

Statistical bulletin

# Employment in the UK: November 2020

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



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Release date:  
10 November 2020

Next release:  
15 December 2020

## Notice

### 10 November 2020

The effect of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on our capacity means we have reviewed the existing labour market releases and will be suspending 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](#).

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# 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 and jobs in the UK](#)
- [Coronavirus and its impact on the Labour Force Survey](#)

## 2 . Main points

- July to September 2020 estimates show a large increase in the unemployment rate and a record number of redundancies, while the employment rate continues to fall.
- Although decreasing over the year, total hours worked had a record increase from the low levels in the previous quarter, with the July to September period covering a time when a number of coronavirus (COVID-19) lockdown measures were eased.
- The UK employment rate was estimated at 75.3%, 0.8 percentage points lower than a year earlier and 0.6 percentage points lower than the previous quarter.
- The UK unemployment rate was estimated at 4.8%, 0.9 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.7 percentage points higher than the previous quarter.
- The UK economic inactivity rate was estimated at 20.9%, 0.1 percentage points higher than the previous year but largely unchanged compared with the previous quarter.
- The total number of weekly hours worked was 925.0 million, down 127.6 million hours on the previous year but up a record 83.1 million hours compared with 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 (LFS) estimates are based on interviews that took place from the start of July to the end of September 2020. Interviews during July, August and September relate to the period when a number of the government lockdown measures aimed at protecting businesses and jobs during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic started to be eased.

Because of the coronavirus and the suspension of face-to-face interviewing on 17 March, we had to make operational changes to the LFS, particularly in the way that we contact households for initial interview, which moved to a "by telephone" approach. These changes resulted in a response where certain characteristics have not been as well represented as previously. This is evidenced in a change in the balance of type of household that we are reaching. In particular, the proportion of households where people own their homes in the sample has increased and rented accommodation households has decreased.

To mitigate the impact of this non-response bias, in October 2020, we introduced housing tenure into the LFS weighting methodology for periods from January to March 2020 onwards. While not providing a perfect solution, this redressed some of the issues that had previously been noted in the survey results. More information can be found in [Coronavirus and its impact on the Labour Force Survey](#) and in this [blog](#).

The change in weighting methodology resulted in revisions to all LFS estimates published on 13 October 2020 for the periods January to March 2020 through to May to July 2020 and consequently had an impact on recent movements for a number of the published series. More information about the impact of the change in weighting on main LFS indicators published in October 2020 can be found in [Dataset X08](#).

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.

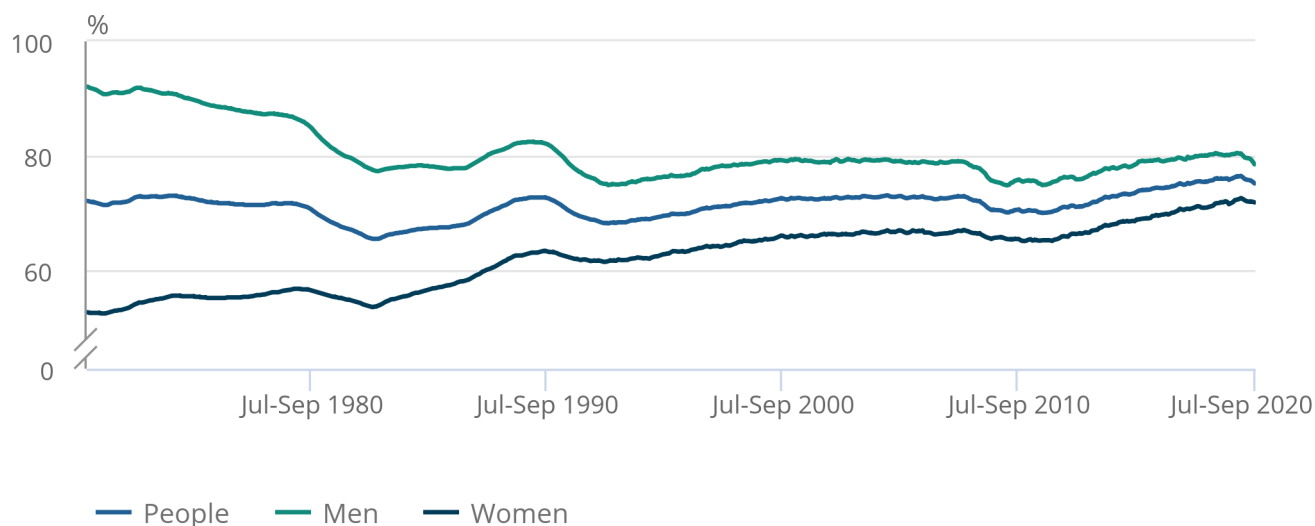
## 4 . Employment

**Figure 1: The employment rate for all people decreased by 0.8 percentage points on the year, and decreased by 0.6 percentage points on the quarter, to 75.3%**

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

Figure 1: The employment rate for all people decreased by 0.8 percentage points on the year, and decreased by 0.6 percentage points on the quarter, to 75.3%

UK employment rates (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and July to September 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.

The estimated employment rate for people aged between 16 and 64 years had generally been increasing since early 2012, largely driven by an increase in the employment rate for women. However, there has been a decrease since January to March 2020, coinciding with the start of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic (Figure 1).

For people aged between 16 and 64 years, for July to September 2020:

- the estimated employment rate for all people was 75.3%; this is 0.8 percentage points down on the year and 0.6 percentage points down compared with the previous quarter (April to June 2020)
- the estimated employment rate for men was 78.6%; this is 1.7 percentage points down on the year and 1.1 percentage points down on the quarter
- the estimated employment rate for women was 71.9%; this is 0.1 percentage points up on the year but down 0.1 percentage points on the quarter

[The single-month estimates and weekly estimates](#) of the employment rate suggest that the rate has been falling throughout the three-month period.

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, though it has now decreased because of the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

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.

Estimates for July to September 2020 show 32.51 million people aged 16 years and over in employment, 247,000 fewer than a year earlier. This was the largest annual decrease since January to March 2010.

Employment decreased by 164,000 on the quarter. This quarterly decrease was driven by men in employment, young people in employment (those aged 16 to 24 years), the self-employed and part-time workers, but was partly offset by an increase in full-time employees.

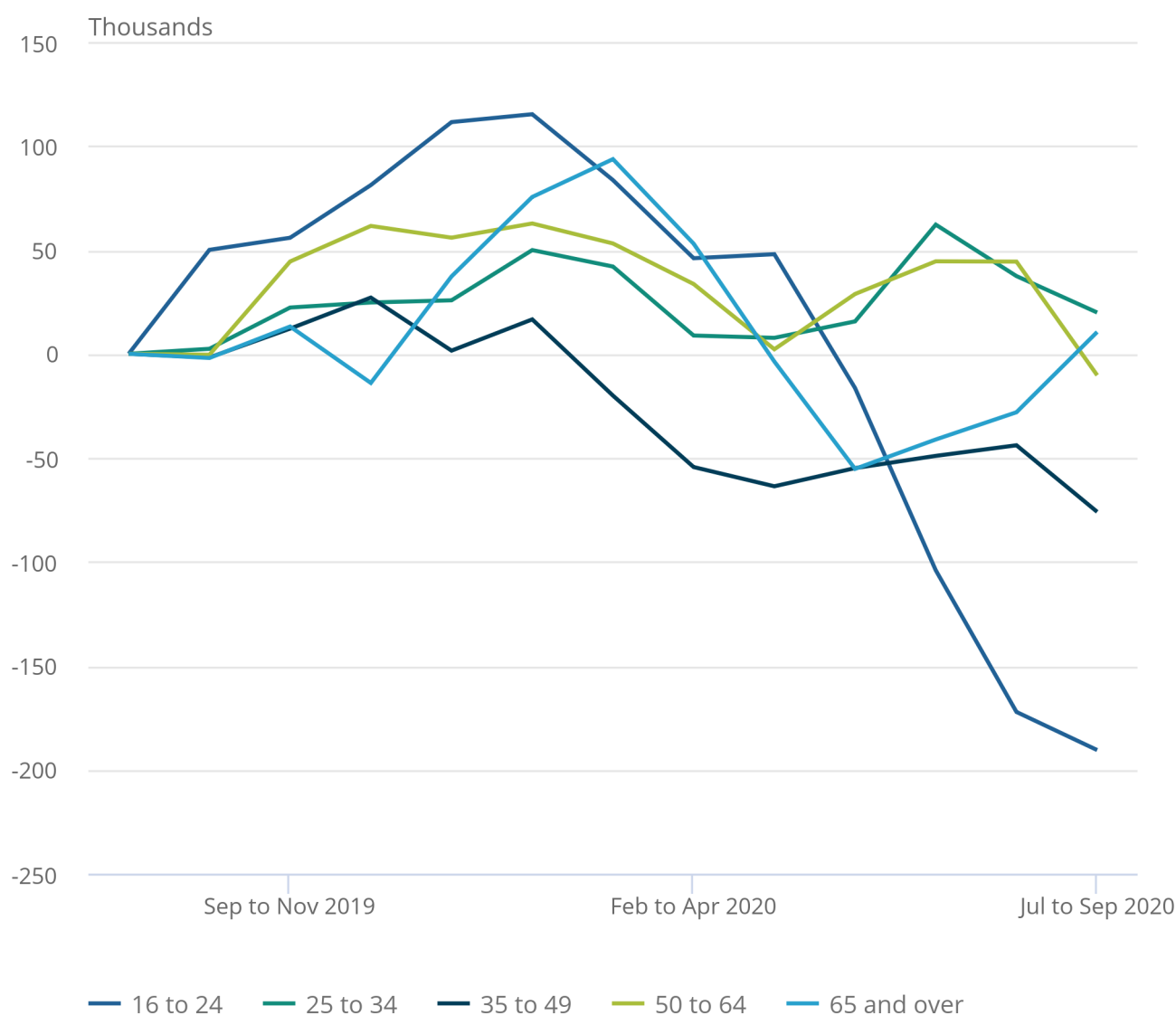
## Age group

**Figure 2: There has been a large decrease in the number of young people (those aged 16 to 24 years) in employment over the last quarter**

UK employment level by age (16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, cumulative growth from July to September 2019, for each period up to July to September 2020

Figure 2: There has been a large decrease in the number of young people (those aged 16 to 24 years) in employment over the last quarter

UK employment level by age (16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, cumulative growth from July to September 2019, for each period up to July to September 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking more closely at the change in employment over the quarter by age group (Figure 2), it decreased for those aged 16 to 24 years by 174,000 to a record low of 3.52 million. There was also a combined decrease of 60,000 on the quarter for those aged 35 to 64 years, to 20.06 million. Meanwhile, the number of people in employment aged 65 years and over increased by 66,000 on the quarter to 1.32 million.

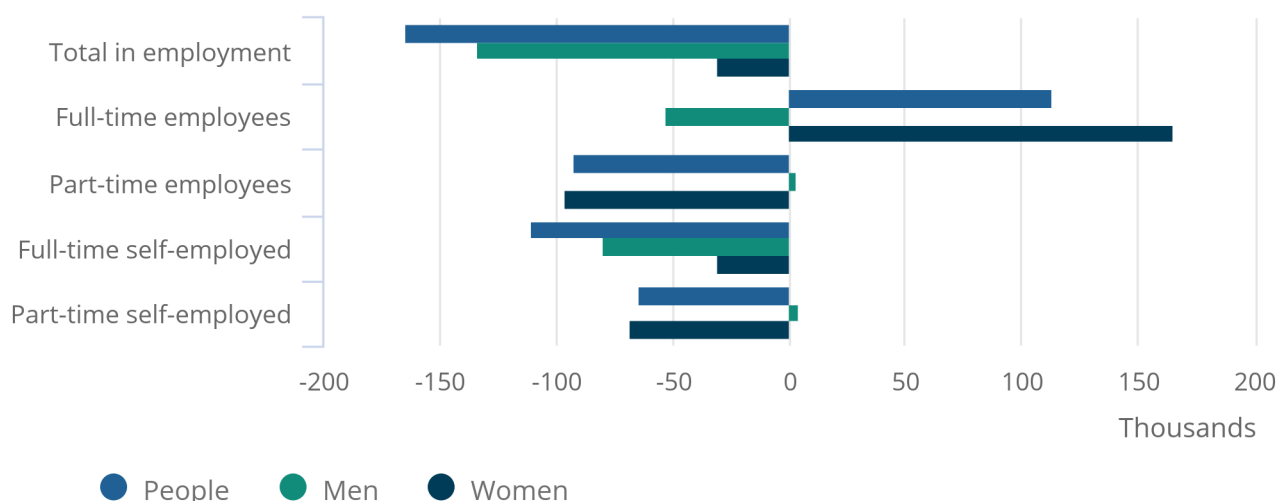
## Full-time and part-time employees and self-employed

**Figure 3: The number of full-time employees increased on the quarter while the number of part-time employees and self-employed people continued to decrease**

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 April to June 2020 and July to September 2020

Figure 3: The number of full-time employees increased on the quarter while the number of part-time employees and self-employed people continued to decrease

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 April to June 2020 and July to September 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking more closely at the quarterly decrease in employment (Figure 3), it can be seen that this is driven by decreases in the number of part-time workers (down 158,000 on the quarter to 8.11 million) and self-employed people (down 174,000 to 4.53 million, with a record 99,000 decrease for women).

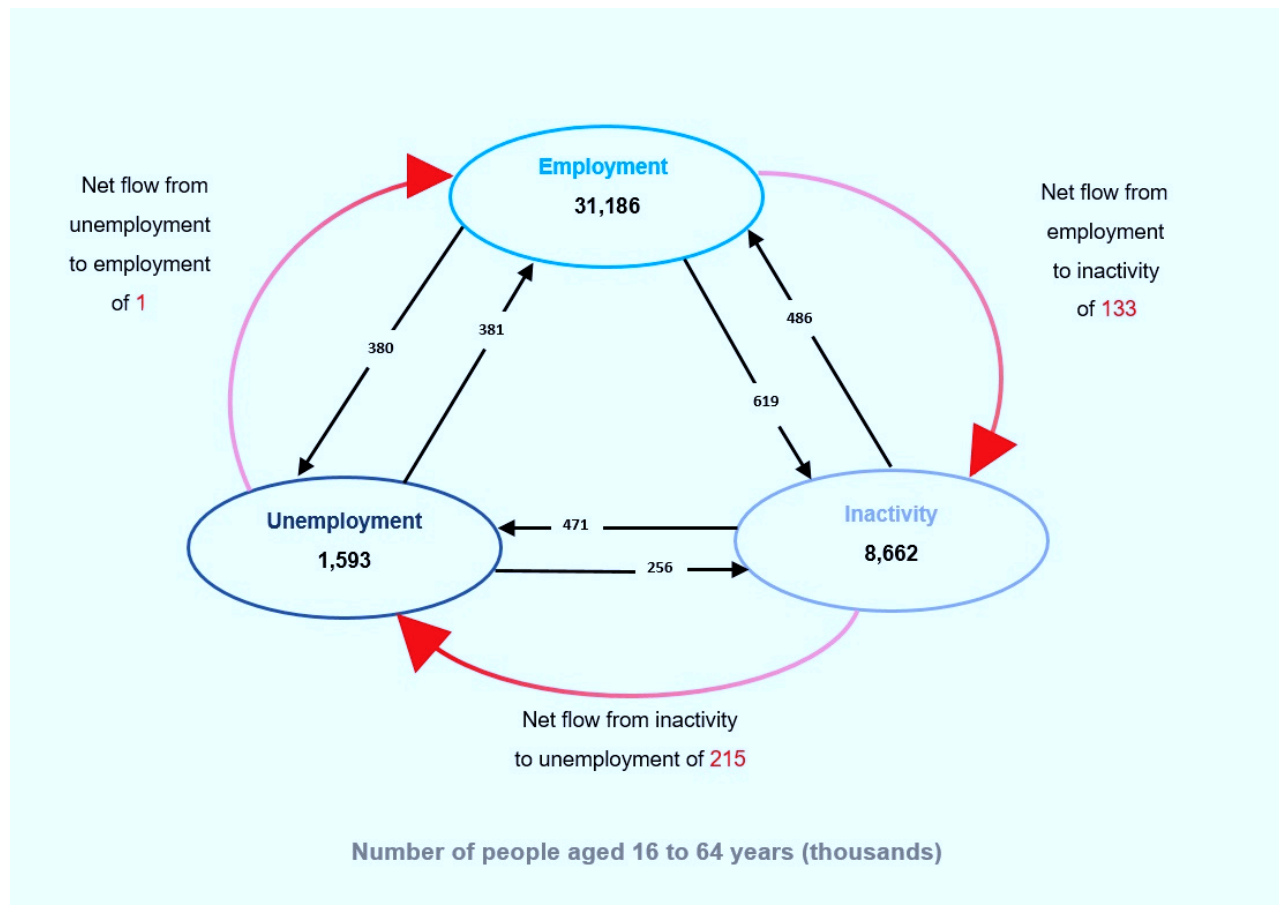
The quarterly decrease was partly offset by an increase in full-time employees, up by 113,000 on the quarter to a record high of 21.17 million. The increase in full-time employees was driven by women (up a record 165,000 on the quarter to 8.72 million), while men decreased by 53,000 to 12.45 million, the first quarterly decrease since March to May 2019.

Employment status on the LFS is self-reported, with people classifying themselves as being either an employee or self-employed. [Labour market flows estimates](#) show that the recent increases in the number of employees and decreases in the number of self-employed people have been driven, in part, by a movement of people from self-employed to employee status.

Between April to June 2020 and July to September 2020, the number of people who changed from reporting themselves as self-employed to an employee was 277,000, the highest level since records began in 2005. 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.

