

Statistical bulletin

Employment in the UK: May 2024

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

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Release date:
14 May 2024

Next release:
11 June 2024

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

2 . Main points

- Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates have been weighted to population estimates published in November 2023 for periods from July to September 2022; headline UK seasonally adjusted series prior to this have been modelled, but other series have a discontinuity at this point.
- Increased volatility of LFS estimates, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes, means that estimates of quarterly change should be treated with additional caution, and we recommend using them as part of our suite of labour market indicators alongside Workforce Jobs, Claimant Count data, and Pay As You Earn Real Time Information (PAYE RTI) estimates.
- The UK employment rate for January to March 2024 (74.5%) remains below estimates of a year ago (January to March 2023), and decreased in the latest quarter.
- The UK unemployment rate for January to March 2024 (4.3%) is above estimates of a year ago (January to March 2023), and increased in the latest quarter.
- The UK economic inactivity rate for January to March 2024 (22.1%) is above estimates of a year ago (January to March 2023), and increased in the latest quarter.

The ongoing challenges with response rates and levels mean that LFS-based labour market statistics will be badged as [official statistics in development](#) until further review.

Read more in [Section 12: Measuring the data](#).

3 . Measuring the labour market

Latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on interviews that took place from January 2024 to March 2024.

Because of coronavirus (COVID-19) and the suspension of face-to-face interviewing, we had to make operational changes to the LFS, which moved to a by-telephone approach. This introduced an increased non-response bias to the survey, which was partially mitigated by the introduction of housing tenure-based weights into the survey in October 2020, as detailed in our [Coronavirus and its impact on the Labour Force Survey article](#).

However, it was acknowledged that further improvement work was required to deal with the increase in non-response from those with a non-UK country of birth or nationality. As a result, an adjusted [Labour Force Survey weighting methodology](#) was introduced in July 2021. Further information is available in our [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators, UK: 2022 article](#).

From our February 2024 labour market release, LFS periods from July to September 2022 onwards have been reweighted to incorporate estimates of the size and composition of the UK population published in November 2023. This reweighting creates a discontinuity between June to August 2022 and July to September 2022. Users should take this discontinuity into consideration when considering long-term movements in the series.

However, we have modelled the seasonally adjusted UK levels of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity by sex and age band back to the start of the population revisions in June to August 2011. This has been done by scaling to the population estimates used from July to September 2022, while taking account of the relative revisions to population by sex and age band in each year over the revision period. This ensures that the headline series in Table 1, Table 2 (1) and Table 2 (2) (also available in A02SA, A05SA and A01 Tables 1 and 2) are comparable over the full series.

This reweighting does not address the volatility seen in recent periods and this may be seen to some extent in the future. Therefore, we advise increased caution when interpreting short-term changes in series and recommend using them as part of a suite of labour market indicators, alongside Workforce Jobs, Claimant Count data and Pay As You Earn Real Time Information (PAYE RTI) estimates.

LFS estimates are currently not considered National Statistics and are currently designated as [official statistics in development](#).

For further information, please see our [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators article](#).

4 . Summary

Table 1: January to March 2024 headline measures and changes
UK headline economic status levels and rates, total weekly hours, and redundancy levels and rates, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2024

| | Level/Rate | Confidence Interval of level /rate | Change on previous three-month period | Change on year | Change since December 2019 to February 2020 |
|--|------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| Employment (000s, aged 16+) | 32,997 | ± 268 | -178 | -204 | -93 |
| Employment rate (aged 16 to 64) | 74.5% | ± 0.6 | -0.6pp | -0.8pp | -1.7pp |
| Unemployment (000s, aged 16+) | 1,486 | ± 115 | +166 | +103 | +86 |
| Unemployment rate (aged 16+) | 4.3% | ± 0.3 | +0.5pp | +0.3pp | +0.2pp |
| Economically inactive (000s, aged 16 to 64) | 9,383 | ± 241 | +104 | +302 | +832 |
| Economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64) | 22.1% | ± 0.6 | +0.2pp | +0.6pp | +1.6pp |
| Total weekly hours (millions) | 1,056.3 | Not available | +9.7 | +1.1 | Not available due to discontinuity |
| Redundancies (000s, aged 16 years and over) | 90 | ± 27 | -26 | +7 | Not available due to discontinuity |
| Redundancy rate (per thousand, aged 16+) | 3.1 | Not available | -0.9 | +0.2 | Not available due to discontinuity |

Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

5 . Employment

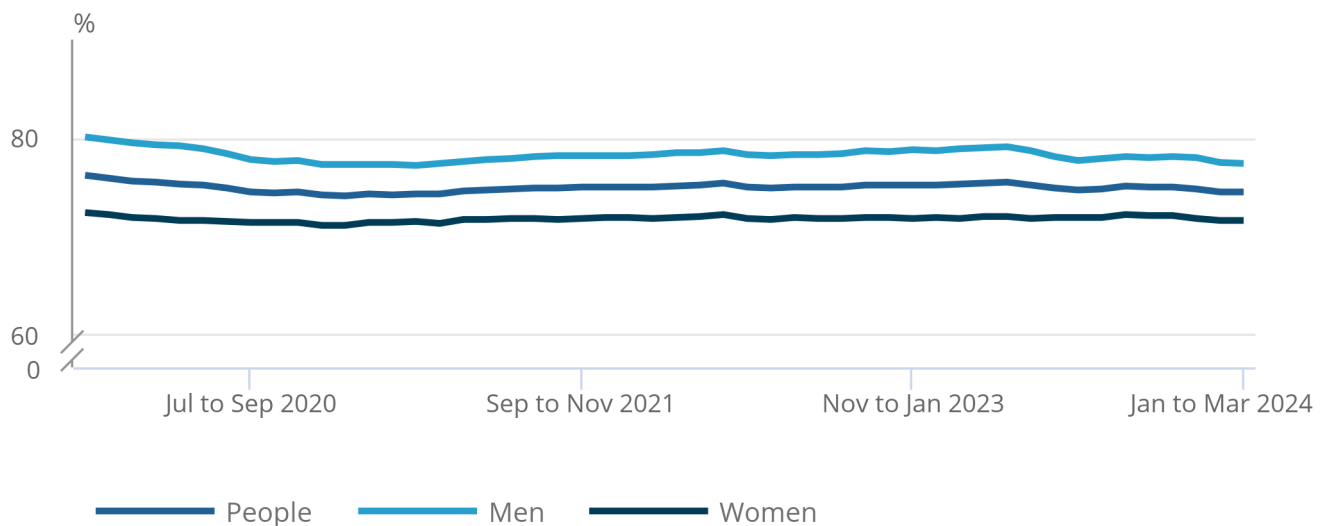
Following an increase in the [employment](#) rate since early 2012, the rate decreased from the start of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. There had largely been an increase since the end of 2020, but the rate has been decreasing since mid-2023. In the latest quarter, the employment rate decreased and remains below pre-coronavirus levels.

Figure 1: The employment rate remains below estimates from a year ago, and decreased in the latest quarter [note 1]

UK employment rates, people, men and women, seasonally adjusted, between December 2019 to February 2020 and January to March 2024

Figure 1: The employment rate remains below estimates from a year ago, and decreased in the latest quarter [note 1]

UK employment rates, people, men and women, seasonally adjusted, between December 2019 to February 2020 and January to March 2024



Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Increased volatility of LFS estimates, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes, means that estimates of quarterly change should be treated with additional caution.

The annual decrease was largely because of part-time workers, while the quarterly decrease was largely because of part-time workers and the full-time self-employed. Full-time employees increased both on the quarter and on the year.

We also publish estimates of payrolled employees in our [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK bulletin](#) and estimates of the number of jobs in our [Vacancies and jobs in the UK bulletin](#).

Hours worked

The number of [total actual weekly hours worked](#) has been generally increasing in the UK since the relaxation of coronavirus lockdown measures, but was largely flat during 2023. In the latest period (January to March 2024), total actual weekly hours worked increased on the quarter to 1.06 billion hours and are above the level a year ago (January to March 2023). Both men's and women's hours worked increased on the quarter.

Average actual weekly hours worked have risen to 32.0 hours per working week, increasing in the latest quarter and are above the level a year ago (January to March 2023).

6 . Unemployment

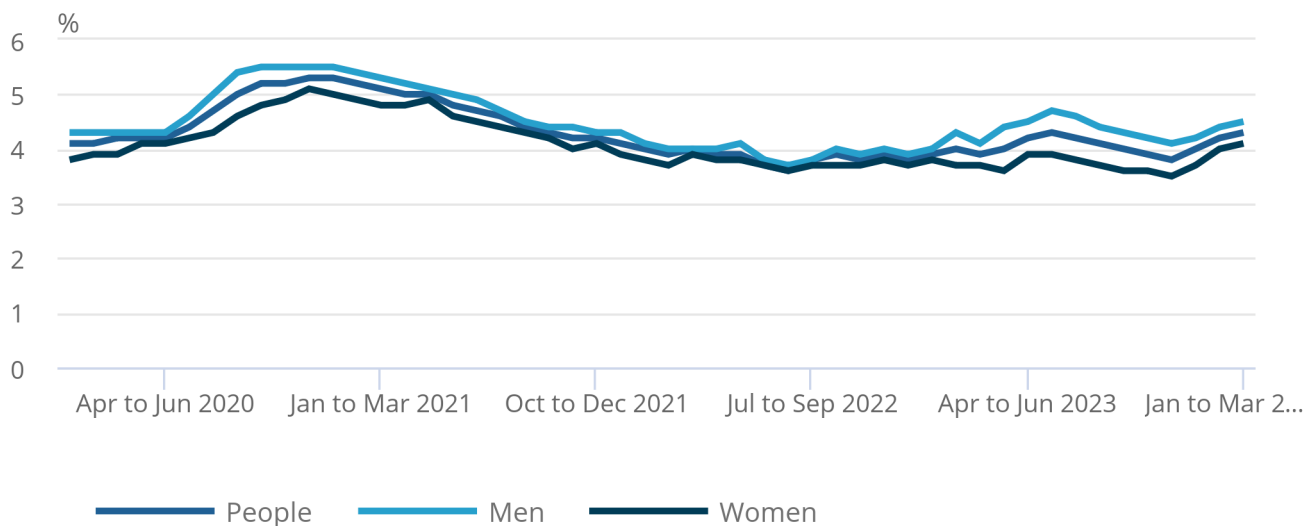
The [unemployment](#) rate had generally been falling from late 2013 until the start of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. It increased until the end of 2020, but had decreased to below pre-coronavirus rates by mid-2022. Thereafter it increased in the first half of 2023, but decreased in the second half. In the latest quarter, the unemployment rate increased.

Figure 2: The unemployment rate increased on the quarter [note 1], and on the year

UK unemployment rates, people, men and women, seasonally adjusted, between December 2019 to February 2020 and January to March 2024

Figure 2: The unemployment rate increased on the quarter [note 1], and on the year

UK unemployment rates, people, men and women, seasonally adjusted, between December 2019 to February 2020 and January to March 2024



Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Increased volatility of LFS estimates, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes, means that estimates of quarterly change should be treated with additional caution.

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In January to March 2024, those unemployed for up to 6 months increased, and remain above levels a year ago (January to March 2023). Those unemployed for over 6 and up to 12 months and those unemployed for over 12 months also increased in the latest quarter following falls in the second half of 2023, and are above estimates of a year ago.

