

Statistical bulletin

Labour market in the regions of the UK: June 2022

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



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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](#)
- [Employment in the UK](#)
- [Public sector employment, UK](#)
- [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK](#)

Reweighting

Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses have been reweighted using updated HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Real Time Information (RTI). See [Measuring the data section](#) for further information.

2 . Main points

- Between April and May 2022, the number of payrolled employees continued to increase in all regions of the UK, with the largest percentage increase in Wales and the smallest percentage increase in the South West.
- For the three months ending April 2022, the highest employment rate estimate in the UK was in the South West (79.3%) and the lowest was in Northern Ireland (70.2%).
- The largest changes in the employment rate compared with the same period last year were in the West Midlands and the South West, both with an increase of 2.7 percentage points, while the only decrease was in the North East, down 0.3 percentage points.
- For the three months ending April 2022, the highest unemployment rate estimate in the UK was in the North East (5.2%) and the lowest was in Northern Ireland (2.6%); the unemployment rate for Scotland remains at a joint record low, of 3.2%.
- All regions of the UK saw a decrease in the unemployment rate compared with the same period last year, with the East Midlands seeing the largest decrease of 2.2 percentage points, while the smallest decrease was in the East of England, down 0.3 percentage points.
- For the three months ending April 2022, the highest economic inactivity rate estimate in the UK was in Northern Ireland (27.8%) and the lowest was in the South West (18.3%); the largest change in the economic inactivity rate compared with the same period last year was in the South West, with a decrease of 2.2 percentage points, while the largest increase was in the East Midlands, up 1.3 percentage points; Yorkshire and The Humber was the only region that was unchanged compared with the same period last year, at 23.4%.
- Between December 2021 and March 2022, workforce jobs increased in 11 out of 12 regions of the UK; London had the largest increase of 93,000 and the only decrease was in the North East, down 4,000; London had the highest proportion of service-based jobs at 92.2%, while the East Midlands had the highest proportion of production sector jobs at 12.3%.

3 . Latest headline estimate

Table 1: Summary of latest headline estimates, and quarterly changes, for regions of the UK, seasonally adjusted, February to April 2022 [Notes 4 and 5]

	Employment rate (%) aged 16 to 64 years [Note 1]	Change on November 2021 to January 2022	Unemployment rate (%) aged 16 years and over [Note 2]	Change on November 2021 to January 2022	Inactivity rate (%) aged 16 to 64 years [Note 3]	Change on November 2021 to January 2022
UK	75.6	0.2	3.8	-0.2	21.3	-0.1
Great Britain	75.8	0.2	3.9	-0.1	21.1	-0.1
England	75.9	0.1	3.9	-0.1	20.9	-0.1
North East	71.2	0.5	5.2	-0.3	24.8	-0.3
North West	73.9	0.6	4.3	-0.3	22.7	-0.5
Yorkshire and The Humber	73.0	0.5	4.6	0.7	23.4	-1.1
East Midlands	75.6	-0.3	2.7	-0.3	22.2	0.6
West Midlands	75.9	0.2	4.5	-0.5	20.6	0.2
East of England	77.8	-1.0	3.7	0.6	19.2	0.5
London	75.1	-0.6	4.8	-0.1	20.9	0.6
South East	78.5	0.9	3.1	-0.7	18.9	-0.3
South West	79.3	0.5	2.9	0.1	18.3	-0.6
Wales	74.0	-0.4	3.5	0.5	23.3	0.1
Scotland	75.5	1.0	3.2	-0.6	21.9	-0.5
Northern Ireland	70.2	1.5	2.6	-0.6	27.8	-1.1

Source: Office for National Statistics - Labour Force Survey

Notes

1. Calculation of headline employment rate: number of employed people aged 16 to 64 years divided by the population aged 16 to 64 years. Population is the sum of employed plus unemployed plus inactive.
2. Calculation of headline unemployment rate: number of unemployed people aged 16 years and over divided by the sum of employed people aged 16 years and over plus unemployed people aged 16 years and over.
3. Calculation of headline economic inactivity rate: number of economically inactive people aged 16 to 64 years divided by the population aged 16 to 64 years. Population is the sum of employed plus unemployed plus inactive.
4. The estimates in this table come from a survey and are therefore subject to sampling variability. More information on the quality of these estimates is available in Table A11 of the labour market overview and Dataset S02 from this release.
5. On 14 June 2022, the non-response bias adjustment, previously implemented for England, Wales and Scotland data, has now also been applied to Northern Ireland data.

