

Statistical bulletin

Labour market overview, UK: August 2024

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

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1 . Other pages in this release

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2 . Main points

Trends and considerations around comparisons

This month's labour market figures show that the number of vacancies is continuing to fall, although these are still 11.0% higher than in January to March 2020. The unemployment rate is slightly below that of a year ago, while there was a modest increase in both the total number of people in employment and the number of payrolled employees in the latest quarter. Our [Annual growth rate comparisons dataset](#), which includes comparisons of HM Revenue and Customs Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI), and Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates, sets out the annual growth rates for these measures in recent periods and suggests a more subdued picture, with the number of employed people lower than a year ago while growth in payrolled employees has slowed over the year.

There has been a slight slowing in the annual growth in regular earnings in the three months to June 2024 to 5.4%, although this remains relatively strong. Total earnings growth has dropped sharply over the same period because of last year's NHS one-off bonus payments.

Latest data

Estimates for payrolled employees in the UK increased by 14,000 (0.0%) between May and June 2024, and rose by 227,000 (0.8%) between June 2023 and June 2024.

The early estimate of payrolled employees for July 2024 increased by 24,000 (0.1%) on the month and increased by 252,000 (0.8%) on the year, to 30.4 million. The July 2024 estimate should be treated as a provisional estimate and is likely to be revised when more data are received next month.

Increased volatility of LFS estimates, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes, means that estimates of quarterly change should be treated with additional caution. We recommend using them as part of our suite of labour market indicators, alongside Workforce Jobs, Claimant Count data, and PAYE RTI estimates.

The UK employment rate (for people aged 16 to 64 years) was estimated at 74.5% in April to June 2024, below estimates of a year ago, but increased in the latest quarter.

The UK unemployment rate (for people aged 16 years and over) was estimated at 4.2% in April to June 2024, below estimates of a year ago, and decreased in the latest quarter.

The UK economic inactivity rate (for people aged 16 to 64 years) was estimated at 22.2% in April to June 2024, above estimates of a year ago, but largely unchanged in the latest quarter.

The UK Claimant Count for July 2024 increased on the month and on the year, to 1.801 million. Commencing in May 2024, the Department for Work and Pensions are rolling out an increase in the administrative earnings threshold for full work search conditionality. This change is likely to affect around 180,000 claimants over a period of around 6 months, increasing the Claimant Count over that time.

The estimated number of vacancies in the UK decreased in May to July 2024 by 26,000 on the quarter to 884,000. Vacancies decreased on the quarter for the 25th consecutive period but are still above pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic levels.

Annual growth in employees' average regular earnings (excluding bonuses) in Great Britain was 5.4% in April to June 2024, and annual growth in total earnings (including bonuses) was 4.5%. This total annual growth rate is affected by comparing with a period including June 2023 when the NHS one-off bonuses were paid.

Annual growth in real terms (adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH)) for regular pay was 2.4% in April to June 2024, and for total pay was 1.6%.

There were an estimated 100,000 working days lost because of labour disputes across the UK in June 2024. The majority of the strikes were in the health and social work sector.

This bulletin includes data from business and social surveys, as well as data from administrative sources. It includes a combination of [accredited official statistics](#) and [official statistics in development](#) and, therefore, we advise the consideration of this when using. Read more in [Section 6: Data sources and quality](#).

3 . Latest indicators at a glance

4 . Data on labour market

[Summary of labour market statistics](#)

Dataset A01 | Released 13 August 2024

Labour market statistics summary data table, including earnings, employment, unemployment, redundancies and vacancies, Great Britain and UK, published monthly.

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

Dataset | Released 13 August 2024

Earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI), seasonally adjusted. These are official statistics in development.

[A guide to labour market data](#)

Methodology | Updated 21 April 2023

Summary of labour market datasets, providing estimates of employment, unemployment, average weekly earnings, and the number of vacancies. Tables are listed alphabetically and by topic.

View all related data on our [related data page](#).

Alternatively, [Nomis](#) provides free access to the most detailed and up-to-date UK labour market statistics.

5 . Glossary

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings measure money paid by employers to employees in Great Britain before tax and other deductions from pay. The estimates are not just a measure of pay rises, because they also reflect, for example, changes in the overall structure of the workforce.

More high-paid jobs in the economy would have an upward effect on the earnings growth rate.

Economic inactivity

People not in the labour force are not in employment but do not meet the internationally accepted definition of unemployment. This is 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. The Labour Force Survey estimates are [official statistics in development](#).

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. The Labour Force Survey estimates are [official statistics in development](#).

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 (people in work and those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed. The Labour Force Survey estimates are [official statistics in development](#).