We also publish the [Claimant Count](#), a measure of the number of people who are receiving a benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed.

7 . Economic inactivity

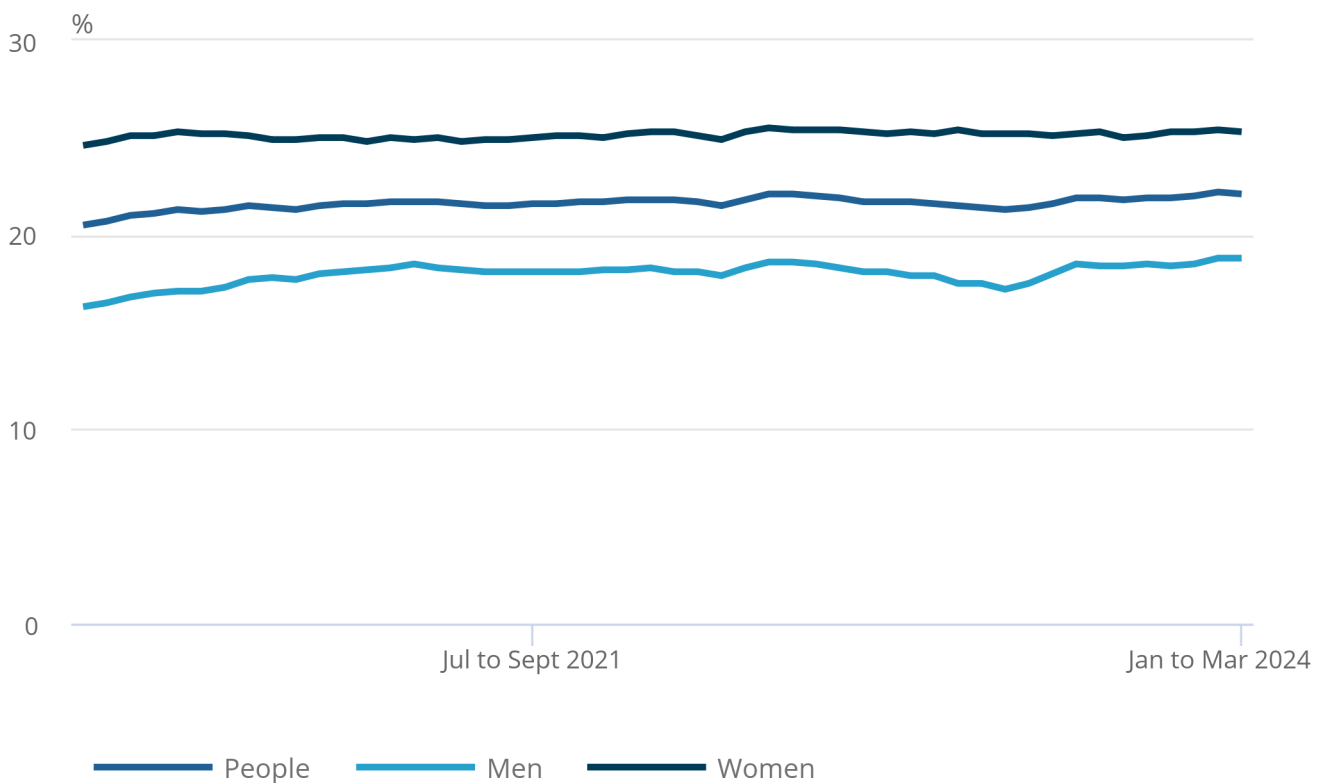
Since comparable records began in 1971, the [economic inactivity](#) rate had generally been falling; however, it increased during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and fluctuated around this increased rate. In the latest quarter, the economic inactivity rate increased.

Figure 3: The economic inactivity rate increased in the latest quarter [note 1], and on the year

UK economic inactivity rates, people, men and women, seasonally adjusted, between December 2019 to February 2020 and January to March 2024

Figure 3: The economic inactivity rate increased in the latest quarter [note 1], and on the year

UK economic inactivity rates, people, men and women, seasonally adjusted, between December 2019 to February 2020 and January to March 2024



Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Increased volatility of LFS estimates, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes, means that estimates of quarterly change should be treated with additional caution.

Increases in economic inactivity in the first year of the pandemic were largely among those aged 16 to 24 years. Following the pandemic, increases were largely among those aged 50 to 64 years.

Increases in economic inactivity over the latest quarter were largely among those aged 50 to 64 years and those aged 16 to 24 years. Those aged 16 to 24 years also drove the annual increase.

The increase in economic inactivity in the latest quarter was largely because of those inactive because they were temporarily sick, long-term sick, or retired. The annual increase was largely because of students and those who were long-term sick.

We also publish estimates of economic inactivity by reason and age from the Annual Population Survey (APS). Latest APS estimates, up to January to December 2023, show the majority of those who were inactive because of long-term sickness were aged 50 to 64 years, although long-term sickness has been increasing across all age groups.

APS estimates have not been reweighted to the same populations as the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Consequently, all APS tables remain weighted to the previous population totals, which will be inconsistent with those used for the LFS in the latest periods. More information on the relationship between the APS and LFS is available in our [Comparison of labour market data sources](#).

8 . Redundancies

The number of people reporting redundancy in the three months prior to interview decreased by 0.9 per thousand employees in January to March 2024, compared with the previous quarter, to 3.1 per thousand employees. The redundancy rate, however, remains slightly above the rate of a year ago (January to March 2023).

We also publish our [HR1: Potential redundancies dataset](#) showing potential redundancies, covering those notified by employers to the Insolvency Service through the form, broken down by region and industry.

9 . Labour market flows

From 14 May 2024, we have reinstated our estimates of labour market flows from the longitudinal Labour Force Survey. Estimates of labour market flows between October to December 2023 and January to March 2024 are weighted in line with the quarterly Labour Force Survey estimates. These estimates should be treated with additional caution because of increased volatility resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes, particularly in the October to December 2023 period.

No revisions are being made to previous periods and estimates that were previously suspended remain suspended. As a result, seasonally adjusted flows estimates are not available.

Flows estimates show that, between October to December 2023 and January to March 2024, there was a net movement from employment into both unemployment and economic inactivity. There was also a net movement from economic inactivity into unemployment.

10 . Employment in the UK data

[Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity by age group \(seasonally adjusted\)](#)

Dataset A05 SA | Released 14 May 2024

Employment, unemployment and economic activity and inactivity by age group (seasonally adjusted). These estimates are sourced from the Labour Force Survey, a survey of households.

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

Dataset EMP01 SA | Released 14 May 2024

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers (seasonally adjusted). These estimates are sourced from the Labour Force Survey, a survey of households.

[Actual weekly hours worked \(seasonally adjusted\)](#)

Dataset HOUR01 SA | Released 14 May 2024

Actual weekly hours worked (seasonally adjusted). These estimates are sourced from the Labour Force Survey, a survey of households.

[Unemployment by age and duration \(seasonally adjusted\)](#)

Dataset UNEM01 SA | Released 14 May 2024

Unemployment by age and duration (seasonally adjusted). These estimates are sourced from the Labour Force Survey, a survey of households.

[Economic inactivity by reason \(seasonally adjusted\)](#)

Dataset INAC01 SA | Released 14 May 2024

Economic inactivity (aged 16 to 64 years) by reason (seasonally adjusted). These estimates are sourced from the Labour Force Survey, a survey of households.

11 . 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.

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

Claimant Count

The Claimant Count is an [official statistic in development](#) that measures the number of people who are receiving a benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed. Currently the Claimant Count consists of those receiving Jobseeker's Allowance, and Universal Credit claimants in the "searching for work" conditionality group.

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.

Workers furloughed under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS), or those who were self-employed but temporarily not in work, had a reasonable expectation of returning to their jobs after a temporary period of absence. Therefore, they were classified as employed under the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition.

A more detailed explanation is available in our [Guide to labour market statistics](#).

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.

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 that is unemployed. It is the proportion of the economically active population (that is, those in work plus those seeking and available to work) that is unemployed.

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

12 . Measuring the data

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

Official statistics in development

These statistics are labelled as “official statistics in development”. Until September 2023, these were called “experimental statistics”. Read more about the change in our [Guide to official statistics in development](#).

These statistics are based on information from the LFS. The reweighting exercise has improved the representativeness of our LFS estimates for periods from July to September 2022, reducing potential bias in our estimates. Nonetheless, the ongoing challenges with response rates and levels mean that LFS-based labour market statistics are now badged as [official statistics in development](#) until further review. This is also in line with the [letter from the Office for Statistics Regulation \(OSR\)](#), stating that LFS statistics should not be published as Accredited official statistics until OSR has reviewed them. We would advise caution when interpreting short-term changes in headline LFS rates and recommend using them as part of our suite of labour market indicators alongside Workforce Jobs, Claimant Count data and Pay As You Earn Real Time Information (PAYE RTI) estimates.

We are transforming how we collect and produce the LFS data to improve the quality of these statistics. We have published a [Labour market transformation article](#) providing an update on the transformation of labour market statistics. The Transformed Labour Force Survey will become the primary source of information on the labour market from September 2024.

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

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

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Read more about how the labour market data sources are affected by the coronavirus pandemic in our [Coronavirus and the effects on UK labour market statistics article](#).

For a comparison of our labour market data sources and the main differences, read our [Comparison of our labour market data sources methodology](#).

Making our published spreadsheets accessible

Following the Government Statistical Service (GSS) guidance on [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.

13 . Strengths and limitations

Uncertainty in these data

The estimates presented in this bulletin contain [uncertainty](#). For more information on uncertainty, please see our [Uncertainty and how we measure it for our surveys web page](#).

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. 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. For more information on sampling, see [Section 2 of our Uncertainty and how we measure it for our surveys webpage](#).

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 sample gets smaller, the variability of the estimates gets larger. Estimates for small groups, which are based on small subsets of the LFS 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 in this bulletin between quarters 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.

Information on the quality of estimates is available in [our Labour Force Survey sampling variability table](#).

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.

Our annual [reconciliation report of job estimates article](#) compares the latest Workforce Jobs series estimates with the equivalent estimates of jobs from the LFS. It is usually published in March each year following the benchmarking of Workforce Jobs.

Further information is available in our [Guide to labour market statistics](#).

14 . Related links

[Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2024](#)

Article | Released 5 February 2024

Indicative estimates of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) reweighting methodology on key indicators for the UK and countries of the UK, between January to March 2020 and October to December 2021.

[Working and workless households in the UK: April to June 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 30 August 2023

The economic status of households in the UK and the people living in them, where at least one person is aged 16 to 64 years. Taken from the Labour Force Survey.

[Young people not in education, employment or training \(NEET\), UK: February 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 22 February 2024

Estimates of young people (aged 16 to 24 years) who are not in education, employment or training, by age and sex.

[Business insights and impact on the UK economy](#)

Bulletin | Released 2 May 2024

The impact of challenges facing the economy and other events on UK businesses. Based on responses from the voluntary fortnightly business survey (BICS) to deliver real-time information to help assess issues affecting UK businesses and economy, including financial performance, workforce, trade, and business resilience.

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

Article | Released 6 May 2020

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

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

Webpage | Updated frequently

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.

