

Statistical bulletin

Employment in the UK: March 2021

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



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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

- November 2020 to January 2021 estimates show a smaller increase in the unemployment rate than recent increases, while the economic inactivity rate increased, as it did during the first coronavirus restrictions, and the employment rate continued to fall.
- Although total hours worked continued to increase from the low levels in the previous quarter, the increase slowed in the latest quarter, with evidence suggesting a decrease towards the end of the period because of the impact of coronavirus restrictions.
- The UK employment rate was estimated at 75.0%, 1.5 percentage points lower than a year earlier and 0.3 percentage points lower than the previous quarter.
- The UK unemployment rate was estimated at 5.0%, 1.1 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.1 percentage points higher than the previous quarter.
- The UK economic inactivity rate was estimated at 21.0%, 0.6 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.3 percentage points higher than the previous quarter.
- The total number of weekly hours worked was 968.0 million, down 83.1 million hours on the same period the previous year but up 8.0 million hours compared with the previous quarter.
- The redundancy rate for the latest quarter was estimated at 11.0 people per thousand employees, which is down from the recent record high.

3 . Coronavirus and measuring the labour market

Latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on interviews that took place from the start of November 2020 to the end of January 2021. Interviews during November, December and January 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 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 our [measuring the labour market during the pandemic 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 2018-based population projections on demographic trends that pre-date the coronavirus pandemic. In our [Coronavirus and the impact on payroll employment](#) article we analyse the population totals used in the LFS weighting process and state our intention to make adjustments. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.

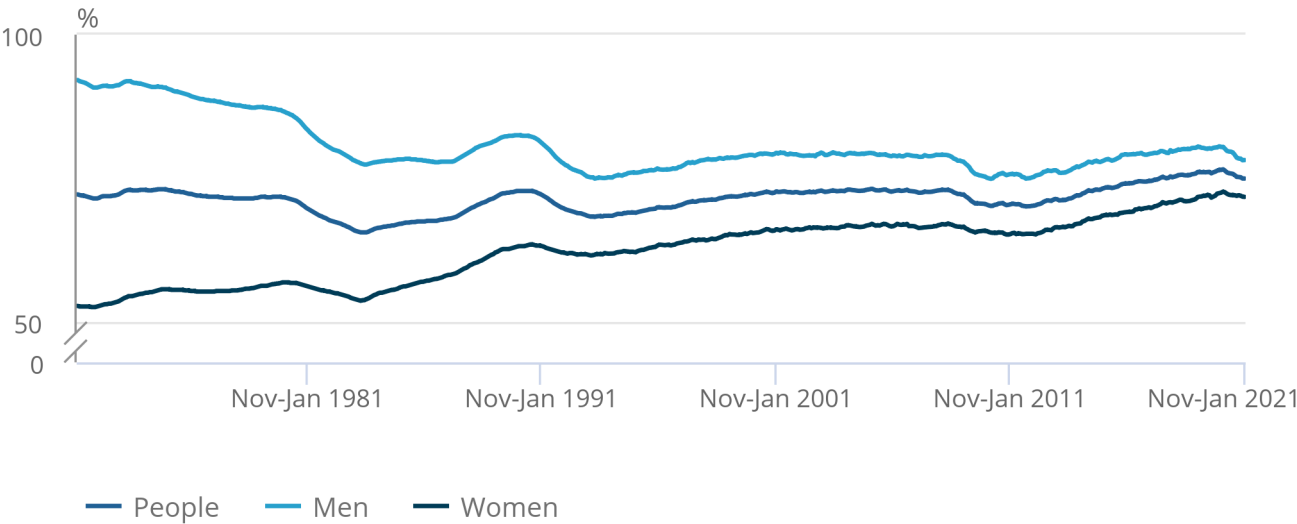
4 . Employment

Figure 1: The employment rate for all people decreased by 1.5 percentage points on the year, and decreased by 0.3 percentage points on the quarter, to 75.0%

UK employment rates (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and November 2020 to January 2021

Figure 1: The employment rate for all people decreased by 1.5 percentage points on the year, and decreased by 0.3 percentage points on the quarter, to 75.0%

UK employment rates (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and November 2020 to January 2021



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 November 2020 to January 2021:

- the estimated employment rate for all people was 75.0%; this is 1.5 percentage points down on the same period the previous year and 0.3 percentage points down compared with the previous quarter (August to October 2020)
- the estimated employment rate for men was 78.2%; this is 2.3 percentage points down on the same period the previous year and 0.3 percentage points down on the quarter
- the estimated employment rate for women was 71.8%; this is 0.7 percentage points down on the same period the previous year (the largest annual decrease since October to December 2010) and 0.3 percentage points down on the quarter

The [single-month](#) and [weekly](#) estimates of the employment rate over the three-month period suggest that the rate was lowest in December and may have increased slightly in January.

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 (approximately 0.2 percentage points). Further information can be found in [Section 10: Measuring the data](#).

Estimates for November 2020 to January 2021 show 32.37 million people aged 16 years and over in employment, 611,000 fewer than a year earlier and down 147,000 on the quarter. The annual decrease was the largest since May to July 2009 and was mainly driven by men (down 438,000). However, there was also an annual decrease of 173,000 for women - the largest since December 1991 to February 1992.

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

Looking at employment by age group, people aged 16 to 24 years and 35 to 49 years were the main drivers for the annual decrease in the number of people in employment in November 2020 to January 2021. People aged 35 to 49 years and those aged 65 years and over were the main drivers for the quarterly decrease.

The employment rate for those aged 16 to 24 years decreased by 4.7 percentage points on the year, and 0.5 percentage points on the quarter, to 50.8%. Meanwhile, the rate for those aged 35 to 49 years decreased by 0.7 percentage points on the year, and 0.4 percentage points on the quarter, to 84.9%. The rate for those aged 65 years and over also decreased by 0.7 percentage points on the year, and 0.4 percentage points on the quarter, to 10.5%.

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

Looking more closely at the quarterly decrease in employment, this was driven by decreases in the number of full-time self-employed people and part-time employees. The decrease in full-time self-employed people was largely driven by men, while the decrease in part-time employees was largely driven by women. The quarterly decrease was partly offset by an increase in full-time employees to a record high, which was mainly driven by women.

Employment status on the LFS is self-reported, with people classifying themselves as being either an employee or self-employed. [Labour market flows estimates](#) show that the recent increases in the number of employees and decreases in the number of self-employed people have been driven in part, by a movement of people from self-employed to employee status. Of those who move from self-employed to employee status, the number who had changed jobs has only increased slightly from normal levels. Consequently, some of the fall in self-employment since January to March 2020 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. However, the number of people in this group has decreased over recent periods and is now closer to more normal levels.

Temporarily away from job

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. We have 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. These [experimental weekly Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#) estimates show that before the first lockdown the estimated proportion of people temporarily away from work (that is, the total number of people temporarily away from work divided by the total number of people in employment) was approximately 7.5%. 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, with nearly 28% away from work in the final week of April 2020. While the proportion of people temporarily away from work has fallen since its peak in April, it has still not dropped below 10%, and increased in November and again in December and January as a result of further national lockdowns.

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 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 decreased and had remained largely flat at around 200,000 since July 2020; however, it has increased over the last quarter to an average of just over 300,000 in December and January 2021.

Hours worked

Since estimates began in 1971, up until the introduction of the first 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 November 2020 to January 2021. 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 November 2020 to January 2021 period, the estimates show an increase for hours worked in comparison with the previous quarter, although the increase has slowed with experimental weekly data suggesting a slight decrease in hours worked in January.

Between August to October 2020 and November 2020 to January 2021, total actual weekly hours worked in the UK saw an increase of 8.0 million, or 0.8%, to 968.0 million hours (Figure 2). Total hours worked for men saw an increase of 1.8 million, or 0.3%, to 564.8 million hours, and total hours worked for women saw an increase of 6.2 million, or 1.5%, to 403.2 million hours.

Average actual weekly hours worked saw an increase of 0.4 hours on the quarter to 29.9 hours. The average weekly hours worked by men saw an increase of 0.3 hours to 33.4 hours, while women's hours saw an increase of 0.5 hours to 26.0 hours.

Figure 2: The recovery in total actual weekly hours worked has been impacted by increased coronavirus restrictions

UK total actual weekly hours worked (people aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between November 2005 to January 2006 and November 2020 to January 2021

Figure 2: The recovery in total actual weekly hours worked has been impacted by increased coronavirus restrictions

UK total actual weekly hours worked (people aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between November 2005 to January 2006 and November 2020 to January 2021



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, the latest estimates suggest the use of the existing methodology has little impact on total hours, with the experimental methodology now suggesting the actual number of hours is approximately 0.2% lower than stated.

[Experimental weekly Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#) estimates show a decrease in average actual hours for both employees and the self-employed in March 2020, 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 January 2021 the average actual hours worked by employees were around 30 hours per week, still slightly below the levels seen before the coronavirus pandemic. Self-employed hours have been more volatile than employee hours throughout the lockdown periods and, although they have increased since May, in January 2021 they were still well below the levels seen before the pandemic.

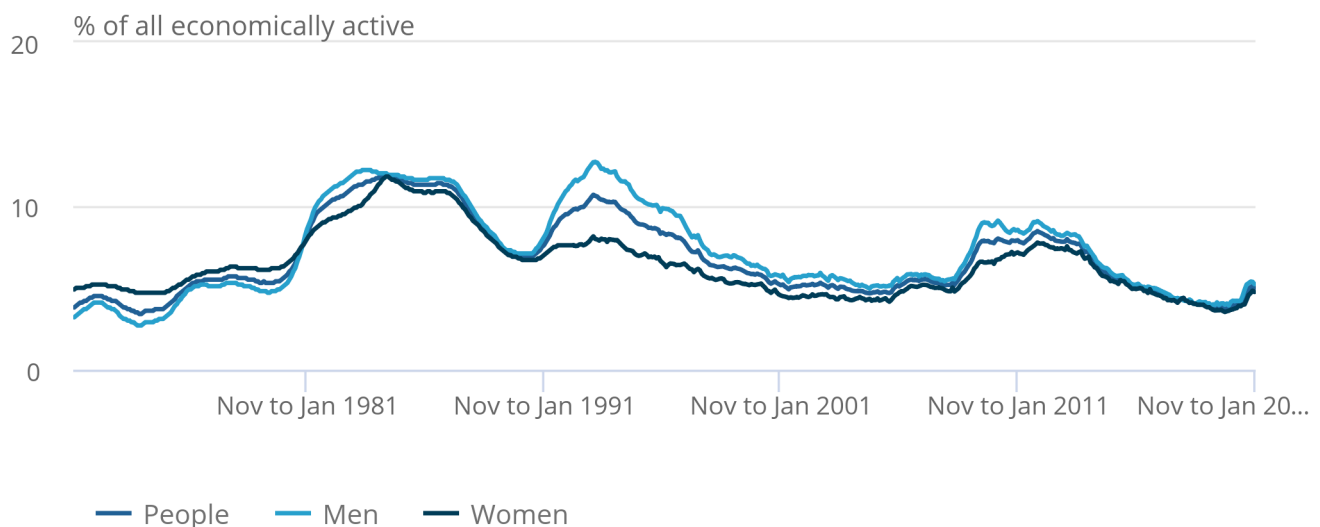
5 . Unemployment

Figure 3: The unemployment rate for all people increased by 1.1 percentage points on the year, and increased by 0.1 percentage points on the quarter, to 5.0%

UK unemployment rates (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and November 2020 to January 2021

Figure 3: The unemployment rate for all people increased by 1.1 percentage points on the year, and increased by 0.1 percentage points on the quarter, to 5.0%

UK unemployment rates (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and November 2020 to January 2021



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 3).

For people aged 16 years and over, for November 2020 to January 2021:

- the estimated UK unemployment rate for all people was 5.0%; this is 1.1 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.1 percentage points higher than the previous quarter
- the estimated UK unemployment rate for men was 5.2%; this is 1.1 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.1 percentage points lower 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 0.2 percentage points higher than the previous quarter

The [single-month](#) and [weekly](#) estimates of the unemployment rate suggest that the rate decreased slightly in January 2021.

Imputation used for the Labour Force Survey (LFS) was not designed to deal with the changes experienced in the labour market in recent months. Experimental work with adjusted methodology suggests the use of the existing methodology has little impact on the unemployment rate (less than 0.2 percentage points). Further information can be found in [Section 10: Measuring the data](#).