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 Jobseekers' Allowance and Universal Credit claimants in the "searching for work" conditionality group.

Vacancies

Vacancies are defined as positions for which employers are actively seeking recruits from outside their business or organisation. The estimates are based on the Vacancy Survey. This is a survey of businesses designed to provide estimates of the stock of vacancies across the economy, excluding agriculture, forestry, and fishing (a small sector for which the collection of estimates would not be practical).

Pay As You Earn Real Time Information

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 PAYE RTI statistics are [official statistics in development](#) (previously called experimental statistics) because the methodologies used to produce the statistics are still in their development phase.

In June 2023, the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) published an assessment report of HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) and Office for National Statistics (ONS) statistics on earnings and employment from Pay as You Earn Real Time Information (PAYE RTI). HMRC and the ONS welcome OSR's assessment report and have developed an [action plan focusing on the six requirements](#).

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

6 . Data sources and quality

The estimates presented in this bulletin contain uncertainty. For more information, see our [Uncertainty and how we measure it methodology](#).

Information on revisions is available in our [Labour market statistics revisions policy](#).

Information on the strengths and limitations of this bulletin is available in our [Labour market overview, UK: April 2021 bulletin](#).

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

Official statistics

On 7 June 2024, the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) introduced the new accredited official statistics badge, to denote official statistics that have been independently reviewed by the OSR. Accredited official statistics comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

This UK labour market bulletin includes a combination of [accredited official statistics](#) and [official statistics in development](#) (until September 2023, these were called "experimental statistics"). Read more about the change in the [Guide to official statistics in development](#).

The following labour market outputs are [accredited official statistics](#):

- Average weekly earnings (reviewed by the OSR in December 2014)
- Labour disputes (rapid review completed by the OSR in February 2023)
- Office for National Statistics (ONS) vacancy statistics (reviewed by the OSR in April 2022)
- Workforce Jobs (reviewed by the OSR in April 2022)

The following labour market outputs are [official statistics in development](#):

- Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) estimates
- Labour Force Survey estimates
- ONS Claimant Count

Labour Force Survey

We have been facing the challenge of falling response rates for household surveys, as have other comparable countries. This issue became more acute in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) data collected for August 2023. The LFS estimates due to be published in October 2023 were suspended because of quality concerns. We developed a comprehensive plan to address these concerns and reintroduce LFS, as described in our [Labour Force Survey: planned improvements and its reintroduction estimates methodology](#).

As stated on 5 February 2024 in our [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2024 article](#), from 13 February we have reinstated reweighted LFS estimates into our monthly publication. These LFS estimates are [official statistics in development](#).

Reweighting does not address the volatility we have seen in recent periods and which we expect to see to some extent in the future, so we would advise caution when interpreting short-term changes in headline 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 (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) estimates.

As stated in our article published 18 July 2024, we are [planning a further reweighting exercise](#), based on the population projections published in January 2024. We plan to introduce the reweighted LFS series into our Labour market publication by the end of 2024.

Further information on response rates and other quality-related issues for the LFS can be found in our quarterly [Labour Force Survey performance and quality monitoring reports](#).

Our [Comparison of labour market data sources methodology](#) compares data sources and discusses some of the main differences.

Labour market transformation

We have published a [Labour market transformation article](#) providing an update on the transformation of labour market statistics.

We welcome your feedback on this latest update and our plans. Please email us at labour.market.transformation@ons.gov.uk to tell us what you think.

Coronavirus

For more information on how labour market data sources were affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, see our [Coronavirus and the effects on UK labour market statistics article](#).

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 us at labour.market@ons.gov.uk.

7 . Related links

[Economic activity and social change in the UK, real-time indicators: 8 August 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 8 August 2024

Early data on the UK economy and society. These faster indicators are created using rapid response surveys, novel data sources and innovative methods. These are official statistics in development.

[Business insights and impact on the UK economy: 1 August 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 1 August 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.

[Labour market transformation - update on progress and plans: July 2024](#)

Article | Released 18 July 2024

Labour market transformation overview, building on previous engagement on the transformed Labour Force Survey.

[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 July to September 2022 and September to November 2023.

[Quarterly economic commentary: January to March 2024](#)

Article | Released 28 June 2024

Economic commentary for the latest quarterly national accounts, prices and labour market indicators.

[Rising ill-health and economic inactivity because of long-term sickness, UK: 2019 to 2023](#)

Article | Released 26 July 2023

Experimental statistics estimating the different health conditions of the working-age population and those economically inactive because of long-term sickness.

