

Statistical bulletin

Employment in the UK: August 2020

Estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for the UK.



Contact:
Bob Watson
labour.market@ons.gov.uk
+44 (0)1633 455070

Release date:
11 August 2020

Next release:
15 September 2020

Notice

11 August 2020

The effect of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on our capacity means we have reviewed the existing labour market releases and suspended some publications.

This will protect the delivery and quality of our remaining labour market outputs as well as ensuring we can respond to new demands as a direct result of the coronavirus. More details about the impact on labour market outputs can be found in our [statement](#).

Table of contents

1. [Other pages in this release](#)
2. [Main points for April to June 2020](#)
3. [Coronavirus and measuring the labour market](#)
4. [Employment](#)
5. [Unemployment](#)
6. [Economic inactivity](#)
7. [Flows](#)
8. [Redundancies](#)
9. [Employment in the UK data](#)
10. [Glossary](#)
11. [Measuring the data](#)
12. [Strengths and limitations](#)
13. [Related links](#)

1 . Other pages in this release

Other commentary from the latest labour market data can be found on the following pages:

- [Labour market overview](#)
- [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain](#)
- [Vacancies, jobs and public sector employment in the UK](#)
- [Single-month Labour Force Survey estimates](#) (including weekly Labour Force Survey estimates)

2 . Main points for April to June 2020

- April to June figures show weakening employment rates, with numbers of self-employed and part-time workers seeing reductions; despite these falls, unemployment is not rising, because of increases in people out of work but not currently looking for work.
- The reduction in total hours worked is at record levels both on the year and the quarter, with the whole April to June period covering a time since the introduction of coronavirus (COVID-19) measures.
- The UK employment rate was estimated at 76.4%, 0.3 percentage points higher than a year earlier but 0.2 percentage points down on the previous quarter.
- The UK unemployment rate was estimated at 3.9%, largely unchanged on the year and the previous quarter.
- The UK economic inactivity rate was estimated at 20.4%, 0.4 percentage points lower than the previous year but 0.2 percentage points up on the previous quarter.
- The total number of weekly hours worked was 849.3 million, down a record 203.3 million hours on the previous year and down 191.3 million hours on the previous quarter.

The data in this bulletin come from the Labour Force Survey, a survey of households. It is not practical to survey every household each quarter, so these statistics are estimates based on a large sample.

3 . Coronavirus and measuring the labour market

Latest Labour Force Survey estimates are based on interviews that took place from the start of April to the end of June 2020. Interviews during the whole of April, May and June relate to the period following the start of lockdown and government measures aimed at protecting businesses and jobs during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) definition of employment includes those who worked in a job for at least one hour and those temporarily absent from a job. Workers furloughed under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme or who are self-employed but temporarily not in work have a reasonable expectation of returning to their jobs after a temporary period of absence. Therefore they are classified as employed under the ILO definition.

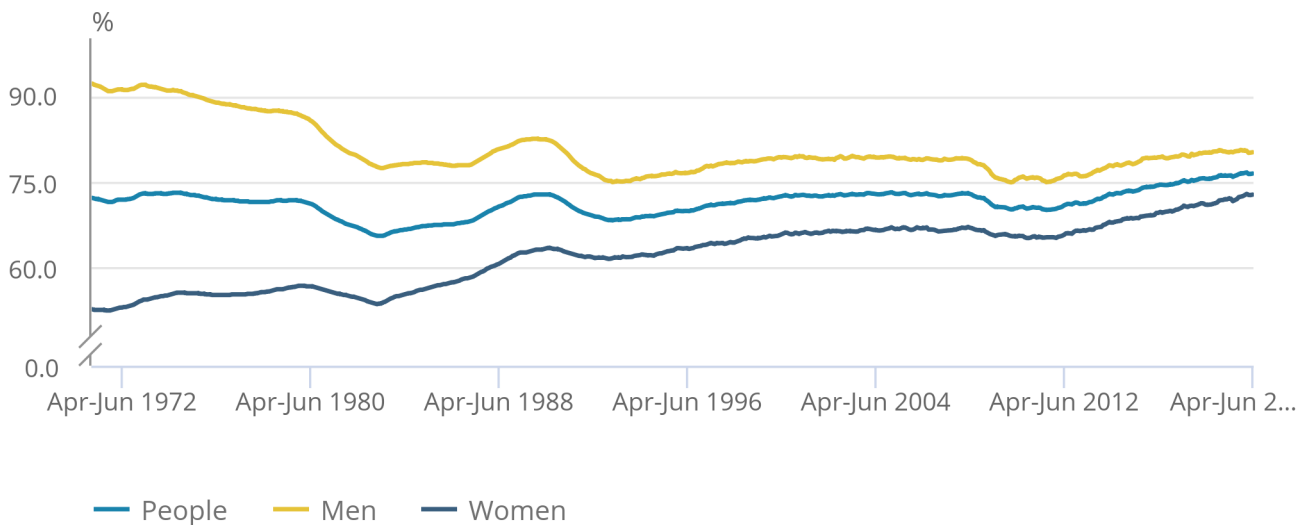
4 . Employment

Figure 1: The employment rate for all people increased by 0.3 percentage points on the year to 76.4%, but was down 0.2 percentage points on the quarter

UK employment rates (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and April to June 2020

Figure 1: The employment rate for all people increased by 0.3 percentage points on the year to 76.4%, but was down 0.2 percentage points on the quarter

UK employment rates (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

[Employment](#) measures the number of people aged 16 years and over in paid work and those who had a job that they were temporarily away from. The employment rate is the proportion of people aged between 16 and 64 years who are in employment.

Estimated employment rates for people aged between 16 and 64 years had generally been increasing since early 2012, largely driven by increases in the employment rate for women (Figure 1). The recent decreases in employment rates have been driven by men, with the rate for women also showing some decline.

For April to June 2020:

- the estimated employment rate for all people was 76.4%; this is 0.3 percentage points up on the year but 0.2 percentage points down on the quarter
- the estimated employment rate for men was 80.2%; largely unchanged on the year and 0.3 percentage points down on the quarter
- the estimated employment rate for women was 72.8%; this is 0.7 percentage points up on the year but 0.1 percentage points down on the quarter

Imputation used for the Labour Force Survey (LFS) was not designed to deal with the changes experienced in the labour market in recent months. Experimental work with adjusted methodology suggests the use of the existing methodology has little impact on the employment rate (less than 0.1 percentage points). Further information can be found in the section on Measuring the data.

Experimental estimates based on returns for individual weeks suggest that the employment rate remained steady through June. Further details of the experimental weekly figures can be found in the [Single-month and weekly Labour Force Survey estimates bulletin](#).

The increase in the employment rate for women in recent years is partly a result of changes to the State Pension age for women, resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65 years. However, since the equalisation of the State Pension age, the employment rate for women had continued to rise prior to the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19).

Estimates for April to June 2020 show 32.92 million people aged 16 years and over in employment, 113,000 more than a year earlier (the smallest annual increase since March to May 2012). This annual increase was mainly driven by women in employment (up by 157,000 on the year to 15.71 million).

Employment decreased by 220,000 on the quarter. This is the largest quarterly decrease since May to July 2009. Both men and women in employment decreased on the quarter, by 135,000 and 85,000 respectively. The decrease in men's employment was the largest since July to September 2011.

The quarterly decrease in employment was also driven by workers aged 65 years and over (down by a record 161,000 to 1.26 million), the self-employed (down by a record 238,000 to 4.76 million) and part-time workers (down by a record 364,000). Meanwhile, full-time employees (up by a record 301,000) largely offset the decrease.

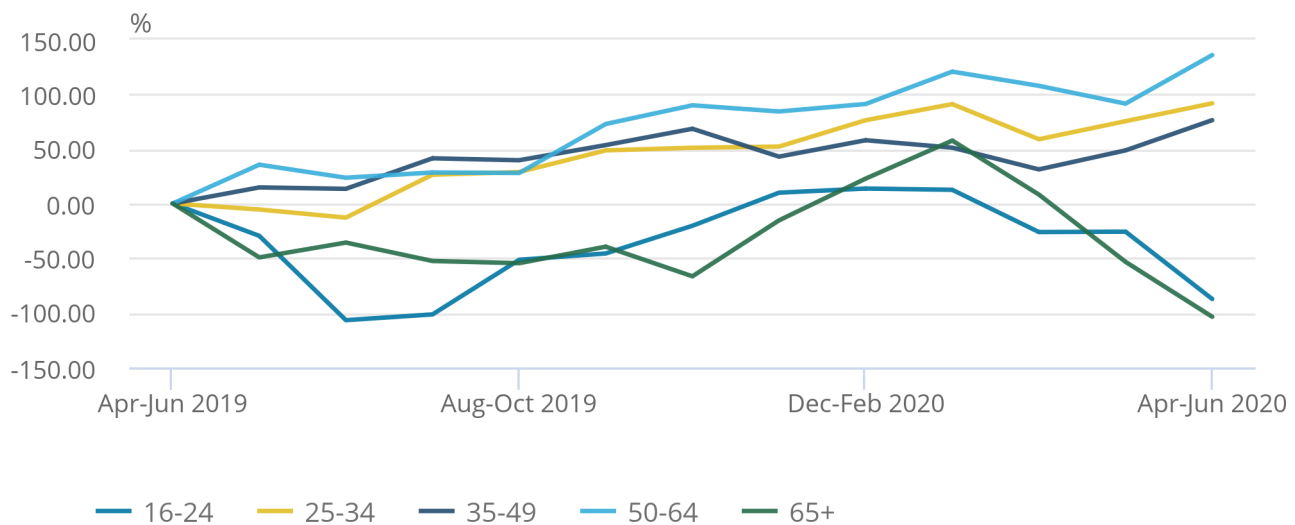
Age group

Figure 2: Employment levels for those 16 to 24 years and 65 years and over decreased, particularly since January to March 2020, while the levels for those aged 25 to 64 years increased

UK change in employment level by age (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between April to June 2019 and April to June 2020

Figure 2: Employment levels for those 16 to 24 years and 65 years and over decreased, particularly since January to March 2020, while the levels for those aged 25 to 64 years increased

UK change in employment level by age (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between April to June 2019 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking more closely at the decreases in employment over the quarter, those aged 16 to 24 years decreased by 100,000 to 3.72 million, while those aged 65 years and over decreased by a record 161,000 to 1.26 million. This was partially offset by those aged 25 to 64 years, who increased by 41,000 on the quarter to 27.94 million (Figure 2).

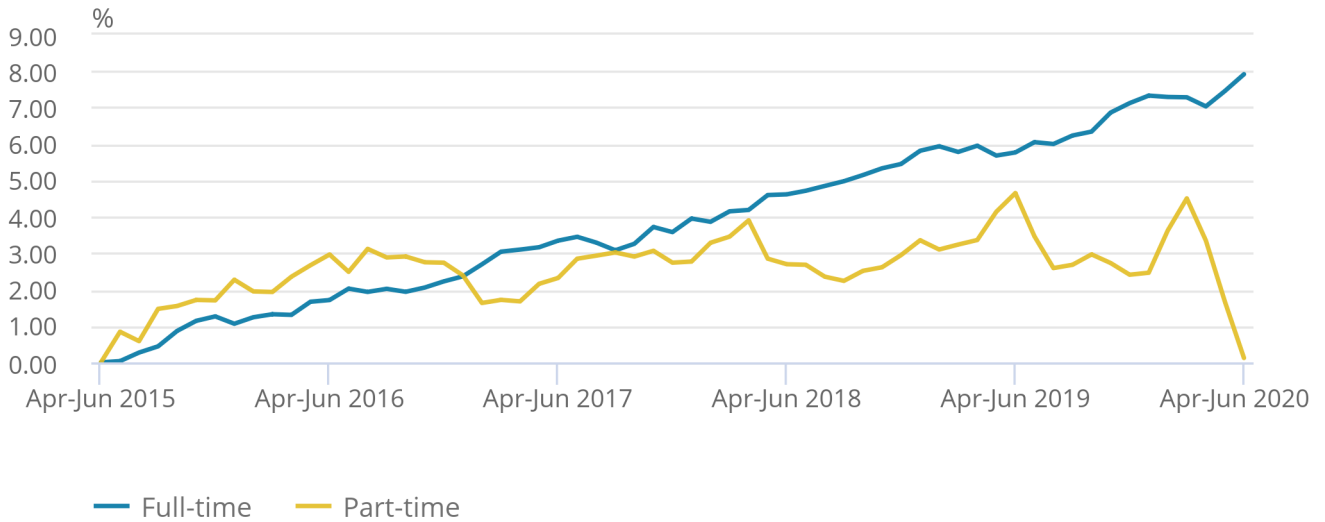
Full-time and part-time

Figure 3: Record quarterly decrease for part-time workers

UK employment percentage growth for full-time and part-time workers (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, April to June 2020 compared with April to June 2015

Figure 3: Record quarterly decrease for part-time workers

UK employment percentage growth for full-time and part-time workers (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, April to June 2020 compared with April to June 2015



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

The number of full-time workers has continued to increase by 489,000 on the year and 144,000 on the quarter to a record high of 24.6 million. In contrast, the number of part-time workers decreased by a record 377,000 on the year and a record 364,000 on the quarter to 8.3 million (Figure 3).

Employees and self-employed

Figure 4: Record quarterly decrease for self-employed workers

UK employment percentage growth for employees and self-employed people (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, April to June 2020 compared with April to June 2015

Figure 4: Record quarterly decrease for self-employed workers

UK employment percentage growth for employees and self-employed people (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, April to June 2020 compared with April to June 2015



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking at the estimates for April to June 2020 by type of employment (Figure 4), the number of self-employed has shown a sharp fall, which is not reflected in employees:

- there were 28.02 million employees (85.1% of all people in employment), 52,000 more than the previous quarter
- there were 4.76 million self-employed people (14.5% of all people in employment), a record 238,000 fewer than the previous quarter

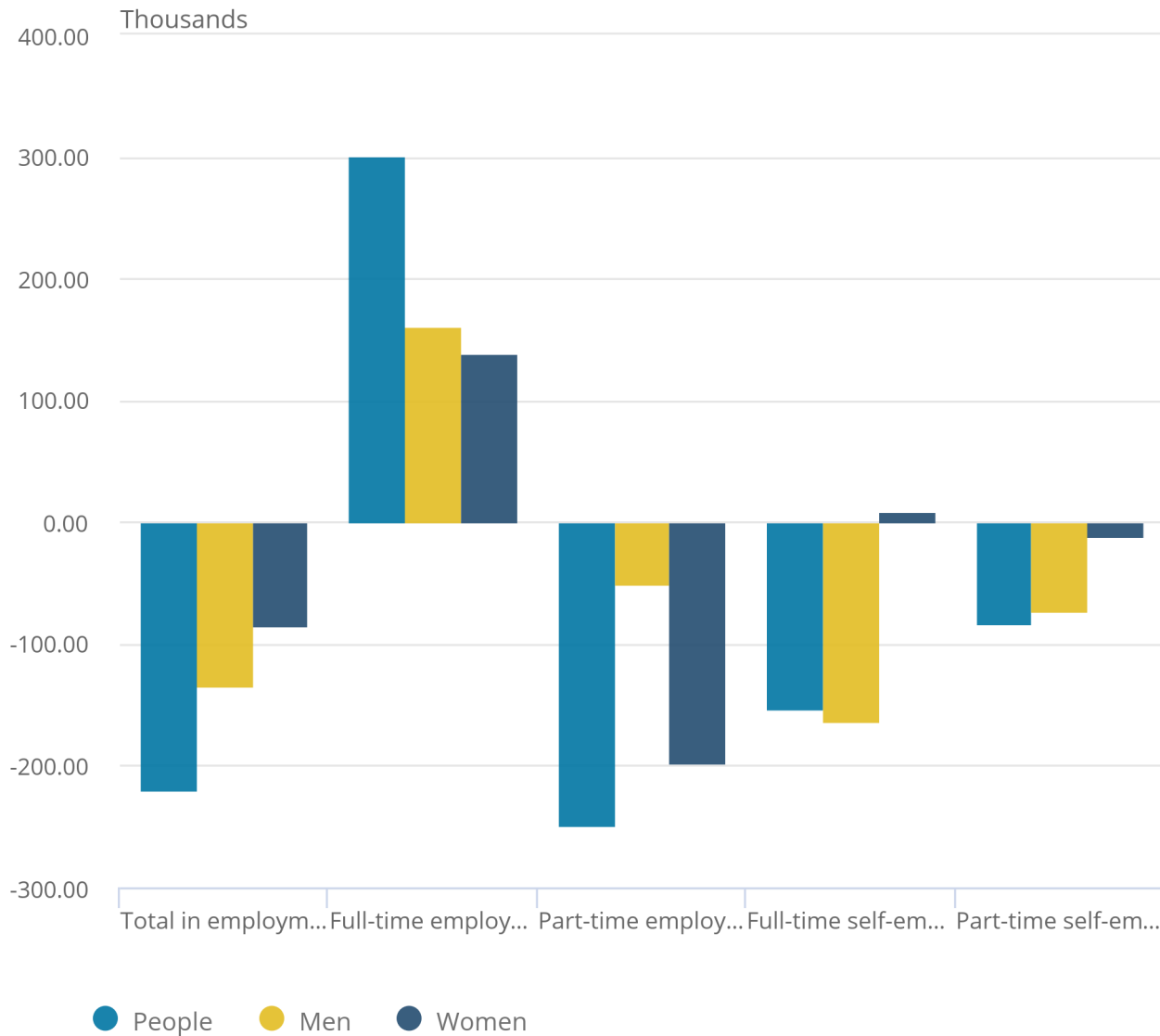
These estimates for paid employees and self-employed people make up over 99% of all people in employment in the UK. The total employment figure also includes two other minor categories, as explained in the [Guide to labour market statistics](#).

Figure 5: Record quarterly decrease for full-time self-employed men and part-time employee women

UK quarterly changes for total in employment, full-time and part-time employees, full-time and part-time self-employed by sex (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 2020 and April to June 2020

Figure 5: Record quarterly decrease for full-time self-employed men and part-time employee women

UK quarterly changes for total in employment, full-time and part-time employees, full-time and part-time self-employed by sex (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 2020 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking more closely at the quarterly decrease in men's employment, full-time self-employed men (down by a record 163,000 to 2.50 million) are the main drivers of the decrease (Figure 5). The decrease in women's employment was driven by part-time employee women (down by a record 198,000 to 5.29 million (Figure 5).

While the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimate of self-employment is showing record decreases, the number of employees in employment continues to increase for April to June 2020, with the number of full-time employees reaching a record high of 21.21 million. Meanwhile, [experimental monthly statistics of paid employees from HM Revenue and Customs's \(HMRC's\) Real Time Information \(RTI\)](#) data suggest that the number of employees on payroll fell by approximately 198,000 between April and June 2020.

