

Statistical bulletin

# Employment in the UK: January 2021

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



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## Notice

### 26 January 2021

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](#)
- [Labour market in the regions of the UK](#)
- [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK](#)

## 2 . Main points

- September to November 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 increased from the low levels in the previous quarter.
- The UK employment rate was estimated at 75.2%, 1.1 percentage points lower than a year earlier and 0.4 percentage points lower than the previous quarter.
- The UK unemployment rate was estimated at 5.0%, 1.2 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.6 percentage points higher than the previous quarter.
- The UK economic inactivity rate was estimated at 20.7%, 0.2 percentage points higher than a year earlier but 0.1 percentage points lower than the previous quarter.
- The total number of weekly hours worked was 979.9 million, down 74.2 million hours on the same period the previous year but up 89.0 million hours compared with the previous quarter.
- The redundancy rate reached a record high of 14.2 per thousand.

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 September to the end of November 2020. Interviews during September, October and November relate to the period when a number of the government lockdown measures aimed at protecting businesses and jobs during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic were reintroduced.

Because of the coronavirus and the suspension of face-to-face interviewing on 17 March 2020, we had to make operational changes to the Labour Force Survey (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](#).

LFS responses are weighted to official population estimates and projections that do not currently reflect the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is not designed to measure changes in the levels of population or long-term international migration. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and may make adjustments if appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust and reliable, however levels and changes in levels should be used with caution.

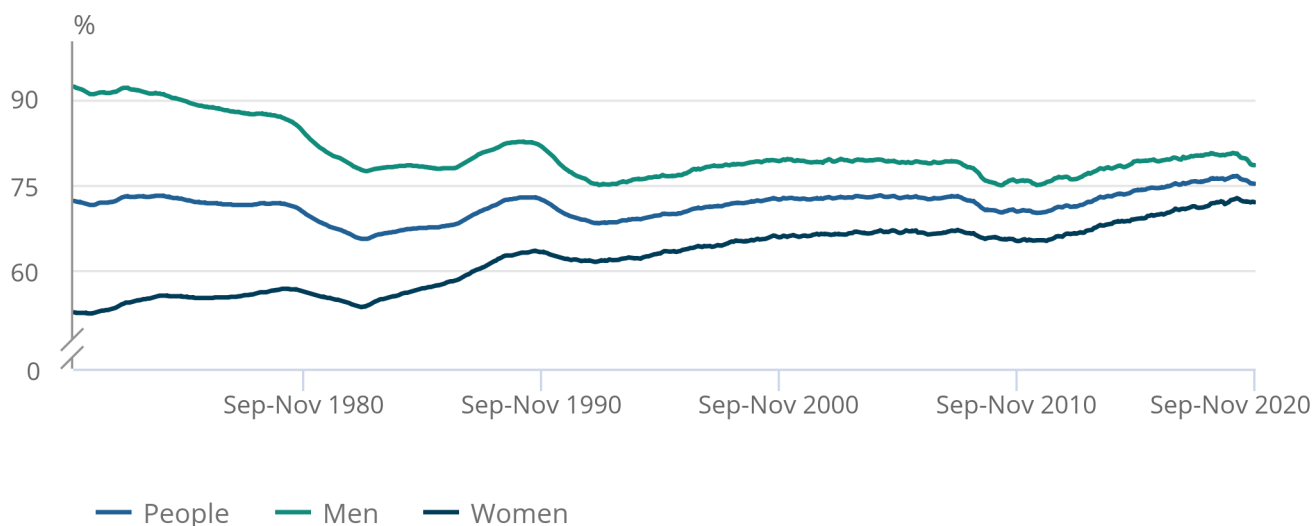
## 4 . Employment

**Figure 1: The employment rate for all people decreased by 1.1 percentage points on the year, and decreased by 0.4 percentage points on the quarter, to 75.2%**

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

Figure 1: The employment rate for all people decreased by 1.1 percentage points on the year, and decreased by 0.4 percentage points on the quarter, to 75.2%

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

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 December 2019 to February 2020, coinciding with the start of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic (Figure 1).

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

- the estimated employment rate for all people was 75.2%; this is 1.1 percentage points down on the same period the previous year and 0.4 percentage points down compared with the previous quarter (June to August 2020)
- the estimated employment rate for men was 78.4%; this is 1.9 percentage points down on the same period the previous year and 0.7 percentage points down on the quarter
- the estimated employment rate for women was 72.0%; this is 0.4 percentage points down on the same period the previous year and 0.1 percentage points down on the quarter

The [single-month](#) and [weekly](#) estimates of the employment rate suggest that the rate has been largely flat during the three months 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 0.2 percentage points). Further information can be found in the section on [Measuring the data](#).

Estimates for September to November 2020 show 32.50 million people aged 16 years and over in employment, 398,000 fewer than a year earlier. This was the largest annual decrease since December 2009 to February 2010 and was mainly driven by men. However, there was also an annual decrease for women; the first since January to March 2012.

Employment decreased by 88,000 on the quarter. This quarterly decrease was mainly driven by men in employment, the full-time self-employed, part-time employees and people aged between 25 and 64 years of age, but was partly offset by an increase in full-time employees and in people aged between 18 and 24 years of age.

### **More about economy, business and jobs**

- All ONS analysis, summarised in our [economy, business and jobs roundup](#).
- Explore the latest trends in employment, prices and trade in our [economic dashboard](#).
- View [all economic data](#).

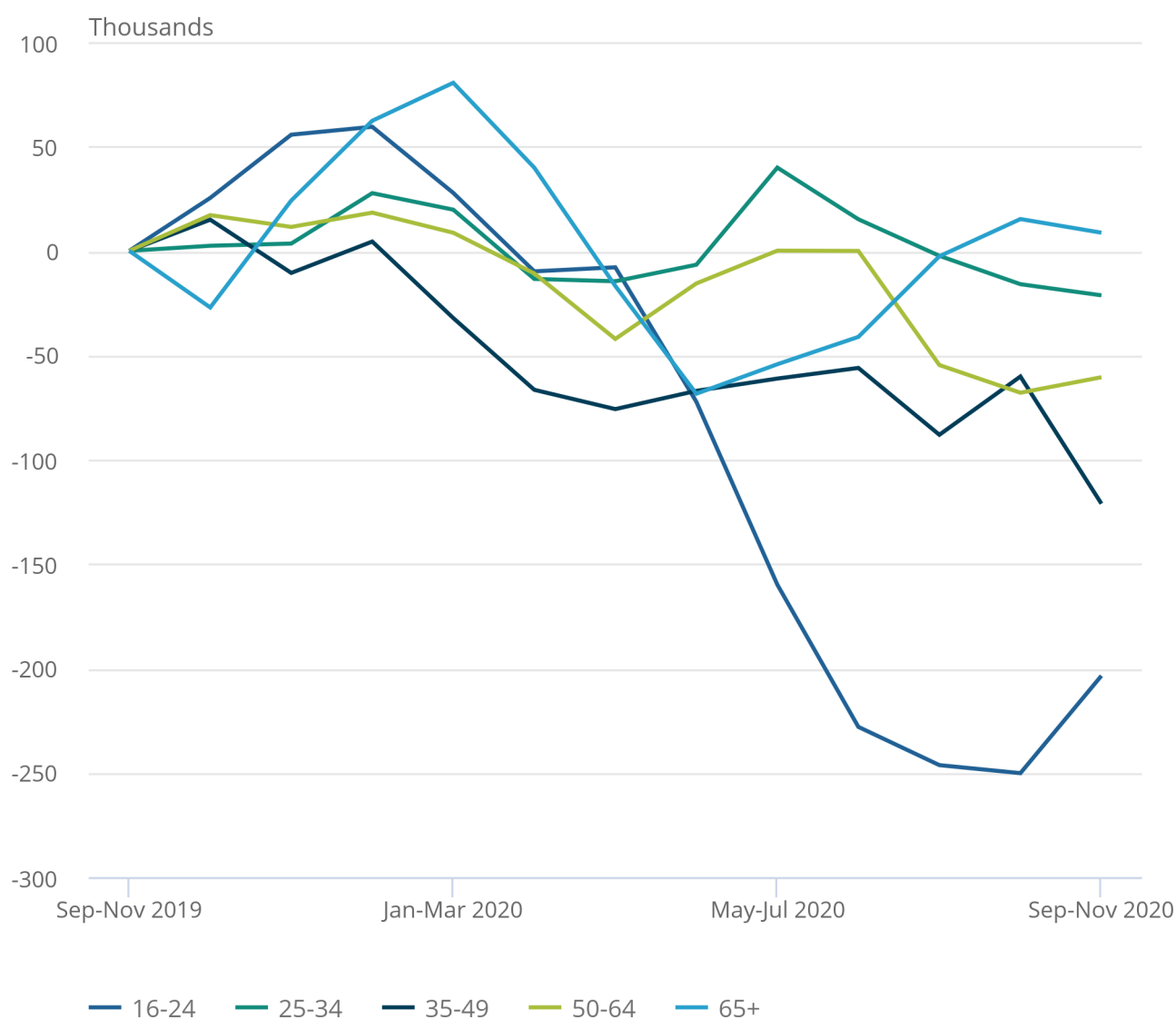
## Age group

**Figure 2: There has been a large decrease in the number of people aged 25 to 64 years in employment over the last quarter**

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

### Figure 2: There has been a large decrease in the number of people aged 25 to 64 years in employment over the last quarter

UK employment level by age (16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, cumulative growth from September to November 2019, for each period up to September to November 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), there was a combined decrease of 162,000 on the quarter for those aged 25 to 64 years, to 27.61 million. Meanwhile, the number of people in employment aged between 16 and 24 years increased by 24,000 on the quarter to 3.56 million, the first quarterly increase since January to March 2020 at the beginning of the pandemic. There was also a quarterly increase in employment for those aged 65 years and over, by 50,000 to 1.33 million.

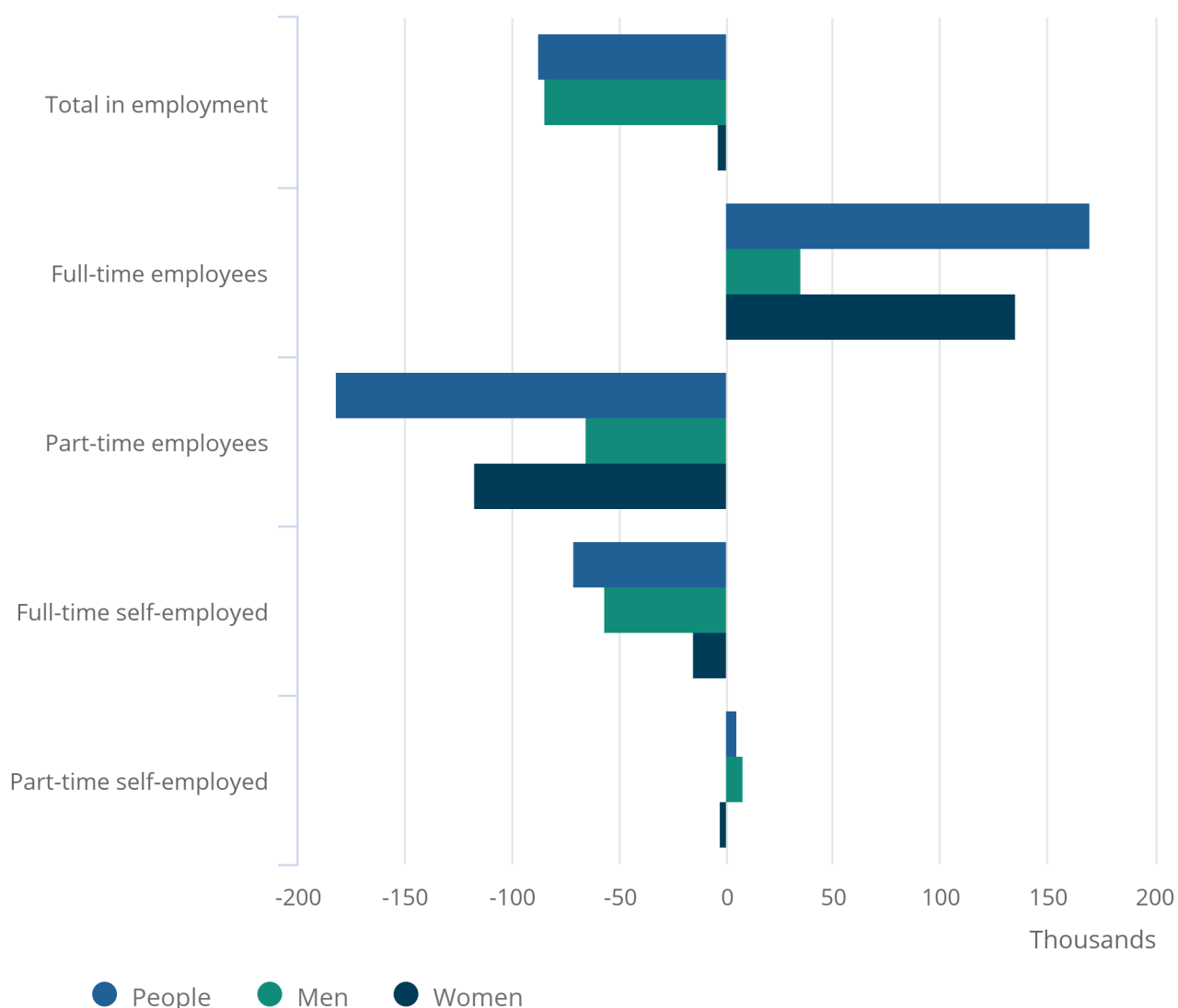
## Full-time and part-time employees and self-employed

**Figure 3: The number of full-time employees increased on the quarter while the number of part-time employees and full-time 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 June to August 2020 and September to November 2020

Figure 3: The number of full-time employees increased on the quarter while the number of part-time employees and full-time 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 June to August 2020 and September to November 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking more closely at the quarterly decrease in employment (Figure 3), this was driven by decreases in the number of full-time self-employed people (down 71,000 to 3.12 million) and part-time employees (down 182,000 to 6.56 million). The latter was driven more by women (down 117,000), but male part-time employees saw the largest quarterly decrease since July to September 2011 (down 65,000).

The quarterly decrease was partly offset by an increase in full-time employees, up by 170,000 on the quarter to a record high of 21.32 million. The increase in full-time employees was mainly driven by women (up 135,000 on the quarter to a record 8.81 million), while men increased by 35,000 to a record 12.52 million.

Employment status on the LFS is self-reported, with people classifying themselves as being either an employee or self-employed. Previous [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. Of those who move from self-employed to employee status, 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. Additional analysis suggests the drivers of this are self-employed people who previously reported they were sole directors of their own limited business, partners in a business or a professional practice, subcontractors, or those doing freelance work.

