

## Labour Market Profile - Great Britain

The profile brings together data from several sources. Details about these and related terminology are given in the definitions section.

### Resident Population

#### Total population (2018)

	Great Britain (Level)	United Kingdom (Level)
All People	64,553,900	66,435,600
Males	31,864,000	32,790,200
Females	32,689,900	33,645,300

Source: Population estimates - local authority based by five year age band

#### Population aged 16-64 (2018)

	Great Britain (Level)	Great Britain (%)	United Kingdom (Level)	United Kingdom (%)
All People	40,465,900	62.7	41,645,800	62.7
Males	20,187,900	63.4	20,772,900	63.4
Females	20,277,900	62.0	20,872,900	62.0

Source: Population estimates - local authority based by five year age band

Notes: % is a proportion of total population

## Labour Supply

## Headline indicators - seasonally adjusted (May 2019-Jul 2019)

	Great Britain (Level)	Great Britain (%)	United Kingdom (Level)	United Kingdom (%)
<b>All People</b>				
Economically Active†	33,176,000	79.4	34,071,000	79.2
In Employment†	31,907,000	76.2	32,777,000	76.1
Unemployed§	1,268,000	3.8	1,294,000	3.8
Economically Inactive‡	8,285,000	20.6	8,587,000	20.8
<b>Males</b>				
Economically Active†	17,500,000	83.8	17,971,000	83.6
In Employment†	16,804,000	80.4	17,261,000	80.2
Unemployed§	696,000	4.0	710,000	4.0
Economically Inactive‡	3,240,000	16.2	3,364,000	16.4
<b>Females</b>				
Economically Active†	15,676,000	75.0	16,100,000	74.8
In Employment†	15,104,000	72.2	15,517,000	72.1
Unemployed§	572,000	3.7	583,000	3.6
Economically Inactive‡	5,045,000	25.0	5,223,000	25.2

Source: Labour Force Survey

† - level are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those aged 16-64

‡ - level and % are for those aged 16-64

§ - level and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active

## Economic inactivity (Apr 2018-Mar 2019)

	Great Britain (Level)	Great Britain (%)	United Kingdom (Level)	United Kingdom (%)
<b>All People</b>				
Total	8,546,600	21.3	8,858,400	21.5
Student	2,291,100	26.8	2,372,800	26.8
Looking After Family/Home	2,017,100	23.6	2,089,200	23.6
Temporary Sick	164,200	1.9	173,100	2.0
Long-Term Sick	1,954,600	22.9	2,043,600	23.1
Discouraged	34,600	0.4	35,000	0.4
Retired	1,120,400	13.1	1,157,800	13.1
Other	964,500	11.3	986,800	11.1
Wants A Job	1,760,300	20.6	1,822,400	20.6
Does Not Want A Job	6,786,300	79.4	7,036,000	79.4

Source: ONS annual population survey

Notes: numbers are for those aged 16-64.

% is a proportion of those economically inactive, except total, which is a proportion of those aged 16-64

## Employment by occupation (Apr 2018-Mar 2019)

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	Great Britain (Level)	Great Britain (%)	United Kingdom (Level)	United Kingdom (%)
Soc 2010 Major Group 1-3	14,664,500	46.8	14,980,300	46.6
1 Managers, Directors And Senior Officials	3,434,800	10.9	3,501,300	10.8
2 Professional Occupations	6,572,400	20.9	6,733,800	20.9
3 Associate Professional & Technical	4,657,200	14.8	4,745,200	14.7
Soc 2010 Major Group 4-5	6,296,700	20.1	6,511,000	20.2
4 Administrative & Secretarial	3,126,500	9.9	3,225,400	10.0
5 Skilled Trades Occupations	3,170,200	10.1	3,285,600	10.2
Soc 2010 Major Group 6-7	5,158,100	16.5	5,327,000	16.6
6 Caring, Leisure And Other Service Occupations	2,838,600	9.0	2,923,600	9.1
7 Sales And Customer Service Occs	2,319,500	7.4	2,403,400	7.4
Soc 2010 Major Group 8-9	5,212,600	16.6	5,359,600	16.7
8 Process Plant & Machine Operatives	1,982,500	6.3	2,045,300	6.3
9 Elementary Occupations	3,230,100	10.3	3,314,300	10.3