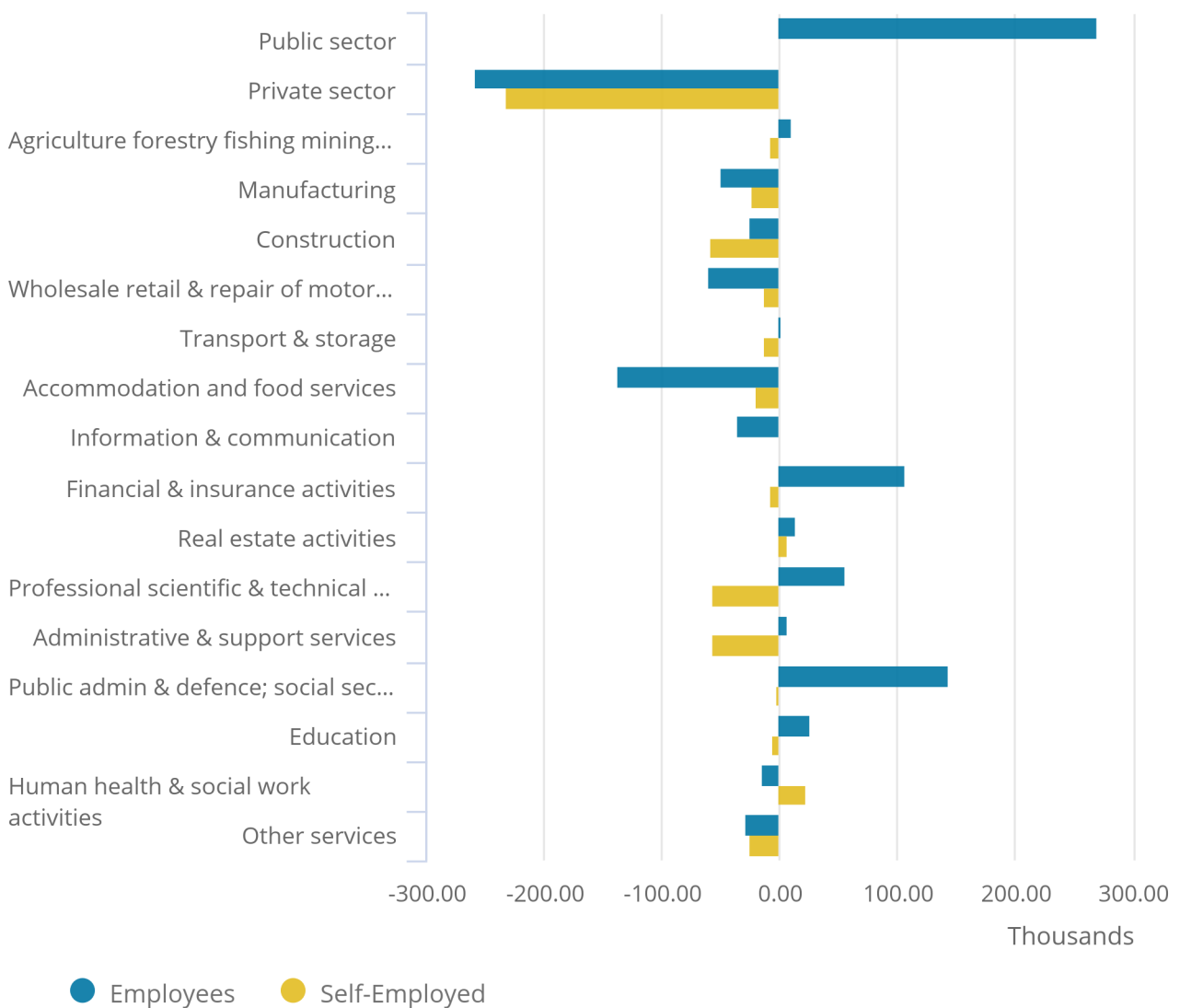
Employment by industry

Figure 6: The number of employees in public administration and financial activities increased, offsetting employees in accommodation and food services

Employees and self-employed by industry, UK (not seasonally adjusted), thousands, between January to March 2020 and April to June 2020

Figure 6: The number of employees in public administration and financial activities increased, offsetting employees in accommodation and food services

Employees and self-employed by industry, UK (not seasonally adjusted), thousands, between January to March 2020 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking more closely at the increase in employees over the quarter (Figure 6), the main rises were in public administration, defence and social security (up 143,000 on the quarter, or 6.8%, to 2.26 million) and financial and insurance activities (up 107,000 on the quarter, or 9.2%, to 1.27 million). This was partially offset by employees in accommodation and food service activities, which declined by 137,000, or 8.5%, to 1.48 million.

The decrease in the self-employed over the quarter was driven by construction (down 57,000, or 6.2%, to 862,000), professional, scientific and technical services (down 55,000, or 8.3%, to 610,000) and administrative and support services (down 55,000, or 14.3%, to 333,000).

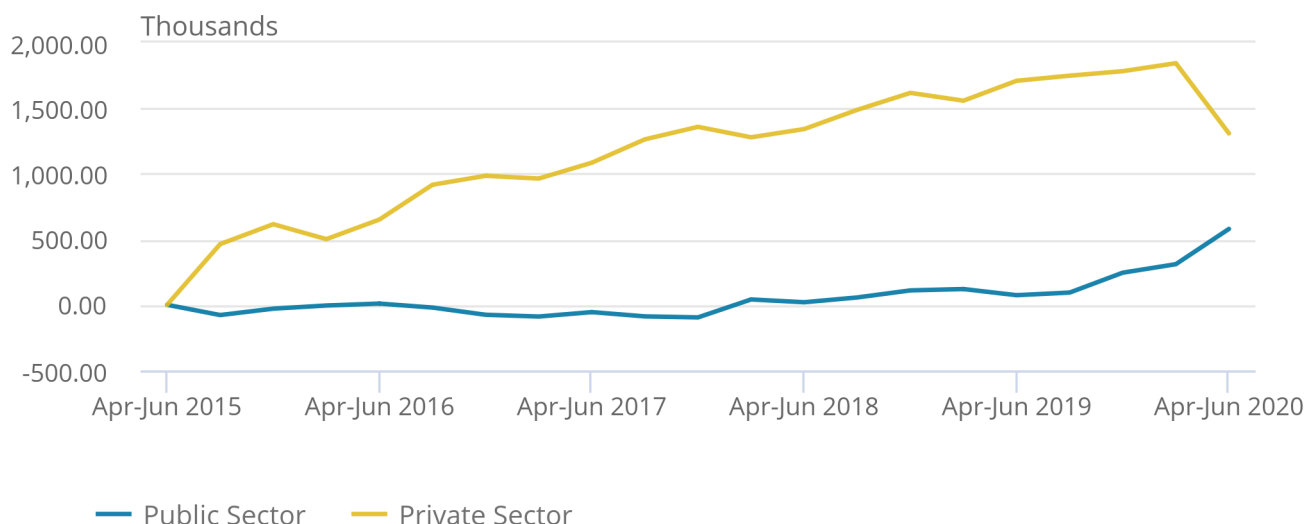
Public and private sectors

Figure 7: Private sector employment had increased over the past five years, but declined over the most recent quarter

Public sector and private sector employment growth, UK (not seasonally adjusted), between April to June 2015 and April to June 2020

Figure 7: Private sector employment had increased over the past five years, but declined over the most recent quarter

Public sector and private sector employment growth, UK (not seasonally adjusted), between April to June 2015 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

The number reporting employment in the public sector has been increasing since January to March 2018. Between January to March 2020 and April to June 2020, public sector workers increased by 269,000 to a record high of 7.51 million (Figure 7).

The number reporting employment in the private sector had been increasing since April to June 2015, however, this decreased between January to March 2020 and April to June 2020 by 535,000 to 25.22 million. As the distinction between public and private sector in the LFS is based on respondents' views about the organisations for which they work, these movements may in part be the result of changes in self-classification rather than a change in job.

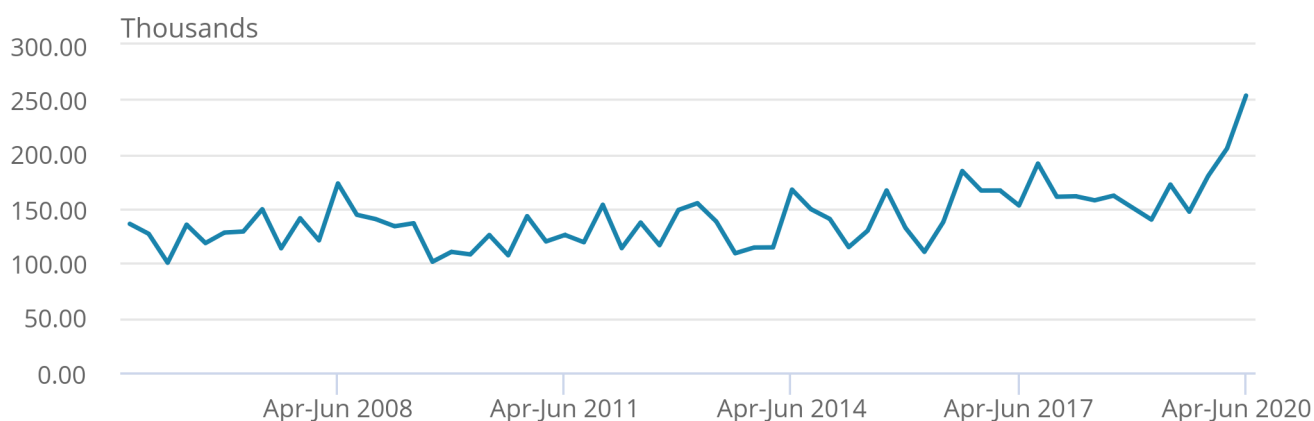
Labour market flows

Figure 8: The number of self-employed people changing employment status to employees is at a record high

Self-employed to employee flows, UK (aged 16 to 64 years), not seasonally adjusted, between July to September 2005 and April to June 2020

Figure 8: The number of self-employed people changing employment status to employees is at a record high

Self-employed to employee flows, UK (aged 16 to 64 years), not seasonally adjusted, between July to September 2005 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Labour market flows estimates show the increasing number of employees and decreasing number of self-employed between January to March 2020 and April to June 2020 was driven in part by a movement of people from self-employed to employee status.

Employment status on LFS is self-reported, with people classifying themselves as being either an employee or self-employed. The number of people who changed from reporting themselves as self-employed to an employee increased by 48,000 on the quarter and 81,000 on the year to a record high of 253,000 (Figure 8). Of these, the number who had changed jobs had not increased from normal levels. Consequently some of the fall in self-employment comes from an increase in the number of people who have changed to classifying themselves as an employee, even though they have not changed jobs.

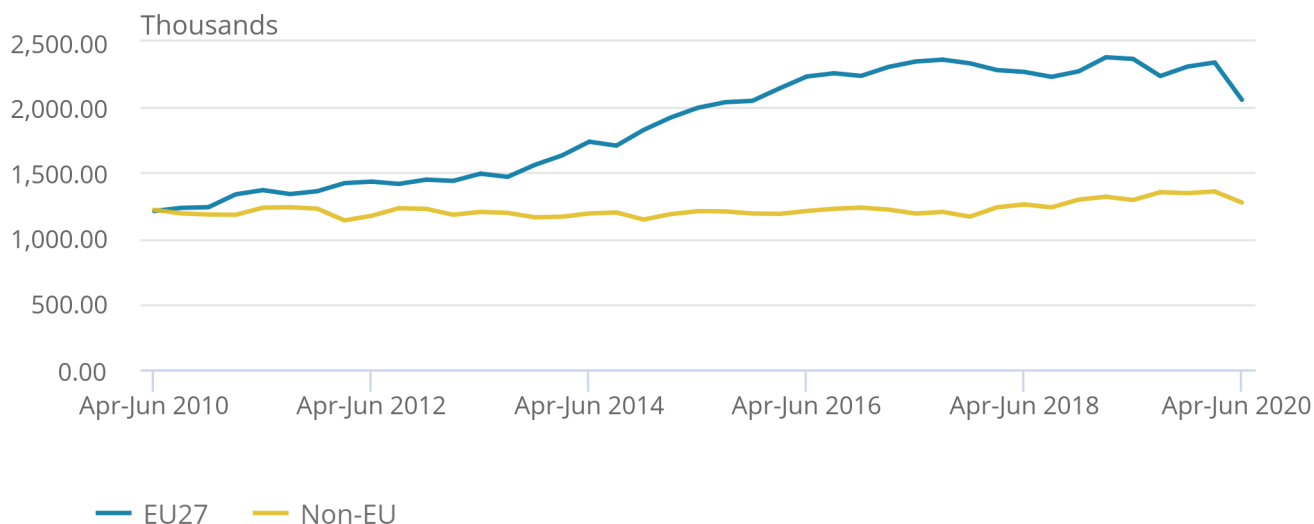
EU and non-EU nationals' employment

Figure 9: The number of people in employment with non-EU and EU27 nationalities has declined

People in employment by nationality, UK (not seasonally adjusted), between April to June 2010 and April to June 2020

Figure 9: The number of people in employment with non-EU and EU27 nationalities has declined

People in employment by nationality, UK (not seasonally adjusted), between April to June 2010 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Since 2010, the number of non-UK nationals from outside the EU has been largely flat, with a slight increase since October to December 2016. The estimated number of non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK decreased by 84,000 on the quarter in April to June 2020 to 1.27 million (Figure 9).

Meanwhile, the number of non-UK nationals from the EU working in the UK has generally increased since 2010. However, the series had been broadly flat since the latter half of 2016. The estimated number of non-UK nationals from the EU working in the UK also decreased in April to June 2020, by 284,000 on the quarter to 2.06 million. This is the lowest level since October to December 2015.

EU nationals working in the UK make up a higher proportion of the accommodation and food service activities industry than other industries. Figure 6 highlighted this industry as being most affected by coronavirus lockdown measures, and so may provide some explanation for the decrease in the number of EU nationals working in the UK between January to March 2020 and April to June 2020.

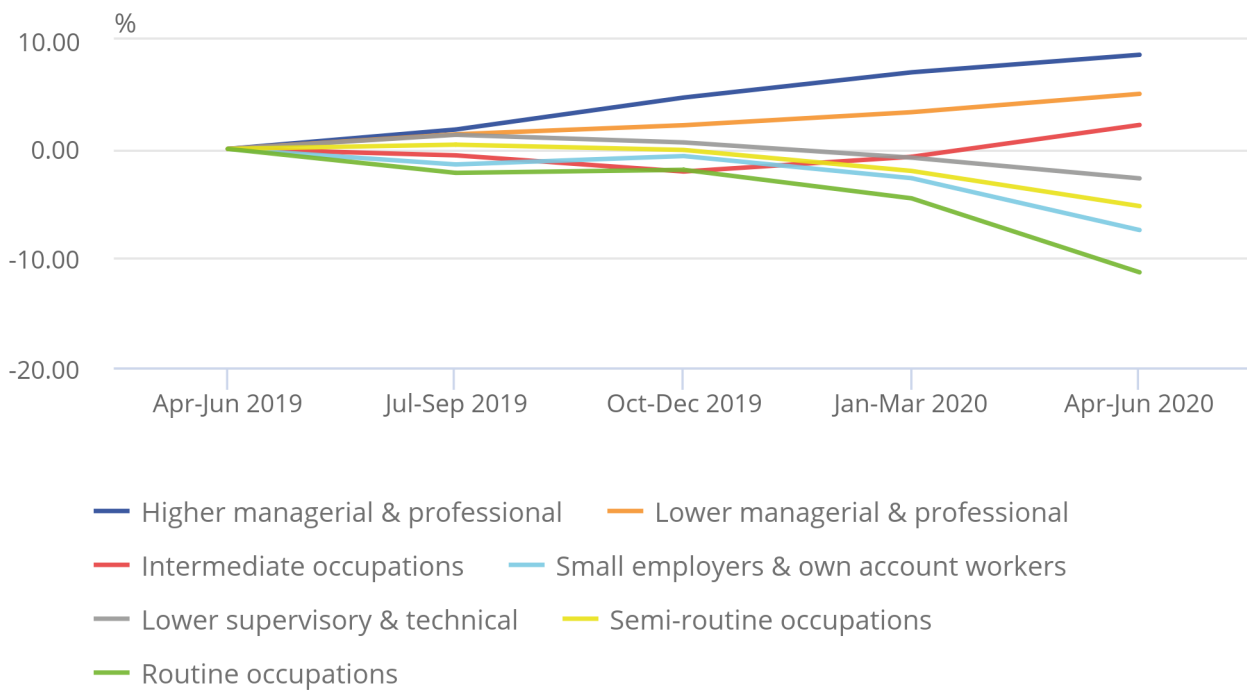
Occupations

Figure 10: Employment in routine, semi-routine, lower supervisory and technical occupations, and small employers and own account workers fell over the past year

Employment by National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC), UK (not seasonally adjusted), percentage growth, between April to June 2019 and April to June 2020

Figure 10: Employment in routine, semi-routine, lower supervisory and technical occupations, and small employers and own account workers fell over the past year

Employment by National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC), UK (not seasonally adjusted), percentage growth, between April to June 2019 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) is partially derived from Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) and so can provide an indicator of movements in occupations. Looking more closely at changes in employment over the past year, higher managerial and professional, lower managerial and professional, and intermediate occupations have increased steadily. Meanwhile small employers and own account workers, lower supervisory and technical, semi-routine, and routine occupations decreased.

The largest decrease was in routine occupations, down 325,000 (or 11.3%) on the year and 195,000 (or 7.1%) on the quarter (Figure 10), indicating these occupations have been most affected by coronavirus lockdown measures introduced in March 2020.

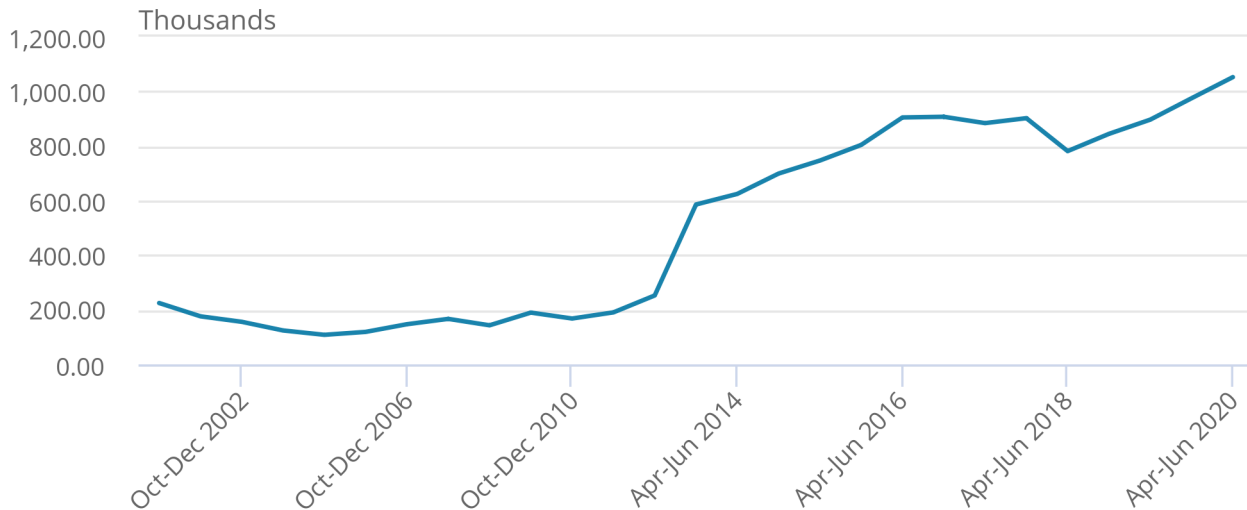
Zero-hour contracts

Figure 11: Number of people on zero-hours contracts has increased to over 1 million

People in employment on zero-hours contracts, UK (not seasonally adjusted), between April to June 2014 and April to June 2020

Figure 11: Number of people on zero-hours contracts has increased to over 1 million

People in employment on zero-hours contracts, UK (not seasonally adjusted), between April to June 2014 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

The number of people on zero-hour contracts has been increasing steadily (Figure 11). Since April to June 2019, it has increased by 156,000 (or 17.4%) to a record high of 1.05 million.