15 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistical (ONS), released 14 May 2024, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Employment in the UK: May 2024](#)

Index of Tables

The table below provides an index of the tables appearing in this Statistical Bulletin and it shows how these table numbers match up with the Excel spreadsheet datasets which are available on the website at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/employmentintheuk/may2024/relateddata>

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| 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 | Actual weekly hours worked | Dataset HOUR01 SA |
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| NON-UK WORKERS | | |
| 8(1) | Employment by country of birth and nationality | Dataset EMP06 |
| 8(2) | Unemployment and economic inactivity by country of birth and nationality | Dataset A12 |
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| 10(*) | Economic activity by age | Dataset A05 SA |
| 11 | Economic inactivity by reason | Dataset INAC01 SA |
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| 21 | Vacancies by industry | Dataset VACS02 |
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| 23(2) | Regional summary of Workforce Jobs | Dataset JOBS05 |

(*) 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 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 54,168 | 41,924 | 32,775 | 75.1 | 1,313 | 3.9 | 9,130 | 21.8 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 54,647 | 42,205 | 33,201 | 75.3 | 1,383 | 4.0 | 9,081 | 21.5 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 54,745 | 42,248 | 33,163 | 75.2 | 1,460 | 4.2 | 9,060 | 21.4 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 54,844 | 42,291 | 33,102 | 74.8 | 1,407 | 4.1 | 9,255 | 21.9 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 54,943 | 42,335 | 33,174 | 75.0 | 1,320 | 3.8 | 9,278 | 21.9 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 55,043 | 42,379 | 32,997 | 74.5 | 1,486 | 4.3 | 9,383 | 22.1 |
| Change on quarter | 100 | 44 | -178 | -0.6 | 166 | 0.5 | 104 | 0.2 |
| Change % | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.5 | | 12.6 | | 1.1 | |
| Change on year | 396 | 174 | -204 | -0.8 | 103 | 0.3 | 302 | 0.6 |
| Change % | 0.7 | 0.4 | -0.6 | | 7.5 | | 3.3 | |
| Men | | | | | | | | |
| | MGSM | YBTG | MGSA | MGSV | MGSD | MGSY | YBSO | YBTM |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 26,254 | 20,584 | 16,889 | 78.5 | 711 | 4.0 | 3,736 | 18.1 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 26,505 | 20,736 | 17,225 | 78.9 | 765 | 4.3 | 3,630 | 17.5 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 26,557 | 20,761 | 17,176 | 78.7 | 805 | 4.5 | 3,639 | 17.5 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 26,610 | 20,786 | 17,068 | 77.9 | 792 | 4.4 | 3,821 | 18.4 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 26,663 | 20,812 | 17,110 | 78.1 | 737 | 4.1 | 3,838 | 18.4 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 26,716 | 20,837 | 17,008 | 77.4 | 799 | 4.5 | 3,927 | 18.8 |
| Change on quarter | 53 | 26 | -102 | -0.6 | 62 | 0.4 | 88 | 0.4 |
| Change % | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.6 | | 8.4 | | 2.3 | |
| Change on year | 211 | 101 | -217 | -1.5 | 35 | 0.2 | 296 | 1.3 |
| Change % | 0.8 | 0.5 | -1.3 | | 4.5 | | 8.2 | |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| | MGSN | LF2P | MGSB | LF25 | MGSE | MGSZ | LF2N | LF2T |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 27,913 | 21,340 | 15,885 | 71.9 | 603 | 3.7 | 5,395 | 25.3 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 28,143 | 21,469 | 15,976 | 71.8 | 618 | 3.7 | 5,450 | 25.4 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 28,188 | 21,487 | 15,987 | 71.8 | 655 | 3.9 | 5,421 | 25.2 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 28,234 | 21,505 | 16,034 | 71.9 | 615 | 3.7 | 5,434 | 25.3 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 28,281 | 21,523 | 16,065 | 72.1 | 582 | 3.5 | 5,440 | 25.3 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 28,327 | 21,542 | 15,989 | 71.6 | 687 | 4.1 | 5,456 | 25.3 |
| Change on quarter | 47 | 18 | -75 | -0.5 | 104 | 0.6 | 16 | 0.1 |
| Change % | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.5 | | 17.9 | | 0.3 | |
| Change on year | 185 | 72 | 13 | -0.2 | 68 | 0.4 | 6 | -0.1 |
| Change % | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | | 11.1 | | 0.1 | |

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.

5. Data from Jun-Aug 2011 to Jun-Aug 2022 have been modelled to make them consistent with the new populations introduced in Jul-Sep 2022

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.

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 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| People | | MGRN | MGRQ | MGRU | MGRW | YCBE | YCBH | YCBK | YCBN | YCBQ | YCBT | YCBW |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 32,632 | 28,246 | 4,239 | 89 | 58 | 24,517 | 8,115 | 21,552 | 6,694 | 2,902 | 1,336 | 1,214 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 33,201 | 28,666 | 4,364 | 81 | 90 | 24,617 | 8,584 | 21,672 | 6,995 | 2,862 | 1,502 | 1,253 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 33,163 | 28,688 | 4,322 | 88 | 65 | 24,518 | 8,645 | 21,618 | 7,070 | 2,841 | 1,481 | 1,163 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 33,102 | 28,633 | 4,320 | 95 | 55 | 24,607 | 8,495 | 21,663 | 6,970 | 2,892 | 1,428 | 1,152 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 33,174 | 28,678 | 4,370 | 85 | 42 | 24,813 | 8,361 | 21,807 | 6,870 | 2,948 | 1,422 | 1,149 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 32,997 | 28,635 | 4,250 | 74 | 37 | 24,850 | 8,146 | 21,942 | 6,693 | 2,871 | 1,380 | 1,168 |
| Change on quarter | -178 | -43 | -119 | -11 | -4 | 37 | -215 | 134 | -177 | -77 | -42 | 19 |
| Change % | -0.5 | -0.1 | -2.7 | -13.2 | -10.0 | 0.1 | -2.6 | 0.6 | -2.6 | -2.6 | -3.0 | 1.7 |
| Change on year | -204 | -31 | -114 | -7 | -52 | 234 | -437 | 270 | -302 | 8 | -122 | -85 |
| Change % | -0.6 | -0.1 | -2.6 | -8.3 | -58.2 | 0.9 | -5.1 | 1.2 | -4.3 | 0.3 | -8.1 | -6.8 |
| Men | | MGRO | MGRR | MGRU | MGRX | YCBF | YCBI | YCBL | YCBO | YCBR | YCBU | YCBX |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 17,049 | 14,237 | 2,730 | 43 | 39 | 14,824 | 2,225 | 12,576 | 1,661 | 2,210 | 521 | 540 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 17,225 | 14,367 | 2,760 | 46 | 53 | 14,756 | 2,469 | 12,557 | 1,809 | 2,145 | 615 | 530 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 17,176 | 14,331 | 2,761 | 49 | 36 | 14,714 | 2,462 | 12,520 | 1,811 | 2,154 | 607 | 495 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 17,068 | 14,214 | 2,761 | 58 | 35 | 14,666 | 2,402 | 12,453 | 1,760 | 2,171 | 590 | 474 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 17,110 | 14,279 | 2,745 | 57 | 29 | 14,760 | 2,350 | 12,543 | 1,736 | 2,170 | 575 | 500 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 17,008 | 14,255 | 2,678 | 46 | 29 | 14,704 | 2,303 | 12,552 | 1,702 | 2,123 | 555 | 494 |
| Change on quarter | -102 | -24 | -67 | -11 | 0 | -56 | -47 | 10 | -34 | -47 | -20 | -6 |
| Change % | -0.6 | -0.2 | -2.5 | -19.1 | 1.0 | -0.4 | -2.0 | 0.1 | -1.9 | -2.2 | -3.5 | -1.2 |
| Change on year | -217 | -112 | -82 | 0 | -24 | -51 | -166 | -5 | -107 | -22 | -60 | -36 |
| Change % | -1.3 | -0.8 | -3.0 | 0.3 | -44.8 | -0.3 | -6.7 | 0.0 | -5.9 | -1.0 | -9.7 | -6.9 |
| Women | | MGRP | MGRS | MGRV | MGRY | YCBG | YCBJ | YCBM | YCBP | YCBS | YCBV | YCBY |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 15,583 | 14,009 | 1,509 | 46 | 19 | 9,693 | 5,890 | 8,976 | 5,034 | 693 | 816 | 674 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 15,976 | 14,300 | 1,605 | 35 | 37 | 9,861 | 6,115 | 9,114 | 5,185 | 718 | 887 | 723 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 15,987 | 14,358 | 1,561 | 39 | 29 | 9,804 | 6,183 | 9,099 | 5,259 | 687 | 874 | 668 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 16,034 | 14,419 | 1,559 | 36 | 19 | 9,940 | 6,094 | 9,210 | 5,210 | 721 | 838 | 678 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 16,065 | 14,399 | 1,625 | 28 | 13 | 10,053 | 6,011 | 9,265 | 5,135 | 778 | 847 | 649 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 15,989 | 14,380 | 1,573 | 28 | 8 | 10,146 | 5,843 | 9,390 | 4,991 | 748 | 825 | 674 |
| Change on quarter | -75 | -19 | -52 | 0 | -4 | 93 | -168 | 125 | -144 | -30 | -22 | 25 |
| Change % | -0.5 | -0.1 | -3.2 | -1.1 | -34.6 | 0.9 | -2.8 | 1.3 | -2.8 | -3.9 | -2.6 | 3.9 |
| Change on year | 13 | 81 | -32 | -7 | -29 | 285 | -271 | 275 | -195 | 30 | -62 | -48 |
| Change % | 0.1 | 0.6 | -2.0 | -19.7 | -77.3 | 2.9 | -4.4 | 3.0 | -3.8 | 4.2 | -7.0 | -6.7 |