**Figure 4: There was a record net flow of 214,000 into unemployment**

UK flows between employment, unemployment and economic inactivity (seasonally adjusted), between April to June 2020 and July to September 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

**Notes:**

1. The figures in the bubbles are the total stocks in July to September 2020 (from [dataset A02](#)).

Looking at estimates of flows between employment, unemployment and economic inactivity between April to June 2020 and July to September 2020 (Figure 4), there was a net flow of:

- 133,000 from employment to economic inactivity
- 1,000 from unemployment to employment
- 215,000 from economic inactivity to unemployment; the largest net flow from economic inactivity to unemployment on record

The net flow into unemployment was 214,000; the largest net flow into unemployment on record. This was driven by those moving from economic inactivity to unemployment, which contrasts with the small net flow from unemployment to economic inactivity seen in April to June 2020.

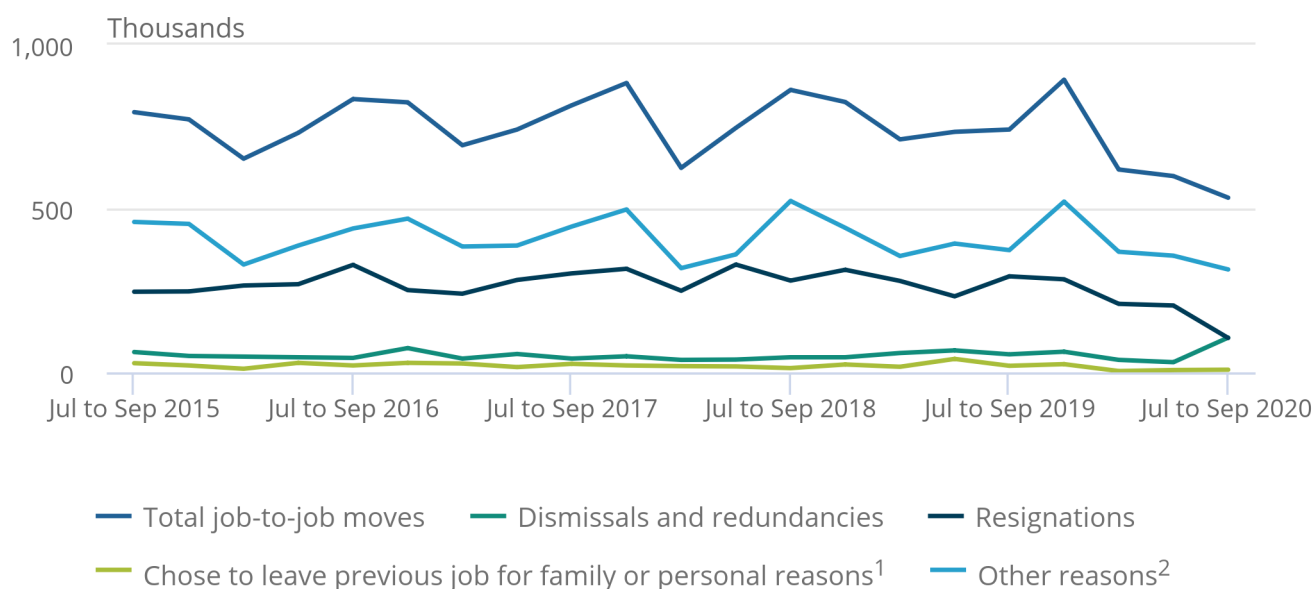


## Figure 5: Job moves because of redundancy or dismissal are at a record high

UK job-to-job flows by reason (people aged 16 to 69 years), not seasonally adjusted, between July to September 2015 and July to September 2020

### Figure 5: Job moves because of redundancy or dismissal are at a record high

UK job-to-job flows by reason (people aged 16 to 69 years), not seasonally adjusted, between July to September 2015 and July to September 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

#### Notes:

1. Includes a small number of people who took early retirement from their previous job or retired at or after State Pension age.
2. Includes those whose temporary job came to an end or who left their previous job for health reasons, education or training purposes or some other reason. It also includes those who did not provide a reason

[Labour market flows estimates](#) show that the number of people aged 16 to 69 years, who moved job between April to June 2020 and July to September 2020 because of redundancy or dismissal was 106,000 (Figure 5), the highest level since records began in 2001. Meanwhile, the number of people who moved job between these periods because of resignation was 105,000, the lowest level since January to March 2009.

## Employment by industry and occupation

Looking at the change in employment by industry over the year to July to September 2020, the largest annual decreases were observed in accommodation and food services (down 261,000 on the year to 1.56 million) and manufacturing (down 230,000 on the year to 2.77 million). More information is available in Dataset [EMP13](#).

The [National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification](#) (NS-SEC) is partially derived from the [Standard Occupational Classification \(SOC\)](#) and so can provide an indicator of changes in employment by broad occupation type. Over the year to July to September 2020, the number of people employed in higher managerial and professional, lower managerial and professional, and intermediate occupations increased. However, the number of small employers and own account workers and those employed in lower supervisory and technical, semi-routine, and routine occupations decreased. See Dataset [EMP11](#) for more information.

The largest annual decrease was for small employers and own account workers (down 383,000 on the year to 3.10 million) and the second-largest decrease was in routine occupations (down 279,000 on the year to 2.53 million). This may indicate that these types of occupation have been most affected by the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

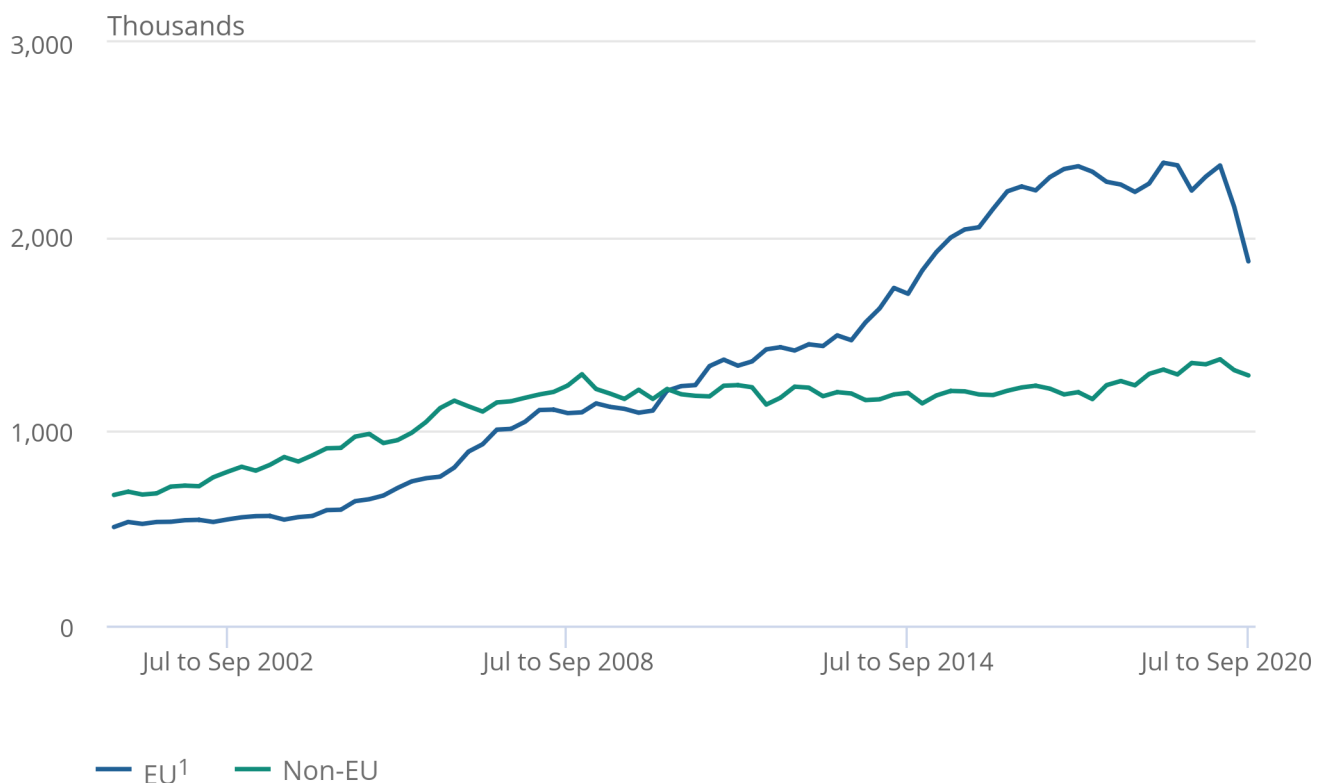
## Employment by nationality and country of birth

**Figure 6: There has been a record annual decrease in the number of non-UK nationals from the EU in employment in the UK**

UK employment by nationality (not seasonally adjusted), people aged 16 years and over, between July to September 2000 and July to September 2020

Figure 6: There has been a record annual decrease in the number of non-UK nationals from the EU in employment in the UK

UK employment by nationality (not seasonally adjusted), people aged 16 years and over, between July to September 2000 and July to September 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

**Notes:**

1. The EU series is based on the current membership of the EU; for example, Poland is included in the EU series throughout the entire time series, although Poland did not join the EU until 2004.

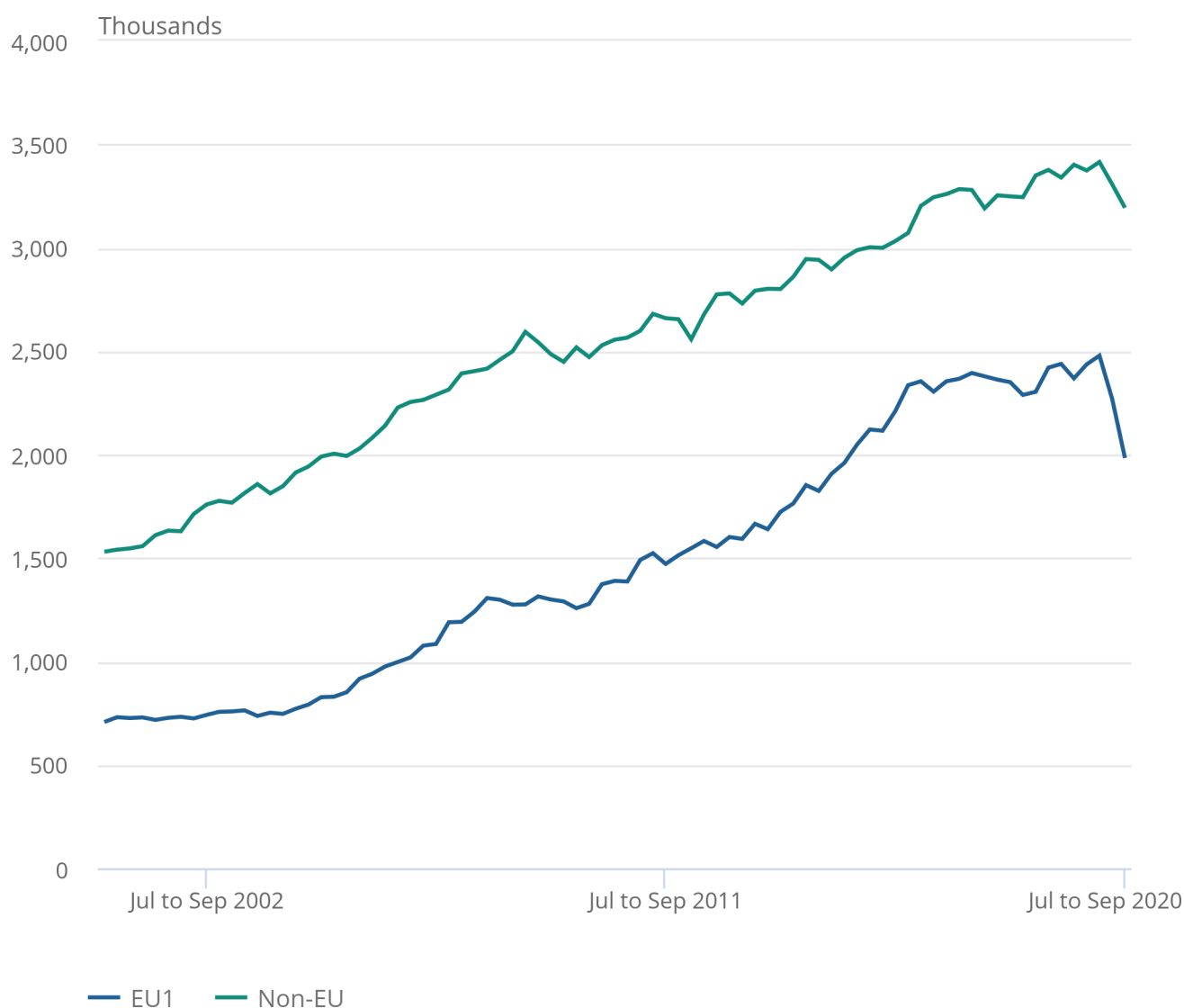
The number of non-UK nationals from the EU working in the UK had increased between 2010 and 2016 but had been largely flat since then (Figure 6). Meanwhile, the number of non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK had been largely flat since 2010 with a slight increase since 2017. However, in July to September 2020, the number of non-UK nationals from the EU decreased by a record 364,000 on the year to 1.87 million, while the number of non-UK nationals from outside the EU decreased by 65,000 to 1.29 million, the first annual decrease since October to December 2017.

**Figure 7: There have been record decreases in the number of people in employment born in the EU and outside the EU**

UK employment by country of birth (not seasonally adjusted), people aged 16 years and over, between July to September 2000 and July to September 2020

## Figure 7: There have been record decreases in the number of people in employment born in the EU and outside the EU

UK employment by country of birth (not seasonally adjusted), people aged 16 years and over, between July to September 2000 and July to September 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

### Notes:

1. The EU series is based on the current membership of the EU; for example, Poland is included in the EU series throughout the entire time series, although Poland did not join the EU until 2004.

The number of non-UK born people working in the UK who were born in EU countries had been largely flat since 2016, while those who were born outside the EU had been increasing steadily since 2010 (Figure 7). However, in July to September 2020, there were record annual decreases both for those born in EU countries (down 386,000 to 1.98 million) and for those born outside the EU (down 208,000 to 3.19 million).

Decreases in the numbers of non-UK workers are similarly reported in the [Business Impact of Coronavirus Survey \(BICS\)](#), a survey of employers.

## Hours worked

Since estimates began in 1971, up until the introduction of the coronavirus (COVID-19) lockdown measures, [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 pandemic would still be classed as employed; however, they would be employed working no hours. This directly impacted the total actual hours worked in July to September 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. With the easing of lockdown restrictions in July and August and changes to the furlough scheme, the estimates show an increase for hours worked in July to September 2020 in comparison with the previous quarter, although the level is still well below pre-coronavirus levels.

Between April to June 2020 and July to September 2020, total actual weekly hours worked in the UK saw a record increase of 83.1 million, or 9.9%, to 925.0 million hours (Figure 8). There were record increases for both men's and women's total hours worked (up 46.8 million hours and 36.3 million hours respectively).

Average actual weekly hours worked saw a record increase of 2.7 hours on the quarter to 28.5 hours. The average weekly hours worked by men saw a record increase of 3.0 hours to 32.0 hours, while women's hours saw a record increase of 2.4 hours to 24.5 hours.

## Figure 8: Total hours worked still low but showing signs of recovery

UK total actual weekly hours worked (people aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between July to September 2005 and July to September 2020

### Figure 8: Total hours worked still low but showing signs of recovery

UK total actual weekly hours worked (people aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between July to September 2005 and July to September 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

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 that during the early stages of lockdown we were understating the full extent of the reduction in hours. However, now that hours are increasing, this has reversed so that the experimental methodology now suggests the actual number of hours are approximately 3% higher than stated.

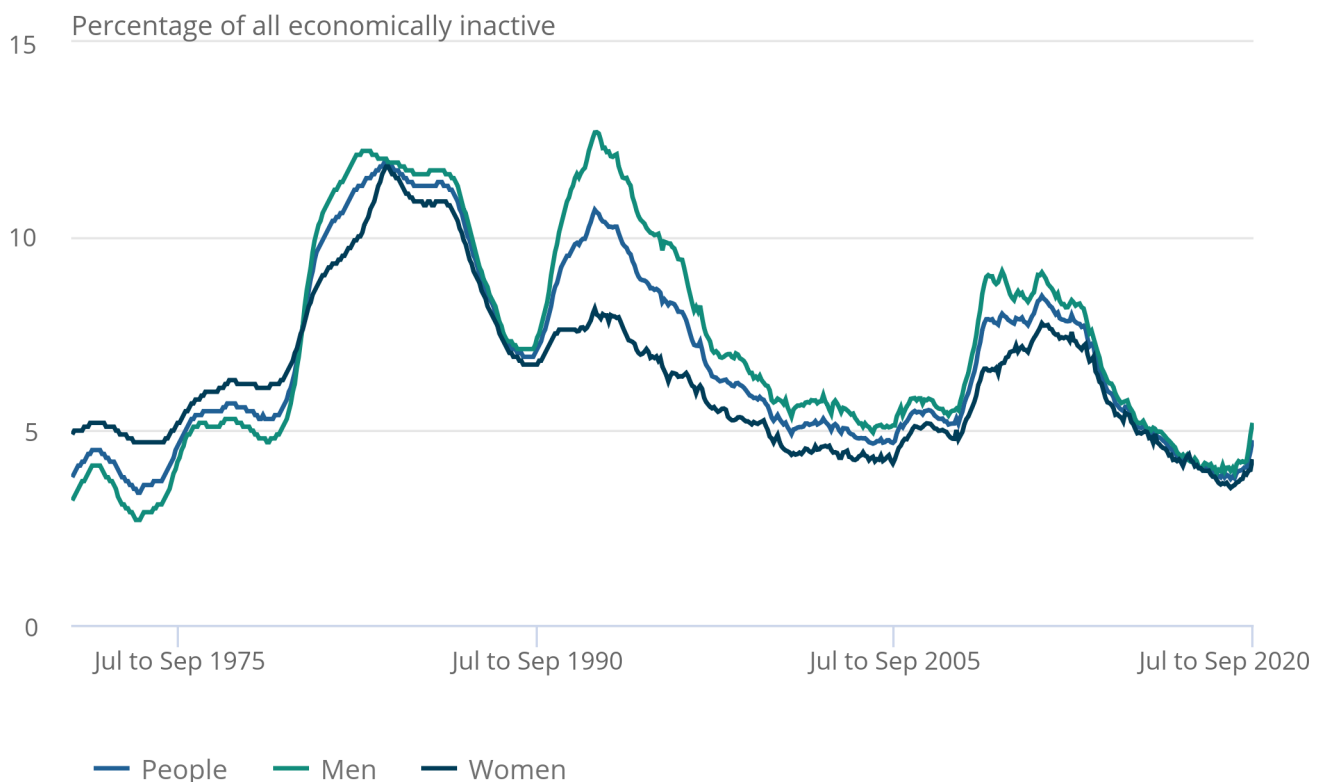
## 5 . Unemployment

**Figure 9: The unemployment rate for all people increased by 0.9 percentage points on the year, and increased by 0.7 percentage points on the quarter, to 4.8%**

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

Figure 9: The unemployment rate for all people increased by 0.9 percentage points on the year, and increased by 0.7 percentage points on the quarter, to 4.8%

UK unemployment rates (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and July to September 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 had generally been falling since late 2013 but have increased over recent periods (Figure 9).