8 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 13 August 2024, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Labour market overview, UK: August 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/uklabourmarket/august2024/relateddata>

Statistical Bulletin table number	Table description	Dataset
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4	Public and private sector employment	Dataset EMP02
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5	Workforce jobs summary	Dataset JOBS01
6 (**)	Workforce jobs by industry	Dataset JOBS02
7	Actual weekly hours worked	Dataset HOUR01 SA
7(1)	Usual weekly hours worked	Dataset HOUR02 SA
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10(*)	Economic activity by age	Dataset A05 SA
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13	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Total pay	Dataset EARN01
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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 of labour market statistics published on 13 August 2024

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	Apr-Jun 2024	33.094 million	Nov-Jan 2024 (33.107 million)	Mar-May 2024 (32.999 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	Apr-Jun 2024	74.5%	Nov-Jan 2024 (74.8%)	Mar-May 2024 (74.4%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	Apr-Jun 2024	1.435 million	Mar-May 2024 (1.528 million)	Nov-Jan 2024 (1.373 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	Apr-Jun 2024	4.2%	Mar-May 2024 (4.4%)	Nov-Jan 2024 (4.0%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	Apr-Jun 2024	9.410 million	Feb-Apr 2024 (9.434 million)	Mar-May 2024 (9.383 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	Apr-Jun 2024	22.2%	Feb-Apr 2024 (22.3%)	Mar-May 2024 (22.1%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Average Earnings (total pay - nominal)	Apr-Jun 2024	4.5%	Mar-May 2024 (5.7%)	Sep-Nov 2021 (4.2%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay - nominal)	Apr-Jun 2024	5.4%	Mar-May 2024 (5.8%)	May-Jul 2022 (5.2%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (total pay - real)	Apr-Jun 2024	1.6%	Mar-May 2024 (2.3%)	Nov-Jan 2024 (1.5%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay - real)	Apr-Jun 2024	2.4%	Mar-May 2024 (2.5%)	Jan-Mar 2024 (2.1%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Vacancies level	May-Jul 2024	0.884 million	Apr-Jun 2024 (0.888 million)	Apr-Jun 2021 (0.867 million)	Apr-Jun 2001

SUMMARY

1 Summary of headline LFS¹ indicators

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	LFS household population ¹		Headline indicators					
	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
			Level	Rate ²	Level	Rate ³	Level	Rate ⁴
			MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MGSX
People								
Apr-Jun 2022 ⁵	54,292	42,000	32,958	75.0	1,351	3.9	9,169	21.8
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
Apr-Jun 2024	55,143	42,423	33,094	74.5	1,435	4.2	9,410	22.2
Change on quarter	100	44	97	0.1	-51	-0.2	27	0.0
Change %	0.2	0.1	0.3		-3.4		0.3	
Change on year	398	175	-69	-0.7	-25	-0.1	350	0.7
Change %	0.7	0.4	-0.2		-1.7		3.9	
Men	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM
Apr-Jun 2022 ⁵	26,323	20,629	17,025	78.3	723	4.1	3,766	18.3
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
Apr-Jun 2024	26,769	20,863	16,984	77.3	779	4.4	3,989	19.1
Change on quarter	53	26	-23	-0.2	-20	-0.1	62	0.3
Change %	0.2	0.1	-0.1		-2.5		1.6	
Change on year	212	102	-192	-1.4	-26	-0.1	350	1.6
Change %	0.8	0.5	-1.1		-3.2		9.6	
Women	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
Apr-Jun 2022 ⁵	27,969	21,371	15,933	71.8	628	3.8	5,403	25.3
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
Apr-Jun 2024	28,374	21,560	16,109	71.9	656	3.9	5,421	25.1
Change on quarter	47	18	120	0.3	-31	-0.2	-35	-0.2
Change %	0.2	0.1	0.8		-4.5		-0.6	
Change on year	186	73	122	0.1	1	0.0	0	-0.1
Change %	0.7	0.3	0.8		0.1		0.0	

