

Statistical bulletin

Employment in the UK: January 2025

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

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1 . Other pages in this release

Other commentary from the latest labour market data can be found on the following pages:

- [Labour market overview](#)
- [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain](#)
- [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 affected by increased volatility, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes, meaning that estimates of change should be treated with additional caution; we recommend using them as part of our suite of labour market indicators, alongside workforce jobs (WFJ), Claimant Count data, and Pay As You Earn Real Time Information (PAYE RTI) estimates.
- The recent LFS reweighting partially closes the gap between our employment indicators, but the longer-term, broad coherence between WFJ and PAYE RTI, when looking at annual change, suggests that these sources are likely to be providing a more reliable read on employment, particularly for employees.
- Despite these coherence challenges, the LFS continues to be the sole source of data for unemployment, economic inactivity and self-employment, and provides a range of breakdowns that are only possible from LFS data.
- It is also likely that some of the recent movements in LFS estimates are being affected by the increased sample size and change in data collection methods taken over the last year, in addition to any underlying changes in the labour market.
- LFS estimates have been weighted to 2022 mid-year population estimates for periods from January to March 2019; headline UK seasonally adjusted series before this have been modelled, but other series have a discontinuity at this point.
- In the year to September to November 2024, the UK employment rate was largely unchanged at 74.8%, the UK unemployment rate increased to 4.4%, and the UK economic inactivity rate decreased to 21.6%.

These are official statistics in development and we advise caution when using the data. 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 11: Data sources and quality](#).

3 . Coronavirus (COVID-19) and measuring the labour market

Latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on interviews that took place from September to November 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. We partially mitigated this by introducing 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, we introduced an adjusted [Labour Force Survey weighting methodology](#) in July 2021. Further information is available in our [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators, UK: 2022 article](#).

LFS periods from January to March 2019 onwards have been reweighted from our December 2024 labour market release. The reweighted LFS estimates incorporate information on the size and composition of the UK population, based on 2022 mid-year estimates. For England, Wales and Northern Ireland, they are projected forward using scaling factors from 2021-based national population projections, published in January 2024. For Scotland, they are projected forward using scaling factors from 2020-based national population projections, published in January 2023.

This reweighting creates a discontinuity between December 2018 to February 2019 and January to March 2019. 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 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. Further information is available in our [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators, UK: December 2024](#)

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

The LFS reweighting partially closes the gap between our employment indicators, but the longer-term, broad coherence between WFJ and PAYE RTI, when looking at annual change, suggests that these sources are likely to be providing a more reliable read on employment, particularly for employees. These sources continue to indicate that we have seen a sustained moderation of growth in employment over the last year. These two sources also show less volatility than the LFS over the same period.

Despite these coherence challenges, the LFS continues to be the sole source of data for unemployment, economic inactivity and the self-employed. There are also a range of breakdowns that are only possible from LFS data.

As external sources are suggesting that recent increases in LFS measures of employment are likely to be overstating underlying employment growth, we expect that underlying changes in the other labour market statuses will also be affected. For example, the more modest growth we see in alternative employment sources may indicate that unemployment and economic inactivity may have moved less than the LFS has recently suggested.

It is also likely that some of the recent movements in LFS estimates are being affected by the increased sample size and change in data collection methods taken over the last year, in addition to any underlying changes in the labour market.

The wave structure of the LFS means that any changes in sampling can take a substantial period of time to fully feed through the survey. We interview sampled households at quarterly intervals for five consecutive quarters. Any given three-month dataset includes respondents completing their first, second, third, fourth or fifth interview (often called "waves").

Between July and December 2023, the Wave 1 sample for the LFS was reduced to its pre-coronavirus level, before the boost was reinstated from January 2024. This reduction in the sample stays in our LFS datasets for five quarters, as these smaller cohorts progress through subsequent waves, all the way to Wave 5. From July 2024, the smaller cohorts are steadily being replaced by boosted cohorts. However, it will not be until the January to March 2025 period (published in May 2025) when LFS data include only boosted cohorts.

We are continuing to improve the quality of the LFS, building on our work to date. This has led to an increase in achieved interviews from 44,238 in July to September 2023 to 59,139 in July to September 2024, as shown in our [LFS performance and quality monitoring report: July to September 2024](#). With this work ongoing, we advise caution particularly when interpreting change in the LFS and encourage users to make use of a wide range of data sources where possible.

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

4 . Summary

Table 1: September to November 2024 headline measures and changes [note 1]
UK headline economic status levels and rates, total weekly hours and redundancy levels and rates, seasonally adjusted, September to November 2024

	Level/Rate	Sampling variability of level/rate	Change on quarter	Sampling variability of change on quarter	Change on year	Sampling variability of change on year
Employment (000s, aged 16+)	33,783	± 236	+36	± 205	+438	± 365
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	74.8%	± 0.5	-0.1pp	± 0.5	0.0pp	± 0.8
Unemployment (000s, aged 16+)	1,568	± 103	+133	± 112	+186	± 158
Unemployment rate (aged 16+)	4.4%	± 0.3	+0.4pp	± 0.3	+0.5pp	± 0.5
Economically inactive (000s, aged 16 to 64)	9,304	± 210	-54	± 186	-64	± 333
Economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	21.6%	± 0.5	-0.2pp	± 0.4	-0.4pp	± 0.8
Total weekly hours (millions)	1,077.8	Not available	-0.2	Not available	+23.1	Not available
Redundancies (000s, aged 16 years and over)	112	± 27	+29	± 34	+21	± 42
Redundancy rate (per thousand, aged 16+)	3.8	Not available	+1.0	Not available	+0.6	Not available

