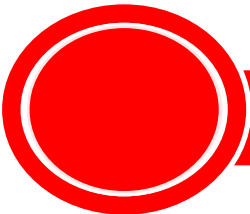
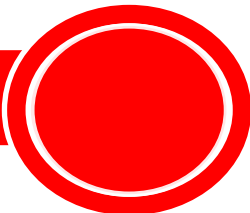


UK Employment Insight

June
2012

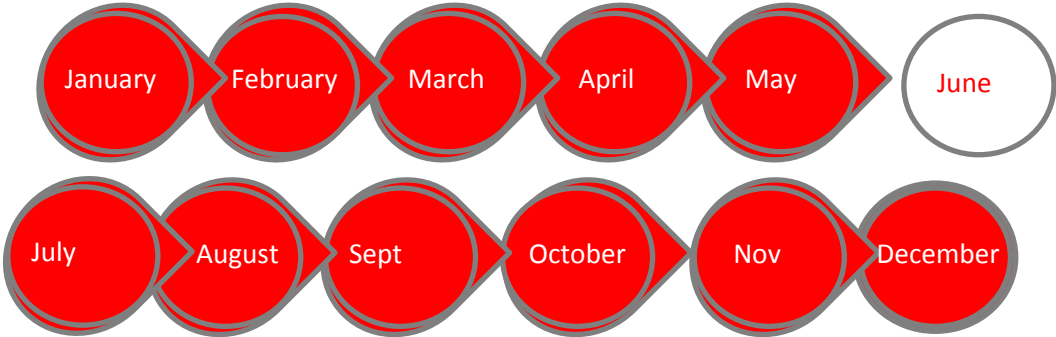
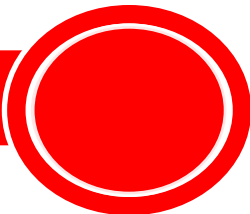
Employment



UK



Insight



Employment Insight Information Source

This Employment Insight contains the latest estimates for employment, unemployment, economic inactivity, claimant count, average earnings, labour productivity, vacancies and labour disputes. The estimates are used by a wide range of users, particularly across government and the media, to monitor developments in the labour market. All estimates discussed in this Statistical Bulletin are for the United Kingdom and are seasonally adjusted except where otherwise stated. Most of the figures discussed in this Employment Insight are obtained from surveys of households or businesses and are therefore estimates, not precise figures.

Key indicators from February to April 2012:

The employment rate for those aged from 16 to 64 was 70.6 per cent, up 0.3 on the quarter. There were 29.28 million people in employment aged 16 and over, up 166,000 on the quarter. The number of people employed in the private sector increased by 205,000 to reach 23.38 million but the number of people employed in the public sector fell by 39,000 to reach 5.90 million, the lowest figure since March 2003.



The unemployment rate was 8.2 per cent of the economically active population, down 0.2 on the quarter. There were 2.61 million unemployed people, down 51,000 on the quarter.



The inactivity rate for those aged from 16 to 64 was 23.0 per cent, down 0.2 on the quarter. There were 9.23 million economically inactive people aged from 16 to 64, down 69,000 on the quarter.



Total pay (including bonuses) rose by 1.4 per cent on a year earlier, up 0.5 on the three months to March 2012. Regular pay (excluding bonuses) rose by 1.8 per cent on a year earlier, up 0.2 on the three months to March 2012.

Summary

The employment rate for those aged from 16 to 64 for the three months to April 2012 was 70.6 per cent, up 0.3 on the quarter. The number of people in employment aged 16 and over increased by 166,000 on the quarter to reach 29.28 million, the largest quarterly increase since the three months to August 2010. The number of people in employment was 291,000 lower than the pre-recession peak of 29.57 million recorded in March-May 2008.

The number of full-time workers increased by 82,000 to reach 21.32 million and the number of part-time workers increased by 83,000 to reach 7.97 million. The number of people (excluding unpaid family workers and government supported trainees) who were working part-time because they could not find a full-time job increased by 25,000 on the quarter to reach 1.41 million. The number of people employed in the private sector increased by 205,000 to reach 23.38 million but the number of people employed in the public sector fell by 39,000 to reach 5.90 million, the lowest figure since March 2003. The number of self-employed people increased by 84,000 over the quarter to reach 4.17 million, the highest figure since comparable records began in 1992.