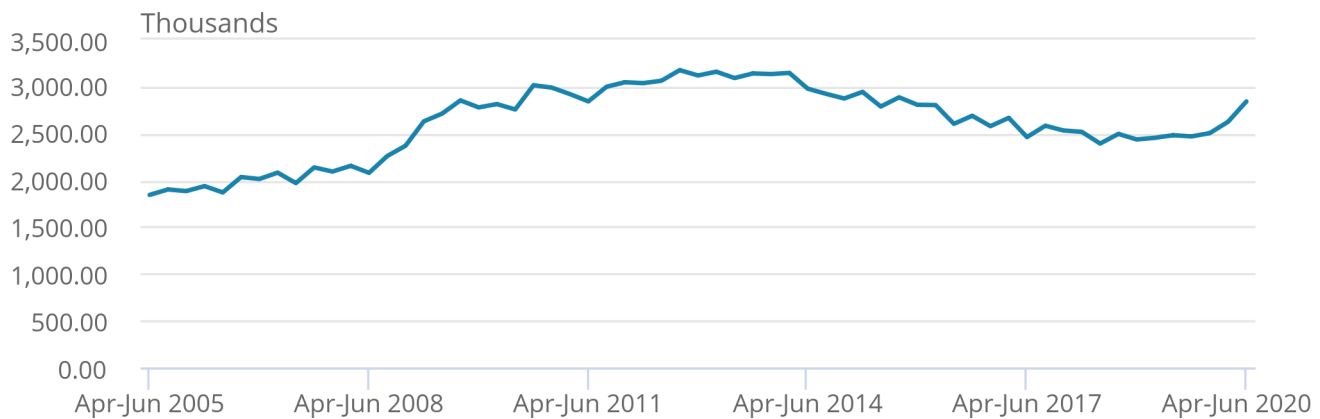
Underemployment

Figure 12: Underemployment has increased

Underemployment, UK (not seasonally adjusted), between April to June 2015 and April to June 2020

Figure 12: Underemployment has increased

Underemployment, UK (not seasonally adjusted), between April to June 2015 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

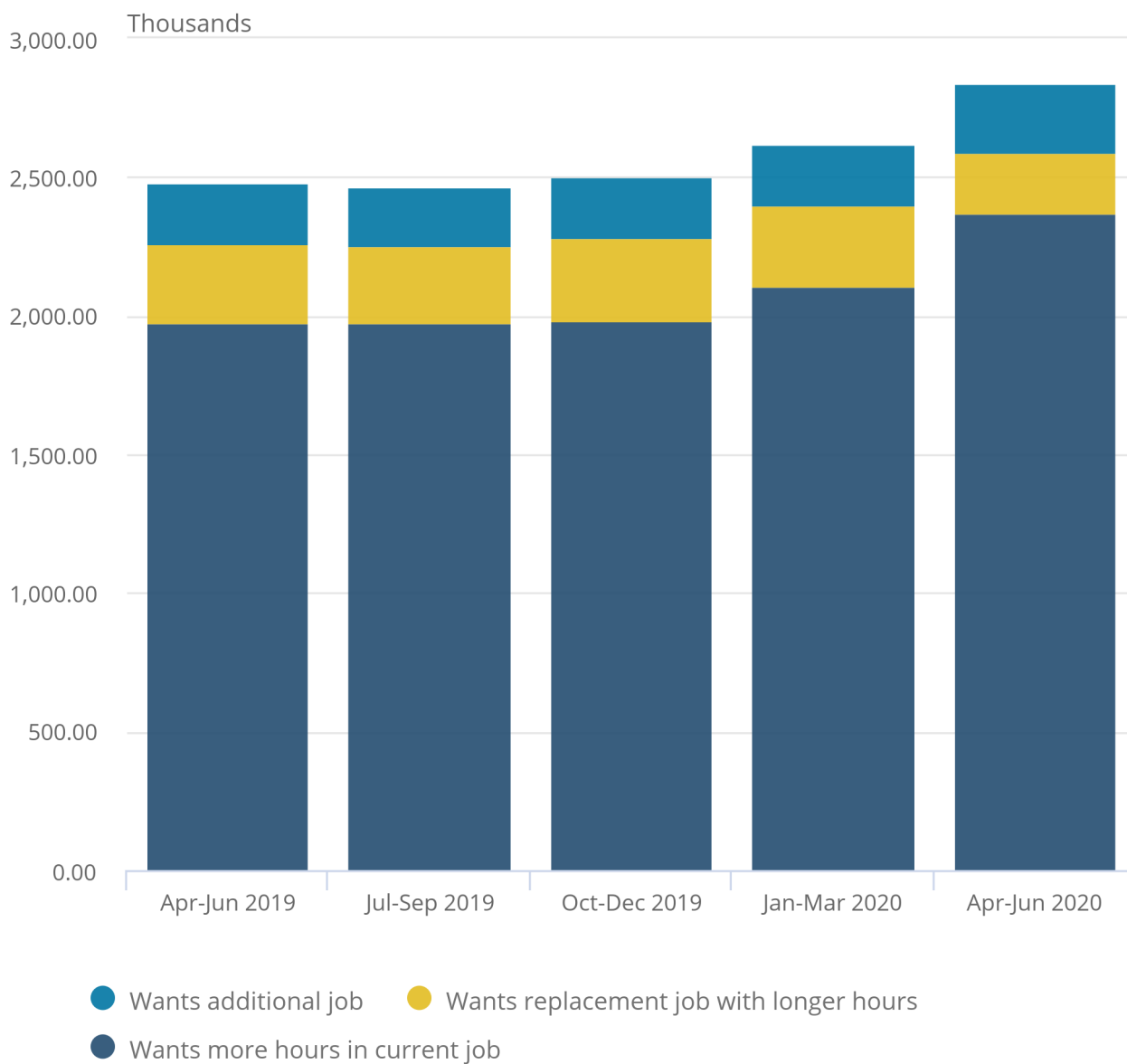
Those who are underemployed are those who are willing and available to work more hours, and who currently work less than 40 hours per week (people aged under 18 years) or less than 48 hours per week (people aged 18 years and over). The level of underemployment has increased by 360,000 on the year and 217,000 on the quarter to 2.84 million, the highest level since July to September 2015.

Figure 13: The increase in underemployment was driven by those wanting more hours in their current job

Underemployment by type, UK (not seasonally adjusted), between April to June 2019 and April to June 2020

Figure 13: The increase in underemployment was driven by those wanting more hours in their current job

Underemployment by type, UK (not seasonally adjusted), between April to June 2019 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking more closely at this increase in underemployment:

- those wanting more hours in their current job increased by 394,000 on the year and 264,000 on the quarter to 2.37 million, the highest level since January to March 2014
- those wanting a replacement job with longer hours decreased by 71,000 on the year and 76,000 on the quarter to 217,000
- those wanting an additional job increased by 36,000 on the year and 29,000 on the quarter to 251,000, the highest level since April to June 2014

Hours worked

Since estimates began in 1971, [total hours worked](#) by women had generally increased, reflecting increases in both the employment rate for women and the UK population. In contrast, total hours worked by men had been relatively stable because of falls in the employment rate for men, and increases in the share of part-time working, roughly offset by population increases.

Workers temporarily absent from a job as a result of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic would still be classed as employed, however, they would be employed working no hours. This directly impacted the total actual hours worked in April to June 2020. Since the average actual weekly hours are the average of all in employment, those temporarily absent from a job also impacted on those estimates.

Between January to March 2020 and April to June 2020, total actual weekly hours worked in the UK decreased by a record 191.3 million, or 18.4%, to 849.3 million hours (Figure 14). This was the largest quarterly decrease since estimates began in 1971, with total hours dropping to its lowest level since September to November 1994. The decrease in total actual weekly hours worked over the quarter was mainly driven by the decrease in men's total hours worked (down a record 113.7 million hours), but there was also a large fall in women's total hours worked (down a record 77.6 million hours).

Average actual weekly hours fell by a record 5.6 hours on the quarter to a record low of 25.8 hours. The average weekly hours worked by men decreased by a record 6.3 hours to a record low of 29.1 hours, while women's hours decreased by a record 4.8 hours to a record low of 22.2 hours.

Figure 14: Largest quarterly decrease in total actual weekly hours since records began in 1971

UK total actual weekly hours worked (people aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between March to May 1992 and April to June 2020

Figure 14: Largest quarterly decrease in total actual weekly hours since records began in 1971

UK total actual weekly hours worked (people aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between March to May 1992 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Experimental estimates based on returns for individual weeks suggest that the average number of weekly hours worked remained low throughout June. Further details of the experimental weekly figures can be found in the [Single-month and weekly Labour Force Survey estimates bulletin](#).

Between April to June 2019 and April to June 2020, average actual weekly hours fell by 6.3 hours. Decreases were observed in all industries apart from agriculture, forestry, and fishing. The largest decrease in average actual weekly hours was in the accommodation and food service activities industry, with a decrease of 15.4 hours to 13.0 hours per week, followed by other services, down 11.0 hours to 18.2 hours per week. Other services are made up of arts, entertainment and recreation, households as employers, and other service activities, including personal service activities. Public administration, defence and social security had the smallest annual decrease, of 1.2 hours, to 31.3 hours per week (Figure 15).

Imputation used for the Labour Force Survey (LFS) was not designed to deal with the changes experienced in the labour market in recent months. Experimental work with adjusted methodology suggests the use of the existing methodology has understated the reduction in the actual numbers of hours worked by approximately 7% to 8%.

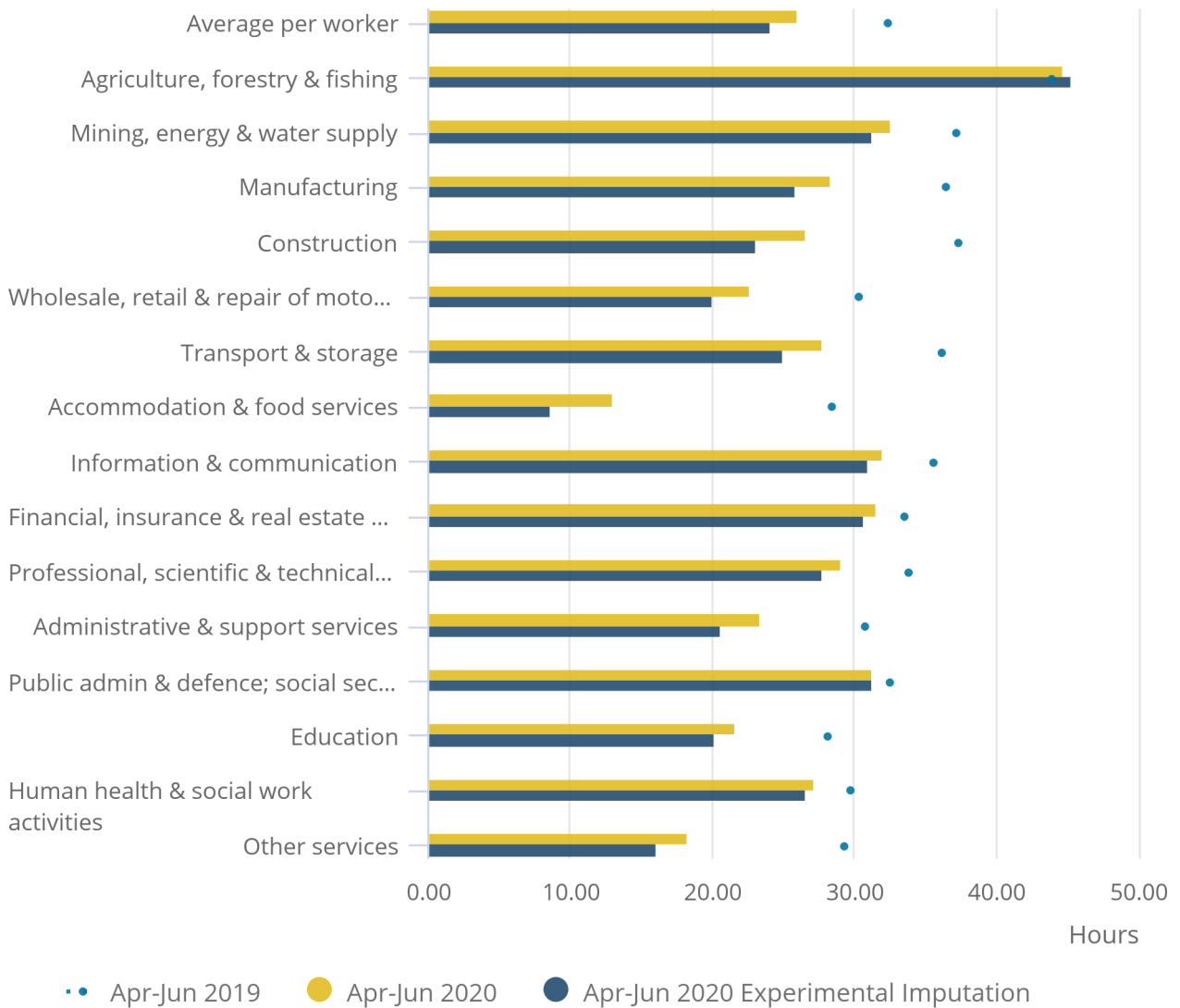
Figure 15 shows the industries that have experienced the largest reduction in hours because of the coronavirus are also those where this reduction is most understated. For example, using this adjusted imputation methodology, the hours worked in accommodation and food service activities decrease by a further 4.3 hours compared with the original imputation method, to an average of 8.7 hours a week in April to June 2020. Further information can be found in the section on Measuring the data.

Figure 15: The largest annual decrease in average actual weekly hours worked was in accommodation and food service activities

Average actual weekly hours worked by industry (people aged 16 years and over), UK, not seasonally adjusted, between April to June 2019 and April to June 2020

Figure 15: The largest annual decrease in average actual weekly hours worked was in accommodation and food service activities

Average actual weekly hours worked by industry (people aged 16 years and over), UK, not seasonally adjusted, between April to June 2019 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

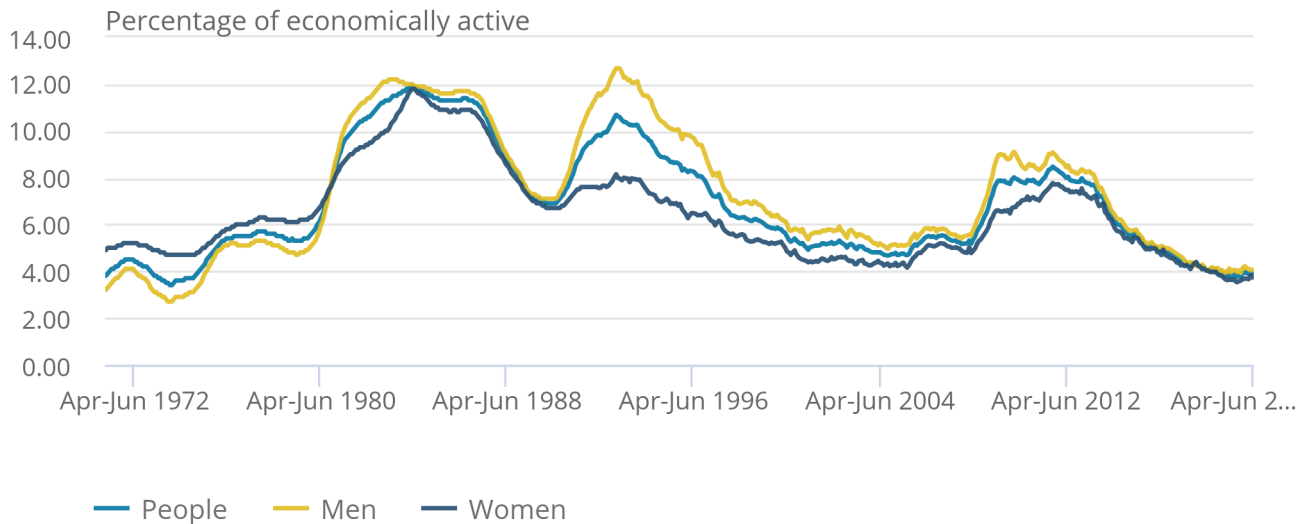
5 . Unemployment

Figure 16: Unemployment rates have levelled off over the last year, following a period of decreasing rates

UK unemployment rates (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and April to June 2020

Figure 16: Unemployment rates have levelled off over the last year, following a period of decreasing rates

UK unemployment rates (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

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

Estimated unemployment rates for both men and women aged 16 years and over have generally been falling since late 2013 but have levelled off in recent periods (Figure 16).

For April to June 2020:

- the estimated UK unemployment rate for all people was 3.9%; largely unchanged compared with the previous year and the previous quarter
- the estimated UK unemployment rate for men was 4.1%; this is largely unchanged compared with a year earlier and 0.1 percentage points lower than the previous quarter
- the estimated UK unemployment rate for women was 3.7%; this is 0.1 percentage points higher than a year earlier and also 0.1 percentage points higher than the previous quarter

Experimental estimates based on returns for individual weeks suggest that the unemployment rate throughout June was broadly consistent with other weeks within the quarter. Further details of the experimental weekly figures can be found in the [Single month article](#).

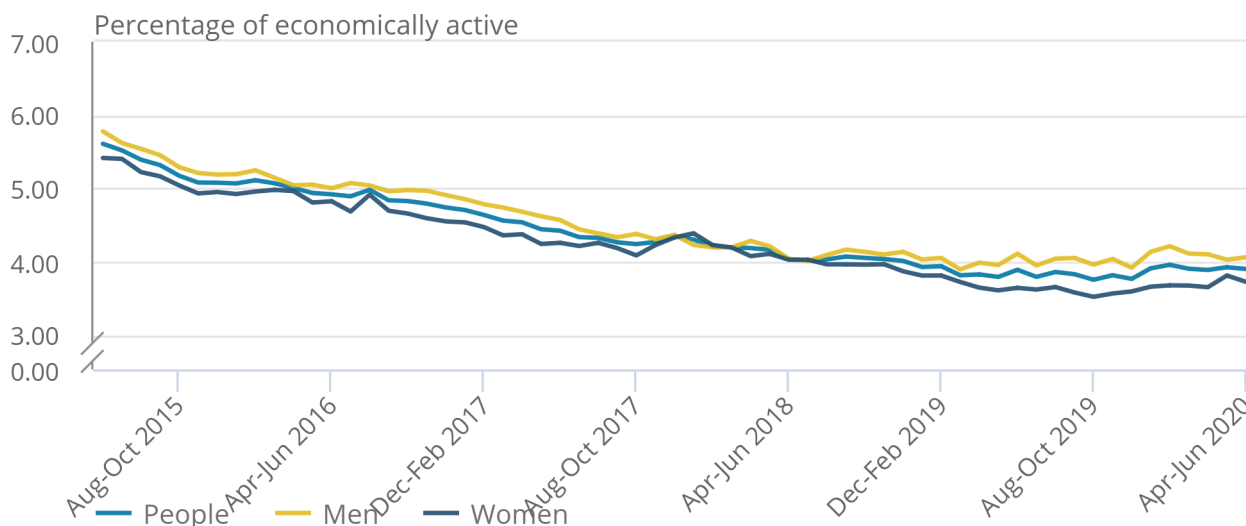
Imputation used for the Labour Force Survey was not designed to deal with the changes experienced in the labour market in recent months. Experimental work with adjusted methodology suggests the use of the existing methodology has little impact on the unemployment rate (less than 0.1 percentage points). Further information can be found in the section on Measuring the data.