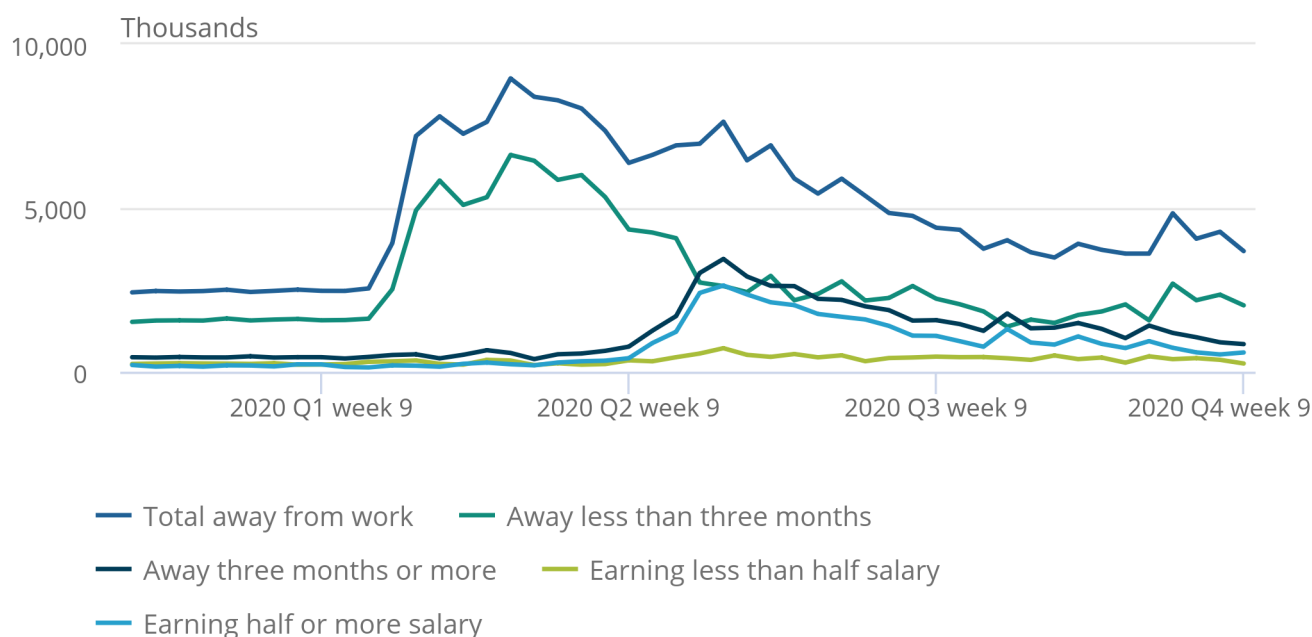
## Temporarily away from job

**Figure 4: The total number of people temporarily away from work has been largely flat since September 2020, but has increased slightly during November**

Total number of people temporarily away from paid work, including their time away and amount of wage receiving if away for three months or more, people aged 16 years and over (seasonally adjusted), between January 2020 and November 2020

Figure 4: The total number of people temporarily away from work has been largely flat since September 2020, but has increased slightly during November

Total number of people temporarily away from paid work, including their time away and amount of wage receiving if away for three months or more, people aged 16 years and over (seasonally adjusted), between January 2020 and November 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

From the way the Labour Force Survey (LFS) data are collected, it is possible to separate out responses relating to individual weeks during the survey period. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has developed a method for weighting the weekly LFS data to produce UK aggregates. The sample for any week is not representative, and the results are more volatile than the quarterly or monthly estimates. As such, their use is to show any large impact of a sudden change in labour market conditions and should not be used as a leading indicator.

The LFS collects information on those temporarily away from paid work that they expect to return to. Of those temporarily away from paid work, we gather a range of data, including whether they are temporarily away from work short-term (less than three months) or long-term (three months or more) and whether those away long-term are earning more or less than half their usual salary.

These [experimental weekly Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#) estimates show that before lockdown the estimated number of people temporarily away from work was approximately 2.5 million. These people could be away for a variety of reasons including sickness, maternity or paternity leave, holidays or economic reasons.

There was a large increase, in both March and April 2020, in those stating that they were temporarily away from paid work (Figure 4) with nearly 9 million away from work in the final week of April 2020. The total number of people temporarily away from paid work had been gradually decreasing from these high levels since June 2020. However, between September and November 2020 it has been largely flat, with the total number of people away from work for less than three months increasing slightly and those away from work for three months or more continuing to decrease over this period.

In April 2020, several questions were added to the LFS questionnaire to gather additional information on the situation in the labour market during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. One such question asks whether an employee is still being paid while their job is on hold and/or affected by the coronavirus pandemic; everyone answering this question will be defined as in employment.

[Experimental weekly Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#) estimates show approximately half a million employees received no pay while their job was on hold and/or affected by the coronavirus pandemic in April and May 2020. This has decreased and remained largely flat since July 2020, however, it has increased from an average of 210,000 in September and October 2020 to an average of 278,000 in November 2020.

## 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 September to November 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. Even though lockdown restrictions were reintroduced during the September to November 2020 period, the estimates show an increase for hours worked in comparison with the previous quarter, although the level is still well below pre-coronavirus levels.

Between June to August 2020 and September to November 2020, total actual weekly hours worked in the UK saw an increase of 89.0 million, or 10.0%, to 979.9 million hours (Figure 5). Total hours worked for men saw an increase of 44.2 million, or 8.4%, to 572.1 million hours, and total hours worked for women saw an increase of 44.7 million, or 12.3%, to 407.8 million hours.

Average actual weekly hours worked saw an increase of 2.8 hours on the quarter to 30.1 hours. The average weekly hours worked by men saw an increase of 2.8 hours to 33.7 hours, while women's hours saw an increase of 2.9 hours to 26.2 hours.

## Figure 5: Total hours worked still low but continuing to show signs of recovery

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

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UK total actual weekly hours worked (people aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between September to November 2005 and September to November 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 total hours. However, now that total hours are increasing, this has reversed so that the experimental methodology now suggests the actual number of hours is approximately 2% higher than stated.

[Experimental weekly Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#) estimates show a decrease in hours for both employees and the self-employed, with the largest decrease seen for those identifying as self-employed. Since May 2020, we have seen hours for both groups start to increase slowly; by the end of November 2020 the average actual hours worked by employees were almost back in line with the levels seen before the coronavirus pandemic. Self-employed hours have been more volatile than employee hours throughout the lockdown period and, although they have increased since May, in November 2020 they were still well below the levels seen pre-lockdown.

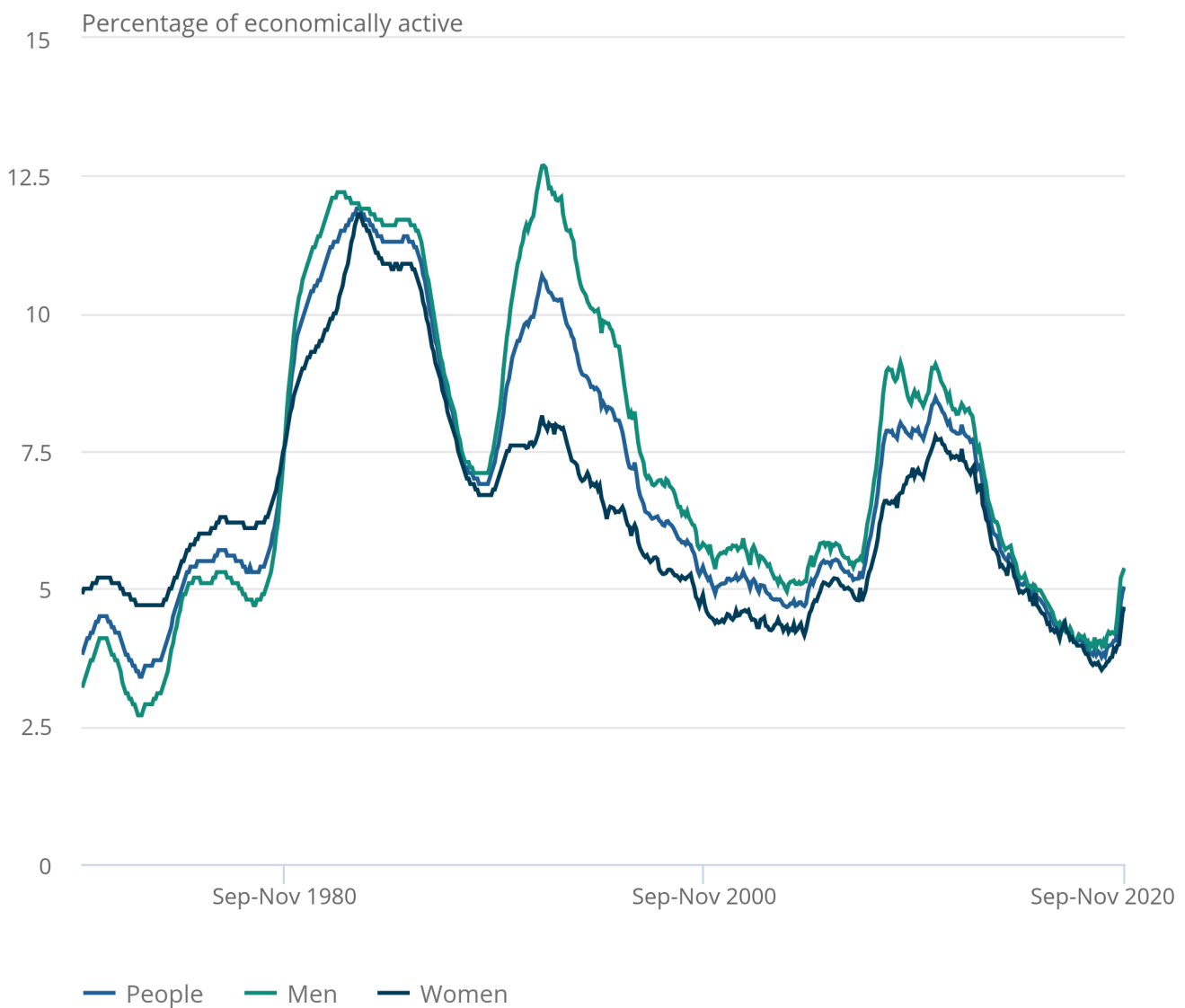
## 5 . Unemployment

**Figure 6: The unemployment rate for all people increased by 1.2 percentage points on the year, and increased by 0.6 percentage points on the quarter, to 5.0%**

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

Figure 6: The unemployment rate for all people increased by 1.2 percentage points on the year, and increased by 0.6 percentage points on the quarter, to 5.0%

UK unemployment rates (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and September to November 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 6).

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

- the estimated UK unemployment rate for all people was 5.0%; this is 1.2 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.6 percentage points higher than the previous quarter
- the estimated UK unemployment rate for men was 5.4%; this is 1.3 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.5 percentage points higher than the previous quarter
- the estimated UK unemployment rate for women was 4.7%; this is 1.1 percentage points higher than a year earlier and a record 0.7 percentage points higher than the previous quarter

The [single-month](#) and [weekly](#) estimates of the unemployment rate suggest that the rate has increased through September and October 2020, but was fairly flat in November 2020.

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 (around 0.1 percentage points). Further information can be found in the section on [Measuring the data](#).

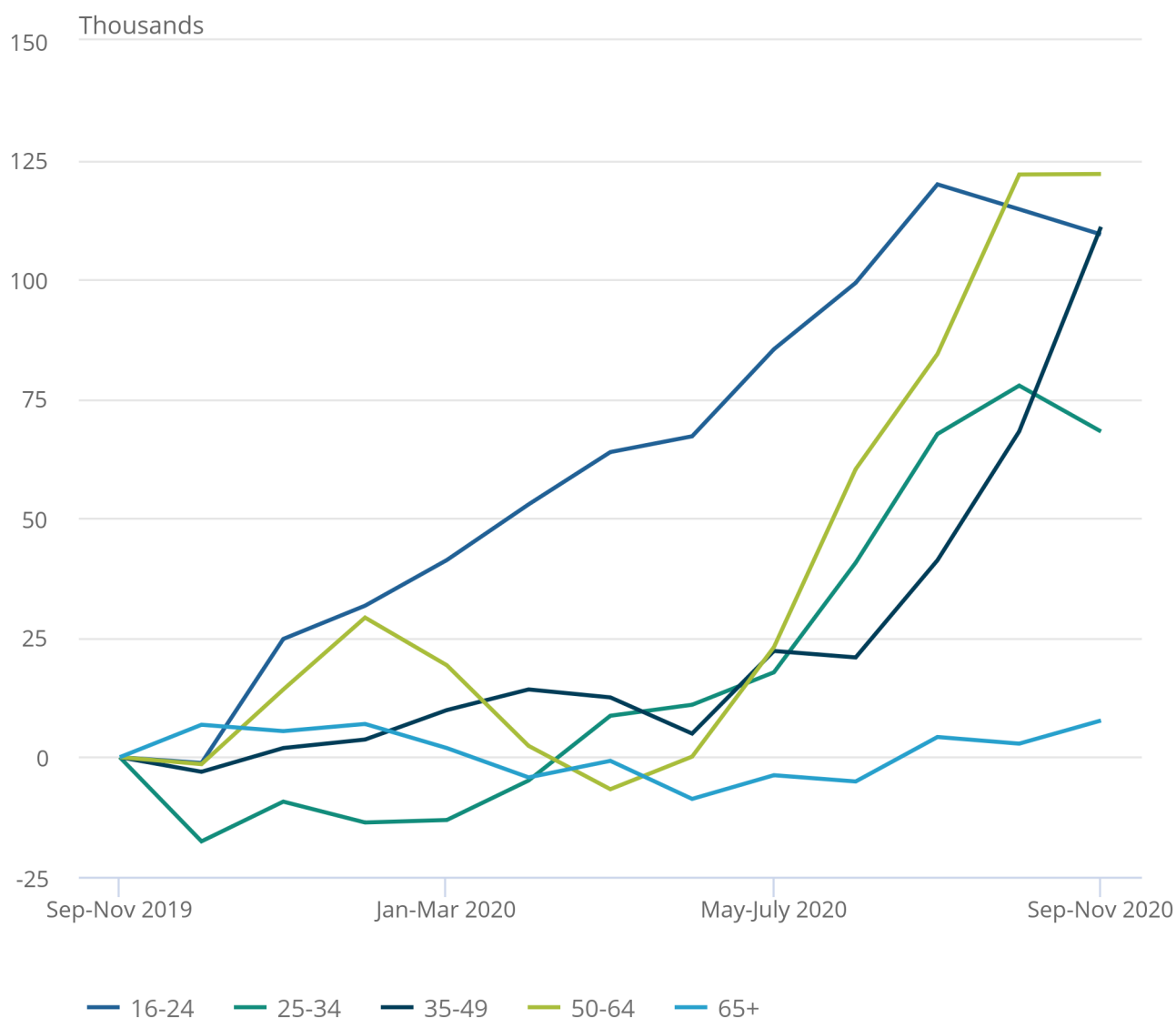
For September to November 2020, an estimated 1.72 million people were unemployed, up 418,000 on the same period the previous year and up 202,000 on the quarter. The annual increase was the largest since October to December 2009, with unemployment reaching its highest level since July to September 2015. There were quarterly increases for both men (up 87,000) and women (up a record 116,000) and there were increases across all age groups.

## Figure 7: Unemployment increased on the year, and on the quarter, for all age groups

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

### Figure 7: Unemployment increased on the year, and on the quarter, for all age groups

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking in more detail at the increase in unemployment by age group (Figure 7):

- those aged 16 to 24 years increased by 109,000 on the year, and 10,000 on the quarter, to 591,000
- those aged 25 to 49 years increased by 179,000 on the year, and 118,000 on the quarter, to 721,000
- those aged 50 to 64 years increased by 122,000 on the year (the largest annual increase since April to June 2009), and 62,000 on the quarter, to 378,000

**Figure 8: 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 September to November 2015 and September to November 2020

Figure 8: 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 September to November 2015 and September to November 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

The annual increase in unemployment is mainly driven by those unemployed for up to six months, up 284,000 on the year to 1.09 million (Figure 8). However, those unemployed for over 12 months have also increased by 64,000 on the year, and 54,000 on the quarter, to 357,000.

To estimate duration of unemployment, Labour Force Survey (LFS) respondents are asked how long they have been looking for work. Respondents are unlikely to discount short periods where they were not looking for work from this. Consequently, the quarterly increase in those unemployed for over 12 months is driven, in part, by those that briefly stopped looking for work in the earlier stages of the pandemic (and were therefore classified as economically inactive at that time) as they are likely to return to unemployment duration estimates in longer-term categories.