The unemployment rate for the three months to April 2012 was 8.2 per cent of the economically active population, down 0.2 on the quarter. The total number of unemployed people fell by 51,000 over the quarter, but increased by 185,000 on the year, to reach 2.61 million. The quarterly fall in total unemployment was due to a fall of 99,000 in the number of people unemployed for up to six months to reach 1.21 million, while the number of people unemployed for more than six months increased by 49,000 to reach 1.41 million. The number of unemployed men fell by 49,000 on the quarter to reach 1.49 million while the number of unemployed women was little changed on the quarter at 1.12 million.

The economic inactivity rate for those aged from 16 to 64 for the three months to April 2012 was 23.0 per cent, down 0.2 on the quarter. The number of economically inactive people aged from 16 to 64 fell by 69,000 over the quarter, and by 139,000 over the year, to reach 9.23 million. This quarterly fall in economic inactivity was mainly due to a fall of 62,000, to reach 2.25 million, in the number of people who were not active in the labour market because they were students.

In May 2012 there were 1.60 million people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). This was up 8,100 compared with April, but was 4,700 lower than the figure for March. The number of JSA claimants increased by 96,300 between May 2011 and May 2012 but has been broadly flat since October 2011.

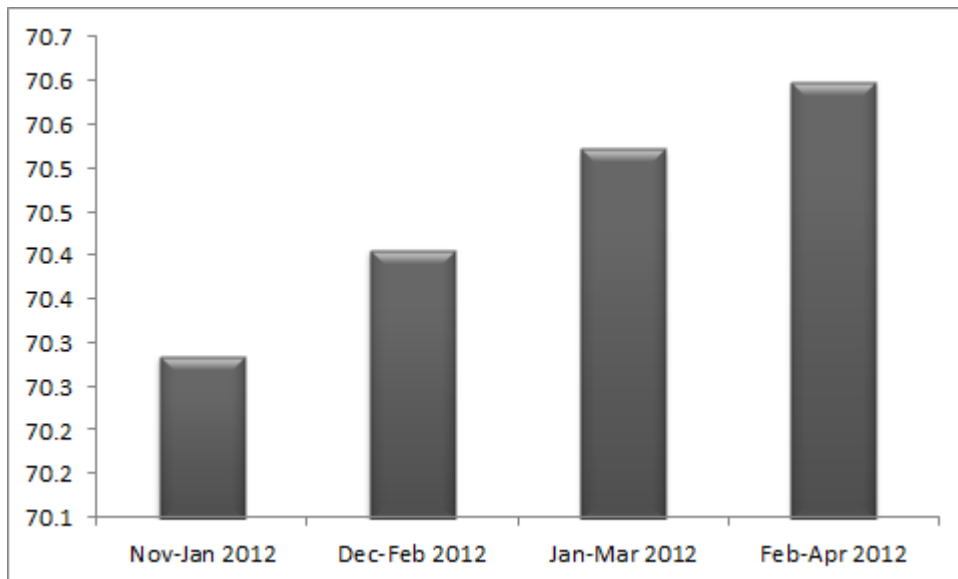
Employment

The employment rate for men aged from 16 to 64 was 75.7 per cent, up 0.5 percentage points on the previous quarter. The corresponding employment rate for women was 65.5 per cent, up 0.1 on the previous quarter.

The number of people in employment was 29.28 million in the three months to April 2012, up 166,000 from the three months to January and up 42,000 on a year earlier. The number of people in full-time employment was 21.32 million in the three months to April 2012, up 82,000 from the three months to January. Of this total, 13.60 million were men and 7.72 million were women. The number of people in part-time employment was 7.97 million in the three months to April 2012, up 83,000 from the three months to January. Of this total, 2.11 million were men and 5.85 million were women.

The number of people employed in the public sector was 5.90 million in March 2012, down 39,000 from December 2011. The number of people employed in the private sector in March 2012 was 23.38 million, up 205,000 from December 2011.