Source: ONS annual population survey

Notes: level and % are for those aged 16+  
% is a proportion of all persons in employment

Regional and National profile for Great Britain

Qualifications (Jan 2018-Dec 2018)

	Great Britain (Level)	Great Britain (%)	United Kingdom (Level)	United Kingdom (%)
<b>Individual Levels</b>				
NVQ4 And Above	15,704,600	39.3	16,104,400	39.2
NVQ3	6,800,800	17.0	6,996,200	17.0
Trade Apprenticeships	1,163,500	2.9	1,213,800	3.0
NVQ2	6,290,300	15.7	6,484,900	15.8
NVQ1	4,178,600	10.5	4,277,300	10.4
Other Qualifications	2,717,500	6.8	2,770,600	6.7
No Qualifications	3,120,100	7.8	3,287,800	8.0
<b>Composite Levels</b>				
NVQ4 And Above	15,704,600	39.3	16,104,400	39.2
NVQ3 And Above	23,087,100	57.8	23,707,500	57.6
NVQ2 And Above	29,959,100	74.9	30,799,300	74.9
NVQ1 And Above	34,137,700	85.4	35,076,600	85.3

Source: ONS annual population survey

Notes: For an explanation of the qualification levels see the definitions section.  
level and % are for those aged 16-64  
% is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64

Earnings by place of residence (2018)

	Great Britain (Pounds)	United Kingdom (Pounds)
<b>Gross Weekly Pay</b>		
Full-Time Workers	571.1	569.0
Male Full-Time Workers	612.2	609.0
Female Full-Time Workers	510.0	509.1
<b>Hourly Pay - Excluding Overtime</b>		
Full-Time Workers	14.36	14.31
Male Full-Time Workers	14.89	14.81
Female Full-Time Workers	13.56	13.54

Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis

Note: Median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area.

## Out-Of-Work Benefits

Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As Universal Credit Full Service is rolled out in particular areas, the number of people recorded as being on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise. The seasonally adjusted estimates in this table are consistent with the headline JSA measure.

## Claimant count by sex - seasonally adjusted (August 2019)

	Great Britain (Level)	Great Britain (%)	United Kingdom (Level)	United Kingdom (%)
All People	1,153,861	3.3	1,183,391	3.3
Males	677,437	3.7	696,141	3.7
Females	476,424	2.9	487,250	2.9

Source: ONS Claimant Count - seasonally adjusted

Note: % is a proportion of claimants + workforce jobs total

The estimates in the table below are not consistent with the headline claimant measure. However, they are consistent with the local area figures.

## Claimant count by sex - not seasonally adjusted (August 2019)

	Great Britain (Level)	Great Britain (%)	United Kingdom (Level)	United Kingdom (%)
All People	1,147,265	3.3	1,177,115	3.3
Males	669,435	3.6	687,895	3.6
Females	477,830	2.9	489,225	2.9

Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age

Note: % is a proportion of claimants + workforce jobs total

## Claimant count by age - not seasonally adjusted (August 2019)

	Great Britain (Level)	Great Britain (%)	United Kingdom (Level)	United Kingdom (%)
Aged 16+	1,147,265	2.8	1,177,115	2.8
Aged 16 To 17	3,600	0.3	3,635	0.3
Aged 18 To 24	217,250	3.9	223,320	3.9
Aged 18 To 21	128,360	4.2	131,825	4.2
Aged 25 To 49	636,810	3.0	652,255	3.0
Aged 50+	289,580	2.4	297,710	2.4

Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age

Note: % is number of persons claiming JSA as a proportion of resident population of the same age

## Working-age client group - main benefit claimants - not seasonally adjusted (November 2016) [Discontinued]

	Great Britain (Level)	Great Britain (%)
Total Claimants	4,448,890	11.0
By Statistical Group		
Job Seekers	460,480	1.1
ESA And Incapacity Benefits	2,446,000	6.1

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Lone Parents	401,630	1.0
Carers	685,670	1.7
Others On Income Related Benefits	72,310	0.2
Disabled	312,240	0.8
Bereaved	70,560	0.2
Main Out-Of-Work Benefits†	3,380,420	8.4

Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group

Notes: † Main out-of-work benefits includes the groups: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits. See the Definitions and Explanations below for details

% is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64

Northern Ireland and United Kingdom figures are not available for this dataset

## Labour Demand

## Jobs density (2017)

	Great Britain (Jobs)	Great Britain (Density)	United Kingdom (Jobs)	United Kingdom (Density)
Jobs Density	34,620,000	0.86	35,509,000	0.85

Source: ONS jobs density

Notes: The density figures represent the ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64.