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

4 Public and private sector employment

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

	Public sector		Private sector ¹		Total employment ² (000s) G7GO	Public sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory note at bottom of table)		Private sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory note at bottom of table)	
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)		(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
	1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9
	G7AU	G9BZ	G7K5	G9C2		MFY7	MFY9	MFZ2	MFY5
Dec 21	5,719	17.5	26,938	82.5	32,657	5,578	17.1	27,079	82.9
Mar 22	5,735	17.5	27,122	82.5	32,857	5,595	17.0	27,262	83.0
Jun 22	5,748	17.5	27,172	82.5	32,920	5,609	17.0	27,311	83.0
Sep 22	5,766	17.5	27,185	82.5	32,951	5,626	17.1	27,325	82.9
Dec 22	5,793	17.5	27,306	82.5	33,099	5,653	17.1	27,446	82.9
Mar 23	5,827 r	17.5	27,499 r	82.5	33,326	5,688	17.1	27,638	82.9
Jun 23	5,866	17.7	27,216	82.3	33,082	5,726	17.3	27,356	82.7
Sep 23	5,899	17.8	27,297	82.2	33,196	5,762	17.4	27,434	82.6
Dec 23	5,928 r	17.9	27,179 r	82.1	33,107 r	5,791 r	17.5	27,316 r	82.5
Mar 24	5,952	18.1	27,015	81.9	32,967	5,814	17.6	27,153	82.4
Change on quarter	24	0.2	-164	-0.2	-140	23	0.1	-163	-0.1
Change %	0.4	-	-0.6	-	-0.4	0.4	-	-0.6	-
Change on year	125	0.6	-484	-0.6	-359	126	0.5	-485	-0.5
Change %	2.1	-	-1.8	-	-1.1	2.2	-	-1.8	-

Enquiries 01633 455400

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) and returns from public sector organisations

Relationship between columns: 2 = 1/5*100; 3 = 5-1; 4 = 3/5*100, 5=6+8

See footnotes under table 4(1)

4(1) Public sector employment by industry

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

	Construction	HM Forces ³	Police (including civilians)	Public administration	Of which: Civil Service ⁴	Education	National Health Service	Other health and social work	Other (including financial corporations)	Total public sector employment ⁵
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	G7ER	G7EU	G7EX	G7F2	G7D6	G7F5	G7FG	G7FJ	G7FM	G7AU
Dec 21	35	159	270	1,132	507	1,498	1,862	211	551	5,719
Mar 22	35	158	272	1,143	512	1,497	1,874	212	543	5,735
Jun 22	34	157	272	1,143	512	1,500	1,884	213	545	5,748
Sep 22	34	156	274	1,148	513	1,496	1,898	213	549	5,766
Dec 22	34	154	276	1,152	515	1,498	1,917	212	550	5,793
Mar 23	34	152	280	1,159	521	1,502 r	1,938	210	551 r	5,827
Jun 23	33	150	280	1,175	522	1,501	1,962	211	551	5,866
Sep 23	34	150	281	1,185	529	1,507	1,983	209	553	5,899
Dec 23	34	148 r	281	1,196 r	535	1,504 r	2,005 r	208	555 r	5,928
Mar 24	35	148	280	1,209	543	1,499	2,017	207	558	5,952
Change on quarter	1	0	-1	13	8	-5	12	-1	3	24
Change %	2.9	0.0	-0.4	1.1	1.5	-0.3	0.6	-0.5	0.5	0.4
Change on year	1	-4	0	50	22	-3	79	-3	7	125
Change %	2.9	-2.6	0.0	4.3	4.2	-0.2	4.1	-1.4	1.3	2.1

Enquiries 01633 455400

Source: returns from public sector organisations

Explanatory Note: The public and private sector employment series have been affected by a number of major reclassifications where bodies employing large numbers of people have moved between the public and private sectors. These major reclassifications are as follows:

- Further Education corporations and Sixth Form College corporations in England are included in the private sector from June 2012 but in the public sector for earlier time periods.
- Royal Mail plc is included in the private sector from December 2013 but in the public sector for earlier time periods.
- Lloyds Banking Group plc is included in the public sector from December 2008 to December 2013 but in the private sector for earlier and later time periods.
- Royal Bank of Scotland plc is included in the public sector from December 2008 but in the private sector for earlier time periods.
- Network Rail is included in the private sector before December 2002. From December 2002 onwards it is included in the public sector (except for the period from June 2003 to March 2004, when it is included in the private sector).
- Northern Rock is included in the public sector from December 2007 until December 2011 but in the private sector for earlier and later time periods.
- Bradford and Bingley is included in the public sector from September 2008 but in the private sector for earlier time periods.
- Welsh Further Education colleges are included in the private sector from March 2015 but in the public sector for earlier time periods.
- Housing associations in England are included in the public sector between September 2008 and September 2017; they are in the private sector for earlier and later time periods.
- Housing associations in Scotland are included in the public sector from September 2001 until June 2018; they are included in the private sector for earlier and later time periods.
- Housing associations in Wales are included in the private sector from June 2018; they are included in the public sector for earlier time periods.
- Housing associations in Northern Ireland are included in the public sector from March 1999 to June 2020.
- Train operating companies in England, Scotland and Wales operating under emergency measure agreements are included in the public sector from June 2020.