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

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

5 . Employment

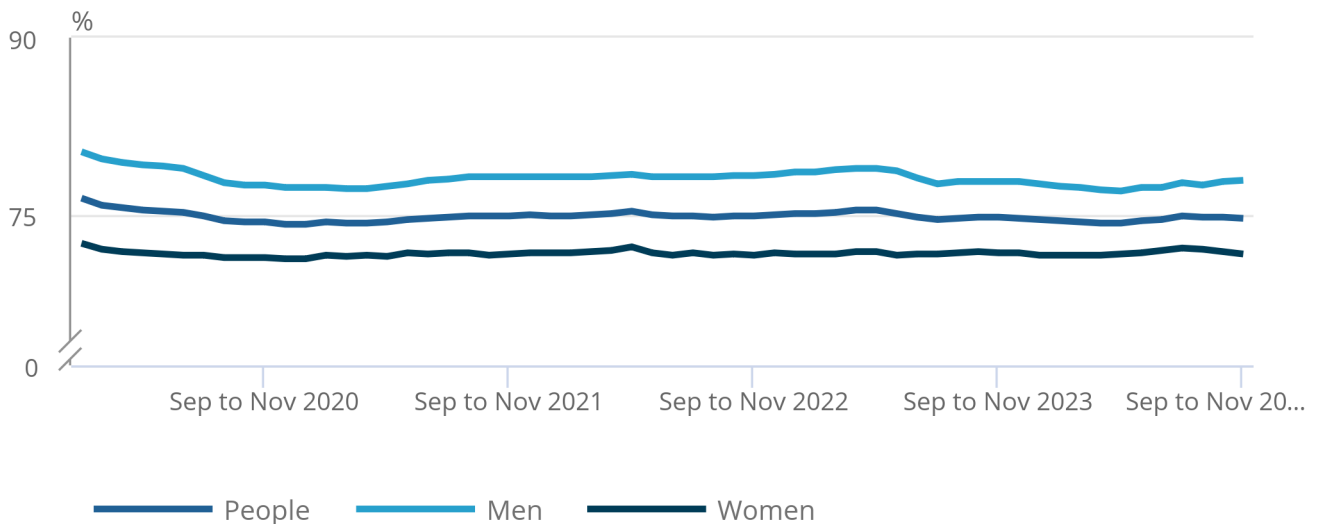
Following an increase in the [employment](#) rate since early 2012, the rate decreased from the start of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. There had generally been an increase since the end of 2020, followed by a decrease between mid-2023 and early 2024. The rate then increased until mid-2024. In the latest quarter (September to November 2024) the rate decreased, but it remains largely unchanged on the year.

Figure 1: The employment rate is similar to estimates a year ago but decreased in the latest quarter [note 1]

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

Figure 1: The employment rate is similar to estimates a year ago but decreased in the latest quarter [note 1]

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



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Increased volatility of Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes, means that estimates of change should be treated with additional caution.

Since September to November 2023, full-time employees and self-employed workers increased. This was partially offset by decreases in part-time employees.

The number of people with second jobs increased in the first half of 2024, but fell in the latest quarter (September to November 2024) to 1.25 million, or 3.7% of people in employment.

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 generally been increasing in the UK since 2020, but was largely flat during 2023. Total actual weekly hours worked increased over the year, but decreased in the latest quarter (September to November 2024). Both men and women's working hours increased over the year. However, in the latest quarter, men's hours decreased while women's hours were largely unchanged.

Average actual weekly hours worked increased on the year, but were largely unchanged in the latest quarter.

6 . Unemployment

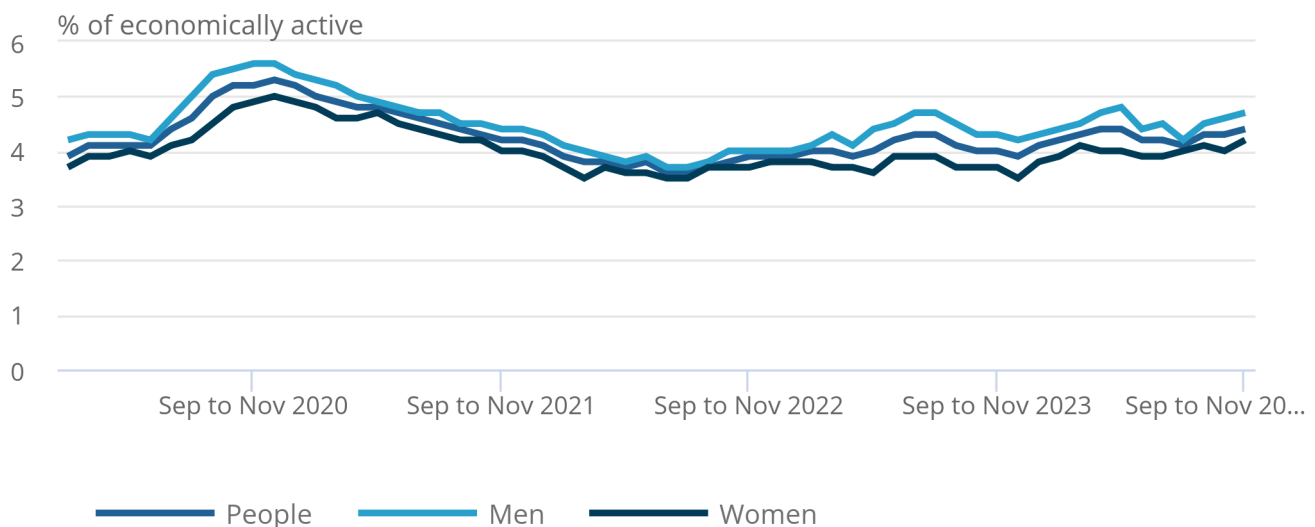
Following decreases in the [unemployment](#) rate since late 2013, the unemployment rate increased during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. From early 2021, it decreased to below pre-coronavirus rates until mid-2022. The unemployment rate has been largely increasing since then, despite a period of decrease during the latter half of 2023. The unemployment rate increased over the year since September to November 2023, and in the latest quarter (September to November 2024).