| | 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 |
| People | YCBZ | YCCC | YCCF | YCCI | YCCL | YCCO | YCCR | YCCU | YCCX | YCDA | YCDD | YCDG | YCDJ | |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 1,697 | 6.0 | 414 | 24.4 | 481 | 165 | 637 | 8,031 | 889 | 11.1 | 5,623 | 308 | 1,151 | |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 1,686 | 5.9 | 374 | 22.2 | 458 | 164 | 689 | 8,496 | 821 | 9.7 | 5,990 | 362 | 1,244 | |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 1,667 | 5.8 | 371 | 22.2 | 445 | 181 | 670 | 8,551 | 815 | 9.5 | 6,018 | 377 | 1,284 | |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 1,648 | 5.8 | 350 | 21.2 | 464 | 141 | 693 | 8,398 | 804 | 9.6 | 5,854 | 388 | 1,303 | |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 1,490 | 5.2 | 310 | 20.8 | 443 | 141 | 596 | 8,292 | 824 | 9.9 | 5,829 | 382 | 1,200 | |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 1,446 | 5.0 | 307 | 21.2 | 391 | 203 | 545 | 8,073 | 762 | 9.4 | 5,804 | 323 | 1,126 | |
| Change on quarter | -45 | -0.1 | -3 | 0.4 | -52 | 62 | -51 | -219 | -62 | -0.5 | -25 | -59 | -74 | |
| Change % | -3.0 | | -0.9 | | -11.8 | 43.7 | -8.6 | -2.6 | -7.5 | -0.4 | -15.5 | -6.2 | | |
| Change on year | -241 | -0.8 | -68 | -1.0 | -67 | 39 | -144 | -423 | -58 | -0.2 | -186 | -39 | -118 | |
| Change % | -14.3 | | -18.1 | | -14.7 | 23.5 | -20.9 | -5.0 | -7.1 | -3.1 | -10.9 | -9.5 | | |
| Men | YCCA | YCCD | YCCG | YCCJ | YCCM | YCCP | YCCS | YCCV | YCCY | YCDB | YCDE | YCDH | YCDK | |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 728 | 5.1 | 201 | 27.5 | 185 | 71 | 271 | 2,181 | 393 | 18.0 | 1,183 | 118 | 462 | |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 804 | 5.6 | 188 | 23.4 | 202 | 98 | 316 | 2,424 | 366 | 15.1 | 1,375 | 138 | 507 | |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 740 | 5.2 | 165 | 22.4 | 195 | 98 | 280 | 2,418 | 347 | 14.3 | 1,365 | 142 | 542 | |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 744 | 5.2 | 158 | 21.2 | 195 | 84 | 306 | 2,351 | 316 | 13.4 | 1,332 | 148 | 545 | |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 712 | 5.0 | 158 | 22.2 | 198 | 88 | 267 | 2,311 | 331 | 14.3 | 1,327 | 140 | 494 | |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 711 | 5.0 | 165 | 23.3 | 168 | 114 | 264 | 2,257 | 342 | 15.2 | 1,301 | 121 | 467 | |
| Change on quarter | -1 | 0.0 | 8 | 1.1 | -31 | 26 | -4 | -54 | 11 | 0.8 | -26 | -19 | -27 | |
| Change % | -0.1 | | 4.8 | | -15.5 | 29.7 | -1.4 | -2.3 | 3.4 | 0.0 | -2.0 | -13.5 | -5.4 | |
| Change on year | -93 | -0.6 | -22 | -0.1 | -35 | 16 | -52 | -167 | -23 | 0.1 | -74 | -17 | -39 | |
| Change % | -11.6 | | -12.0 | | -17.2 | 16.7 | -16.5 | -6.9 | -6.3 | 0.0 | -5.4 | -12.6 | -7.8 | |
| Women | YCCB | YCCE | YCCH | YCCK | YCCN | YCCQ | YCCT | YCCW | YCCZ | YCDC | YCDF | YCDI | YCDL | |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 969 | 6.9 | 214 | 22.1 | 295 | 94 | 366 | 5,849 | 496 | 8.5 | 4,441 | 190 | 689 | |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 882 | 6.2 | 186 | 21.1 | 256 | 66 | 373 | 6,072 | 455 | 7.5 | 4,615 | 224 | 737 | |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 927 | 6.5 | 205 | 22.1 | 249 | 83 | 389 | 6,133 | 468 | 7.6 | 4,653 | 235 | 741 | |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 904 | 6.3 | 192 | 21.2 | 269 | 56 | 387 | 6,048 | 488 | 8.1 | 4,522 | 240 | 758 | |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 778 | 5.4 | 152 | 19.5 | 245 | 53 | 329 | 5,981 | 493 | 8.2 | 4,503 | 242 | 706 | |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 734 | 5.1 | 141 | 19.2 | 224 | 88 | 281 | 5,815 | 420 | 7.2 | 4,504 | 202 | 659 | |
| Change on quarter | -44 | -0.3 | -10 | -0.3 | -21 | 35 | -48 | -166 | -73 | -1.0 | 1 | -40 | -48 | |
| Change % | -5.7 | | -6.9 | | -8.7 | 67.1 | -14.5 | -2.8 | -14.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -16.7 | -6.7 | |
| Change on year | -148 | -1.1 | -45 | -1.9 | -33 | 22 | -92 | -257 | -35 | -0.3 | -111 | -22 | -79 | |
| Change % | -16.7 | | -24.2 | | -12.7 | 33.5 | -24.6 | -4.2 | -7.7 | -0.3 | -2.4 | -9.8 | -10.7 | |

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

Note: When comparing quarterly changes ONS recommends comparing with the previous non-overlapping 3-month average time period (eg, compare Apr-Jun with Jan-Mar, not with Mar-May).

- The split between full-time and part-time employment is based on respondents' self-classification.
- This series does not include all people on these programmes; it only includes those engaging in any form of work, work experience or work-related training.
- These series cover Employees and Self-employed only. These series include some temporary employees.
- The total includes those who did not give a reason for working part-time and it therefore does not equal the sum of the other columns in this section of the table.
- Data for this period has not been reweighted and so is inconsistent with data from Jul-Sep 2022 onwards.

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) ^{1,2} | All workers ¹ | Full-time workers ³ | Part-time workers ³ | Second Jobs |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| People | YBUS | YBUV | YBUY | YBVB | YBVE |
| Jan-Mar 2022 ⁴ | 1,043.5 | 32.0 | 36.6 | 16.8 | 9.7 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 1,055.3 | 31.8 | 36.6 | 16.8 | 9.4 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 1,049.0 | 31.6 | 36.5 | 16.5 | 9.0 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 1,040.0 | 31.4 | 36.2 | 16.2 | 9.4 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 1,046.6 | 31.5 | 36.4 | 16.3 | 8.8 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 1,056.3 | 32.0 | 36.6 | 16.6 | 10.0 |
| <i>Change on quarter</i> | 9.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.1 |
| <i>Change %</i> | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 13.0 |
| <i>Change on year</i> | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 0.6 |
| <i>Change %</i> | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | -1.1 | 6.4 |
| Men | YBUT | YBUW | YBUZ | YBVC | YBVF |
| Jan-Mar 2022 ⁴ | 605.4 | 35.5 | 38.1 | 16.5 | 10.3 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 606.7 | 35.2 | 38.0 | 17.0 | 9.0 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 602.4 | 35.1 | 37.8 | 16.3 | 9.0 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 594.8 | 34.9 | 37.6 | 15.9 | 9.8 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 599.4 | 35.0 | 37.8 | 15.9 | 9.3 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 601.5 | 35.4 | 38.1 | 16.0 | 11.7 |
| <i>Change on quarter</i> | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.3 |
| <i>Change %</i> | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 25.1 |
| <i>Change on year</i> | -5.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -1.0 | 2.6 |
| <i>Change %</i> | -0.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 | -5.8 | 29.2 |
| Women | YBUU | YBUX | YBVA | YBVD | YBVG |
| Jan-Mar 2022 ⁴ | 438.1 | 28.1 | 34.3 | 16.9 | 9.1 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 448.6 | 28.1 | 34.4 | 16.7 | 9.6 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 446.6 | 27.9 | 34.4 | 16.6 | 9.0 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 445.1 | 27.8 | 34.2 | 16.4 | 9.1 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 447.2 | 27.8 | 34.2 | 16.4 | 8.4 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 454.9 | 28.4 | 34.6 | 16.9 | 8.7 |
| <i>Change on quarter</i> | 7.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| <i>Change %</i> | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 3.4 |
| <i>Change on year</i> | 6.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.9 |
| <i>Change %</i> | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | -9.3 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. Main and second job

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

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

4. Data for this period has not been reweighted and so is inconsistent with data from Jul-Sep 2022 onwards.

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 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 6 Hours | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 6.8 |
| 6 up to 15 hours | 6.1 | 3.7 | 8.8 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 7.8 | 9.6 | 5.3 | 16.9 |
| 16 up to 30 hours | 18.7 | 10.5 | 27.5 | 17.6 | 8.8 | 26.5 | 25.6 | 19.3 | 36.5 |
| 31 up to 45 hours | 59.0 | 64.7 | 52.7 | 61.9 | 68.2 | 55.5 | 40.2 | 47.2 | 28.1 |
| Over 45 hours | 14.9 | 20.2 | 9.2 | 14.1 | 19.2 | 8.9 | 20.6 | 25.8 | 11.6 |
| Total (thousands) | 33,201 | 17,225 | 15,976 | 28,666 | 14,367 | 14,300 | 4,364 | 2,760 | 1,605 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 6 Hours | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 5.9 |
| 6 up to 15 hours | 6.2 | 3.8 | 8.7 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 7.5 | 11.1 | 6.6 | 18.9 |
| 16 up to 30 hours | 18.7 | 10.3 | 27.7 | 18.0 | 9.1 | 26.9 | 23.2 | 16.4 | 34.7 |
| 31 up to 45 hours | 59.5 | 65.8 | 52.7 | 62.2 | 69.1 | 55.5 | 41.7 | 49.5 | 28.5 |
| Over 45 hours | 14.4 | 19.3 | 9.1 | 13.5 | 18.1 | 8.9 | 20.4 | 25.4 | 12.0 |
| Total (thousands) | 33,174 | 17,110 | 16,065 | 28,678 | 14,279 | 14,399 | 4,370 | 2,745 | 1,625 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 6 Hours | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 4.9 |
| 6 up to 15 hours | 6.0 | 3.8 | 8.3 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 7.1 | 10.7 | 6.0 | 18.7 |
| 16 up to 30 hours | 18.7 | 10.3 | 27.6 | 17.9 | 8.9 | 26.7 | 24.5 | 17.8 | 35.7 |
| 31 up to 45 hours | 59.4 | 65.0 | 53.4 | 62.3 | 68.7 | 56.0 | 40.0 | 46.0 | 29.7 |
| Over 45 hours | 14.8 | 20.0 | 9.3 | 13.8 | 18.6 | 9.1 | 21.6 | 27.8 | 11.0 |
| Total (thousands) | 32,997 | 17,008 | 15,989 | 28,635 | 14,255 | 14,380 | 4,250 | 2,678 | 1,573 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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 | | | | | | | |
| | Total ¹ | European Union (EU) | | | | | | | Other Europe (not in EU) | Total Africa | Of which: South Africa | Total Asia | Of which: India | Of which: Pakistan and Bangladesh | Total America and Oceania | Of which: USA | Of which: Australia and New Zealand | Total Non-EU ⁷ | | |
| UK | | Non UK | Total Europe | Total EU (EU27) ² | EU14 ³ | EU8 ⁴ | EU2 ⁵ | Other EU ⁶ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Levels (aged 16 and over) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Country of birth levels | MGTM | JF6F | JF6G | FSC2 | EQ4Q | JJR3 | JJR5 | EQ4R | FSC3 | FSC4 | FSC5 | JJS3 | FSC6 | JJS7 | JJS9 | FSC7 | JJR7 | JJS5 | EQ4S | |
| Jan-Mar 2022 ⁸ | 32,619 | 26,266 | 6,345 | .. | 2,443 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,902 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 33,209 | 26,647 | 6,561 | .. | 2,307 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,254 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 33,093 | 26,519 | 6,568 | .. | 2,230 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,337 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 33,137 | 26,449 | 6,679 | .. | 2,265 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,414 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 33,193 | 26,319 | 6,859 | .. | 2,285 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,575 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 32,977 | 26,164 | 6,813 | .. | 2,212 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,601 |
| Change on year | -232 | -483 | 251 | .. | -96 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 347 |
| Change % | -0.7 | -1.8 | 3.8 | .. | -4.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.2 |
| Country of birth rates | LF9D | LFM6 | LFM7 | FSD5 | EQ4Y | LFM8 | LFM9 | EQ4Z | FSD6 | FSD7 | FSD8 | LFN4 | FSD9 | LFN6 | LFN7 | FSE2 | LFN2 | LFN5 | EQ52 | |
| Jan-Mar 2022 ⁸ | 75.6 | 75.5 | 76.0 | .. | 83.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 71.9 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 75.3 | 75.2 | 75.8 | .. | 83.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72.3 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 75.0 | 74.9 | 75.4 | .. | 82.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72.1 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 74.9 | 74.9 | 75.1 | .. | 79.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72.9 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 75.1 | 74.8 | 76.2 | .. | 81.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 73.7 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 74.4 | 74.3 | 74.9 | .. | 80.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72.6 |
| Change on year | -0.9 | -0.9 | -0.9 | .. | -2.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.3 |
| Nationality levels | MGTM | JF6H | JF6I | FSC8 | EQ4U | JJR4 | JJR6 | EQ4V | FSC9 | FSC6 | FSD2 | JJS4 | FSD3 | JJS8 | JJT2 | FSD4 | JJR8 | JJS6 | EQ4W | |
| Jan-Mar 2022 ⁸ | 32,619 | 28,685 | 3,918 | .. | 2,227 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,691 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 33,209 | 28,960 | 4,247 | .. | 2,171 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,076 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 33,093 | 28,796 | 4,292 | .. | 2,152 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,140 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 33,137 | 28,757 | 4,374 | .. | 2,244 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,130 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 33,193 | 28,693 | 4,491 | .. | 2,199 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,292 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 32,977 | 28,527 | 4,448 | .. | 2,093 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,355 |
| Change on year | -232 | -432 | 200 | .. | -78 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 279 |
| Change % | -0.7 | -1.5 | 4.7 | .. | -3.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13.4 |
| Nationality rates | LF9D | LFN8 | LFN9 | FSE3 | EQ54 | LFO2 | LFO3 | EQ55 | FSE4 | FSE5 | FSE6 | LFO6 | FSE7 | LFO8 | LFO9 | FSE8 | LFO4 | LFO7 | EQ56 | |
| Jan-Mar 2022 ⁸ | 75.6 | 75.6 | 75.7 | .. | 82.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 67.8 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 75.3 | 75.3 | 75.3 | .. | 82.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 69.2 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 75.3 | .. | 82.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 69.3 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 74.9 | 74.9 | 75.0 | .. | 80.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 70.0 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 75.1 | 74.9 | 76.3 | .. | 82.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 71.3 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 74.4 | 74.4 | 74.7 | .. | 80.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 70.0 |
| Change on year | -0.9 | -0.9 | -0.6 | .. | -1.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.8 |