For people aged 16 years and over, for July to September 2020:

- the estimated UK unemployment rate for all people was 4.8%; this is 0.9 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.7 percentage points higher than the previous quarter
- the estimated UK unemployment rate for men was 5.2%; this is 1.1 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 1.0 percentage point higher than the previous quarter
- the estimated UK unemployment rate for women was 4.3%; this is 0.7 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.4 percentage points higher than the previous quarter

[The single-month estimates](#) of the unemployment rate suggest that the rate has been increasing throughout the three-month period.

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 unemployment rate (less than 0.2 percentage points). Further information can be found in the section on Measuring the data.

For July to September 2020, an estimated 1.62 million people were unemployed, up 318,000 on the year and up 243,000 on the quarter. The annual increase was the largest since December 2009 to February 2010 and the quarterly increase was the largest since March to May 2009. The quarterly increase was mainly driven by men (up 178,000) and there were increases across all age groups.

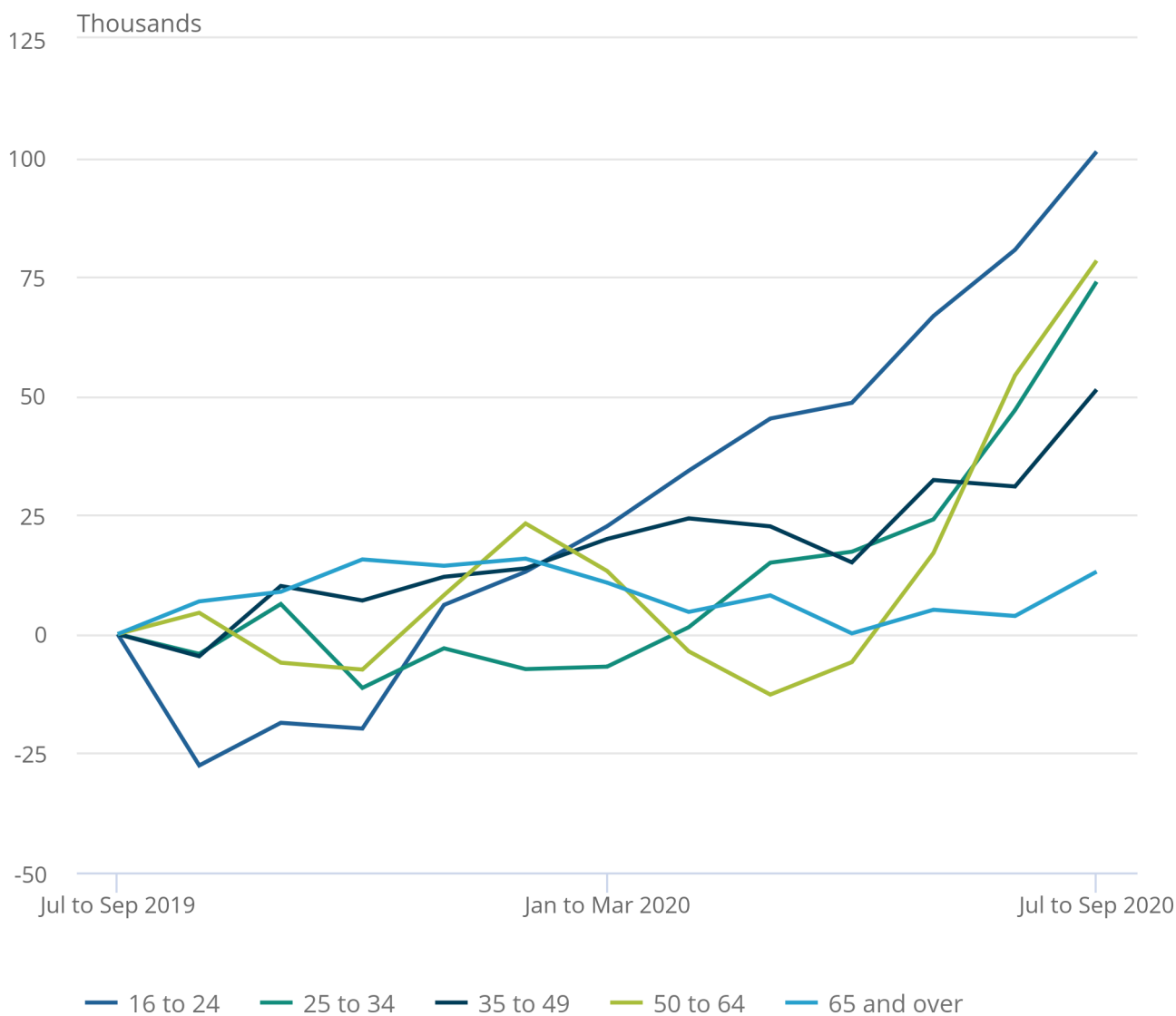


**Figure 10: Unemployment increased on the year, and on the quarter, for all age groups**

UK unemployment by age (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, cumulative growth from July to September 2019, for each period up to July to September 2020

## Figure 10: Unemployment increased on the year, and on the quarter, for all age groups

UK unemployment by age (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, cumulative growth from July to September 2019, for each period up to July to September 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking in more detail at the increase in unemployment by age group (Figure 10):

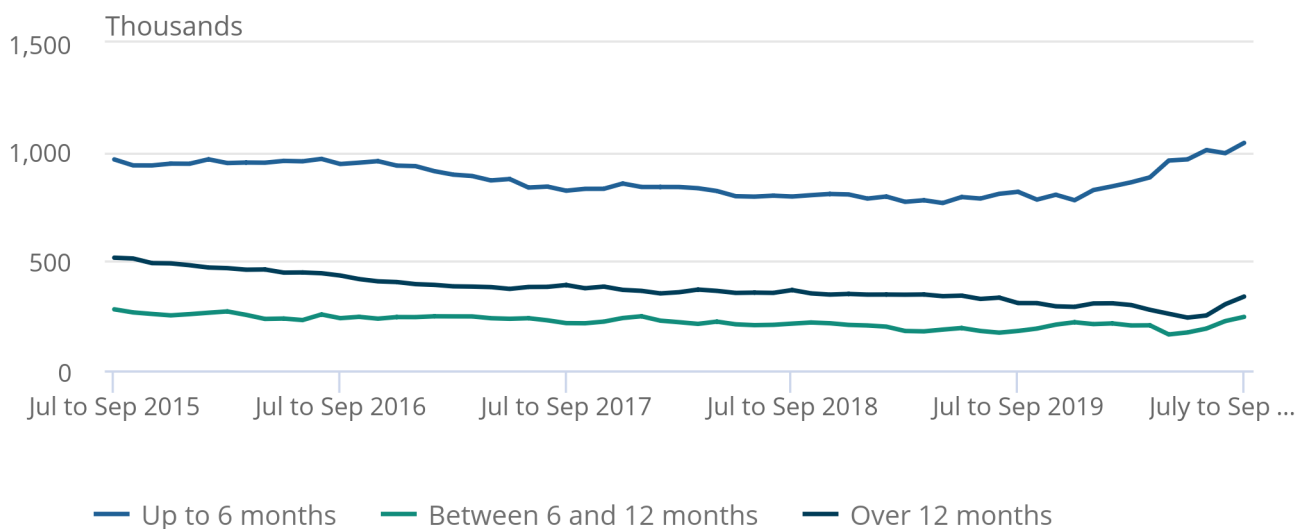
- those aged 16 to 24 years increased by 101,000 on the year, and 53,000 on the quarter, to 602,000
- those aged 25 to 49 years increased by 125,000 on the year, and 93,000 on the quarter, to 651,000
- those aged 50 to 64 years increased by 78,000 on the year, and a record 84,000 on the quarter, to 341,000

**Figure 11: The number of people who have been unemployed for up to six months has been steadily increasing since the start of 2020**

UK unemployment by duration (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between July to September 2015 and July to September 2020

Figure 11: The number of people who have been unemployed for up to six months has been steadily increasing since the start of 2020

UK unemployment by duration (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between July to September 2015 and July to September 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

The annual increase in unemployment is driven by those unemployed for up to six months, up 224,000 on the year to 1.04 million (Figure 11). This is the largest annual increase for the short-term unemployed since June to August 2009. However, those unemployed for over 12 months have also increased by 30,000 on the year; the first annual increase for the long-term unemployed since June to August 2013. To estimate duration of unemployment, LFS respondents are asked how long they have been looking for work. Respondents are unlikely to discount short periods where they were not looking from this. Consequently, those that briefly stopped looking for work in the earlier stages of the pandemic, and were therefore classified as economically inactive, are likely to return to unemployment duration estimates in longer-term categories.

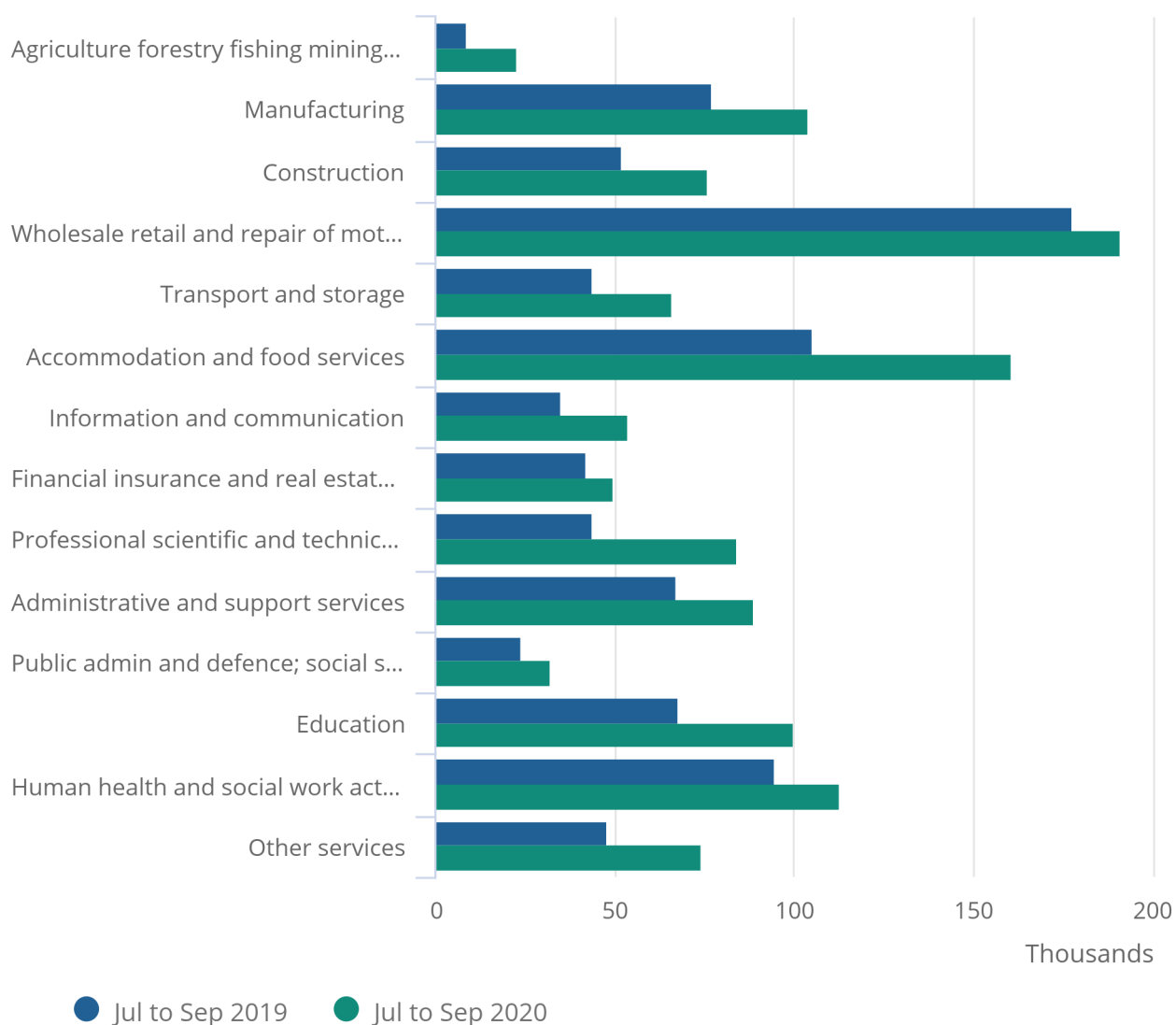
[Labour market flows estimates](#) show that, between April to June 2020 and July to September 2020, 471,000 people moved from economic inactivity to unemployment. This is the largest movement from economic inactivity to unemployment since July to September 2015.

**Figure 12: The largest increase in unemployment was for those who were previously employed in accommodation and food service activities**

UK unemployment by industry<sup>1</sup> of last job (aged 16 years and over), not seasonally adjusted, July to September 2019 and July to September 2020

**Figure 12: The largest increase in unemployment was for those who were previously employed in accommodation and food service activities**

UK unemployment by industry<sup>1</sup> of last job (aged 16 years and over), not seasonally adjusted, July to September 2019 and July to September 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

**Notes:**

1. Industry based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2007.

Looking at unemployment by industry of last job, there were increases for all industries between July to September 2019 and July to September 2020 (Figure 12). The largest increase was for those previously employed in accommodation and food service activities (up 56,000 on the year to 161,000). The second-largest increase was for those previously employed in professional, scientific and technical activities (up 40,000 on the year to 84,000). The highest level of unemployment in July to September 2020 was for those previously employed in wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles (191,000).

## The Claimant Count (Experimental Statistics)

These Claimant Count statistics relate to 8 October 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 wholly because of 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.

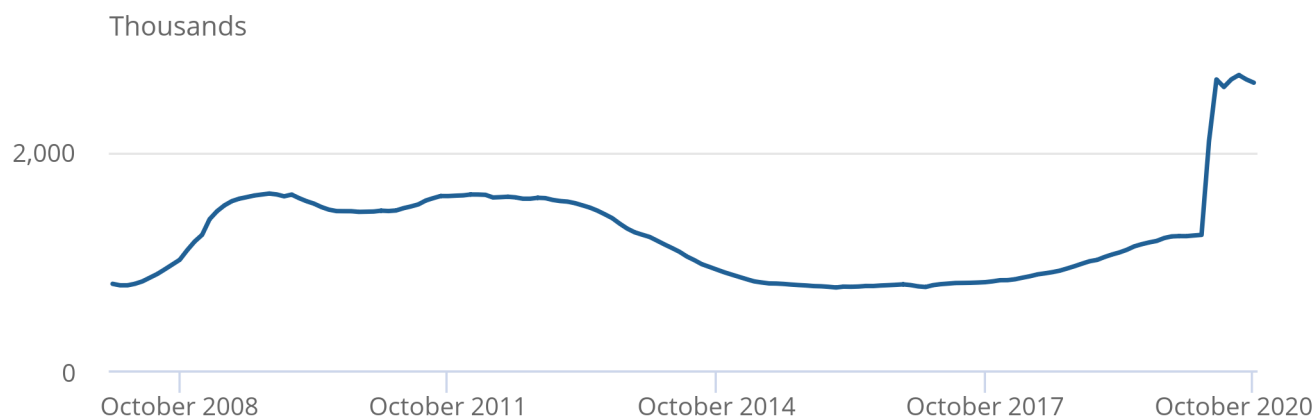
The Claimant Count dropped slightly in October 2020 to 2.6 million (Figure 13). This represents a monthly decrease of 1.1% and an increase of 112.4%, or 1.4 million, since March 2020.

**Figure 13: UK Claimant Count level has increased by 112.4% since March 2020**

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

## Figure 13: UK Claimant Count level has increased by 112.4% since March 2020

UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted, between January 2008 and October 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.