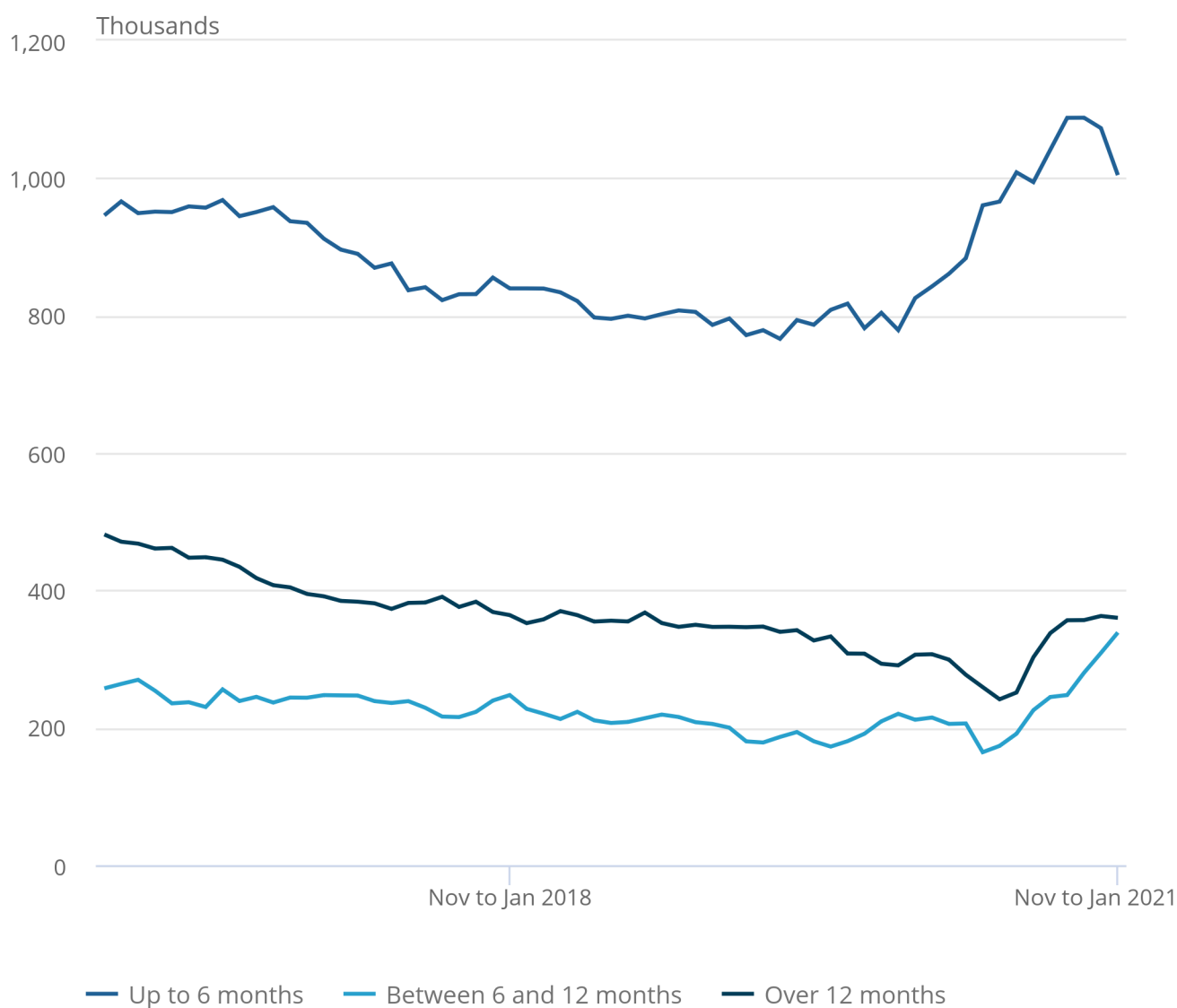
For November 2020 to January 2021, an estimated 1.70 million people were unemployed, up 360,000 on the same period the previous year and up 11,000 on the quarter.

Figure 4: The number of people in short-term unemployment (those unemployed for up to six months) decreased on the quarter

UK unemployment by duration (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between November 2015 to January 2016 and November 2020 to January 2021

Figure 4: The number of people in short-term unemployment (those unemployed for up to six months) decreased on the quarter

UK unemployment by duration (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between November 2015 to January 2016 and November 2020 to January 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

There has been a decrease in short-term unemployment (those unemployed for up to six months) on the quarter, with the number in this group down by 83,000 compared with August to October 2020 (Figure 4). However, there has been an annual increase of 306,000 for those unemployed for up to 12 months, with the number of people unemployed for between 6 and 12 months increasing by 91,000 on the quarter. Meanwhile, the number of people in long-term unemployment (those unemployed for over 12 months) has increased by 54,000 on the year, and 3,000 on the quarter, to 360,000.

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 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.

Looking at unemployment rates by industry of last job, between November 2019 to January 2020 and November 2020 to January 2021, there were increases for all industries except public administration and defence, and social security, financial, insurance and real estate activities, and agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and energy. The largest increase was for those previously employed in accommodation and food service activities, up 5.5 percentage points on the year to 10.9%, the highest unemployment rate across all industries. The second-largest increase was for those previously employed in administrative and support services, up 2.6 percentage points on the year to 7.1%.

The Claimant Count (Experimental Statistics)

The Claimant Count is not a measure of unemployment. Changes in the Claimant Count will not be wholly because of changes in the number of people who are unemployed. There is more detail available in the [Glossary](#).

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.

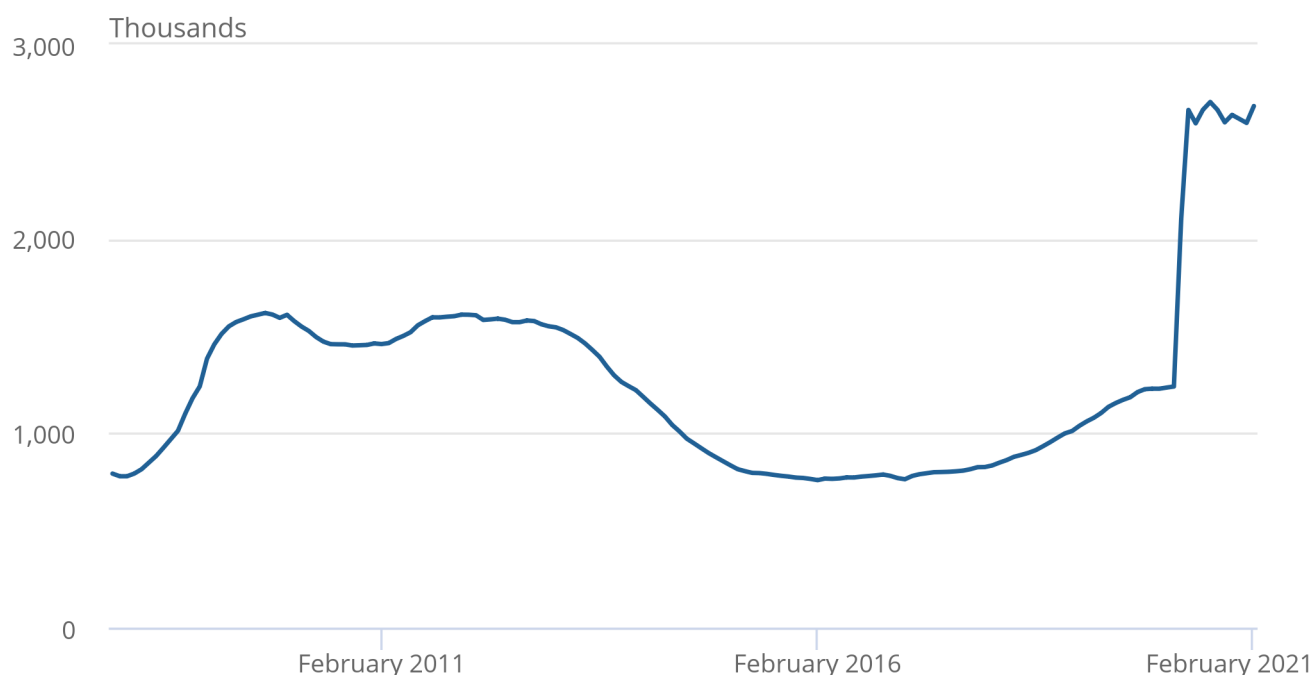
The Claimant Count, as at 11 February 2021, increased to 2.7 million (Figure 5). This represents a monthly increase of 3.3% and an increase of 116.3%, or 1.4 million, since March 2020. The level has been relatively stable since May 2020.

Figure 5: UK Claimant Count level has increased by 116.3% since March 2020

UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted, between January 2008 and February 2021

Figure 5: UK Claimant Count level has increased by 116.3% since March 2020

UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted, between January 2008 and February 2021



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.

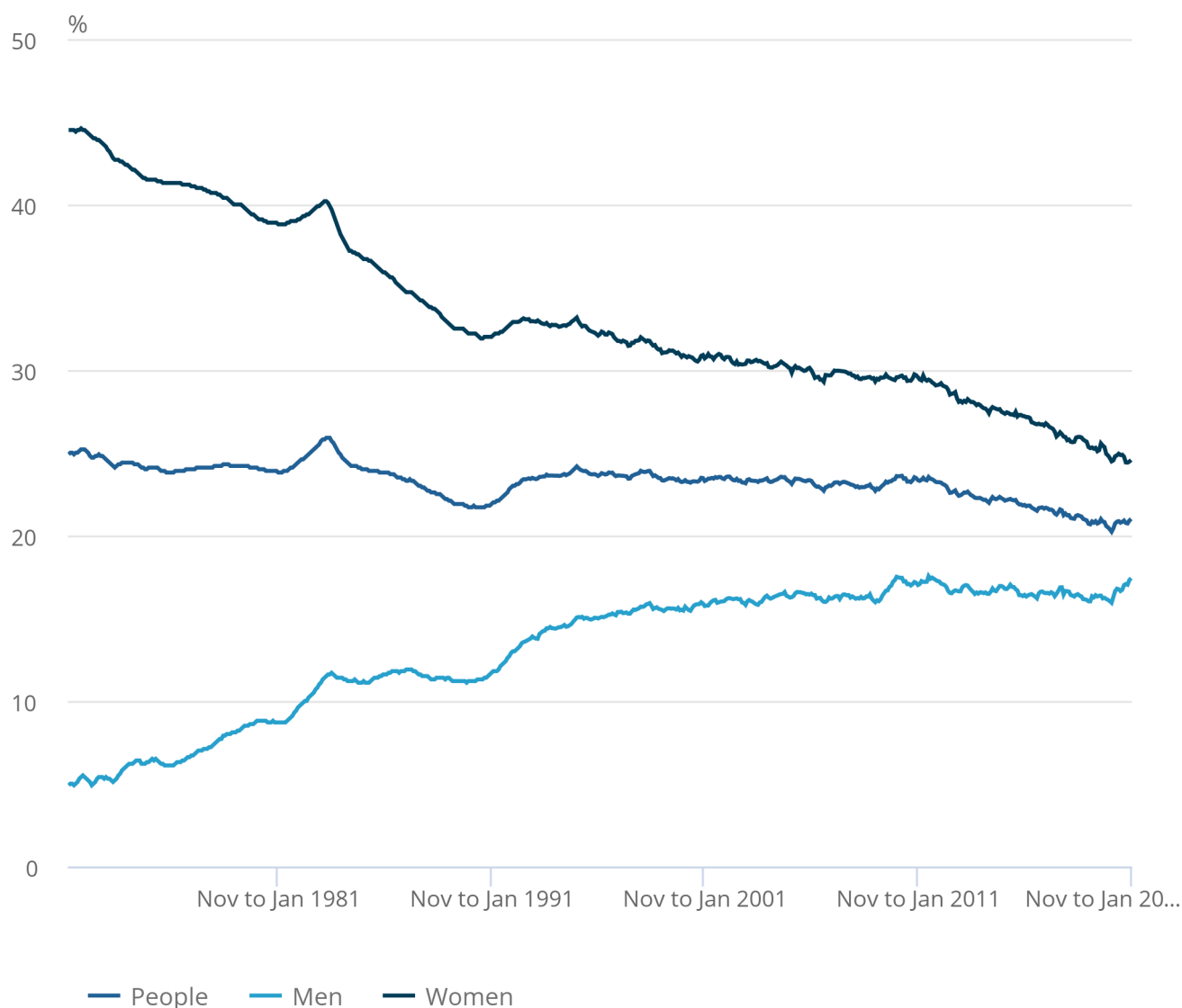
Since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate for all people aged between 16 and 64 years has generally been falling (although it increased during recessions). This is because of a gradual fall in the economic inactivity rate for women. This fall reflects changes to the State Pension 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 had been relatively flat but has increased since the start of the pandemic (Figure 6).

Figure 6: The economic inactivity rate for all people increased by 0.6 percentage points on the year, and increased by 0.3 percentage points on the quarter, to 21.0%

UK economic inactivity rate (all people aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and November 2020 to January 2021

Figure 6: The economic inactivity rate for all people increased by 0.6 percentage points on the year, and increased by 0.3 percentage points on the quarter, to 21.0%

UK economic inactivity rate (all people aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and November 2020 to January 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

For people aged between 16 and 64 years, for November 2020 to January 2021:

- the estimated economic inactivity rate for all people was 21.0% (the highest it's been since June to August 2019); this is up by 0.6 percentage points on the same period the previous year (the largest annual increase since February to April 2010) and up by 0.3 percentage points on the quarter
- the estimated economic inactivity rate for men was 17.4% (the highest it's been since August to October 2011); this is up by 1.4 percentage points on the same period the previous year and up by 0.4 percentage points on the quarter
- the estimated economic inactivity rate for women was 24.6%; this is down by 0.1 percentage points on the same period the previous year but up by 0.1 percentage points on the quarter

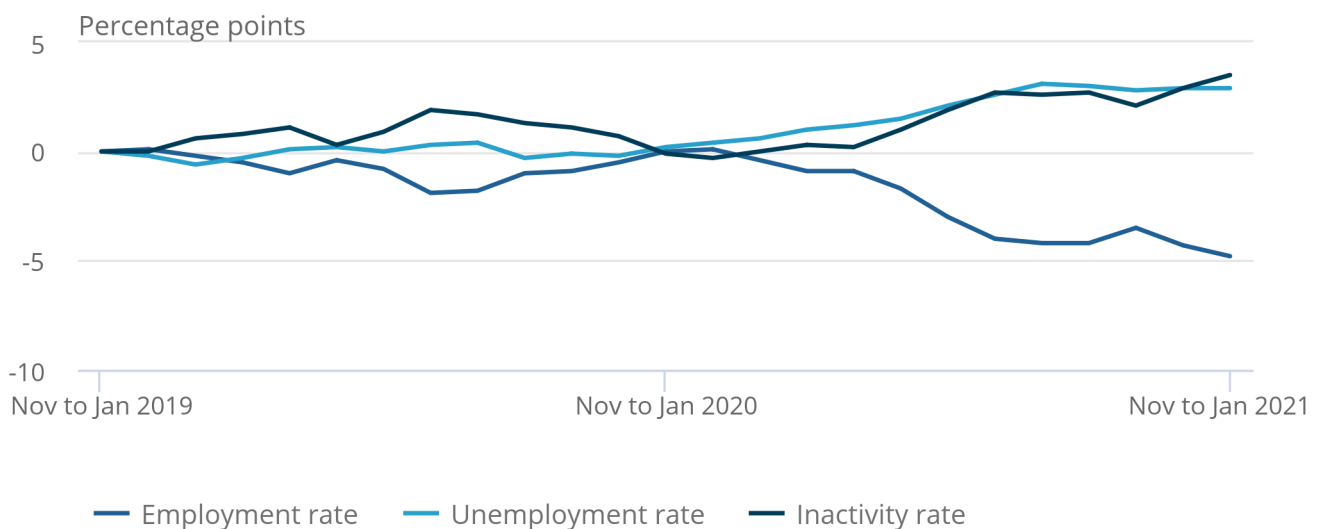
Imputation used for the Labour Force Survey was not designed to deal with the changes experienced in the labour market in recent months. Experimental work with adjusted imputation methodology suggests the use of the existing methodology has little impact on the economic inactivity rate (less than 0.1 percentage points). Further information can be found in [Section 10: Measuring the data](#).