Figure 17: The steady fall in unemployment rates for men and women over the last few years has levelled in recent periods

UK unemployment rates (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between April to June 2015 and April to June 2020

Figure 17: The steady fall in unemployment rates for men and women over the last few years has levelled in recent periods

UK unemployment rates (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between April to June 2015 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Between April to June 2015 and April to June 2020 (Figure 17):

- the estimated unemployment rate for all people fell from 5.6% to 3.9%
- the estimated unemployment rate for men fell from 5.8% to 4.1%
- the estimated unemployment rate for women fell from 5.4% to 3.7%

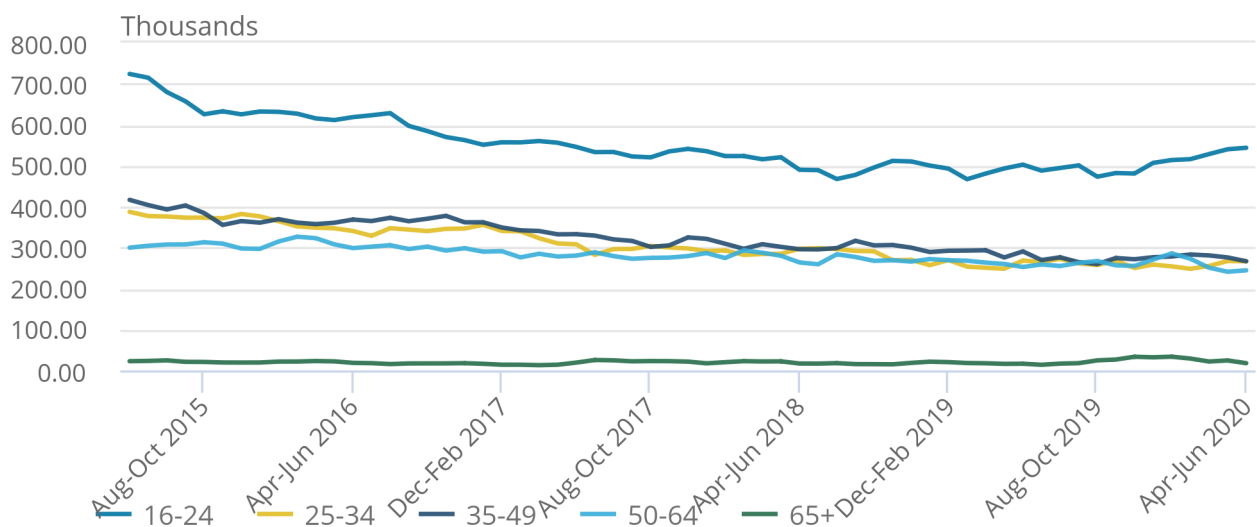
For April to June 2020, an estimated 1.34 million people were unemployed, down 10,000 on the quarter. This is 511,000 fewer than five years earlier but 9,000 more than a year earlier. It was mainly driven by unemployed women (up 20,000), unemployed people aged 16 to 24 years (up 41,000) and people who have been unemployed for up to six months (up 150,000). However, this was offset somewhat by people who have been unemployed for over 12 months (down 115,000 to a record low of 227,000).

Figure 18: The number of unemployed people aged 16 to 24 years has increased on the year while other age groups remained steady

Unemployment in the UK by age (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between April to June 2015 and April to June 2020

Figure 18: The number of unemployed people aged 16 to 24 years has increased on the year while other age groups remained steady

Unemployment in the UK by age (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between April to June 2015 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking in more detail at unemployment by age (Figure 18):

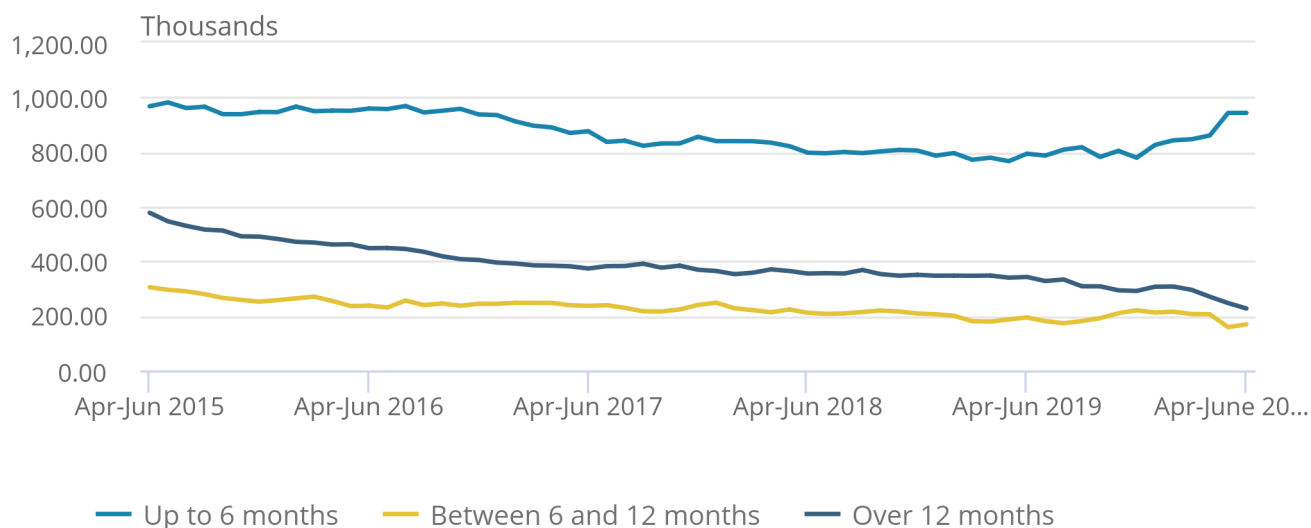
- despite the lack of overall increase in the number of unemployed, the estimated number of people unemployed aged 16 to 24 years increased by 41,000 on the year, and 28,000 on the quarter, to 543,000
- those unemployed aged 25 to 34 years decreased by 2,000 on the year, and increased by 18,000 on the quarter, to 266,000
- unemployment for those aged 35 years and over decreased by 31,000 on the year, and 56,000 on the quarter, to 266,000

Figure 19: Long-term unemployment continues to fall, while short-term unemployment has increased

Unemployment in the UK by duration (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between April to June 2015 and April to June 2020

Figure 19: Long-term unemployment continues to fall, while short-term unemployment has increased

Unemployment in the UK by duration (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between April to June 2015 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking in more detail at the increase of 9,000 in unemployment over the last year (Figure 19):

- the estimated number of people unemployed for up to six months increased by 150,000 to 943,000, and was up by 97,000 on the quarter
- for those unemployed for over six months and up to 12 months, the number fell by 26,000 to 168,000, with a decrease of 38,000 on the quarter
- long-term unemployment (those unemployed for over one year) was down by 115,000 to a record low of 227,000, with a 68,000 decrease on the quarter

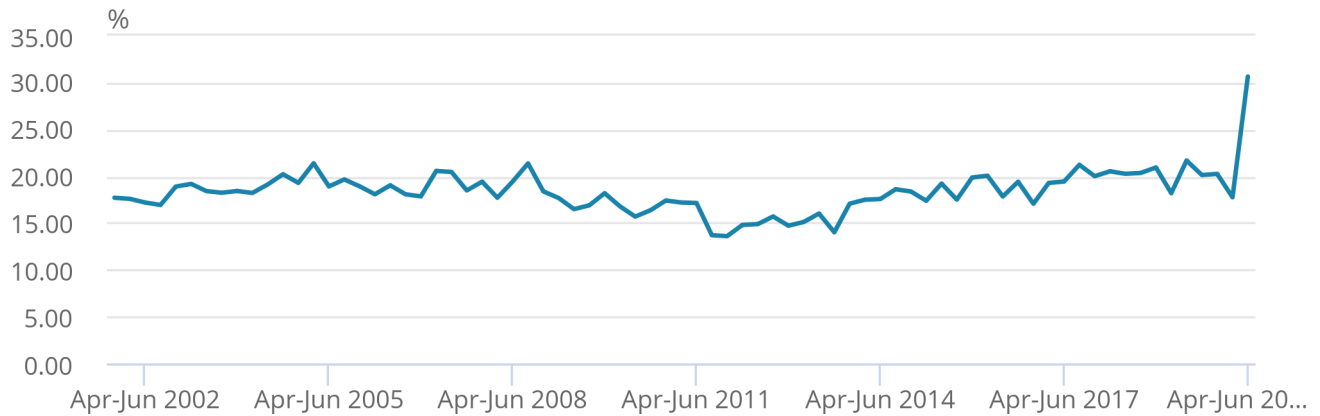
These moves are consistent with the analysis that some of those who have been unemployed for longer periods may have currently stopped looking for work, therefore suppressing the increase in unemployment.

Figure 20: The proportion of people moving from unemployment to inactivity has reached a record high

Unemployment to inactivity hazard rates, UK (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between July to September 2005 and April to June 2020

Figure 20: The proportion of people moving from unemployment to inactivity has reached a record high

Unemployment to inactivity hazard rates, UK (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between July to September 2005 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

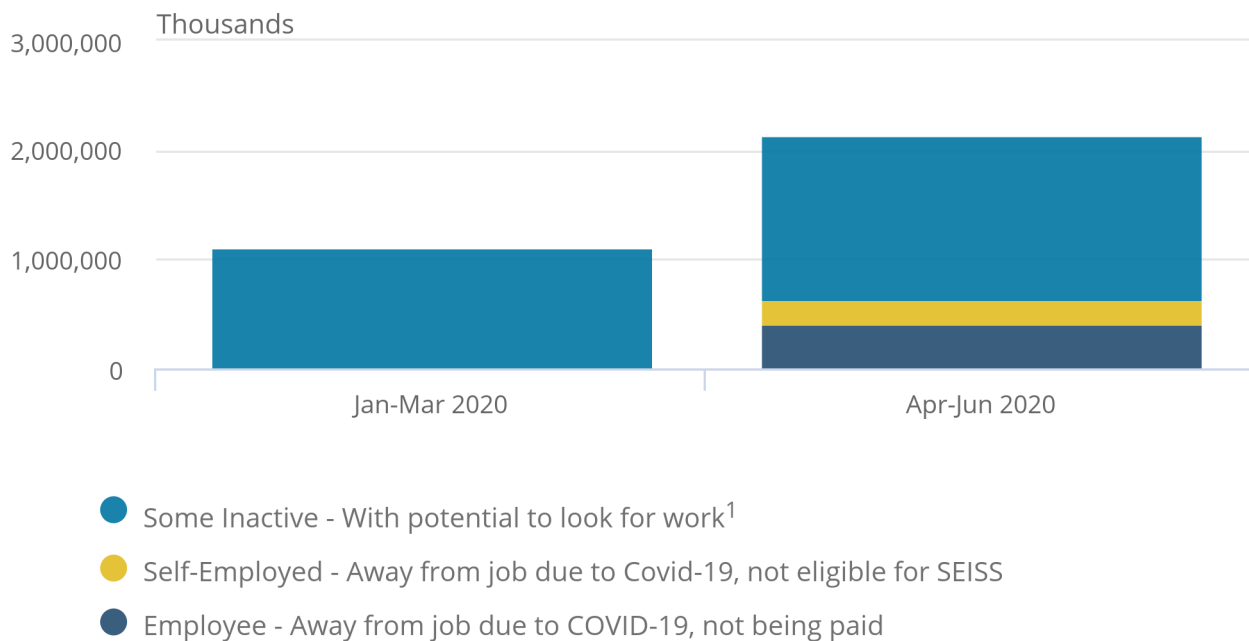
Hazard rates describe the gross flow from the second quarter as a percentage of the total stock in the first quarter. Figure 20 shows that nearly a third of those who were unemployed in January to March 2020 became economically inactive in April to June 2020. This provides further evidence that those who were unemployed have become economically inactive as they have stopped looking for work in the current conditions.

Figure 21: The number of people who are not unemployed, but could potentially be seeking employment, has increased over the quarter

Economically inactive who may seek employment and those away from work because of the pandemic and not getting paid (aged 16 years and over), UK, not seasonally adjusted, January to March 2020 and April to June 2020

Figure 21: The number of people who are not unemployed, but could potentially be seeking employment, has increased over the quarter

Economically inactive who may seek employment and those away from work because of the pandemic and not getting paid (aged 16 years and over), UK, not seasonally adjusted, January to March 2020 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Notes:

1. Primarily those who want a job but are not yet looking, but also includes those who report they do not want a job but either do not believe jobs are available, are not yet looking, or are inactive for some other unspecified reason.

The relative flatness of the unemployment figures may seem surprising. However, to be unemployed someone has to say that they do not have a job and that they are currently actively seeking and available for work.

Last month we reported on a group of employees who, because of the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19), have reported that they are [temporarily away from work and not getting paid](#). Similarly there are a group of self-employed people who are temporarily away from work but not eligible for the Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS). This month we have published an article giving further information on people who are temporarily away from paid work. Although these people consider themselves to have a job and therefore are consistent with the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition of employment, the lack of income means that they may soon need to look for work unless they are able to return to their job.

It is also possible to identify certain groups who are economically inactive as they are not currently looking for work, but may look for work in the future. These are primarily those who want a job but are not yet looking, but also includes those who report they do not want a job but either do not believe jobs are available, are not yet looking, or are inactive for some other unspecified reason. The number of people in these categories has increased by 383,000 on the quarter.

Between January to March 2020 and April to June 2020, the number in these groups – the inactive who may begin to seek work and temporarily away from work for coronavirus reasons, without earnings – increased by 1.03 million to 2.13 million (Figure 21). This increase of people who are around the fringes of unemployment may explain why unemployment under the ILO definition has not increased.

The Claimant Count (Experimental Statistics)

These Claimant Count statistics relate to 11 June 2020. Enhancements to Universal Credit as part of the UK government's response to the coronavirus mean that an increasing number of people became eligible for unemployment-related benefit support, although still employed.

Consequently changes in the Claimant Count will not be due wholly to changes in the number of people who are unemployed. We are not able to identify to what extent people who are employed or unemployed have affected the numbers.

The Claimant Count is an [Experimental Statistic](#) that seeks to measure the number of people claiming benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed.

To achieve this, the Claimant Count has generally been a count of the appropriate benefits within the UK's current benefit regime that best meet that criteria. Currently this is a combination of claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and claimants of Universal Credit (UC) who fall within the UC "searching for work" conditionality.

Those claiming unemployment-related benefits (either UC or JSA) may be wholly unemployed and seeking work, or may be employed but with low income and/or low hours, that make them eligible for unemployment-related benefit support.

Under UC a broader span of claimants became eligible for unemployment-related benefit than under the previous benefit regime. During the roll-out of UC since 2013, movements in the Claimant Count have been significantly affected by this expanding eligibility, rather than labour market conditions. This impact has led to the Claimant Count being reclassified to an Experimental Statistic.

As part of the UK government's response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, a number of enhancements were introduced to UC. These may have increased the number of employed people eligible for UC through their earnings falling below income thresholds.

Such claims will generally fall within the work search conditionality within UC.

Consequently, while some of any movement in the Claimant Count would be because of changes in the number of people who are out of work, a certain amount of the movement will be because of changes in the number of people in work who are eligible for UC as part of the government response. We are not able to identify to what extent these two factors have affected the numbers.

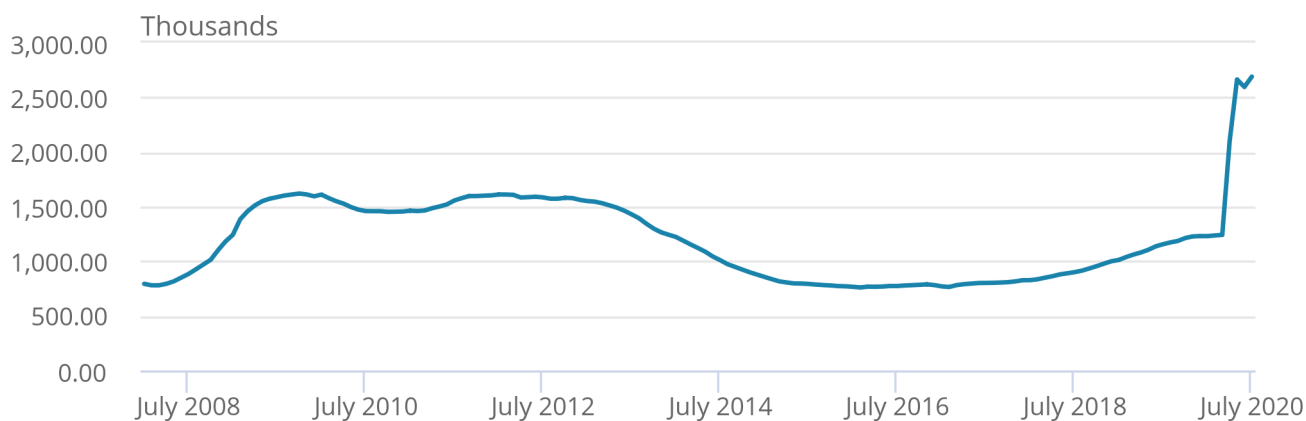
The Claimant Count increased in July 2020 to 2.7 million (Figure 22). This represents a monthly increase of 3.6% but an increase of 116.8%, or 1.4 million, since March 2020.

Figure 22: UK Claimant Count level increased by 116.8% since March 2020

UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted, between January 2008 and July 2020

Figure 22: UK Claimant Count level increased by 116.8% since March 2020

UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted, between January 2008 and July 2020



Source: Department for Work and Pensions

6 . Economic inactivity

[Economic inactivity](#) measures people without a job but who are not classed as unemployed because they have not been actively seeking work within the last four weeks and/or they are unable to start work within the next two weeks. Our headline measure of economic inactivity is for those aged between 16 and 64 years.