The series shown at Table 4 (in columns 6 to 9) for public and private sector employment excluding the effects of major reclassifications show all of the above mentioned bodies included in the private sector for all time periods and excluded from the public sector for all time periods. When using figures from this table, the latest estimate of the number of people employed in the public and private sectors should be taken from columns 1 and 3 respectively. However the quarterly and annual changes in employment shown in these columns are affected by reclassifications. Figures from columns 6 and 8 should be used for assessments of the recent underlying changes in public and private sector employment. The changes in employment shown in these columns are measured on a consistent basis to remove the effect of major reclassifications.

1. Estimated as the difference between LFS total employment and the data from public sector organisations.
2. LFS employment data for March refer to February-April, June refers to May-July, September refers to August-October and December refers to November-January.
3. This series excludes locally engaged staff stationed outside the United Kingdom.
4. This series excludes the Northern Ireland Civil Service.
5. This series may not exactly equal the sum of the components because each component is independently seasonally adjusted.

More detailed estimates are available in the Public Sector Employment Statistical Bulletin at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/publicsectorpersonnel/bulletins/publicsectoremployment/latest>

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

5 Workforce jobs

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs ¹	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees ¹
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Mar 22	35,720	31,408	4,102	158	53
Jun 22	35,970	31,632	4,142	157	39
Sep 22	35,998	31,724	4,071	156	47
Dec 22	36,323	31,961	4,140	154	67
Mar 23	36,731	32,262	4,243	153	73
Jun 23	36,586	32,324	4,064	150	47
Sep 23	36,785	32,502	4,096	150	37
Dec 23 (r)	36,864	32,572	4,107	148	37
Mar 24 (p)	37,162	32,695	4,290	148	29
Change on quarter	297	123	183	-1	-8
Change %	0.8	0.4	4.4	-0.6	-21.4
Change on year	431	433	46	-5	-44
Change %	1.2	1.3	1.1	-3.3	-3.3

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5

See footnotes under table 6

6 Workforce jobs by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication	
	A-T	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Mar 22	35,720	353	52	2,607	130	240	2,263	4,793	1,827	2,550	1,580
Jun 22	35,970	375	51	2,615	131	238	2,261	4,750	1,842	2,594	1,611
Sep 22	35,998	371	52	2,617	124	240	2,202	4,746	1,879	2,669	1,624
Dec 22	36,323	368	54	2,630	119	247	2,219	4,742	1,897	2,759	1,635
Mar 23	36,731	377	59	2,620	116	264	2,255	4,759	1,916	2,754	1,677
Jun 23	36,586	363	52	2,583	119	267	2,251	4,694	1,873	2,810	1,671
Sep 23	36,785	422	54	2,608	116	265	2,243	4,730	1,875	2,807	1,621
Dec 23 (r)	36,864	446	54	2,609	121	262	2,195	4,758	1,930	2,775	1,667
Mar 24 (p)	37,162	406	51	2,586	121	268	2,222	4,745	1,949	2,794	1,664
Change on quarter	297	-40	-3	-23	0	6	27	-13	19	19	-3
Change %	0.8	-9.0	-4.7	-0.9	0.3	2.3	1.2	-0.3	1.0	0.7	-0.2
Change on year	431	29	-8	-34	6	5	-34	-14	33	40	-13
Change %	1.2	7.7	-12.8	-1.3	4.9	1.8	-1.5	-0.3	1.7	1.4	-0.8

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security ²	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	People employed by households, etc.	Total services
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Mar 22	1,117	634	3,279	3,073	1,638	3,021	4,614	988	911	52	30,077
Jun 22	1,096	656	3,269	3,140	1,633	3,062	4,631	1,024	939	54	30,299
Sep 22	1,090	665	3,275	3,120	1,636	3,012	4,648	1,023	950	55	30,392
Dec 22	1,126	682	3,358	3,122	1,645	2,995	4,685	1,015	972	52	30,686
Mar 23	1,153	706	3,433	3,131	1,665	3,025	4,777	1,024	970	51	31,041
Jun 23	1,151	683	3,365	3,183	1,679	3,028	4,795	1,036	927	56	30,951
Sep 23	1,147	688	3,446	3,122	1,680	3,030	4,850	1,058	956	66	31,076
Dec 23 (r)	1,183	689	3,378	3,066	1,692	3,065	4,908	1,061	953	55	31,178
Mar 24 (p)	1,171	710	3,461	3,044	1,707	3,055	5,005	1,107	1,025	71	31,508
Change on quarter	-12	21	84	-22	15	-10	97	46	73	16	330
Change %	-1.0	3.0	2.5	-0.7	0.9	-0.3	2.0	4.3	7.6	29.9	1.1
Change on year	18	4	28	-87	42	30	228	83	56	20	467
Change %	1.6	0.5	0.8	-2.8	2.5	1.0	4.8	8.1	5.7	39.7	1.5