Total jobs includes employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces

## Workforce jobs by industry section (SIC 2007) - seasonally adjusted (June 2019)

	Great Britain (Level)	Great Britain (%)	United Kingdom (Level)	United Kingdom (%)
Total	34,745,000	-	35,667,000	-
A : Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing	337,000	1.0	366,000	1.0
B : Mining And Quarrying	54,000	0.2	57,000	0.2
C : Manufacturing	2,632,000	7.6	2,729,000	7.7
D : Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning	139,000	0.4	141,000	0.4
E : Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management	232,000	0.7	239,000	0.7
F : Construction	2,310,000	6.6	2,369,000	6.6
G : Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Vehicles	4,850,000	14.0	4,997,000	14.0
H : Transportation And Storage	1,752,000	5.0	1,789,000	5.0
I : Accommodation And Food Service Activities	2,415,000	7.0	2,470,000	6.9
J : Information And Communication	1,595,000	4.6	1,620,000	4.5
K : Financial And Insurance Activities	1,093,000	3.1	1,113,000	3.1
L : Real Estate Activities	561,000	1.6	572,000	1.6
M : Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	3,111,000	9.0	3,156,000	8.8
N : Administrative And Support Service Activities	2,908,000	8.4	2,968,000	8.3
O : Public Administration And Defence	1,448,000	4.2	1,510,000	4.2
P : Education	2,894,000	8.3	2,970,000	8.3
Q : Human Health And Social Work Activities	4,400,000	12.7	4,538,000	12.7
R : Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	1,033,000	3.0	1,053,000	3.0
S : Other Service Activities	917,000	2.6	946,000	2.7
T : Activities Of Households As Employers; ...	63,000	0.2	63,000	0.2

Source: ONS workforce jobs by industry (SIC 2007) - seasonally adjusted

Notes: % is a proportion of is proportion of total workforce jobs

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Earnings by place of work (2018)

	Great Britain (Pounds)	United Kingdom (Pounds)
<b>Gross Weekly Pay</b>		
Full-Time Workers	570.9	569.0
Male Full-Time Workers	611.8	609.0
Female Full-Time Workers	509.8	509.1
<b>Hourly Pay</b>		
Full-Time Workers	14.35	14.31
Male Full-Time Workers	14.88	14.81
Female Full-Time Workers	13.55	13.54

Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - workplace analysis

Note: Median earnings in pounds for employees working in the area.

Civil service jobs as a proportion of employee jobs (2018)

	Great Britain (Headcount)	Great Britain (%)	Great Britain (Headcount)	Great Britain (%)
Total civil service jobs	419,090	1.6	419,090	1.6
Full-time	322,090	1.2	322,090	1.2
Part-time	97,010	0.4	97,010	0.4

Source: ONS Annual Civil Service Employment Survey

Note: Percentages based on % of total jobs in area that are civil service jobs

Composition of civil service jobs by sex and hour worked (2018)

	Great Britain (Headcount)	Great Britain (%)	Great Britain (Headcount)	Great Britain (%)
Total civil service jobs	419,090	-	419,090	-
Full-time	322,090	76.9	322,090	76.9
Part-time	97,010	23.1	97,010	23.1
Male	191,590	45.7	191,590	45.7
Full-time	173,920	41.5	173,920	41.5
Part-time	17,670	4.2	17,670	4.2
Female	227,500	54.3	227,500	54.3
Full-time	148,170	35.4	148,170	35.4
Part-time	79,330	18.9	79,330	18.9

Source: ONS Annual Civil Service Employment Survey

Note: Percentages based on % of Total Civil Service Jobs made up of each category

Businesses

UK Business Counts (2018)

	Great Britain (Numbers)	Great Britain (%)	United Kingdom (Numbers)	United Kingdom (%)
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## Regional and National profile for Great Britain