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. 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

8. Data for this period has not been reweighted and so is inconsistent with data from Jul-Sep 2022 onwards.

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

NON-UK WORKERS

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

United Kingdom (thousands of people) not seasonally adjusted

| | Unemployment (all aged 16 and over) | | | | | Economically inactive (all aged from 16 to 64) | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------------------|--------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| | Total ¹ | UK | Non-UK | EU27 ² | Non-EU | Total ¹ | | UK | | Non-UK | | EU27 ² | | Non-EU | | |
| | | | | | | All economically inactive | Of which: Students ³ | All economically inactive | Of which: Students ³ | All economically inactive | Of which: Students ³ | All economically inactive | Of which: Students ³ | All economically inactive | Of which: Students ³ | |
| Levels (thousands of people) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Country of birth levels | MGTP | DSWD | DT35 | DT3F | DTKB | LF9L | LF9W | DTLK | DYUP | DYUR | DYVR | DYVZ | DYWL | DYWR | DZ37 | |
| Jan-Mar 2022 ⁴ | 1,240 | 917 | 323 | 73 | 250 | 8,903 | 2,433 | 7,252 | 1,975 | 1,637 | 459 | 398 | 134 | 1,239 | 324 | |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 1,364 | 1,029 | 335 | 52 | 283 | 9,099 | 2,388 | 7,371 | 1,836 | 1,712 | 552 | 409 | 168 | 1,303 | 384 | |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 1,432 | 1,031 | 400 | 68 | 333 | 9,166 | 2,432 | 7,436 | 1,861 | 1,705 | 572 | 403 | 182 | 1,303 | 390 | |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 1,453 | 1,059 | 395 | 71 | 324 | 9,182 | 2,338 | 7,379 | 1,753 | 1,773 | 585 | 496 | 198 | 1,277 | 387 | |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 1,321 | 967 | 354 | 103 | 251 | 9,235 | 2,448 | 7,482 | 1,901 | 1,740 | 547 | 399 | 133 | 1,340 | 413 | |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 1,482 | 1,011 | 471 | 90 | 381 | 9,415 | 2,604 | 7,621 | 2,037 | 1,771 | 566 | 445 | 137 | 1,326 | 430 | |
| Change on year | 118 | -19 | 137 | 38 | 98 | 316 | 215 | 250 | 201 | 59 | 14 | 36 | -31 | 23 | 45 | |
| Change % | 8.7 | -1.8 | 40.8 | 73.9 | 34.8 | 3.5 | 9.0 | 3.4 | 11.0 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 8.8 | -18.6 | 1.8 | 11.8 | |
| Country of birth rates | MGUK | DT2W | DT3B | DTJG | DTKD | CRZK | | DYTD | | DYUT | | DYWD | | DYWT | | |
| Jan-Mar 2022 ⁴ | 3.7 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 6.0 | 21.5 | | 21.8 | | 20.1 | | 13.9 | | 23.5 | | |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 2.2 | 6.2 | 21.6 | | 21.8 | | 20.3 | | 15.0 | | 22.8 | | |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 5.7 | 2.9 | 7.1 | 21.7 | | 22.1 | | 20.0 | | 15.1 | | 22.3 | | |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 6.8 | 21.7 | | 22.0 | | 20.4 | | 17.7 | | 21.7 | | |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 21.8 | | 22.3 | | 19.8 | | 14.5 | | 22.2 | | |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 6.5 | 3.9 | 7.6 | 22.2 | | 22.7 | | 20.0 | | 16.5 | | 21.5 | | |
| Change on year | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.7 | | 0.9 | | -0.3 | | 1.5 | | -1.3 | | |
| Nationality levels | MGTP | DSWE | DT39 | DTG9 | DTKC | LF9L | LF9W | DYTC | DYUQ | DYUS | DYVU | DYWA | DYWM | DYWS | DZGD | |
| Jan-Mar 2022 ⁴ | 1,240 | 1,026 | 213 | 75 | 138 | 8,903 | 2,433 | 7,853 | 2,115 | 1,035 | 319 | 381 | 132 | 654 | 186 | |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 1,364 | 1,124 | 240 | 70 | 170 | 9,099 | 2,388 | 7,938 | 1,947 | 1,145 | 441 | 397 | 149 | 748 | 292 | |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 1,432 | 1,150 | 281 | 66 | 215 | 9,166 | 2,432 | 8,017 | 2,014 | 1,124 | 418 | 392 | 152 | 732 | 266 | |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 1,453 | 1,188 | 265 | 75 | 191 | 9,182 | 2,338 | 7,977 | 1,865 | 1,175 | 473 | 460 | 183 | 715 | 289 | |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 1,321 | 1,040 | 282 | 106 | 176 | 9,235 | 2,448 | 8,122 | 2,082 | 1,100 | 366 | 358 | 111 | 741 | 255 | |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 1,482 | 1,148 | 334 | 89 | 245 | 9,415 | 2,604 | 8,224 | 2,195 | 1,168 | 409 | 403 | 133 | 765 | 276 | |
| Change on year | 118 | 23 | 95 | 20 | 75 | 316 | 215 | 286 | 248 | 23 | -33 | 6 | -17 | 17 | -16 | |
| Change % | 8.7 | 2.1 | 39.5 | 28.1 | 44.1 | 3.5 | 9.0 | 3.6 | 12.7 | 2.0 | -7.4 | 1.5 | -11.2 | 2.3 | -5.4 | |
| Nationality rates | MGUK | DT2Z | DT3D | DTKA | DTLH | CRZK | | DYUO | | DYUU | | DYWE | | DZ36 | | |
| Jan-Mar 2022 ⁴ | 3.7 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 3.3 | 7.6 | 21.5 | | 21.6 | | 20.2 | | 14.3 | | 26.6 | | |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 3.1 | 7.6 | 21.6 | | 21.7 | | 20.5 | | 15.2 | | 25.2 | | |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 6.2 | 3.0 | 9.1 | 21.7 | | 21.9 | | 19.9 | | 15.1 | | 23.8 | | |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 3.2 | 8.2 | 21.7 | | 21.9 | | 20.4 | | 16.7 | | 23.8 | | |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 7.1 | 21.8 | | 22.3 | | 18.9 | | 13.6 | | 23.2 | | |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 9.4 | 22.2 | | 22.5 | | 19.9 | | 15.8 | | 23.0 | | |
| Change on year | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0.7 | | 0.9 | | -0.7 | | 0.6 | | -2.2 | | |

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

- 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.
- This series consists of all 27 EU member states.
- 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.
- Data for this period has not been reweighted and so is inconsistent with data from Jul-Sep 2022 onwards.