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

UK unemployment rates, people, men and women, seasonally adjusted, between December to February 2020 and September to November 2024

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

UK unemployment rates, people, men and women, seasonally adjusted, between December to February 2020 and September to November 2024



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Increased volatility of Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes, means that estimates of change should be treated with additional caution.

The number of people unemployed for both up to 12 months and over 12 months increased over the year since September to November 2023. In the latest quarter (September to November 2024), those unemployed for up to 12 months increased while those unemployed for over 12 months decreased.

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. Claimant Count statistics are currently designated as [official statistics in development](#). The UK Claimant Count for December 2024 increased by 700 (0.0%) on the month, to 1.744 million.

7 . Economic inactivity

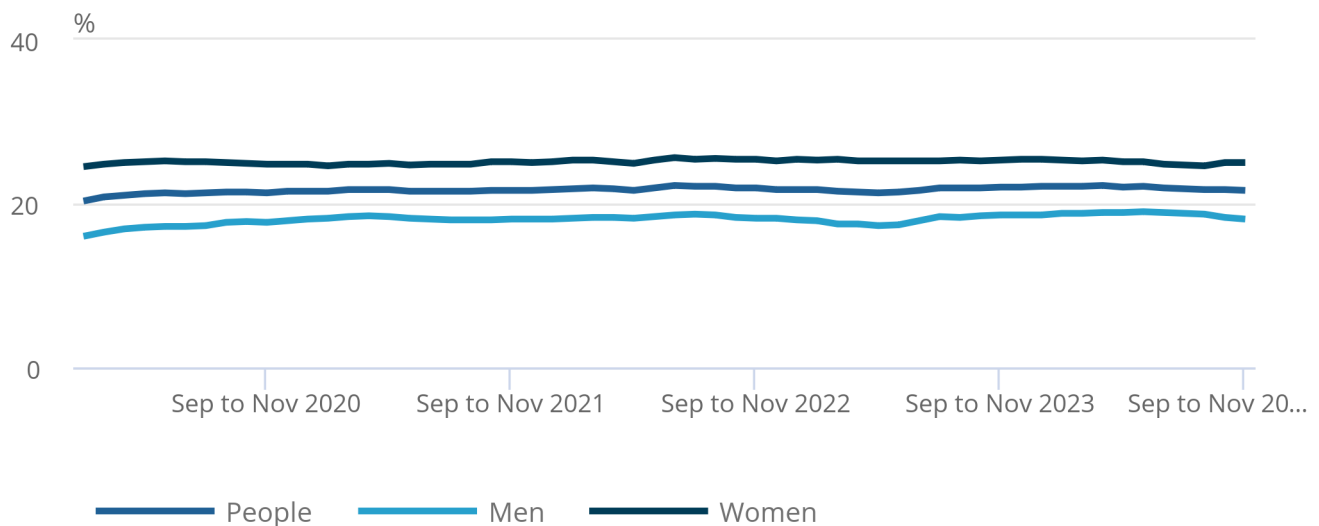
Since comparable records began in 1971, the [economic inactivity](#) rate had generally been falling. However, it increased during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and fluctuated around this increased rate. The economic inactivity rate decreased over the year since September to November 2023, and in the latest quarter (September to November 2024).

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

UK economic inactivity rates, people, men, and women, seasonally adjusted, between December to February 2020 and September to November 2024

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

UK economic inactivity rates, people, men, and women, seasonally adjusted, between December to February 2020 and September to November 2024



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Increased volatility of Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes, means that estimates of 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.

The decrease in the economic inactivity rate over the year since September to November 2023 was largely because of those aged 35 to 64 years. The decrease in the latest quarter (September to November 2024) was largely because of those aged 25 to 34 and 50 to 64 years.

In September to November 2024, the annual decrease in the number of people who are economically inactive was largely because of those inactive for "other" reasons or those who were long-term sick. Meanwhile, the quarterly decrease in the number of people who are economically inactive was largely because of those inactive because they were students.

We also publish estimates of economic inactivity by reason and age from the Annual Population Survey (APS). Latest APS estimates, up to the October 2023 to September 2024 period, show the majority of those who were inactive because of long-term sickness were aged 50 to 64 years, although long-term sickness in this age group had decreased during the year to September 2024.

APS estimates are currently not considered accredited official statistics and are currently designated as [official statistics in development](#).

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

8 . Redundancies

The number of people reporting redundancy in the three months before interview increased over the year and in the latest quarter to 3.8 per thousand employees in September to November 2024.

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 . Data on employment in the UK

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

Dataset A05 SA | Released 21 January 2025

Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity levels and rates by age group, UK, rolling three-monthly figures, seasonally adjusted. Labour Force Survey. These are official statistics in development.

[Labour Force Survey sampling variability \(not seasonally adjusted\)](#)

Dataset A11 | Released 21 January 2025

Sampling variability for Labour Force Survey estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity, 95% confidence intervals, rolling three-monthly figures, non-seasonally adjusted. These are official statistics in development.

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

Dataset EMP01 SA | Released 21 January 2025

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers, by sex, UK, rolling three-monthly figures published monthly, seasonally adjusted. Labour Force Survey. These are official statistics in development.

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

Dataset HOUR01 SA | Released 21 January 2025

Actual weekly hours worked including by sex, full-time, part-time and second jobs, UK, rolling three-monthly figures published monthly, seasonally adjusted. Labour Force Survey. These are official statistics in development.

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

Dataset UNEM01 SA | Released 21 January 2025

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

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

Dataset INAC01 SA | Released 21 January 2025

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

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

10 . 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 coronavirus 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 Jobseekers' 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

The term [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.

11 . Data sources and quality

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](#) Guide to official statistics in development.