### Enterprises

Micro (0 To 9)	2,319,635	89.3	2,384,805	89.3
Small (10 To 49)	226,425	8.7	233,040	8.7
Medium (50 To 249)	40,255	1.6	41,380	1.6
Large (250+)	10,005	0.4	10,220	0.4
Total	2,596,320	-	2,669,440	-

### Local Units

Micro (0 To 9)	2,568,280	84.3	2,568,280	84.3
Small (10 To 49)	384,895	12.6	384,895	12.6
Medium (50 To 249)	79,800	2.6	79,800	2.6
Large (250+)	12,070	0.4	12,070	0.4
Total	3,045,040	-	3,045,040	-

Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS)

Note: % is as a proportion of total (enterprises or local units)

## Definitions And Explanations

### Resident Population

The estimated population of an area includes all those usually resident in the area, whatever their nationality. HM Forces stationed outside the United Kingdom are excluded but foreign forces stationed here are included. Students are taken to be resident at their term-time address.

### Labour Supply

Labour supply consists of people who are employed, as well as those people defined as unemployed or economically inactive, who can be considered to be potential labour supply. Information in this section relates to the characteristics of people living in an area.

Most labour supply data comes from the Annual Population Survey (APS). The APS is the largest regular household survey in the United Kingdom. It includes data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), plus further sample boosts in England, Wales and Scotland. The survey includes data from a sample of around 256,000 people aged 16 and over.

As APS estimates are based on samples, they are subject to sampling variability. This means that if another sample for the same period were drawn, a different estimate might be produced. In general, the larger the number of people in a sample, the smaller the variation between estimates. Estimates for smaller areas such as local authorities are therefore less reliable than those for larger areas such as regions. When the sample size is too small to produce reliable estimates, the estimates are replaced with a #.

### Economically Active

#### Economically Active

People who are either in employment or unemployed.

#### Economic Activity Rate

People, who are economically active, expressed as a percentage of all people.

#### In Employment

People who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self employed); those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (eg, on holiday); those on government-supported training and employment programmes; and those doing unpaid family work.

#### Employment Rate

The number of people in employment expressed as a percentage of all people aged 16-64.

### Employees And Self Employed

The division between employees and self employed is based on survey respondents' own assessment of

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their employment status. The percentage show the number in each category as a percentage of all people aged 16-64. The sum of employees and self employed will not equal the in employment figure due to the inclusion of those on government-supported training and employment programmes, and those doing unpaid family work in the latter.

### Unemployed

Refers to people without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

### Unemployment Rate

Unemployed as a percentage of the economically active population.

## Economically Inactive

### Economically Inactive

People who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes, for example, all those who were looking after a home or retired.

### Wanting A Job

People not in employment who want a job but are not classed as unemployed because they have either not sought work in the last four weeks or are not available to start work.

### Not Wanting A Job

People who are neither in employment nor unemployed and who do not want a job.

## Workless Households

### Households

A household is defined as a single person, or a group of people living at the same address who have the address as their only or main residence and either share one main meal a day or share living accommodation (or both). For the purposes of this table, estimates only include those households where at least 1 person is aged 16 to 64.

### Workless Households

Households where no-one aged 16 or over is in employment. These members may be unemployed or economically inactive. Economically inactive members may be unavailable to work because of family commitments, retirement or study, or unable to work through sickness or disability.

### Children

Children refers to all children under 16.

## Occupation

Occupations are classified according to the Standard Occupation Classification 2010. Descriptions of the job titles included in each code are available in the [SOC manuals](#).

## Qualifications

Qualifications data are only be available from the APS for calendar year periods, for example, Jan to Dec 2005. The variables show the total number of people who are qualified at a particular level and above, so data in this table are not additive. Separate figures for each NVQ level are available in the full Annual Population Survey data set (Query data).

The trade apprenticeships are split 50/50 between NVQ level 2 and 3. This follows ONS policy for presenting qualifications data in publications. Separate counts for trade apprenticeships can be obtained from the full APS data set (Query data).

### No Qualifications

No formal qualifications held.

### Other Qualifications

includes foreign qualifications and some professional qualifications.

### NVQ 1 Equivalent

e.g. fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C, foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1, intermediate 1 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent.

### NVQ 2 Equivalent

e.g. 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2, intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent.