Figure 7: The economic inactivity rate for young people (those aged 16 to 24 years) increased to a record high of 40.7%

UK rates by economic status (people aged 16 to 24 years), seasonally adjusted, cumulative change from November 2018 to January 2019, for each period up to November 2020 to January 2021

Figure 7: The economic inactivity rate for young people (those aged 16 to 24 years) increased to a record high of 40.7%

UK rates by economic status (people aged 16 to 24 years), seasonally adjusted, cumulative change from November 2018 to January 2019, for each period up to November 2020 to January 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

The economic inactivity rate for young people (those aged 16 to 24 years) increased 3.6 percentage points on the year, and 0.7 percentage points on the quarter, to a record high of 40.7%. In comparison, over the last quarter, there was a decrease in the employment rate for young people while the unemployment rate for young people was largely flat (Figure 7). This suggests that more young people are staying in education and not looking for work, which is supported by the fact that the proportion of young people in full-time education has reached record highs during the pandemic, at around 46%.

Estimates for November 2020 to January 2021 show 8.71 million people aged between 16 and 64 years not in the labour force (economically inactive). This was 279,000 more than a year earlier, which was the largest annual increase since February to April 2010 and was driven by men (up 296,000), who reached a record high of 3.60 million.

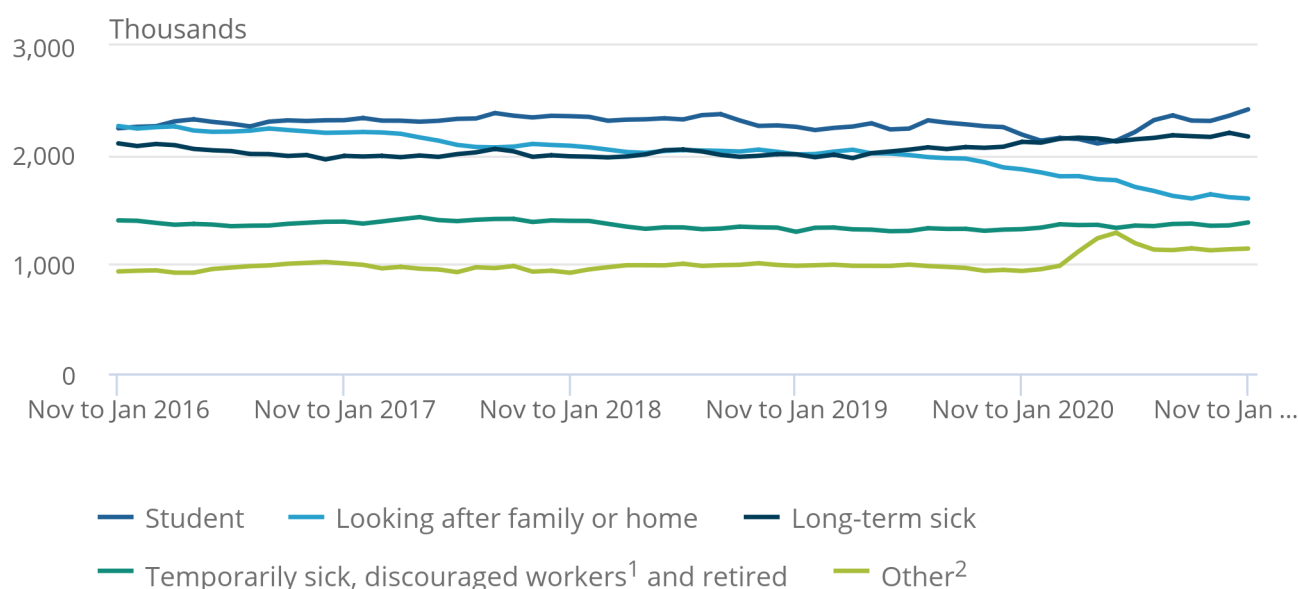
Economic inactivity had been relatively flat for the last two quarters but has increased by 108,000 compared with August to October 2020, coinciding with the introduction of further national lockdown measures. This is similar to the large increases in economic inactivity we saw at the time of the first lockdown.

Figure 8: The annual increase for people who are economically inactive was largely driven by people who are inactive because they are students or because of “other” reasons

Economically inactive people by reason in the UK (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, November 2015 to January 2016 to November 2020 to January 2021

Figure 8: The annual increase for people who are economically inactive was largely driven by people who are inactive because they are students or because of “other” reasons

Economically inactive people by reason in the UK (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, November 2015 to January 2016 to November 2020 to January 2021



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 8), the annual increase was largely driven by:

- those who state they are economically inactive because they are students (up 231,000 to a record high of 2.42 million), with this group also largely driving the quarterly increase in economic inactivity as they did during the summer
- those who are economically inactive because of "other" reasons (up 205,000 on the year to 1.14 million), although the numbers in this group are little changed on the quarter

The annual increase was offset somewhat by the large decrease in people (mainly women) who were economically inactive because of looking after family or home (down 267,000 on the year to a joint record low of 1.60 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 September 2020 to the end of January 2021.

Figure 9: The redundancy rate increased by 7.2 per thousand on the year, but decreased by 2.3 per thousand on the quarter, to 11.0 per thousand

UK redundancy rate¹, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), between November 2005 to January 2006 and November 2020 to January 2021

Figure 9: The redundancy rate increased by 7.2 per thousand on the year, but decreased by 2.3 per thousand on the quarter, to 11.0 per thousand

UK redundancy rate¹, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), between November 2005 to January 2006 and November 2020 to January 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics - Labour Force Survey

Notes:

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

In November 2020 to January 2021, reports of redundancy in the three months prior to interview increased by 7.2 per thousand on the year, but decreased by 2.3 per thousand on the quarter, to 11.0 per thousand (Figure 9).

Looking at redundancy rates by different characteristics in the three months prior to interview in November 2020 to January 2021:

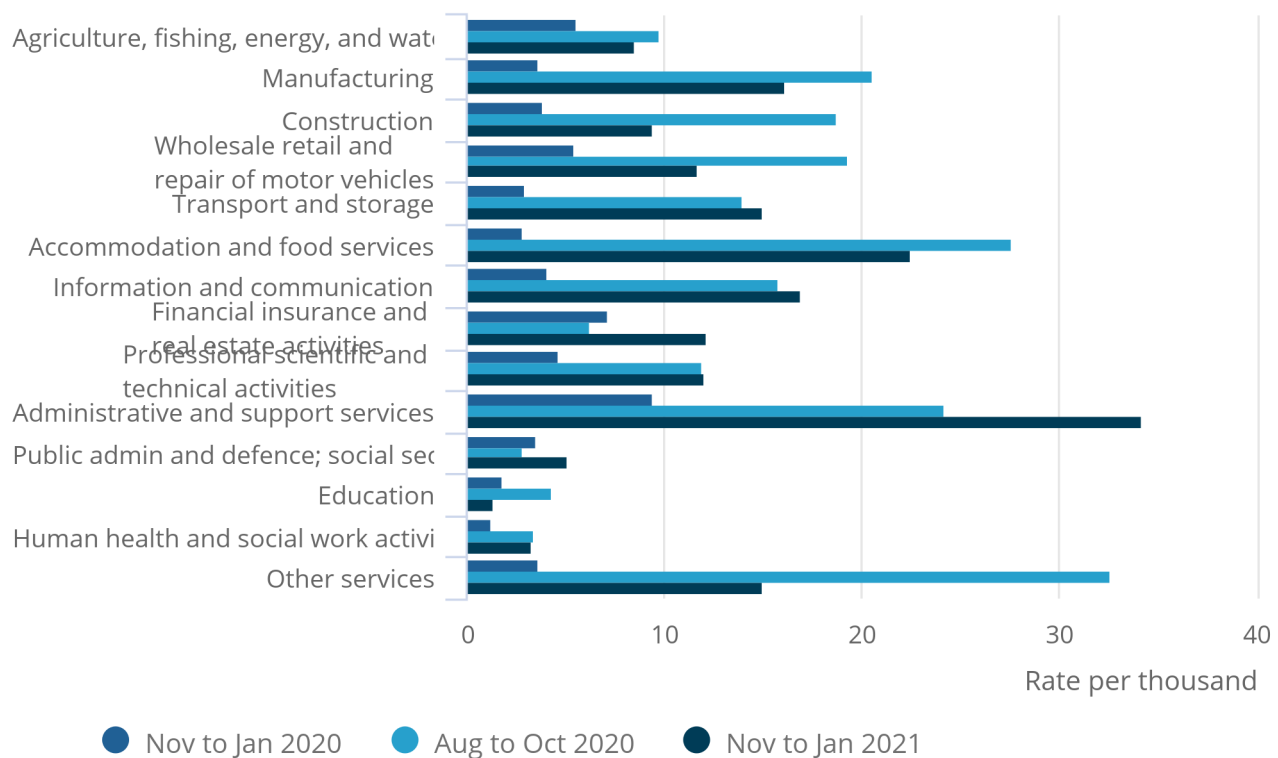
- the age group with the highest redundancy rate was those aged 50 years and over, up 8.4 per thousand on the year, but down 0.6 per thousand on the quarter, to 12.8 per thousand
- the region of residence with the highest redundancy rate was London, up 14.4 per thousand on the year, and up 5.7 per thousand on the quarter, to 17.8 per thousand

Figure 10: The redundancy rate for the administrative and support services industry increased 24.8 per thousand on the year, and 10.0 per thousand on the quarter, to 34.2 per thousand

UK redundancy rate¹ by industry, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), November 2019 to January 2020, August to October 2020 and November 2020 to January 2021

Figure 10: The redundancy rate for the administrative and support services industry increased 24.8 per thousand on the year, and 10.0 per thousand on the quarter, to 34.2 per thousand

UK redundancy rate¹ by industry, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), November 2019 to January 2020, August to October 2020 and November 2020 to January 2021



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 for the administrative and support services industry increased 24.8 per thousand on the year, and 10.0 per thousand on the quarter, to 34.2 per thousand. It is the industry with the highest annual and quarterly increases, and the industry with the highest redundancy rate overall. In the previous quarter (August to October 2020), accommodation and food services and other service industries had the highest redundancy rates, but rates in these industries have now fallen.

[Experimental weekly Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#) estimates show that the number of people reporting redundancy in the three months prior to interview had been increasing since June 2020 and peaked in September. The number has gradually decreased since then but in January 2021 was still at a higher level than before the pandemic.

8 . Employment in the UK data

[Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity](#)

Dataset A05 SA | Released 23 March 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 23 March 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 23 March 2021

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

[Unemployment by age and duration](#)

Dataset UNEM01 SA | Released 23 March 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 23 March 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 23 March 2021

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

[Labour Force Survey single month estimates](#)

Dataset X01 | Released 23 March 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 23 March 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.

Claimant Count

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.

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 2018-based population projections on demographic trends that pre-date the coronavirus pandemic. In our [Coronavirus and the impact on payroll employment](#) article we analyse the population totals used in the LFS weighting process and state our intention to make adjustments. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.

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 0.3 percentage points)
- there is little impact from the use of existing methodology on total hours, with measures relating to total hours in this release understating the actual number of hours worked by approximately 0.2%

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 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.

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.

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.

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 workforce jobs (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.

LFS responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. The annual [reconciliation report of job estimates](#) article, which compares the latest WFJ estimates with the equivalent estimates of jobs from the LFS and is usually published every March, has been postponed until further adjustments are implemented.

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, November 2020 to January 2021

	Level	Sampling variability of level ¹	Change on quarter	Sampling variability of change on quarter ¹	Change on year	Sampling variability of change on year ¹
Employment (000s, aged 16+)	32,374	± 198	-147	± 172	-611	± 254
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	75.0	± 0.5	-0.3	± 0.4	-1.5	± 0.6
Average weekly hours	29.9	± 0.2	0.4	± 0.2	-2	± 0.3
Unemployment (000s, aged 16+)	1,703	± 92	11	± 102	360	± 115
Unemployment rate (aged 16+)	5.0	± 0.3	0.1	± 0.3	1.1	± 0.3
Economically active (000s, aged 16+)	34,077	± 189	-136	± 166	-251	± 243
Economic activity rate (aged 16 to 64)	79.0	± 0.4	-0.3	± 0.4	-0.6	± 0.5
Economically inactive (000s, aged 16 to 64)	8,710	± 178	108	± 155	279	± 225
Economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	21.0	± 0.4	0.3	± 0.4	0.6	± 0.5
Redundancies (000s, aged 16+)	308	± 37	-62	± 55	202	± 42

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.
3. Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.

12 . Related links

[Business insights and impact on the UK economy: 11 March 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 11 March 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: October to December 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 10 March 2021

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: March 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 4 March 2021

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

[Changes to how we estimate the number of people in employment on zero-hours contracts](#)

Article | Release 8 February 2021

Explains the change in methodology following the move to quarterly data collection and assesses the impact of this change on published estimates of people in employment on zero hours contracts.