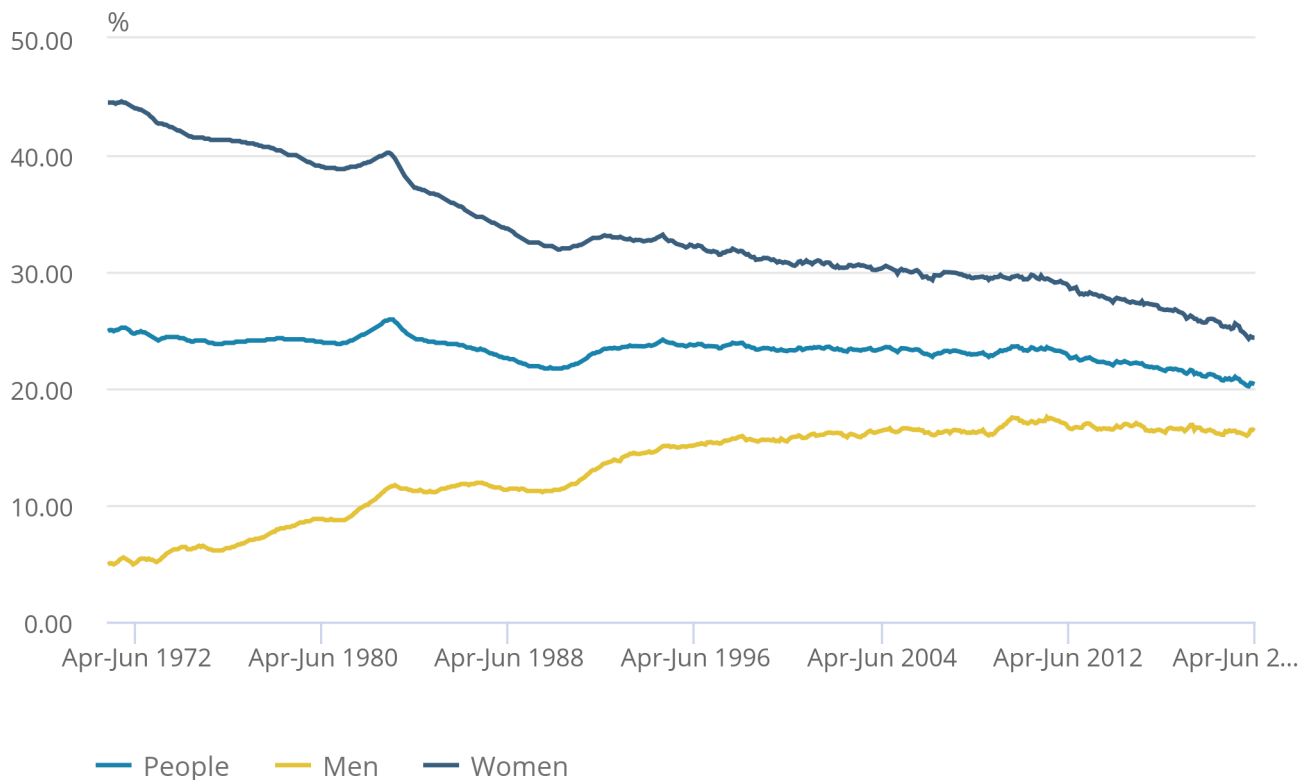
Since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate for all people aged between 16 and 64 years has generally been falling (although it increased during recessions). This is because of a gradual fall in the economic inactivity rate for women (as seen in Figure 23). Over recent years, the economic inactivity rate for men has been relatively flat.

Figure 23: The overall economic inactivity rate for people aged between 16 and 64 years was at 20.4%, down 0.4 percentage points on the year, but up 0.2 percentage points on the quarter

UK economic inactivity rate (all people aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and April to June 2020

Figure 23: The overall economic inactivity rate for people aged between 16 and 64 years was at 20.4%, down 0.4 percentage points on the year, but up 0.2 percentage points on the quarter

UK economic inactivity rate (all people aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

For people aged between 16 and 64 years, for April to June 2020:

- the estimated economic inactivity rate for all people was 20.4%; this is down by 0.4 percentage points on the year but up by 0.2 percentage points on the quarter
- the estimated economic inactivity rate for men was 16.4%; this is largely unchanged on the year and up by 0.3 percentage points on the quarter
- the estimated economic inactivity rate for women was 24.3%; this is down by 0.7 percentage points on the year but up by 0.1 percentage points on the quarter

Experimental estimates based on returns for individual weeks suggest that the economic inactivity rate remained steady through June. Further details of the experimental weekly figures can be found in the [Single month article](#).

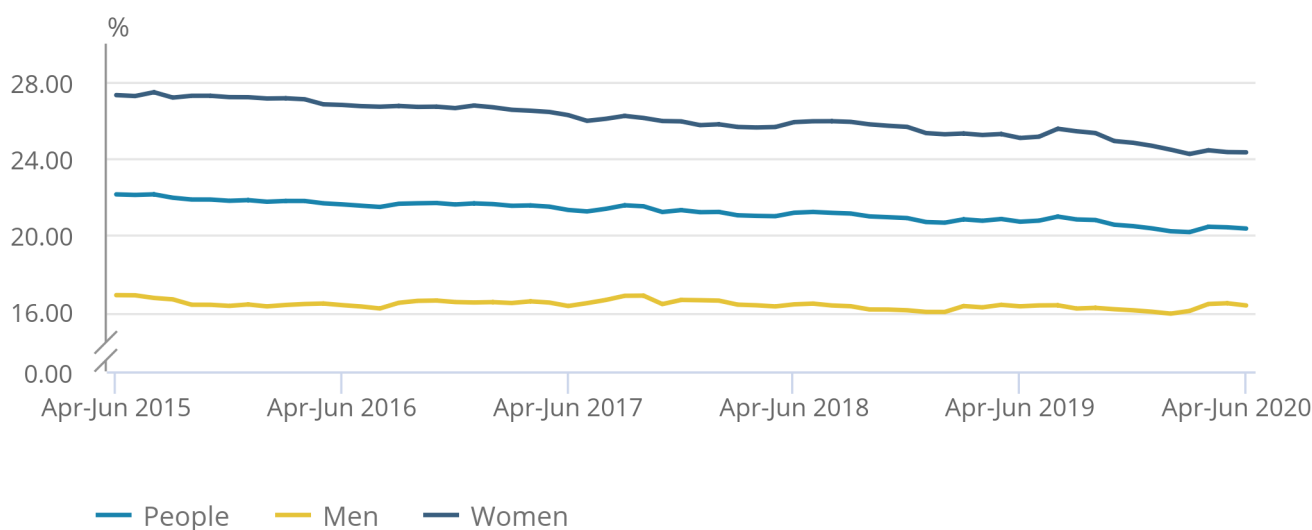
Imputation used for the Labour Force Survey was not designed to deal with the changes experienced in the labour market in recent months. Experimental work with adjusted imputation methodology suggests the use of the existing methodology has little impact on the economic inactivity rate (less than 0.1 percentage points). Further information can be found in the section on Measuring the data.

Figure 24: The economic inactivity rate for people aged between 16 and 64 years has been decreasing over the past five years, but increased slightly on the quarter

UK economic inactivity rate (all people aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, April to June 2015 and April to June 2020

Figure 24: The economic inactivity rate for people aged between 16 and 64 years has been decreasing over the past five years, but increased slightly on the quarter

UK economic inactivity rate (all people aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, April to June 2015 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Estimates for April to June 2020 show 8.44 million people aged between 16 and 64 years not in the labour force (economically inactive). This was 608,000 fewer than five years earlier and 127,000 fewer than a year earlier. The annual decrease was driven by women (down 146,000 to 5.06 million) and people aged 18 to 34 years (down 140,000) (Figure 24).

The estimated fall of 608,000 in economic inactivity over the last five years was largely among women, with a decrease of 556,000. This reflects changes to the State Pension age, resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65 years, as well as more women in younger age groups participating in the labour market.

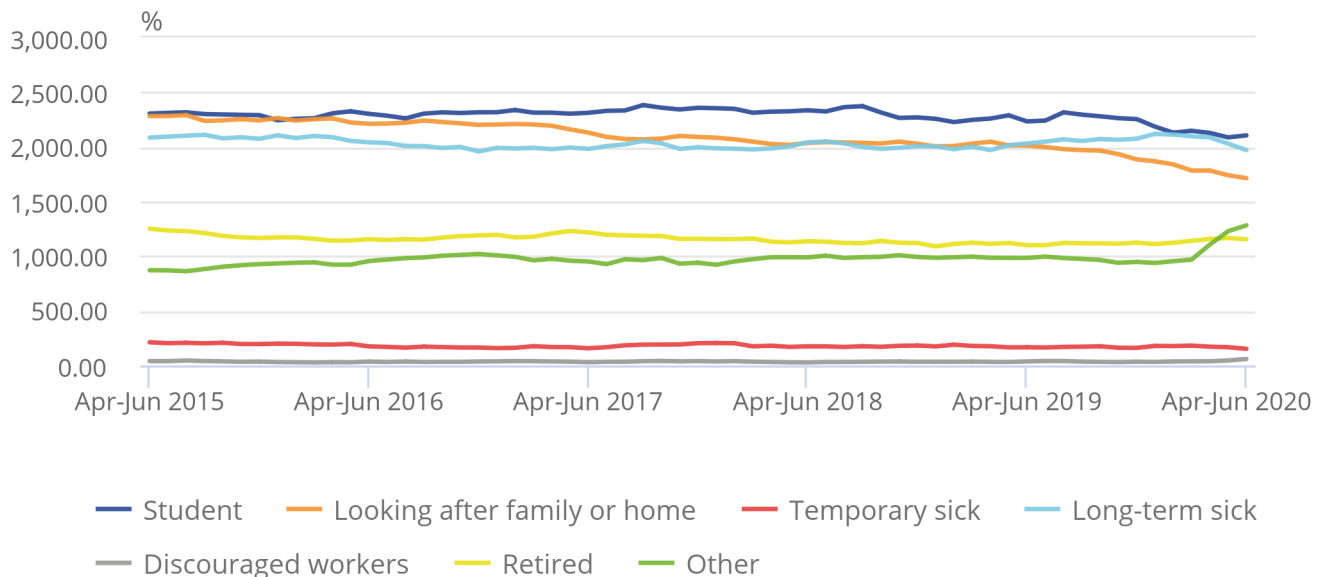
Economic inactivity has increased on the quarter by 82,000. This was driven by men (up 62,000), while the level for women increased for the first time since August to October 2019 (up 21,000).

Figure 25: Record annual increase for people who were economically inactive because of “other reasons”

Economically inactive people by reason in the UK (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between April to June 2015 and April to June 2020

Figure 25: Record annual increase for people who were economically inactive because of “other reasons”

Economically inactive people by reason in the UK (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between April to June 2015 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking at the movements in economic inactivity over the last year by reason (Figure 25), we see that the largest decrease was for people looking after the family or home (down by a record 299,000, or 14.9%, on the year to a record low of 1.71 million), followed by economically inactive students (down by a record 128,000, or 5.7%, on the year).

Long-term sick also decreased by 60,000 on the year, the largest decrease since April to June 2017, and a record 126,000 on the quarter to 1.97 million. However, it was partially offset by an increase in the number of people who were economically inactive for other reasons (up by a record 298,000, or 30.3%, on the year and 314,000 on the quarter to a record high of 1.28 million). Discouraged workers also increased by 23,000 (63.2%) on the year and a record 21,000 on the quarter to 58,000, the highest level since April to June 2013.

Other reasons include people who:

- are waiting the results of a job application
- have not yet started looking for work
- do not need or want employment
- have given an uncategorised reason for being economically inactive
- have not given a reason for being economically inactive

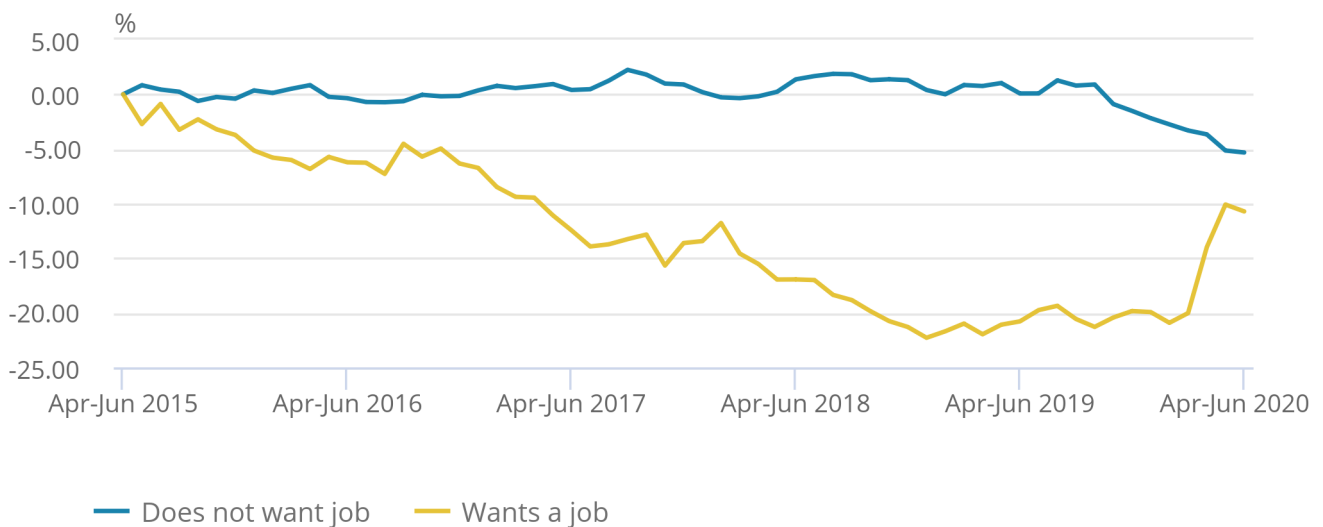
Those who are economically inactive and who want a job increased by 235,000 on the year and 218,000 on the quarter, while those who do not want a job decreased by 362,000 on the year and 135,000 on the quarter (Figure 26). This suggests that people who want employment are not currently looking for work, and is a further explanation of why we are not seeing a large rise in unemployment. (Further information can be found in [Section 11: Measuring the data.](#))

Figure 26: Record quarterly increase for economically inactive people who want a job

Change in number of economically inactive people (aged 16 to 64 years) who want a job and who do not want a job in UK, seasonally adjusted, April to June 2020 compared with April to June 2015

Figure 26: Record quarterly increase for economically inactive people who want a job

Change in number of economically inactive people (aged 16 to 64 years) who want a job and who do not want a job in UK, seasonally adjusted, April to June 2020 compared with April to June 2015

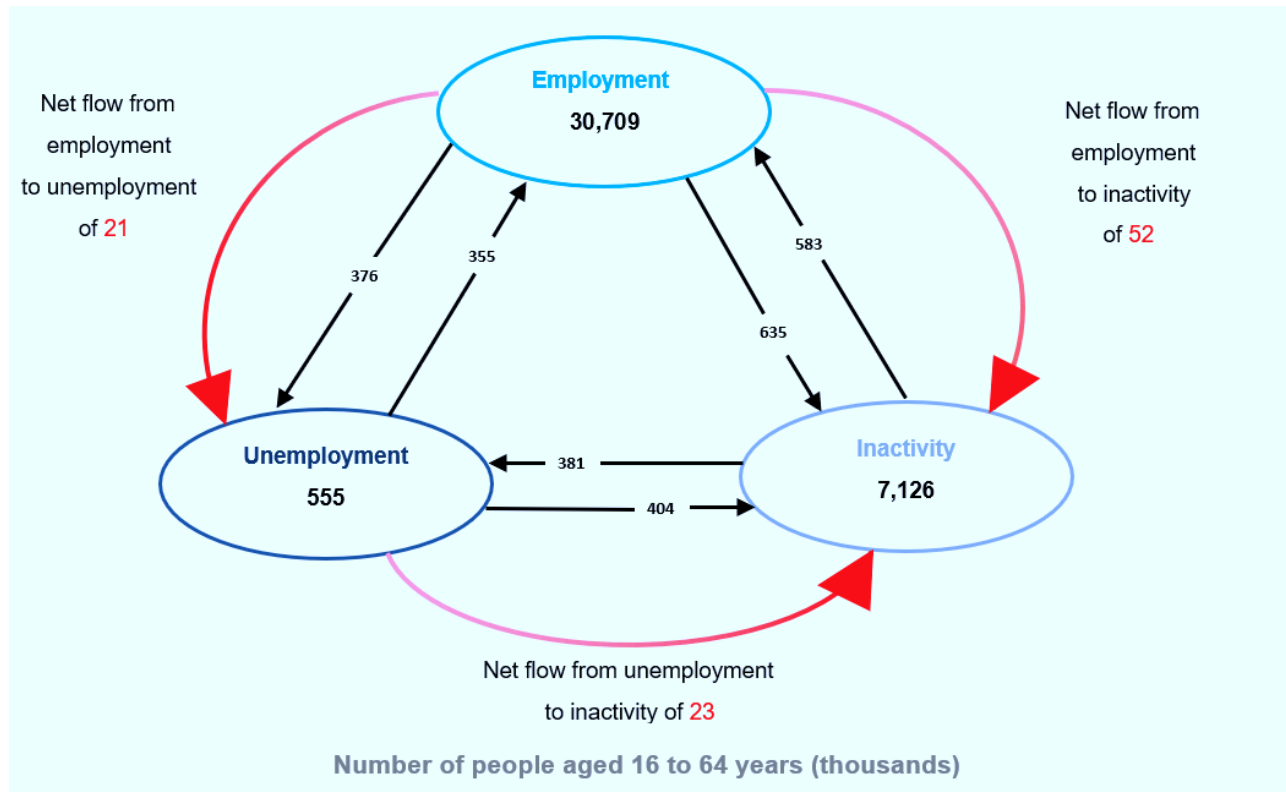


Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

7 . Flows

Figure 27: There was a net flow of 75,000 into economic inactivity

Flows between employment, unemployment and economic inactivity between January to March and April to June 2020, UK, seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking at estimates of flows between employment, unemployment and economic inactivity between January to March 2020 and April to June 2020 (Figure 27), there was a net flow of:

- 52,000 from employment to inactivity, the largest since October to December 2016
- 23,000 from unemployment to inactivity, the first net flow from unemployment into inactivity on record
- 21,000 from employment to unemployment, the first net flow from employment into unemployment since April to June 2009

The net flow into inactivity was 75,000, the first net increase into inactivity since January to March 2013, driven by those moving from unemployment to inactivity.

8 . Redundancies

Figure 28: Redundancies increased by 27,000 on the quarter

UK redundancies, seasonally adjusted, between April to June 2005 and April to June 2020

Figure 28: Redundancies increased by 27,000 on the quarter

UK redundancies, seasonally adjusted, between April to June 2005 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Redundancies increased by 30,000 on the year and 27,000 on the quarter to 134,000. While this is the highest level since February to April 2013, the level remains well below that seen during the 2008 downturn.

The redundancies estimates measure the number of people who were made redundant or who took voluntary redundancy in the three months before the Labour Force Survey interviews.

9 . Employment in the UK data

[Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity](#)

Dataset A05 SA | Released 11 August 2020

Estimates of UK employment, unemployment and economic inactivity broken down into age bands.

[Full-time, part-time and temporary workers](#)

Dataset EMP01 SA | Released 11 August 2020

Estimates of UK employment including a breakdown by sex, type of employment, and full-time and part-time working.

[Actual weekly hours worked](#)

Dataset HOUR01 SA | Released 11 August 2020

Estimates for the hours that people in employment work in the UK.

[Unemployment by age and duration](#)

Dataset UNEM01 SA | Released 11 August 2020

Estimates of unemployment in the UK including a breakdown by sex, age group and the length of time people are unemployed.

[Economic inactivity by reason](#)

Dataset INAC01 SA | Released 11 August 2020

Estimates of those not in the UK labour force measured by the reasons given for economic inactivity.

[Labour Force Survey sampling variability](#)

Dataset A11 | Released 11 August 2020

Labour Force Survey (LFS) sampling variability (95% confidence intervals).