These statistics are based on information from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The reweighting exercise has improved the coherence of our LFS estimates with workforce jobs (WFJ) and Pay As You Earn Real Time Information (PAYE RTI) estimates for periods from January to March 2019. 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 changes in headline LFS rates and recommend using them as part of our suite of labour market indicators alongside workforce jobs (WFJ), 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. An update on the transformation of labour market statistics is available in our [Labour market transformation article](#).

More quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in our [Labour Force Survey quality and methodology information \(QMI\)](#).

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.

Country of birth and nationality labour market outputs

The RTI adjustment applied from January to March 2020 to June to August 2022 was removed from the LFS weighting methodology as part of the reweighting exercise in December 2024, as described in our [Impact of reweighting on LFS key indicators: December 2024 article](#). Comparisons with alternative data sources have raised data concerns with the labour market breakdowns by country of birth and nationality since the pandemic period.

We have therefore removed the labour market status by country of birth and nationality from our [A01: Summary of labour market statistics dataset](#) and from tables accompanying our Labour market overview bulletin, and our Employment in the UK bulletin. Our [EMP06: Employment by country of birth and nationality dataset](#) and our [A12: Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity by nationality and country of birth dataset](#) will still be made available on our website, with additional guidance for users.

Our next update will be published in February 2025 and will incorporate the LFS reweighted data. From the February 2025 publication, the country of birth and nationality labour market data will be withdrawn from our time series data. We will continue to review and update users accordingly.

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 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: Sampling the population in 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.

We compare the latest workforce jobs series estimates with the equivalent estimates of jobs from the LFS in our annual [Reconciliation of estimates of jobs article](#).

We are looking to refresh our work on reconciling estimates of employment from the LFS and WFJ. This work makes several adjustments to both LFS and WFJ estimates to try and account for known differences in concepts, coverage and measurement.

We compare data sources and discuss some of the main differences in our [Comparison of labour market data sources methodology](#).

12 . Related links

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

Article | Released 3 December 2024

Indicative estimates of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) reweighting on key indicators for the UK and countries of the UK, between January to March 2019 and April to June 2024.

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

Article | Released 3 December 2024

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

[Working and workless households in the UK: July to September 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 27 November 2024

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: November 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 21 November 2024

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

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

Bulletin | Released 9 January 2025

The impact of challenges facing the economy and other events on UK businesses, including financial performance, workforce, trade and business resilience.

13 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistical (ONS), released 21 January 2025, ONS website, statistical bulletin,

[Employment in the UK: January 2025](#)

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/january2025/relateddata>

Statistical Bulletin table number	Table description	Dataset
SUMMARY		
1	Labour Force Survey Summary	Dataset A02 SA
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
7(1)	Usual weekly hours worked	Dataset HOUR02 SA
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
UNEMPLOYMENT		
9	Unemployment by age and duration	Dataset UNEM01 SA
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY		
10(*)	Economic activity by age	Dataset A05 SA
11	Economic inactivity by reason	Dataset INAC01 SA
12	Labour market and educational status of young people	Dataset A06 SA
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13	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Total pay	Dataset EARN01
14	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Bonus pay	Dataset EARN01
15	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Regular pay	Dataset EARN01
16	Average Weekly Earnings real and nominal (summary table)	Dataset EARN01
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17	International comparisons of employment and unemployment	Dataset A10
LABOUR DISPUTES		
18	Labour disputes	Labour Disputes in the UK
VACANCIES		
19	Vacancies by size of business	Dataset VACS03
20	Vacancies and unemployment	Dataset VACS01
21	Vacancies by industry	Dataset VACS02
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22	Redundancies levels and rates	Dataset RED01 SA
REGIONAL SUMMARY		
23(1)	Regional labour market summary	Dataset A07
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								
Sep-Nov 2022	54,581	42,213	33,026	75.0	1,337	3.9	9,247	21.9
Sep-Nov 2023	55,235	42,659	33,345	74.9	1,382	4.0	9,368	22.0
Dec-Feb 2024	55,399	42,765	33,320	74.6	1,460	4.2	9,452	22.1
Mar-May 2024	55,563	42,871	33,386	74.4	1,547	4.4	9,453	22.0
Jun-Aug 2024	55,721	42,972	33,748	75.0	1,435	4.1	9,358	21.8
Sep-Nov 2024	55,869	43,060	33,783	74.8	1,568	4.4	9,304	21.6
Change on quarter	148	88	36	-0.1	133	0.4	-54	-0.2
Change %	0.3	0.2	0.1		9.3		-0.6	
Change on year	633	401	438	0.0	186	0.5	-64	-0.4
Change %	1.1	0.9	1.3		13.5		-0.7	
Men								
	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM
Sep-Nov 2022	26,457	20,723	17,042	78.4	715	4.0	3,778	18.2
Sep-Nov 2023	26,800	20,960	17,194	77.9	766	4.3	3,889	18.6
Dec-Feb 2024	26,885	21,017	17,159	77.5	798	4.4	3,949	18.8
Mar-May 2024	26,971	21,073	17,113	77.1	867	4.8	3,976	18.9
Jun-Aug 2024	27,053	21,127	17,317	77.8	758	4.2	3,963	18.8
Sep-Nov 2024	27,130	21,174	17,420	78.0	859	4.7	3,833	18.1
Change on quarter	77	48	104	0.2	101	0.5	-130	-0.7
Change %	0.3	0.2	0.6		13.4		-3.3	
Change on year	330	214	226	0.1	93	0.4	-56	-0.5
Change %	1.2	1.0	1.3		12.2		-1.4	
Women								
	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
Sep-Nov 2022	28,124	21,490	15,984	71.7	622	3.7	5,468	25.4
Sep-Nov 2023	28,436	21,699	16,151	71.9	616	3.7	5,479	25.3
Dec-Feb 2024	28,514	21,749	16,161	71.7	662	3.9	5,503	25.3
Mar-May 2024	28,592	21,798	16,274	71.8	681	4.0	5,477	25.1
Jun-Aug 2024	28,668	21,845	16,431	72.3	677	4.0	5,395	24.7
Sep-Nov 2024	28,739	21,886	16,363	71.8	709	4.2	5,471	25.0
Change on quarter	71	41	-68	-0.5	32	0.2	76	0.3
Change %	0.2	0.2	-0.4		4.7		1.4	
Change on year	303	187	212	-0.1	93	0.5	-8	-0.3
Change %	1.1	0.9	1.3		15.1		-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.