Employment
%



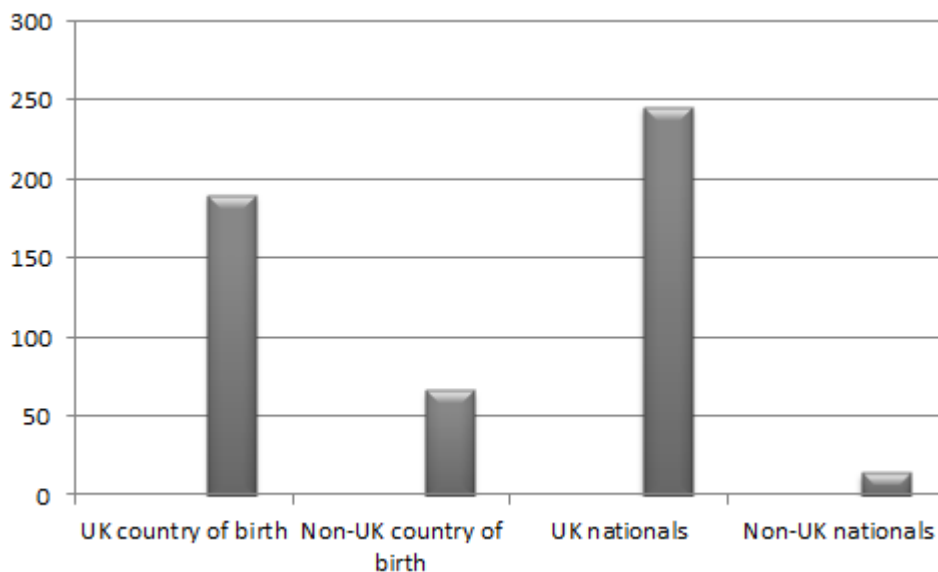
Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

UK Employment Insight

The number of UK nationals in employment was 26.59 million in the three months to March 2012, down 43,000 on a year earlier. The number of non-UK nationals in employment was 2.55 million, up 49,000 from a year earlier. The employment rate for UK nationals aged from 16 to 64 was 70.7 per cent in the three months to March 2012, unchanged on a year earlier. The corresponding employment rate for non-UK nationals was 66.3 per cent, down 1.4 percentage points on a year earlier. The number of UK born people in employment was 25.08 million in the three months to March 2012, down 8,000 on a year earlier. The number of non-UK born people in employment was 4.06 million, up 16,000 from a year earlier.

The employment rate for UK born people aged from 16 to 64 was 71.2 per cent in the three months to March 2012, up 0.2 percentage points on a year earlier. The corresponding employment rate for non-UK born people was 65.4 per cent, down 1.9 on a year earlier.

Employment by country of birth and nationality, changes on year between February to April 2012



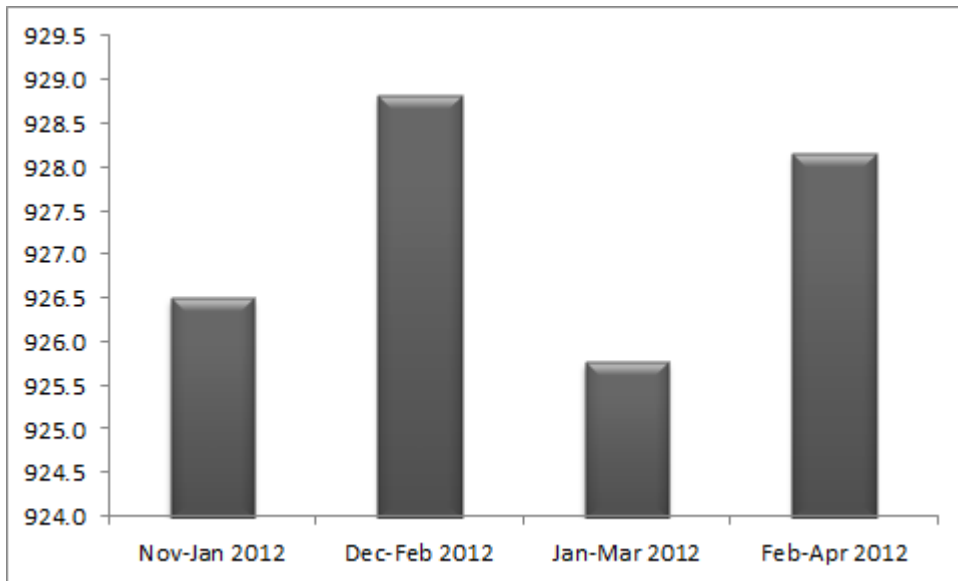
Labour disputes

These estimates measure disputes (ie, strikes) connected with terms and conditions of employment. In April 2012, there were 5,000 working days lost from eleven stoppages. In the twelve months to April 2012, there were 1.37 million working days lost from 135 stoppages.