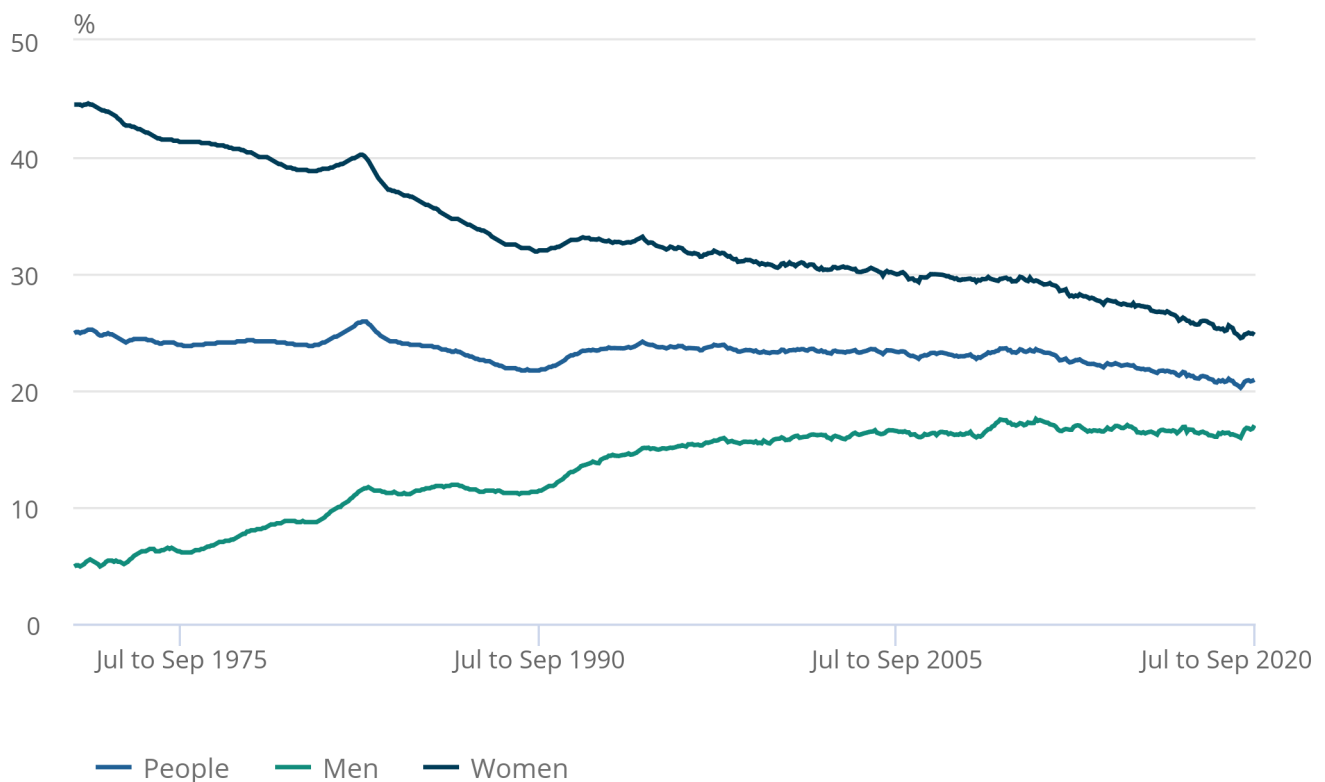
Since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate for all people aged between 16 and 64 years has generally been falling (although it increased during recessions). This is because of a gradual fall in the economic inactivity rate for women. This fall reflects changes to the State Pension 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. Over recent years, the economic inactivity rate for men has been relatively flat (Figure 14).

**Figure 14: The economic inactivity rate for all people increased by 0.1 percentage points on the year, but was largely unchanged on the quarter, to 20.9%**

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

Figure 14: The economic inactivity rate for all people increased by 0.1 percentage points on the year, but was largely unchanged on the quarter, to 20.9%

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

For people aged between 16 and 64 years, for July to September 2020:

- the estimated economic inactivity rate for all people was 20.9%; this is up by 0.1 percentage points on the year but largely unchanged on the quarter
- the estimated economic inactivity rate for men was 17.0%; this is up by 0.8 percentage points on the year and up by 0.3 percentage points on the quarter
- the estimated economic inactivity rate for women was 24.8%; this is down by 0.7 percentage points on the year and down by 0.2 percentage points on the quarter

Estimates for July to September 2020 show 8.66 million people aged between 16 and 64 years not in the labour force (economically inactive). This was 46,000 more than a year earlier and 21,000 more than the previous quarter. The small quarterly increase was the result of increases for men, young people (those aged 16 to 24 years) and students, being largely offset by decreases for women, people aged 25 to 49 years, people looking after family and home, and people who were economically inactive for other reasons (further details follow).

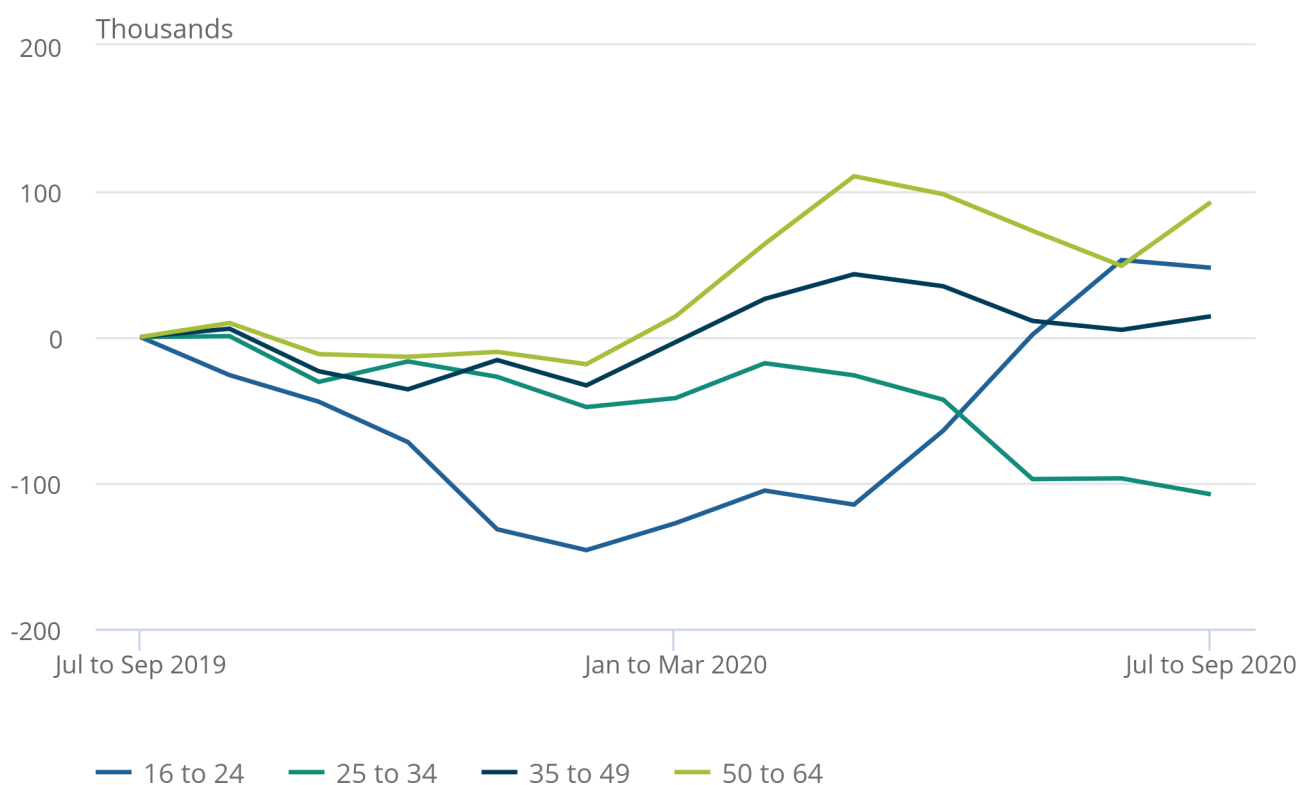
Imputation used for the Labour Force Survey was not designed to deal with the changes experienced in the labour market in recent months. Experimental work with adjusted imputation methodology suggests the use of the existing methodology has little impact on the economic inactivity rate (less than 0.2 percentage points). Further information can be found in the section on Measuring the data.

### Figure 15: Large quarterly increase in economic inactivity for those aged 16 to 24 years

UK economic inactivity by age (people aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, cumulative growth from July to September 2019, for each period up to July to September 2020

#### Figure 15: Large quarterly increase in economic inactivity for those aged 16 to 24 years

UK economic inactivity by age (people aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, cumulative growth from July to September 2019, for each period up to July to September 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking at recent movements in economic inactivity by age (Figure 15), we see that the largest quarterly increase was for those aged 16 to 24 years, up 112,000 on the quarter to 2.74 million. Within this, there was a record quarterly increase of 66,000 for those aged 16 to 17 years, to a record high of 1.08 million. In contrast, the number of people aged 25 to 34 years decreased by 65,000 on the quarter, reaching a record low of 1.00 million.

In terms of the reason for economic inactivity, the quarterly increase was driven by students (up a record 231,000 on the quarter to 2.36 million) but partially offset by those looking after the family or home (down a record 143,000 on the quarter, to a record low of 1.62 million) and those who were economically inactive for other reasons (down a record 159,000 on the quarter to 1.13 million).

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

There was a record quarterly increase of 230,000 in the number of economically inactive people who did not want a job and, conversely, there was a record quarterly decrease of 209,000 for those who wanted a job.

## **7 . Redundancies**

The redundancy 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; it does not take into consideration planned redundancies. So, in this release, the latest estimates relate to redundancies over the period from the beginning of April to the end of September 2020.



## Figure 16: Redundancies increased by a record 181,000 on the quarter to reach a record high of 314,000

UK redundancies, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), between July to September 2005 and July to September 2020

### Figure 16: Redundancies increased by a record 181,000 on the quarter to reach a record high of 314,000

UK redundancies, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), between July to September 2005 and July to September 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

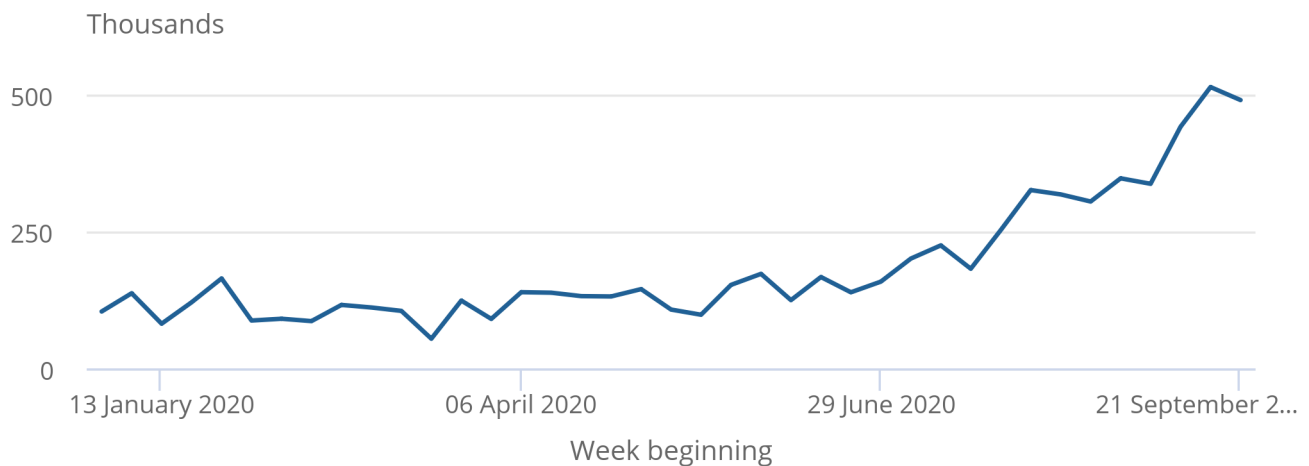
Redundancies increased in July to September 2020 by 195,000 on the year, and a record 181,000 on the quarter, to a record high of 314,000 (Figure 16). The annual increase was the largest since February to April 2009.

## Figure 17: Redundancies have been increasing since June 2020

UK redundancies by week, people aged 16 years and over (seasonally adjusted), between January 2020 and September 2020

### Figure 17: Redundancies have been increasing since June 2020

UK redundancies by week, people aged 16 years and over (seasonally adjusted), between January 2020 and September 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

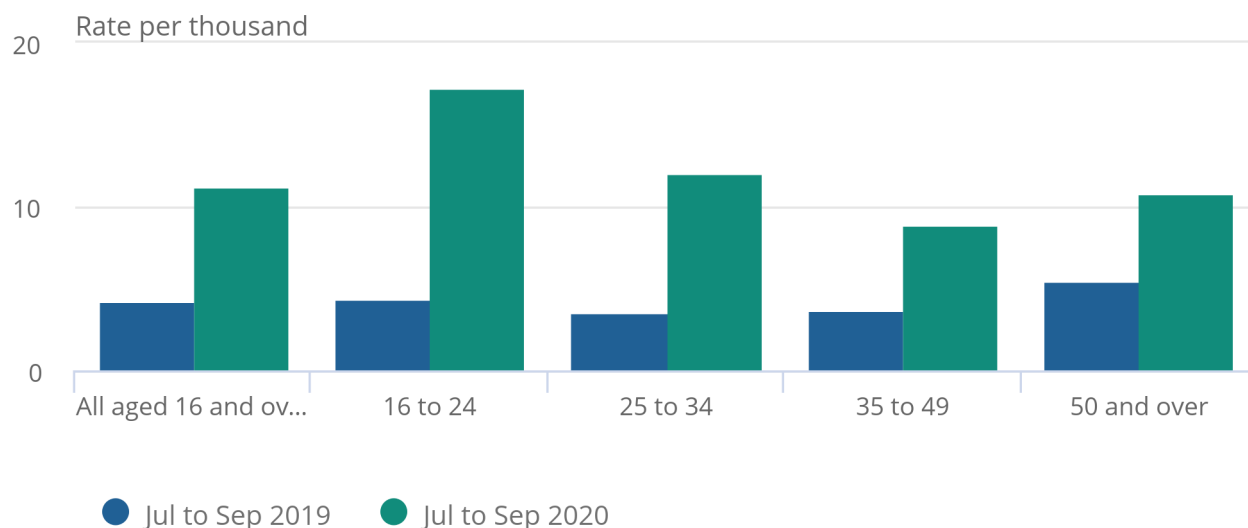
[Experimental weekly Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#) estimates show that redundancies have been increasing since June 2020, with strong growth during the first two weeks of September 2020 (Figure 17).

**Figure 18: The redundancy rate was highest for those aged 16 to 24 years**

UK redundancy rate<sup>1</sup> by age, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), July to September 2019 and July to September 2020

## Figure 18: The redundancy rate was highest for those aged 16 to 24 years

UK redundancy rate<sup>1</sup> by age, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), July to September 2019 and July to September 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

### Notes:

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

In July to September 2020, the overall redundancy rate, for people aged 16 years and over, was 11.3 per thousand employees. This was up from 4.3 per thousand in the same period a year earlier.

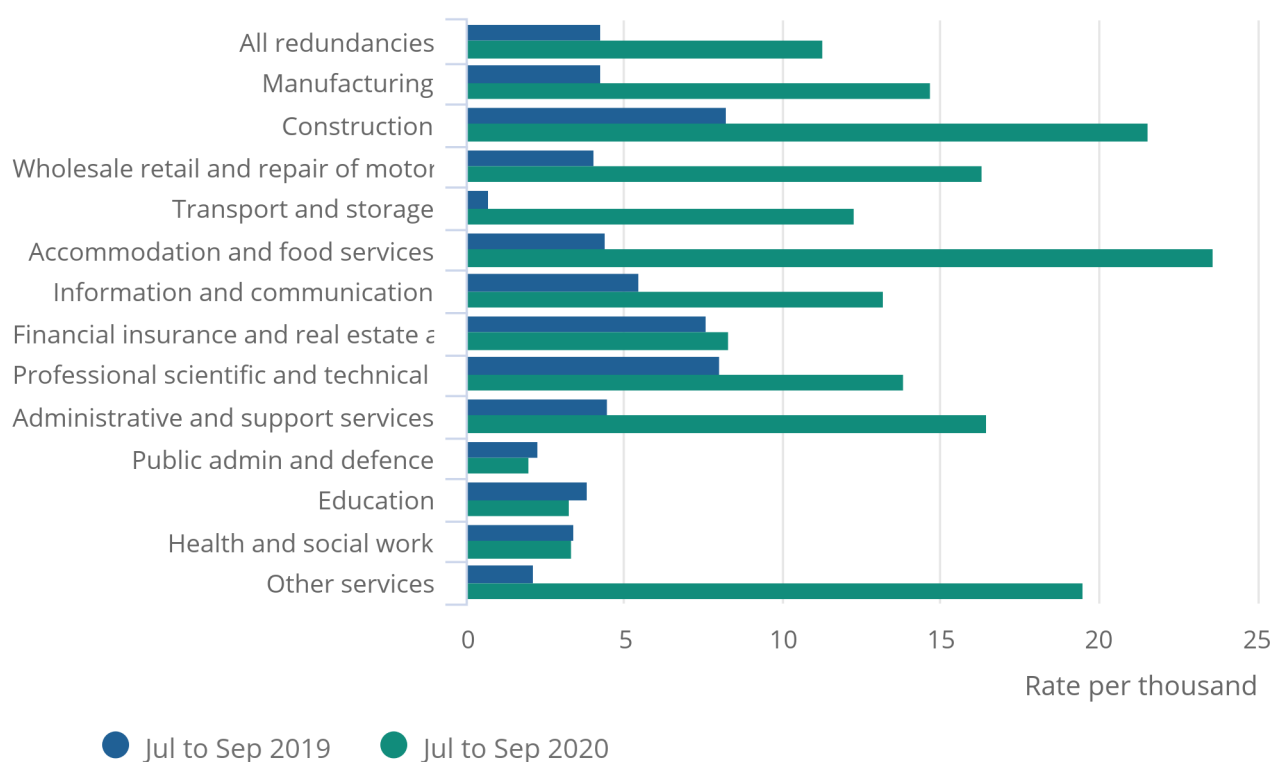
The redundancy rate increased for all age groups (Figure 18). Those aged 16 to 24 years had the highest redundancy rate of 17.2 per thousand (compared with 4.4 per thousand a year earlier) and those aged 35 to 49 years had the lowest redundancy rate of 8.9 per thousand (compared with 3.7 per thousand a year earlier).