Table 2: Summary of latest headline estimates, and annual changes, for regions of the UK, seasonally adjusted, February to April 2022 [Notes 4 and 5]

	Employment rate (%) aged 16 to 64 years [Note 1]	Change on February to April 2021	Unemployment rate (%) aged 16 years and over [Note 2]	Change on February to April 2021	Inactivity rate (%) aged 16 to 64 years [Note 3]	Change on February to April 2021
UK	75.6	1.0	3.8	-1.1	21.3	-0.1
Great Britain	75.8	0.9	3.9	-1.1	21.1	-0.1
England	75.9	0.9	3.9	-1.1	20.9	-0.1
North East	71.2	-0.3	5.2	-1.1	24.8	1.2
North West	73.9	1.1	4.3	-0.6	22.7	-0.7
Yorkshire and The Humber	73.0	0.4	4.6	-0.5	23.4	0.0
East Midlands	75.6	0.6	2.7	-2.2	22.2	1.3
West Midlands	75.9	2.7	4.5	-1.5	20.6	-1.5
East of England	77.8	0.1	3.7	-0.3	19.2	0.2
London	75.1	0.7	4.8	-1.8	20.9	0.8
South East	78.5	0.2	3.1	-0.9	18.9	0.5
South West	79.3	2.7	2.9	-0.7	18.3	-2.2
Wales	74.0	0.1	3.5	-0.7	23.3	0.5
Scotland	75.5	1.6	3.2	-1.2	21.9	-0.7
Northern Ireland	70.2	1.8	2.6	-1.0	27.8	-1.2

Source: Office for National Statistics - Labour Force Survey

Notes

1. Calculation of headline employment rate: number of employed people aged 16 to 64 years divided by the population aged 16 to 64 years. Population is the sum of employed plus unemployed plus inactive.
2. Calculation of headline unemployment rate: number of unemployed people aged 16 years and over divided by the sum of employed people aged 16 years and over plus unemployed people aged 16 years and over.
3. Calculation of headline economic inactivity rate: number of economically inactive people aged 16 to 64 years divided by the population aged 16 to 64 years. Population is the sum of employed plus unemployed plus inactive.
4. The estimates in this table come from a survey and are therefore subject to sampling variability. More information on the quality of these estimates is available in Table A11 of the labour market overview and Dataset S02 from this release.
5. On 14 June 2022, the non-response bias adjustment, previously implemented for England, Wales and Scotland data, has now also been applied to Northern Ireland data.

4 . Regional labour market data

[Headline Labour Force Survey indicators for all regions](#)

Dataset HI00 | Released 14 June 2022

Headline labour market indicators from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for all the UK regions. These cover economic activity, employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity. Datasets HI01 to HI12 provide all regional level indicators for each region of the UK.

[Claimant Count by unitary and local authority \(experimental\)](#)

Dataset CC01 | Released 14 June 2022

Claimant Count for people resident in local and unitary authorities, counties, and regions of the UK.

[Regional labour market summary](#)

Dataset S01 | Released 14 June 2022

Labour market indicators for countries and regions of the UK, covering employment, unemployment, Claimant Count, and workforce jobs.

[Local indicators for counties and local and unitary authorities](#)

Dataset LI01 | Released 12 April 2022

Labour market indicators for local and unitary authorities, counties, and regions in Great Britain for a 12-month period.

[Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, seasonally adjusted](#)

Dataset | Released 14 June 2022

Earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) (Experimental statistics), seasonally adjusted.

All regional labour market datasets used in this bulletin are available on the [Related data page](#).

5 . Glossary

Actual and usual hours worked

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

Economic inactivity

People not in the labour force (also known as [economically inactive](#)) are not in employment, but do not meet the internationally accepted definition of unemployment because they have not been seeking work within the last four weeks, or they 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](#).

Local labour market indicators

Local labour market indicators cover employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and jobs density for subregional geographical areas such as local and unitary authorities, counties and regions in the UK for the most recent 12-month period available of the Annual Population Survey (APS). The jobs density of an area is the number of jobs per head, of resident population, aged 16 to 64 years.

Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI)

These data come from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) system. They cover the whole population rather than a sample of people or companies, and they will allow for more detailed estimates of the population. The release is classed as [Experimental Statistics](#) because the methodologies used to produce the statistics are still in their development phase. As a result, the series are subject to revisions.