10 . Glossary

Actual and usual hours worked

Statistics for [usual hours worked](#) measure how many hours people usually work per week. Compared with [actual hours worked](#), they are not affected by absences and so can provide a better measure of normal working patterns. For example, a person who usually works 37 hours a week but who was on holiday for a week would be recorded as working zero actual hours for that week, while usual hours would be recorded as 37 hours.

Economic inactivity

People not in the labour force (also known as [economically inactive](#)) are not in employment but do not meet the internationally accepted definition of unemployment because they have not been seeking work within the last four weeks and/or are unable to start work in the next two weeks. The economic inactivity rate is the proportion of people aged between 16 and 64 years who are not in the labour force.

Employment

[Employment](#) measures the number of people in paid work or who had a job that they were temporarily away from (for example, because they were on holiday or off sick). This differs from the number of jobs because some people have more than one job. The employment rate is the proportion of people aged between 16 and 64 years who are in employment. A more detailed explanation is available in our [guide to labour market statistics](#).

Unemployment

[Unemployment](#) measures people without a job who have been actively seeking work within the last four weeks and are available to start work within the next two weeks. The unemployment rate is not the proportion of the total population who are unemployed. It is the proportion of the economically active population (that is, those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed.

A [more detailed glossary](#) is available.

11 . Measuring the data

This bulletin relies on data collected from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the largest household survey in the UK.

More quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in the [LFS QMI](#).

The [LFS performance and quality monitoring reports](#) provide data on response rates and other quality-related issues for the LFS.

Coronavirus

In response to the developing coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, we are working to ensure that we continue to publish economic statistics. For more information, please see [COVID-19 and the production of statistics](#).

We have reviewed all publications and data published as part of the labour market release in response to the coronavirus pandemic. This has led to the [postponement of some publications and datasets](#) to ensure that we can continue to publish our main labour market data. This will protect the delivery and quality of our remaining outputs as well as ensuring we can respond to new demands as a direct result of the coronavirus.

For more information on how labour market data sources, among others, will be affected by the coronavirus pandemic, see the [statement](#) published on 27 March 2020. A further [article](#) published on 6 May 2020, detailed some of the challenges that we have faced in producing estimates at this time.

Our latest data and analysis on the impact of the coronavirus on the UK economy and population is now available on our dedicated [coronavirus webpage](#). This will be the hub for all special coronavirus-related publications, drawing on all available data.

Impact of the coronavirus on data collection

The Labour Force Survey design is based on interviewing households over five consecutive quarters. Generally, the first of these interviews, called wave 1, takes place face-to-face, with most subsequent interviews, for waves 2 to 5, conducted by telephone.

During March, we stopped conducting face-to-face interviews, instead switching to using telephone interviewing exclusively for all waves. This initially caused a significant drop in response.

New measures have been introduced to improve this, which have increased sample sizes during April and May, although they are still below normal Labour Force Survey sample sizes.

Impact of the coronavirus on survey imputation methodology

The normal imputation for non-response to the Labour Force Survey relies on rolling forward previous responses. Although this method is adequate under normal circumstances, it is not designed to deal with the changes experienced in the labour market in recent months. A new experimental imputation methodology has been researched to improve the measurement of the labour market at this time.

Because of time and system constraints, it has not been possible to fully integrate this methodology into the results within this release, but early indications suggest that:

- there is little impact from the use of existing methodology on the headline measures of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity (less than 0.1 percentage points)
- measures relating to hours in this release understate the reduction in the actual number of hours worked by approximately 7% to 8%

We hope to include more information in later releases as this work develops.

Impact of the coronavirus on survey weighting methodology

Because of the impact on data collection, different weeks throughout the quarter have different achieved sample sizes. To mitigate this impact on estimates the weighting methodology was enhanced to include weekly calibration to ensure that samples from each week had roughly equal representation within the overall three-month estimate. This meant that any impacts seen from changes in the labour market in those weeks would be fully represented within the estimates.

Impact of government measures to protect businesses on the Labour Force Survey estimates

During late March, the government announced a number of measures to protect UK businesses. This included the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS), also referred to as furloughing, and the Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS).

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) classifies people within the labour market in line with International Labour Organization (ILO) definitions. Under the ILO definition employment includes employed persons "at work", that is, who worked in a job for at least one hour; and employed persons "not in work" because of temporary absence from a job, or to working time arrangements.

Under the current schemes it is likely that workers would have an expectation of returning to that job and would consider the absence from work as temporary. Therefore, those people absent from work under the current schemes would generally be classified as employed under ILO definitions.

In many cases, however, they would be employed but not in work. This absence would have an impact on the total hours worked. This would also be reflected in the average actual hours worked, which are based on the average hours per person employed, rather than the average hours per person at work. While actual hours would be significantly affected, there is unlikely to be any impact on usual hours, which would reflect normal working patterns.

After EU withdrawal

As the UK leaves the EU, it is important that our statistics continue to be of high quality and are internationally comparable. During the transition period, those UK statistics that align with EU practice and rules will continue to do so in the same way as before 31 January 2020.

After the transition period, we will continue to produce our labour market statistics in line with the UK Statistics Authority's [Code of Practice for Statistics](#) and in accordance with International Labour Organization (ILO) definitions and agreed international statistical guidance.

12 . Strengths and limitations

Uncertainty in this data

The estimates presented in this bulletin contain [uncertainty](#). There are many sources of uncertainty, but the main sources in the information presented include each of the following.

The figures in this bulletin come from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which gathers information from a [sample](#) of households across the UK rather than from the whole population. The sample is designed to be as accurate as possible given practical limitations such as time and cost constraints. Results from sample surveys are always estimates, not precise figures. This can have an impact on how changes in the estimates should be interpreted, especially for short-term comparisons.

As the number of people available in the sample gets smaller, the variability of the estimates that we can make from that sample size gets larger. Estimates for small groups (for example, unemployed people aged between 16 and 17 years), which are based on small subsets of the LFS sample, are less reliable and tend to be more volatile than for larger aggregated groups (for example, the total number of unemployed people).

In general, changes in the numbers (and especially the rates) reported in this bulletin between three-month periods are small and are not usually greater than the level that can be explained by sampling variability. Short-term movements in reported rates should be considered alongside longer-term patterns in the series and corresponding movements in other sources to give a fuller picture.

Comparability

The data in this bulletin follow internationally accepted definitions specified by the [International Labour Organization \(ILO\)](#). This ensures that the estimates for the UK are comparable with those for other countries.

Further information is available in [A guide to labour market statistics](#).

Table 1: Labour Force Survey sampling variability
 Sampling variability (95% confidence intervals) of UK Labour Force Survey estimates, April to June 2020

	Level	Sampling variability of level ¹	Change on quarter	Sampling variability of change on quarter ¹	Change on year	Sampling variability of change on year ¹
Employment (000s, aged 16+)	32,924	± 197	-220	± 166	113	± 253
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	76.4	± 0.4	-0.2	± 0.4	0.3	± 0.6
Average weekly hours	25.8	± 0.2	-5.6	± 0.2	-6.3	± 0.3
Unemployment (000s, aged 16+)	1,338	± 80	-10	± 82	9	± 104
Unemployment rate (aged 16+)	3.9	± 0.2	0.0	± 0.2	0.0	± 0.3
Economically active (000s, aged 16+)	34,262	± 188	-230	± 162	122	± 243
Economic activity rate (aged 16 to 64)	79.6	± 0.4	-0.2	± 0.4	0.4	± 0.5
Economically inactive (000s, aged 16 to 64)	8,435	± 172	82	± 146	-127	± 221
Economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	20.4	± 0.4	0.2	± 0.4	-0.4	± 0.5
Redundancies (000s, aged 16+)	134	± 24	27	± 31	30	± 30

Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Notes

1. The sampling variability estimates are for 95% confidence intervals and are calculated on data that are not seasonally adjusted. [Back to table](#)
2. These data are part of data Table A11: Labour Force Survey sampling variability, which is part of the Labour market overview, UK release. [Back to table](#)

Table 2: Labour Force Survey sampling variability
 Sampling variability (95% confidence intervals) of Labour Force Survey not seasonally adjusted estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity by country of birth and nationality: April to June 2020

	Age group	Estimate	Sampling variability of estimate	Sampling variability of change on year
All people in employment (000s)	16+	32,853	± 197	± 253
All people employment rate	16 to 64	76.3	± 0.4	± 0.6
UK nationals in employment (000s)	16+	29,506	± 233	± 299
UK nationals employment rate	16 to 64	76.3	± 0.5	± 0.6
Non UK nationals in employment (000s)	16+	3,330	± 144	± 188
Non UK nationals employment rate	16 to 64	76.4	± 1.5	± 2
UK born people in employment (000s)	16+	27,389	± 240	± 307
UK born employment rate	16 to 64	76.3	± 0.5	± 0.6
Non UK born people in employment (000s)	16+	5,450	± 170	± 218
Non UK born employment rate	16 to 64	76.4	± 1.2	± 1.6
All unemployed people (000s)	16+	1,303	± 80	± 104
All people unemployment rate	16+	3.8	± 0.2	± 0.3
UK nationals unemployed (000s)	16+	1,129	± 75	± 97
UK nationals unemployment rate	16+	3.7	± 0.2	± 0.3
Non UK nationals unemployed (000s)	16+	173	± 31	± 42
Non UK nationals unemployment rate	16+	4.9	± 0.9	± 1.1
UK born unemployed people (000s)	16+	1,049	± 70	± 90
UK born unemployment rate	16+	3.7	± 0.2	± 0.3
Non UK born unemployed people (000s)	16+	254	± 40	± 53
Non UK born unemployment rate	16+	4.5	± 0.7	± 0.9
All economically inactive people (000s)	16 to 64	8,544	± 172	± 221
All people economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	20.6	± 0.4	± 0.5

UK nationals economically inactive (000s)	16 to 64	7,674	± 164	± 211
UK nationals economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	20.7	± 0.4	± 0.6
Non UK nationals economically inactive (000s)	16 to 64	842	± 70	± 96
Non UK nationals economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	19.6	± 1.4	± 1.8
UK born economically inactive people (000s)	16 to 64	7,127	± 158	± 202
UK born economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	20.7	± 0.5	± 0.6
Non UK born economically inactive people (000s)	16 to 64	1,388	± 88	± 117
Non UK born economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	20.0	± 1.1	± 1.4

Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Notes

1. The sampling variability estimates are for 95% confidence intervals and are calculated on data that are not seasonally adjusted. [Back to table](#)

13 . Related links

[Labour market in the regions of the UK: August 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 11 August 2020

Regional, local authority and Parliamentary constituency breakdowns of changes in UK employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and other employment-related statistics.

[Young people not in education, employment or training \(NEET\), UK: May 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 28 May 2020

Quarterly bulletin examining estimates of men and women aged between 16 and 24 years in the UK who are not studying or in employment.

[Working and workless households in the UK: October to December 2019](#)

Bulletin | Released 4 March 2020

Commentary on quarterly estimates of the economic status of UK households and the people living in them.

[Improvements to the Labour Force Survey longitudinal dataset weighting methodology](#)

Methodology article | Released 21 January 2020

Information about the change that has been made and the impact this has on Labour Force Survey (LFS) flows estimates in dataset X02, released 18 February 2020.

[Coronavirus and the effects on UK labour market statistics](#)

Article | Released 6 May 2020

How the global outbreak of the coronavirus (COVID-19) and the wider containment efforts is expected to impact upon the UK labour market, providing some of the practical challenges that the Office for National Statistics is likely to face.

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\)](#)

Latest data and analysis on coronavirus (COVID-19) in the UK and its effect on the economy and society. Includes recent articles on coronavirus and self-employment in the UK, coronavirus and employment for parents in the UK, and coronavirus and employment for those aged 70 years and over in the UK.

Index of Tables

The table below provides an index of the tables appearing in this Statistical Bulletin (only those not in grey) and it shows how these table numbers match up with [the Excel spreadsheet datasets](#) which are available on the website at:

Table number	Table description	Dataset
SUMMARY		
1	Labour Force Survey Summary	Dataset A02 SA
2(1) & 2(2)	Labour market status by age group	Dataset A05 SA
EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS		
3	Full-time, part-time & temporary workers	Dataset EMP01 SA
4	Public and private sector employment	Dataset EMP02
4(1)	Public sector employment by industry	Dataset EMP03
5	Workforce jobs summary	Dataset JOBS01
6 (**)	Workforce jobs by industry	Dataset JOBS02
7 & 7(1)	Actual weekly hours and Usual weekly hours worked	Dataset HOUR01 SA
NON-UK WORKERS		
8	Employment by country of birth and nationality	Dataset EMP06
8(1)	Unemployment and economic inactivity by country of birth and nationality	Dataset A12
UNEMPLOYMENT		
9(1) & 9(2)	Unemployment by age and duration	Dataset UNEM01 SA
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY		
10(*)	Economic activity by age	Dataset A05 SA
11	Economic inactivity by reason	Dataset INAC01 SA
12	Labour market and educational status of young people	Dataset A06 SA
EARNINGS		
13	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Total pay	Dataset EARN01
14	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Bonus pay	Dataset EARN01
15	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Regular pay	Dataset EARN01
16	Average Weekly Earnings real and nominal (summary table)	Dataset EARN01
INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY		
17	International comparisons of employment and unemployment	Dataset A10
LABOUR DISPUTES		
18	Labour disputes	Dataset LABD01
VACANCIES		
19	Vacancies by size of business	Dataset VACS03
20	Vacancies and unemployment	Dataset VACS01
21	Vacancies by industry	Dataset VACS02
REDUNDANCIES		
22	Redundancies levels and rates	Dataset RED01 SA
REGIONAL SUMMARY		
23	Regional labour market summary	Dataset A07

(*) Tables 2 and 10 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file have been amalgamated into one spreadsheet (Dataset A05 SA).

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

The following symbols are used in the tables: p provisional, r revised, .. Not available, * suppressed due to small sample size.

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

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

SUMMARY

1 Summary of headline LFS¹ indicators

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	LFS household population ¹		Headline indicators					
	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
			Level	Rate ²	Level	Rate ³	Level	Rate ⁴
			MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MGSX
People								
Apr-Jun 2018	53,001	41,243	32,386	75.5	1,362	4.0	8,739	21.2
Apr-Jun 2019	53,275	41,323	32,811	76.1	1,329	3.9	8,562	20.7
Jul-Sep 2019	53,345	41,347	32,753	76.0	1,306	3.8	8,616	20.8
Oct-Dec 2019	53,415	41,371	32,934	76.5	1,290	3.8	8,478	20.5
Jan-Mar 2020	53,485	41,395	33,144	76.6	1,348	3.9	8,353	20.2
Apr-Jun 2020	53,556	41,420	32,924	76.4	1,338	3.9	8,435	20.4
Change on quarter	71	25	-220	-0.2	-10	0.0	82	0.2
Change %	0.1	0.1	-0.7		-0.7		1.0	
Change on year	282	97	113	0.3	9	0.0	-127	-0.4
Change %	0.5	0.2	0.3		0.7		-1.5	
Men	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM
Apr-Jun 2018	25,930	20,508	17,161	80.1	723	4.0	3,366	16.4
Apr-Jun 2019	26,081	20,558	17,263	80.1	740	4.1	3,353	16.3
Jul-Sep 2019	26,119	20,571	17,298	80.3	731	4.1	3,332	16.2
Oct-Dec 2019	26,158	20,586	17,328	80.6	707	3.9	3,315	16.1
Jan-Mar 2020	26,196	20,600	17,354	80.4	745	4.1	3,310	16.1
Apr-Jun 2020	26,235	20,615	17,219	80.2	729	4.1	3,372	16.4
Change on quarter	39	15	-135	-0.3	-15	-0.1	62	0.3
Change %	0.1	0.1	-0.8		-2.0		1.9	
Change on year	154	57	-44	0.0	-11	0.0	19	0.0
Change %	0.6	0.3	-0.3		-1.5		0.6	
Women	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
Apr-Jun 2018	27,071	20,735	15,226	71.0	639	4.0	5,373	25.9
Apr-Jun 2019	27,194	20,766	15,548	72.1	589	3.6	5,209	25.1
Jul-Sep 2019	27,226	20,775	15,455	71.8	575	3.6	5,284	25.4
Oct-Dec 2019	27,258	20,785	15,605	72.4	582	3.6	5,162	24.8
Jan-Mar 2020	27,290	20,795	15,790	72.9	603	3.7	5,043	24.2
Apr-Jun 2020	27,322	20,806	15,705	72.8	608	3.7	5,064	24.3
Change on quarter	32	10	-85	-0.1	5	0.1	21	0.1
Change %	0.1	0.0	-0.5		0.9		0.4	
Change on year	128	40	157	0.7	20	0.1	-146	-0.7
Change %	0.5	0.2	1.0		3.4		-2.8	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a survey of households in the UK.

2. The headline employment rate is the number of people aged 16 to 64 in employment divided by the population aged 16 to 64.

3. The headline unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people (aged 16+) divided by the economically active population (aged 16+). The economically active population is defined as those in employment plus those who are unemployed.