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

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
Sep-Nov 2022	1,043.3	31.6	36.3	16.5	9.4
Sep-Nov 2023	1,054.7	31.6	36.3	16.6	9.3
Dec-Feb 2024	1,068.7	32.1	36.8	16.6	9.7
Mar-May 2024	1,070.8	32.1	36.7	16.5	9.6
Jun-Aug 2024	1,078.0	31.9	36.7	16.7	9.6
Sep-Nov 2024	1,077.8	31.9	36.6	16.7	9.4
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2
<i>Change %</i>	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-1.9
<i>Change on year</i>	23.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
<i>Change %</i>	2.2	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.2
Men	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Sep-Nov 2022	599.5	35.2	37.9	16.6	10.3
Sep-Nov 2023	602.2	35.0	37.7	16.4	10.2
Dec-Feb 2024	608.2	35.4	38.2	16.0	11.8
Mar-May 2024	609.7	35.6	38.2	16.0	10.6
Jun-Aug 2024	613.5	35.4	38.3	16.3	10.7
Sep-Nov 2024	613.2	35.2	38.2	16.2	10.2
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5
<i>Change %</i>	0.0	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-4.7
<i>Change on year</i>	11.0	0.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.1
<i>Change %</i>	1.8	0.5	1.2	-1.5	-0.5
Women	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Sep-Nov 2022	443.8	27.8	33.9	16.5	8.9
Sep-Nov 2023	452.5	28.0	34.3	16.7	8.6
Dec-Feb 2024	460.5	28.5	34.8	16.8	8.3
Mar-May 2024	461.1	28.3	34.4	16.7	8.9
Jun-Aug 2024	464.5	28.3	34.3	16.9	8.8
Sep-Nov 2024	464.6	28.4	34.3	17.0	8.9
<i>Change on quarter</i>	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
<i>Change %</i>	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
<i>Change on year</i>	12.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3
<i>Change %</i>	2.7	1.3	0.0	1.9	3.0

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.

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
Sep-Nov 2023									
Less than 6 Hours	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.5	1.1	3.3	1.9	5.8
6 up to 15 hours	6.3	3.8	8.9	5.5	3.2	7.8	11.1	6.4	19.8
16 up to 30 hours	18.5	10.3	27.2	17.8	9.0	26.4	23.0	16.9	33.9
31 up to 45 hours	59.6	66.1	52.8	62.3	69.4	55.2	42.2	49.0	29.8
Over 45 hours	14.5	19.1	9.5	13.6	17.9	9.4	20.4	25.8	10.7
Total (thousands)	33,345	17,194	16,151	28,851	14,292	14,559	4,358	2,811	1,547
Jun-Aug 2024									
Less than 6 Hours	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.2	3.7	2.3	6.1
6 up to 15 hours	6.0	3.7	8.5	5.2	3.0	7.3	10.9	6.3	19.0
16 up to 30 hours	19.1	10.7	27.9	18.4	9.3	27.3	24.5	18.5	35.0
31 up to 45 hours	59.1	64.9	52.9	61.9	68.4	55.5	40.5	47.1	28.9
Over 45 hours	14.5	19.8	8.9	13.7	18.7	8.7	20.4	25.8	11.0
Total (thousands)	33,748	17,317	16,431	29,311	14,505	14,806	4,277	2,728	1,549
Sep-Nov 2024									
Less than 6 Hours	1.3	1.0	1.7	0.8	0.5	1.1	3.9	2.7	6.0
6 up to 15 hours	6.0	3.8	8.3	5.3	3.2	7.3	9.9	6.0	16.9
16 up to 30 hours	18.8	10.8	27.2	18.0	9.5	26.3	24.5	17.8	36.3
31 up to 45 hours	59.6	64.9	53.9	62.6	68.6	56.7	40.1	45.9	29.9
Over 45 hours	14.4	19.6	8.8	13.4	18.2	8.6	21.5	27.5	10.9
Total (thousands)	33,783	17,420	16,363	29,203	14,518	14,685	4,397	2,804	1,593

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

The RTI adjustment applied from January to March 2020 to June to August 2022 was removed from the LFS weighting methodology as part of the reweighting exercise in December 2024, as described in our [Impact of reweighting on LFS key indicators: December 2024](#) article. Comparisons with alternative data sources have raised data concerns with the labour market breakdowns by country of birth and nationality since the pandemic period.

We have therefore removed the labour market status by country of birth and nationality from our A01 dataset and from tables accompanying our Labour market overview and Employment in the UK bulletins. Our EMP06 and A12 dataset will still be made available on our website, with additional guidance for users.

Our next update will be published in February 2025, which will incorporate the LFS reweighted data. Alongside the February 2025 publication, the country of birth and nationality labour market data will be withdrawn from our time series data. We will continue to review and update users accordingly.