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 |
| People | | | YBWF | YBWG | YBWH | YBWI | YBWL | | | LF2Y | LF32 | LF34 | LF36 | LF38 |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 1,259 | 3.7 | 740 | 151 | 367 | 29.2 | 196 | 1,235 | 3.8 | 730 | 149 | 357 | 28.9 | 188 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 1,383 | 4.0 | 878 | 178 | 327 | 23.6 | 204 | 1,353 | 4.1 | 864 | 171 | 318 | 23.5 | 196 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 1,460 | 4.2 | 955 | 208 | 298 | 20.4 | 176 | 1,431 | 4.3 | 938 | 206 | 287 | 20.1 | 170 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 1,407 | 4.1 | 924 | 233 | 249 | 17.7 | 131 | 1,383 | 4.2 | 918 | 230 | 235 | 17.0 | 123 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 1,320 | 3.8 | 888 | 170 | 262 | 19.8 | 150 | 1,302 | 3.9 | 871 | 167 | 264 | 20.3 | 143 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 1,486 | 4.3 | 925 | 225 | 336 | 22.6 | 163 | 1,445 | 4.4 | 902 | 223 | 320 | 22.1 | 158 |
| Change on quarter | 166 | 0.5 | 37 | 55 | 75 | 2.8 | 14 | 143 | 0.4 | 31 | 56 | 56 | 1.9 | 15 |
| Change % | 12.6 | | 4.1 | 32.4 | 28.5 | | 9.1 | 11.0 | | 3.6 | 33.3 | 21.2 | | 10.2 |
| Change on year | 103 | 0.3 | 47 | 47 | 9 | -1.0 | -41 | 91 | 0.3 | 38 | 52 | 2 | -1.4 | -39 |
| Change % | 7.5 | | 5.4 | 26.1 | 2.9 | | -20.0 | 6.8 | | 4.4 | 30.1 | 0.6 | | -19.7 |
| Men | | | MGYK | MGYM | MGYO | YBWJ | YBWM | | | YBWP | YBWS | YBWW | YBWX | YBWB |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 694 | 3.9 | 384 | 79 | 231 | 33.2 | 128 | 682 | 4.0 | 379 | 77 | 226 | 33.1 | 124 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 765 | 4.3 | 444 | 110 | 211 | 27.6 | 151 | 743 | 4.3 | 434 | 105 | 204 | 27.4 | 147 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 805 | 4.5 | 495 | 118 | 192 | 23.9 | 120 | 782 | 4.6 | 484 | 115 | 183 | 23.4 | 115 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 792 | 4.4 | 519 | 120 | 153 | 19.4 | 98 | 772 | 4.5 | 513 | 116 | 142 | 18.4 | 91 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 737 | 4.1 | 469 | 87 | 181 | 24.6 | 110 | 727 | 4.3 | 454 | 85 | 188 | 25.8 | 107 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 799 | 4.5 | 447 | 123 | 230 | 28.7 | 117 | 776 | 4.6 | 436 | 121 | 219 | 28.2 | 114 |
| Change on quarter | 62 | 0.4 | -22 | 36 | 48 | 4.1 | 8 | 50 | 0.3 | -18 | 36 | 31 | 2.4 | 8 |
| Change % | 8.4 | | -4.7 | 41.2 | 26.5 | | 6.9 | 6.8 | | -4.0 | 42.9 | 16.5 | | 7.2 |
| Change on year | 35 | 0.2 | 3 | 14 | 18 | 1.1 | -34 | 33 | 0.2 | 2 | 17 | 15 | 0.8 | -32 |
| Change % | 4.5 | | 0.6 | 12.5 | 8.7 | | -22.6 | 4.5 | | 0.4 | 15.9 | 7.4 | | -22.0 |
| Women | | | MGYL | MGYN | MGYP | YBWK | YBWN | | | LF2Z | LF33 | LF35 | LF37 | LF39 |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 564 | 3.5 | 356 | 72 | 137 | 24.2 | 68 | 554 | 3.6 | 351 | 72 | 131 | 23.7 | 64 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 618 | 3.7 | 434 | 69 | 116 | 18.7 | 53 | 610 | 3.8 | 430 | 66 | 114 | 18.7 | 49 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 655 | 3.9 | 460 | 90 | 106 | 16.1 | 56 | 649 | 4.0 | 455 | 90 | 104 | 16.0 | 55 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 615 | 3.7 | 405 | 113 | 96 | 15.6 | 33 | 611 | 3.8 | 405 | 114 | 93 | 15.1 | 32 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 582 | 3.5 | 420 | 82 | 80 | 13.8 | 40 | 575 | 3.6 | 417 | 82 | 76 | 13.2 | 36 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 687 | 4.1 | 479 | 101 | 107 | 15.6 | 46 | 668 | 4.2 | 466 | 101 | 101 | 15.1 | 43 |
| Change on quarter | 104 | 0.6 | 59 | 19 | 27 | 1.8 | 6 | 93 | 0.6 | 49 | 19 | 25 | 1.9 | 7 |
| Change % | 17.9 | | 14.0 | 23.1 | 33.1 | | 15.0 | 16.2 | | 11.8 | 23.3 | 32.7 | | 19.1 |
| Change on year | 68 | 0.4 | 45 | 33 | -9 | -3.2 | -6 | 58 | 0.3 | 36 | 35 | -13 | -3.6 | -6 |
| Change % | 11.1 | | 10.3 | 47.8 | -7.7 | | -12.2 | 9.5 | | 8.4 | 52.5 | -11.5 | | -12.6 |
| | 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 |
| People | | | YBXD | YBXG | YBXJ | YBXK | YBXP | | | YBXS | YBXV | YBXY | YBYB | YBYE |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 101 | 22.6 | 82 | 12 | 7 | 6.8 | * | 337 | 9.1 | 240 | 26 | 71 | 21.0 | 26 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 91 | 16.9 | 74 | 13 | * | * | * | 416 | 10.9 | 295 | 59 | 62 | 15.0 | 27 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 93 | 17.2 | 72 | 18 | 3 | 3.8 | * | 440 | 11.6 | 299 | 82 | 59 | 13.3 | 29 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 75 | 15.9 | 59 | 15 | * | * | * | 424 | 11.6 | 291 | 81 | 52 | 12.3 | 28 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 104 | 20.9 | 90 | 10 | * | * | * | 378 | 10.3 | 256 | 58 | 64 | 16.9 | 30 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 130 | 26.3 | 104 | 16 | 11 | 8.1 | * | 409 | 11.2 | 245 | 82 | 82 | 20.1 | 22 |
| Change on quarter | 27 | 5.5 | 15 | 6 | * | * | * | 32 | 0.9 | -10 | 24 | 18 | 3.2 | -9 |
| Change % | 26.0 | | 16.5 | 63.0 | * | * | * | 8.3 | | -4.1 | 40.4 | 28.8 | | -28.2 |
| Change on year | 39 | 9.4 | 30 | 2 | * | * | * | -6 | 0.3 | -49 | 23 | 20 | 5.1 | -5 |
| Change % | 43.1 | | 40.6 | 18.4 | * | * | * | -1.5 | | -16.8 | 39.3 | 32.0 | | -18.4 |
| Men | | | YBXE | YBXH | YBXK | YBXN | YBXQ | | | YBXT | YBXW | YBXZ | YBYC | YBYF |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 56 | 26.7 | 46 | 8 | * | * | * | 208 | 10.9 | 145 | 21 | 41 | 19.9 | 18 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 48 | 17.9 | 43 | 4 | * | * | * | 250 | 12.5 | 167 | 42 | 41 | 16.4 | 25 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 49 | 18.3 | 42 | 6 | * | * | * | 284 | 14.1 | 182 | 56 | 46 | 16.2 | 26 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 35 | 14.9 | 30 | 5 | * | * | * | 275 | 14.5 | 186 | 51 | 38 | 13.8 | 24 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 51 | 22.0 | 43 | 6 | * | * | * | 258 | 13.3 | 174 | 35 | 48 | 18.7 | 26 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 58 | 25.9 | 49 | 7 | 3 | 4.7 | * | 264 | 14.0 | 146 | 47 | 71 | 27.0 | 18 |
| Change on quarter | 7 | 3.9 | 5 | 1 | * | * | * | 7 | 0.7 | -28 | 11 | 23 | 8.2 | -8 |
| Change % | 14.2 | | 12.2 | 19.2 | * | * | * | 2.5 | | -15.9 | 32.0 | 47.5 | | -29.7 |
| Change on year | 10 | 7.9 | 6 | 2 | * | * | * | 14 | 1.4 | -21 | 5 | 30 | 10.5 | -7 |
| Change % | 21.8 | | 13.1 | 55.4 | * | * | * | 5.7 | | -12.3 | 11.0 | 73.6 | | -27.8 |
| Women | | | YBXF | YBXI | YBXL | YBXO | YBXR | | | YBXU | YBXX | YBYA | YBYD | YBYG |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 45 | 18.9 | 37 | 4 | 4 | 9.6 | * | 129 | 7.2 | 94 | 5 | 29 | 22.7 | 8 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 43 | 15.9 | 31 | 9 | * | * | * | 166 | 9.1 | 128 | 17 | 21 | 12.9 | 2 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 44 | 16.1 | 29 | 12 | * | * | * | 156 | 8.7 | 117 | 26 | 13 | 8.1 | * |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 40 | 16.9 | 29 | 10 | * | * | * | 149 | 8.4 | 105 | 30 | 14 | 9.5 | * |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 52 | 19.9 | 46 | * | * | * | * | 120 | 7.0 | 82 | 23 | 16 | 13.0 | * |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 72 | 26.8 | 56 | 9 | 8 | 10.8 | * | 145 | 8.3 | 99 | 35 | 11 | 7.7 | * |
| Change on quarter | 20 | 6.9 | 10 | * | * | * | * | 25 | 1.3 | 17 | 12 | -5 | -5.3 | * |
| Change % | 37.5 | | 20.7 | * | * | * | * | 20.7 | | 21.1 | 53.5 | -28.8 | | * |
| Change on year | 29 | 10.8 | 24 | 0 | * | * | * | -21 | -0.8 | -29 | 18 | -10 | -5.2 | * |
| Change % | 66.6 | | 78.6 | 0.0 | * | * | * | -12.4 | | -22.5 | 111.5 | -47.8 | | * |

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Note: When comparing quarterly changes ONS recommends comparing with the previous non-overlapping 3-month average time period (eg, compare Apr-Jun with Jan-Mar, not with Mar-May).

¹ Denominator = economically active for that age group.

² Data for this period has not been reweighted and so is inconsistent with data from Jul-Sep 2022 onwards.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

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 |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 546 | 2.9 | 299 | 78 | 168 | 30.9 | 101 | 275 | 2.5 | 119 | 35 | 121 | 44.1 | 65 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 539 | 2.8 | 346 | 61 | 133 | 24.7 | 84 | 337 | 3.1 | 163 | 46 | 128 | 38.0 | 92 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 614 | 3.2 | 420 | 74 | 120 | 19.5 | 58 | 314 | 2.8 | 164 | 34 | 116 | 37.0 | 88 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 619 | 3.2 | 432 | 83 | 104 | 16.9 | 57 | 288 | 2.6 | 143 | 54 | 91 | 31.6 | 47 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 608 | 3.2 | 426 | 66 | 117 | 19.2 | 64 | 230 | 2.1 | 117 | 36 | 77 | 33.3 | 55 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 651 | 3.4 | 420 | 74 | 157 | 24.1 | 79 | 296 | 2.7 | 155 | 53 | 87 | 29.4 | 61 |
| Change on quarter | 42 | 0.2 | -6 | 8 | 40 | 4.9 | 15 | 66 | 0.6 | 38 | 17 | 10 | -3.8 | 6 |
| Change % | 7.0 | | -1.3 | 12.8 | 34.0 | | 23.4 | 28.5 | | 32.3 | 47.2 | 13.7 | | 10.2 |
| Change on year | 112 | 0.6 | 74 | 14 | 24 | -0.6 | -5 | -41 | -0.4 | -8 | 7 | -41 | -8.5 | -31 |
| Change % | 20.7 | | 21.4 | 22.8 | 17.7 | | -5.4 | -12.2 | | -4.6 | 15.8 | -31.9 | | -33.8 |
| Men | YBYF | MGXC | YBYI | YBYL | YBYO | YBYR | YBYU | YBYU | YBVX | YBYX | YBZA | YBZD | YBZG | YBZJ |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 268 | 2.7 | 134 | 32 | 102 | 38.2 | 66 | 162 | 2.9 | 59 | 18 | 84 | 52.1 | 43 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 253 | 2.6 | 132 | 40 | 80 | 31.8 | 61 | 214 | 3.6 | 102 | 23 | 89 | 41.7 | 65 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 277 | 2.8 | 180 | 33 | 65 | 23.4 | 32 | 195 | 3.3 | 91 | 24 | 81 | 41.5 | 62 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 296 | 3.0 | 219 | 21 | 55 | 18.7 | 43 | 186 | 3.2 | 84 | 42 | 60 | 32.4 | 31 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 297 | 3.0 | 195 | 22 | 80 | 27.1 | 50 | 132 | 2.2 | 57 | 25 | 51 | 38.6 | 34 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 298 | 3.0 | 159 | 35 | 104 | 34.9 | 65 | 179 | 3.0 | 92 | 35 | 52 | 28.9 | 34 |
| Change on quarter | 1 | 0.0 | -35 | 13 | 24 | 7.8 | 15 | 47 | 0.8 | 36 | 11 | 1 | -9.7 | 1 |
| Change % | 0.4 | | -18.2 | 60.0 | 29.4 | | 28.9 | 35.6 | | 63.2 | 42.8 | 1.5 | | 2.2 |
| Change on year | 45 | 0.5 | 27 | -6 | 23 | 3.1 | 3 | -35 | -0.6 | -10 | 12 | -38 | -12.8 | -31 |
| Change % | 17.9 | | 20.7 | -13.9 | 29.2 | | 5.6 | -16.3 | | -9.5 | 53.5 | -42.1 | | -47.2 |
| Women | YBYG | MGXD | YBYJ | YBYM | YBYP | YBYS | YBYV | YBYV | YBYV | YBYW | YBZB | YBZE | YBZH | YBZK |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 278 | 3.1 | 165 | 47 | 66 | 23.8 | 35 | 113 | 2.2 | 60 | 16 | 37 | 32.8 | 22 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 287 | 3.1 | 214 | 20 | 53 | 18.3 | 23 | 123 | 2.4 | 61 | 23 | 39 | 31.4 | 27 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 336 | 3.6 | 240 | 42 | 55 | 16.2 | 26 | 119 | 2.3 | 74 | 10 | 35 | 29.7 | 27 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 323 | 3.4 | 213 | 61 | 49 | 15.2 | 14 | 102 | 1.9 | 59 | 12 | 31 | 30.3 | 16 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 312 | 3.3 | 231 | 44 | 37 | 11.7 | 14 | 98 | 1.9 | 61 | 12 | 26 | 26.1 | 22 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 353 | 3.7 | 261 | 40 | 53 | 14.9 | 15 | 117 | 2.2 | 63 | 18 | 35 | 30.3 | 27 |
| Change on quarter | 41 | 0.4 | 30 | -5 | 16 | 3.2 | 1 | 19 | 0.4 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 4.2 | 5 |
| Change % | 13.3 | | 12.9 | -10.3 | 44.2 | | 3.7 | 18.9 | | 3.7 | 56.5 | 37.9 | | 22.5 |
| Change on year | 66 | 0.7 | 47 | 19 | 0 | -3.4 | -8 | -6 | -0.1 | 2 | -5 | -3 | -1.1 | 0 |
| Change % | 23.2 | | 21.9 | 95.8 | 0.2 | | -35.3 | -5.0 | | 3.4 | -21.6 | -8.4 | | -1.4 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Note: When comparing quarterly changes ONS recommends comparing with the previous non-overlapping 3-month average time period (eg, compare Apr-Jun with Jan-Mar, not with Mar-May).