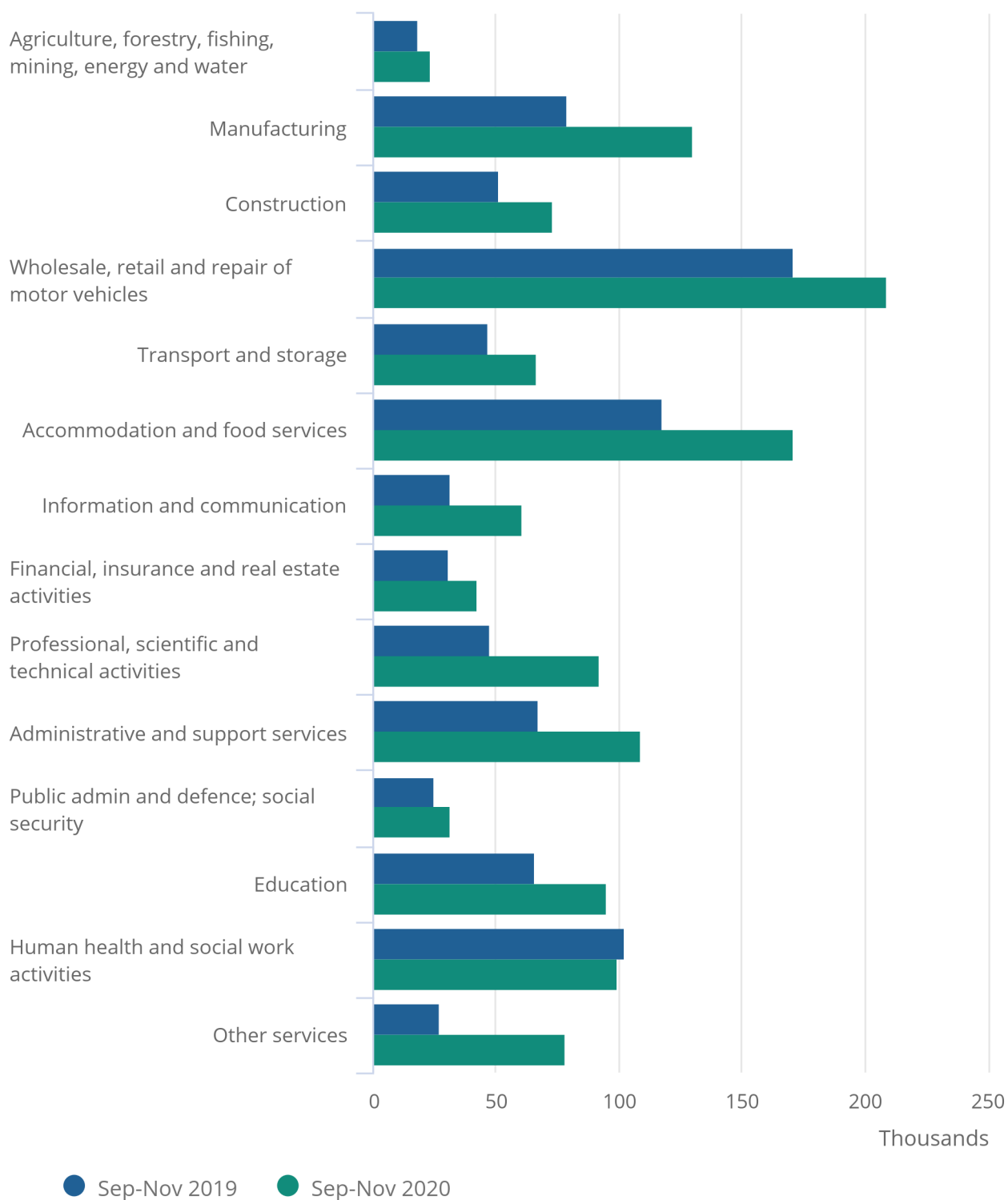


**Figure 9: The largest annual increase in unemployment was for those who were previously employed in accommodation and food services**

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

**Figure 9: The largest annual increase in unemployment was for those who were previously employed in accommodation and food services**

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



Notes:

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

Looking at unemployment by industry of last job, there were increases for all industries except the human health and social work activities industry between September to November 2019 and September to November 2020 (Figure 9). The largest increase was for those previously employed in accommodation and food service activities, up 54,000 on the year to 171,000. The second-largest increase was for those previously employed in manufacturing, up 51,000 on the year to 130,000. Other services also increased by 51,000 on the year to 78,000. In September to November 2020, the highest unemployment level across all industries was for those previously employed in wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles, at 209,000.

## The Claimant Count (Experimental Statistics)

These Claimant Count statistics relate to 10 December 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 and easements have been made to UC, which impact the statistics. In addition, claimants are accessing UC as a "top-up" to government support packages (such as the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and Self-Employment Income Support Scheme) to legitimately claim unemployment benefits whilst "furloughed". A proportion of those claimants will be employed under the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition - furloughed, or with low earnings or hours of paid work.

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

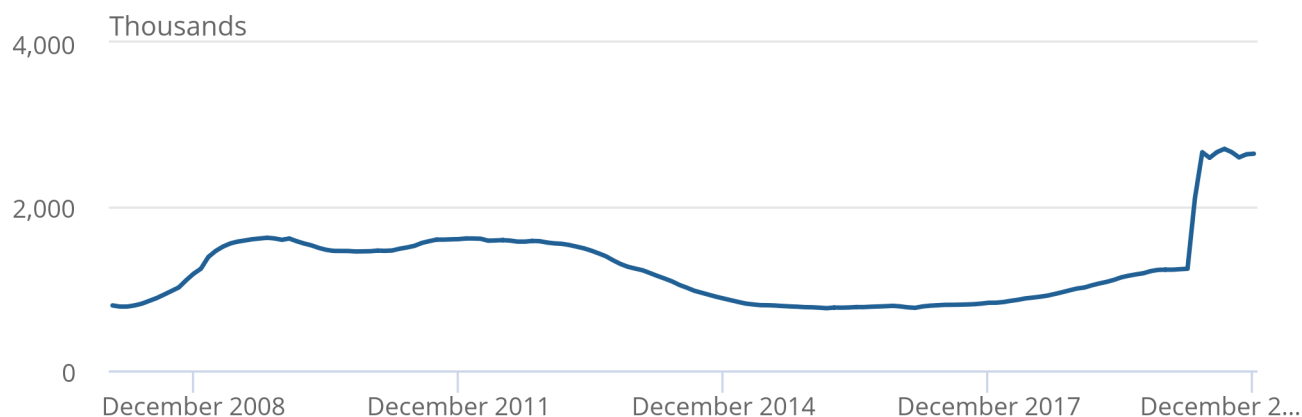
The Claimant Count increased slightly in December 2020 to 2.6 million (Figure 10). This represents a monthly increase of 0.3% and an increase of 113.2%, or 1.4 million, since March 2020.

#### Figure 10: UK Claimant Count level has increased by 113.2% since March 2020

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

### Figure 10: UK Claimant Count level has increased by 113.2% since March 2020

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

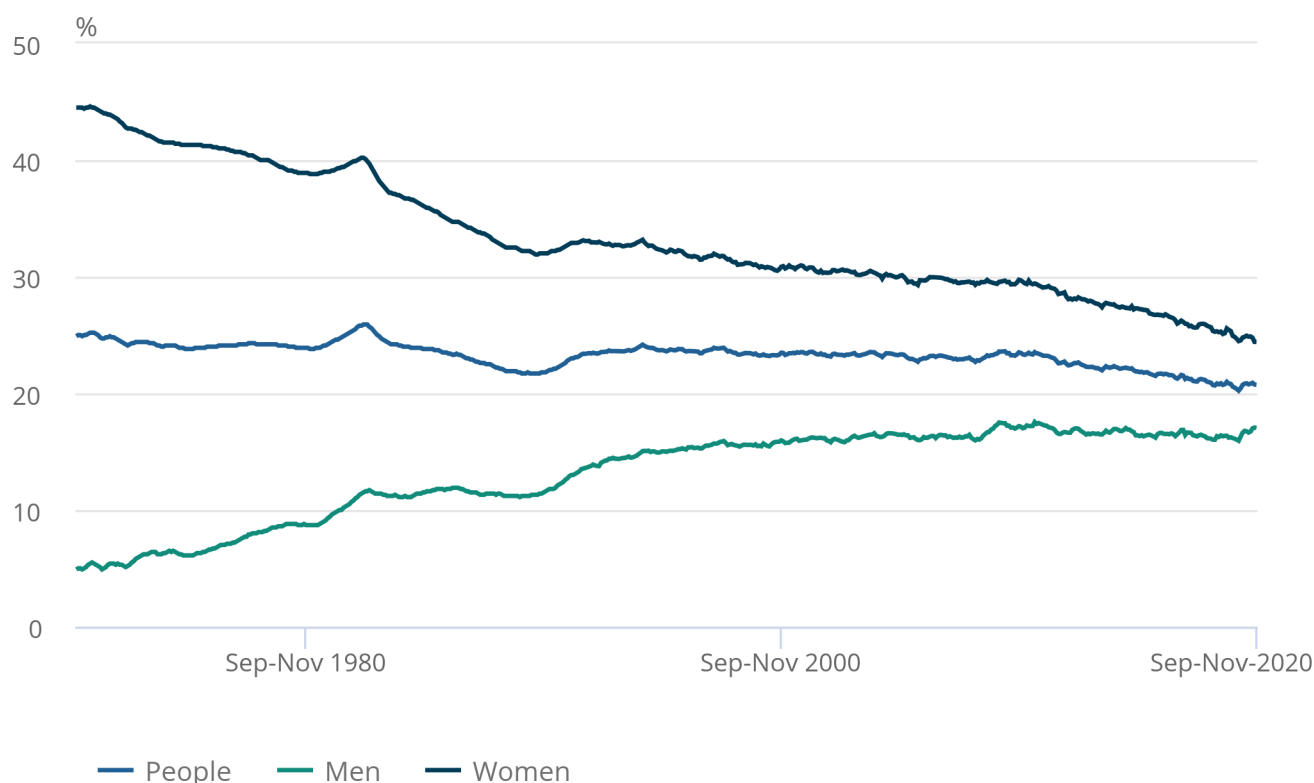
Since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate for all people aged between 16 and 64 years has generally been falling (although it increased during recessions). This is because of a gradual fall in the economic inactivity rate for women. This fall reflects changes to the State Pension 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 11).

**Figure 11: The economic inactivity rate for all people increased by 0.2 percentage points on the year but decreased by 0.1 percentage point on the quarter, to 20.7%**

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

**Figure 11: The economic inactivity rate for all people increased by 0.2 percentage points on the year but decreased by 0.1 percentage point on the quarter, to 20.7%**

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

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

- the estimated economic inactivity rate for all people was 20.7%; this is up by 0.2 percentage points on the same period the previous year but down by 0.1 percentage points on the quarter
- the estimated economic inactivity rate for men was 17.0%; this is up by 0.9 percentage points on the same period the previous year and up by 0.3 percentage points on the quarter
- the estimated economic inactivity rate for women was at a joint record low of 24.4%; this is down by 0.5 percentage points on the same period the previous year and also down by 0.5 percentage points on the quarter

Estimates for September to November 2020 show 8.59 million people aged between 16 and 64 years not in the labour force (economically inactive). This was 87,000 more than a year earlier but 33,000 less than the previous quarter. The annual increase was the largest since March to May 2015 and was driven by men (up 187,000), but partially offset by a decrease for women (down 100,000 to a record low of 5.08 million).

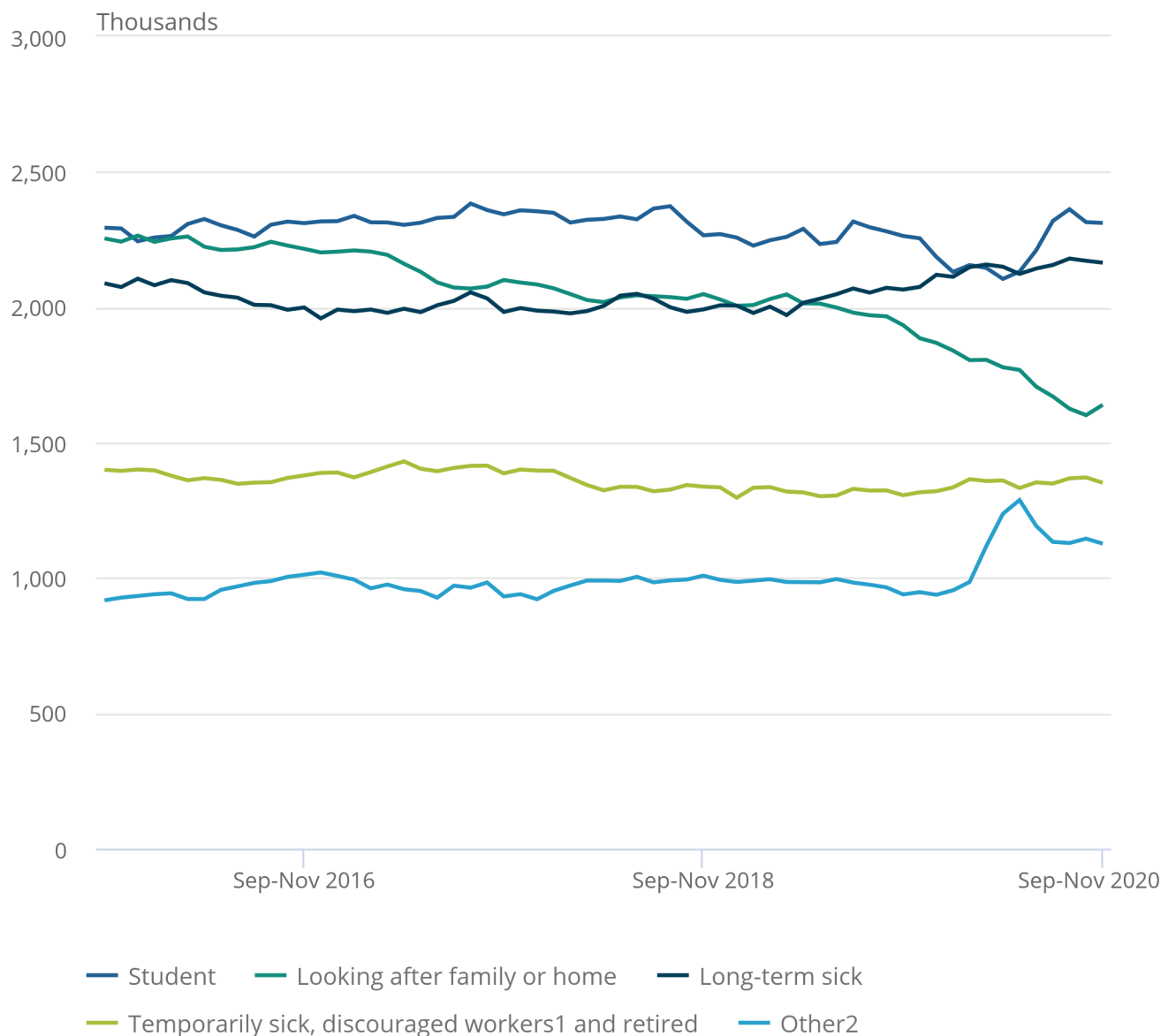
Imputation used for the Labour Force Survey was not designed to deal with the changes experienced in the labour market in recent months. Experimental work with adjusted imputation methodology suggests the use of the existing methodology has little impact on the economic inactivity rate (around 0.1 percentage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

**Figure 12: The annual increase for people who are economically inactive is largely driven by people who are inactive because of 'other' reasons and by those who are long-term sick**

Economically inactive people by reason in the UK (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, September to November 2015 to September to November 2020

Figure 12: The annual increase for people who are economically inactive is largely driven by people who are inactive because of 'other' reasons and by those who are long-term sick

Economically inactive people by reason in the UK (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, September to November 2015 to September to November 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Notes:

1. Discouraged workers are those who are not looking for work because they believe no jobs are available
2. Other reasons for being economically inactive include those who are waiting for 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; or have not given a reason for being economically inactive.