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UNEMPLOYMENT

9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
People	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Sep-Nov 2022	554	2.9	351	82	120	21.8	67	297	2.7	142	42	113	38.0	72
Sep-Nov 2023	602	3.1	428	71	104	17.2	55	250	2.2	134	44	73	29.2	53
Dec-Feb 2024	642	3.3	416	70	157	24.4	79	281	2.5	144	48	89	31.8	60
Mar-May 2024	664	3.4	416	78	170	25.6	85	284	2.6	143	53	88	31.1	62
Jun-Aug 2024	543	2.8	306	89	148	27.2	67	295	2.6	134	66	95	32.1	62
Sep-Nov 2024	647	3.3	395	119	134	20.7	69	293	2.6	155	54	84	28.6	44
Change on quarter	104	0.5	89	30	-14	-6.6	2	-2	0.0	21	-12	-11	-3.4	-19
Change %	19.2		28.9	33.4	-9.5		2.4	-0.7		15.6	-18.5	-11.3		-29.8
Change on year	45	0.2	-33	48	30	3.5	14	42	0.3	21	10	11	-0.5	-9
Change %	7.5		-7.7	68.2	29.1		24.8	17.0		15.9	23.9	14.9		-17.0
Men	YBYF	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBYU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Sep-Nov 2022	241	2.5	146	36	59	24.5	42	170	2.9	75	23	73	42.7	49
Sep-Nov 2023	283	2.9	195	25	63	22.3	39	148	2.5	68	32	48	32.5	36
Dec-Feb 2024	304	3.1	168	31	105	34.4	62	166	2.8	78	29	59	35.7	39
Mar-May 2024	325	3.3	177	40	108	33.2	66	167	2.8	81	32	54	32.5	37
Jun-Aug 2024	233	2.3	120	38	76	32.4	40	165	2.8	75	36	54	32.8	38
Sep-Nov 2024	311	3.1	182	54	75	24.1	42	181	3.0	95	32	54	29.7	27
Change on quarter	77	0.8	62	16	-1	-8.3	3	16	0.2	20	-4	0	-3.1	-10
Change %	33.0		51.3	43.7	-1.2		6.7	9.5		26.4	-9.9	-0.9		-27.5
Change on year	27	0.2	-13	29	12	1.8	3	33	0.5	27	0	6	-2.8	-8
Change %	9.7		-6.9	117.2	18.6		8.0	22.2		40.1	0.4	11.8		-23.5
Women	YBYG	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBYV	YBYV	YBYW	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Sep-Nov 2022	313	3.4	205	46	61	19.6	25	127	2.5	67	19	40	31.6	23
Sep-Nov 2023	319	3.4	233	46	41	12.7	16	102	2.0	66	11	25	24.4	17
Dec-Feb 2024	339	3.5	248	38	52	15.4	17	115	2.2	66	19	30	26.1	21
Mar-May 2024	339	3.5	239	38	62	18.3	19	117	2.2	62	21	34	29.1	25
Jun-Aug 2024	310	3.2	186	51	72	23.3	28	130	2.4	59	30	40	31.1	25
Sep-Nov 2024	337	3.5	213	65	59	17.5	26	112	2.1	60	22	30	26.9	17
Change on quarter	27	0.3	27	13	-13	-5.8	-1	-18	-0.3	1	-9	-10	-4.2	-8
Change %	8.7		14.4	25.9	-18.2		-3.9	-13.7		1.9	-28.7	-25.4		-33.3
Change on year	18	0.1	-20	19	18	4.8	11	10	0.1	-6	10	5	2.5	-1
Change %	5.6		-8.4	41.6	45.3		66.2	9.4		-8.9	90.6	20.8		-3.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

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).

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

¹ Denominator = economically active for that age group.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

10 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged & over	16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
Economically active	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
People	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Sep-Nov 2022	34,363	32,966	497	3,775	7,854	11,249	9,591	1,397
Sep-Nov 2023	34,727	33,291	492	3,782	7,924	11,411	9,683	1,436
Dec-Feb 2024	34,780	33,313	480	3,720	7,898	11,545	9,670	1,467
Mar-May 2024	34,934	33,419	473	3,869	7,926	11,536	9,616	1,515
Jun-Aug 2024	35,183	33,613	462	3,866	7,939	11,668	9,678	1,569
Sep-Nov 2024	35,351	33,756	478	3,854	7,980	11,701	9,742	1,595
Change on quarter	169	143	16	-13	41	34	64	26
Change %	0.5	0.4	3.6	-0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.7
Change on year	624	465	-13	72	56	291	59	160
Change %	1.8	1.4	-2.7	1.9	0.7	2.5	0.6	11.1
Men	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Sep-Nov 2022	17,758	16,944	246	1,892	4,007	5,779	5,020	813
Sep-Nov 2023	17,960	17,071	240	1,994	4,044	5,787	5,007	889
Dec-Feb 2024	17,957	17,068	225	1,920	4,031	5,859	5,033	889
Mar-May 2024	17,979	17,097	219	2,013	4,040	5,844	4,982	882
Jun-Aug 2024	18,075	17,164	215	1,985	4,040	5,922	5,001	911
Sep-Nov 2024	18,280	17,341	229	2,028	4,083	5,952	5,048	938
Change on quarter	205	178	14	43	43	30	48	27
Change %	1.1	1.0	6.6	2.2	1.1	0.5	1.0	3.0
Change on year	319	270	-11	34	40	165	42	50
Change %	1.8	1.6	-4.4	1.7	1.0	2.9	0.8	5.6
Women	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Sep-Nov 2022	16,606	16,022	250	1,884	3,847	5,470	4,571	584
Sep-Nov 2023	16,767	16,220	252	1,788	3,880	5,624	4,677	547
Dec-Feb 2024	16,823	16,245	255	1,800	3,867	5,685	4,637	578
Mar-May 2024	16,955	16,321	254	1,856	3,886	5,692	4,634	633
Jun-Aug 2024	17,108	16,450	247	1,881	3,899	5,745	4,678	658
Sep-Nov 2024	17,072	16,415	249	1,826	3,897	5,749	4,694	657
Change on quarter	-36	-35	2	-56	-2	4	17	-1
Change %	-0.2	-0.2	0.9	-3.0	-0.1	0.1	0.4	-0.2
Change on year	305	195	-3	38	17	125	18	110
Change %	1.8	1.2	-1.1	2.1	0.4	2.2	0.4	20.1