4. The headline inactivity rate is the number of people aged 16 to 64 divided by the population aged 16-64.

Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity rates

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

Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity levels

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

SUMMARY

2(1) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 16 and over						Aged 16-64					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	MGRZ	MGSR	MGSC	MGSX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
Apr-Jun 2018	32,386	61.1	1,362	4.0	19,252	36.3	31,159	75.5	1,346	4.1	8,739	21.2
Apr-Jun 2019	32,811	61.6	1,329	3.9	19,134	35.9	31,448	76.1	1,313	4.0	8,562	20.7
Jul-Sep 2019	32,753	61.4	1,306	3.8	19,286	36.2	31,443	76.0	1,288	3.9	8,616	20.8
Oct-Dec 2019	32,934	61.7	1,290	3.8	19,192	35.9	31,637	76.5	1,257	3.8	8,478	20.5
Jan-Mar 2020	33,144	62.0	1,348	3.9	18,994	35.5	31,723	76.6	1,319	4.0	8,353	20.2
Apr-Jun 2020	32,924	61.5	1,338	3.9	19,295	36.0	31,665	76.4	1,320	4.0	8,435	20.4
Change on quarter	-220	-0.5	-10	0.0	301	0.5	-59	-0.2	1	0.0	82	0.2
Change %	-0.7		-0.7		1.6		-0.2		0.1		1.0	
Change on year	113	-0.1	9	0.0	160	0.1	217	0.3	7	0.0	-127	-0.4
Change %	0.3		0.7		0.8		0.7		0.6		-1.5	
Men	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
Apr-Jun 2018	17,161	66.2	723	4.0	8,046	31.0	16,429	80.1	714	4.2	3,366	16.4
Apr-Jun 2019	17,263	66.2	740	4.1	8,077	31.0	16,473	80.1	732	4.3	3,353	16.3
Jul-Sep 2019	17,298	66.2	731	4.1	8,090	31.0	16,521	80.3	719	4.2	3,332	16.2
Oct-Dec 2019	17,328	66.2	707	3.9	8,122	31.0	16,585	80.6	686	4.0	3,315	16.1
Jan-Mar 2020	17,354	66.2	745	4.1	8,097	30.9	16,564	80.4	726	4.2	3,310	16.1
Apr-Jun 2020	17,219	65.6	729	4.1	8,286	31.6	16,524	80.2	719	4.2	3,372	16.4
Change on quarter	-135	-0.6	-15	-0.1	189	0.7	-40	-0.3	-7	0.0	62	0.3
Change %	-0.8		-2.0		2.3		-0.2		-0.9		1.9	
Change on year	-44	-0.6	-11	0.0	209	0.6	51	0.0	-13	-0.1	19	0.0
Change %	-0.3		-1.5		2.6		0.3		-1.8		0.6	
Women	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
Apr-Jun 2018	15,226	56.2	639	4.0	11,206	41.4	14,730	71.0	632	4.1	5,373	25.9
Apr-Jun 2019	15,548	57.2	589	3.6	11,057	40.7	14,975	72.1	581	3.7	5,209	25.1
Jul-Sep 2019	15,455	56.8	575	3.6	11,196	41.1	14,922	71.8	569	3.7	5,284	25.4
Oct-Dec 2019	15,605	57.3	582	3.6	11,070	40.6	15,053	72.4	571	3.7	5,162	24.8
Jan-Mar 2020	15,790	57.9	603	3.7	10,896	39.9	15,159	72.9	593	3.8	5,043	24.2
Apr-Jun 2020	15,705	57.5	608	3.7	11,008	40.3	15,141	72.8	601	3.8	5,064	24.3
Change on quarter	-85	-0.4	5	0.1	112	0.4	-19	-0.1	8	0.1	21	0.1
Change %	-0.5		0.9		1.0		-0.1		1.4		0.4	
Change on year	157	0.3	20	0.1	-49	-0.4	165	0.7	20	0.1	-146	-0.7
Change %	1.0		3.4		-0.4		1.1		3.5		-2.8	
	Aged 16-17						Aged 18-24					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	YBTO	YBUA	YBVH	YBVK	YCAS	LWEX	YBTR	YBUD	YBVN	YBVQ	YCAV	LWFA
Apr-Jun 2018	357	25.6	102	22.3	937	67.1	3,478	62.1	387	10.0	1,739	31.0
Apr-Jun 2019	347	24.9	83	19.4	961	69.1	3,463	62.7	419	10.8	1,640	29.7
Jul-Sep 2019	345	24.7	91	21.0	961	68.8	3,364	61.1	409	10.8	1,729	31.4
Oct-Dec 2019	336	23.9	98	22.5	973	69.2	3,454	63.0	383	10.0	1,645	30.0
Jan-Mar 2020	330	23.3	105	24.2	981	69.3	3,493	64.0	410	10.5	1,559	28.5
Apr-Jun 2020	308	21.6	108	25.9	1,009	70.8	3,415	62.7	435	11.3	1,592	29.3
Change on quarter	-21	-1.7	3	1.7	28	1.5	-79	-1.2	25	0.8	33	0.7
Change %	-6.5		2.5		2.9		-2.2		6.1		2.1	
Change on year	-39	-3.3	25	6.6	48	1.7	-49	0.0	16	0.5	-48	-0.4
Change %	-11.1		29.6		5.0		-1.4		3.9		-2.9	
Men	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
Apr-Jun 2018	178	24.9	51	22.3	485	67.9	1,812	63.3	226	11.1	824	28.8
Apr-Jun 2019	164	23.0	47	22.4	501	70.3	1,753	62.1	260	12.9	808	28.7
Jul-Sep 2019	157	21.9	52	24.9	508	70.9	1,737	61.8	244	12.3	829	29.5
Oct-Dec 2019	152	21.0	57	27.2	513	71.1	1,793	64.0	228	11.3	779	27.8
Jan-Mar 2020	145	20.0	63	30.2	518	71.4	1,799	64.5	230	11.3	760	27.3
Apr-Jun 2020	146	20.0	61	29.5	523	71.6	1,741	62.7	238	12.0	799	28.8
Change on quarter	1	0.0	-2	-0.7	5	0.3	-57	-1.8	8	0.7	39	1.5
Change %	0.7		-2.6		1.0		-3.2		3.7		5.1	
Change on year	-18	-3.0	14	7.0	22	1.3	-11	0.5	-21	-0.9	-9	0.1
Change %	-11.0		28.7		4.3		-0.6		-8.1		-1.1	
Women	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAW	LWFC
Apr-Jun 2018	179	26.2	51	22.2	452	66.3	1,666	60.8	162	8.9	915	33.3
Apr-Jun 2019	183	26.9	36	16.4	460	67.8	1,711	63.3	159	8.5	832	30.8
Jul-Sep 2019	188	27.7	40	17.4	453	66.5	1,627	60.4	165	9.2	900	33.4
Oct-Dec 2019	185	26.9	41	18.2	461	67.1	1,661	61.9	155	8.5	866	32.3
Jan-Mar 2020	185	26.7	43	18.7	463	67.1	1,694	63.4	180	9.6	798	29.9
Apr-Jun 2020	162	23.3	47	22.4	486	69.9	1,673	62.8	197	10.5	793	29.8
Change on quarter	-22	-3.4	4	3.7	23	2.8	-21	-0.6	17	0.9	-5	-0.1
Change %	-12.2		9.9		4.9		-1.3		9.3		-0.7	
Change on year	-20	-3.6	11	6.0	26	2.1	-38	-0.5	38	2.0	-39	-1.0
Change %	-11.2		30.9		5.7		-2.2		23.5		-4.7	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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) ¹²	All workers ¹	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Second Jobs
People	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Apr-Jun 2018	1,033.6	31.9	37.1	16.2	10.1
Apr-Jun 2019	1,052.6	32.1	37.3	16.3	9.6
Jul-Sep 2019	1,052.6	32.1	37.3	16.3	10.0
Oct-Dec 2019	1,050.1	31.9	36.9	16.2	9.8
Jan-Mar 2020	1,040.6	31.4	36.5	15.9	9.7
Apr-Jun 2020	849.3	25.8	30.3	11.6	8.6
Change on quarter	-191.3	-5.6	-6.1	-4.3	-1.1
Change %	-18.4	-17.8	-16.8	-27.2	-11.2
Change on year	-203.3	-6.3	-7.0	-4.8	-0.9
Change %	-19.3	-19.6	-18.7	-29.2	-9.9
Men	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Apr-Jun 2018	620.5	36.2	38.9	15.7	11.3
Apr-Jun 2019	625.9	36.3	39.0	16.3	10.4
Jul-Sep 2019	627.7	36.3	39.0	16.2	10.5
Oct-Dec 2019	623.2	36.0	38.6	16.1	10.6
Jan-Mar 2020	615.0	35.4	38.0	15.6	10.7
Apr-Jun 2020	501.3	29.1	31.4	10.8	10.3
Change on quarter	-113.7	-6.3	-6.6	-4.8	-0.4
Change %	-18.5	-17.8	-17.4	-30.8	-3.6
Change on year	-124.6	-7.1	-7.5	-5.6	-0.1
Change %	-19.9	-19.7	-19.4	-34.1	-0.9
Women	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Apr-Jun 2018	413.1	27.1	34.0	16.4	9.2
Apr-Jun 2019	426.7	27.4	34.6	16.3	9.0
Jul-Sep 2019	425.0	27.5	34.5	16.4	9.6
Oct-Dec 2019	426.9	27.4	34.2	16.2	9.2
Jan-Mar 2020	425.6	27.0	33.9	16.0	9.0
Apr-Jun 2020	348.0	22.2	28.6	11.8	7.4
Change on quarter	-77.6	-4.8	-5.3	-4.1	-1.6
Change %	-18.2	-17.8	-15.7	-26.0	-18.1
Change on year	-78.6	-5.3	-6.0	-4.5	-1.6
Change %	-18.4	-19.2	-17.4	-27.5	-17.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

1 Main and second job

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

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

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

NON-UK WORKERS

8(1) Employment levels and rates by country of birth and nationality

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

	United Kingdom (thousands of people aged 16 and over) not seasonally adjusted																		
	Europe										Africa		Asia		America and Oceania				
	European Union (EU)										Total Africa	Of which: South Africa	Total Asia	Of which: India	Of which: Pakistan and Bangladesh	Total America and Oceania	Of which: USA	Of which: Australia and New Zealand	Total Non-EU ⁷
Total ¹	UK	Non UK	Total Europe	Total EU (EU27) ²	EU14 ³	EU8 ⁴	EU2 ⁵	Other EU ⁶	Other Europe (not in EU)										
Country of birth levels	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	FSC2	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	FSC3	FSC4	FSC5	JJS3	FSC6	JJS7	JJS9	FSC7	JJR7	JJS5	EQ4S
Apr-Jun 2018	32,321	26,720	5,597	2,575	2,350	1,014	906	391	38	225	877	168	1,508	503	341	638	100	156	3,248
Apr-Jun 2019	32,752	26,967	5,777	2,692	2,438	1,019	971	407	41	254	923	198	1,504	475	387	658	105	167	3,339
Jul-Sep 2019	32,802	27,028	5,770	2,630	2,368	1,020	953	356	40	261	962	176	1,532	483	373	646	93	166	3,401
Oct-Dec 2019	32,983	27,171	5,809	2,704	2,436	1,026	970	400	40	269	937	171	1,544	490	373	624	95	169	3,373
Jan-Mar 2020	33,113	27,244	5,861	2,736	2,457	1,044	962	413	38	279	927	185	1,573	523	359	626	93	167	3,404
Apr-Jun 2020	32,853	27,389	5,465	2,462	2,187	1,014	794	340	39	275	868	165	1,475	515	342	645	97	157	3,263
Change on year	101	422	-327	-230	-251	-5	-177	-67	-2	21	-55	-33	-29	41	-45	-13	-8	-10	-76
Change %	0.3	1.6	-5.7	-8.6	-10.3	-0.5	-18.2	-16.4	-5.1	8.1	-6.0	-16.6	-1.9	8.6	-11.7	-2.0	-7.4	-6.1	-2.3
Country of birth rates	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	FSD5	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	FSD6	FSD7	FSD8	LFN4	FSD9	LFN6	LFN7	FSE2	LFN2	LFN5	EQ52
Apr-Jun 2018	75.4	75.7	74.0	81.2	82.8	79.5	86.8	83.3	72.5	68.3	72.1	83.0	64.2	80.3	54.4	76.6	73.4	85.4	68.7
Apr-Jun 2019	76.0	76.3	74.6	82.2	83.1	80.2	85.2	86.2	78.3	74.4	73.2	87.4	63.4	75.5	59.0	78.6	73.9	87.7	69.3
Jul-Sep 2019	76.2	76.3	75.6	82.5	83.3	80.6	86.1	84.6	76.0	76.1	74.9	84.9	65.4	77.0	57.9	79.2	76.2	88.8	71.0
Oct-Dec 2019	76.6	76.8	75.6	82.0	83.1	80.9	85.7	82.7	78.0	73.5	74.2	82.3	65.7	78.7	56.7	80.2	79.1	87.8	70.9
Jan-Mar 2020	76.6	76.6	76.6	82.5	83.4	81.2	85.7	84.2	78.8	75.1	75.6	87.2	67.0	79.0	56.6	81.4	76.4	88.0	72.2
Apr-Jun 2020	76.3	76.3	76.4	81.3	82.0	80.6	83.5	83.4	75.7	76.5	74.8	83.4	68.6	78.5	60.7	80.8	80.2	88.4	73.0
Change on year	0.3	0.0	1.8	-0.9	-1.1	0.4	-1.7	-2.8	-2.6	2.1	1.6	-4.0	5.2	3.0	1.6	2.2	6.3	-3.3	3.6
Nationality levels	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	FSC8	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	FSC9	FSC6	FSD2	JJS4	FSD3	JJS8	JJT2	FSD4	JJR8	JJS6	EQ4W
Apr-Jun 2018	32,321	28,787	3,527	2,373	2,269	990	881	387	11	103	262	55	589	211	101	324	92	103	1,258
Apr-Jun 2019	32,752	29,084	3,661	2,490	2,368	1,019	952	375	22	122	289	63	567	187	121	314	78	95	1,292
Jul-Sep 2019	32,802	29,209	3,589	2,367	2,238	981	903	333	21	129	297	56	599	210	126	326	68	107	1,351
Oct-Dec 2019	32,983	29,325	3,654	2,439	2,310	994	931	367	17	129	298	68	602	199	126	316	75	107	1,344
Jan-Mar 2020	33,113	29,405	3,698	2,467	2,341	1,018	921	386	16	126	296	65	610	217	112	325	70	112	1,357
Apr-Jun 2020	32,853	29,506	3,330	2,159	2,057	968	759	315	15	102	287	61	563	214	119	320	76	103	1,273
Change on year	101	422	-331	-331	-312	-52	-193	-60	-7	-20	-2	-1	-4	27	-2	6	-2	8	-19
Change %	0.3	1.4	-9.0	-13.3	-13.2	-5.1	-20.3	-15.9	-30.8	-16.1	-0.7	-2.3	-0.7	14.2	-1.9	1.9	-2.0	8.6	-1.5
Nationality rates	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	FSE3	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	FSE4	FSE5	FSE6	LFO6	FSE7	LFO8	LFO9	FSE8	LFO4	LFO7	EQ56
Apr-Jun 2018	75.4	75.5	74.5	81.5	83.0	80.3	87.0	83.1	46.7	58.3	67.6	89.5	56.4	79.3	49.0	75.5	72.2	86.0	62.8
Apr-Jun 2019	76.0	76.1	75.0	82.5	83.3	80.8	85.0	85.9	83.7	69.5	70.7	90.2	54.3	69.3	53.8	76.8	73.1	86.3	63.4
Jul-Sep 2019	76.2	76.2	76.2	82.5	82.8	80.3	85.5	83.5	83.7	76.3	71.8	87.1	59.4	73.1	55.4	78.1	74.2	92.0	67.2
Oct-Dec 2019	76.6	76.7	76.0	81.9	82.4	80.3	85.4	81.0	80.0	73.4	69.0	85.8	60.3	74.6	55.2	78.5	77.2	87.8	66.9
Jan-Mar 2020	76.6	76.6	76.8	82.4	83.0	80.7	85.4	83.8	76.7	72.3	67.3	90.6	62.7	77.6	53.4	80.2	72.8	86.8	68.1
Apr-Jun 2020	76.3	76.3	76.4	81.5	82.2	80.3	84.5	82.7	75.9	70.3	67.7	93.0	63.6	77.3	56.7	80.3	73.8	87.7	68.6
Change on year	0.3	0.2	1.4	-1.0	-1.1	-0.5	-0.5	-3.2	-7.8	0.8	-2.9	2.9	9.3	8.0	2.8	3.6	0.7	1.4	5.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.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. This series equals the sum of EU14, EU8, EU2 and Other EU.

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.

5. Romania and Bulgaria.

6. Cyprus, Malta and Croatia

7. Total Non-EU equals the sum of Other Europe, Total Africa, Total Asia and Total America and Oceania

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.

NON-UK WORKERS

8(2) Unemployment and economic inactivity levels and rates by country of birth and nationality

United Kingdom (thousands of people) not seasonally adjusted

	Unemployment (all aged 16 and over)					Economically inactive (all aged from 16 to 64)									
	Total ¹	UK	Non-UK	EU27 ²	Non-EU	Total ¹	UK		Non-UK		EU27 ²		Non-EU		
						All economically inactive	Of which: Students ³	All economically inactive	Of which: Students ³	All economically inactive	Of which: Students ³	All economically inactive	Of which: Students ³	All economically inactive	Of which: Students ³
Levels (thousands of people)															
Country of birth levels															
	MGTP	DSWD	DT35	DT3F	DTKB	LF9L	LF9W	DTLK	DYUP	DYUR	DYVR	DYVZ	DYWL	DYWR	DZ37
Apr-Jun 2018	1,332	1,068	264	79	186	8,834	2,454	7,150	1,926	1,666	525	403	147	1,263	378
Apr-Jun 2019	1,296	1,015	280	74	206	8,659	2,350	7,006	1,864	1,640	485	414	159	1,226	327
Jul-Sep 2019	1,374	1,115	259	72	187	8,503	2,089	6,933	1,687	1,556	401	395	125	1,161	276
Oct-Dec 2019	1,268	1,030	237	85	152	8,450	2,223	6,844	1,769	1,596	455	403	130	1,193	325
Jan-Mar 2020	1,347	1,076	271	88	183	8,377	2,244	6,870	1,821	1,483	422	391	130	1,091	292
Apr-Jun 2020	1,303	1,049	254	98	156	8,544	2,209	7,127	1,841	1,388	366	374	116	1,014	250
Change on year	7	34	-26	24	-50	-115	-141	121	-22	-252	-119	-40	-43	-212	-76
Change %	0.5	3.3	-9.3	32.9	-24.5	-1.3	-6.0	1.7	-1.2	-15.3	-24.6	-9.6	-27.1	-17.3	-23.3
Country of birth rates															
	MGUK	DT2W	DT3B	DTJG	DTKD	CRZK		DYTD		DYUT		DYWD		DYWT	
Apr-Jun 2018	4.0	3.8	4.5	3.2	5.4	21.4		21.1		22.5		14.4		27.4	
Apr-Jun 2019	3.8	3.6	4.6	2.9	5.8	21.0		20.8		21.7		14.4		26.3	
Jul-Sep 2019	4.0	4.0	4.3	3.0	5.2	20.6		20.5		20.9		14.1		25.0	
Oct-Dec 2019	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.4	4.3	20.4		20.2		21.3		14.0		25.9	
Jan-Mar 2020	3.9	3.8	4.4	3.5	5.1	20.2		20.3		19.9		13.6		23.9	
Apr-Jun 2020	3.8	3.7	4.5	4.3	4.6	20.6		20.7		20.0		14.3		23.5	
Change on year	0.0	0.1	-0.2	1.4	-1.3	-0.3		-0.1		-1.7		-0.1		-2.8	
Nationality levels															
	MGTP	DSWE	DT39	DTG9	DTKC	LF9L	LF9W	DYTC	DYUQ	DYUS	DYVU	DYWA	DYWM	DYWS	DZGD
Apr-Jun 2018	1,332	1,172	160	72	89	8,834	2,454	7,782	2,080	1,036	372	387	143	649	229
Apr-Jun 2019	1,296	1,110	186	71	114	8,659	2,350	7,621	1,981	1,023	366	399	162	624	204
Jul-Sep 2019	1,374	1,206	168	76	92	8,503	2,089	7,546	1,801	940	287	382	125	558	162
Oct-Dec 2019	1,268	1,102	165	87	79	8,450	2,223	7,456	1,900	976	323	398	143	578	180
Jan-Mar 2020	1,347	1,159	188	86	103	8,377	2,244	7,437	1,947	913	294	387	136	526	158
Apr-Jun 2020	1,303	1,129	173	84	90	8,544	2,209	7,674	1,954	842	251	356	114	485	137
Change on year	7	19	-12	12	-24	-115	-141	53	-27	-181	-115	-43	-47	-138	-67
Change %	0.5	1.7	-6.6	16.8	-21.3	-1.3	-6.0	0.7	-1.4	-17.7	-31.3	-10.7	-29.3	-22.2	-32.9
Nationality rates															
	MGUK	DT2Z	DT3D	DTKA	DTLH	CRZK		DYUO		DYUU		DYWE		DZ36	
Apr-Jun 2018	4.0	3.9	4.3	3.1	6.6	21.4		21.3		22.1		14.3		32.8	
Apr-Jun 2019	3.8	3.7	4.8	2.9	8.1	21.0		20.9		21.2		14.2		31.0	
Jul-Sep 2019	4.0	4.0	4.5	3.3	6.4	20.6		20.6		20.2		14.4		28.1	
Oct-Dec 2019	3.7	3.6	4.3	3.6	5.5	20.4		20.4		20.6		14.4		29.1	
Jan-Mar 2020	3.9	3.8	4.8	3.5	7.0	20.2		20.3		19.3		14.0		26.7	
Apr-Jun 2020	3.8	3.7	4.9	3.9	6.6	20.6		20.7		19.6		14.4		26.5	
Change on year	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	-1.5	-0.3		-0.2		-1.6		0.3		-4.5	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. The total series includes people who do not state their country of birth or nationality. The total levels series therefore do not equal the sum of the "UK" and "Non-UK" series.