In terms of reasons for economic inactivity (Figure 12), the annual increase was largely driven by those who are long-term sick, up 99,000 on the year to 2.16 million, and those who are inactive because of “other” reasons, up 188,000 on the year to 1.13 million. There was also a record annual increase of 43,000 (to 73,000) for discouraged workers (those who are not looking for work because they believe no jobs are available). The annual increase was offset somewhat by the large decrease in people who were economically inactive because of looking after family or home (down 294,000 on the year to 1.64 million).

The small quarterly decrease in economic inactivity was driven by a decrease in those who want a job, down 63,000 on the quarter to 1.93 million.

## **7 . Redundancies**

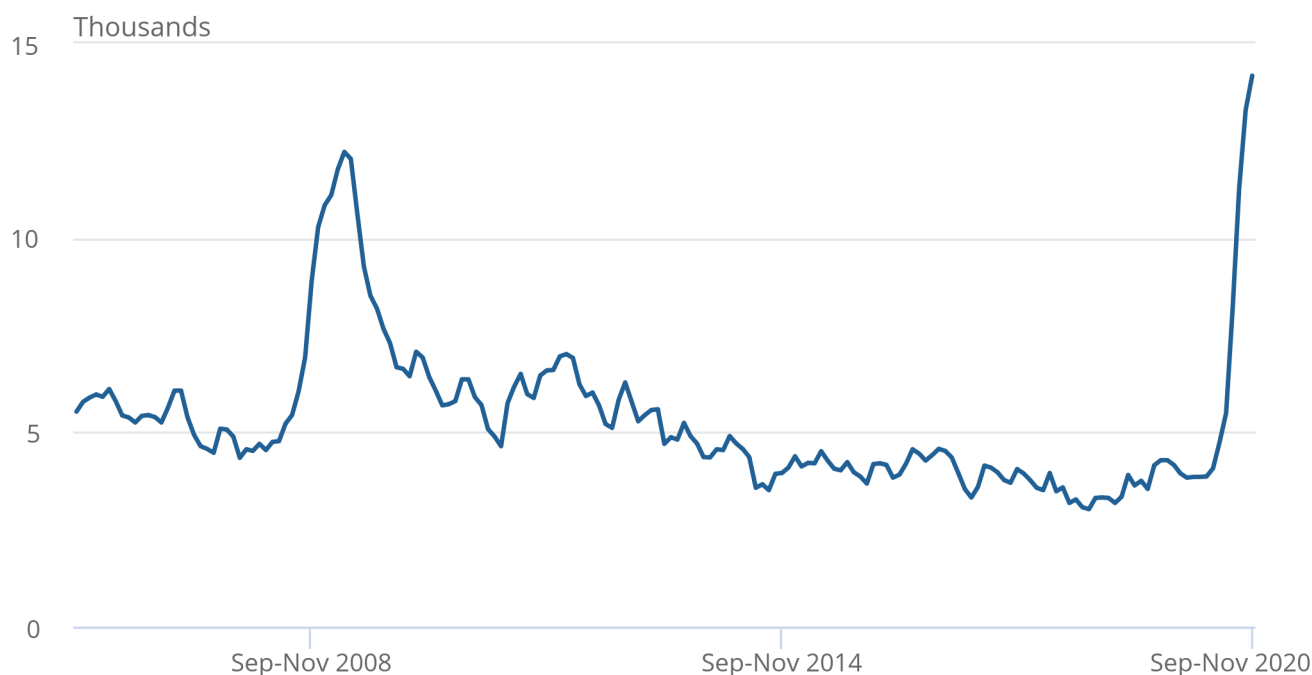
The redundancy estimates measure the number of people who were made redundant or who took voluntary redundancy in the three months before the Labour Force Survey interviews; it does not take into consideration planned redundancies. So, in this release, the latest estimates may relate to redundancies over the period from the beginning of July to the end of November 2020.

**Figure 13: The redundancy rate increased by a record 10.0 per thousand on the year to a record 14.2 per thousand**

UK redundancy rate<sup>1</sup>, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), between September to November 2005 and September to November 2020

**Figure 13: The redundancy rate increased by a record 10.0 per thousand on the year to a record 14.2 per thousand**

UK redundancy rate<sup>1</sup>, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), between September to November 2005 and September to November 2020



**Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey**

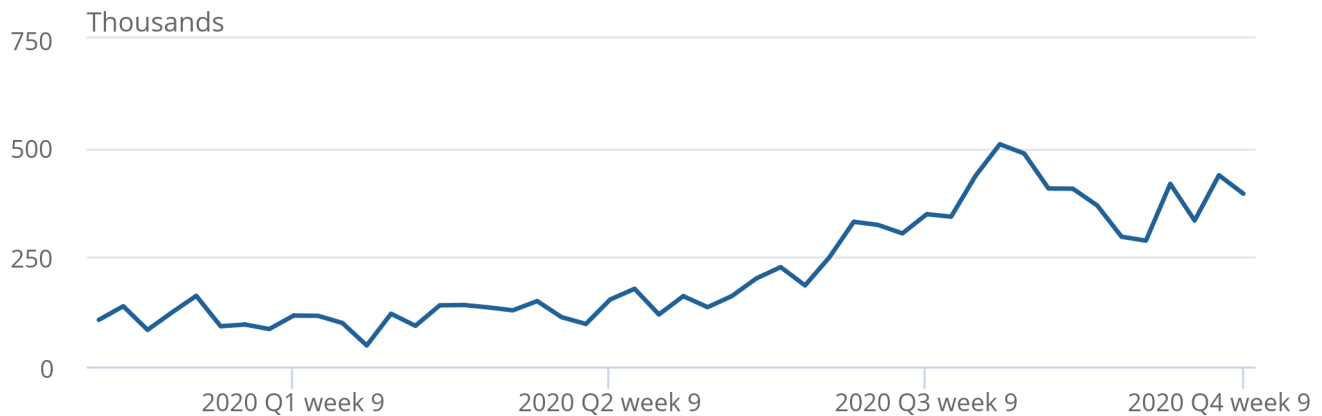
Reports of redundancy in the three months prior to interview increased in September to November 2020 by a record 10.0 per thousand on the year, and 6.0 per thousand on the quarter, to a record high of 14.2 per thousand (Figure 13).

**Figure 14: The number of people reporting redundancy in the three months prior to interview remains high in November 2020, but has dropped from the peak in September 2020**

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

Figure 14: The number of people reporting redundancy in the three months prior to interview remains high in November 2020, but has dropped from the peak in September 2020

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

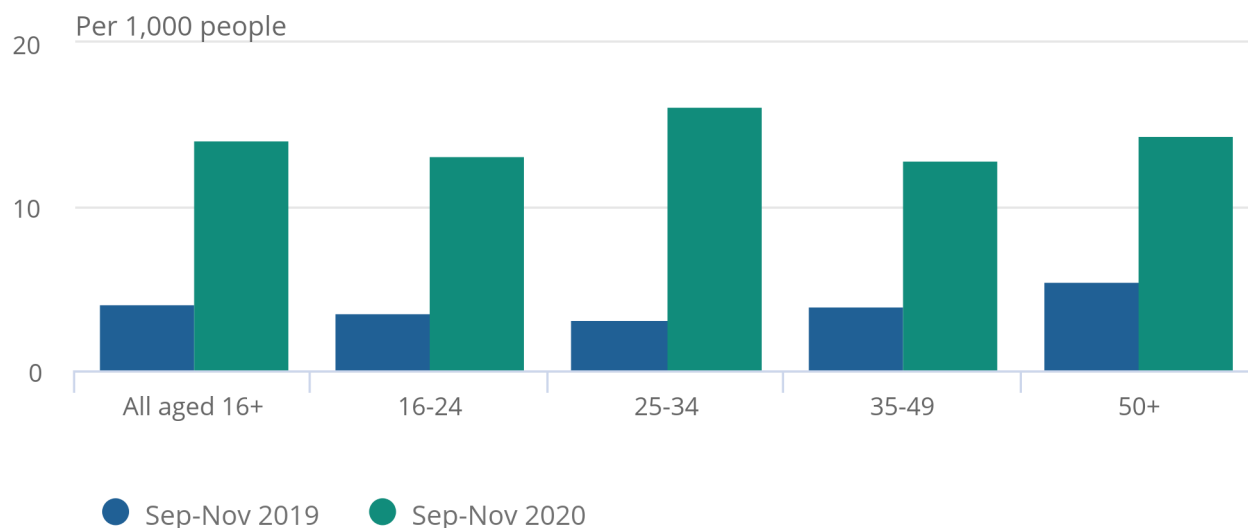
[Experimental weekly Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#) estimates show that the number of people reporting redundancy in the three months prior to interview has been increasing since June 2020 and remains high in November 2020 but has dropped from the peak in September (Figure 14).

**Figure 15: The redundancy rate was highest for those aged 25 to 34 years**

Redundancy rate<sup>1</sup> by age, people aged 16 and over (not seasonally adjusted), September to November 2019 and September to November 2020

## Figure 15: The redundancy rate was highest for those aged 25 to 34 years

Redundancy rate<sup>1</sup> by age, people aged 16 and over (not seasonally adjusted), September to November 2019 and September to November 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.

The redundancy rate increased for all age groups (Figure 15). Those aged 25 to 34 years had the highest redundancy rate, of 16.2 per thousand (compared with 3.1 per thousand a year earlier), and those aged 35 to 49 years had the lowest redundancy rate, of 12.8 per thousand (compared with 4.0 per thousand a year earlier).

## 8 . Employment in the UK data

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

Dataset A05 SA | Released 26 January 2021

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

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

Dataset EMP01 SA | Released 26 January 2021

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 26 January 2021

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

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

Dataset UNEM01 SA | Released 26 January 2021

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 26 January 2021

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 26 January 2021

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

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

Dataset X01 | Released 26 January 2021

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 26 January 2021

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.

An article published on 11 December 2020 [compares our labour market data sources and discusses some of the main differences](#).

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](#).

LFS responses are weighted to official population estimates and projections that do not currently reflect the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is not designed to measure changes in the levels of population or long-term international migration. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and may make adjustments if appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust and reliable, however levels and changes in levels should be used with caution.

## 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 total hours in this release understate the increase in the actual number of hours worked by approximately 2%

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, those who worked in a job for at least one hour; and employed persons "not in work" because of temporary absence from a job, or a change 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.

## End of EU exit transition period

As the transition period ends and the UK enters into a new Trade and Cooperation Agreement with the EU, the UK statistical system will continue to produce and publish our wide range of economic and social statistics and analysis. We are committed to continued alignment with the highest international statistical standards, enabling comparability both over time and internationally, and ensuring the general public, statistical users and decision makers have the data they need to be informed.

As the shape of the UK's future statistical relationship with the EU becomes clearer over the coming period, the ONS is making preparations to assume responsibilities that as part of our membership of the EU, and during the transition period, were delegated to the statistical office of the EU, Eurostat. This includes responsibilities relating to international comparability of economic statistics, deciding what international statistical guidance to apply in the UK context and to provide further scrutiny of our statistics and sector classification decisions.

In applying international statistical standards and best practice to UK economic statistics, we will draw on the technical advice of experts in the UK and internationally, and our work will be underpinned by the UK's well-established and robust framework for independent official statistics, set out in the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007. Further information on our proposals will be made available early this year.

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) of UK Labour Force Survey estimates, September to November 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+ )</b>	32,503	± 202	-88	± 174	-398	± 256
<b>Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)</b>	75.2	± 0.5	-0.4	± 0.4	-1.1	± 0.6
<b>Average weekly hours</b>	30.1	± 0.2	2.8	± 0.2	-1.9	± 0.3
<b>Unemployment (000s, aged 16+)</b>	1,724	± 96	202	± 101	418	± 117
<b>Unemployment rate (aged 16+)</b>	5.0	± 0.3	0.6	± 0.3	1.2	± 0.3
<b>Economically active (000s, aged 16+)</b>	34,228	± 191	115	± 167	20	± 244
<b>Economic activity rate (aged 16 to 64)</b>	79.3	± 0.4	0.1	± 0.4	-0.2	± 0.5
<b>Economically inactive (000s, aged 16 to 64)</b>	8,592	± 179	-33	± 156	87	± 225
<b>Economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)</b>	20.7	± 0.4	-0.1	± 0.4	0.2	± 0.5
<b>Redundancies (000s, aged 16+)</b>	395	± 43	168	± 52	280	± 47

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 Dataset A11: Labour Force Survey sampling variability, which is part of the Labour market overview, UK release.

## 12 . Related links

### [Business insights and impact on the UK economy: 14 January 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 14 January 2021

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.

### [Working and workless households in the UK: July to September 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 25 November 2020

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

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

Bulletin | Released 19 November 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.

### [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.

### [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.

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

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

# Index of Tables

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

Table number	Table description	Dataset
	<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>								
Sep-Nov 2018	53,116	41,277	32,542	75.8	1,370	4.0	8,650	21.0
Sep-Nov 2019	53,391	41,363	32,901	76.3	1,306	3.8	8,506	20.6
Dec-Feb 2020	53,463	41,388	33,073	76.6	1,364	4.0	8,370	20.2
Mar-May 2020	53,534	41,423	32,744	75.9	1,384	4.1	8,628	20.8
Jun-Aug 2020	53,603	41,435	32,591	75.6	1,522	4.5	8,625	20.8
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	53,673	41,453	32,503	75.2	1,724	5.0	8,592	20.7
Change on quarter	70	19	-88	-0.4	202	0.6	-33	-0.1
Change %	0.1	0.0	-0.3		13.3		-0.4	
Change on year	281	91	-398	-1.1	418	1.2	87	0.2
Change %	0.5	0.2	-1.2		32.0		1.0	
<b>Men</b>	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM
Sep-Nov 2018	25,994	20,530	17,274	80.3	739	4.1	3,314	16.1
Sep-Nov 2019	26,145	20,581	17,317	80.4	729	4.0	3,326	16.2
Dec-Feb 2020	26,183	20,595	17,345	80.5	763	4.2	3,281	15.9
Mar-May 2020	26,221	20,615	17,158	79.7	749	4.2	3,460	16.8
Jun-Aug 2020	26,260	20,623	17,043	79.1	877	4.9	3,448	16.7
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	26,298	20,635	16,959	78.4	963	5.4	3,512	17.0
Change on quarter	38	11	-84	-0.7	87	0.5	65	0.3
Change %	0.1	0.1	-0.5		9.9		1.9	
Change on year	153	53	-358	-1.9	234	1.3	187	0.9
Change %	0.6	0.3	-2.1		32.1		5.6	
<b>Women</b>	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
Sep-Nov 2018	27,122	20,748	15,268	71.3	631	4.0	5,336	25.7
Sep-Nov 2019	27,247	20,782	15,584	72.3	577	3.6	5,180	24.9
Dec-Feb 2020	27,279	20,792	15,728	72.7	601	3.7	5,089	24.5
Mar-May 2020	27,313	20,808	15,586	72.2	634	3.9	5,168	24.8
Jun-Aug 2020	27,343	20,811	15,548	72.1	646	4.0	5,178	24.9
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	27,375	20,819	15,544	72.0	761	4.7	5,080	24.4
Change on quarter	32	7	-3	-0.1	116	0.7	-98	-0.5
Change %	0.1	0.0	0.0		17.9		-1.9	
Change on year	128	37	-40	-0.4	184	1.1	-100	-0.5
Change %	0.5	0.2	-0.3		31.9		-1.9	