Workforce jobs enquiries 01633 456776

Sources: Employer surveys, Labour Force Survey and administrative sources

1. Workforce Jobs figures are a measure of jobs rather than people. For this reason estimates of self-employment jobs and government supported trainee jobs differ from estimates of people in self-employment and in government supported training and employment programmes shown at Table 3. The estimates for government supported trainees shown in this table exclude trainees with contracts of employment as such people are included in the estimates of employee jobs.

2. This series is not exclusively a public sector series as it includes some private sector jobs. See table 4 for estimates of public and private sector employment.

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
Apr-Jun 2022 ⁴	1,043.1	31.8	36.4	16.4	10.2
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
Apr-Jun 2024	1,059.5	32.0	36.6	16.5	9.7
<i>Change on quarter</i>	3.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.3
<i>Change %</i>	0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.8	-2.6
<i>Change on year</i>	10.5	0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.7
<i>Change %</i>	1.0	1.2	0.3	-0.4	8.0
Men	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Apr-Jun 2022 ⁴	606.5	35.3	37.8	16.2	11.2
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
Apr-Jun 2024	604.2	35.6	38.2	16.0	10.6
<i>Change on quarter</i>	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	-1.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.5	0.6	0.4	-0.1	-9.1
<i>Change on year</i>	1.8	0.5	0.4	-0.4	1.7
<i>Change %</i>	0.3	1.4	0.9	-2.2	18.6
Women	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Apr-Jun 2022 ⁴	436.6	27.9	34.2	16.6	9.4
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
Apr-Jun 2024	455.3	28.3	34.3	16.7	9.0
<i>Change on quarter</i>	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.3
<i>Change %</i>	0.1	-0.6	-0.9	-1.1	3.4
<i>Change on year</i>	8.7	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0
<i>Change %</i>	1.9	1.2	-0.4	0.3	0.1

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. Main and second job

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

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

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

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
Apr-Jun 2023									
Less than 6 Hours	1.3	1.0	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	3.7	2.6	5.6
6 up to 15 hours	6.4	3.9	9.0	5.6	3.3	7.8	11.4	6.6	19.7
16 up to 30 hours	18.7	10.6	27.5	17.9	9.3	26.6	24.1	17.3	36.2
31 up to 45 hours	59.0	65.1	52.5	62.0	68.7	55.3	39.9	47.0	27.3
Over 45 hours	14.6	19.4	9.3	13.6	18.1	9.2	21.0	26.5	11.1
Total (thousands)	33,163	17,176	15,987	28,688	14,331	14,358	4,322	2,761	1,561
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
Apr-Jun 2024									
Less than 6 Hours	1.3	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.2	3.3	2.0	5.6
6 up to 15 hours	6.0	3.7	8.3	5.1	3.0	7.3	11.1	7.2	18.0
16 up to 30 hours	18.8	10.4	27.8	18.1	9.0	27.0	23.7	17.3	35.2
31 up to 45 hours	59.2	65.1	53.0	62.0	68.7	55.5	41.0	47.3	29.5
Over 45 hours	14.7	19.9	9.2	13.8	18.8	9.0	21.0	26.2	11.6
Total (thousands)	33,094	16,984	16,109	28,676	14,157	14,519	4,272	2,747	1,525

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

EARNINGS

16 Average Weekly Earnings - real and nominal¹

Great Britain whole economy, seasonally adjusted

	Total pay (including bonuses) ¹					
	Nominal earnings			Real earnings ³		
	Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2015 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	A3WX	A3WV	A3WW
Jun 22	613	6.2	5.1	513	-1.8	-2.6
Apr 23 (r)	650	7.6	6.8	512	-0.2	-1.8
May 23 (r)	654	7.9	7.1	511	0.0	-1.2
Jun 23 (r)	670	9.2	8.2	520	1.5	0.4
Jul 23	665	8.2	8.4 (r)	516	1.7	1.1 (r)
Aug 23	664	7.2	8.2	514	0.8	1.3 (r)
Sep 23	673	8.5	8.0	515	1.8	1.4
Oct 23	664	6.0	7.2	512	1.2	1.3
Nov 23	666	5.6	6.7	513	1.4	1.5
Dec 23	670	5.8	5.8	513	1.6	1.4
Jan 24	672	5.5	5.6	513	1.4	1.5
Feb 24	679	5.8	5.7	517	2.1	1.7
Mar 24	684	6.4	5.9	521	2.2	1.9
Apr 24 (r)	686	5.6	5.9	524	2.4	2.2
May 24 (r)	688	5.1	5.7	522	2.2	2.3
Jun 24 (p)	690	2.9	4.5	521	0.1	1.6