¹ Denominator = economically active for that age group.

² Data for this period has not been reweighted and so is inconsistent with data from Jul-Sep 2022 onwards.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

10 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

| | All aged 16 and 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 |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 34,088 | 32,794 | 474 | 3,775 | 7,802 | 11,210 | 9,533 | 1,294 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 34,584 | 33,125 | 539 | 3,816 | 7,922 | 11,283 | 9,565 | 1,459 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 34,623 | 33,188 | 541 | 3,790 | 7,890 | 11,338 | 9,629 | 1,435 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 34,509 | 33,037 | 472 | 3,669 | 7,933 | 11,305 | 9,659 | 1,472 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 34,494 | 33,057 | 496 | 3,664 | 7,827 | 11,374 | 9,697 | 1,437 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 34,483 | 32,996 | 495 | 3,644 | 7,829 | 11,407 | 9,620 | 1,487 |
| Change on quarter | -11 | -61 | -1 | -19 | 3 | 34 | -77 | 50 |
| Change % | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | -0.8 | 3.5 |
| Change on year | -100 | -128 | -44 | -172 | -93 | 125 | 55 | 28 |
| Change % | -0.3 | -0.4 | -8.1 | -4.5 | -1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.9 |
| Men | MGSG | YBSL | YBZM | YBZP | YBZS | YBZV | YBZY | YCAE |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 17,600 | 16,848 | 224 | 1,915 | 4,012 | 5,773 | 4,924 | 752 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 17,989 | 17,106 | 267 | 1,991 | 4,039 | 5,806 | 5,003 | 884 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 17,981 | 17,122 | 266 | 2,007 | 4,042 | 5,806 | 5,001 | 859 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 17,860 | 16,965 | 233 | 1,903 | 4,056 | 5,785 | 4,988 | 895 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 17,847 | 16,974 | 232 | 1,936 | 3,992 | 5,790 | 5,023 | 874 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 17,807 | 16,911 | 225 | 1,891 | 4,002 | 5,778 | 5,015 | 896 |
| Change on quarter | -40 | -63 | -7 | -46 | 10 | -12 | -8 | 23 |
| Change % | -0.2 | -0.4 | -2.9 | -2.4 | 0.3 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 2.6 |
| Change on year | -182 | -195 | -41 | -100 | -37 | -28 | 12 | 13 |
| Change % | -1.0 | -1.1 | -15.5 | -5.0 | -0.9 | -0.5 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| Women | MGSH | LF2L | YBZN | YBZQ | YBZT | YBZW | LF3B | LFK9 |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 16,488 | 15,946 | 250 | 1,859 | 3,790 | 5,438 | 4,609 | 542 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 16,594 | 16,019 | 272 | 1,825 | 3,883 | 5,477 | 4,562 | 575 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 16,642 | 16,066 | 276 | 1,782 | 3,848 | 5,532 | 4,628 | 576 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 16,649 | 16,071 | 239 | 1,766 | 3,876 | 5,520 | 4,670 | 577 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 16,647 | 16,083 | 264 | 1,727 | 3,835 | 5,584 | 4,674 | 564 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 16,676 | 16,085 | 270 | 1,754 | 3,827 | 5,629 | 4,605 | 591 |
| Change on quarter | 29 | 2 | 6 | 26 | -8 | 46 | -68 | 27 |
| Change % | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 1.5 | -0.2 | 0.8 | -1.5 | 4.7 |
| Change on year | 82 | 67 | -2 | -71 | -56 | 153 | 43 | 15 |
| Change % | 0.5 | 0.4 | -0.8 | -3.9 | -1.4 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 2.6 |

Economic activity rates (%)

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| People | MGWG | LF22 | YCAG | YCAJ | YCAM | YCAP | LF2C | LFL2 |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 62.9 | 78.2 | 31.4 | 69.0 | 87.1 | 87.2 | 72.6 | 10.6 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 63.3 | 78.5 | 34.8 | 69.3 | 88.1 | 87.2 | 72.4 | 11.7 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 63.2 | 78.6 | 34.7 | 68.8 | 87.8 | 87.5 | 72.8 | 11.5 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 62.9 | 78.1 | 30.0 | 66.5 | 88.3 | 87.1 | 73.0 | 11.7 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 62.8 | 78.1 | 31.3 | 66.3 | 87.1 | 87.5 | 73.3 | 11.4 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 62.6 | 77.9 | 31.0 | 65.8 | 87.2 | 87.6 | 72.7 | 11.7 |
| Change on quarter | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.6 | 0.3 |
| Change on year | -0.6 | -0.6 | -3.8 | -3.5 | -0.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Men | MGWH | MGSP | YCAH | YCAK | YCAN | YCAQ | MGWQ | MGWT |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 67.0 | 81.9 | 28.9 | 69.3 | 92.0 | 92.3 | 76.6 | 13.3 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 67.9 | 82.5 | 33.6 | 71.4 | 91.9 | 92.3 | 77.3 | 15.3 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 67.7 | 82.5 | 33.1 | 71.9 | 92.0 | 92.2 | 77.2 | 14.8 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 67.1 | 81.6 | 28.8 | 68.0 | 92.3 | 91.7 | 77.0 | 15.4 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 66.9 | 81.6 | 28.5 | 69.1 | 90.7 | 91.6 | 77.6 | 14.9 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 66.7 | 81.2 | 27.5 | 67.3 | 90.9 | 91.2 | 77.4 | 15.2 |
| Change on quarter | -0.3 | -0.4 | -1.1 | -1.8 | 0.2 | -0.4 | -0.1 | 0.3 |
| Change on year | -1.2 | -1.3 | -6.1 | -4.0 | -1.0 | -1.1 | 0.1 | -0.1 |
| Women | MGWI | LF23 | YCAI | YCAL | YCAO | YCAR | LF2D | LFL3 |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 59.1 | 74.7 | 33.9 | 68.7 | 82.5 | 82.4 | 68.7 | 8.3 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 59.0 | 74.6 | 36.1 | 67.2 | 84.4 | 82.4 | 67.6 | 8.6 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 59.0 | 74.8 | 36.3 | 65.6 | 83.7 | 83.1 | 68.5 | 8.6 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 59.0 | 74.7 | 31.3 | 64.9 | 84.4 | 82.8 | 69.1 | 8.6 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 58.9 | 74.7 | 34.2 | 63.3 | 83.6 | 83.6 | 69.1 | 8.3 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 58.9 | 74.7 | 34.7 | 64.2 | 83.5 | 84.1 | 68.1 | 8.7 |
| Change on quarter | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.5 | 0.9 | -0.1 | 0.5 | -1.0 | 0.4 |
| Change on year | -0.1 | 0.1 | -1.4 | -3.0 | -0.9 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 |

Data source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. Data for this period has not been reweighted and so is inconsistent with data from Jul-Sep 2022 onwards.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