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

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

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

The following symbols are used in the tables: p provisional, r revised, .. Not available,* suppressed due to small sample size.
The four-character identification codes appearing in the tables are the ONS references for the data series appearing in the Labour Market Statistics dataset which is available on the website at:
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/labourmarketstatistics>

SUMMARY

1 Summary of headline LFS¹ indicators

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	LFS household population ¹				Headline indicators			
			Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
			Level	Rate ²	Level	Rate ³	Level	Rate ⁴
	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
People								
Nov-Jan 2019	53,161	41,291	32,714	76.1	1,338	3.9	8,549	20.7
Nov-Jan 2020	53,439	41,379	32,985	76.5	1,343	3.9	8,431	20.4
Feb-Apr 2020†	53,509	41,404	32,840	76.0	1,367	4.0	8,583	20.7
May-Jul 2020†	53,580	41,428	32,665	75.8	1,451	4.3	8,604	20.8
Aug-Oct 2020†	53,649	41,447	32,522	75.2	1,692	4.9	8,602	20.8
Nov-Jan 2021†	53,719	41,466	32,374	75.0	1,703	5.0	8,710	21.0
Change on quarter	69	19	-147	-0.3	11	0.1	108	0.3
Change %	0.1	0.0	-0.5		0.7		1.3	
Change on year	280	87	-611	-1.5	360	1.1	279	0.6
Change %	0.5	0.2	-1.9		26.8		3.3	
Men								
	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM
Nov-Jan 2019	26,019	20,538	17,317	80.5	728	4.0	3,290	16.0
Nov-Jan 2020	26,170	20,591	17,327	80.4	748	4.1	3,300	16.0
Feb-Apr 2020†	26,209	20,605	17,186	79.8	755	4.2	3,428	16.6
May-Jul 2020†	26,248	20,619	17,128	79.5	809	4.5	3,431	16.6
Aug-Oct 2020†	26,285	20,631	16,962	78.4	947	5.3	3,520	17.1
Nov-Jan 2021†	26,323	20,642	16,889	78.2	931	5.2	3,596	17.4
Change on quarter	37	11	-73	-0.3	-16	-0.1	76	0.4
Change %	0.1	0.1	-0.4		-1.7		2.1	
Change on year	152	51	-438	-2.3	183	1.1	296	1.4
Change %	0.6	0.2	-2.5		24.5		9.0	
Women								
	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
Nov-Jan 2019	27,143	20,753	15,396	71.8	611	3.8	5,259	25.3
Nov-Jan 2020	27,268	20,789	15,658	72.5	595	3.7	5,130	24.7
Feb-Apr 2020†	27,300	20,799	15,654	72.3	611	3.8	5,155	24.8
May-Jul 2020†	27,332	20,809	15,537	72.1	642	4.0	5,173	24.9
Aug-Oct 2020†	27,364	20,816	15,560	72.1	745	4.6	5,081	24.4
Nov-Jan 2021†	27,396	20,824	15,486	71.8	772	4.7	5,114	24.6
Change on quarter	32	8	-74	-0.3	27	0.2	32	0.1
Change %	0.1	0.0	-0.5		3.6		0.6	
Change on year	128	35	-173	-0.7	176	1.1	-17	-0.1
Change %	0.5	0.2	-1.1		29.6		-0.3	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a survey of households in the UK.
2. The headline employment rate is the number of people aged 16 to 64 in employment divided by the population aged 16 to 64.
3. The headline unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people (aged 16+) divided by the economically active population (aged 16+). The economically active population is defined as those in employment plus those who are unemployed.
4. The headline inactivity rate is the number of people aged 16 to 64 divided by the population aged 16-64.

Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity rates

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

Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity levels

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

† - Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.

SUMMARY

2(1) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 16 and over						Aged 16-64					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	MGRZ	MGSR	MGSC	MGSX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
Nov-Jan 2019	32,714	61.5	1,338	3.9	19,109	35.9	31,425	76.1	1,317	4.0	8,549	20.7
Nov-Jan 2020	32,985	61.7	1,343	3.9	19,111	35.8	31,637	76.5	1,311	4.0	8,431	20.4
Feb-Apr 2020†	32,840	61.4	1,367	4.0	19,303	36.1	31,477	76.0	1,344	4.1	8,583	20.7
May-Jul 2020†	32,665	61.0	1,451	4.3	19,464	36.3	31,396	75.8	1,428	4.4	8,604	20.8
Aug-Oct 2020†	32,522	60.6	1,692	4.9	19,436	36.2	31,183	75.2	1,662	5.1	8,602	20.8
Nov-Jan 2021†	32,374	60.3	1,703	5.0	19,642	36.6	31,085	75.0	1,671	5.1	8,710	21.0
Change on quarter	-147	-0.4	11	0.1	206	0.3	-98	-0.3	9	0.0	108	0.3
Change %	-0.5		0.7		1.1		-0.3		0.5		1.3	
Change on year	-611	-1.5	360	1.1	531	0.8	-552	-1.5	360	1.1	279	0.6
Change %	-1.9		26.8		2.8		-1.7		27.5		3.3	
Men	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
Nov-Jan 2019	17,317	66.6	728	4.0	7,973	30.6	16,532	80.5	716	4.1	3,290	16.0
Nov-Jan 2020	17,327	66.2	748	4.1	8,096	30.9	16,565	80.4	725	4.2	3,300	16.0
Feb-Apr 2020†	17,186	65.6	755	4.2	8,267	31.5	16,437	79.8	741	4.3	3,428	16.6
May-Jul 2020†	17,128	65.3	809	4.5	8,311	31.7	16,394	79.5	794	4.6	3,431	16.6
Aug-Oct 2020†	16,962	64.5	947	5.3	8,376	31.9	16,184	78.4	926	5.4	3,520	17.1
Nov-Jan 2021†	16,889	64.2	931	5.2	8,503	32.3	16,138	78.2	908	5.3	3,596	17.4
Change on quarter	-73	-0.4	-16	-0.1	126	0.4	-47	-0.3	-18	-0.1	76	0.4
Change %	-0.4		-1.7		1.5		-0.3		-1.9		2.1	
Change on year	-438	-2.0	183	1.1	407	1.4	-427	-2.3	183	1.1	296	1.4
Change %	-2.5		24.5		5.0		-2.6		25.2		9.0	
Women	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
Nov-Jan 2019	15,396	56.7	611	3.8	11,136	41.0	14,892	71.8	602	3.9	5,259	25.3
Nov-Jan 2020	15,658	57.4	595	3.7	11,015	40.4	15,072	72.5	586	3.7	5,130	24.7
Feb-Apr 2020†	15,654	57.3	611	3.8	11,035	40.4	15,040	72.3	604	3.9	5,155	24.8
May-Jul 2020†	15,537	56.8	642	4.0	11,153	40.8	15,002	72.1	634	4.1	5,173	24.9
Aug-Oct 2020†	15,560	56.9	745	4.6	11,060	40.4	14,998	72.1	737	4.7	5,081	24.4
Nov-Jan 2021†	15,486	56.5	772	4.7	11,139	40.7	14,947	71.8	763	4.9	5,114	24.6
Change on quarter	-74	-0.3	27	0.2	79	0.2	-51	-0.3	27	0.2	32	0.1
Change %	-0.5		3.6		0.7		-0.3		3.6		0.6	
Change on year	-173	-0.9	176	1.1	124	0.3	-125	-0.7	177	1.1	-17	-0.1
Change %	-1.1		29.6		1.1		-0.8		30.2		-0.3	
	Aged 16-17						Aged 18-24					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	YBTO	YBUA	YBVH	YBVK	YCAS	LWEX	YBTR	YBUD	YBVN	YBVQ	YCAV	LWFA
Nov-Jan 2019	318	22.9	91	22.2	984	70.6	3,540	63.7	409	10.4	1,608	28.9
Nov-Jan 2020	339	24.0	96	22.1	975	69.2	3,482	63.6	410	10.5	1,583	28.9
Feb-Apr 2020†	316	22.3	112	26.2	991	69.9	3,439	63.0	423	10.9	1,594	29.2
May-Jul 2020†	302	21.2	100	24.8	1,027	71.9	3,302	60.8	468	12.4	1,665	30.6
Aug-Oct 2020†	250	17.4	99	28.3	1,090	75.8	3,264	60.3	498	13.2	1,654	30.5
Nov-Jan 2021†	236	16.3	90	27.7	1,122	77.5	3,239	60.0	491	13.2	1,668	30.9
Change on quarter	-14	-1.1	-8	-0.6	32	1.7	-26	-0.3	-6	-0.1	13	0.4
Change %	-5.8		-8.5		3.0		-0.8		-1.3		0.8	
Change on year	-103	-7.7	-6	5.6	147	8.3	-243	-3.6	81	2.6	84	2.0
Change %	-30.4		-6.2		15.0		-7.0		19.8		5.3	

Men	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
Nov-Jan 2019	154	21.6	48	23.6	511	71.7	1,827	64.4	250	12.0	761	26.8
Nov-Jan 2020	148	20.5	56	27.5	518	71.7	1,798	64.3	242	11.9	755	27.0
Feb-Apr 2020†	144	19.8	64	30.8	519	71.3	1,775	63.7	234	11.7	776	27.9
May-Jul 2020†	144	19.7	55	27.6	533	72.8	1,696	61.1	273	13.9	806	29.0
Aug-Oct 2020†	116	15.7	49	29.8	572	77.6	1,647	59.6	303	15.5	816	29.5
Nov-Jan 2021†	109	14.7	43	28.5	589	79.4	1,637	59.4	292	15.1	826	30.0
Change on quarter	-6	-1.0	-6	-1.4	17	1.8	-9	-0.1	-11	-0.4	10	0.5
Change %	-5.5		-11.6		2.9		-0.6		-3.6		1.3	
Change on year	-39	-5.8	-13	1.0	71	7.7	-161	-4.9	49	3.3	71	3.0
Change %	-26.3		-22.5		13.6		-9.0		20.4		9.4	
Women	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAX	LWFC
Nov-Jan 2019	164	24.1	43	20.8	472	69.5	1,713	63.0	159	8.5	847	31.1
Nov-Jan 2020	190	27.7	40	17.4	457	66.5	1,683	62.8	168	9.1	828	30.9
Feb-Apr 2020†	172	24.8	48	21.7	473	68.3	1,664	62.3	189	10.2	817	30.6
May-Jul 2020†	159	22.8	45	21.9	494	70.8	1,606	60.4	194	10.8	859	32.3
Aug-Oct 2020†	135	19.2	50	26.9	518	73.8	1,618	61.0	195	10.8	838	31.6
Nov-Jan 2021†	126	17.9	47	27.0	533	75.5	1,602	60.6	200	11.1	841	31.8
Change on quarter	-8	-1.3	-3	0.1	16	1.7	-16	-0.4	5	0.3	3	0.2
Change %	-6.0		-5.4		3.0		-1.0		2.4		0.3	
Change on year	-64	-9.8	7	9.6	76	9.0	-82	-2.2	32	2.0	14	0.9
Change %	-33.6		16.4		16.6		-4.9		18.9		1.6	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

† - Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.

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
People	YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAV	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
Nov-Jan 2019	7,535	84.2	257	3.3	1,153	12.9	10,893	85.4	289	2.6	1,570	12.3
Nov-Jan 2020	7,615	85.0	258	3.3	1,084	12.1	10,896	85.6	276	2.5	1,551	12.2
Feb-Apr 2020†	7,598	84.9	263	3.3	1,093	12.2	10,840	85.2	288	2.6	1,593	12.5
May-Jul 2020†	7,651	85.5	285	3.6	1,013	11.3	10,845	85.3	296	2.7	1,578	12.4
Aug-Oct 2020†	7,595	84.9	345	4.3	1,005	11.2	10,846	85.3	342	3.1	1,524	12.0
Nov-Jan 2021†	7,591	84.9	319	4.0	1,031	11.5	10,785	84.9	383	3.4	1,537	12.1
Change on quarter	-4	0.0	-27	-0.3	26	0.3	-61	-0.4	41	0.4	13	0.1
Change %	-0.1		-7.7		2.6		-0.6		11.9		0.8	
Change on year	-23	-0.1	60	0.7	-52	-0.6	-111	-0.7	107	1.0	-14	-0.1
Change %	-0.3		23.4		-4.8		-1.0		38.7		-0.9	
Men	YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
Nov-Jan 2019	4,046	90.2	137	3.3	304	6.8	5,753	91.4	128	2.2	414	6.6
Nov-Jan 2020	4,066	90.3	140	3.3	298	6.6	5,723	91.1	136	2.3	425	6.8
Feb-Apr 2020†	4,035	89.6	129	3.1	342	7.6	5,674	90.3	158	2.7	453	7.2
May-Jul 2020†	4,054	90.0	147	3.5	305	6.8	5,672	90.2	152	2.6	461	7.3
Aug-Oct 2020†	3,986	88.4	176	4.2	345	7.7	5,671	90.3	163	2.8	449	7.1
Nov-Jan 2021†	3,973	88.1	164	4.0	371	8.2	5,624	89.6	188	3.2	468	7.5
Change on quarter	-13	-0.3	-12	-0.3	26	0.6	-47	-0.7	25	0.4	19	0.3
Change %	-0.3		-6.9		7.5		-0.8		15.5		4.2	
Change on year	-93	-2.1	24	0.6	72	1.6	-99	-1.5	52	0.9	43	0.7
Change %	-2.3		17.0		24.2		-1.7		38.1		10.0	
Women	YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
Nov-Jan 2019	3,489	78.3	119	3.3	849	19.0	5,139	79.6	161	3.0	1,156	17.9
Nov-Jan 2020	3,549	79.7	118	3.2	785	17.6	5,173	80.3	140	2.6	1,126	17.5
Feb-Apr 2020†	3,563	80.1	134	3.6	751	16.9	5,166	80.3	131	2.5	1,140	17.7
May-Jul 2020†	3,597	81.0	138	3.7	708	15.9	5,173	80.4	144	2.7	1,117	17.4
Aug-Oct 2020†	3,609	81.3	170	4.5	660	14.9	5,175	80.5	180	3.4	1,075	16.7
Nov-Jan 2021†	3,618	81.6	155	4.1	661	14.9	5,161	80.3	195	3.6	1,069	16.6
Change on quarter	9	0.3	-15	-0.4	1	0.0	-14	-0.2	15	0.3	-6	-0.1
Change %	0.2		-8.6		0.1		-0.3		8.6		-0.6	
Change on year	69	1.9	37	0.9	-124	-2.7	-12	0.0	55	1.0	-57	-0.8
Change %	1.9		30.9		-15.8		-0.2		39.4		-5.1	
	Aged 50-64						Age 65+					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	LF26	LF2U	LF28	LF2E	LF2A	LF2W	LFK4	LFK6	K5HU	K5HW	LFL4	LFL6
Nov-Jan 2019	9,139	72.3	272	2.9	3,234	25.6	1,289	10.9	21	1.6	10,560	89.0
Nov-Jan 2020	9,307	72.6	271	2.8	3,238	25.3	1,348	11.2	32	2.3	10,680	88.6
Feb-Apr 2020†	9,284	72.2	259	2.7	3,312	25.8	1,363	11.3	22	1.6	10,720	88.6
May-Jul 2020†	9,295	72.1	279	2.9	3,321	25.8	1,269	10.4	23	1.7	10,860	89.4
Aug-Oct 2020†	9,227	71.3	378	3.9	3,329	25.7	1,339	11.0	29	2.1	10,834	88.8
Nov-Jan 2021†	9,234	71.2	388	4.0	3,352	25.8	1,290	10.5	31	2.4	10,932	89.2
Change on quarter	7	-0.2	10	0.1	23	0.1	-49	-0.4	2	0.2	98	0.4
Change %	0.1		2.6		0.7		-3.7		7.4		0.9	
Change on year	-73	-1.5	118	1.2	114	0.6	-58	-0.7	0	0.1	252	0.7
Change %	-0.8		43.4		3.5		-4.3		-1.5		2.4	