### NVQ 3 Equivalent

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e.g. 2 or more A levels, advanced GNVQ, NVQ 3, 2 or more higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent.

### NVQ 4 Equivalent And Above

e.g. HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent.

## Earnings By Place Of Residence

The figures show the median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area who are on adults rates of pay and whose pay was not affected by absence. Figures for earnings come from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE). The ASHE is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees, information on whose earnings and hours is obtained from employers. The survey does not cover self-employed. Information relates to a pay period in April.

The earnings information collected relates to gross pay before tax, national insurance or other deductions, and excludes payments in kind. It is restricted to earnings relating to the survey pay period and so excludes payments of arrears from another period made during the survey period; any payments due as a result of a pay settlement but not yet paid at the time of the survey will also be excluded.

## Out-Of-Work Benefits

### Claimant Count (Experimental Statistics)

The Claimant Count is the number of people claiming benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed. This is measured by combining the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits with the number of people receiving Universal Credit principally for the reason of being unemployed. Claimants declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made.

The measure of the number of people receiving Universal Credit principally for the reason of being unemployed is still being developed by the Department for Work and Pensions. Consequently this component of the total Claimant Count does not yet correctly reflect the target population of unemployed claimants and is subject to revisions. For this reason the Claimant Count is currently designated as Experimental Statistics.

The Claimant Count is mostly derived from DWP administrative systems. For various reasons, e.g. a claimant's National Insurance number is not known, a small number of claims have to be dealt with manually. These clerical claims do not have as much detail as the computerised claims and therefore, whilst part of the claimant count by sex table, cannot be included the age breakdown.

### Seasonal Adjustment

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 aid comparison of movements, other than annual changes in labour market statistics, some headline measures are seasonally adjusted to remove the effects of seasonal factors and the arrangement of the calendar. However, due to resource constraints, it is not possible to seasonally adjust all series. So for those that have not been seasonally adjusted, the figures will still be influenced by seasonal effects.

### Rates By Age

Unemployment benefits normally only apply to people aged 18 years and over. They can only be claimed by 16 and 17 year olds in exceptional circumstances. Consequently the counts for this age group are typically very low.

## DWP Working-Age Client Group

**From August 2017 DWP discontinued this dataset when they changed the way they publish their benefit statistics. The last period of data is the November 2016 figures published in May 2017.**

The number of working-age people who are claiming one or more main DWP benefits. The main benefits are: bereavement benefit, carer's allowance, disability living allowance, ESA and incapacity benefit, severe disablement allowance, income support, jobseeker's allowance, and widow's benefit. The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020. Throughout this period, only women below State Pension age are counted as working age benefit claimants."

The total count is broken down by statistical groups. These categorise each person according to the main reason why they are claiming benefit. Each client is classified to a single group.

Benefits are arranged hierarchically and claimants are assigned to a group according to the top most benefit they receive. Thus a person who is a lone parent and receives Incapacity Benefit would be classified as incapacity benefits. Consequently, the group lone parent will not contain all lone parents as some will be included in the incapacity benefits group and Job seekers groups.

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Main out-of-work benefits consists of the groups: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits.

These groups have been chosen to best represent a count of all those benefit recipients who cannot be in full-time employment as part of their condition of entitlement. Those claiming solely Bereavement Benefits or Disability Living Allowance (DLA) are not included as these are not out-of-work or income based benefits. DLA is paid to those needing help with personal care. These people can, and some will, be in full-time employment. If DLA claimants are also in receipt of JSA, IS, ESA or Incapacity Benefits in addition to DLA they will be counted under the relevant statistical group. In addition, we exclude those claiming solely carer's benefits or claiming carer's benefits alongside income support, as DWP does not pursue active labour market policies for this group. Carers benefits are paid to those with full time caring responsibilities. The group entitled to Carer's benefits alongside Income Support (IS) includes around 86,000 claimants and has been stable over time.

This Nomis series is different to that published in the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Labour Market Statistics Bulletin (table 25) and on the DWP website at [http://tabulation-tool.dwp.gov.uk/100pc/wa/tabtool\\_wa.html](http://tabulation-tool.dwp.gov.uk/100pc/wa/tabtool_wa.html) (against the link entitled "One-Click" Key Out-of-Work Benefits). This Nomis series uses DWP Jobseeker's Allowance numbers, whilst the other two series use the ONS Jobseeker's Allowance figures, using different methods and reference periods.