	Regular pay (excluding bonuses)					
	Nominal earnings			Real earnings ³		
	Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2015 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	A2FC	A2F9	A2FA
Jun 22	569	5.1	4.7	474	-2.8	-3.0
Apr 23	605	7.7	7.3	473	-0.1	-1.2
May 23	611	7.7	7.5	476	-0.1	-0.6
Jun 23	614	8.0	7.8	477	0.6	0.1
Jul 23	617	7.9	7.8 (r)	479	1.3	0.6
Aug 23	620	7.8	7.9	481	1.5	1.1 (r)
Sep 23	622	7.7	7.8	479	1.1	1.3
Oct 23	619	6.1	7.2	478	1.4	1.3
Nov 23	624	6.2	6.7	482	2.0	1.5
Dec 23	626	6.2	6.2	481	1.9	1.8
Jan 24	628	6.0	6.1	481	1.7	1.9
Feb 24	633	5.9	6.0	482	2.0	1.9
Mar 24	637	6.2	6.0	484	2.5	2.1
Apr 24	640	5.8	6.0	486	2.7 (r)	2.4
May 24 (r)	643	5.3	5.8	487	2.4	2.5
Jun 24 (p)	645	5.0	5.4	487	2.2	2.4

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120

Email: earnings@ons.gov.uk

1. Estimates of total pay include bonuses but exclude arrears of pay.

2. The three month average figures are the changes in the average seasonally adjusted values for the three months ending with the relevant month compared with the same period a year earlier.

3. Estimates of real earnings are calculated by deflating the nominal earnings estimates by the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH), our preferred measure of consumer price inflation.

17 International Comparisons of Employment and Unemployment rates

Seasonally adjusted

	Latest period	Employment rate (%) ²	Change on quarter (percentage points)	Change on year (percentage points)	Seasonally adjusted				
					Latest Period	Unemployment rate (%) ³	Change on quarter (percentage points)	Change on year (percentage points)	
G7 Employment rates as published by OECD: (seasonally adjusted)					G7 Unemployment rates as published by OECD: (seasonally adjusted)				
United Kingdom ^{1,2,3}	2024 Q1	74.5	-0.5	-0.8	United Kingdom ^{1,2,3}	2024 Q1	4.3	0.5	0.3
Canada	2024 Q2	74.8	-0.2	-1.2	Canada	2024 Q2	6.2	0.4	1.0
France	2024 Q1	68.7	0.3	0.3	France	2024 Q1	7.5	-0.1	0.4
Germany	2024 Q1	77.4	0.0	0.3	Germany	2024 Q1	3.3	0.1	0.2
Italy	2024 Q1	62.1	0.0	1.1	Italy	2024 Q1	7.1	-0.2	-0.6
Japan	2024 Q2	79.3	0.2	0.4	Japan	2024 Q2	2.6	0.0	0.0
United States ^{2,3}	2024 Q2	71.9	-0.1	-0.1	United States ^{2,3}	2024 Q2	4.0	0.2	0.4

Source: OECD

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

1. As figures are taken from OECD they will not match ONS published figures for the United Kingdom.
2. Employment rate data is for ages 15 to 64. For the United Kingdom and the United States, the lower age limit is 16 years old.
3. Unemployment rate data is for ages 15 and over. For the United Kingdom and the United States, the lower age limit is 16 years old.
4. Estimated values are highlighted with shaded cells.

18 Labour disputes

not seasonally adjusted

Time period and dataset code row	Working days lost (thousands) ^{1,2}	Number of stoppages ^{1,2}	Workers involved (thousands) ^{1,2,3}
Dataset identifier code	BBFW	BLUU	BLUT
June 2019	12	24	3
June 2020	[x]	[x]	[x]
June 2021	[x]	[x]	[x]
June 2022	93	41	31
June 2023	169	319	65
July 2023	284	666	138
August 2023	119	493	53
September 2023	231	652	108
October 2023	132	544	49
November 2023	72	55	28
December 2023	104	244	42
January 2024	165	295	78
February 2024	110	285	43
March 2024	22	49	8
April 2024	17	63	11
May 2024 [r]	51	85	20
June 2024 [p]	100	260	35