Actual hours worked

Actual hours worked measures the number of hours worked in the economy. Total hours worked per week were 928.2 million in the three months to April 2012, up 1.6 million from the three months to January. Average weekly hours worked in the three months to April 2012 were 31.7, down 0.1 from the three months to January.

Millions



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Earnings In April 2012:

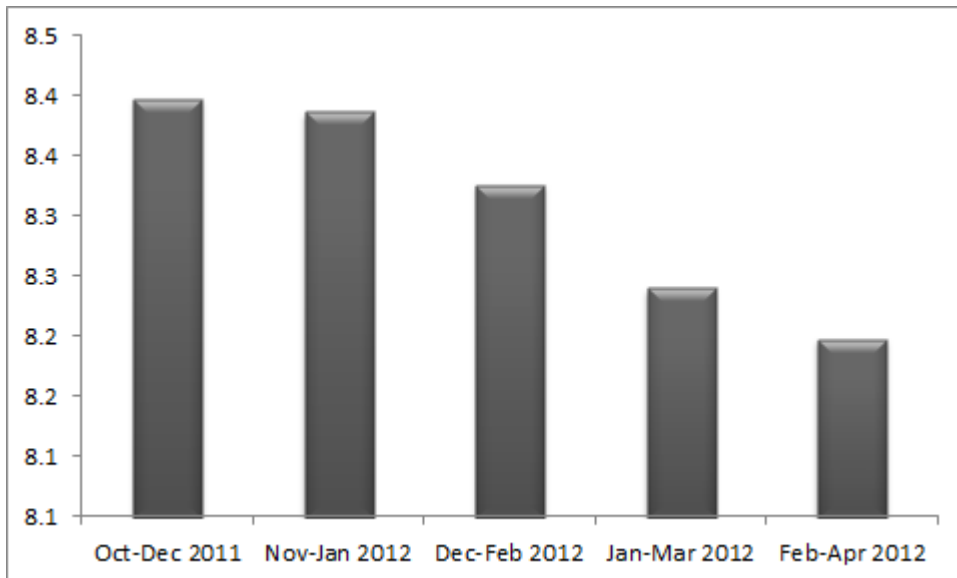
Average total pay (including bonuses) was £468 per week in May 2012. In the three month to April 2012 total pay rose by 1.4 per cent on a year earlier, up 0.5 from the three months to March. Average regular pay (excluding bonuses) was £441 per week in April 2012. In the three months to April 2012 regular pay rose by 1.8 per cent on a year earlier, up 0.2 from the three months to March.

Unemployment - February to April 2012:

The number of unemployed people was 2.61 million in the three months to April 2012, down 51,000 from the three months to January but up 185,000 from a year earlier. The number of unemployed men was 1.49 million in the three months to April 2012, down 49,000 from the three months to January. The number of unemployed women was 1.12 million in the three months to April 2012, down 1,000 from the three months to January. The number of people unemployed for over one year was 886,000 in the three months to April 2012, up 30,000 from the three months to January. The number of people unemployed for over two years was 434,000 in the three months to April 2012, up 29,000 from the three months to January.

The unemployment rate for the European Union (EU) was 10.3 per cent of the economically active population in April 2012. The EU country with the highest unemployment rate was Spain, at 24.3 per cent, and the EU country with the lowest unemployment rate was Austria, at 3.9 per cent. The unemployment rate for Japan was 4.6 per cent in April 2012. The unemployment rate for the United States was 8.2 per cent in May 2012.