## Annual Civil Service Employment Survey

The Annual Civil Service Employment Survey (ACSES) is based on a census of civil service departments on 31 March. ACSES counts all home Civil Service employees. It excludes the Northern Ireland Civil Service, other Crown servants and employees of the wider public sector. There are home Civil Service employees based in Northern Ireland and Overseas. Headcount statistics are based on the number of employees with an employment contract who are being paid by the organisation. Employees can be permanent, on a fixed-term contract or employed on a temporary basis. The self-employed, contract workers and agency workers are excluded. Employees not on the payroll and not being paid during the reference period are also excluded, for example, those on unpaid maternity leave, unpaid sick absence and career breaks. Full-time employees are those who are contracted to work 37 hours per week (36 hours per week in London for employees employed prior to 2013. Employees in London substantively promoted since 2013, or who have joined the Civil Service subsequent to this date, are now contracted to work 37 hours per week if on a full-time basis). Part-time employees are those who work less than the normal contracted hours.

Note ACSES data is currently only available for local authorities in England and Wales.

## UK Business Counts

The data contained in the table are compiled from an extract taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) recording the position of units as at March of the reference year. The IDBR contains information on VAT traders and PAYE employers in a statistical register which provides the basis for the Office for National Statistics to conduct surveys of businesses.

The table presents analysis of businesses at both Enterprise and Local Unit level. An Enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units (generally based on VAT and/or PAYE records) which has a certain degree of autonomy within an Enterprise Group. An individual site (for example a factory or shop) in an enterprise is called a local unit.

The employment information on the IDBR is drawn mainly from the Business Register Employment Survey (BRES). Because this is based on a sample of enterprises, estimates from previous returns and from other ONS surveys have also been used. For the smallest units, either PAYE jobs or employment imputed from VAT turnover is used.

Estimates in the table are rounded to prevent disclosure.

## Labour Demand

Labour demand includes jobs available within the area.

### Jobs Density

The level of jobs per resident aged 16-64. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident aged 16-64.

The total number of jobs is a workplace-based measure and comprises employee jobs, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces. The number of residents aged 16-64 figures used to calculate jobs densities are based on the relevant mid-year population estimates.

## Workforce Jobs (WFJ)

Workforce Jobs (WFJ) is a quarterly measure of the number of jobs in the UK and is the preferred measure of the change in jobs by industry. Estimates are only available at national and regional level.

It is a compound source that draws on a range of employer surveys, household surveys and administrative sources. WFJ is the sum of employee jobs measured primarily by employer surveys, self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey, and government-supported trainees and Her Majesty's Forces from administrative sources.

The industry codes used in the table are Standard Industrial Classification 2007 Sections. Refer to the [SIC 2007 manuals](#) for details of the activities included in each Section.

## Earnings By Place Of Work

The figures show the median earnings in pounds for employees working in the area who are on adults rates of pay and whose pay was not affected by absence. Figures for earnings come from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE). The ASHE is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees, information on whose earnings and hours is obtained from employers. The survey does not cover self-employed. In 2004 information related to the pay period which included 21 April.

The earnings information collected relates to gross pay before tax, national insurance or other deductions, and excludes payments in kind. It is restricted to earnings relating to the survey pay period and so excludes payments of arrears from another period made during the survey period; any payments due as a result of a pay settlement but not yet paid at the time of the survey will also be excluded.

## Jobcentre Plus Vacancies

The figures in the tables are based on the number of live unfilled vacancies handled by Jobcentre Plus. These are vacancies actively available to jobseekers on the count date and are derived as a by-product of administrative systems. Users should be aware of the following points when using and interpreting the series:

- Coverage relates just to vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus and as such represent a market share of vacancies throughout the whole economy. This proportion varies over time, according to the occupation of the vacancy and industry of the employer, and by local area.
- The time-series is susceptible to discontinuities arising from changes to vacancy taking and vacancy handling (e.g. 2006 changes to employer follow-up processes).
- Local area data can throw up spurious figures. For example, Lincoln local authority includes all national vacancies notified by the Ministry of Defence since these are recorded against a single central postcode irrespective of actual location.

For further details see: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/406.aspx>

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