Men	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
Nov-Jan 2019	4,751	76.6	153	3.1	1,299	20.9	785	14.3	12	1.5	4,683	85.5
Nov-Jan 2020	4,830	76.9	151	3.0	1,303	20.7	762	13.6	23	2.9	4,795	85.9
Feb-Apr 2020†	4,809	76.3	156	3.1	1,338	21.2	750	13.4	15	1.9	4,840	86.4
May-Jul 2020†	4,829	76.4	167	3.3	1,326	21.0	734	13.0	14	1.9	4,880	86.7
Aug-Oct 2020†	4,765	75.2	236	4.7	1,339	21.1	778	13.8	21	2.6	4,856	85.9
Nov-Jan 2021†	4,794	75.4	222	4.4	1,343	21.1	751	13.2	23	3.0	4,907	86.4
Change on quarter	29	0.2	-14	-0.3	4	0.0	-27	-0.5	2	0.3	51	0.5
Change %	0.6		-6.0		0.3		-3.4		9.6		1.0	
Change on year	-36	-1.5	71	1.4	39	0.4	-11	-0.4	0	0.1	111	0.4
Change %	-0.7		46.7		3.0		-1.4		0.7		2.3	
Women	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
Nov-Jan 2019	4,387	68.1	119	2.6	1,934	30.0	504	7.9	9	1.7	5,877	92.0
Nov-Jan 2020	4,477	68.5	119	2.6	1,934	29.6	586	9.0	9	1.5	5,885	90.8
Feb-Apr 2020†	4,475	68.3	103	2.2	1,974	30.1	614	9.4	8	1.2	5,880	90.4
May-Jul 2020†	4,466	67.9	112	2.5	1,995	30.3	535	8.2	8	1.5	5,980	91.7
Aug-Oct 2020†	4,462	67.7	142	3.1	1,990	30.2	561	8.6	8	1.4	5,978	91.3
Nov-Jan 2021†	4,440	67.1	166	3.6	2,009	30.4	539	8.2	8	1.5	6,025	91.7
Change on quarter	-22	-0.5	24	0.5	19	0.2	-23	-0.4	0	0.1	47	0.4
Change %	-0.5		16.8		1.0		-4.1		1.6		0.8	
Change on year	-37	-1.4	47	1.0	75	0.8	-48	-0.9	-1	0.0	141	0.9
Change %	-0.8		39.3		3.9		-8.1		-7.0		2.4	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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† - Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.

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 ¹						
	Total	Employees	Self employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training & employment programmes ²	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
People	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
Nov-Jan 2019	32,714	27,703	4,839	127	45	24,118	8,596	20,667	7,035	3,409	1,430	1,141
Nov-Jan 2020	32,985	27,760	5,033	134	58	24,463	8,522	20,851	6,908	3,556	1,477	1,171
Feb-Apr 2020†	32,840	27,818	4,865	105	52	24,276	8,564	20,835	6,983	3,386	1,479	1,174
May-Jul 2020†	32,665	27,843	4,679	102	42	24,410	8,256	21,100	6,742	3,256	1,423	1,077
Aug-Oct 2020†	32,522	27,881	4,496	104	40	24,460	8,061	21,235	6,646	3,170	1,326	1,088
Nov-Jan 2021†	32,374	27,865	4,372	96	41	24,472	7,903	21,372	6,493	3,045	1,327	1,123
Change on quarter	-147	-16	-124	-8	1	11	-159	137	-153	-126	1	35
Change %	-0.5	-0.1	-2.8	-7.6	2.6	0.0	-2.0	0.6	-2.3	-4.0	0.1	3.2
Change on year	-611	105	-661	-38	-17	9	-619	521	-415	-511	-150	-48
Change %	-1.9	0.4	-13.1	-28.3	-29.7	0.0	-7.3	2.5	-6.0	-14.4	-10.1	-4.1
Men	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX
Nov-Jan 2019	17,317	13,995	3,243	54	26	15,037	2,280	12,348	1,647	2,668	575	488
Nov-Jan 2020	17,327	13,918	3,318	61	29	15,110	2,217	12,344	1,574	2,732	587	490
Feb-Apr 2020†	17,186	13,933	3,174	51	29	14,993	2,193	12,386	1,547	2,578	596	491
May-Jul 2020†	17,128	14,047	3,001	55	25	14,973	2,155	12,510	1,537	2,430	571	465
Aug-Oct 2020†	16,962	13,981	2,911	42	28	14,885	2,077	12,481	1,500	2,372	539	457
Nov-Jan 2021†	16,889	13,965	2,856	46	22	14,824	2,065	12,507	1,459	2,288	568	452
Change on quarter	-73	-15	-56	4	-6	-62	-11	26	-41	-85	29	-6
Change %	-0.4	-0.1	-1.9	8.9	-21.1	-0.4	-0.5	0.2	-2.7	-3.6	5.4	-1.2
Change on year	-438	47	-463	-15	-7	-286	-152	162	-115	-444	-19	-39
Change %	-2.5	0.3	-13.9	-25.1	-24.4	-1.9	-6.8	1.3	-7.3	-16.3	-3.2	-7.9

Women	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
Nov-Jan 2019	15,396	13,708	1,596	73	19	9,080	6,316	8,320	5,388	741	855	653
Nov-Jan 2020	15,658	13,842	1,714	73	29	9,353	6,305	8,507	5,335	824	890	681
Feb-Apr 2020†	15,654	13,885	1,691	53	24	9,283	6,371	8,449	5,436	808	883	683
May-Jul 2020†	15,537	13,796	1,678	47	17	9,437	6,100	8,590	5,206	826	852	613
Aug-Oct 2020†	15,560	13,901	1,585	62	12	9,575	5,985	8,754	5,147	798	787	631
Nov-Jan 2021†	15,486	13,900	1,516	51	19	9,648	5,837	8,865	5,034	757	759	671
Change on quarter	-74	-1	-68	-12	7	73	-148	111	-112	-41	-28	41
Change %	-0.5	0.0	-4.3	-18.8	58.3	0.8	-2.5	1.3	-2.2	-5.1	-3.5	6.5
Change on year	-173	58	-198	-23	-10	295	-468	358	-301	-67	-131	-9
Change %	-1.1	0.4	-11.5	-30.9	-35.0	3.2	-7.4	4.2	-5.6	-8.1	-14.7	-1.4

	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)							Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) ³					
	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 ⁴	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
People	YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCCL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ
Nov-Jan 2019	1,553	5.6	398	25.6	464	128	563	8,465	932	11.0	6,127	260	1,080
Nov-Jan 2020	1,446	5.2	363	25.1	410	122	551	8,385	909	10.8	6,048	297	1,081
Feb-Apr 2020†	1,515	5.4	412	27.2	416	113	573	8,462	890	10.5	6,089	324	1,105
May-Jul 2020†	1,466	5.3	377	25.7	394	122	573	8,166	875	10.7	5,855	287	1,062
Aug-Oct 2020†	1,494	5.4	391	26.2	369	122	611	7,972	946	11.9	5,707	271	975
Nov-Jan 2021†	1,552	5.6	472	30.4	339	119	623	7,820	996	12.7	5,575	260	904
Change on quarter	58	0.2	80	4.2	-31	-3	11	-152	51	0.9	-131	-11	-71
Change %	3.9		20.5		-8.3	-2.5	1.9	-1.9	5.4		-2.3	-4.1	-7.3
Change on year	106	0.4	109	5.3	-72	-3	72	-565	87	1.9	-473	-37	-177
Change %	7.3		30.0		-17.4	-2.6	13.0	-6.7	9.6		-7.8	-12.5	-16.4

Men	YCCA		YCCG		YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK
Nov-Jan 2019	712	5.1	202	28.4	197	65	248	2,222	416	18.7	1,246	94	447
Nov-Jan 2020	687	4.9	175	25.5	189	64	259	2,160	375	17.3	1,243	102	426
Feb-Apr 2020†	701	5.0	203	28.9	181	50	268	2,143	366	17.1	1,212	112	436
May-Jul 2020†	672	4.8	190	28.3	171	51	259	2,108	376	17.9	1,146	99	449
Aug-Oct 2020†	683	4.9	203	29.7	148	53	280	2,039	383	18.8	1,133	97	390
Nov-Jan 2021†	713	5.1	244	34.2	133	56	281	2,027	434	21.4	1,103	88	373
Change on quarter	30	0.2	41	4.5	-15	3	0	-12	51	2.6	-30	-10	-16
Change %	4.3		20.1		-10.0	6.3	0.1	-0.6	13.3		-2.7	-9.8	-4.2
Change on year	26	0.2	69	8.7	-56	-8	21	-134	59	4.1	-140	-14	-52
Change %	3.7		39.3		-29.8	-12.3	8.1	-6.2	15.7		-11.3	-13.7	-12.3
Women	YCCB	YCCE	YCCH	YCCK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCT	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL
Nov-Jan 2019	841	6.1	196	23.3	268	63	315	6,243	516	8.3	4,881	166	633
Nov-Jan 2020	759	5.5	188	24.8	221	58	291	6,225	535	8.6	4,806	196	655
Feb-Apr 2020†	814	5.9	210	25.7	235	64	306	6,319	525	8.3	4,877	212	669
May-Jul 2020†	794	5.8	187	23.5	222	71	314	6,058	499	8.2	4,709	188	613
Aug-Oct 2020†	810	5.8	189	23.3	222	69	331	5,933	563	9.5	4,574	174	586
Nov-Jan 2021†	839	6.0	228	27.2	206	63	342	5,794	563	9.7	4,473	172	531
Change on quarter	28	0.2	39	3.9	-16	-6	11	-140	0	0.2	-101	-1	-55
Change %	3.5		20.9		-7.1	-9.3	3.4	-2.4	0.0		-2.2	-0.8	-9.3
Change on year	80	0.6	40	2.4	-15	5	51	-431	28	1.1	-333	-23	-124
Change %	10.5		21.3		-6.9	8.0	17.3	-6.9	5.3		-6.9	-11.8	-19.0

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

† - Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

7 Actual weekly hours worked

United Kingdom (hours worked by people aged 16 and over), seasonally adjusted

	Average (mean) actual weekly hours worked				
	Total weekly hours (millions) ¹²	All workers ¹	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Second Jobs
People	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Nov-Jan 2019	1,047.5	32.0	37.2	16.2	9.7
Nov-Jan 2020	1,051.1	31.9	36.9	16.1	9.8
Feb-Apr 2020†	953.4	29.0	33.8	14.4	9.3
May-Jul 2020†	855.1	26.2	30.7	11.8	8.5
Aug-Oct 2020†	960.0	29.5	34.0	14.7	9.5
Nov-Jan 2021†	968.0	29.9	34.5	14.4	9.9
Change on quarter	8.0	0.4	0.5	-0.3	0.5
Change %	0.8	1.3	1.5	-2.1	4.9
Change on year	-83.1	-2.0	-2.4	-1.7	0.1
Change %	-7.9	-6.2	-6.5	-10.8	1.3
Men	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Nov-Jan 2019	629.5	36.4	39.1	16.3	10.4
Nov-Jan 2020	622.0	35.9	38.5	15.9	10.9
Feb-Apr 2020†	560.7	32.6	35.1	13.8	10.5
May-Jul 2020†	506.2	29.6	31.9	11.3	9.9
Aug-Oct 2020†	563.0	33.2	35.5	14.6	10.4
Nov-Jan 2021†	564.8	33.4	35.9	13.7	10.4
Change on quarter	1.8	0.3	0.4	-0.8	-0.1
Change %	0.3	0.8	1.2	-5.6	-0.5
Change on year	-57.2	-2.5	-2.6	-2.1	-0.5
Change %	-9.2	-6.8	-6.8	-13.4	-4.8
Women	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Nov-Jan 2019	418.0	27.2	34.1	16.2	9.1
Nov-Jan 2020	429.1	27.4	34.3	16.2	9.0
Feb-Apr 2020†	392.7	25.1	31.8	14.6	8.5
May-Jul 2020†	349.0	22.5	28.8	11.9	7.5
Aug-Oct 2020†	397.0	25.5	31.7	14.8	8.8
Nov-Jan 2021†	403.2	26.0	32.4	14.6	9.6
Change on quarter	6.2	0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.9
Change %	1.5	2.0	2.0	-0.9	9.9
Change on year	-25.9	-1.4	-1.9	-1.6	0.6
Change %	-6.0	-5.0	-5.6	-9.9	6.8

Source: Labour Force Survey

1 Main and second job

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

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

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

† - Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.