Economic activity rates (%)

People	MGWG	LF22	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Sep-Nov 2022	63.0	78.1	32.6	67.9	87.5	87.0	72.5	11.3
Sep-Nov 2023	62.9	78.0	31.5	66.8	87.4	87.1	73.0	11.4
Dec-Feb 2024	62.8	77.9	30.5	65.5	86.9	87.8	72.9	11.6
Mar-May 2024	62.9	78.0	29.7	67.9	87.0	87.4	72.5	11.9
Jun-Aug 2024	63.1	78.2	28.8	67.6	87.0	88.0	72.9	12.3
Sep-Nov 2024	63.3	78.4	29.7	67.1	87.4	87.9	73.5	12.5
Change on quarter	0.1	0.2	0.9	-0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.5	0.1
Change on year	0.4	0.4	-1.8	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.0
Men	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Sep-Nov 2022	67.1	81.8	31.5	67.1	91.7	92.0	77.6	14.2
Sep-Nov 2023	67.0	81.4	30.0	69.3	91.3	91.0	77.1	15.2
Dec-Feb 2024	66.8	81.2	27.8	66.4	90.7	91.8	77.6	15.1
Mar-May 2024	66.7	81.1	26.9	69.3	90.6	91.2	76.8	15.0
Jun-Aug 2024	66.8	81.2	26.2	68.1	90.4	92.1	77.1	15.4
Sep-Nov 2024	67.4	81.9	27.8	69.2	91.1	92.2	77.8	15.8
Change on quarter	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.4
Change on year	0.4	0.5	-2.2	-0.1	-0.1	1.2	0.7	0.5
Women	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Sep-Nov 2022	59.0	74.6	33.8	68.6	83.5	82.3	67.7	8.8
Sep-Nov 2023	59.0	74.7	33.1	64.2	83.7	83.4	69.0	8.1
Dec-Feb 2024	59.0	74.7	33.2	64.5	83.3	83.9	68.4	8.5
Mar-May 2024	59.3	74.9	32.7	66.3	83.6	83.7	68.4	9.3
Jun-Aug 2024	59.7	75.3	31.6	67.0	83.8	84.2	69.0	9.6
Sep-Nov 2024	59.4	75.0	31.7	64.8	83.8	83.9	69.3	9.6
Change on quarter	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	-2.2	0.0	-0.3	0.3	-0.1
Change on year	0.4	0.3	-1.4	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.5

Data source: Labour Force Survey

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

11 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)									
	Total aged 16-64								Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)	
	Student	Looking after family / home	Temp sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged workers ¹	Retired	Other ²	Does not want job	Wants a job	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2	
Sep-Nov 2022	9,247	2,452	1,804	208	2,569	32	1,115	1,066	7,476	1,771
Sep-Nov 2023	9,368	2,439	1,681	175	2,857	28	1,076	1,112	7,484	1,884
Dec-Feb 2024	9,452	2,575	1,674	207	2,837	24	1,113	1,022	7,740	1,712
Mar-May 2024	9,453	2,516	1,737	224	2,831	21	1,082	1,042	7,626	1,826
Jun-Aug 2024	9,358	2,505	1,696	205	2,792	34	1,080	1,046	7,489	1,869
Sep-Nov 2024	9,304	2,463	1,681	215	2,813	26	1,067	1,040	7,356	1,948
Change on quarter	-54	-42	-15	10	21	-8	-13	-6	-134	80
Change %	-0.6	-1.7	-0.9	4.7	0.7	-22.7	-1.2	-0.6	-1.8	4.3
Change on year	-64	24	1	40	-44	-2	-9	-73	-128	64
Change %	-0.7	1.0	0.0	22.8	-1.5	-6.5	-0.8	-6.6	-1.7	3.4
Men	BEEY	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD	
Sep-Nov 2022	3,778	1,260	245	109	1,159	21	483	502	3,002	777
Sep-Nov 2023	3,889	1,176	276	87	1,322	18	489	521	3,046	842
Dec-Feb 2024	3,949	1,271	281	126	1,294	12	507	458	3,189	759
Mar-May 2024	3,976	1,262	269	124	1,304	11	485	520	3,146	830
Jun-Aug 2024	3,963	1,282	236	111	1,309	22	492	511	3,088	875
Sep-Nov 2024	3,833	1,181	230	121	1,319	13	481	488	2,989	844
Change on quarter	-130	-102	-5	10	11	-9	-11	-23	-99	-31
Change %	-3.3	-7.9	-2.3	8.8	0.8	-42.4	-2.3	-4.5	-3.2	-3.5
Change on year	-56	5	-46	33	-2	-5	-8	-32	-57	2
Change %	-1.4	0.4	-16.5	37.9	-0.2	-29.1	-1.7	-6.2	-1.9	0.2
Women	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5	
Sep-Nov 2022	5,468	1,192	1,559	99	1,410	11	633	564	4,474	994
Sep-Nov 2023	5,479	1,264	1,405	87	1,535	10	587	592	4,437	1,042
Dec-Feb 2024	5,503	1,303	1,393	81	1,543	12	606	565	4,550	953
Mar-May 2024	5,477	1,254	1,468	100	1,526	10	597	521	4,480	997
Jun-Aug 2024	5,395	1,223	1,461	94	1,483	12	588	534	4,401	994
Sep-Nov 2024	5,471	1,282	1,451	94	1,493	13	586	551	4,367	1,104
Change on quarter	76	59	-10	0	10	2	-2	17	-35	111
Change %	1.4	4.9	-0.7	0.0	0.7	14.4	-0.4	3.2	-0.8	11.1
Change on year	-8	19	46	7	-42	3	-1	-41	-70	62
Change %	-0.1	1.5	3.3	7.6	-2.7	33.9	-0.1	-6.8	-1.6	6.0
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Sep-Nov 2022	100.0	26.5	19.5	2.2	27.8	0.3	12.1	11.5	80.8	19.2
Sep-Nov 2023	100.0	26.0	17.9	1.9	30.5	0.3	11.5	11.9	79.9	20.1
Dec-Feb 2024	100.0	27.2	17.7	2.2	30.0	0.3	11.8	10.8	81.9	18.1
Mar-May 2024	100.0	26.6	18.4	2.4	29.9	0.2	11.4	11.0	80.7	19.3
Jun-Aug 2024	100.0	26.8	18.1	2.2	29.8	0.4	11.5	11.2	80.0	20.0
Sep-Nov 2024	100.0	26.5	18.1	2.3	30.2	0.3	11.5	11.2	79.1	20.9
Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEY	BEEQ	BEEZ	BEEW	BEEV	BEAS	BEGT
Sep-Nov 2022	100.0	33.4	6.5	2.9	30.7	0.6	12.8	13.3	79.4	20.6
Sep-Nov 2023	100.0	30.2	7.1	2.2	34.0	0.5	12.6	13.4	78.3	21.7
Dec-Feb 2024	100.0	32.2	7.1	3.2	32.8	0.3	12.8	11.6	80.8	19.2
Mar-May 2024	100.0	31.7	6.8	3.1	32.8	0.3	12.2	13.1	79.1	20.9
Jun-Aug 2024	100.0	32.4	6.0	2.8	33.0	0.6	12.4	12.9	77.9	22.1
Sep-Nov 2024	100.0	30.8	6.0	3.1	34.4	0.3	12.6	12.7	78.0	22.0
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Sep-Nov 2022	100.0	21.8	28.5	1.8	25.8	0.2	11.6	10.3	81.8	18.2
Sep-Nov 2023	100.0	23.1	25.6	1.6	28.0	0.2	10.7	10.8	81.0	19.0
Dec-Feb 2024	100.0	23.7	25.3	1.5	28.0	0.2	11.0	10.3	82.7	17.3
Mar-May 2024	100.0	22.9	26.8	1.8	27.9	0.2	10.9	9.5	81.8	18.2
Jun-Aug 2024	100.0	22.7	27.1	1.7	27.5	0.2	10.9	9.9	81.6	18.4
Sep-Nov 2024	100.0	23.4	26.5	1.7	27.3	0.2	10.7	10.1	79.8	20.2