## Figure 19: Accommodation and food service activities had the highest redundancy rate

UK redundancy rate<sup>1</sup> by industry<sup>2</sup>, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), July to September 2019 and July to September 2020

### Figure 19: Accommodation and food service activities had the highest redundancy rate

UK redundancy rate<sup>1</sup> by industry<sup>2</sup>, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), July to September 2019 and July to September 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

#### Notes:

1. The redundancy rate is the ratio of the redundancy level for the given quarter to the number of employees in the previous quarter, multiplied by 1,000.
2. Industry based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2007. Estimates for agriculture, fishing, energy and water are not shown because of small sample sizes.

Redundancy rates increased for most industries between July to September 2019 and July to September 2020 (Figure 19). The largest rates were seen in accommodation and food service activities (23.6 per thousand), construction (21.6 per thousand) and other services (19.5 per thousand). Other services include arts, entertainment and recreation, households as employers, and other service activities such as personal service activities and repair of computers, personal, and household goods. Redundancy rates for public administration and defence (2.0 per thousand), education (3.3 per thousand) and human health and social work activities (3.4 per thousand) were little changed over the year.

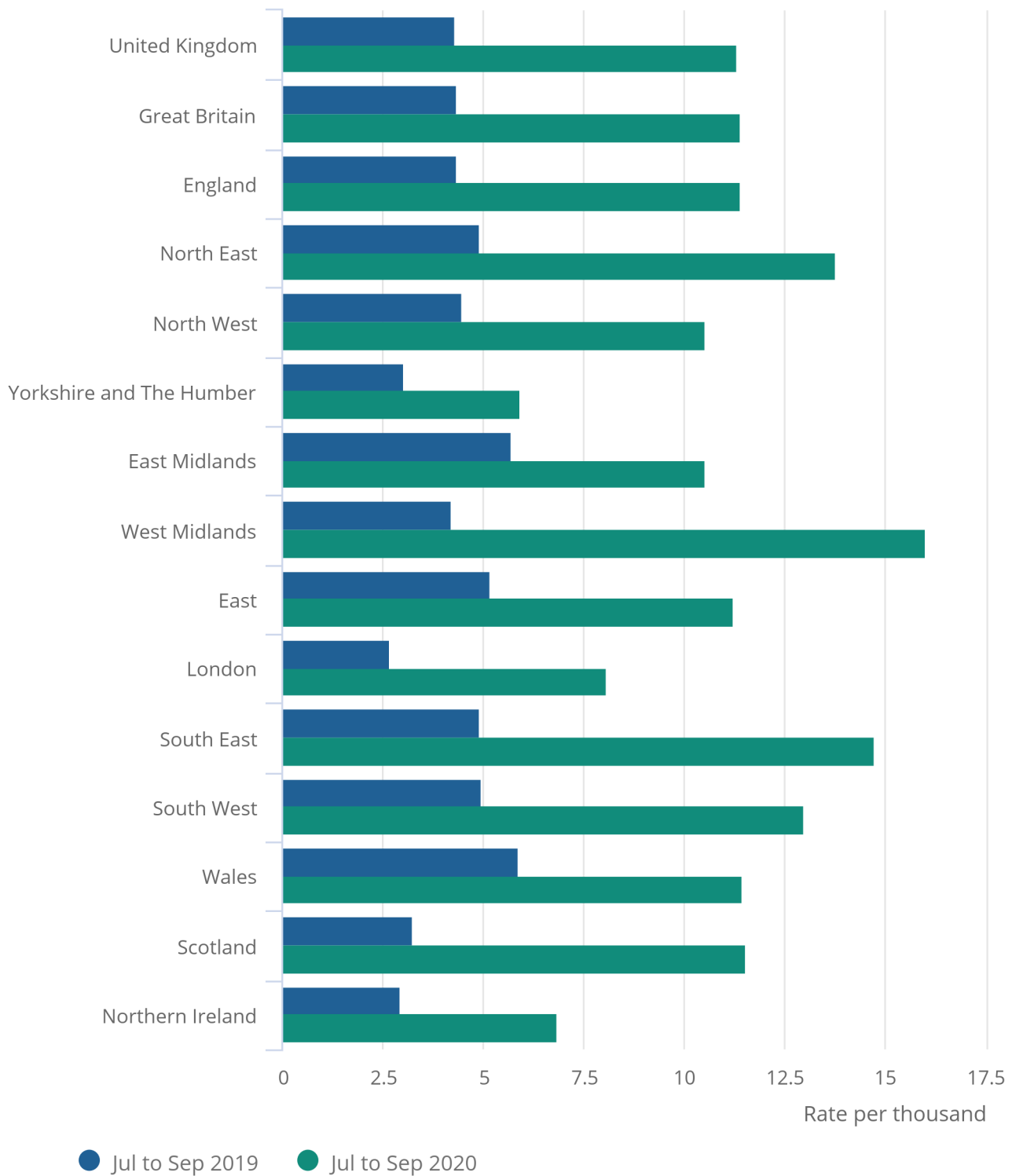


## Figure 20: The redundancy rate was highest in the West Midlands

UK redundancy rate<sup>1</sup> by region of residence, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), July to September 2019 and July to September 2020

# Figure 20: The redundancy rate was highest in the West Midlands

UK redundancy rate<sup>1</sup> by region of residence, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), July to September 2019 and July to September 2020



Notes:

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

In the year to July to September 2020, the redundancy rate increased across all regions (Figure 20). The redundancy rate was highest in the West Midlands (16.0 per thousand, compared with 4.2 per thousand a year earlier) and lowest in Yorkshire and The Humber (5.9 per thousand, compared with 3.0 per thousand a year earlier).

## 8 . Employment in the UK data

### [Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity](#)

Dataset A05 SA | Released 10 November 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 10 November 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 10 November 2020

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

### [Unemployment by age and duration](#)

Dataset UNEM01 SA | Released 10 November 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 10 November 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 10 November 2020

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

### [Labour Force Survey single month estimates](#)

Dataset X01 | Released 10 November 2020

Labour Force Survey (LFS) single-month estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity have been published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) since 2004. Not designated as National Statistics.

### [Labour Force Survey weekly estimates](#)

Dataset X07 | Released 10 November 2020

Labour Force Survey (LFS) weekly estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and hours in the UK. All estimates are calculated from highly experimental weekly Labour Force Survey datasets.

## 9 . 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.

## 10 . 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

For more information on how labour market data sources are affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, see the [article](#) published on 6 May 2020, which details some of the challenges that we have faced in producing estimates at this time.

A [blog](#) published in July 2020 by Jonathan Athow, Deputy National Statistician for Economic Statistics, explains some of the differences between sources. An [article](#) and [blog](#) were published in October 2020 explaining the impact of the coronavirus on our Labour Force Survey.

Our latest data and analysis on the impact of the coronavirus on the UK economy and population are available on our dedicated [coronavirus web page](#). This is the hub for all special coronavirus-related publications, drawing on all available data. In response to the developing coronavirus 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](#).

## **Impact of the coronavirus on data collection**

The LFS 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, although they are still below normal LFS sample sizes.

## **Impact of the coronavirus on survey imputation methodology**

The normal imputation for non-response to the LFS 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 0.2 percentage points)
- measures relating to hours in this release understate the increase in the actual number of hours worked by approximately 3%

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.

Because of the suspension of face-to-face interviewing in March 2020, we had to make operational changes to the LFS, particularly in the way that we contact households for initial interview, which moved to a "by telephone" approach. These changes have resulted in a response where certain characteristics have not been as well represented as previously. This is evidenced in a change in the balance of type of household that we are reaching. In particular, the proportion of households where people own their homes in the sample has increased and rented accommodation households has decreased.

To mitigate the impact of this non-response bias we have introduced housing tenure into the LFS weighting methodology for periods from January to March 2020 onwards. While not providing a perfect solution, this has redressed some of the issues that had previously been noted in the survey results. More information can be found in an article [Coronavirus and its impact on the Labour Force Survey](#).

## **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.

# **11 . Strengths and limitations**

## **Uncertainty in these data**

The estimates presented in this bulletin contain [uncertainty](#).

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.

An annual [reconciliation report of job estimates](#) is published every March comparing the latest workforce jobs (WFJ) estimates with the equivalent estimates of jobs from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

The concept of employment (measured by the LFS as the number of people in work) differs from the concept of jobs, since a person can have more than one job and some jobs may be shared by more than one person. The LFS, which collects information mainly from residents of private households, is the preferred source of statistics on employment. The WFJ series, which is compiled mainly from surveys of businesses, is the preferred source of statistics on jobs by industry, since it provides a more reliable industry breakdown than the LFS. During the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic the LFS and WFJ series may have additional differences because a person's perception of their attachment to a job may differ from the business's perception of that job. It is also important to note that the LFS is based on interviews throughout the coverage period, whereas the WFJ series relates to a specific date. This difference can be significant in a labour market that is experiencing rapid changes.

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

Table 1: Labour Force Survey sampling variability  
Sampling variability (95% confidence intervals<sup>1</sup>) of UK Labour Force Survey estimates: July to September 2020

	Level	Sampling variability of level <sup>1</sup>	Change on quarter	Sampling variability of change on quarter <sup>1</sup>	Change on year	Sampling variability of change on year <sup>1</sup>
<b>Employment (000s, aged 16 years and over)</b>	32,507	± 207	-164	± 174	-247	± 260
<b>Employment rate (aged 16 to 64 years)</b>	75.3	± 0.5	-0.6	± 0.4	-0.8	± 0.6
<b>Average weekly hours</b>	28.5	± 0.2	2.7	± 0.2	-3.7	± 0.3
<b>Unemployment (000s, aged 16 years and over)</b>	1,624	± 96	243	± 96	318	± 118
<b>Unemployment rate (aged 16 years and over)</b>	4.8	± 0.3	0.7	± 0.3	0.9	± 0.3
<b>Economically active (000s, aged 16 years and over)</b>	34,130	± 195	79	± 168	71	± 247
<b>Economic activity rate (aged 16 to 64 years)</b>	79.1	± 0.4	0.0	± 0.4	-0.1	± 0.5
<b>Economically inactive (000s, aged 16 to 64)</b>	8,662	± 180	21	± 155	46	± 227
<b>Economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64 years)</b>	20.9	± 0.4	0.0	± 0.4	0.1	± 0.5
<b>Redundancies (000s, aged 16 years and over)</b>	314	± 38	181	± 44	195	± 43

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.
2. These data are part of data table A11: Labour Force Survey sampling variability, which is part of the Labour market overview, UK release.

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: July to September 2020

	Age group	Estimate	Sampling variability of estimate	Sampling variability of change on year
<b>All people in employment (000s)</b>	16+	32,515	± 207	± 260
<b>All people employment rate</b>	16 to 64	75.3	± 0.5	± 0.6
<b>UK nationals in employment (000s)</b>	16+	29,352	± 239	± 303
<b>UK nationals employment rate</b>	16 to 64	75.2	± 0.5	± 0.6
<b>Non UK nationals in employment (000s)</b>	16+	3,161	± 144	± 186
<b>Non UK nationals employment rate</b>	16 to 64	76.1	± 1.7	± 2.1
<b>UK born people in employment (000s)</b>	16+	27,328	± 247	± 313
<b>UK born employment rate</b>	16 to 64	75.3	± 0.5	± 0.7
<b>Non UK born people in employment (000s)</b>	16+	5,176	± 170	± 218
<b>Non UK born employment rate</b>	16 to 64	75.4	± 1.4	± 1.7
<b>All unemployed people (000s)</b>	16+	1,703	± 96	± 118
<b>All people unemployment rate</b>	16+	5.0	± 0.3	± 0.3
<b>UK nationals unemployed (000s)</b>	16+	1,470	± 89	± 110
<b>UK nationals unemployment rate</b>	16+	4.8	± 0.3	± 0.4
<b>Non UK nationals unemployed (000s)</b>	16+	233	± 39	± 46
<b>Non UK nationals unemployment rate</b>	16+	6.9	± 1.1	± 1.3
<b>UK born unemployed people (000s)</b>	16+	1,344	± 80	± 101
<b>UK born unemployment rate</b>	16+	4.7	± 0.3	± 0.4
<b>Non UK born unemployed people (000s)</b>	16+	359	± 53	± 62
<b>Non UK born unemployment rate</b>	16+	6.5	± 0.9	± 1.1
<b>All economically inactive people (000s)</b>	16 to 64	8,569	± 180	± 227
<b>All people economic inactivity rate</b>	16 to 64	20.7	± 0.4	± 0.5
<b>UK nationals economically inactive (000s)</b>	16 to 64	7,797	± 174	± 218
<b>UK nationals economic inactivity rate</b>	16 to 64	20.9	± 0.5	± 0.6
<b>Non UK nationals economically inactive (000s)</b>	16 to 64	749	± 73	± 95
<b>Non UK nationals economic inactivity rate</b>	16 to 64	18.3	± 1.5	± 1.9
<b>UK born economically inactive people (000s)</b>	16 to 64	7,261	± 168	± 210
<b>UK born economic inactivity rate</b>	16 to 64	20.9	± 0.5	± 0.6
<b>Non UK born economically inactive people (000s)</b>	16 to 64	1,285	± 95	± 120
<b>Non UK born economic inactivity rate</b>	16 to 64	19.2	± 1.2	± 1.5

Notes

1. The sampling variability estimates are calculated on not seasonally adjusted data.

## 12 . Related links

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

Bulletin | Released 10 November 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: August 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 20 August 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: April to June 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 26 August 2020

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

### [Coronavirus and its impact on the Labour Force Survey](#)

Article | Released 13 October 2020

Explains the change that has been made to the Labour Force Survey weighting methodology in response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and the impact this has had on published estimates.

### [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 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 and the economic impacts on the UK: 5 November 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 5 November 2020

The latest indicators and analysis from the Business Impacts of Coronavirus Survey (BICS), a survey of employers capturing how coronavirus has affected their turnover, workforce prices, trade and business resilience.

### [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

**NOTE: On 13 October 2020 we introduced a new weighting methodology and, as a result, revised most tables back to January to March 2020. Some tables were not updated and were based on the previous weighting methodology; however, in this pdf, all tables have now been revised and are on a consistent basis.**

The sheets that have been updated this month are:

7(1)	Usual weekly hours of work
8	Employment by country of birth and nationality
8(1)	Unemployment and economic inactivity by country of birth and nationality
9(1) & 9(2)	Unemployment by age and duration
12	Labour market and educational status of young people

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

(\*) 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 LFS<sup>1</sup> indicators

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	LFS household population <sup>1</sup>				Headline indicators			
			Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
			Level	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>4</sup>
	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 to 64
	MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MGSX	LF2M	LF2S
<b>People</b>								
Jul-Sep 2018	53,070	41,264	32,431	75.6	1,377	4.1	8,726	21.1
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	33,005	76.3	1,365	4.0	8,457	20.4
Apr-Jun 2020	53,556	41,420	32,671	75.8	1,381	4.1	8,641	20.9
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	53,626	41,441	32,507	75.3	1,624	4.8	8,662	20.9
Change on quarter	70	21	-164	-0.6	243	0.7	21	0.0
Change %	0.1	0.0	-0.5		17.6		0.2	
Change on year	281	94	-247	-0.8	318	0.9	46	0.1
Change %	0.5	0.2	-0.8		24.4		0.5	
<b>Men</b>								
	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM
Jul-Sep 2018	25,968	20,522	17,201	80.1	748	4.2	3,348	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	17,285	80.1	754	4.2	3,355	16.3
Apr-Jun 2020	26,235	20,615	17,113	79.6	754	4.2	3,453	16.7
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	26,273	20,627	16,979	78.6	932	5.2	3,508	17.0
Change on quarter	38	12	-134	-1.1	178	1.0	56	0.3
Change %	0.1	0.1	-0.8		23.6		1.6	
Change on year	154	55	-319	-1.7	201	1.1	176	0.8
Change %	0.6	0.3	-1.8		27.4		5.3	
<b>Women</b>								
	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
Jul-Sep 2018	27,102	20,743	15,229	71.1	629	4.0	5,378	25.9
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	15,721	72.6	611	3.7	5,102	24.5
Apr-Jun 2020	27,322	20,806	15,558	72.1	627	3.9	5,189	24.9
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	27,354	20,814	15,528	71.9	692	4.3	5,154	24.8
Change on quarter	32	8	-30	-0.1	65	0.4	-35	-0.2
Change %	0.1	0.0	-0.2		10.4		-0.7	
Change on year	128	39	73	0.1	117	0.7	-130	-0.7
Change %	0.5	0.2	0.5		20.4		-2.5	

Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto: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(2) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 25-34						Aged 35-49					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAY	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
Jul-Sep 2018	7,453	83.4	292	3.8	1,188	13.3	10,855	85.0	316	2.8	1,597	12.5
Jul-Sep 2019	7,589	84.7	261	3.3	1,111	12.4	10,894	85.6	264	2.4	1,567	12.3
Oct-Dec 2019	7,614	85.0	250	3.2	1,094	12.2	10,921	85.8	271	2.4	1,531	12.0
Jan-Mar 2020	7,631	85.2	254	3.2	1,069	11.9	10,874	85.5	284	2.5	1,563	12.3
Apr-Jun 2020	7,605	85.0	278	3.5	1,068	11.9	10,839	85.2	279	2.5	1,602	12.6
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	7,609	85.0	335	4.2	1,003	11.2	10,818	85.1	315	2.8	1,581	12.4
Change on quarter	4	0.1	57	0.7	-65	-0.7	-21	-0.1	36	0.3	-21	-0.2
Change %	0.1		20.3		-6.1		-0.2		13.0		-1.3	
Change on year	20	0.4	74	0.9	-108	-1.2	-76	-0.5	51	0.5	14	0.1
Change %	0.3		28.3		-9.7		-0.7		19.4		0.9	
<b>Men</b>	YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
Jul-Sep 2018	4,010	89.6	153	3.7	315	7.0	5,720	90.8	162	2.7	421	6.7
Jul-Sep 2019	4,066	90.3	143	3.4	294	6.5	5,758	91.6	124	2.1	402	6.4
Oct-Dec 2019	4,064	90.2	134	3.2	306	6.8	5,734	91.3	130	2.2	419	6.7
Jan-Mar 2020	4,060	90.1	129	3.1	316	7.0	5,703	90.7	144	2.5	437	7.0
Apr-Jun 2020	4,041	89.7	141	3.4	324	7.2	5,680	90.4	149	2.6	455	7.2
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	3,993	88.6	171	4.1	343	7.6	5,654	90.0	159	2.7	469	7.5
Change on quarter	-48	-1.1	30	0.7	19	0.4	-26	-0.4	10	0.2	14	0.2
Change %	-1.2		21.5		5.8		-0.5		6.8		3.1	
Change on year	-74	-1.7	28	0.7	49	1.1	-103	-1.6	35	0.6	67	1.1
Change %	-1.8		19.7		16.7		-1.8		27.9		16.8	
<b>Women</b>	YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
Jul-Sep 2018	3,443	77.3	138	3.9	874	19.6	5,135	79.4	155	2.9	1,176	18.2
Jul-Sep 2019	3,523	79.0	118	3.3	817	18.3	5,136	79.7	140	2.7	1,165	18.1
Oct-Dec 2019	3,550	79.7	116	3.2	788	17.7	5,187	80.5	141	2.6	1,112	17.3
Jan-Mar 2020	3,571	80.3	126	3.4	753	16.9	5,171	80.3	140	2.6	1,126	17.5
Apr-Jun 2020	3,564	80.2	138	3.7	744	16.7	5,159	80.2	130	2.5	1,146	17.8
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	3,616	81.4	164	4.3	660	14.9	5,164	80.3	157	2.9	1,112	17.3
Change on quarter	53	1.3	26	0.6	-84	-1.9	5	0.1	26	0.5	-35	-0.5
Change %	1.5		19.1		-11.3		0.1		20.1		-3.0	
Change on year	93	2.4	46	1.1	-157	-3.5	27	0.5	17	0.3	-53	-0.8
Change %	2.7		38.7		-19.2		0.5		11.9		-4.6	
	Aged 50-64						Age 65+					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	LF26	LF2U	LF28	LF2E	LF2A	LF2W	LFK4	LFK6	K5HU	K5HW	LFL4	LFL6
Jul-Sep 2018	9,067	72.1	277	3.0	3,240	25.7	1,254	10.6	15	1.2	10,536	89.2
Jul-Sep 2019	9,251	72.5	262	2.8	3,248	25.5	1,311	10.9	17	1.3	10,670	88.9
Oct-Dec 2019	9,312	72.7	255	2.7	3,234	25.3	1,297	10.8	33	2.5	10,715	89.0
Jan-Mar 2020	9,304	72.5	276	2.9	3,262	25.4	1,404	11.6	28	2.0	10,658	88.2
Apr-Jun 2020	9,280	72.0	256	2.7	3,346	26.0	1,255	10.3	18	1.4	10,863	89.5
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	9,241	71.5	341	3.6	3,340	25.9	1,321	10.8	31	2.3	10,834	88.9
Change on quarter	-39	-0.5	84	0.9	-5	-0.1	66	0.5	13	0.9	-30	-0.6
Change %	-0.4		32.8		-0.2		5.2		73.4		-0.3	
Change on year	-10	-1.0	78	0.8	93	0.4	11	-0.1	13	0.9	164	0.0
Change %	-0.1		29.9		2.8		0.8		74.9		1.5	

<b>Men</b>	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
Jul-Sep 2018	4,727	76.5	152	3.1	1,297	21.0	765	14.1	11	1.4	4,671	85.8
Jul-Sep 2019	4,804	76.8	156	3.2	1,299	20.7	777	14.0	12	1.6	4,758	85.8
Oct-Dec 2019	4,842	77.1	137	2.8	1,299	20.7	744	13.3	22	2.8	4,806	86.3
Jan-Mar 2020	4,816	76.5	166	3.3	1,315	20.9	775	13.8	19	2.4	4,802	85.8
Apr-Jun 2020	4,820	76.3	152	3.1	1,344	21.3	694	12.4	10	1.4	4,915	87.5
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	<b>4,784</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4,854</b>	<b>86.0</b>
Change on quarter	-36	-0.8	59	1.2	-5	-0.1	74	1.3	13	1.5	-62	-1.5
Change %	-0.7		39.0		-0.3		10.6		133.2		-1.3	
Change on year	-20	-1.2	55	1.1	41	0.4	-9	-0.4	11	1.4	96	0.2
Change %	-0.4		34.9		3.1		-1.2		92.3		2.0	
<b>Women</b>	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
Jul-Sep 2018	4,340	67.7	125	2.8	1,944	30.3	489	7.7	5	1.0	5,865	92.2
Jul-Sep 2019	4,447	68.4	106	2.3	1,949	30.0	533	8.3	5	1.0	5,912	91.7
Oct-Dec 2019	4,470	68.5	118	2.6	1,935	29.7	553	8.5	12	2.1	5,908	91.3
Jan-Mar 2020	4,488	68.6	110	2.4	1,948	29.8	629	9.7	9	1.5	5,855	90.2
Apr-Jun 2020	4,460	67.9	105	2.3	2,002	30.5	561	8.6	8	1.3	5,948	91.3
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	<b>4,456</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2,001</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>5,980</b>	<b>91.4</b>
Change on quarter	-3	-0.3	25	0.5	-1	-0.1	-8	-0.2	-1	-0.1	32	0.2
Change %	-0.1		23.9		0.0		-1.4		-7.0		0.5	
Change on year	9	-0.7	24	0.5	52	0.4	20	0.2	2	0.3	68	-0.2
Change %	0.2		22.4		2.7		3.7		33.9		1.1	

Source: Labour Force Survey  
Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 3 Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

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

	All in employment					Full-time and part-time workers <sup>1</sup>						
	Total	Employees	Self employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training & employment programmes <sup>2</sup>	Total people working full-time	total people working part-time	Employees working full-time	Employees working part time	Self-employed people working full-time	Self-employed people working part-time	Total Workers with second jobs
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>People</b>	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
Jul-Sep 2018	32,431	27,510	4,760	114	46	23,927	8,503	20,560	6,950	3,328	1,433	1,127
Jul-Sep 2019	32,753	27,620	4,955	121	57	24,213	8,540	20,662	6,959	3,499	1,456	1,136
Oct-Dec 2019	32,934	27,726	5,027	126	55	24,416	8,517	20,792	6,934	3,571	1,455	1,165
Jan-Mar 2020	33,005	27,879	4,948	117	62	24,356	8,650	20,851	7,028	3,447	1,501	1,224
Apr-Jun 2020	32,671	27,826	4,700	99	45	24,402	8,269	21,052	6,774	3,293	1,407	1,061
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	32,507	27,847	4,526	99	35	24,396	8,111	21,165	6,681	3,183	1,343	1,081
Change on quarter	-164	20	-174	0	-10	-6	-158	113	-93	-110	-64	20
Change %	-0.5	0.1	-3.7	-0.4	-22.7	0.0	-1.9	0.5	-1.4	-3.3	-4.5	1.9
Change on year	-247	226	-429	-22	-22	183	-429	504	-277	-316	-112	-55
Change %	-0.8	0.8	-8.7	-18.2	-38.9	0.8	-5.0	2.4	-4.0	-9.0	-7.7	-4.8
<b>Men</b>	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBH	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX
Jul-Sep 2018	17,201	13,937	3,181	54	29	14,920	2,281	12,302	1,635	2,598	583	461
Jul-Sep 2019	17,298	13,877	3,322	64	35	15,055	2,244	12,306	1,571	2,718	605	476
Oct-Dec 2019	17,328	13,929	3,312	61	27	15,108	2,220	12,343	1,585	2,732	580	481
Jan-Mar 2020	17,285	13,960	3,238	56	31	15,057	2,227	12,397	1,564	2,629	609	512
Apr-Jun 2020	17,113	14,017	3,020	49	27	15,007	2,105	12,498	1,518	2,477	543	450
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	16,979	13,968	2,945	44	22	14,876	2,103	12,446	1,522	2,398	548	457
Change on quarter	-134	-49	-75	-5	-5	-131	-3	-53	4	-80	5	7
Change %	-0.8	-0.3	-2.5	-10.5	-17.8	-0.9	-0.1	-0.4	0.3	-3.2	0.8	1.6
Change on year	-319	91	-377	-20	-13	-178	-141	140	-49	-320	-57	-19
Change %	-1.8	0.7	-11.3	-31.8	-36.4	-1.2	-6.3	1.1	-3.1	-11.8	-9.4	-3.9

<b>Women</b>	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
Jul-Sep 2018	15,229	13,574	1,579	59	17	9,007	6,222	8,259	5,315	730	849	666
Jul-Sep 2019	15,455	13,743	1,633	56	22	9,159	6,296	8,356	5,387	782	851	660
Oct-Dec 2019	15,605	13,797	1,715	65	28	9,308	6,297	8,449	5,348	839	876	684
Jan-Mar 2020	15,721	13,919	1,710	61	31	9,298	6,423	8,454	5,464	818	892	712
Apr-Jun 2020	15,558	13,810	1,680	50	18	9,394	6,164	8,554	5,256	816	864	611
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	15,528	13,879	1,581	55	13	9,520	6,008	8,719	5,159	785	796	624
Change on quarter	-30	69	-99	5	-6	125	-156	165	-96	-31	-68	13
Change %	-0.2	0.5	-5.9	9.6	-29.9	1.3	-2.5	1.9	-1.8	-3.7	-7.9	2.1
Change on year	73	136	-52	-2	-10	361	-288	364	-228	4	-56	-36
Change %	0.5	1.0	-3.2	-2.7	-42.7	3.9	-4.6	4.4	-4.2	0.5	-6.5	-5.5

Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)								Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) <sup>3</sup>					
	Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total <sup>4</sup>	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
<b>People</b>	YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCCL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ
Jul-Sep 2018	1,512	5.5	409	27.1	436	118	548	8,382	912	10.9	6,012	280	1,113
Jul-Sep 2019	1,420	5.1	351	24.7	365	135	569	8,414	865	10.3	6,122	272	1,095
Oct-Dec 2019	1,422	5.1	361	25.4	396	113	552	8,389	918	10.9	6,058	291	1,071
Jan-Mar 2020	1,508	5.4	415	27.6	423	115	554	8,529	902	10.6	6,154	303	1,120
Apr-Jun 2020	1,486	5.3	379	25.5	395	125	587	8,181	889	10.9	5,867	298	1,063
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	1,454	5.2	378	26.0	360	120	596	8,025	893	11.1	5,767	277	992
Change on quarter	-32	-0.1	-1	0.5	-35	-5	9	-156	5	0.3	-99	-21	-71
Change %	-2.2		-0.2		-8.9	-4.1	1.5	-1.9	0.5		-1.7	-7.1	-6.6
Change on year	34	0.1	27	1.3	-5	-15	27	-390	29	0.9	-355	5	-102
Change %	2.4		7.8		-1.4	-11.1	4.7	-4.6	3.3		-5.8	1.8	-9.4

<b>Men</b>	YCCA		YCCG		YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK
Jul-Sep 2018	734	5.3	219	29.9	200	59	255	2,218	416	18.8	1,191	94	492
Jul-Sep 2019	656	4.7	176	26.8	153	67	260	2,176	371	17.1	1,269	92	423
Oct-Dec 2019	672	4.8	180	26.7	175	63	254	2,165	386	17.8	1,243	100	419
Jan-Mar 2020	689	4.9	202	29.3	189	51	248	2,172	366	16.9	1,253	105	433
Apr-Jun 2020	690	4.9	194	28.1	167	50	278	2,061	376	18.2	1,119	100	443
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	659	4.7	188	28.5	144	55	273	2,070	373	18.0	1,133	102	411
Change on quarter	-30	-0.2	-6	0.4	-24	4	-5	8	-3	-0.2	14	2	-31
Change %	-4.4		-3.1		-14.1	8.2	-1.8	0.4	-0.8		1.2	2.2	-7.1
Change on year	4	0.0	12	1.7	-9	-12	13	-106	2	1.0	-136	10	-12
Change %	0.6		7.1		-5.9	-18.5	4.9	-4.9	0.5		-10.7	10.6	-2.7
<b>Women</b>	YCCB	YCCE	YCCH	YCCK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCT	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL
Jul-Sep 2018	778	5.7	190	24.5	236	59	293	6,164	496	8.0	4,821	186	621
Jul-Sep 2019	764	5.6	175	22.9	212	68	308	6,238	493	7.9	4,853	180	671
Oct-Dec 2019	750	5.4	182	24.2	221	49	298	6,224	533	8.6	4,815	191	652
Jan-Mar 2020	819	5.9	214	26.1	234	65	307	6,357	535	8.4	4,902	199	687
Apr-Jun 2020	796	5.8	185	23.3	228	75	308	6,120	513	8.4	4,747	198	620
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	794	5.7	190	23.9	216	66	322	5,955	521	8.7	4,634	175	581
Change on quarter	-2	0.0	5	0.7	-12	-9	14	-165	8	0.4	-113	-23	-39
Change %	-0.2		2.7		-5.1	-12.4	4.6	-2.7	1.5		-2.4	-11.7	-6.3
Change on year	30	0.2	15	1.0	4	-3	14	-284	27	0.8	-219	-5	-91
Change %	3.9		8.5		1.8	-4.0	4.6	-4.5	5.5		-4.5	-2.7	-13.5

Source: Labour Force Survey  
Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto: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) <sup>12</sup>	All workers <sup>1</sup>	Full-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Part-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Second Jobs
<b>People</b>	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Jul-Sep 2018	1,042.7	32.2	37.3	16.3	9.8
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	1,029.2	31.2	36.2	15.8	9.7
Apr-Jun 2020	841.9	25.8	30.3	11.6	8.7
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	925.0	28.5	33.0	13.9	9.2
Change on quarter	83.1	2.7	2.7	2.4	0.5
Change %	9.9	10.4	8.9	20.4	6.3
Change on year	-127.6	-3.7	-4.3	-2.4	-0.8
Change %	-12.1	-11.5	-11.6	-14.8	-7.9
<b>Men</b>	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Jul-Sep 2018	625.9	36.4	39.2	16.2	10.5
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	607.8	35.2	37.7	15.5	10.6
Apr-Jun 2020	497.2	29.1	31.4	10.8	10.3
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	544.0	32.0	34.3	13.8	10.8
Change on quarter	46.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.5
Change %	9.4	10.3	9.4	27.3	5.0
Change on year	-83.6	-4.2	-4.7	-2.5	0.3
Change %	-13.3	-11.7	-12.0	-15.3	2.7
<b>Women</b>	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Jul-Sep 2018	416.8	27.4	34.3	16.4	9.2
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	421.4	26.8	33.8	15.9	9.0
Apr-Jun 2020	344.7	22.2	28.6	11.8	7.5
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	381.0	24.5	30.8	14.0	8.0
Change on quarter	36.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	0.6
Change %	10.5	10.8	8.0	18.3	7.7
Change on year	-44.0	-3.0	-3.7	-2.4	-1.6
Change %	-10.3	-10.8	-10.7	-14.6	-16.5

Source: Labour Force Survey

1 Main and second job

Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

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

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



# 7 (1) Usual weekly hours of work<sup>1</sup>

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
<b>Jul-Sep 2019</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	1.3	3.7	1.9	7.3
6 up to 15 hours	6.4	3.4	9.6	5.9	3.1	8.7	8.5	4.5	16.4
16 up to 30 hours	19.6	10.0	30.4	19.0	8.4	29.8	22.7	16.2	36.0
31 up to 45 hours	54.0	59.8	47.4	56.8	63.3	50.1	39.0	45.9	24.9
Over 45 hours	18.6	25.7	10.6	17.3	24.5	10.1	26.1	31.4	15.3
Total (thousands)	32,753	17,298	15,455	27,620	13,877	13,743	4,955	3,322	1,633
<b>Apr-Jun 2020 r</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.3	0.8	1.9	0.9	0.6	1.1	3.7	1.5	7.6
6 up to 15 hours	6.0	3.2	9.0	5.5	2.9	8.1	8.4	4.0	16.4
16 up to 30 hours	19.2	9.7	29.7	18.6	8.1	29.3	23.2	17.5	33.6
31 up to 45 hours	56.1	62.5	49.1	58.8	65.6	51.8	40.5	48.1	26.8
Over 45 hours	17.4	23.8	10.3	16.3	22.8	9.7	24.2	29.1	15.5
Total (thousands)	32,671	17,113	15,558	27,826	14,017	13,810	4,700	3,020	1,680
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.5	1.2	2.7	1.5	5.0
6 up to 15 hours	6.1	3.3	9.1	5.6	2.9	8.2	9.1	5.0	16.9
16 up to 30 hours	19.1	9.7	29.3	18.3	8.1	28.5	23.9	17.6	35.8
31 up to 45 hours	57.0	63.5	49.9	59.8	67.0	52.6	40.3	47.2	27.6
Over 45 hours	16.6	22.7	10.0	15.5	21.5	9.5	23.9	28.8	14.8
Total (thousands)	32,507	16,979	15,528	27,847	13,968	13,879	4,526	2,945	1,581

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

Due to the COVID19 pandemic, all face-to-face interviewing for the Labour Force Survey was suspended and replaced with telephone interviewing. This change in mode for first interviews has changed the non-response bias of the survey, affecting interviews from March 2020 onwards. More information can be found [in an article on the ONS website](#). Estimates presented in this table for periods from January to March 2020 have been reweighted to account for this bias.