7 (1) Usual weekly hours of work¹

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
Nov-Jan 2020									
Less than 6 Hours	1.4	0.9	2.0	1.0	0.6	1.4	2.9	1.9	5.1
6 up to 15 hours	6.3	3.4	9.5	5.7	3.0	8.5	8.8	4.3	17.3
16 up to 30 hours	19.1	9.7	29.5	18.5	8.3	28.8	22.8	15.8	36.4
31 up to 45 hours	55.0	60.9	48.6	57.8	64.3	51.3	40.3	46.7	27.8
Over 45 hours	18.1	25.1	10.4	16.9	23.8	10.0	25.3	31.3	13.5
Total (thousands)	32,985	17,327	15,658	27,760	13,918	13,842	5,033	3,318	1,714
Aug-Oct 2020 †									
Less than 6 Hours	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.9	0.5	1.2	2.8	1.5	5.2
6 up to 15 hours	6.0	3.3	9.0	5.4	2.9	8.0	9.5	5.1	17.6
16 up to 30 hours	19.1	9.9	29.1	18.4	8.3	28.6	23.6	17.9	34.2
31 up to 45 hours	57.1	63.4	50.2	59.8	66.9	52.7	40.4	46.8	28.7
Over 45 hours	16.6	22.6	10.0	15.5	21.4	9.6	23.6	28.7	14.2
Total (thousands)	32,522	16,962	15,560	27,881	13,981	13,901	4,496	2,911	1,585
Nov-Jan 2021 †									
Less than 6 Hours	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.5	1.1	3.1	2.0	5.2
6 up to 15 hours	5.8	3.1	8.7	5.1	2.5	7.7	10.1	5.6	18.4
16 up to 30 hours	19.0	10.1	28.7	18.3	8.5	28.2	23.7	18.3	34.0
31 up to 45 hours	57.3	63.4	50.5	60.1	67.3	53.0	39.0	44.5	28.8
Over 45 hours	16.7	22.5	10.4	15.7	21.2	10.1	24.0	29.6	13.7
Total (thousands)	32,374	16,889	15,486	27,865	13,965	13,900	4,372	2,856	1,516

¹ 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

† - Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.

NON-UK WORKERS

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

United Kingdom (thousands of people aged 16 and over) not seasonally adjusted											United Kingdom (thousands of people aged 16 and over) not seasonally adjusted									
Europe											Africa		Asia			America and Oceania				
European Union (EU)											Total Africa	Of which: South Africa	Total Asia	Of which: India	Of which: Pakistan and Bangla- desh	Total America and Oceania	Of which: USA	Of which: Australia and New Zealand	Total Non-EU ⁷	
Total ¹	UK	Non UK	Total Europe	Total EU (EU27) ²	EU14 ³	EU8 ⁴	EU2 ⁵	Other EU ⁶	Other Europe (not in EU)											
Levels (aged 16 and over)											Levels (aged 16 and over)									
Country of birth levels	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	FSC2	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	FSC3	FSC4	Country of birth levels	FSC5	JJS3	FSC6	JJS7	JJS9	FSC7	JJR7	JJS5	EQ4S
Oct-Dec 2018	32,671	27,011	5,651	2,550	2,303	989	886	384	43	248	Oct-Dec 2018	893	174	1,568	476	344	640	107	130	3,349
Oct-Dec 2019	32,983	27,171	5,809	2,704	2,436	1,026	970	400	40	269	Oct-Dec 2019	937	171	1,544	490	373	624	95	169	3,373
Jan-Mar 2020†	32,998	27,097	5,893	2,759	2,478	1,045	975	422	37	281	Jan-Mar 2020†	933	186	1,573	521	360	628	93	168	3,414
Apr-Jun 2020†	32,592	27,004	5,574	2,548	2,268	1,028	839	363	39	280	Apr-Jun 2020†	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	Jul-Sep 2020†	929	191	1,345	449	273	653	103	156	3,193
Oct-Dec 2020†	32,441	27,422	5,014	2,138	1,938	968	668	262	40	199	Oct-Dec 2020†	857	182	1,358	456	264	662	118	159	3,076
Change on year	-542	251	-795	-567	-497	-58	-302	-138	1	-70	Change on year	-80	11	-186	-34	-109	38	23	-10	-298
Change %	-1.6	0.9	-13.7	-21.0	-20.4	-5.6	-31.1	-34.5	1.4	-25.9	Change %	-8.5	6.5	-12.0	-6.9	-29.2	6.0	24.2	-6.1	-8.8
Country of birth rates											Country of birth rates									
	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	FSD5	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	FSD6	FSD7		FSD8	LFN4	FSD9	LFN6	LFN7	FSE2	LFN2	LFN5	EQ52
Oct-Dec 2018	76.0	76.3	74.7	81.6	82.6	79.8	86.1	83.5	71.8	73.0	Oct-Dec 2018	73.3	84.7	65.5	75.5	55.9	77.6	79.1	85.7	70.1
Oct-Dec 2019	76.6	76.8	75.6	82.0	83.1	80.9	85.7	82.7	78.0	73.5	Oct-Dec 2019	74.2	82.3	65.7	78.7	56.7	80.2	79.1	87.8	70.9
Jan-Mar 2020†	76.3	76.4	76.4	82.4	83.3	81.0	85.6	84.1	78.5	75.1	Jan-Mar 2020†	75.3	86.9	66.7	78.6	56.5	81.4	76.0	88.0	72.0
Apr-Jun 2020†	75.7	75.6	76.0	81.0	81.7	80.1	83.3	83.3	75.8	75.8	Apr-Jun 2020†	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	Jul-Sep 2020†	72.1	81.9	69.4	76.5	59.1	78.2	82.0	77.2	72.2
Oct-Dec 2020†	75.1	75.2	74.8	79.5	80.1	79.9	78.8	86.1	72.2	73.5	Oct-Dec 2020†	70.2	79.5	69.8	78.3	61.0	78.2	76.7	80.6	71.8
Change on year	-1.5	-1.6	-0.7	-2.5	-2.9	-1.1	-6.9	3.4	-5.7	0.0	Change on year	-4.0	-2.8	4.1	-0.4	4.3	-2.0	-2.3	-7.2	0.9
Nationality levels											Nationality levels									
	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	FSC8	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	FSC9	FSCE		FSD2	JJS4	FSD3	JJS8	JJT2	FSD4	JJR8	JJS6	EQ4W
Oct-Dec 2018	32,671	29,098	3,569	2,400	2,274	1,011	869	370	24	126	Oct-Dec 2018	277	64	593	194	107	299	96	71	1,295
Oct-Dec 2019	32,983	29,325	3,654	2,439	2,310	994	931	367	17	129	Oct-Dec 2019	298	68	602	199	126	316	75	107	1,344
Jan-Mar 2020†	32,998	29,251	3,737	2,495	2,367	1,025	933	394	15	128	Jan-Mar 2020†	300	66	616	218	114	326	70	113	1,370
Apr-Jun 2020†	32,592	29,107	3,468	2,257	2,154	994	805	339	15	104	Apr-Jun 2020†	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	Jul-Sep 2020†	333	79	512	183	93	340	85	96	1,287
Oct-Dec 2020†	32,441	29,347	3,092	1,911	1,831	928	640	240	23	80	Oct-Dec 2020†	301	64	494	177	81	386	102	102	1,260
Change on year	-542	22	-563	-528	-478	-66	-291	-127	6	-49	Change on year	3	-5	-108	-22	-44	70	27	-5	-84
Change %	-1.6	0.1	-15.4	-21.6	-20.7	-6.7	-31.2	-34.6	36.9	-38.2	Change %	1.1	-6.6	-18.0	-11.1	-35.2	22.2	35.7	-4.7	-6.3
Nationality rates											Nationality rates									
	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	FSE3	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	FSE4	FSE5		FSE6	LFO6	FSE7	LFO8	LFO9	FSE8	LFO4	LFO7	EQ56
Oct-Dec 2018	76.0	76.0	75.8	82.6	83.3	81.0	86.0	84.5	68.9	72.3	Oct-Dec 2018	70.5	86.6	58.3	69.7	48.4	77.0	73.7	86.1	65.6
Oct-Dec 2019	76.6	76.7	76.0	81.9	82.4	80.3	85.4	81.0	80.0	73.4	Oct-Dec 2019	69.0	85.8	60.3	74.6	55.2	78.5	77.2	87.8	66.9
Jan-Mar 2020†	76.3	76.3	76.6	82.3	82.9	80.5	85.4	83.7	76.2	72.3	Jan-Mar 2020†	67.0	90.4	62.3	77.1	53.2	80.0	72.2	86.9	67.8
Apr-Jun 2020†	75.7	75.6	76.0	81.3	82.0	80.0	84.3	82.7	74.8	69.3	Apr-Jun 2020†	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	96.0	68.2	Jul-Sep 2020†	69.1	88.6	65.2	73.5	57.3	78.8	76.0	80.2	69.6
Oct-Dec 2020†	75.1	75.1	75.5	79.7	80.5	78.8	80.7	86.0	92.0	64.4	Oct-Dec 2020†	68.4	82.9	64.2	74.2	57.9	79.4	73.9	84.2	69.3
Change on year	-1.5	-1.6	-0.4	-2.2	-1.9	-1.5	-4.7	5.0	12.1	-9.0	Change on year	-0.6	-2.9	3.9	-0.4	2.7	0.9	-3.3	-3.5	2.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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.

† - Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.

NON-UK WORKERS

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

United Kingdom (thousands of people) not seasonally adjusted

Unemployment (all aged 16 and over)					
	Total ¹	UK	Non-UK	EU27 ²	Non-EU
Levels (thousands of people)					
Country of birth levels	MGTP	DSWD	DT35	DT3F	DTKB
Oct-Dec 2018	1,328	1,068	260	78	182
Oct-Dec 2019	1,268	1,030	237	85	152
Jan-Mar 2020†	1,357	1,082	275	90	184
Apr-Jun 2020†	1,338	1,072	266	103	163
Jul-Sep 2020†	1,703	1,344	359	125	235
Oct-Dec 2020†	1,730	1,362	368	121	247
Change on year	463	332	130	36	95
Change %	36.5	32.2	55.0	41.7	62.4
Country of birth rates					
	MGUK	DT2W	DT3B	DTJG	DTKD
Oct-Dec 2018	3.9	3.8	4.4	3.3	5.1
Oct-Dec 2019	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.4	4.3
Jan-Mar 2020†	3.9	3.8	4.5	3.5	5.1
Apr-Jun 2020†	3.9	3.8	4.6	4.4	4.7
Jul-Sep 2020†	5.0	4.7	6.5	5.9	6.8
Oct-Dec 2020†	5.1	4.7	6.8	5.9	7.4
Change on year	1.4	1.1	2.9	2.5	3.1

Nationality levels	MGTP	DSWE	DT39	DTG9	DTKC
Oct-Dec 2018	1,328	1,154	173	76	97
Oct-Dec 2019	1,268	1,102	165	87	79
Jan-Mar 2020†	1,357	1,165	192	88	104
Apr-Jun 2020†	1,338	1,154	184	88	96
Jul-Sep 2020†	1,703	1,470	233	111	122
Oct-Dec 2020†	1,730	1,491	239	113	126
Change on year	463	388	74	26	48
Change %	36.5	35.2	44.8	30.3	60.8

Nationality rates	MGUK	DT2Z	DT3D	DTKA	DTLH
Oct-Dec 2018	3.9	3.8	4.6	3.2	7.0
Oct-Dec 2019	3.7	3.6	4.3	3.6	5.5
Jan-Mar 2020†	3.9	3.8	4.9	3.6	7.1
Apr-Jun 2020†	3.9	3.8	5.0	3.9	6.8
Jul-Sep 2020†	5.0	4.8	6.9	5.6	8.7
Oct-Dec 2020†	5.1	4.8	7.2	5.8	9.1
Change on year	1.4	1.2	2.9	2.2	3.6

United Kingdom (thousands of people) not seasonally adjusted

Economically inactive (all aged from 16 to 64)										
Total ¹		UK		Non-UK		EU27 ²		Non-EU		
All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students ³	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students ³	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students ³	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students ³	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students ³	
Levels (thousands of people)										
Country of birth levels	LF9L	LF9W	DTLK	DYUP	DYUR	DYVR	DYVZ	DYWL	DYWR	DZ37
Oct-Dec 2018	8,598	2,228	6,957	1,757	1,623	470	399	161	1,224	309
Oct-Dec 2019	8,450	2,223	6,844	1,769	1,596	455	403	130	1,193	325
Jan-Mar 2020†	8,471	2,254	6,941	1,823	1,505	430	398	133	1,108	297
Apr-Jun 2020†	8,766	2,221	7,284	1,835	1,452	384	396	122	1,056	262
Jul-Sep 2020†	8,569	2,196	7,261	1,823	1,285	372	332	104	954	268
Oct-Dec 2020†	8,619	2,351	7,322	1,964	1,276	387	352	136	925	251
Change on year	169	128	478	195	-319	-68	-51	6	-268	-74
Change %	2.0	5.8	7.0	11.0	-20.0	-15.0	-12.7	4.7	-22.5	-22.8
Country of birth rates										
	CRZK		DYTD		DYUT		DYWD		DYWT	
Oct-Dec 2018	20.8		20.6		21.9		14.6		26.1	
Oct-Dec 2019	20.4		20.2		21.3		14.0		25.9	
Jan-Mar 2020†	20.5		20.5		20.0		13.6		24.1	
Apr-Jun 2020†	21.2		21.3		20.3		14.5		23.9	
Jul-Sep 2020†	20.7		20.9		19.2		13.8		22.3	
Oct-Dec 2020†	20.8		21.0		19.6		14.8		22.3	
Change on year	0.4		0.8		-1.7		0.8		-3.5	

Nationality levels	LF9L	LF9W	DYTC	DYUQ	DYUS	DYVU	DYWA	DYWM	DYWS	DZGD
Oct-Dec 2018	8,598	2,228	7,630	1,892	954	335	377	165	577	170
Oct-Dec 2019	8,450	2,223	7,456	1,900	976	323	398	143	578	180
Jan-Mar 2020†	8,471	2,254	7,511	1,949	934	302	394	139	540	163
Apr-Jun 2020†	8,766	2,221	7,843	1,951	894	266	379	121	515	145
Jul-Sep 2020†	8,569	2,196	7,797	1,958	749	235	318	111	431	124
Oct-Dec 2020†	8,619	2,351	7,849	2,099	747	249	324	130	423	119
Change on year	169	128	393	199	-229	-73	-74	-13	-155	-60
Change %	2.0	5.8	5.3	10.5	-23.4	-22.8	-18.6	-9.3	-26.8	-33.5
Nationality rates	CRZK		DYUO		DYUU		DYWE		DZ36	
Oct-Dec 2018	20.8		20.8		20.5		14.0		29.5	
Oct-Dec 2019	20.4		20.4		20.6		14.4		29.1	
Jan-Mar 2020†	20.5		20.5		19.4		14.0		27.1	
Apr-Jun 2020†	21.2		21.3		19.9		14.6		27.0	
Jul-Sep 2020†	20.7		20.9		18.3		13.9		23.7	
Oct-Dec 2020†	20.8		21.0		18.5		14.4		23.7	
Change on year	0.4		0.6		-2.0		0.0		-5.4	

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.

† - Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.

UNEMPLOYMENT

9(1) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over							All aged 16 - 64						
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	MGSC	MG SX	YB WF	YB WG	YB WH	YB WI	YB WL	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
People														
Nov-Jan 2019	1,338	3.9	786	205	347	25.9	169	1,317	4.0	772	202	344	26.1	166
Nov-Jan 2020	1,343	3.9	825	212	306	22.8	165	1,311	4.0	810	201	300	22.9	156
Feb-Apr 2020†	1,367	4.0	883	206	277	20.3	143	1,344	4.1	875	203	266	19.8	136
May-Jul 2020†	1,451	4.3	1,008	191	251	17.3	129	1,428	4.4	995	187	245	17.2	126
Aug-Oct 2020†	1,692	4.9	1,088	248	356	21.1	180	1,662	5.1	1,081	244	337	20.3	166
Nov-Jan 2021†	1,703	5.0	1,004	339	360	21.1	188	1,671	5.1	992	335	344	20.6	177
Change on quarter	11	0.1	-83	91	3	0.1	8	9	0.0	-89	92	6	0.3	11
Change %	0.7		-7.7	36.8	1.0		4.5	0.5		-8.2	37.6	1.9		6.8
Change on year	360	1.1	179	127	54	-1.7	23	360	1.1	182	134	44	-2.3	21
Change %	26.8		21.7	60.0	17.5		14.2	27.5		22.5	66.7	14.6		13.5
Men	MGSD	MG SY	MG YK	MG YM	MG YO	YB WJ	YB WM	YB SI	YB TJ	YB WP	YB WS	YB WV	YB WY	YB XB
Nov-Jan 2019	728	4.0	396	120	212	29.1	111	716	4.1	389	118	209	29.2	108
Nov-Jan 2020	748	4.1	445	123	180	24.1	96	725	4.2	435	112	178	24.5	92
Feb-Apr 2020†	755	4.2	475	121	160	21.2	84	741	4.3	467	119	154	20.8	80
May-Jul 2020†	809	4.5	544	118	147	18.2	86	794	4.6	537	115	142	17.9	85
Aug-Oct 2020†	947	5.3	581	142	224	23.7	120	926	5.4	580	140	206	22.3	106
Nov-Jan 2021†	931	5.2	530	180	220	23.7	122	908	5.3	525	177	207	22.7	111
Change on quarter	-16	-0.1	-51	39	-4	0.0	2	-18	-0.1	-55	37	0	0.5	5
Change %	-1.7		-8.7	27.3	-1.6		2.0	-1.9		-9.6	26.7	0.2		4.9
Change on year	183	1.1	85	58	40	-0.4	26	183	1.1	90	65	29	-1.8	20
Change %	24.5		19.1	47.2	22.3		27.5	25.2		20.6	57.8	16.1		21.6

Women	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
Nov-Jan 2019	611	3.8	390	85	135	22.1	58	602	3.9	383	84	135	22.4	58
Nov-Jan 2020	595	3.7	380	89	126	21.2	69	586	3.7	376	89	122	20.8	65
Feb-Apr 2020†	611	3.8	409	85	117	19.2	59	604	3.9	408	83	112	18.6	56
May-Jul 2020†	642	4.0	465	73	104	16.3	43	634	4.1	458	73	103	16.3	41
Aug-Oct 2020†	745	4.6	507	106	132	17.8	60	737	4.7	501	104	131	17.8	60
Nov-Jan 2021†	772	4.7	474	158	139	18.1	66	763	4.9	468	158	137	18.0	66
Change on quarter	27	0.2	-33	52	7	0.3	6	27	0.2	-34	54	6	0.2	6
Change %	3.6		-6.4	49.5	5.4		9.3	3.6		-6.7	52.3	4.6		10.1
Change on year	176	1.1	94	69	13	-3.1	-3	177	1.1	92	69	15	-2.8	1
Change %	29.6		24.7	77.6	10.7		-4.4	30.2		24.6	78.1	12.6		2.1

	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate (%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
People														
Nov-Jan 2019	91	22.2	73	12	6	6.3	*	409	10.4	272	65	73	17.8	20
Nov-Jan 2020	96	22.1	77	14	5	5.5	*	410	10.5	278	67	66	16.0	22
Feb-Apr 2020†	112	26.2	82	22	8	7.0	*	423	10.9	300	63	60	14.1	14
May-Jul 2020†	100	24.8	73	22	5	4.9	*	468	12.4	364	49	55	11.7	16
Aug-Oct 2020†	99	28.3	72	21	6	6.1	*	498	13.2	344	60	93	18.7	35
Nov-Jan 2021†	90	27.7	60	23	7	7.9	*	491	13.2	308	93	91	18.5	33
Change on quarter	-8	-0.6	-12	2	1	1.8	*	-6	-0.1	-37	33	-2	-0.2	-1
Change %	-8.5		-16.2	10.1	18.6		*	-1.3		-10.7	54.2	-2.4		-4.1
Change on year	-6	5.6	-17	9	2	2.5	*	81	2.6	30	26	25	2.5	11
Change %	-6.2		-22.5	69.7	36.1		*	19.8		10.8	38.6	38.5		51.3

Men	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Nov-Jan 2019	48	23.6	37	6	5	9.6	*	250	12.0	158	40	52	20.7	16
Nov-Jan 2020	56	27.5	45	7	4	7.1	*	242	11.9	158	42	42	17.2	13
Feb-Apr 2020†	64	30.8	50	11	3	5.0	*	234	11.7	158	41	35	15.2	6
May-Jul 2020†	55	27.6	41	11	*	*	*	273	13.9	205	35	34	12.3	12
Aug-Oct 2020†	49	29.8	36	11	3	5.8	*	303	15.5	204	36	62	20.6	27
Nov-Jan 2021†	43	28.5	31	9	*	*	*	292	15.1	167	62	63	21.4	22
Change on quarter	-6	-1.4	-4	-1	*	*	*	-11	-0.4	-37	26	0	0.9	-5
Change %	-11.6		-11.4	-12.2	*		*	-3.6		-18.4	72.5	0.4		-19.7
Change on year	-13	1.0	-14	3	*	*	*	49	3.3	8	20	21	4.3	9
Change %	-22.5		-30.4	36.2	*		*	20.4		5.3	47.5	50.3		67.1
Women	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Nov-Jan 2019	43	20.8	36	6	*	*	*	159	8.5	114	24	21	13.2	4
Nov-Jan 2020	40	17.4	32	7	*	*	*	168	9.1	119	25	24	14.3	9
Feb-Apr 2020†	48	21.7	32	11	5	9.6	*	189	10.2	142	22	24	12.8	8
May-Jul 2020†	45	21.9	32	10	3	5.8	*	194	10.8	159	14	21	10.9	3
Aug-Oct 2020†	50	26.9	36	10	3	6.4	*	195	10.8	140	24	31	15.8	8
Nov-Jan 2021†	47	27.0	29	14	5	9.9	*	200	11.1	141	30	28	14.2	11
Change on quarter	-3	0.1	-8	3	1	3.5	*	5	0.3	1	6	-3	-1.6	4
Change %	-5.4		-20.9	33.7	45.8		*	2.4		0.5	26.6	-8.1		51.1
Change on year	7	9.6	-4	7	*	*	*	32	2.0	22	6	4	-0.1	3
Change %	16.4		-11.4	104.6	*		*	18.9		18.1	23.2	18.1		28.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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UNEMPLOYMENT

9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
People	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Nov-Jan 2019	546	2.9	306	85	154	28.3	84	293	2.7	136	43	114	38.8	66
Nov-Jan 2020	534	2.8	320	81	133	25.0	75	302	2.8	150	50	102	33.7	69
Feb-Apr 2020†	551	2.9	360	74	117	21.3	63	281	2.6	141	48	92	32.9	65
May-Jul 2020†	582	3.0	408	78	95	16.3	52	302	2.8	163	42	97	32.0	61
Aug-Oct 2020†	688	3.6	459	95	134	19.5	64	407	3.7	212	72	123	30.3	81
Nov-Jan 2021†	702	3.7	416	146	140	20.0	73	419	3.8	221	77	122	29.0	82
Change on quarter	14	0.1	-43	51	6	0.5	9	12	0.1	8	5	-2	-1.3	1
Change %	2.0		-9.4	54.0	4.7		13.3	2.9		3.9	7.3	-1.3		1.0
Change on year	167	0.9	96	65	7	-5.0	-2	117	1.1	71	27	20	-4.7	13
Change %	31.3		29.9	80.7	4.9		-2.3	38.7		47.1	52.7	19.5		19.2
Men	YBYF	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBYU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Nov-Jan 2019	265	2.6	130	48	86	32.5	57	165	2.9	71	25	69	41.7	38
Nov-Jan 2020	276	2.7	162	40	73	26.6	41	174	3.0	80	33	61	35.3	42
Feb-Apr 2020†	286	2.9	183	45	57	20.1	34	171	3.0	84	24	64	37.2	45
May-Jul 2020†	299	3.0	204	46	49	16.4	33	182	3.2	94	26	62	34.0	41
Aug-Oct 2020†	338	3.4	222	49	67	19.8	34	257	4.4	120	45	92	35.8	58
Nov-Jan 2021†	351	3.5	218	62	71	20.3	44	245	4.2	115	46	84	34.3	57
Change on quarter	13	0.1	-4	13	4	0.5	9	-12	-0.2	-5	1	-8	-1.5	-2
Change %	3.9		-1.9	26.1	6.5		27.4	-4.7		-4.3	1.9	-8.6		-3.0
Change on year	76	0.8	55	22	-2	-6.3	3	71	1.2	35	13	23	-1.0	15
Change %	27.4		34.2	54.7	-2.6		6.8	40.7		44.1	40.0	36.7		35.5

Women	YBYG	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBYV	YBVY	YBYY	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Nov-Jan 2019	281	3.2	176	37	68	24.3	27	127	2.5	65	18	45	35.1	28
Nov-Jan 2020	259	2.9	158	40	60	23.3	34	128	2.5	71	17	40	31.5	27
Feb-Apr 2020†	265	2.9	176	28	60	22.6	30	110	2.1	57	24	29	26.1	21
May-Jul 2020†	283	3.1	205	32	46	16.2	19	120	2.4	69	16	35	29.0	20
Aug-Oct 2020†	349	3.8	238	45	67	19.1	30	151	2.9	93	26	31	20.9	23
Nov-Jan 2021†	350	3.8	198	83	69	19.6	29	175	3.4	106	31	38	21.6	25
Change on quarter	1	0.0	-39	38	2	0.5	-1	24	0.5	13	4	6	0.7	3
Change %	0.2		-16.5	84.6	2.8		-2.8	16.0		14.5	16.5	20.0		11.0
Change on year	92	1.0	40	43	8	-3.7	-4	46	0.9	36	13	-3	-9.9	-2
Change %	35.5		25.4	106.9	14.1		-13.4	36.0		50.5	76.7	-6.7		-6.2

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

10 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged & over	16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
Economically active	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
People	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Nov-Jan 2019	34,052	32,742	409	3,949	7,792	11,181	9,411	1,310
Nov-Jan 2020	34,328	32,949	435	3,892	7,873	11,172	9,577	1,380
Feb-Apr 2020†	34,207	32,821	428	3,862	7,860	11,128	9,543	1,386
May-Jul 2020†	34,116	32,824	402	3,770	7,936	11,142	9,575	1,292
Aug-Oct 2020†	34,213	32,845	349	3,762	7,940	11,188	9,606	1,368
Nov-Jan 2021†	34,077	32,756	326	3,730	7,910	11,168	9,622	1,321
Change on quarter	-136	-89	-23	-32	-31	-20	17	-47
Change %	-0.4	-0.3	-6.5	-0.8	-0.4	-0.2	0.2	-3.4
Change on year	-251	-192	-109	-162	37	-4	45	-59
Change %	-0.7	-0.6	-25.1	-4.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	-4.2
Men	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Nov-Jan 2019	18,045	17,248	202	2,077	4,183	5,881	4,904	797
Nov-Jan 2020	18,075	17,290	204	2,040	4,206	5,859	4,981	784
Feb-Apr 2020†	17,942	17,177	208	2,009	4,163	5,831	4,965	764
May-Jul 2020†	17,937	17,189	199	1,969	4,201	5,824	4,996	748
Aug-Oct 2020†	17,909	17,110	165	1,949	4,162	5,833	5,001	799
Nov-Jan 2021†	17,820	17,046	153	1,929	4,137	5,812	5,016	774
Change on quarter	-89	-64	-12	-20	-25	-21	15	-25
Change %	-0.5	-0.4	-7.3	-1.0	-0.6	-0.4	0.3	-3.1
Change on year	-255	-244	-52	-112	-69	-47	35	-10
Change %	-1.4	-1.4	-25.3	-5.5	-1.6	-0.8	0.7	-1.3
Women	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Nov-Jan 2019	16,007	15,494	207	1,872	3,609	5,300	4,506	513
Nov-Jan 2020	16,254	15,658	231	1,852	3,667	5,313	4,596	595
Feb-Apr 2020†	16,265	15,644	219	1,852	3,697	5,297	4,578	621
May-Jul 2020†	16,179	15,636	203	1,801	3,735	5,318	4,579	544
Aug-Oct 2020†	16,304	15,735	184	1,813	3,778	5,355	4,604	570
Nov-Jan 2021†	16,257	15,710	173	1,801	3,773	5,357	4,606	547
Change on quarter	-47	-25	-11	-11	-6	1	2	-23
Change %	-0.3	-0.2	-5.9	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-4.0
Change on year	4	52	-57	-50	106	43	10	-48
Change %	0.0	0.3	-24.9	-2.7	2.9	0.8	0.2	-8.1