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(1) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 16 and over						Aged 16-64					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	MGRZ	MGSR	MGSC	MG SX	M GSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
Sep-Nov 2018	32,542	61.3	1,370	4.0	19,203	36.2	31,272	75.8	1,355	4.2	8,650	21.0
Sep-Nov 2019	32,901	61.6	1,306	3.8	19,184	35.9	31,577	76.3	1,280	3.9	8,506	20.6
Dec-Feb 2020	33,073	61.9	1,364	4.0	19,026	35.6	31,687	76.6	1,331	4.0	8,370	20.2
Mar-May 2020	32,744	61.2	1,384	4.1	19,407	36.3	31,437	75.9	1,358	4.1	8,628	20.8
Jun-Aug 2020	32,591	60.8	1,522	4.5	19,490	36.4	31,308	75.6	1,501	4.6	8,625	20.8
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	32,503	60.6	1,724	5.0	19,445	36.2	31,171	75.2	1,690	5.1	8,592	20.7
Change on quarter	-88	-0.2	202	0.6	-45	-0.1	-137	-0.4	189	0.6	-33	-0.1
Change %	-0.3		13.3		-0.2		-0.4		12.6		-0.4	
Change on year	-398	-1.1	418	1.2	261	0.3	-407	-1.1	411	1.2	87	0.2
Change %	-1.2		32.0		1.4		-1.3		32.1		1.0	
<b>Men</b>	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	M GSY	M GSI	YBTD	YBSF	M GSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
Sep-Nov 2018	17,274	66.5	739	4.1	7,980	30.7	16,486	80.3	730	4.2	3,314	16.1
Sep-Nov 2019	17,317	66.2	729	4.0	8,099	31.0	16,543	80.4	713	4.1	3,326	16.2
Dec-Feb 2020	17,345	66.2	763	4.2	8,075	30.8	16,575	80.5	740	4.3	3,281	15.9
Mar-May 2020	17,158	65.4	749	4.2	8,314	31.7	16,423	79.7	732	4.3	3,460	16.8
Jun-Aug 2020	17,043	64.9	877	4.9	8,341	31.8	16,311	79.1	864	5.0	3,448	16.7
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	16,959	64.5	963	5.4	8,376	31.9	16,184	78.4	938	5.5	3,512	17.0
Change on quarter	-84	-0.4	87	0.5	36	0.1	-127	-0.7	74	0.4	65	0.3
Change %	-0.5		9.9		0.4		-0.8		8.5		1.9	
Change on year	-358	-1.7	234	1.3	277	0.9	-359	-1.9	225	1.3	187	0.9
Change %	-2.1		32.1		3.4		-2.2		31.6		5.6	
<b>Women</b>	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	M GSY	M GSI	YBTD	YBSF	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
Sep-Nov 2018	15,268	56.3	631	4.0	11,223	41.4	14,786	71.3	626	4.1	5,336	25.7
Sep-Nov 2019	15,584	57.2	577	3.6	11,085	40.7	15,034	72.3	567	3.6	5,180	24.9
Dec-Feb 2020	15,728	57.7	601	3.7	10,951	40.1	15,113	72.7	591	3.8	5,089	24.5
Mar-May 2020	15,586	57.1	634	3.9	11,093	40.6	15,014	72.2	626	4.0	5,168	24.8
Jun-Aug 2020	15,548	56.9	646	4.0	11,149	40.8	14,997	72.1	637	4.1	5,178	24.9
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	15,544	56.8	761	4.7	11,069	40.4	14,986	72.0	753	4.8	5,080	24.4
Change on quarter	-3	-0.1	116	0.7	-81	-0.3	-11	-0.1	116	0.7	-98	-0.5
Change %	0.0		17.9		-0.7		-0.1		18.2		-1.9	
Change on year	-40	-0.4	184	1.1	-16	-0.2	-48	-0.4	185	1.1	-100	-0.5
Change %	-0.3		31.9		-0.1		-0.3		32.7		-1.9	
	Aged 16-17						Aged 18-24					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	YBTO	YBUA	YBVH	YBVK	YCAS	LWEX	YBTR	YBUD	YBVN	YBVQ	YCAV	LWFA
Sep-Nov 2018	313	22.5	103	24.8	977	70.1	3,541	63.6	408	10.3	1,622	29.1
Sep-Nov 2019	344	24.5	94	21.4	966	68.8	3,420	62.3	388	10.2	1,680	30.6
Dec-Feb 2020	338	23.9	105	23.8	970	68.7	3,487	63.8	408	10.5	1,574	28.8
Mar-May 2020	317	22.3	108	25.3	995	70.1	3,440	63.0	438	11.3	1,580	29.0
Jun-Aug 2020	288	20.1	92	24.2	1,052	73.5	3,248	59.8	489	13.1	1,692	31.2
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	249	17.3	86	25.6	1,107	76.8	3,312	61.2	505	13.2	1,593	29.4
Change on quarter	-39	-2.8	-6	1.4	55	3.3	64	1.4	16	0.2	-99	-1.7
Change %	-13.6		-6.7		5.2		2.0		3.3		-5.8	
Change on year	-95	-7.2	-8	4.2	141	8.0	-108	-1.1	117	3.0	-87	-1.2
Change %	-27.6		-8.4		14.5		-3.2		30.2		-5.2	
<b>Men</b>	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
Sep-Nov 2018	148	20.8	53	26.4	512	71.8	1,853	65.1	236	11.3	756	26.6
Sep-Nov 2019	153	21.2	53	25.7	514	71.4	1,758	62.7	240	12.0	805	28.7
Dec-Feb 2020	148	20.4	62	29.4	514	71.0	1,795	64.3	240	11.8	758	27.1
Mar-May 2020	154	21.2	64	29.2	509	70.1	1,774	63.7	231	11.5	782	28.1
Jun-Aug 2020	136	18.5	46	25.1	552	75.3	1,666	60.1	309	15.7	797	28.7
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	117	15.8	47	28.6	575	77.9	1,669	60.4	300	15.2	793	28.7
Change on quarter	-19	-2.7	1	3.5	23	2.6	3	0.3	-9	-0.4	-3	0.0
Change %	-14.1		2.6		4.1		0.2		-3.0		-0.4	
Change on year	-36	-5.4	-6	3.0	61	6.5	-89	-2.3	60	3.2	-12	0.0
Change %	-23.7		-11.4		11.9		-5.1		25.1		-1.5	
<b>Women</b>	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAC	LWFC
Sep-Nov 2018	165	24.3	50	23.4	465	68.3	1,688	61.9	172	9.2	866	31.8
Sep-Nov 2019	192	28.0	41	17.6	452	66.1	1,663	61.9	148	8.2	875	32.6
Dec-Feb 2020	190	27.5	44	18.7	456	66.1	1,692	63.2	168	9.0	816	30.5
Mar-May 2020	163	23.5	44	21.3	486	70.1	1,665	62.4	207	11.1	798	29.9
Jun-Aug 2020	153	21.8	46	23.3	500	71.5	1,582	59.6	180	10.2	895	33.7
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	133	18.9	39	22.7	532	75.6	1,643	62.0	205	11.1	800	30.2
Change on quarter	-20	-3.0	-7	-0.6	32	4.1	61	2.5	25	0.9	-95	-3.5
Change %	-13.1		-15.9		6.4		3.9		14.1		-10.6	
Change on year	-59	-9.1	-2	5.1	79	9.5	-20	0.1	57	2.9	-75	-2.4
Change %	-30.8		-4.6		17.6		-1.2		38.5		-8.6	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# SUMMARY

## 2(2) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 25-34						Aged 35-49					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAY	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
Sep-Nov 2018	7,478	83.7	269	3.5	1,192	13.3	10,871	85.2	306	2.7	1,583	12.4
Sep-Nov 2019	7,611	85.0	267	3.4	1,080	12.1	10,906	85.7	274	2.5	1,543	12.1
Dec-Feb 2020	7,639	85.3	254	3.2	1,063	11.9	10,911	85.8	278	2.5	1,534	12.1
Mar-May 2020	7,597	84.8	276	3.5	1,085	12.1	10,830	85.1	287	2.6	1,610	12.6
Jun-Aug 2020	7,626	85.2	308	3.9	1,014	11.3	10,850	85.3	295	2.6	1,572	12.4
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	7,590	84.9	336	4.2	1,019	11.4	10,785	84.9	385	3.4	1,540	12.1
Change on quarter	-36	-0.4	27	0.4	5	0.1	-65	-0.5	90	0.8	-32	-0.2
Change %	-0.5		8.9		0.5		-0.6		30.5		-2.0	
Change on year	-21	-0.1	68	0.8	-61	-0.7	-121	-0.9	111	1.0	-4	0.0
Change %	-0.3		25.5		-5.7		-1.1		40.5		-0.2	
<b>Men</b>	YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
Sep-Nov 2018	4,028	89.9	148	3.5	307	6.8	5,727	90.9	146	2.5	426	6.8
Sep-Nov 2019	4,075	90.5	141	3.3	288	6.4	5,734	91.3	135	2.3	415	6.6
Dec-Feb 2020	4,072	90.4	135	3.2	298	6.6	5,729	91.2	138	2.3	418	6.6
Mar-May 2020	4,030	89.4	130	3.1	348	7.7	5,668	90.2	154	2.6	465	7.4
Jun-Aug 2020	4,016	89.1	166	4.0	324	7.2	5,673	90.3	151	2.6	459	7.3
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	3,982	88.3	173	4.2	352	7.8	5,640	89.8	183	3.1	458	7.3
Change on quarter	-34	-0.8	7	0.2	28	0.6	-33	-0.5	32	0.5	-1	0.0
Change %	-0.8		4.3		8.5		-0.6		21.0		-0.2	
Change on year	-93	-2.1	32	0.8	64	1.4	-94	-1.5	48	0.8	44	0.7
Change %	-2.3		22.9		22.4		-1.6		35.2		10.5	
<b>Women</b>	YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
Sep-Nov 2018	3,451	77.4	121	3.4	885	19.9	5,144	79.6	160	3.0	1,158	17.9
Sep-Nov 2019	3,536	79.4	126	3.4	793	17.8	5,172	80.3	139	2.6	1,129	17.5
Dec-Feb 2020	3,567	80.1	119	3.2	765	17.2	5,182	80.5	140	2.6	1,116	17.3
Mar-May 2020	3,567	80.2	146	3.9	737	16.6	5,162	80.2	132	2.5	1,145	17.8
Jun-Aug 2020	3,610	81.3	142	3.8	690	15.5	5,177	80.5	144	2.7	1,112	17.3
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	3,608	81.3	162	4.3	667	15.0	5,145	80.0	203	3.8	1,081	16.8
Change on quarter	-2	0.0	20	0.5	-23	-0.5	-32	-0.4	58	1.1	-31	-0.5
Change %	-0.1		14.4		-3.3		-0.6		40.5		-2.8	
Change on year	72	1.9	36	0.9	-126	-2.8	-27	-0.3	63	1.2	-47	-0.7
Change %	2.0		28.4		-15.9		-0.5		45.5		-4.2	
	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
Sep-Nov 2018	9,069	71.9	269	2.9	3,276	26.0	1,270	10.7	15	1.1	10,553	89.1
Sep-Nov 2019	9,295	72.7	256	2.7	3,236	25.3	1,324	11.0	26	2.0	10,679	88.8
Dec-Feb 2020	9,314	72.6	286	3.0	3,229	25.2	1,386	11.5	33	2.3	10,656	88.2
Mar-May 2020	9,253	71.9	250	2.6	3,358	26.1	1,307	10.8	26	1.9	10,779	89.0
Jun-Aug 2020	9,295	72.0	317	3.3	3,297	25.5	1,282	10.5	21	1.6	10,865	89.3
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	9,235	71.3	378	3.9	3,335	25.8	1,332	10.9	34	2.5	10,853	88.8
Change on quarter	-60	-0.7	62	0.6	38	0.2	50	0.4	13	0.9	-12	-0.5
Change %	-0.7		19.5		1.2		3.9		59.9		-0.1	
Change on year	-61	-1.4	122	1.3	99	0.4	9	-0.1	8	0.5	174	0.0
Change %	-0.7		47.6		3.0		0.7		29.1		1.6	
<b>Men</b>	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
Sep-Nov 2018	4,731	76.4	146	3.0	1,313	21.2	788	14.4	9	1.2	4,666	85.4
Sep-Nov 2019	4,823	76.9	144	2.9	1,304	20.8	774	13.9	17	2.1	4,773	85.8
Dec-Feb 2020	4,832	76.8	165	3.3	1,293	20.6	771	13.8	23	2.9	4,794	85.8
Mar-May 2020	4,797	76.1	153	3.1	1,356	21.5	735	13.1	18	2.3	4,854	86.6
Jun-Aug 2020	4,820	76.2	192	3.8	1,315	20.8	732	13.0	13	1.7	4,893	86.8
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	4,777	75.3	235	4.7	1,334	21.0	774	13.7	25	3.2	4,864	85.9
Change on quarter	-43	-0.9	43	0.9	19	0.2	43	0.7	13	1.5	-29	-0.9
Change %	-0.9		22.3		1.4		5.8		103.0		-0.6	
Change on year	-46	-1.6	91	1.8	30	0.2	1	-0.2	9	1.1	91	0.1
Change %	-1.0		63.5		2.3		0.1		52.6		1.9	
<b>Women</b>	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
Sep-Nov 2018	4,339	67.5	123	2.8	1,963	30.6	482	7.6	5	1.1	5,887	92.3
Sep-Nov 2019	4,472	68.6	113	2.5	1,932	29.6	550	8.5	10	1.7	5,905	91.3
Dec-Feb 2020	4,482	68.6	120	2.6	1,936	29.6	615	9.5	10	1.7	5,862	90.4
Mar-May 2020	4,456	68.0	97	2.1	2,002	30.5	572	8.8	8	1.4	5,925	91.1
Jun-Aug 2020	4,475	68.0	125	2.7	1,981	30.1	551	8.4	9	1.6	5,972	91.4
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	4,458	67.5	143	3.1	2,000	30.3	558	8.5	9	1.5	5,989	91.4
Change on quarter	-17	-0.5	19	0.4	19	0.2	7	0.1	0	0.0	17	-0.1
Change %	-0.4		15.1		1.0		1.3		-1.7		0.3	
Change on year	-14	-1.1	31	0.7	69	0.7	8	0.0	-1	-0.2	84	0.0
Change %	-0.3		27.3		3.6		1.5		-11.2		1.4	