11 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

| | Total aged 16-64 | Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64) | | | | | | | | Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64) | |
|--|---------------------|---|---------------|------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--|--|
| | | Looking after | | | | Discouraged | | Does not want | | Wants a job | |
| | | Student | family / home | Temp sick | Long-term sick | workers ¹ | Retired | Other ² | job | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| People | | LF63 | LF65 | LF67 | LF69 | LFL8 | LF6B | LF6D | LFL9 | LFM2 | |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 8,865 | 2,318 | 1,740 | 204 | 2,315 | 20 | 1,176 | 1,092 | 7,137 | 1,727 | |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 9,081 | 2,291 | 1,732 | 201 | 2,712 | 30 | 1,072 | 1,042 | 7,255 | 1,825 | |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 9,060 | 2,348 | 1,668 | 197 | 2,697 | 24 | 1,074 | 1,051 | 7,320 | 1,739 | |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 9,255 | 2,459 | 1,680 | 190 | 2,736 | 22 | 1,081 | 1,087 | 7,452 | 1,803 | |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 9,278 | 2,501 | 1,649 | 159 | 2,800 | 29 | 1,089 | 1,051 | 7,411 | 1,868 | |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 9,383 | 2,506 | 1,662 | 208 | 2,820 | 26 | 1,109 | 1,051 | 7,661 | 1,722 | |
| Change on quarter | 104 | 5 | 13 | 49 | 20 | -3 | 20 | 0 | 250 | -146 | |
| Change % | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 30.9 | 0.7 | -10.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 3.4 | -7.8 | |
| Change on year | 302 | 215 | -70 | 7 | 109 | -4 | 37 | 9 | 406 | -104 | |
| Change % | 3.3 | 9.4 | -4.1 | 3.5 | 4.0 | -14.5 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 5.6 | -5.7 | |
| Men | | BEEEX | BEAQ | BEDI | BEDL | YCFP | BEDR | BEDU | YBWA | YBWD | |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 3,648 | 1,180 | 252 | 104 | 1,078 | 8 | 556 | 469 | 2,873 | 775 | |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 3,630 | 1,107 | 232 | 103 | 1,228 | 18 | 474 | 469 | 2,823 | 807 | |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 3,639 | 1,125 | 234 | 100 | 1,194 | 18 | 493 | 475 | 2,869 | 770 | |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 3,821 | 1,224 | 243 | 80 | 1,243 | 13 | 508 | 511 | 3,046 | 775 | |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 3,838 | 1,203 | 274 | 91 | 1,267 | 16 | 490 | 498 | 3,022 | 817 | |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 3,927 | 1,238 | 282 | 129 | 1,286 | 13 | 498 | 481 | 3,165 | 762 | |
| Change on quarter | 88 | 35 | 8 | 38 | 18 | -2 | 8 | -17 | 143 | -55 | |
| Change % | 2.3 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 42.0 | 1.4 | -15.8 | 1.6 | -3.4 | 4.7 | -6.7 | |
| Change on year | 296 | 131 | 49 | 26 | 58 | -5 | 25 | 12 | 342 | -45 | |
| Change % | 8.2 | 11.9 | 21.1 | 25.1 | 4.7 | -26.1 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 12.1 | -5.6 | |
| Women | | LF64 | LF66 | LF68 | LF6A | LFM3 | LF6C | LF6E | LFM4 | LFM5 | |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 5,216 | 1,138 | 1,488 | 99 | 1,237 | 12 | 620 | 623 | 4,264 | 952 | |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 5,450 | 1,184 | 1,500 | 98 | 1,484 | 12 | 598 | 574 | 4,432 | 1,018 | |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 5,421 | 1,223 | 1,434 | 97 | 1,502 | 6 | 581 | 577 | 4,451 | 970 | |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 5,434 | 1,235 | 1,437 | 110 | 1,493 | 9 | 574 | 577 | 4,406 | 1,028 | |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 5,440 | 1,299 | 1,375 | 69 | 1,533 | 13 | 598 | 553 | 4,389 | 1,051 | |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 5,456 | 1,268 | 1,380 | 80 | 1,535 | 13 | 610 | 570 | 4,496 | 960 | |
| Change on quarter | 16 | -31 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 17 | 107 | -91 | |
| Change % | 0.3 | -2.4 | 0.4 | 16.1 | 0.1 | -3.0 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 2.4 | -8.7 | |
| Change on year | 6 | 84 | -119 | -19 | 51 | 0 | 12 | -3 | 64 | -58 | |
| Change % | 0.1 | 7.1 | -8.0 | -19.1 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | -0.5 | 1.4 | -5.7 | |
| Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| People | LF6V | LF6X | LF6Z | LF73 | LF75 | LF77 | LF79 | LF7B | LF7D | LF7F | |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 100.0 | 26.1 | 19.6 | 2.3 | 26.1 | 0.2 | 13.3 | 12.3 | 80.5 | 19.5 | |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 100.0 | 25.2 | 19.1 | 2.2 | 29.9 | 0.3 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 79.9 | 20.1 | |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 100.0 | 25.9 | 18.4 | 2.2 | 29.8 | 0.3 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 80.8 | 19.2 | |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 100.0 | 26.6 | 18.2 | 2.1 | 29.6 | 0.2 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 80.5 | 19.5 | |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 100.0 | 27.0 | 17.8 | 1.7 | 30.2 | 0.3 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 79.9 | 20.1 | |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 100.0 | 26.7 | 17.7 | 2.2 | 30.1 | 0.3 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 81.7 | 18.3 | |
| Men | BEBP | BEEH | BEEK | BEEN | BEEQ | BEET | BEEW | BEEZ | BEAS | BEGT | |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 100.0 | 32.3 | 6.9 | 2.9 | 29.6 | 0.2 | 15.2 | 12.9 | 78.8 | 21.2 | |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 100.0 | 30.5 | 6.4 | 2.8 | 33.8 | 0.5 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 77.8 | 22.2 | |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 100.0 | 30.9 | 6.4 | 2.8 | 32.8 | 0.5 | 13.5 | 13.0 | 78.8 | 21.2 | |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 100.0 | 32.0 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 32.5 | 0.3 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 79.7 | 20.3 | |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 100.0 | 31.3 | 7.1 | 2.4 | 33.0 | 0.4 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 78.7 | 21.3 | |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 100.0 | 31.5 | 7.2 | 3.3 | 32.7 | 0.3 | 12.7 | 12.2 | 80.6 | 19.4 | |
| Women | LF6W | LF6Y | LF72 | LF74 | LF76 | LF78 | LF7A | LF7C | LF7E | LF7G | |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 100.0 | 21.8 | 28.5 | 1.9 | 23.7 | 0.2 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 81.7 | 18.3 | |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 100.0 | 21.7 | 27.5 | 1.8 | 27.2 | 0.2 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 81.3 | 18.7 | |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 100.0 | 22.6 | 26.5 | 1.8 | 27.7 | 0.1 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 82.1 | 17.9 | |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 100.0 | 22.7 | 26.4 | 2.0 | 27.5 | 0.2 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 81.1 | 18.9 | |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 100.0 | 23.9 | 25.3 | 1.3 | 28.2 | 0.2 | 11.0 | 10.2 | 80.7 | 19.3 | |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 100.0 | 23.2 | 25.3 | 1.5 | 28.1 | 0.2 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 82.4 | 17.6 | |

Data Source: Labour Force Survey.

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

- Discouraged workers are those who are not looking for work because they believe no jobs are available.
- 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.
- Data for this period has not been reweighted and so is inconsistent with data from Jul-Sep 2022 onwards.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

Jan-Mar 2024

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 | 1,598 | 365 | 130 | 1,102 | 1,381 | 286 | 100 | 996 | 216 | 79 | 31 | 107 |
| 18-24 | 5,540 | 3,235 | 409 | 1,896 | 1,915 | 598 | 87 | 1,230 | 3,625 | 2,637 | 323 | 666 |
| 16-24 | 7,138 | 3,600 | 540 | 2,998 | 3,296 | 884 | 186 | 2,226 | 3,842 | 2,716 | 353 | 772 |
| Men | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-17 | 821 | 167 | 58 | 596 | 705 | 120 | 48 | 536 | 116 | 47 | 10 | 59 |
| 18-24 | 2,808 | 1,627 | 264 | 917 | 898 | 264 | 46 | 588 | 1,909 | 1,363 | 218 | 329 |
| 16-24 | 3,629 | 1,794 | 322 | 1,513 | 1,603 | 384 | 95 | 1,125 | 2,025 | 1,409 | 228 | 388 |
| Women | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-17 | 776 | 197 | 72 | 507 | 676 | 165 | 52 | 459 | 100 | 32 | 21 | 47 |
| 18-24 | 2,732 | 1,608 | 145 | 979 | 1,016 | 334 | 40 | 642 | 1,716 | 1,274 | 105 | 337 |
| 16-24 | 3,509 | 1,806 | 217 | 1,486 | 1,693 | 500 | 92 | 1,101 | 1,816 | 1,306 | 126 | 384 |
| Changes on quarter | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| People | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-17 | 12 | -28 | 27 | 13 | 26 | -9 | 14 | 20 | -14 | -19 | 12 | -7 |
| 18-24 | 10 | -51 | 32 | 30 | -50 | -37 | 5 | -18 | 60 | -14 | 27 | 47 |
| 16-24 | 23 | -79 | 58 | 43 | -24 | -46 | 19 | 3 | 46 | -33 | 39 | 40 |
| Men | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-17 | 6 | -14 | 7 | 13 | 19 | -1 | 4 | 16 | -13 | -13 | 3 | -3 |
| 18-24 | 5 | -52 | 7 | 51 | -18 | -14 | -9 | 5 | 23 | -39 | 16 | 46 |
| 16-24 | 12 | -66 | 14 | 64 | 2 | -15 | -5 | 22 | 10 | -52 | 19 | 43 |
| Women | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-17 | 6 | -14 | 20 | 0 | 6 | -8 | 10 | 4 | -1 | -6 | 9 | -4 |
| 18-24 | 5 | 1 | 25 | -21 | -32 | -23 | 14 | -23 | 37 | 24 | 11 | 1 |
| 16-24 | 11 | -12 | 45 | -22 | -25 | -31 | 25 | -19 | 36 | 19 | 20 | -3 |
| Rates(%)³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| People | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-17 | | 22.8 | 26.3 | 69.0 | | 20.7 | 25.9 | 72.1 | | 36.5 | 27.9 | 49.3 |
| 18-24 | | 58.4 | 11.2 | 34.2 | | 31.2 | 12.6 | 64.2 | | 72.7 | 10.9 | 18.4 |
| 16-24 | | 50.4 | 13.0 | 42.0 | | 26.8 | 17.4 | 67.5 | | 70.7 | 11.5 | 20.1 |
| Men | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-17 | | 20.4 | 25.9 | 72.5 | | 17.1 | 28.6 | 76.1 | | 40.3 | 17.7 | 51.1 |
| 18-24 | | 57.9 | 14.0 | 32.7 | | 29.4 | 14.9 | 65.5 | | 71.4 | 13.8 | 17.2 |
| 16-24 | | 49.4 | 15.2 | 41.7 | | 24.0 | 19.7 | 70.1 | | 69.6 | 13.9 | 19.2 |
| Women | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-17 | | 25.4 | 26.8 | 65.3 | | 24.4 | 23.8 | 67.9 | | 32.2 | 39.0 | 47.2 |
| 18-24 | | 58.9 | 8.3 | 35.8 | | 32.9 | 10.7 | 63.1 | | 74.2 | 7.6 | 19.6 |
| 16-24 | | 51.5 | 10.7 | 42.3 | | 29.5 | 15.5 | 65.1 | | 71.9 | 8.8 | 21.2 |
| Changes on quarter | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| People | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-17 | | -1.9 | 5.5 | 0.3 | | -1.1 | 3.4 | 0.1 | | -6.0 | 12.2 | -0.3 |
| 18-24 | | -1.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | | -1.1 | 1.2 | 0.7 | | -1.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| 16-24 | | -1.3 | 1.5 | 0.5 | | -1.2 | 2.2 | 0.6 | | -1.7 | 1.3 | 0.8 |
| Men | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-17 | | -1.9 | 3.9 | 1.1 | | -0.6 | 1.9 | 0.2 | | -6.1 | 7.5 | 2.7 |
| 18-24 | | -2.0 | 0.7 | 1.8 | | -0.9 | -1.8 | 1.8 | | -2.9 | 1.2 | 2.2 |
| 16-24 | | -2.0 | 1.0 | 1.6 | | -0.9 | -0.3 | 1.3 | | -2.9 | 1.4 | 2.0 |
| Women | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-17 | | -2.0 | 6.9 | -0.5 | | -1.4 | 4.6 | -0.1 | | -5.3 | 15.8 | -3.9 |
| 18-24 | | -0.1 | 1.3 | -0.9 | | -1.2 | 3.9 | -0.3 | | -0.2 | 0.6 | -0.3 |
| 16-24 | | -0.5 | 2.1 | -0.7 | | -1.4 | 4.3 | -0.1 | | -0.4 | 1.2 | -0.6 |

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.

4. Data from July to September 2022 onward has been reweighted, causing a step change discontinuity.

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 |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 70 | 2.5 | 38 | 2.7 | 32 | 2.3 |
| Jan-Mar 2023 | 83 | 2.9 | 50 | 3.5 | 33 | 2.3 |
| Apr-Jun 2023 | 110 | 3.8 | 69 | 4.8 | 41 | 2.9 |
| Jul-Sep 2023 | 76 | 2.6 | 40 | 2.8 | 36 | 2.5 |
| Oct-Dec 2023 | 116 | 4.0 | 75 | 5.3 | 41 | 2.8 |
| Jan-Mar 2024 | 90 | 3.1 | 53 | 3.7 | 36 | 2.5 |
| Change on quarter | -26 | -0.9 | -21 | -1.5 | -5 | -0.3 |
| Change % | -22.5 | | -28.6 | | -11.2 | |
| Change on year | 7 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.2 | 4 | 0.2 |
| Change % | 8.6 | | 6.8 | | 11.3 | |

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.
3. Data for this period has not been reweighted and so is inconsistent with data from Jul-Sep 2022 onwards.