Economic activity rates (%)¹

People	MGWG	LF22	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LF2L
Nov-Jan 2019	64.1	79.3	29.4	71.1	87.1	87.7	74.4	11.0
Nov-Jan 2020	64.2	79.6	30.8	71.1	87.9	87.8	74.7	11.4
Feb-Apr 2020†	63.9	79.3	30.1	70.8	87.8	87.5	74.2	11.4
May-Jul 2020†	63.7	79.2	28.1	69.4	88.7	87.6	74.2	10.6
Aug-Oct 2020†	63.8	79.2	24.2	69.5	88.8	88.0	74.3	11.2
Nov-Jan 2021†	63.4	79.0	22.5	69.1	88.5	87.9	74.2	10.8
Change on quarter	-0.3	-0.3	-1.7	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4
Change on year	-0.8	-0.6	-8.3	-2.0	0.6	0.1	-0.6	-0.7
Men	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Nov-Jan 2019	69.4	84.0	28.3	73.2	93.2	93.4	79.1	14.5
Nov-Jan 2020	69.1	84.0	28.3	73.0	93.4	93.2	79.3	14.1
Feb-Apr 2020†	68.5	83.4	28.7	72.1	92.4	92.8	78.8	13.6
May-Jul 2020†	68.3	83.4	27.2	71.0	93.2	92.7	79.0	13.3
Aug-Oct 2020†	68.1	82.9	22.4	70.5	92.3	92.9	78.9	14.1
Nov-Jan 2021†	67.7	82.6	20.6	70.0	91.8	92.5	78.9	13.6
Change on quarter	-0.4	-0.4	-1.8	-0.5	-0.6	-0.3	0.0	-0.5
Change on year	-1.4	-1.4	-7.7	-3.0	-1.6	-0.7	-0.4	-0.4

Women	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Nov-Jan 2019	59.0	74.7	30.5	68.9	81.0	82.1	70.0	8.0
Nov-Jan 2020	59.6	75.3	33.5	69.1	82.4	82.5	70.4	9.2
Feb-Apr 2020†	59.6	75.2	31.7	69.4	83.1	82.3	69.9	9.6
May-Jul 2020†	59.2	75.1	29.2	67.7	84.1	82.6	69.7	8.3
Aug-Oct 2020†	59.6	75.6	26.2	68.4	85.1	83.3	69.8	8.7
Nov-Jan 2021†	59.3	75.4	24.5	68.2	85.1	83.4	69.6	8.3
Change on quarter	-0.2	-0.1	-1.7	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.4
Change on year	-0.3	0.1	-9.0	-0.9	2.7	0.8	-0.8	-0.9

Data source: Labour Force Survey

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

† - Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

11 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Total aged 16-64								Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)	
	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)								Does not want job	Wants a job
	Student	Looking after family / home	Temp sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged workers ¹	Retired	Other ²			
								1		
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Nov-Jan 2019	8,549	2,257	2,005	173	2,006	33	1,089	985	6,733	1,816
Nov-Jan 2020	8,431	2,186	1,868	178	2,120	31	1,111	937	6,560	1,871
Feb-Apr 2020†	8,583	2,145	1,805	174	2,157	38	1,146	1,117	6,533	2,050
May-Jul 2020†	8,604	2,210	1,706	150	2,143	62	1,140	1,192	6,552	2,052
Aug-Oct 2020†	8,602	2,314	1,601	156	2,171	66	1,149	1,145	6,644	1,958
Nov-Jan 2021†	8,710	2,417	1,601	169	2,168	84	1,128	1,142	6,796	1,913
Change on quarter	108	103	0	14	-3	18	-21	-2	152	-44
Change %	1.3	4.4	0.0	8.8	-0.1	26.7	-1.8	-0.2	2.3	-2.3
Change on year	279	231	-267	-9	49	52	18	205	236	43
Change %	3.3	10.6	-14.3	-4.8	2.3	165.9	1.6	21.9	3.6	2.3
Men	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Nov-Jan 2019	3,290	1,141	215	87	951	21	477	398	2,547	743
Nov-Jan 2020	3,300	1,103	225	78	981	20	501	394	2,520	780
Feb-Apr 2020†	3,428	1,077	235	81	986	24	514	511	2,543	885
May-Jul 2020†	3,431	1,103	239	70	966	33	503	517	2,565	866
Aug-Oct 2020†	3,520	1,150	237	81	1,011	43	496	503	2,643	878
Nov-Jan 2021†	3,596	1,222	239	73	1,004	49	489	520	2,757	839
Change on quarter	76	72	1	-8	-6	5	-6	17	115	-39
Change %	2.1	6.3	0.6	-10.2	-0.6	12.2	-1.2	3.4	4.3	-4.5
Change on year	296	119	14	-5	24	29	-11	126	237	58
Change %	9.0	10.8	6.2	-6.0	2.4	144.2	-2.3	32.0	9.4	7.5
Women	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Nov-Jan 2019	5,259	1,116	1,790	86	1,054	12	613	587	4,186	1,073
Nov-Jan 2020	5,130	1,083	1,643	100	1,139	12	610	544	4,040	1,091
Feb-Apr 2020†	5,155	1,068	1,570	93	1,172	14	632	606	3,990	1,165
May-Jul 2020†	5,173	1,107	1,468	80	1,177	30	637	675	3,987	1,186
Aug-Oct 2020†	5,081	1,164	1,364	74	1,161	23	654	642	4,002	1,080
Nov-Jan 2021†	5,114	1,195	1,362	96	1,164	35	639	623	4,039	1,075
Change on quarter	32	30	-1	22	3	12	-15	-19	37	-5
Change %	0.6	2.6	-0.1	29.6	0.3	54.4	-2.2	-3.0	0.9	-0.5
Change on year	-17	112	-281	-4	25	23	29	79	-1	-16
Change %	-0.3	10.4	-17.1	-3.9	2.2	203.7	4.7	14.5	0.0	-1.5
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Nov-Jan 2019	100.0	26.4	23.5	2.0	23.5	0.4	12.7	11.5	78.8	21.2
Nov-Jan 2020	100.0	25.9	22.2	2.1	25.1	0.4	13.2	11.1	77.8	22.2
Feb-Apr 2020†	100.0	25.0	21.0	2.0	25.1	0.4	13.4	13.0	76.1	23.9
May-Jul 2020†	100.0	25.7	19.8	1.7	24.9	0.7	13.3	13.9	76.1	23.9
Aug-Oct 2020†	100.0	26.9	18.6	1.8	25.2	0.8	13.4	13.3	77.2	22.8
Nov-Jan 2021†	100.0	27.7	18.4	1.9	24.9	1.0	13.0	13.1	78.0	22.2

Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Nov-Jan 2019	100.0	34.7	6.5	2.7	28.9	0.6	14.5	12.1	77.4	22.6
Nov-Jan 2020	100.0	33.4	6.8	2.4	29.7	0.6	15.2	11.9	76.4	23.6
Feb-Apr 2020†	100.0	31.4	6.9	2.4	28.8	0.7	15.0	14.9	74.2	25.8
May-Jul 2020†	100.0	32.2	7.0	2.1	28.2	1.0	14.7	15.1	74.7	25.3
Aug-Oct 2020†	100.0	32.7	6.7	2.3	28.7	1.2	14.1	14.3	75.1	24.9
Nov-Jan 2021†	100.0	34.0	6.6	2.0	27.9	1.4	13.6	14.5	76.7	23.3
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Nov-Jan 2019	100.0	21.2	34.0	1.6	20.1	0.2	11.7	11.2	79.6	20.4
Nov-Jan 2020	100.0	21.1	32.0	2.0	22.2	0.2	11.9	10.6	78.7	21.3
Feb-Apr 2020†	100.0	20.7	30.5	1.8	22.7	0.3	12.3	11.8	77.4	22.6
May-Jul 2020†	100.0	21.4	28.4	1.5	22.7	0.6	12.3	13.0	77.1	22.9
Aug-Oct 2020†	100.0	22.9	26.8	1.5	22.8	0.4	12.9	12.6	78.8	21.2
Nov-Jan 2021†	100.0	23.4	26.6	1.9	22.8	0.7	12.5	12.2	79.0	21.0

Data Source: Labour Force Survey.

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

1. Discouraged workers are those who are not looking for work because they believe no jobs are available.

2. Other reasons include people who (i) are waiting the results of a job application, (ii) have not yet started looking for work, (iii) do not need or want employment, (iv) have given an uncategorised reason for being economically inactive, or (v) have not given a reason for being economically inactive.

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ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

Nov-Jan 2021†

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

		All aged 16 to 24				In full-time education (FTE)				Not in full-time education (FTE) ¹			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Total	Employed ²	Unemployed ²	Economically inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Levels													
People													
	16-17	1,448	236	90	1,122	1,306	184	73	1,048	142	52	17	74
	18-24	5,398	3,239	491	1,668	1,834	589	112	1,134	3,564	2,650	380	534
	16-24	6,846	3,474	582	2,790	3,140	773	185	2,182	3,706	2,702	397	608
Men													
	16-17	741	109	43	589	660	79	35	546	82	30	9	42
	18-24	2,755	1,637	292	826	827	225	44	559	1,928	1,413	247	268
	16-24	3,496	1,746	335	1,415	1,487	303	79	1,105	2,009	1,443	256	310
Women													
	16-17	707	126	47	533	646	105	39	502	60	21	8	31
	18-24	2,643	1,602	200	841	1,007	364	68	575	1,636	1,238	132	266
	16-24	3,349	1,728	247	1,375	1,653	469	106	1,077	1,696	1,259	140	298
Changes on quarter													
People													
	16-17	10	-14	-8	32	23	-13	-2	38	-13	-2	-6	-6
	18-24	-19	-26	-6	13	-40	-36	-12	8	21	10	6	5
	16-24	-9	-40	-15	46	-17	-49	-15	47	8	9	0	-1
Men													
	16-17	5	-6	-6	17	13	-6	-4	23	-8	0	-1	-7
	18-24	-10	-9	-11	10	-38	-30	-14	6	28	21	3	4
	16-24	-5	-16	-17	27	-26	-36	-18	29	20	21	2	-2
Women													
	16-17	5	-8	-3	16	10	-6	2	15	-5	-2	-4	1
	18-24	-9	-16	5	3	-2	-6	2	2	-7	-10	3	0
	16-24	-4	-24	2	18	9	-12	4	17	-12	-12	-2	1

Rates(%)³

People										
16-17	16.3	27.7	77.5	14.1	28.5	80.3	36.3	24.7	51.9	
18-24	60.0	13.2	30.9	32.1	16.0	61.8	74.4	12.5	15.0	
16-24	50.8	14.3	40.7	24.6	19.3	69.5	72.9	12.8	16.4	
Men										
16-17	14.7	28.5	79.4	11.9	30.5	82.8	37.2	22.7	51.8	
18-24	59.4	15.1	30.0	27.1	16.4	67.5	73.3	14.9	13.9	
16-24	49.9	16.1	40.5	20.4	20.6	74.3	71.8	15.1	15.4	
Women										
16-17	17.9	27.0	75.5	16.3	27.0	77.7	35.0	27.3	51.9	
18-24	60.6	11.1	31.8	36.2	15.6	57.1	75.6	9.7	16.3	
16-24	51.6	12.5	41.0	28.4	18.5	65.2	74.2	10.0	17.5	

Changes on quarter

People										
16-17	-1.1	-0.6	1.7	-1.2	0.7	1.5	2.1	-5.3	0.7	
18-24	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	-1.2	-0.6	1.8	-0.2	0.1	0.0	
16-24	-0.5	-0.2	0.7	-1.4	-0.3	1.9	0.1	0.0	-0.1	
Men										
16-17	-1.0	-1.4	1.8	-1.2	-0.8	2.0	3.3	-2.7	-2.7	
18-24	-0.1	-0.4	0.5	-2.3	-2.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
16-24	-0.4	-0.5	0.8	-2.1	-1.6	3.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	
Women										
16-17	-1.3	0.1	1.7	-1.3	2.0	1.1	0.4	-8.0	5.3	
18-24	-0.4	0.3	0.2	-0.5	0.6	0.3	-0.3	0.3	0.1	
16-24	-0.7	0.2	0.6	-0.9	0.9	0.7	-0.2	0.0	0.2	

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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REDUNDANCIES

22 Redundancies: level¹ and rates²

United Kingdom

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s) ¹	Rate ²	Level (000s) ¹	Rate ²	Level (000s) ¹	Rate ²
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
Nov-Jan 2019	91	3.3	53	3.8	38	2.8
Nov-Jan 2020	106	3.8	61	4.4	45	3.3
Feb-Apr 2020†	107	3.9	65	4.7	42	3.1
May-Jul 2020†	153	5.5	78	5.6	75	5.4
Aug-Oct 2020†	370	13.3	194	13.8	176	12.8
Nov-Jan 2021†	308	11.0	178	12.7	130	9.4
Change on quarter	-62	-2.3	-16	-1.1	-46	-3.4
Change %	-16.8		-8.4		-26.2	
Change on year	202	7.2	117	8.4	85	6.0
Change %	190.3		193.2		186.3	

Data source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: 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.

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