# 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	
Sep-Nov 2018	32,542	27,532	4,856	106	49	24,008	8,534	20,579	6,953	3,390	1,465	1,117	
Sep-Nov 2019	32,901	27,711	5,001	134	54	24,357	8,544	20,761	6,951	3,545	1,456	1,130	
Dec-Feb 2020	33,073	27,856	5,028	129	61	24,455	8,618	20,868	6,988	3,529	1,499	1,215	
Mar-May 2020	32,744	27,804	4,796	94	49	24,341	8,403	20,934	6,870	3,356	1,440	1,084	
Jun-Aug 2020	32,591	27,897	4,556	96	42	24,390	8,200	21,152	6,745	3,187	1,369	1,078	
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	32,503	27,885	4,491	87	40	24,489	8,014	21,322	6,563	3,116	1,375	1,118	
Change on quarter	-88	-12	-66	-9	-1	99	-187	170	-182	-71	6	41	
Change %	-0.3	0.0	-1.4	-9.1	-3.6	0.4	-2.3	0.8	-2.7	-2.2	0.4	3.8	
Change on year	-398	174	-510	-47	-14	132	-530	561	-387	-429	-81	-11	
Change %	-1.2	0.6	-10.2	-35.0	-26.2	0.5	-6.2	2.7	-5.6	-12.1	-5.6	-1.0	
<b>Men</b>	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX	
Sep-Nov 2018	17,274	13,963	3,230	49	32	14,990	2,284	12,327	1,636	2,641	590	475	
Sep-Nov 2019	17,317	13,916	3,308	64	29	15,094	2,223	12,331	1,585	2,729	579	462	
Dec-Feb 2020	17,345	13,942	3,313	58	32	15,119	2,226	12,366	1,577	2,720	593	520	
Mar-May 2020	17,158	13,968	3,114	50	27	14,988	2,170	12,421	1,547	2,538	576	451	
Jun-Aug 2020	17,043	14,024	2,947	47	25	14,900	2,142	12,482	1,542	2,385	562	466	
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	16,959	13,993	2,899	38	29	14,876	2,082	12,516	1,477	2,329	570	465	
Change on quarter	-84	-30	-48	-9	4	-24	-60	35	-65	-56	8	-1	
Change %	-0.5	-0.2	-1.6	-19.9	14.9	-0.2	-2.8	0.3	-4.2	-2.4	1.5	-0.2	
Change on year	-358	77	-409	-26	0	-217	-141	186	-109	-400	-9	4	
Change %	-2.1	0.6	-12.4	-41.2	0.5	-1.4	-6.3	1.5	-6.8	-14.7	-1.5	0.8	
<b>Women</b>	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY	
Sep-Nov 2018	15,268	13,569	1,625	57	16	9,018	6,250	8,252	5,317	750	876	641	
Sep-Nov 2019	15,584	13,795	1,693	70	26	9,263	6,321	8,430	5,365	816	877	668	
Dec-Feb 2020	15,728	13,913	1,715	71	29	9,336	6,392	8,502	5,412	809	907	695	
Mar-May 2020	15,586	13,836	1,682	45	22	9,353	6,232	8,513	5,323	818	864	633	
Jun-Aug 2020	15,548	13,873	1,609	49	17	9,490	6,058	8,670	5,203	801	808	611	
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	15,544	13,892	1,592	50	11	9,613	5,932	8,805	5,086	787	805	653	
Change on quarter	-3	19	-17	1	-5	123	-126	135	-117	-15	-3	42	
Change %	0.0	0.1	-1.1	1.1	-31.5	1.3	-2.1	1.6	-2.2	-1.8	-0.3	6.8	
Change on year	-40	96	-101	-21	-14	350	-390	375	-279	-29	-72	-15	
Change %	-0.3	0.7	-6.0	-29.4	-55.9	3.8	-6.2	4.5	-5.2	-3.6	-8.3	-2.3	
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
Sep-Nov 2018	1,532	5.6	408	26.7	448	119	557	8,418	883	10.5	6,090	270	1,109
Sep-Nov 2019	1,459	5.3	373	25.5	393	120	574	8,407	907	10.8	6,078	283	1,086
Dec-Feb 2020	1,476	5.3	382	25.9	421	117	555	8,487	889	10.5	6,126	302	1,125
Mar-May 2020	1,490	5.4	395	26.5	412	113	569	8,311	899	10.8	5,961	298	1,088
Jun-Aug 2020	1,455	5.2	375	25.8	363	113	604	8,114	886	10.9	5,808	284	1,038
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	1,517	5.4	439	29.0	359	122	597	7,938	990	12.5	5,652	275	944
Change on quarter	62	0.2	64	3.2	-4	9	-7	-176	105	1.6	-156	-8	-94
Change %	4.2		17.0		-1.2	8.1	-1.1	-2.2	11.8		-2.7	-2.9	-9.0
Change on year	58	0.2	67	3.4	-34	2	23	-469	83	1.7	-426	-8	-142
Change %	4.0		17.9		-8.6	1.7	4.1	-5.6	9.2		-7.0	-2.8	-13.1
<b>Men</b>	YCCA	YCCG		YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK	
Sep-Nov 2018	732	5.2	213	29.1	202	61	256	2,225	397	17.8	1,229	93	485
Sep-Nov 2019	699	5.0	197	28.2	172	69	262	2,164	374	17.3	1,245	97	428
Dec-Feb 2020	672	4.8	180	26.8	193	58	242	2,169	358	16.5	1,252	102	443
Mar-May 2020	690	4.9	194	28.1	177	46	274	2,123	368	17.3	1,185	99	447
Jun-Aug 2020	663	4.7	188	28.4	149	50	277	2,104	371	17.6	1,141	112	434
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	703	5.0	231	32.8	143	54	275	2,047	420	20.5	1,123	99	372
Change on quarter	39	0.3	42	4.4	-6	5	-2	-57	49	2.9	-18	-13	-61
Change %	6.0		22.5		-4.1	9.8	-0.6	-2.7	13.2		-1.6	-11.6	-14.2
Change on year	3	0.0	34	4.6	-29	-14	13	-117	46	3.2	-122	2	-56
Change %	0.5		17.0		-16.8	-20.7	5.0	-5.4	12.2		-9.8	2.3	-13.1
<b>Women</b>	YCCB	YCCF	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCU	YCCV	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL
Sep-Nov 2018	800	5.9	196	24.4	246	58	301	6,193	486	7.8	4,861	176	624
Sep-Nov 2019	759	5.5	176	23.1	221	51	312	6,243	533	8.5	4,833	187	657
Dec-Feb 2020	803	5.8	203	25.2	228	59	313	6,318	531	8.4	4,874	200	682
Mar-May 2020	799	5.8	202	25.2	236	67	295	6,188	531	8.6	4,776	200	641
Jun-Aug 2020	792	5.7	187	23.6	214	63	327	6,011	515	8.6	4,667	172	604
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	814	5.9	209	25.6	216	68	322	5,891	570	9.7	4,529	177	572
Change on quarter	22	0.2	22	2.0	2	4	-5	-119	56	1.1	-138	5	-32
Change %	2.8		11.5		0.8	6.7	-1.6	-2.0	10.8		-3.0	2.7	-5.4
Change on year	55	0.4	33	2.5	-5	16	10	-351	38	1.1	-304	-10	-86
Change %	7.2		18.9		-2.2	31.8	3.3	-5.6	7.0		-6.3	-5.4	-13.1

# 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
Sep-Nov 2018	1,040.1	32.0	37.1	16.3	9.7
Sep-Nov 2019	1,054.1	32.0	37.1	16.3	9.5
Dec-Feb 2020	1,052.2	31.8	36.9	16.2	9.7
Mar-May 2020	870.9	26.6	31.2	12.6	8.8
Jun-Aug 2020	891.0	27.3	31.9	12.9	9.0
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	979.9	30.1	34.7	14.8	9.8
Change on quarter	89.0	2.8	2.8	1.8	0.8
Change %	10.0	10.3	8.7	14.2	9.2
Change on year	-74.2	-1.9	-2.4	-1.6	0.4
Change %	-7.0	-5.9	-6.5	-9.7	3.7
<b>Men</b>	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Sep-Nov 2018	626.7	36.3	39.0	16.3	10.6
Sep-Nov 2019	626.4	36.2	38.8	16.2	10.3
Dec-Feb 2020	622.5	35.9	38.5	15.9	10.7
Mar-May 2020	510.7	29.8	32.1	11.9	10.3
Jun-Aug 2020	527.8	31.0	33.3	12.7	10.5
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	572.1	33.7	36.1	14.4	10.4
Change on quarter	44.2	2.8	2.8	1.7	-0.1
Change %	8.4	8.9	8.3	13.7	-0.7
Change on year	-54.4	-2.4	-2.7	-1.9	0.1
Change %	-8.7	-6.8	-7.0	-11.4	0.7
<b>Women</b>	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Sep-Nov 2018	413.4	27.1	34.0	16.2	9.1
Sep-Nov 2019	427.7	27.4	34.4	16.4	8.8
Dec-Feb 2020	429.7	27.3	34.2	16.3	9.0
Mar-May 2020	360.3	23.1	29.6	12.8	7.8
Jun-Aug 2020	363.1	23.4	29.8	13.0	7.8
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	407.8	26.2	32.6	14.9	9.4
Change on quarter	44.7	2.9	2.8	1.9	1.5
Change %	12.3	12.3	9.5	14.4	19.7
Change on year	-19.8	-1.2	-1.8	-1.5	0.5
Change %	-4.6	-4.4	-5.2	-9.1	6.0

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1 Main and second job

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

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

# 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>Sep-Nov 2019</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	0.9	2.0	1.0	0.7	1.4	3.1	1.7	5.7
6 up to 15 hours	6.3	3.5	9.5	5.7	3.1	8.4	9.1	4.7	17.5
16 up to 30 hours	19.3	9.8	29.9	18.8	8.4	29.3	22.5	15.6	35.9
31 up to 45 hours	54.6	60.4	48.1	57.3	63.7	50.9	39.9	46.7	26.6
Over 45 hours	18.3	25.4	10.4	17.1	24.1	10.0	25.5	31.2	14.4
Total (thousands)	32,901	17,317	15,584	27,711	13,916	13,795	5,001	3,308	1,693
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.6	1.1	3.1	1.5	6.1
6 up to 15 hours	6.1	3.3	9.2	5.6	2.9	8.3	8.8	4.6	16.3
16 up to 30 hours	19.2	9.9	29.4	18.4	8.2	28.8	24.1	18.3	34.7
31 up to 45 hours	56.7	63.3	49.5	59.4	66.6	52.1	40.0	46.9	27.4
Over 45 hours	16.7	22.7	10.2	15.7	21.7	9.6	24.0	28.7	15.5
Total (thousands)	32,591	17,043	15,548	27,897	14,024	13,873	4,556	2,947	1,609
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.6	1.1	3.1	1.9	5.1
6 up to 15 hours	6.0	3.3	8.9	5.2	2.8	7.8	10.4	5.5	19.1
16 up to 30 hours	19.0	10.0	28.9	18.3	8.2	28.4	24.0	18.7	33.5
31 up to 45 hours	57.3	63.7	50.3	60.2	67.4	52.9	39.4	45.8	27.6
Over 45 hours	16.5	22.2	10.3	15.4	21.0	9.8	23.3	28.0	14.6
Total (thousands)	32,503	16,959	15,544	27,885	13,993	13,892	4,491	2,899	1,592

<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)

NON-UK WORKERS

8(1) Employment levels and rates by country of birth and nationality  
(first published 10 November 2020)

United Kingdom (thousands of people aged 16 and over) not seasonally adjusted																			
Europe										Africa		Asia			America and Oceania				
European Union (EU)																			
	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)	Total Africa	Of which: South Africa	Total Asia	Of which: India	Of which: Pakistan and Bangladesh	Total America and Oceania	Of which: USA	Of which: Australia and New Zealand	Total Non-EU <sup>7</sup>
<b>Levels (aged 16 and over)</b>																			
<b>Country of birth levels</b>	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	FSC2	EQ4Q	JUR3	JUR5	EQ4R	FSC3	FSC4	FSC5	JJS3	FSC6	JJS7	JJS9	FSC7	JJR7	JJS5	EQ4S
Jul-Sep 2018	32,503	26,963	5,532	2,517	2,288	978	901	370	39	229	878	159	1,479	473	337	658	96	152	3,244
Jul-Sep 2019	32,802	27,028	5,770	2,630	2,368	1,020	953	356	40	261	962	176	1,532	483	373	646	93	166	3,401
Oct-Dec 2019	32,983	27,171	5,809	2,704	2,436	1,026	970	400	40	269	937	171	1,544	490	373	624	95	169	3,373
Jan-Mar 2020 r	32,998	27,097	5,893	2,759	2,478	1,045	975	422	37	281	933	186	1,573	521	360	628	93	168	3,414
Apr-Jun 2020 r	32,592	27,004	5,574	2,548	2,268	1,028	839	363	39	280	896	167	1,477	514	341	652	99	156	3,306
Jul-Sep 2020	32,515	27,328	5,176	2,248	1,983	963	710	276	33	265	929	191	1,345	449	273	653	103	156	3,193
Change on year	-288	299	-594	-382	-386	-56	-243	-80	-7	4	-33	15	-186	-33	-100	7	10	-10	-208
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	-12.2	-6.9	-26.9	1.1	10.7	-6.2	-6.1
<b>Country of birth rates</b>	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	FSD5	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	FSD6	FSD7	FSD8	LFN4	FSD9	LFN6	LFN7	FSE2	LFN2	LFN5	EQ52
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	64.4	77.0	55.5	75.7	74.2	81.5	69.3
Jul-Sep 2019	76.2	76.3	75.6	82.5	83.3	80.6	86.1	84.6	76.0	76.1	74.9	84.9	65.4	77.0	57.9	79.2	78.2	88.8	71.0
Oct-Dec 2019	76.6	76.8	75.6	82.0	83.1	80.9	85.7	82.7	78.0	73.5	74.2	82.3	65.7	78.7	56.7	80.2	79.1	87.8	70.9
Jan-Mar 2020 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	66.7	78.6	56.5	81.4	76.0	88.0	72.0
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	68.0	78.0	60.1	80.5	79.9	84.3	72.4
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	69.4	76.5	59.1	78.2	82.0	77.2	72.2
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	4.1	-0.4	1.1	-1.0	3.8	-11.6	1.2
<b>Nationality levels</b>	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	FSC8	EQ4U	JUR4	JUR6	EQ4V	FSC9	FSC6	FSD2	JJS4	FSD3	JJS8	JJT2	FSD4	JJR8	JJS6	EQ4W
Jul-Sep 2018	32,503	29,028	3,467	2,341	2,231	980	880	360	11	109	249	50	545	187	91	332	100	86	1,236
Jul-Sep 2019	32,802	29,209	3,589	2,367	2,238	981	903	333	21	129	297	56	599	210	126	326	68	107	1,351
Oct-Dec 2019	32,983	29,325	3,654	2,439	2,310	994	931	367	17	129	298	68	602	199	126	316	75	107	1,344
Jan-Mar 2020 r	32,998	29,251	3,737	2,495	2,367	1,025	933	394	15	128	300	66	616	218	114	326	70	113	1,370
Apr-Jun 2020 r	32,592	29,107	3,468	2,257	2,154	994	805	339	15	104	305	64	579	220	122	327	79	103	1,314
Jul-Sep 2020	32,515	29,352	3,161	1,976	1,874	920	685	252	17	102	333	79	512	183	93	340	85	96	1,287
Change on year	-288	142	-428	-391	-364	-61	-218	-81	-4	-27	36	24	-88	-27	-33	14	18	-11	-65
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	-14.6	-12.9	-26.0	4.2	25.9	-10.2	-4.8
<b>Nationality rates</b>	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	FSE3	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	FSE4	FSE5	FSE6	LFO6	FSE7	LFO8	LFO9	FSE8	LFO4	LFO7	EQ56
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	56.0	72.2	46.7	77.1	76.9	89.5	64.1
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	59.4	73.1	55.4	78.1	74.2	92.0	67.2
Oct-Dec 2019	76.6	76.7	76.0	81.9	82.4	80.3	85.4	81.0	80.0	73.4	69.0	85.8	60.3	74.6	55.2	78.5	77.2	87.8	66.9
Jan-Mar 2020 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	62.3	77.1	53.2	80.0	72.2	86.9	67.8
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	63.0	76.6	56.2	80.0	73.2	87.6	68.0
Jul-Sep 2020	75.3	75.2	76.1	80.5	81.3	79.8	81.5	85.5	95.0	68.2	69.1	88.6	65.2	73.5	57.3	78.8	76.0	80.2	69.6
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	5.8	0.4	1.8	0.6	1.8	-11.8	2.4