# NON-UK WORKERS

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

	Europe										Africa	
	European Union (EU)										Total Africa	Of which: South Africa
	Total <sup>1</sup>	UK	Non UK	Total Europe	Total EU (EU27) <sup>2</sup>	EU14 <sup>3</sup>	EU8 <sup>4</sup>	EU2 <sup>5</sup>	Other EU <sup>6</sup>	Other Europe (not in EU)		
<b>Levels (aged 16 and over)</b>												
<b>Country of birth levels</b>	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	FSC2	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	FSC3	FSC4	FSC5	JJS3
Jul-Sep 2018	32,503	26,963	5,532	2,517	2,288	978	901	370	39	229	878	159
Jul-Sep 2019	32,802	27,028	5,770	2,630	2,368	1,020	953	356	40	261	962	176
Oct-Dec 2019	32,983	27,171	5,809	2,704	2,436	1,026	970	400	40	269	937	171
Jan-Mar 2020 r	32,998	27,097	5,893	2,759	2,478	1,045	975	422	37	281	933	186
Apr-Jun 2020 r	32,592	27,004	5,574	2,548	2,268	1,028	839	363	39	280	896	167
Jul-Sep 2020	32,515	27,328	5,176	2,248	1,983	963	710	276	33	265	929	191
Change on year	-288	299	-594	-382	-386	-56	-243	-80	-7	4	-33	15
Change %	-0.9	1.1	-10.3	-14.5	-16.3	-5.5	-25.5	-22.4	-17.2	1.5	-3.4	8.4
<b>Country of birth rates</b>	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	FSD5	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	FSD6	FSD7	FSD8	LFN4
Jul-Sep 2018	75.7	76.1	74.2	81.5	82.3	79.7	85.6	82.4	72.2	74.6	72.9	83.5
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
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
Jan-Mar 2020 r	76.3	76.4	76.4	82.4	83.3	81.0	85.6	84.1	78.5	75.1	75.3	86.9
Apr-Jun 2020 r	75.7	75.6	76.0	81.0	81.7	80.1	83.3	83.3	75.8	75.8	74.2	82.9
Jul-Sep 2020	75.3	75.3	75.4	80.2	81.1	81.1	79.8	86.6	70.0	74.1	72.1	81.9
Change on year	-0.9	-1.0	-0.2	-2.3	-2.2	0.5	-6.3	2.0	-5.9	-2.1	-2.8	-3.1

<b>Nationality levels</b>	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	FSC8	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	FSC9	FSCE	FSD2	JJS4
Jul-Sep 2018	32,503	29,028	3,467	2,341	2,231	980	880	360	11	109	249	50
Jul-Sep 2019	32,802	29,209	3,589	2,367	2,238	981	903	333	21	129	297	56
Oct-Dec 2019	32,983	29,325	3,654	2,439	2,310	994	931	367	17	129	298	68
Jan-Mar 2020 r	32,998	29,251	3,737	2,495	2,367	1,025	933	394	15	128	300	66
Apr-Jun 2020 r	32,592	29,107	3,468	2,257	2,154	994	805	339	15	104	305	64
Jul-Sep 2020	32,515	29,352	3,161	1,976	1,874	920	685	252	17	102	333	79
Change on year	-288	142	-428	-391	-364	-61	-218	-81	-4	-27	36	24
Change %	-0.9	0.5	-11.9	-16.5	-16.2	-6.2	-24.1	-24.3	-20.4	-20.9	12.2	42.4
<b>Nationality rates</b>	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	FSE3	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	FSE4	FSE5	FSE6	LFO6
Jul-Sep 2018	75.7	75.8	75.0	82.1	82.8	80.6	86.5	82.6	39.6	69.8	68.4	87.1
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
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
Jan-Mar 2020 r	76.3	76.3	76.6	82.3	82.9	80.5	85.4	83.7	76.2	72.3	67.0	90.4
Apr-Jun 2020 r	75.7	75.6	76.0	81.3	82.0	80.0	84.3	82.7	74.8	69.3	67.2	92.6
Jul-Sep 2020	75.3	75.2	76.1	80.5	81.3	79.8	81.5	85.5	96.0	68.2	69.1	88.6
Change on year	-0.9	-0.9	-0.1	-1.9	-1.5	-0.4	-4.0	2.0	12.2	-8.1	-2.6	1.5

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.

Due to the COVID19 pandemic, all face-to-face interviewing for the Labour Force Survey was suspended and replaced with telephone interviewing. This change in mode for first interviews has changed the non-response bias of the survey, affecting interviews from March 2020 onwards. More information can be found [in an article on the ONS website](#). Estimates presented in this table for periods from January to March 2020 have been reweighted to account for this bias.

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

Asia			America and Oceania			Total Non-EU <sup>7</sup>
Total Asia	Of which: India	Of which: Pakistan and Bangladesh	Total America and Oceania	Of which: USA	Of which: Australia and New Zealand	
FSC6	JJS7	JJS9	FSC7	JJR7	JJS5	EQ4S
1,479	473	337	658	96	152	3,244
1,532	483	373	646	93	166	3,401
1,544	490	373	624	95	169	3,373
1,573	521	360	628	93	168	3,414
1,477	514	341	652	99	156	3,306
1,345	449	273	653	103	156	3,193
-186	-33	-100	7	10	-10	-208
-12.2	-6.9	-26.9	1.1	10.7	-6.2	-6.1
FSD9	LFN6	LFN7	FSE2	LFN2	LFN5	EQ52
64.4	77.0	55.5	75.7	74.2	81.5	69.3
65.4	77.0	57.9	79.2	78.2	88.8	71.0
65.7	78.7	56.7	80.2	79.1	87.8	70.9
66.7	78.6	56.5	81.4	76.0	88.0	72.0
68.0	78.0	60.1	80.5	79.9	84.3	72.4
69.4	76.5	59.1	78.2	82.0	77.2	72.2
4.1	-0.4	1.1	-1.0	3.8	-11.6	1.2

FSD3	JJS8	JJT2	FSD4	JJR8	JJS6	EQ4W
545	187	91	332	100	86	1,236
599	210	126	326	68	107	1,351
602	199	126	316	75	107	1,344
616	218	114	326	70	113	1,370
579	220	122	327	79	103	1,314
512	183	93	340	85	96	1,287
-88	-27	-33	14	18	-11	-65
-14.6	-12.9	-26.0	4.2	25.9	-10.2	-4.8
FSE7	LFO8	LFO9	FSE8	LFO4	LFO7	EQ56
56.0	72.2	46.7	77.1	76.9	80.5	64.1
59.4	73.1	55.4	78.1	74.2	92.0	67.2
60.3	74.6	55.2	78.5	77.2	87.8	66.9
62.3	77.1	53.2	80.0	72.2	86.9	67.8
63.0	76.6	56.2	80.0	73.2	87.6	68.0
65.2	73.5	57.3	78.8	76.0	80.2	69.6
5.8	0.4	1.8	0.6	1.8	-11.8	2.4

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Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

# NON-UK WORKERS

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

	Unemployment (all aged 16 and over)					Economically inactive (all aged from 16 to 64)					
	Total <sup>1</sup>	UK	Non-UK	EU27 <sup>2</sup>	Non-EU	Total <sup>1</sup>	UK		Non-UK		
						All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>
<b>Levels (thousands of people)</b>											
<b>Country of birth levels</b>	MGTP	DSWD	DT35	DT3F	DTKB	LF9L	LF9W	DTLK	DYUP	DYUR	DYVR
Jul-Sep 2018	1,446	1,156	291	85	206	8,589	2,145	6,973	1,711	1,600	431
Jul-Sep 2019	1,374	1,115	259	72	187	8,503	2,089	6,933	1,687	1,556	401
Oct-Dec 2019	1,268	1,030	237	85	152	8,450	2,223	6,844	1,769	1,596	455
Jan-Mar 2020 r	1,357	1,082	275	90	184	8,471	2,254	6,941	1,823	1,505	430
Apr-Jun 2020 r	1,338	1,072	266	103	163	8,766	2,221	7,284	1,835	1,452	384
Jul-Sep 2020	1,703	1,344	359	125	235	8,569	2,196	7,261	1,823	1,285	372
Change on year	329	229	100	52	48	66	107	329	135	-270	-29
Change %	24.0	20.5	38.7	72.7	25.6	0.8	5.1	4.7	8.0	-17.4	-7.2
<b>Country of birth rates</b>											
	MGUK	DT2W	DT3B	DTJG	DTKD	CRZK		DYTD		DYUT	
Jul-Sep 2018	4.3	4.1	5.0	3.6	6.0	20.8		20.6		21.9	
Jul-Sep 2019	4.0	4.0	4.3	3.0	5.2	20.6		20.5		20.9	
Oct-Dec 2019	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.4	4.3	20.4		20.2		21.3	
Jan-Mar 2020 r	3.9	3.8	4.5	3.5	5.1	20.5		20.5		20.0	
Apr-Jun 2020 r	3.9	3.8	4.6	4.4	4.7	21.2		21.3		20.3	
Jul-Sep 2020	5.0	4.7	6.5	5.9	6.8	20.7		20.9		19.2	
Change on year	1.0	0.7	2.2	3.0	1.6	0.1		0.5		-1.7	



<b>Nationality levels</b>	MGTP	DSWE	DT39	DTG9	DTKC	LF9L	LF9W	DYTC	DYUQ	DYUS	DYVU
Jul-Sep 2018	1,446	1,276	170	80	90	8,589	2,145	7,602	1,846	973	297
Jul-Sep 2019	1,374	1,206	168	76	92	8,503	2,089	7,546	1,801	940	287
Oct-Dec 2019	1,268	1,102	165	87	79	8,450	2,223	7,456	1,900	976	323
Jan-Mar 2020 r	1,357	1,165	192	88	104	8,471	2,254	7,511	1,949	934	302
Apr-Jun 2020 r	1,338	1,154	184	88	96	8,766	2,221	7,843	1,951	894	266
Jul-Sep 2020	1,703	1,470	233	111	122	8,569	2,196	7,797	1,958	749	235
Change on year	329	264	65	35	30	66	107	251	158	-191	-52
Change %	24.0	21.9	38.6	46.1	32.4	0.8	5.1	3.3	8.8	-20.3	-18.2
<b>Nationality rates</b>	MGUK	DT2Z	DT3D	DTKA	DTLH	CRZK		DYUO		DYUU	
Jul-Sep 2018	4.3	4.2	4.7	3.5	6.8	20.8		20.7		21.3	
Jul-Sep 2019	4.0	4.0	4.5	3.3	6.4	20.6		20.6		20.2	
Oct-Dec 2019	3.7	3.6	4.3	3.6	5.5	20.4		20.4		20.6	
Jan-Mar 2020 r	3.9	3.8	4.9	3.6	7.1	20.5		20.5		19.4	
Apr-Jun 2020 r	3.9	3.8	5.0	3.9	6.8	21.2		21.3		19.9	
Jul-Sep 2020	5.0	4.8	6.9	5.6	8.7	20.7		20.9		18.3	
Change on year	1.0	0.8	2.4	2.3	2.3	0.1		0.3		-2.0	

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.

**Due to the COVID19 pandemic, all face-to-face interviewing for the Labour Force Survey was suspended and replaced with telephone interviewing. This change in mode for first interviews has changed the non-response bias of the survey, affecting interviews from March 2020 onwards. More information can be found [in an article on the ONS website](#). Estimates presented in this table for periods from January to March 2020 have been reweighted to account for this bias.**

United Kingdom (thousands of people) not seasonally adjusted

Economically inactive (all aged from 16 to 64)

EU27 <sup>2</sup>		Non-EU	
All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>
DYVZ	DYWL	DYWR	DZ37
400	136	1,200	296
395	125	1,161	276
403	130	1,193	325
398	133	1,108	297
396	122	1,056	262
332	104	954	268
-63	-21	-207	-8
-16.0	-16.9	-17.9	-2.8
DYWD		DYWT	
14.6		26.2	
14.1		25.0	
14.0		25.9	
13.6		24.1	
14.5		23.9	
13.8		22.3	
-0.4		-2.7	

DYWA	DYWM	DYWS	DZGD
378	132	596	165
382	125	558	162
398	143	578	180
394	139	540	163
379	121	515	145
318	111	431	124
-65	-14	-127	-38
-16.9	-11.1	-22.7	-23.7
DYWE		DZ36	
14.2		31.3	
14.4		28.1	
14.4		29.1	
14.0		27.1	
14.6		27.0	
13.9		23.7	
-0.4		-4.4	

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Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(1) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over							All aged 16 - 64						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>1</sup>	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
	MGSC	MG SX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
<b>People</b>														
Jul-Sep 2018	1,377	4.1	796	214	368	26.7	205	1,362	4.2	791	211	359	26.4	204
Jul-Sep 2019	1,306	3.8	817	180	308	23.6	153	1,288	3.9	813	177	298	23.1	149
Oct-Dec 2019	1,290	3.8	779	220	291	22.5	163	1,257	3.8	763	210	284	22.6	155
Jan-Mar 2020 r	1,365	4.0	861	206	299	21.9	166	1,337	4.1	850	200	287	21.5	158
Apr-Jun 2020 r	1,381	4.1	966	174	241	17.5	120	1,363	4.2	951	171	242	17.7	116
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	1,624	4.8	1,041	245	338	20.8	166	1,593	4.9	1,039	243	311	19.5	151
Change on quarter	243	0.7	75	71	96	3.3	46	230	0.7	88	72	69	1.8	35
Change %	17.6		7.8	41.0	39.9		38.6	16.9		9.3	42.2	28.8		29.7
Change on year	318	0.9	224	64	30	-2.8	12	305	0.9	226	66	13	-3.6	2
Change %	24.4		27.4	35.6	9.7		8.2	23.7		27.7	37.5	4.3		1.1
<b>Men</b>	MGSD	MG SY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWV	YBWY	YB XB
Jul-Sep 2018	748	4.2	405	116	227	30.3	129	737	4.3	401	115	221	29.9	128
Jul-Sep 2019	731	4.1	427	105	199	27.3	105	719	4.2	426	101	192	26.7	101
Oct-Dec 2019	707	3.9	407	127	173	24.5	96	686	4.0	398	117	171	24.9	93
Jan-Mar 2020 r	754	4.2	466	117	171	22.7	96	735	4.3	459	113	163	22.2	91
Apr-Jun 2020 r	754	4.2	506	111	137	18.2	75	744	4.3	497	108	139	18.7	73
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	932	5.2	583	144	205	22.0	112	908	5.3	584	143	182	20.0	98
Change on quarter	178	1.0	77	33	68	3.8	37	164	1.0	87	34	43	1.4	25
Change %	23.6		15.2	29.9	49.3		48.9	22.1		17.5	31.8	30.9		34.0
Change on year	201	1.1	156	39	5	-5.3	7	189	1.1	157	42	-10	-6.7	-3
Change %	27.4		36.5	37.4	2.7		6.4	26.3		36.9	41.7	-5.2		-2.8

<b>Women</b>	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
Jul-Sep 2018	629	4.0	391	97	141	22.4	77	624	4.1	390	96	138	22.2	77
Jul-Sep 2019	575	3.6	390	76	109	18.9	48	569	3.7	387	76	106	18.7	48
Oct-Dec 2019	582	3.6	372	94	117	20.1	67	571	3.7	365	93	113	19.8	62
Jan-Mar 2020 r	611	3.7	395	89	128	20.9	70	602	3.8	391	87	124	20.6	67
Apr-Jun 2020 r	627	3.9	460	63	104	16.6	45	619	4.0	454	63	103	16.6	43
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	692	4.3	458	101	133	19.2	54	685	4.4	456	100	129	18.8	52
Change on quarter	65	0.4	-2	38	29	2.6	10	66	0.4	1	38	27	2.3	10
Change %	10.4		-0.4	60.6	27.6		21.3	10.6		0.3	60.2	25.9		22.3
Change on year	117	0.7	68	25	24	0.3	6	116	0.7	68	24	23	0.2	4
Change %	20.4		17.4	33.2	22.4		12.0	20.3		17.7	32.0	21.5		9.3

	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate (%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
<b>People</b>														
Jul-Sep 2018	89	21.3	69	15	5	5.2	*	388	10.1	261	66	62	15.9	20
Jul-Sep 2019	91	21.0	72	13	6	7.1	*	409	10.8	292	53	64	15.6	16
Oct-Dec 2019	98	22.5	80	14	3	3.3	*	383	10.0	256	71	56	14.6	21
Jan-Mar 2020 r	106	24.6	80	19	7	6.4	*	417	10.7	292	61	64	15.3	18
Apr-Jun 2020 r	108	26.4	82	19	7	6.5	*	441	11.5	335	50	56	12.7	10
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	89	25.3	60	21	8	8.5	*	512	13.6	354	60	98	19.1	33
Change on quarter	-19	-1.0	-21	2	1	1.9	*	71	2.1	19	10	42	6.4	23
Change %	-17.2		-26.1	11.6	7.5		*	16.2		5.8	19.8	74.8		225.9
Change on year	-2	4.4	-11	8	1	1.4	*	104	2.8	62	7	34	3.5	16
Change %	-2.6		-15.9	60.4	16.6		*	25.3		21.4	13.3	53.4		101.9
<b>Men</b>	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Jul-Sep 2018	50	23.4	38	9	3	6.6	*	220	10.8	142	38	41	18.4	13
Jul-Sep 2019	52	24.9	40	7	4	8.5	*	244	12.3	162	34	48	19.5	13
Oct-Dec 2019	57	27.2	47	7	3	4.6	*	228	11.3	144	47	37	16.3	13
Jan-Mar 2020 r	62	30.0	50	10	3	4.6	*	234	11.6	159	38	37	15.9	8
Apr-Jun 2020 r	60	29.9	44	12	4	7.2	*	242	12.2	175	35	32	13.3	6
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	46	26.3	32	10	3	7.1	*	321	16.3	221	37	63	19.5	26

Change on quarter	-15	-3.6	-12	-2	-1	-0.1	*	79	4.1	46	3	30	6.2	20
Change %	-24.2		-26.5	-15.4	-24.7		*	32.8		26.2	8.5	94.4		349.7
Change on year	-6	1.5	-8	3	-1	-1.3	*	78	4.0	59	3	15	0.0	13
Change %	-11.4		-19.0	39.0	-25.4		*	32.0		36.6	10.3	31.8		98.9
<b>Women</b>	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Jul-Sep 2018	39	19.1	31	7	*	*	*	168	9.2	119	28	21	12.7	7
Jul-Sep 2019	40	17.4	32	6	2	5.3	*	165	9.2	130	19	16	9.9	3
Oct-Dec 2019	41	18.2	33	7	*	*	*	155	8.5	112	24	19	12.1	8
Jan-Mar 2020 r	44	19.6	30	10	4	8.9	*	183	9.8	133	23	26	14.5	10
Apr-Jun 2020 r	47	22.9	37	7	3	5.7	*	199	10.7	160	15	24	12.0	4
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	43	24.4	28	11	4	9.9	*	191	10.6	133	22	35	18.6	7
Change on quarter	-4	1.4	-10	4	2	4.2	*	-8	-0.1	-27	7	12	6.6	2
Change %	-8.4		-25.6	57.1	59.8		*	-4.0		-16.7	45.4	48.4		58.1
Change on year	4	7.0	-4	5	2	4.6	*	26	1.4	3	4	19	8.6	4
Change %	8.9		-12.0	86.5	105.1		*	15.5		2.4	18.7	116.0		114.4

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Due to the COVID19 pandemic, all face-to-face interviewing for the Labour Force Survey was suspended and replaced with telephone interviewing. This change in mode for first interviews has changed the non-response bias of the survey, affecting interviews from March 2020 onwards. More information can be found [in an article on the ONS website](#). Estimates presented in this table for periods from January to March 2020 have been reweighted to account for this bias.