Unemployment rate (aged 16+) %



Young people in the labour market

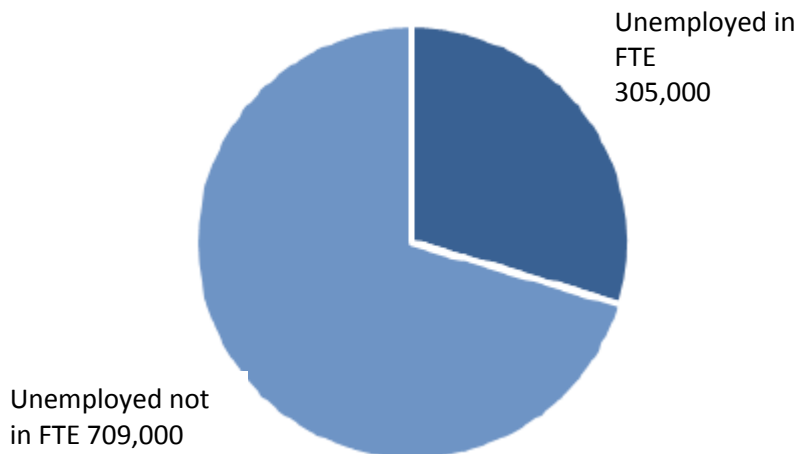
From February to April 2012:

In the three months to April 2012, there were 3.62 million 16 to 24 years olds in employment, up 24,000 from the three months to January. There were 2.65 million economically inactive 16 to 24 year olds (most of whom were in full-time education), down 5,000 on the three months to January.

There were 1.01 million unemployed 16 to 24 year olds, down 29,000 from the three months to January. The unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds was 21.9 per cent in the three months to April 2012, down 0.6 percentage points from the three months to January. In accordance with international guidelines, unemployment rates are calculated as the number of unemployed people divided by the economically active population (those in employment plus those who are unemployed). Increasing numbers of young people going into full-time education reduces the size of the economically active population and therefore increases the unemployment rate.

In accordance with international guidelines, people in full-time education are included in the youth unemployment estimates if they have been looking for work within the last four weeks and are available to start work within the next two weeks. Excluding people in full-time education, there were 709,000 unemployed 16 to 24 year olds in the three months to April 2012, down 23,000 from the three months to January. The corresponding unemployment rate was 20.5 per cent of the economically active population for 16 to 24 year olds not in full-time education, down 0.3 percentage points from the three months to January.

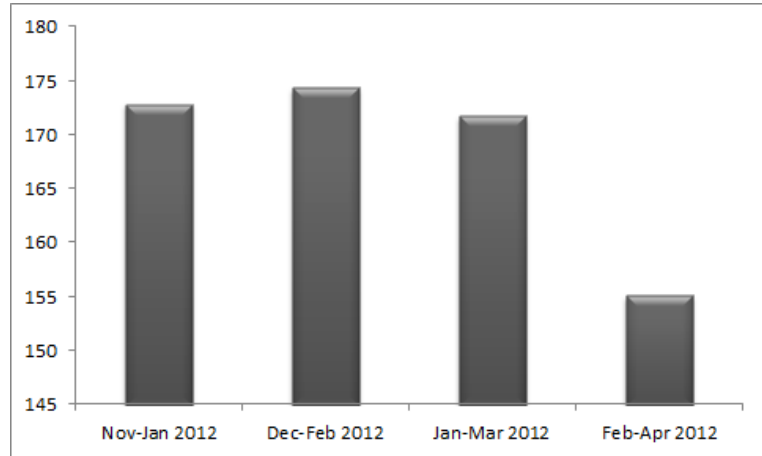
Young people (aged 16 to 24) in the labour market for February to April 2012



Redundancies

The redundancies estimates measure the number of people who have been made redundant or have taken voluntary redundancy. In the three months to April 2012, 155,000 people had become redundant in the three months before the Labour Force Survey interviews, down 18,000 from the three months to January but up 39,000 from a year earlier. The redundancy rate was 6.2 per 1,000 employees, down 0.7 on the previous quarter but up 1.6 on a year earlier.