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

1. The total series includes people who do not state their country of birth or nationality. The total levels series MGTM does not therefore equal the sum of the "UK" and "Non-UK" series.  
2. This series consists of all 27 EU member states excluding the UK. This series equals the sum of EU14, EU8, EU2 and Other EU.  
3. Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.  
4. Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovak Republic and Slovenia.  
5. Romania and Bulgaria.  
6. Cyprus, Malta and Croatia.  
7. Total Non-EU equals the sum of Other Europe, Total Africa, Total Asia and Total America and Oceania

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

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(2) Unemployment and economic inactivity levels and rates by country of birth and nationality (first published 10 November 2020)

United Kingdom (thousands of people) not seasonally adjusted

United Kingdom (thousands of people) not seasonally adjusted

	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		EU27 <sup>2</sup>		Non-EU	
						All economically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All economically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All economically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All economically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All economically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>
Levels (thousands of people)															
Country of birth levels	MGTP	DSWD	DT3S	DT3F	DTKB	LF9L	LF9W	DTLK	DYUP	DYUR	DYVR	DYVZ	DYWL	DYWR	DZ37
Jul-Sep 2018	1,446	1,156	291	85	206	8,589	2,145	6,973	1,711	1,600	431	400	136	1,200	296
Jul-Sep 2019	1,374	1,115	259	72	187	8,503	2,089	6,933	1,687	1,556	401	395	125	1,161	276
Oct-Dec 2019	1,268	1,030	237	85	152	8,450	2,223	6,844	1,769	1,596	455	403	130	1,193	325
Jan-Mar 2020 r	1,357	1,082	275	90	184	8,471	2,254	6,941	1,823	1,505	430	398	133	1,108	297
Apr-Jun 2020 r	1,338	1,072	266	103	163	8,766	2,221	7,284	1,835	1,452	384	396	122	1,056	262
Jul-Sep 2020	1,703	1,344	359	125	235	8,569	2,196	7,261	1,823	1,285	372	332	104	954	268
Change on year	329	229	100	52	48	66	107	329	135	-270	-29	-63	-21	-207	-8
Change %	24.0	20.5	38.7	72.7	25.6	0.8	5.1	4.7	8.0	-17.4	-7.2	-16.0	-16.9	-17.9	-2.8
Country of birth rates	MGUK	DT2W	DT3B	DT3G	DTKD	CRZK		DYTD		DYUT		DYWD		DYWT	
Jul-Sep 2018	4.3	4.1	5.0	3.6	6.0	20.8		20.6		21.9		14.6		26.2	
Jul-Sep 2019	4.0	4.0	4.3	3.0	5.2	20.6		20.5		20.9		14.1		25.0	
Oct-Dec 2019	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.4	4.3	20.4		20.2		21.3		14.0		25.9	
Jan-Mar 2020 r	3.9	3.8	4.5	3.5	5.1	20.5		20.5		20.0		13.6		24.1	
Apr-Jun 2020 r	3.9	3.8	4.6	4.4	4.7	21.2		21.3		20.3		14.5		23.9	
Jul-Sep 2020	5.0	4.7	6.5	5.9	6.8	20.7		20.9		19.2		13.8		22.3	
Change on year	1.0	0.7	2.2	3.0	1.6	0.1		0.5		-1.7		-0.4		-2.7	
Nationality levels	MGTP	DSWE	DT39	DTG9	DTKC	LF9L	LF9W	DYTC	DYUQ	DYUS	DYVU	DYWA	DYWM	DYWS	DZGD
Jul-Sep 2018	1,446	1,276	170	80	90	8,589	2,145	7,602	1,846	973	297	378	132	596	165
Jul-Sep 2019	1,374	1,206	168	76	92	8,503	2,089	7,546	1,801	940	287	382	125	558	162
Oct-Dec 2019	1,268	1,102	165	87	79	8,450	2,223	7,456	1,900	976	323	398	143	578	180
Jan-Mar 2020 r	1,357	1,165	192	88	104	8,471	2,254	7,511	1,949	934	302	394	139	540	163
Apr-Jun 2020 r	1,338	1,154	184	88	96	8,766	2,221	7,843	1,951	894	266	379	121	515	145
Jul-Sep 2020	1,703	1,470	233	111	122	8,569	2,196	7,797	1,958	749	235	318	111	431	124
Change on year	329	264	65	35	30	66	107	251	158	-191	-52	-65	-14	-127	-38
Change %	24.0	21.9	38.6	46.1	32.4	0.8	5.1	3.3	8.8	-20.3	-18.2	-16.9	-11.1	-22.7	-23.7
Nationality rates	MGUK	DT2Z	DT3D	DTKA	DTLH	CRZK		DYUO		DYUU		DYWE		DZ36	
Jul-Sep 2018	4.3	4.2	4.7	3.5	6.8	20.8		20.7		21.3		14.2		31.3	
Jul-Sep 2019	4.0	4.0	4.5	3.3	6.4	20.6		20.6		20.2		14.4		28.1	
Oct-Dec 2019	3.7	3.6	4.3	3.6	5.5	20.4		20.4		20.6		14.4		29.1	
Jan-Mar 2020 r	3.9	3.8	4.9	3.6	7.1	20.5		20.5		19.4		14.0		27.1	
Apr-Jun 2020 r	3.9	3.8	5.0	3.9	6.8	21.2		21.3		19.9		14.6		27.0	
Jul-Sep 2020	5.0	4.8	6.9	5.6	8.7	20.7		20.9		18.3		13.9		23.7	
Change on year	1.0	0.8	2.4	2.3	2.3	0.1		0.3		-2.0		-0.4		-4.4	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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(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
<b>People</b>	MGSC	MG SX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL		LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
Sep-Nov 2018	1,370	4.0	807	216	347	25.3	172		1,355	4.2	795	212	348	25.7	170
Sep-Nov 2019	1,306	3.8	804	209	293	22.4	160		1,280	3.9	788	205	287	22.4	152
Dec-Feb 2020	1,364	4.0	842	215	307	22.5	170		1,331	4.0	828	205	298	22.4	160
Mar-May 2020	1,384	4.1	960	164	259	18.7	125		1,358	4.1	948	160	251	18.5	118
Jun-Aug 2020	1,522	4.5	994	226	303	19.9	153		1,501	4.6	988	223	291	19.4	149
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	1,724	5.0	1,088	280	357	20.7	185		1,690	5.1	1,078	274	338	20.0	170
Change on quarter	202	0.6	94	54	54	0.8	32		189	0.6	90	52	47	0.6	21
Change %	13.3		9.4	24.2	17.9		21.2		12.6		9.1	23.3	16.3		13.8
Change on year	418	1.2	284	71	64	-1.8	26		411	1.2	290	70	51	-2.4	17
Change %	32.0		35.3	33.8	21.7		16.0		32.1		36.7	34.1	17.9		11.4
<b>Men</b>	MGSD	MG SY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM		YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWY	YBWB
Sep-Nov 2018	739	4.1	403	124	212	28.6	113		730	4.2	395	121	214	29.3	112
Sep-Nov 2019	729	4.0	434	118	177	24.3	98		713	4.1	423	114	176	24.7	95
Dec-Feb 2020	763	4.2	470	124	170	22.3	94		740	4.3	460	114	166	22.4	89
Mar-May 2020	749	4.2	489	102	158	21.1	80		732	4.3	479	100	153	20.9	75
Jun-Aug 2020	877	4.9	553	134	190	21.6	105		864	5.0	552	131	180	20.9	104
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	963	5.4	601	143	220	22.8	120		938	5.5	596	139	203	21.6	105
Change on quarter	87	0.5	47	9	30	1.2	15		74	0.4	43	8	23	0.8	2
Change %	9.9		8.6	6.9	15.9		13.9		8.5		7.8	5.9	12.6		1.6
Change on year	234	1.3	167	25	43	-1.5	22		225	1.3	173	25	27	-3.0	10
Change %	32.1		38.4	20.9	24.1		22.4		31.6		40.8	22.3	15.5		10.6
<b>Women</b>	MGSE	MG SZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN		LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
Sep-Nov 2018	631	4.0	404	92	135	21.4	58		626	4.1	400	91	135	21.5	58
Sep-Nov 2019	577	3.6	370	91	116	20.1	62		567	3.6	365	91	111	19.6	57
Dec-Feb 2020	601	3.7	373	91	137	22.8	76		591	3.8	367	91	133	22.5	71
Mar-May 2020	634	3.9	472	62	101	15.9	45		626	4.0	469	60	98	15.6	43
Jun-Aug 2020	646	4.0	441	92	113	17.5	47		637	4.1	435	91	111	17.4	46
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	761	4.7	487	137	137	18.0	65		753	4.8	482	135	135	18.0	65
Change on quarter	116	0.7	46	45	24	0.5	18		116	0.7	47	44	25	0.6	19
Change %	17.9		10.5	49.3	21.1		37.4		18.2		10.8	48.4	22.2		41.5
Change on year	184	1.1	117	46	21	-2.1	4		185	1.1	117	44	24	-1.6	7
Change %	31.9		31.7	50.5	18.0		5.8		32.7		32.0	48.8	21.6		12.7
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
<b>People</b>	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP		YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Sep-Nov 2018	103	24.8	83	17	4	3.8	*		408	10.3	271	64	73	17.8	25
Sep-Nov 2019	94	21.4	78	13	3	3.2	*		388	10.2	262	71	55	14.1	17
Dec-Feb 2020	105	23.8	81	16	8	8.0	*		408	10.5	287	61	60	14.8	21
Mar-May 2020	108	25.3	84	17	6	5.9	*		438	11.3	331	50	57	13.1	11
Jun-Aug 2020	92	24.2	64	24	4	4.2	*		489	13.1	352	53	83	17.0	29
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	86	25.6	59	23	5	5.3	*		505	13.2	342	72	91	18.0	28
Change on quarter	-6	1.4	-5	-1	1	1.1	*		16	0.2	-10	19	8	1.0	0
Change %	-6.7		-8.5	-6.1	18.2		*		3.3		-2.9	35.4	9.1		-1.4
Change on year	-8	4.2	-19	9	2	2.1	*		117	3.0	80	1	36	3.9	12
Change %	-8.4		-24.3	72.0	51.7		*		30.2		30.6	1.3	66.1		70.3
<b>Men</b>	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ		YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Sep-Nov 2018	53	26.4	40	10	3	5.4	*		236	11.3	145	38	54	22.8	22
Sep-Nov 2019	53	25.7	44	7	*	*	*		240	12.0	153	49	38	15.9	9
Dec-Feb 2020	62	29.4	50	7	5	7.4	*		240	11.8	167	39	34	14.0	9
Mar-May 2020	64	29.2	49	10	4	6.3	*		231	11.5	162	30	38	16.5	7
Jun-Aug 2020	46	25.1	32	12	*	*	*		309	15.7	216	37	57	18.5	24
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	47	28.6	34	10	*	*	*		300	15.2	200	40	60	20.0	21
Change on quarter	1	3.5	1	-1	*	*	*		-9	-0.4	-16	4	3	1.5	-4
Change %	2.6		4.0	-12.4	*	*	*		-3.0		-7.4	10.7	4.9		-15.9
Change on year	-6	3.0	-10	4	*	*	*		60	3.2	47	-9	22	4.1	11
Change %	-11.4		-23.4	51.8	*	*	*		25.1		30.8	-17.5	57.1		125.3
<b>Women</b>	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR		YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Sep-Nov 2018	50	23.4	42	7	*	*	*		172	9.2	126	26	19	11.0	4
Sep-Nov 2019	41	17.6	34	6	*	*	*		148	8.2	109	22	17	11.2	8
Dec-Feb 2020	44	18.7	31	9	4	8.9	*		168	9.0	119	22	27	15.9	12
Mar-May 2020	44	21.3	35	7	2	5.4	*		207	11.1	169	19	19	9.3	3
Jun-Aug 2020	46	23.3	32	12	*	*	*		180	10.2	137	17	26	14.5	4
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	39	22.7	25	12	*	*	*		205	11.1	143	32	31	15.1	8
Change on quarter	-7	-0.6	-7	0	*	*	*		25	0.9	6	15	5	0.5	3
Change %	-15.9		-21.2	0.1	*	*	*		14.1		4.2	88.9	18.3		81.0
Change on year	-2	5.1	-9	6	*	*	*		57	2.9	33	9	14	3.9	0
Change %	-4.6		-25.5	94.4	*	*	*		38.5		30.4	42.5	86.6		3.5

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

# 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	YBYO	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Sep-Nov 2018	575	3.0	326	91	158	27.4	77	284	2.7	128	44	112	39.6	68
Sep-Nov 2019	542	2.8	317	86	138	25.6	78	283	2.6	147	39	97	34.3	66
Dec-Feb 2020	532	2.8	324	81	127	23.9	71	319	2.9	151	57	111	34.7	79
Mar-May 2020	563	3.0	391	59	113	20.0	61	275	2.5	154	39	83	30.1	54
Jun-Aug 2020	603	3.2	401	91	111	18.3	51	338	3.1	176	57	105	31.0	72
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	721	3.8	461	121	139	19.3	76	412	3.8	226	64	122	29.7	80
Change on quarter	118	0.6	60	30	28	0.9	25	75	0.7	50	7	18	-1.3	8
Change %	19.5		14.8	32.8	25.4		49.1	22.1		28.3	12.6	16.8		11.8
Change on year	179	0.9	144	35	0	-6.3	-1	130	1.2	79	25	25	-4.6	15
Change %	33.1		45.3	40.7	0.3		-1.4	45.9		53.6	65.4	26.3		22.9
<b>Men</b>	YBYF	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBYU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Sep-Nov 2018	294	2.9	154	52	87	29.7	51	155	2.7	64	24	67	43.4	40
Sep-Nov 2019	276	2.7	157	40	78	28.4	48	160	2.8	80	22	59	36.5	41
Dec-Feb 2020	273	2.7	167	42	63	23.3	37	188	3.2	85	35	68	36.2	48
Mar-May 2020	284	2.8	186	39	59	20.7	35	171	3.0	91	22	58	33.8	38
Jun-Aug 2020	317	3.2	207	50	61	19.1	34	205	3.6	99	35	71	34.5	47
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	356	3.6	235	54	67	18.7	42	260	4.5	132	38	91	34.8	58
Change on quarter	39	0.4	29	4	6	-0.4	8	56	0.9	33	3	20	0.3	11
Change %	12.2		14.0	8.2	9.7		23.9	27.3		33.5	7.5	28.5		22.3
Change on year	80	0.8	78	14	-12	-9.7	-7	100	1.7	52	16	32	-1.7	17
Change %	28.9		49.6	33.8	-15.1		-13.6	62.3		64.8	73.8	54.7		42.2
<b>Women</b>	YBYG	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBYV	YBVY	YBYW	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Sep-Nov 2018	281	3.2	172	38	70	25.0	26	128	2.6	63	20	45	35.0	29
Sep-Nov 2019	266	3.0	160	46	60	22.6	29	122	2.4	67	17	38	31.3	25
Dec-Feb 2020	259	2.9	156	39	64	24.7	35	131	2.5	66	22	43	32.6	31
Mar-May 2020	279	3.1	205	20	54	19.3	26	105	2.0	63	16	25	24.0	17
Jun-Aug 2020	286	3.2	195	41	50	17.5	18	133	2.6	77	22	34	25.7	25
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	365	4.0	226	67	72	19.8	35	152	2.9	94	26	32	20.9	23
Change on quarter	79	0.8	31	26	22	2.3	17	19	0.4	17	5	-3	-4.8	-2
Change %	27.5		15.8	62.7	44.5		97.7	14.0		21.6	20.8	-7.3		-8.2
Change on year	99	1.0	66	21	12	-2.8	5	30	0.6	27	9	-7	-10.4	-2
Change %	37.4		41.1	46.9	20.3		18.7	24.3		40.3	54.6	-17.1		-8.6