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	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
<b>People</b>	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Jul-Sep 2018	608	3.2	330	87	191	31.4	114	292	2.8	135	46	110	37.7	71
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 r	538	2.8	344	74	121	22.4	70	304	2.8	144	52	108	35.6	78
Apr-Jun 2020 r	558	2.9	388	67	103	18.4	60	274	2.5	161	38	76	27.6	50
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	651	3.4	432	97	122	18.8	54	371	3.4	194	67	110	29.6	78
Change on quarter	93	0.5	44	30	19	0.3	-6	97	0.9	34	29	34	2.1	29
Change %	16.7		11.3	44.7	18.9		-9.4	35.5		20.9	77.2	45.6		57.9
Change on year	125	0.6	118	24	-17	-7.8	-17	91	0.8	55	25	12	-5.4	13
Change %	23.8		37.7	33.7	-12.5		-24.1	32.7		39.1	59.2	12.2		20.7
<b>Men</b>	YBYF	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBYU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Jul-Sep 2018	315	3.1	156	45	114	36.1	73	163	2.9	69	25	69	42.6	42
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 r	273	2.7	173	41	59	21.5	36	185	3.2	84	28	72	39.1	52
Apr-Jun 2020 r	289	2.9	196	41	53	18.2	36	162	2.9	91	23	48	29.6	33
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	330	3.3	214	54	61	18.6	31	234	4.1	115	42	77	33.0	55
Change on quarter	40	0.4	18	13	9	0.5	-5	73	1.2	24	19	29	3.3	22
Change %	13.9		9.4	31.5	16.9		-15.1	44.9		26.7	82.4	61.2		66.4
Change on year	63	0.7	66	19	-22	-12.5	-15	66	1.1	39	14	13	-5.1	9
Change %	23.5		44.1	53.2	-26.1		-33.5	39.1		50.8	50.1	20.4		20.3

<b>Women</b>	YBYG	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBYV	YBVY	YBYY	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Jul-Sep 2018	293	3.3	174	42	77	26.4	41	130	2.6	67	22	41	31.7	28
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 r	266	2.9	172	32	62	23.3	34	119	2.3	60	24	36	30.1	26
Apr-Jun 2020 r	268	3.0	193	26	50	18.7	24	112	2.2	70	15	28	24.6	17
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23</b>
Change on quarter	53	0.5	25	17	10	0.2	0	25	0.5	9	10	5	-0.7	7
Change %	19.6		13.1	66.1	20.9		-0.6	21.9		13.4	68.9	18.5		41.1
Change on year	63	0.6	53	6	4	-2.9	-2	26	0.5	16	11	-1	-6.5	4
Change %	24.2		31.9	15.1	7.6		-6.8	23.0		25.0	77.9	-3.4		21.6

Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

**Due to the COVID19 pandemic, all face-to-face interviewing for the Labour Force Survey was suspended and replaced with telephone interviewing. This change in mode for first interviews has changed the non-response bias of the survey, affecting interviews from March 2020 onwards. More information can be found [in an article on the ONS website](#). Estimates presented in this table for periods from January to March 2020 have been reweighted to account for this bias.**



# 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+
<b>Economically active</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>People</b>	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Jul-Sep 2018	33,808	32,538	418	3,861	7,744	11,171	9,344	1,270
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	34,371	32,938	432	3,883	7,885	11,158	9,579	1,432
Apr-Jun 2020	34,051	32,779	408	3,833	7,883	11,118	9,536	1,273
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	34,130	32,779	352	3,768	7,944	11,134	9,581	1,352
Change on quarter	79	0	-56	-65	61	15	45	79
Change %	0.2	0.0	-13.8	-1.7	0.8	0.1	0.5	6.2
Change on year	71	48	-85	-5	94	-25	68	24
Change %	0.2	0.1	-19.4	-0.1	1.2	-0.2	0.7	1.8
<b>Men</b>	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Jul-Sep 2018	17,949	17,173	215	2,035	4,163	5,882	4,879	776
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	18,039	17,245	208	2,020	4,188	5,847	4,982	794
Apr-Jun 2020	17,867	17,162	202	1,978	4,182	5,829	4,972	705
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	17,911	17,119	174	1,973	4,163	5,813	4,995	792
Change on quarter	44	-43	-28	-5	-18	-16	23	87
Change %	0.2	-0.3	-13.8	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	0.5	12.4
Change on year	-119	-121	-34	-8	-45	-69	35	2
Change %	-0.7	-0.7	-16.3	-0.4	-1.1	-1.2	0.7	0.3
<b>Women</b>	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Jul-Sep 2018	15,859	15,365	202	1,826	3,582	5,290	4,465	494
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	16,332	15,693	224	1,864	3,697	5,311	4,597	639
Apr-Jun 2020	16,185	15,617	206	1,855	3,701	5,289	4,564	568
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	16,220	15,660	178	1,795	3,781	5,320	4,586	560
Change on quarter	35	43	-28	-60	79	31	22	-9
Change %	0.2	0.3	-13.8	-3.2	2.1	0.6	0.5	-1.5
Change on year	190	169	-51	3	139	44	33	21
Change %	1.2	1.1	-22.2	0.2	3.8	0.8	0.7	4.0

## Economic activity rates (%)<sup>1</sup>

<b>People</b>	MGWG	LF22	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LF2L
Jul-Sep 2018	63.7	78.9	30.0	69.1	86.7	87.5	74.3	10.8
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	64.3	79.6	30.5	71.1	88.1	87.7	74.6	11.8
Apr-Jun 2020	63.6	79.1	28.6	70.4	88.1	87.4	74.0	10.5
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	63.6	79.1	24.5	69.5	88.8	87.6	74.1	11.1
Change on quarter	0.1	0.0	-4.1	-1.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.6
Change on year	-0.2	-0.1	-6.7	0.9	1.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.0
<b>Men</b>	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Jul-Sep 2018	69.1	83.7	30.2	71.3	93.0	93.3	79.0	14.2
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	68.9	83.7	28.7	72.4	93.0	93.0	79.1	14.2
Apr-Jun 2020	68.1	83.3	27.7	71.2	92.8	92.8	78.7	12.5
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	68.2	83.0	23.7	71.3	92.4	92.5	78.9	14.0
Change on quarter	0.1	-0.3	-4.0	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.1	1.5
Change on year	-0.9	-0.8	-5.4	0.8	-1.1	-1.1	-0.4	-0.2

<b>Women</b>	<b>MGWI</b>	<b>LF23</b>	<b>YCAI</b>	<b>YCAL</b>	<b>YCAO</b>	<b>YCAR</b>	<b>LF2D</b>	<b>LFL3</b>
Jul-Sep 2018	58.5	74.1	29.7	66.8	80.4	81.8	69.7	7.8
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	59.8	75.5	32.4	69.7	83.1	82.5	70.2	9.8
Apr-Jun 2020	59.2	75.1	29.6	69.7	83.3	82.2	69.5	8.7
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	59.3	75.2	25.4	67.6	85.1	82.7	69.6	8.6
Change on quarter	0.1	0.2	-4.3	-2.0	1.9	0.5	0.1	-0.2
Change on year	0.4	0.7	-8.1	1.1	3.5	0.8	-0.4	0.2

Data source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto: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)								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Does not want job								
									Student	Looking after family / home	Temp sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged workers <sup>1</sup>	Retired	Other <sup>2</sup>	9	Wants a job 10
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2							
Jul-Sep 2018	8,726	2,373	2,037	175	2,000	33	1,118	990	6,830	1,896							
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	8,457	2,156	1,804	184	2,148	37	1,143	985	6,553	1,904							
Apr-Jun 2020	8,641	2,131	1,768	159	2,123	58	1,115	1,287	6,476	2,166							
Jul-Sep 2020	8,662	2,362	1,625	149	2,180	60	1,159	1,128	6,706	1,956							
Change on quarter	21	231	-143	-10	57	2	43	-159	230	-209							
Change %	0.2	10.8	-8.1	-6.2	2.7	4.1	3.9	-12.3	3.6	-9.7							
Change on year	46	67	-345	-22	126	26	41	154	-54	100							
Change %	0.5	2.9	-17.5	-12.8	6.1	74.5	3.7	15.8	-0.8	5.4							
Men	YBSO	BEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD							
Jul-Sep 2018	3,348	1,177	218	81	975	21	460	416	2,586	762							
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	3,355	1,086	224	86	981	25	512	441	2,545	810							
Apr-Jun 2020	3,453	1,072	248	76	952	29	506	570	2,514	938							
Jul-Sep 2020	3,508	1,166	240	74	1,010	42	504	472	2,635	874							
Change on quarter	56	94	-8	-2	58	13	-1	-97	120	-65							
Change %	1.6	8.7	-3.3	-3.1	6.1	43.3	-0.2	-17.1	4.8	-6.9							
Change on year	176	20	19	-1	53	24	-1	63	49	127							
Change %	5.3	1.7	8.4	-1.4	5.5	133.5	-0.2	15.5	1.9	17.1							
Women	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5							
Jul-Sep 2018	5,378	1,196	1,819	94	1,025	11	659	575	4,244	1,134							
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	5,102	1,070	1,580	98	1,167	12	631	543	4,008	1,094							
Apr-Jun 2020	5,189	1,059	1,520	83	1,171	29	610	718	3,962	1,227							
Jul-Sep 2020	5,154	1,196	1,385	75	1,169	18	654	656	4,071	1,083							
Change on quarter	-35	137	-135	-8	-2	-10	45	-62	110	-145							
Change %	-0.7	12.9	-8.9	-9.1	-0.1	-35.6	7.3	-8.6	2.8	-11.8							
Change on year	-130	47	-364	-21	73	2	42	91	-103	-27							
Change %	-2.5	4.1	-20.8	-21.6	6.6	11.3	6.9	16.0	-2.5	-2.5							
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)																	
People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F							
Jul-Sep 2018	100.0	27.2	23.3	2.0	22.9	0.4	12.8	11.4	78.3	21.7							
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	25.5	21.3	2.2	25.4	0.4	13.5	11.6	77.5	22.5							
Apr-Jun 2020	100.0	24.7	20.5	1.8	24.6	0.7	12.9	14.9	74.9	25.1							
Jul-Sep 2020	100.0	27.3	18.8	1.7	25.2	0.7	13.4	13.0	77.4	22.6							
Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT							
Jul-Sep 2018	100.0	35.1	6.5	2.4	29.1	0.6	13.7	12.4	77.2	22.8							
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	32.4	6.7	2.6	29.2	0.7	15.3	13.2	75.9	24.1							
Apr-Jun 2020	100.0	31.1	7.2	2.2	27.6	0.8	14.6	16.5	72.8	27.2							
Jul-Sep 2020	100.0	33.2	6.8	2.1	28.8	1.2	14.4	13.5	75.1	24.9							
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G							
Jul-Sep 2018	100.0	22.2	33.8	1.7	19.1	0.2	12.2	10.7	78.9	21.1							
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	21.0	31.0	1.9	22.9	0.2	12.4	10.7	78.6	21.4							
Apr-Jun 2020	100.0	20.4	29.3	1.6	22.6	0.6	11.8	13.8	76.3	23.7							
Jul-Sep 2020	100.0	23.2	26.9	1.5	22.7	0.4	12.7	12.7	79.0	21.0							

Data Source: Labour Force Survey.

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

1. Discouraged workers are those who are not looking for work because they believe no jobs are available.  
2. Other reasons include people who (i) are waiting the results of a job application, (ii) have not yet started looking for work, (iii) do not need or want employment, (iv) have given an uncategorised reason for being economically inactive, or (v) have not given a reason for being economically inactive.

# 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) <sup>1</sup>			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Total	Employed <sup>2</sup>	Unemployed <sup>2</sup>	Economically inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Levels													
People													
	16-17	1,435	263	89	1,083	1,284	213	71	1,001	151	50	19	82
	18-24	5,423	3,256	512	1,655	1,927	628	129	1,169	3,496	2,627	383	486
	16-24	6,858	3,518	602	2,738	3,212	841	200	2,170	3,646	2,677	401	568
Men													
	16-17	735	128	46	560	656	101	41	515	79	28	5	46
	18-24	2,769	1,651	321	796	889	261	59	569	1,880	1,390	262	227
	16-24	3,503	1,780	367	1,356	1,545	362	100	1,084	1,958	1,418	268	273
Women													
	16-17	700	134	43	523	628	112	30	486	72	22	13	37
	18-24	2,654	1,604	191	859	1,038	367	70	601	1,616	1,237	121	258
	16-24	3,354	1,739	234	1,382	1,666	479	100	1,087	1,688	1,259	134	295
Changes on quarter													
People													
	16-17	9	-38	-19	66	69	-30	-4	104	-60	-8	-14	-38
	18-24	-19	-136	71	46	202	36	13	153	-221	-172	58	-107
	16-24	-10	-174	53	112	271	6	9	256	-281	-180	44	-145
Men													
	16-17	5	-13	-15	33	40	-8	0	47	-35	-6	-15	-15
	18-24	-10	-84	79	-5	57	7	12	39	-68	-91	67	-44
	16-24	-5	-98	65	27	97	-1	12	86	-102	-96	53	-59

Women	16-17	5	-24	-4	33	30	-22	-4	56	-25	-2	0	-23
	18-24	-9	-52	-8	51	144	29	1	114	-153	-81	-9	-63
	16-24	-4	-77	-12	84	174	7	-3	170	-178	-84	-9	-86

## Rates(%)<sup>3</sup>

People	16-17	18.3	25.3	75.5	16.6	24.9	77.9	33.2	27.0	54.5
	18-24	60.0	13.6	30.5	32.6	17.1	60.7	75.2	12.7	13.9
	16-24	51.3	14.6	39.9	26.2	19.2	67.6	73.4	13.0	15.6

Men	16-17	17.5	26.3	76.3	15.3	28.8	78.5	35.4	15.9	57.9
	18-24	59.6	16.3	28.7	29.4	18.5	64.0	74.0	15.9	12.1
	16-24	50.8	17.1	38.7	23.4	21.6	70.1	72.4	15.9	13.9

Women	16-17	19.2	24.4	74.6	17.8	21.1	77.4	30.7	37.5	50.8
	18-24	60.4	10.6	32.4	35.4	16.1	57.9	76.5	8.9	16.0
	16-24	51.8	11.9	41.2	28.8	17.3	65.2	74.6	9.6	17.5

## Changes on quarter

People	16-17	-2.8	-1.0	4.1	-3.4	1.3	4.1	5.7	-9.0	-2.5
	18-24	-2.3	2.1	1.0	-1.7	0.6	1.8	-0.2	2.3	-2.1
	16-24	-2.5	1.7	1.7	-2.2	0.6	2.5	0.7	1.9	-2.6

Men	16-17	-1.9	-3.6	4.0	-2.2	1.4	2.6	5.8	-21.2	5.0
	18-24	-2.8	4.1	-0.1	-1.2	2.8	0.3	-2.1	4.2	-1.9
	16-24	-2.7	3.2	0.8	-1.6	2.1	1.3	-1.1	3.5	-2.2

Women	16-17	-3.6	1.4	4.3	-4.6	0.8	5.6	5.7	2.8	-10.9
	18-24	-1.8	-0.1	2.0	-2.4	-1.0	3.4	2.0	-0.1	-2.2
	16-24	-2.2	-0.1	2.6	-2.9	-0.7	3.8	2.6	0.0	-2.9

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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](mailto: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.

**Due to the COVID19 pandemic, all face-to-face interviewing for the Labour Force Survey was suspended and replaced with telephone interviewing. This change in mode for first interviews has changed the non-response bias of the survey, affecting interviews from March 2020 onwards. More information can be found [in an article on the ONS website](#). Estimates presented in this table for periods from January to March 2020 have been reweighted to account for this bias.**

# REDUNDANCIES

## 22 Redundancies: level<sup>1</sup> and rates<sup>2</sup>

United Kingdom

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s) <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Level (000s) <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Level (000s) <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
Jul-Sep 2018	84	3.1	44	3.2	40	3.0
Jul-Sep 2019	118	4.3	59	4.3	59	4.3
Oct-Dec 2019	109	3.9	63	4.6	45	3.3
Jan-Mar 2020	107	3.8	61	4.4	46	3.3
Apr-Jun 2020	132	4.7	70	5.0	62	4.5
<b>Jul-Sep 2020</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>10.9</b>
Change on quarter	181	6.5	92	6.6	89	6.5
Change %	137.4		131.7		143.8	
Change on year	195	7.0	103	7.3	92	6.6
Change %	165.0		174.5		155.4	

Data source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

1. The redundancy level is the number of people who were made redundant in the three months prior to interview. The figure is not seasonally adjusted.

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