2. This series consists of all 27 EU member states excluding the UK.

3. This series consists of those people whose main reason for being economically inactive was because they were students. It does not include all students as some students will be included in the employment and unemployment estimates.

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
Apr-Jun 2018	593	3.1	328	93	171	28.9	100	280	2.7	131	45	104	37.1	64
Apr-Jun 2019	558	2.9	320	76	162	28.9	91	268	2.5	125	42	102	38.0	60
Jul-Sep 2019	525	2.8	314	72	139	26.5	71	280	2.6	140	42	98	35.1	65
Oct-Dec 2019	521	2.7	299	86	136	26.2	78	288	2.6	144	49	95	33.1	65
Jan-Mar 2020	531	2.8	338	74	119	22.4	68	301	2.7	143	51	107	35.4	77
Apr-Jun 2020	533	2.8	374	63	95	17.8	56	262	2.4	155	37	70	26.6	45
Change on quarter	2	0.0	36	-10	-24	-4.6	-12	-39	-0.3	12	-14	-37	-8.7	-32
Change %	0.3		10.7	-13.8	-20.2		-17.6	-13.1		8.3	-28.1	-34.6		-41.2
Change on year	-26	-0.2	54	-13	-67	-11.1	-35	-7	-0.1	30	-5	-32	-11.3	-15
Change %	-4.6		16.9	-17.1	-41.3		-38.3	-2.5		24.4	-11.9	-31.6		-24.5
Men	YBYF	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBYU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Apr-Jun 2018	298	3.0	158	45	96	32.1	64	148	2.7	64	25	59	40.0	36
Apr-Jun 2019	284	2.8	148	42	94	33.2	58	150	2.6	62	24	63	42.0	40
Jul-Sep 2019	267	2.6	149	35	83	31.1	46	169	2.9	76	28	64	38.1	46
Oct-Dec 2019	265	2.6	145	44	76	28.7	44	159	2.8	72	29	58	36.4	39
Jan-Mar 2020	270	2.7	171	41	58	21.5	36	182	3.1	83	28	71	39.2	51
Apr-Jun 2020	276	2.7	188	39	50	17.9	35	154	2.7	88	22	44	28.5	30
Change on quarter	6	0.1	17	-3	-8	-3.5	-1	-28	-0.4	5	-6	-27	-10.7	-21
Change %	2.2		10.0	-6.3	-14.6		-3.0	-15.4		6.3	-20.8	-38.5		-41.4
Change on year	-8	-0.1	40	-3	-45	-15.2	-24	4	0.1	26	-2	-19	-13.5	-10
Change %	-2.8		26.7	-7.1	-47.4		-40.8	2.9		41.0	-9.2	-30.2		-25.1
Women	YBYG	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBYV	YBVY	YBYW	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Apr-Jun 2018	295	3.3	170	49	76	25.7	36	132	2.7	67	21	45	33.8	28
Apr-Jun 2019	274	3.1	172	35	67	24.6	33	119	2.3	62	18	39	32.9	20
Jul-Sep 2019	258	2.9	165	37	56	21.8	25	111	2.2	64	14	34	30.5	19
Oct-Dec 2019	257	2.9	154	42	60	23.5	33	130	2.5	72	20	37	28.9	26
Jan-Mar 2020	261	2.9	168	32	61	23.3	32	119	2.3	60	24	35	29.6	26
Apr-Jun 2020	257	2.8	187	25	45	17.6	22	108	2.1	67	15	26	24.0	15
Change on quarter	-4	-0.1	19	-8	-16	-5.7	-11	-11	-0.2	7	-9	-9	-5.6	-10
Change %	-1.6		11.4	-23.4	-25.6		-33.6	-9.6		11.0	-36.8	-26.7		-40.6
Change on year	-18	-0.2	15	-10	-22	-6.9	-11	-11	-0.2	5	-3	-13	-8.9	-5
Change %	-6.4		8.5	-29.0	-32.9		-33.9	-9.3		7.8	-15.5	-33.9		-23.2

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

10 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged & over	16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
Economically active	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
People	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Apr-Jun 2018	33,749	32,504	459	3,866	7,730	11,184	9,265	1,244
Apr-Jun 2019	34,140	32,761	430	3,882	7,831	11,143	9,475	1,379
Jul-Sep 2019	34,059	32,731	437	3,773	7,850	11,158	9,513	1,328
Oct-Dec 2019	34,223	32,894	434	3,837	7,863	11,192	9,567	1,330
Jan-Mar 2020	34,492	33,042	435	3,903	7,901	11,187	9,616	1,450
Apr-Jun 2020	34,262	32,985	416	3,850	7,921	11,195	9,602	1,277
Change on quarter	-230	-57	-19	-53	19	9	-13	-172
Change %	-0.7	-0.2	-4.3	-1.4	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-11.9
Change on year	122	224	-14	-32	90	52	128	-102
Change %	0.4	0.7	-3.2	-0.8	1.1	0.5	1.3	-7.4
Men	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Apr-Jun 2018	17,884	17,142	229	2,038	4,163	5,871	4,841	741
Apr-Jun 2019	18,004	17,205	212	2,012	4,189	5,879	4,913	799
Jul-Sep 2019	18,029	17,240	208	1,980	4,209	5,882	4,960	790
Oct-Dec 2019	18,036	17,270	208	2,020	4,198	5,865	4,979	765
Jan-Mar 2020	18,098	17,290	208	2,029	4,196	5,859	4,999	809
Apr-Jun 2020	17,948	17,243	207	1,980	4,193	5,858	5,005	706
Change on quarter	-150	-47	-1	-49	-3	-1	6	-103
Change %	-0.8	-0.3	-0.3	-2.4	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-12.7
Change on year	-55	38	-4	-32	4	-21	92	-93
Change %	-0.3	0.2	-2.1	-1.6	0.1	-0.4	1.9	-11.7
Women	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Apr-Jun 2018	15,865	15,362	230	1,828	3,567	5,313	4,424	503
Apr-Jun 2019	16,137	15,556	219	1,870	3,642	5,264	4,562	580
Jul-Sep 2019	16,030	15,491	228	1,792	3,641	5,276	4,553	538
Oct-Dec 2019	16,188	15,623	226	1,816	3,665	5,328	4,588	564
Jan-Mar 2020	16,393	15,753	227	1,875	3,706	5,328	4,617	641
Apr-Jun 2020	16,313	15,742	209	1,870	3,728	5,337	4,598	571
Change on quarter	-80	-11	-18	-4	22	9	-19	-69
Change %	-0.5	-0.1	-8.0	-0.2	0.6	0.2	-0.4	-10.8
Change on year	177	186	-9	0	86	73	36	-9
Change %	1.1	1.2	-4.3	0.0	2.4	1.4	0.8	-1.5

Economic activity rates (%)¹

People	MGWG	LF22	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Apr-Jun 2018	63.7	78.8	32.9	69.0	86.6	87.5	73.9	10.6
Apr-Jun 2019	64.1	79.3	30.9	70.3	87.4	87.5	74.5	11.5
Jul-Sep 2019	63.8	79.2	31.2	68.6	87.6	87.7	74.5	11.1
Oct-Dec 2019	64.1	79.5	30.8	70.0	87.8	88.0	74.7	11.0
Jan-Mar 2020	64.5	79.8	30.7	71.5	88.2	87.9	74.9	12.0
Apr-Jun 2020	64.0	79.6	29.2	70.7	88.5	88.0	74.5	10.5
Change on quarter	-0.5	-0.2	-1.5	-0.7	0.2	0.1	-0.3	-1.5
Change on year	-0.1	0.4	-1.7	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.1	-1.0
Men	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Apr-Jun 2018	69.0	83.6	32.1	71.2	93.2	93.1	78.7	13.7
Apr-Jun 2019	69.0	83.7	29.7	71.3	93.1	93.5	78.7	14.5
Jul-Sep 2019	69.0	83.8	29.1	70.5	93.5	93.6	79.3	14.2
Oct-Dec 2019	69.0	83.9	28.9	72.2	93.2	93.3	79.3	13.7
Jan-Mar 2020	69.1	83.9	28.6	72.7	93.1	93.2	79.4	14.5
Apr-Jun 2020	68.4	83.6	28.4	71.2	93.1	93.2	79.2	12.6
Change on quarter	-0.7	-0.3	-0.3	-1.5	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-1.9
Change on year	-0.6	0.0	-1.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.5	-1.9
Women	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Apr-Jun 2018	58.6	74.1	33.7	66.7	80.1	82.1	69.3	7.9
Apr-Jun 2019	59.3	74.9	32.2	69.2	81.6	81.7	70.4	9.0
Jul-Sep 2019	58.9	74.6	33.5	66.6	81.7	81.9	70.0	8.3
Oct-Dec 2019	59.4	75.2	32.9	67.7	82.3	82.7	70.3	8.7
Jan-Mar 2020	60.1	75.8	32.9	70.1	83.3	82.8	70.5	9.9
Apr-Jun 2020	59.7	75.7	30.1	70.2	83.9	82.9	70.0	8.8
Change on quarter	-0.4	-0.1	-2.8	0.1	0.6	0.2	-0.5	-1.1
Change on year	0.4	0.7	-2.1	1.0	2.2	1.2	-0.4	-0.3

Data source: Labour Force Survey

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

11 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Total aged 16-64	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)							Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)	
		Student	Looking after family / home	Temp sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged workers	Retired	Other	Does not want 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
Apr-Jun 2018	8,739	2,335	2,036	174	2,043	27	1,136	989	6,798	1,941
Apr-Jun 2019	8,562	2,233	2,013	165	2,031	36	1,100	983	6,712	1,851
Jul-Sep 2019	8,616	2,295	1,970	171	2,054	34	1,117	974	6,760	1,856
Oct-Dec 2019	8,478	2,255	1,885	160	2,075	33	1,123	947	6,605	1,873
Jan-Mar 2020	8,353	2,147	1,784	181	2,097	37	1,140	968	6,484	1,869
Apr-Jun 2020	8,435	2,105	1,714	151	1,971	58	1,154	1,282	6,349	2,086
Change on quarter	82	-42	-70	-29	-126	21	14	314	-135	218
Change %	1.0	-1.9	-3.9	-16.2	-6.0	58.6	1.2	32.5	-2.1	11.6
Change on year	-127	-128	-299	-14	-60	23	54	298	-362	235
Change %	-1.5	-5.7	-14.9	-8.5	-3.0	63.2	4.9	30.3	-5.4	12.7
Men	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Apr-Jun 2018	3,366	1,141	231	83	1,013	16	461	422	2,564	802
Apr-Jun 2019	3,353	1,132	229	79	951	24	507	431	2,594	760
Jul-Sep 2019	3,332	1,146	221	75	957	18	505	409	2,586	746
Oct-Dec 2019	3,315	1,141	225	64	964	20	501	399	2,552	763
Jan-Mar 2020	3,310	1,084	220	83	956	25	511	431	2,518	792
Apr-Jun 2020	3,372	1,060	233	72	883	29	526	568	2,468	903
Change on quarter	62	-24	13	-11	-73	4	15	137	-50	111
Change %	1.9	-2.2	6.0	-13.5	-7.6	17.5	3.0	31.8	-2.0	14.1
Change on year	19	-71	4	-8	-67	5	19	137	-125	144
Change %	0.6	-6.3	1.8	-9.7	-7.1	21.7	3.7	31.7	-4.8	18.9
Women	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Apr-Jun 2018	5,373	1,195	1,805	91	1,030	11	674	567	4,234	1,139
Apr-Jun 2019	5,209	1,102	1,784	86	1,081	12	593	552	4,118	1,091
Jul-Sep 2019	5,284	1,149	1,749	96	1,096	17	612	565	4,174	1,110
Oct-Dec 2019	5,162	1,113	1,660	96	1,111	13	621	548	4,052	1,110
Jan-Mar 2020	5,043	1,063	1,564	98	1,141	12	629	536	3,966	1,077
Apr-Jun 2020	5,064	1,045	1,481	80	1,088	29	628	714	3,881	1,183
Change on quarter	21	-18	-83	-18	-53	17	-1	177	-85	106
Change %	0.4	-1.7	-5.3	-18.6	-4.7	143.9	-0.2	33.0	-2.2	9.9
Change on year	-146	-57	-303	-6	7	17	35	161	-237	91
Change %	-2.8	-5.1	-17.0	-7.4	0.7	147.6	5.9	29.2	-5.8	8.4
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Apr-Jun 2018	100.0	26.7	23.3	2.0	23.4	0.3	13.0	11.3	77.8	22.2
Apr-Jun 2019	100.0	26.1	23.5	1.9	23.7	0.4	12.9	11.5	78.4	21.6
Jul-Sep 2019	100.0	26.6	22.9	2.0	23.8	0.4	13.0	11.3	78.5	21.5
Oct-Dec 2019	100.0	26.6	22.2	1.9	24.5	0.4	13.2	11.2	77.9	22.1
Jan-Mar 2020	100.0	25.7	21.4	2.2	25.1	0.4	13.6	11.6	77.6	22.4
Apr-Jun 2020	100.0	25.0	20.3	1.8	23.4	0.7	13.7	15.2	75.3	24.7
Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Apr-Jun 2018	100.0	33.9	6.9	2.5	30.1	0.5	13.7	12.5	76.2	23.8
Apr-Jun 2019	100.0	33.7	6.8	2.4	28.3	0.7	15.1	12.9	77.3	22.7
Jul-Sep 2019	100.0	34.4	6.6	2.2	28.7	0.5	15.2	12.3	77.6	22.4
Oct-Dec 2019	100.0	34.4	6.8	1.9	29.1	0.6	15.1	12.0	77.0	23.0
Jan-Mar 2020	100.0	32.8	6.6	2.5	28.9	0.7	15.4	13.0	76.1	23.9
Apr-Jun 2020	100.0	31.4	6.9	2.1	26.2	0.9	15.6	16.8	73.2	26.8
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Apr-Jun 2018	100.0	22.2	33.6	1.7	19.2	0.2	12.6	10.5	78.8	21.2
Apr-Jun 2019	100.0	21.1	34.2	1.6	20.7	0.2	11.4	10.6	79.1	20.9
Jul-Sep 2019	100.0	21.7	33.1	1.8	20.7	0.3	11.6	10.7	79.0	21.0
Oct-Dec 2019	100.0	21.6	32.2	1.9	21.5	0.2	12.0	10.6	78.5	21.5
Jan-Mar 2020	100.0	21.1	31.0	1.9	22.6	0.2	12.5	10.6	78.6	21.4
Apr-Jun 2020	100.0	20.6	29.2	1.6	21.5	0.6	12.4	14.1	76.6	23.4

Data Source: Labour Force Survey.

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

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	1,426	308	108	1,009	1,213	249	75	889	213	60	33	120
18-24	5,442	3,415	435	1,592	1,720	598	113	1,009	3,722	2,817	323	583
16-24	6,867	3,723	543	2,601	2,932	847	188	1,898	3,935	2,876	356	703
Men												
16-17	730	146	61	523	615	111	40	464	115	35	21	59
18-24	2,779	1,741	238	799	821	256	44	520	1,957	1,485	194	279
16-24	3,509	1,887	300	1,322	1,436	368	85	984	2,072	1,520	215	338
Women												
16-17	695	162	47	486	598	137	35	425	98	25	12	61
18-24	2,663	1,673	197	793	898	341	68	489	1,765	1,332	129	304
16-24	3,359	1,836	244	1,279	1,496	479	103	914	1,863	1,357	141	365
Changes on quarter												
People												
16-17	9	-21	3	28	-9	-6	7	-10	19	-15	-4	38
18-24	-20	-79	25	33	-45	-62	19	-3	25	-17	6	36
16-24	-11	-100	28	61	-54	-68	26	-13	43	-32	2	74
Men												
16-17	5	1	-2	5	4	12	2	-10	1	-11	-4	15
18-24	-10	-57	8	39	0	-8	6	2	-10	-49	3	37
16-24	-6	-56	7	44	4	4	8	-8	-9	-60	-1	52
Women												
16-17	5	-22	4	23	-13	-18	5	0	18	-4	0	23
18-24	-10	-21	17	-5	-44	-53	14	-5	35	32	3	-1
16-24	-5	-44	21	18	-58	-71	18	-4	53	28	3	22
Rates(%)³												
People												
16-17		21.6	25.9	70.8		20.5	23.2	73.3		28.1	35.5	56.5
18-24		62.7	11.3	29.3		34.8	15.9	58.7		75.7	10.3	15.7
16-24		54.2	12.7	37.9		28.9	18.2	64.7		73.1	11.0	17.9
Men												
16-17		20.0	29.5	71.6		18.1	26.5	75.3		30.3	37.5	51.6
18-24		62.7	12.0	28.8		31.2	14.8	63.4		75.9	11.6	14.2
16-24		53.8	13.7	37.7		25.6	18.7	68.5		73.3	12.4	16.3
Women												
16-17		23.3	22.4	69.9		23.0	20.2	71.2		25.5	32.5	62.2
18-24		62.8	10.5	29.8		38.0	16.6	54.4		75.5	8.8	17.2
16-24		54.7	11.7	38.1		32.0	17.7	61.1		72.8	9.4	19.6
Changes on quarter												
People												
16-17		-1.7	1.7	1.5		-0.3	2.0	-0.3		-10.6	2.5	14.2
18-24		-1.2	0.8	0.7		-2.6	3.5	1.3		-1.0	0.2	0.9
16-24		-1.4	0.9	1.0		-1.7	3.1	0.7		-1.6	0.2	1.7
Men												
16-17		0.0	-0.7	0.3		1.8	-1.2	-2.1		-9.8	2.5	13.2
18-24		-1.8	0.7	1.5		-1.0	2.1	0.3		-2.1	0.5	1.9
16-24		-1.5	0.6	1.3		0.2	1.3	-0.7		-2.6	0.4	2.6
Women												
16-17		-3.4	3.7	2.8		-2.5	4.0	1.6		-11.2	2.8	14.5
18-24		-0.6	0.9	-0.1		-3.9	4.5	2.1		0.3	0.0	-0.4
16-24		-1.2	1.1	0.6		-3.4	4.3	2.0		-0.6	0.0	0.7

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

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

1. Not in full-time education includes people in part-time education and/or some form of training. Estimates of the number of young people who were not in employment, education or training ("NEET") cannot therefore be derived from this table. Estimates of young people who were NEET are published separately at:

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

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

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