Thousands

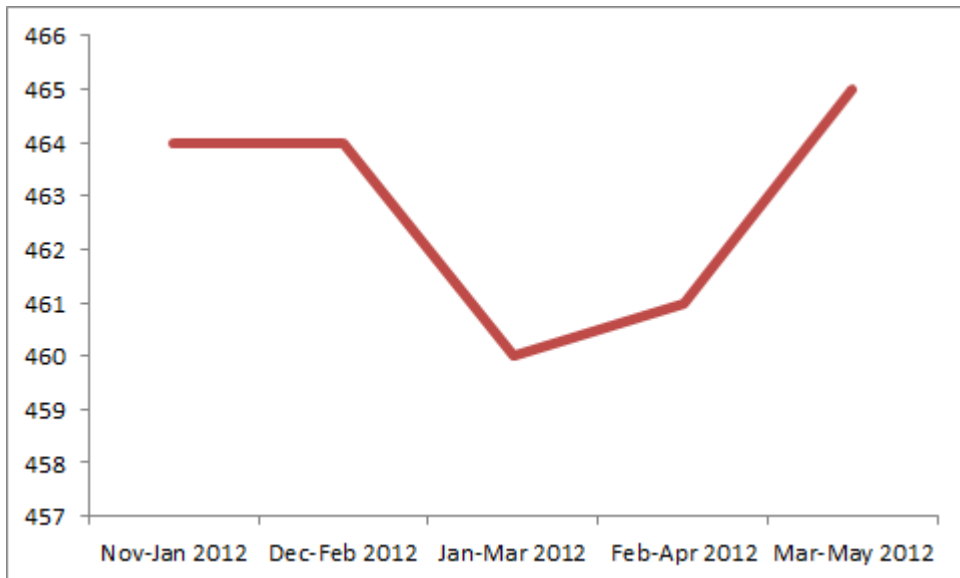


Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Vacancies

Vacancies are defined as positions for which employers are actively seeking to recruit outside their business or organisation. There were 465,000 job vacancies in the three months to May 2012, up 1,000 on the three months to February 2012 and up 7,000 on a year earlier. There were 1.8 vacancies per 100 employee jobs in the three months to May 2012, virtually unchanged on the previous quarter and on the year.

Thousands



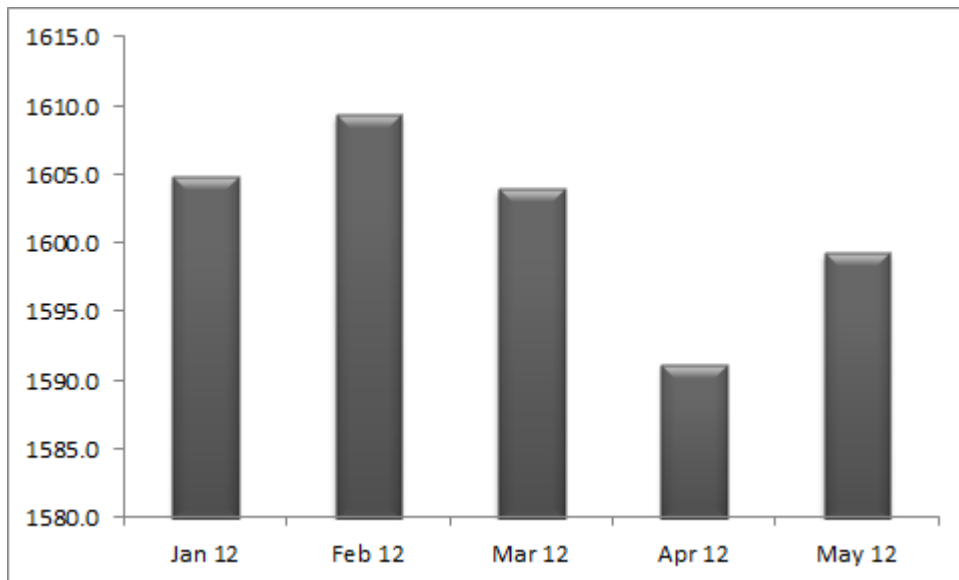
Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

The Claimant Count

The claimant count measures the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and differs from unemployment (which measures people who meet the internationally agreed definition of unemployment). The claimant count can be affected by changes to the overall benefits system. For example, from late 2008 until mid-2011 changes in eligibility rules for Lone Parent Income Support resulted in fewer lone parents (predominantly women) being able to claim that benefit resulting in more lone parents claiming JSA while they look for work. From April 2011, the Dept. for Work and Pensions has been re-assessing claimants of Incapacity Benefit (IB) resulting in some people who have been declared ineligible for IB claiming JSA while they look for work. The effect of this exercise on monthly changes in the claimant count is likely to be small.

The claimant count in May 2012 was 1.60 million, up 8,100 on the previous month and up 96,300 on a year earlier. The claimant count rate was 4.9 per cent, unchanged on the previous month but up 0.3 percentage points from a year earlier.

Thousands





TM

resource
manage