Data source: ONS Labour Disputes Survey

Labour disputes enquiries 01633 455400

1. In April 2020, collection and publication of labour disputes data were temporarily suspended to protect and prioritise our outputs in response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. In June 2022, collection of the Labour Disputes Inquiry restarted, but only for the period from January 2022 onwards.
 2. Although collection of labour disputes statistics restarted for the period from January 2022 onwards, collection for June 2022 onwards was prioritised. Data for the period January 2022 to May 2022 will be made available shortly.
 3. Data for number of workers involved are only available from January 1986 onwards.
- [p] - provisional, [r] - revised, [x] - not available

VACANCIES

19 Vacancies^{1 2} by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies	Number of employees				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8
Levels						
May-Jul 2022	1280	187	180	189	290	434
May-Jul 2023 (r)	1024	159	155	143	217	350
Jun-Aug 2023 (r)	997	163	143	139	212	340
Jul-Sep 2023 (r)	982	156	143	140	210	334
Aug-Oct 2023 (r)	959	146	139	139	209	326
Sep-Nov 2023 (r)	951	146	140	139	208	319
Oct-Dec 2023 (r)	929	146	137	134	201	311
Nov-Jan 2024 (r)	924	137	139	137	200	311
Dec-Feb 2024 (r)	916	134	140	136	198	309
Jan-Mar 2024 (r)	919	137	145	133	195	308
Feb-Apr 2024 (r)	909	137	140	134	193	306
Mar-May 2024 (r)	906	141	141	133	191	301
Apr-Jun 2024 (r)	888	139	136	131	189	293
May-Jul 2024 (p)	884	143	137	129	185	289
Change on quarter *	-26	6	-3	-5	-8	-16
Change % *	-2.8	4.6	-2.2	-3.7	-3.9	-5.4
Change on year	-141	-16	-18	-15	-32	-60
Change %	-13.7	-9.9	-11.6	-10.3	-14.7	-17.2

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

2. The adjustment factors applied to estimates for Great Britain to cover Northern Ireland were updated in August 2024. Adjustments have been applied to all periods since May to July 2023 and will cause minor revisions across this period.

Vacancy Survey enquiries: vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk, 01633 456776

* Change on previous non-overlapping three month rolling average time period.

20 Vacancies^{1 2} and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies	Unemployment ³	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels			
Apr-Jun 2022	1,299	1,351	1.0
Apr-Jun 2023	1,039	1,460	1.4
Jul-Sep 2023 (r)	982	1,407	1.4
Oct-Dec 2023 (r)	929	1,320	1.4
Jan-Mar 2024 (r)	919	1,486	1.6
Apr-Jun 2024 (r)	888	1,435	1.6
Change on quarter	-31	-51	0.0
Change %	-3.3	-3.4	
Change on year	-151	-25	0.2
Change %	-14.5	-1.7	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

Vacancy Survey enquiries: vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk, 01633 456776

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

2. The adjustment factors applied to estimates for Great Britain to cover Northern Ireland were updated in August 2024. Adjustments have been applied to all periods since May to July 2023 and will cause minor revisions across this period.

3. Unemployment estimates are produced from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and are always one period behind the ONS Vacancy Survey estimates. This table therefore shows estimates for the same periods as shown in table 1 (which shows LFS estimates).

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
Apr-Jun 2022 ³	54	1.9	30	2.1	24	1.7
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
Apr-Jun 2024	108	3.8	65	4.6	43	3.0
Change on quarter	19	0.7	12	0.8	7	0.5
Change %	20.6		21.9		18.7	
Change on year	-2	-0.1	-4	-0.2	2	0.1
Change %	-1.7		-5.5		4.7	

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.

REGIONAL SUMMARY

23(2) Regional summary of Workforce Jobs

Thousands,
seasonally adjusted

Area Codes	Area Names	March 2024	Change on December 2023
K02000001	United Kingdom	37,162	297
K03000001	Great Britain	36,215	286
E92000001	England	31,760	173
E12000001	North East	1,230	-5
E12000002	North West	3,916	20
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	2,863	29
E12000004	East Midlands	2,513	-7
E12000005	West Midlands	3,081	22
E12000006	East	3,229	7
E12000007	London	6,612	65
E12000008	South East	5,164	20
E12000009	South West	3,152	21
W92000004	Wales	1,537	32
S92000003	Scotland	2,918	81
N92000002	Northern Ireland	940	11

Workforce jobs are mainly sourced from employer surveys and are tabulated by region of workplace.

HM Forces stationed abroad are included in the UK workforce jobs estimates but not in the regional estimates. The UK workforce jobs estimates therefore do not equal the sum of the regional estimates.

Workforce Jobs data for September 2022 onwards has been affected by the reweighting of the LFS, causing a step change discontinuity.