PAYE is the system employers and pension providers use to take Income Tax and National Insurance contributions before they pay wages or pensions to employees and pensioners. This publication relates to employees only and not pensioners.

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 (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed.

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

6 . Measuring the data

This bulletin relies on data collected from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), and the Annual Population Survey (APS) derived from it, the largest household survey in the UK.

Quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations and appropriate uses is available in our [Labour Force Survey \(LFS\) Quality and Methodology Information \(QMI\)](#). The [LFS performance and quality monitoring reports](#) provide data on response rates and quality-related issues.

Data for Northern Ireland are available in full in the [Northern Ireland Labour Market Report on the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency \(NISRA\) website](#). You can [view local area statistics on the Nomis website](#).

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

For information on how labour market data sources are affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, see our [Coronavirus and the effects on UK labour market statistics article](#), published on 6 May 2020. This article details some of the challenges that we have faced in producing estimates.

Our [Comparison of labour market data sources article](#), last revised on 27 April 2022, compares our labour market data sources and discusses some of the main differences.

LFS and APS reweighting

LFS estimates published on 14 June 2022 have been reweighted for periods from January to March 2020, using updated [Pay As You Earn \(PAYE\) Real Time Information \(RTI\) data](#). The non-response bias adjustment, previously implemented for England, Wales and Scotland data, has now also been applied to Northern Ireland data.

Our [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2022 article](#) explains the impact and gives a more detailed reweighting timeline. [Dataset X08: Impact of LFS reweighting on key Labour Force Survey indicators](#) includes estimates of key LFS indicators using both old and new weighting methodology, and the revisions between the two series. APS estimates will be revised on 16 August 2022 and Workforce Jobs estimates will be revised on 13 September 2022.

Making our published spreadsheets accessible

Following the Government Statistical Service (GSS) guidance on [releasing statistics in spreadsheets](#), we will be amending our published tables over the coming months to improve usability, accessibility and machine readability of our published statistics. To help users change to the new formats, we will be publishing sample versions of a selection of our tables, and where practical, initially publish the tables in both the new and current formats. If you have any questions or comments, please email labour.market@ons.gov.uk.

Consultation on release practices

The Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) has finalised its [consultation on release practices](#). The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has welcomed the findings in a [statement on the ONS's response to the OSR's proposals](#), specifically noting that the release-time exemptions, which were granted during the coronavirus pandemic, are now incorporated into the revised Code of Practice. As such, the monthly Labour Market bulletin will continue to be published at 7am.

Labour Market Statistics user engagement

Over the last few years, the ONS has been developing a transformed version of the LFS using an online-first multimode collection approach. With recent developments, including the addition of the ability to respond by telephone, the ONS is now in a position to begin moving towards incorporating the transformed LFS data into the regular labour market data releases.

We understand these changes may have an impact on some of our users and [we are carrying out a survey](#), which closes 29 June 2022, to better understand those impacts.

7. Strengths and limitations

The estimates presented in this bulletin contain [uncertainty](#). The Labour Force Survey (LFS) gathers information from a [sample of households](#) across the UK. The sample is designed to be as accurate as possible given practical limitations. This can have an impact on how changes in the estimates should be interpreted, especially for short-term comparisons.

As the number of people in the sample gets smaller, the variability of the estimates that we can make from that sample gets larger. Estimates for small groups, which are based on small subsets of the sample, are less reliable and tend to be more volatile than for larger aggregated groups.

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

Information on the quality of estimates is available in our LFS sampling variability dataset.

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. For more information, the [Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization publication](#) is available to download from the ILO website.

Our [reconciliation report of job estimates article](#), which compares the latest Workforce Jobs estimates with the equivalent estimates of jobs from the LFS (published every March), has been postponed until after Workforce Jobs estimates have been reweighted.

Reliability of the main indicators in this bulletin can be obtained by monitoring the size of revisions. These measures are available in our [Regional Sampling variability and revisions summary dataset](#).

8 . Related links

[Labour market overview, UK: June 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 14 June 2022

Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and other employment-related statistics for the UK.

[Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: June 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 14 June 2022

Experimental monthly estimates of payrolled employees and their pay from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) data. This is a joint release between HMRC and the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

[Vacancies and jobs in the UK: June 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 14 June 2022

Quarterly estimates of the number of people employed in the public and private sectors in the UK. The public sector comprises central government, local government and public corporations.

[Working and workless households in the UK: January to March 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 1 June 2022

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: May 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 26 May 2022

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