotland	2,782	79.3	2,631	74.9	152	5.4	706	20.7
Great Britain	32,183	78.3	30,560	74.2	1,623	5.0	8,610	21.7
Northern Ireland	880	73.3	829	68.8	52	5.9	312	26.7
United Kingdom	33,064	78.1	31,389	74.0	1,675	5.1	8,922	21.9

Change on quarter (change since June to August 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
North East	33	1.3	38	1.7	-6	-0.7	-21	-1.3
North West	71	1.1	86	1.5	-15	-0.5	-49	-1.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	20	0.1	23	0.2	-3	-0.1	-3	-0.1
East Midlands	-30	-1.0	-22	-0.7	-8	-0.3	29	1.0
West Midlands	15	0.1	23	0.3	-8	-0.3	-3	-0.1
East of England	-4	-0.1	10	0.3	-14	-0.5	5	0.1
London	30	0.5	17	0.3	13	0.2	-30	-0.5
South East	38	0.7	58	1.0	-20	-0.5	-37	-0.7
South West	-4	-0.9	3	-0.8	-7	-0.2	31	0.9
England	169	0.2	237	0.4	-69	-0.3	-78	-0.2
Wales	-16	-1.0	-4	-0.4	-11	-0.7	18	1.0
Scotland	2	0.7	21	1.2	-19	-0.7	-23	-0.7
Great Britain	156	0.2	254	0.5	-98	-0.3	-83	-0.2
Northern Ireland	12	0.9	13	0.9	0	-0.1	-10	-0.9
United Kingdom	168	0.2	267	0.5	-99	-0.3	-93	-0.2

Change on year (change since September to November 2014)

	Economically active		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16+	Aged 16+	Aged 16-64	Aged 16-64
	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ²	Level	Rate (%) ³	Level	Rate (%) ²
North East	16	-0.3	23	0.1	-6	-0.6	8	0.3
North West	82	1.4	132	2.5	-50	-1.6	-59	-1.4
Yorkshire and The Humber	-9	-1.3	10	-0.7	-19	-0.7	45	1.3
East Midlands	-11	-0.3	17	0.7	-28	-1.2	12	0.3
West Midlands	21	0.2	36	0.7	-15	-0.6	-6	-0.2
East of England	22	0.2	55	1.1	-34	-1.1	-6	-0.2
London	81	1.0	91	1.2	-10	-0.3	-58	-1.0
South East	26	0.6	63	1.3	-37	-0.8	-32	-0.6
South West	70	0.9	83	1.3	-13	-0.6	-27	-0.9
England	297	0.4	509	1.1	-212	-0.8	-123	-0.4
Wales	26	0.7	48	1.8	-22	-1.6	-14	-0.7
Scotland	13	0.6	19	0.8	-6	-0.3	-22	-0.6
Great Britain	336	0.5	576	1.1	-240	-0.8	-159	-0.5
Northern Ireland	13	1.1	12	1.0	1	0.1	-13	-1.1
United Kingdom	349	0.5	588	1.1	-239	-0.8	-172	-0.5

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 (Sept 2015)		Claimant Count ³ (December 2015)					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Level		Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
North East	1,176		47.7	3.9	32.3	5.1	15.4	2.6
North West	3,564		118.1	3.1	75.1	3.8	43.0	2.4
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,657		77.1	2.9	50.2	3.6	26.9	2.2
East Midlands	2,325		46.8	2.0	30.0	2.4	16.8	1.6
West Midlands	2,785		79.9	2.8	51.0	3.3	28.9	2.2
East of England	3,093		48.3	1.6	30.2	1.9	18.1	1.3
London	5,575		110.6	1.9	64.2	2.1	46.4	1.7
South East	4,679		58.9	1.2	36.7	1.5	22.2	1.0
South West	2,911		38.7	1.3	25.0	1.7	13.7	1.0
England	28,765		626.1	2.1	394.7	2.5	231.4	1.7
Wales	1,428		44.0	3.0	28.0	3.6	16.0	2.3
Scotland	2,688		77.1	2.7	52.4	3.6	24.7	1.8
Great Britain	32,881		747.2	2.2	475.2	2.7	272.1	1.7
Northern Ireland	851		38.7	4.3	26.9	5.6	11.8	2.8
United Kingdom	33,744		785.9	2.3	502.1	2.8	283.9	1.8

Changes on period (period specified below):

	Employer Surveys ¹		Jobcentre Plus administrative system ¹					
	Workforce jobs ² (Change on Jun 2015)		Claimant Count ³ (Change on November 2015)					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Level		Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴	Level	Rate (%) ⁴
North East	-26		0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
North West	34		1.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	1.2	0.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	16		-1.4	-0.1	-1.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.0
East Midlands	33		-0.6	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.0
West Midlands	-16		-0.3	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0
East of England	20		-0.7	0.0	-0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
London	24		-0.2	0.0	-0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0
South East	34		-0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
South West	39		0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
England	158		-2.4	0.0	-4.4	0.0	2.1	0.0
Wales	-6		-0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Scotland	-11		-1.0	0.0	-0.9	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Great Britain	141		-3.8	0.0	-5.7	0.0	1.9	0.0
Northern Ireland	5		-0.5	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
United Kingdom	143		-4.3	0.0	-6.1	0.0	1.8	0.0

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

1. Workforce Jobs are tabulated by region of workplace. Claimant Count is tabulated by region of claimant's residence.
2. HM Forces stationed abroad are included in the UK jobs estimates but not in the regional jobs estimates.
3. Count of claimants of unemployment related benefits (experimental statistics).
4. Denominator = Claimant Count + Workforce Jobs.