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 10 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged	16 & over	16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
Economically active	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
People	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8	
Sep-Nov 2018	33,912	32,627	416	3,949	7,747	11,177	9,338	1,285	
Sep-Nov 2019	34,207	32,857	438	3,809	7,879	11,180	9,552	1,350	
Dec-Feb 2020	34,437	33,018	443	3,895	7,893	11,189	9,599	1,419	
Mar-May 2020	34,127	32,795	425	3,878	7,873	11,117	9,503	1,332	
Jun-Aug 2020	34,113	32,809	380	3,737	7,934	11,145	9,612	1,304	
Sep-Nov 2020	34,228	32,861	335	3,817	7,926	11,170	9,613	1,366	
Change on quarter	115	52	-45	80	-9	25	1	63	
Change %	0.3	0.2	-11.9	2.1	-0.1	0.2	0.0	4.8	
Change on year	20	4	-103	9	47	-10	61	16	
Change %	0.1	0.0	-23.5	0.2	0.6	-0.1	0.6	1.2	
Men	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE	
Sep-Nov 2018	18,013	17,216	201	2,090	4,176	5,873	4,877	797	
Sep-Nov 2019	18,046	17,255	205	1,997	4,216	5,869	4,967	790	
Dec-Feb 2020	18,108	17,315	210	2,035	4,207	5,866	4,997	794	
Mar-May 2020	17,907	17,155	218	2,005	4,160	5,823	4,950	752	
Jun-Aug 2020	17,919	17,175	181	1,975	4,182	5,824	5,013	744	
Sep-Nov 2020	17,922	17,122	163	1,969	4,155	5,823	5,012	800	
Change on quarter	3	-53	-18	-7	-27	-1	-1	56	
Change %	0.0	-0.3	-9.9	-0.3	-0.6	0.0	0.0	7.5	
Change on year	-124	-133	-42	-29	-61	-46	45	9	
Change %	-0.7	-0.8	-20.5	-1.4	-1.4	-0.8	0.9	1.2	
Women	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9	
Sep-Nov 2018	15,899	15,411	215	1,860	3,571	5,303	4,461	488	
Sep-Nov 2019	16,161	15,602	232	1,811	3,663	5,311	4,585	560	
Dec-Feb 2020	16,329	15,703	233	1,860	3,686	5,322	4,602	625	
Mar-May 2020	16,220	15,640	207	1,873	3,713	5,295	4,553	580	
Jun-Aug 2020	16,194	15,634	199	1,762	3,752	5,321	4,599	560	
Sep-Nov 2020	16,306	15,739	172	1,849	3,770	5,347	4,601	567	
Change on quarter	112	105	-27	86	18	26	2	7	
Change %	0.7	0.7	-13.8	4.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.2	
Change on year	144	137	-61	38	108	36	16	7	
Change %	0.9	0.9	-26.2	2.1	2.9	0.7	0.4	1.2	

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

<b>People</b>	MGWG	LF22	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LF2L
Sep-Nov 2018	63.8	79.0	29.9	70.9	86.7	87.6	74.0	10.9
Sep-Nov 2019	64.1	79.4	31.2	69.4	87.9	87.9	74.7	11.2
Dec-Feb 2020	64.4	79.8	31.3	71.2	88.1	87.9	74.8	11.8
Mar-May 2020	63.7	79.2	29.9	71.0	87.9	87.4	73.9	11.0
Jun-Aug 2020	63.6	79.2	26.5	68.8	88.7	87.6	74.5	10.7
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>11.2</b>
Change on quarter	0.1	0.1	-3.3	1.7	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.5
Change on year	-0.3	-0.2	-8.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	-0.4	0.0
<b>Men</b>	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Sep-Nov 2018	69.3	83.9	28.2	73.4	93.2	93.2	78.8	14.6
Sep-Nov 2019	69.0	83.8	28.6	71.3	93.6	93.4	79.2	14.2
Dec-Feb 2020	69.2	84.1	29.0	72.9	93.4	93.4	79.4	14.2
Mar-May 2020	68.3	83.2	29.9	71.9	92.3	92.6	78.5	13.4
Jun-Aug 2020	68.2	83.3	24.7	71.3	92.8	92.7	79.2	13.2
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>14.1</b>
Change on quarter	-0.1	-0.3	-2.6	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.9
Change on year	-0.9	-0.9	-6.5	0.0	-1.4	-0.7	-0.2	-0.1
<b>Women</b>	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LF2L
Sep-Nov 2018	58.6	74.3	31.7	68.2	80.1	82.1	69.4	7.7
Sep-Nov 2019	59.3	75.1	33.9	67.4	82.2	82.5	70.4	8.7
Dec-Feb 2020	59.9	75.5	33.9	69.5	82.8	82.7	70.4	9.6
Mar-May 2020	59.4	75.2	29.9	70.1	83.4	82.2	69.5	8.9
Jun-Aug 2020	59.2	75.1	28.5	66.3	84.5	82.7	69.9	8.6
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Change on quarter	0.3	0.5	-4.1	3.5	0.5	0.5	-0.2	0.1
Change on year	0.2	0.5	-9.5	2.4	2.8	0.7	-0.7	0.0

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)									
	Student	Looking after family / home	Temp sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged workers <sup>1</sup>	Retired	Other <sup>2</sup>	Does not want job	Wants a job	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>People</b>	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Sep-Nov 2018	8,650	2,265	2,048	179	1,992	35	1,123	1,008	6,799	1,851
Sep-Nov 2019	8,506	2,263	1,934	161	2,065	30	1,114	939	6,646	1,859
Dec-Feb 2020	8,370	2,130	1,840	177	2,112	35	1,122	954	6,522	1,848
Mar-May 2020	8,628	2,104	1,778	173	2,149	45	1,142	1,237	6,465	2,163
Jun-Aug 2020	8,625	2,318	1,670	140	2,156	60	1,148	1,133	6,628	1,997
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	8,592	2,311	1,639	165	2,164	73	1,113	1,126	6,658	1,934
Change on quarter	-33	-7	-31	25	9	13	-35	-6	30	-63
Change %	-0.4	-0.3	-1.8	17.8	0.4	21.0	-3.0	-0.6	0.5	-3.2
Change on year	87	48	-294	4	99	43	-1	188	12	75
Change %	1.0	2.1	-15.2	2.4	4.8	141.1	-0.1	20.0	0.2	4.0
<b>Men</b>	YBSO	BEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Sep-Nov 2018	3,314	1,133	228	84	948	24	475	423	2,566	747
Sep-Nov 2019	3,326	1,147	232	66	961	17	504	399	2,558	767
Dec-Feb 2020	3,281	1,076	226	80	973	24	495	406	2,505	776
Mar-May 2020	3,460	1,063	234	85	969	25	520	564	2,498	962
Jun-Aug 2020	3,448	1,154	238	64	970	36	510	477	2,628	820
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	3,512	1,145	245	75	1,039	42	468	498	2,659	853
Change on quarter	65	-8	6	12	69	6	-42	21	31	34
Change %	1.9	-0.7	2.7	18.7	7.1	17.1	-8.2	4.5	1.2	4.1
Change on year	187	-1	13	9	78	25	-35	98	101	86
Change %	5.6	-0.1	5.7	14.1	8.1	142.0	-7.0	24.6	3.9	11.2
<b>Women</b>	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Sep-Nov 2018	5,336	1,133	1,820	95	1,043	11	648	585	4,232	1,104
Sep-Nov 2019	5,180	1,116	1,702	95	1,104	13	610	539	4,088	1,092
Dec-Feb 2020	5,089	1,054	1,614	96	1,139	11	627	547	4,017	1,072
Mar-May 2020	5,168	1,042	1,544	88	1,181	19	622	673	3,967	1,201
Jun-Aug 2020	5,178	1,165	1,432	76	1,186	24	638	656	4,000	1,178
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	5,080	1,166	1,394	89	1,126	31	645	629	3,999	1,081
Change on quarter	-98	1	-37	13	-61	6	7	-28	-1	-97
Change %	-1.9	0.1	-2.6	17.1	-5.1	26.7	1.1	-4.2	0.0	-8.2
Change on year	-100	50	-308	-6	21	18	35	89	-89	-11
Change %	-1.9	4.4	-18.1	-5.8	1.9	139.8	5.7	16.6	-2.2	-1.0
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
<b>People</b>	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Sep-Nov 2018	100.0	26.2	23.7	2.1	23.0	0.4	13.0	11.7	78.6	21.4
Sep-Nov 2019	100.0	26.6	22.7	1.9	24.3	0.4	13.1	11.0	78.1	21.9
Dec-Feb 2020	100.0	25.5	22.0	2.1	25.2	0.4	13.4	11.4	77.9	22.1
Mar-May 2020	100.0	24.4	20.6	2.0	24.9	0.5	13.2	14.3	74.9	25.1
Jun-Aug 2020	100.0	26.9	19.4	1.6	25.0	0.7	13.3	13.1	76.8	23.2
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	100.0	26.9	19.1	1.9	25.2	0.8	13.0	13.1	77.5	22.5
<b>Men</b>	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Sep-Nov 2018	100.0	34.2	6.9	2.5	28.6	0.7	14.3	12.8	77.4	22.6
Sep-Nov 2019	100.0	34.5	7.0	2.0	28.9	0.5	15.1	12.0	76.9	23.1
Dec-Feb 2020	100.0	32.8	6.9	2.4	29.7	0.7	15.1	12.4	76.4	23.6
Mar-May 2020	100.0	30.7	6.8	2.5	28.0	0.7	15.0	16.3	72.2	27.8
Jun-Aug 2020	100.0	33.5	6.9	1.8	28.1	1.0	14.8	13.8	76.2	23.8
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	100.0	32.6	7.0	2.1	29.6	1.2	13.3	14.2	75.7	24.3
<b>Women</b>	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Sep-Nov 2018	100.0	21.2	34.1	1.8	19.5	0.2	12.1	11.0	79.3	20.7
Sep-Nov 2019	100.0	21.6	32.9	1.8	21.3	0.2	11.8	10.4	78.9	21.1
Dec-Feb 2020	100.0	20.7	31.7	1.9	22.4	0.2	12.3	10.8	78.9	21.1
Mar-May 2020	100.0	20.2	29.9	1.7	22.8	0.4	12.0	13.0	76.8	23.2
Jun-Aug 2020	100.0	22.5	27.6	1.5	22.9	0.5	12.3	12.7	77.3	22.7
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	100.0	23.0	27.4	1.8	22.2	0.6	12.7	12.4	78.7	21.3

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

Sep-Nov 2020

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
<b>Levels</b>													
<b>People</b>													
	16-17	1,441	249	86	1,107	1,292	193	69	1,029	149	56	16	77
	18-24	5,410	3,312	505	1,593	1,807	616	112	1,079	3,604	2,696	393	514
	16-24	6,852	3,561	591	2,700	3,099	809	181	2,108	3,753	2,752	410	591
<b>Men</b>													
	16-17	738	117	47	575	653	84	37	532	85	33	10	42
	18-24	2,762	1,669	300	793	796	233	48	514	1,966	1,435	252	279
	16-24	3,500	1,785	347	1,368	1,448	317	85	1,047	2,051	1,468	262	321
<b>Women</b>													
	16-17	703	133	39	532	639	109	33	497	64	23	6	35
	18-24	2,649	1,643	205	800	1,011	382	64	565	1,637	1,261	141	235
	16-24	3,352	1,776	244	1,332	1,650	492	97	1,062	1,702	1,284	148	270
<b>Changes on quarter</b>													
<b>People</b>													
	16-17	10	-39	-6	55	23	-45	2	66	-13	6	-8	-11
	18-24	-19	64	16	-99	-114	6	-19	-101	95	57	35	2
	16-24	-9	24	10	-44	-91	-39	-18	-35	82	63	28	-9
<b>Men</b>													
	16-17	5	-19	1	23	4	-23	0	28	1	4	2	-5
	18-24	-10	3	-9	-3	-118	-39	-18	-62	108	41	9	59
	16-24	-5	-17	-8	19	-114	-62	-18	-34	109	45	10	54
<b>Women</b>													
	16-17	5	-20	-7	32	19	-22	2	39	-14	2	-9	-6
	18-24	-9	61	25	-95	5	45	-1	-39	-13	16	27	-56
	16-24	-4	41	18	-63	24	23	1	0	-27	18	17	-63
<b>Rates(%)<sup>3</sup></b>													
<b>People</b>													
	16-17		17.3	25.6	76.8		15.0	26.4	79.7		37.4	22.7	51.6
	18-24		61.2	13.2	29.4		34.1	15.4	59.7		74.8	12.7	14.3
	16-24		52.0	14.2	39.4		26.1	18.3	68.0		73.3	13.0	15.7
<b>Men</b>													
	16-17		15.8	28.6	77.9		12.8	30.4	81.6		38.5	23.6	49.6
	18-24		60.4	15.2	28.7		29.3	17.1	64.6		73.0	14.9	14.2
	16-24		51.0	16.3	39.1		21.9	21.1	72.3		71.6	15.2	15.7
<b>Women</b>													
	16-17		18.9	22.7	75.6		17.1	23.0	77.8		36.1	21.4	54.1
	18-24		62.0	11.1	30.2		37.8	14.4	55.9		77.0	10.1	14.4
	16-24		53.0	12.1	39.7		29.8	16.5	64.3		75.5	10.3	15.9
<b>Changes on quarter</b>													
<b>People</b>													
	16-17		-2.8	1.4	3.3		-3.8	4.3	3.8		6.7	-9.9	-2.8
	18-24		1.4	0.2	-1.7		2.4	-2.3	-1.7		-0.4	0.8	-0.3
	16-24		0.4	0.1	-0.6		-0.5	-0.7	0.9		0.1	0.5	-0.6
<b>Men</b>													
	16-17		-2.7	3.5	2.6		-3.7	4.7	3.8		4.6	0.7	-6.5
	18-24		0.3	-0.4	0.0		-0.4	-2.4	1.6		-2.0	0.1	2.3
	16-24		-0.4	-0.2	0.6		-2.4	-0.3	3.1		-1.7	0.1	1.9
<b>Women</b>													
	16-17		-3.0	-0.6	4.1		-4.0	4.1	3.9		8.7	-20.9	1.5
	18-24		2.5	0.9	-3.5		4.3	-1.9	-4.1		1.6	1.7	-3.3
	16-24		1.3	0.6	-1.8		1.0	-0.6	-0.9		2.2	1.0	-3.4

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

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

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

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/unemployment/bulletins/youngpeoplenotineducationonemploymentortrainingneet/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.

# 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
Sep-Nov 2018	91	3.3	46	3.3	45	3.4
Sep-Nov 2019	115	4.2	63	4.6	52	3.8
Dec-Feb 2020	107	3.8	59	4.2	48	3.5
Mar-May 2020	113	4.1	63	4.5	50	3.6
Jun-Aug 2020	227	8.2	126	9.0	101	7.3
<b>Sep-Nov 2020</b>	395	14.2	217	15.5	178	12.8
Change on quarter	168	6.0	91	6.5	77	5.5
Change %	73.9		72.5		75.7	
Change on year	280	10.0	154	10.9	126	9.1
Change %	244.2		243.5		245.1	

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.