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 unclassified reason for being economically inactive, or (v) have not given a reason for being economically inactive.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

Sep-Nov 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	1,610	346	133	1,132	1,370	267	93	1,009	241	78	40	122
18-24	5,746	3,359	495	1,892	1,916	628	125	1,163	3,830	2,730	370	730
16-24	7,356	3,704	628	3,024	3,286	896	218	2,172	4,070	2,809	410	852
Men												
16-17	825	159	71	596	696	119	48	529	129	39	23	66
18-24	2,929	1,731	297	901	887	278	47	562	2,042	1,452	250	339
16-24	3,754	1,890	368	1,497	1,584	398	94	1,091	2,171	1,492	274	406
Women												
16-17	785	187	62	536	673	148	45	480	112	39	17	56
18-24	2,817	1,628	198	991	1,029	350	78	601	1,788	1,278	120	390
16-24	3,602	1,815	260	1,527	1,702	498	124	1,081	1,900	1,317	136	446

Changes on quarter

People												
16-17	8	-20	36	-8	-4	-6	22	-19	12	-13	14	11
18-24	23	-8	-5	35	-36	-41	2	2	59	33	-7	34
16-24	31	-27	31	27	-40	-47	24	-17	71	20	7	44
Men												
16-17	4	-8	22	-10	14	11	12	-8	-10	-19	11	-2
18-24	13	57	-14	-30	-30	15	-18	-26	43	42	4	-3
16-24	17	49	9	-40	-16	25	-6	-35	33	23	15	-5
Women												
16-17	4	-11	14	2	-18	-17	10	-11	22	6	3	12
18-24	9	-65	9	65	-6	-55	20	28	16	-9	-12	37
16-24	13	-76	23	67	-24	-72	31	18	38	-4	-8	49

Rates(%)³

People												
16-17		21.5	27.7	70.3		19.5	25.8	73.7		32.5	33.8	50.8
18-24		58.4	12.8	32.9		32.8	16.6	60.7		71.3	11.9	19.0
16-24		50.4	14.5	41.1		27.3	19.6	66.1		69.0	12.7	20.9
Men												
16-17		19.2	30.9	72.2		17.2	28.5	76.0		30.4	37.2	51.6
18-24		59.1	14.7	30.8		31.4	14.4	63.3		71.1	14.7	16.6
16-24		50.3	16.3	39.9		25.1	19.2	68.9		68.7	15.5	18.7
Women												
16-17		23.8	24.9	68.3		22.0	23.4	71.3		35.0	30.0	50.0
18-24		57.8	10.8	35.2		34.0	18.3	58.4		71.5	8.6	21.8
16-24		50.4	12.5	42.4		29.2	19.9	63.5		69.3	9.4	23.5

Changes on quarter

People												
16-17		-1.3	6.8	-0.9		-0.4	5.2	-1.2		-7.4	11.7	2.0
18-24		-0.4	-0.1	0.5		-1.5	1.1	1.2		-0.3	-0.3	0.6
16-24		-0.6	0.7	0.2		-1.1	2.5	0.3		-0.7	0.1	0.7
Men												
16-17		-1.1	8.3	-1.6		1.2	3.6	-2.8		-11.4	19.6	2.4
18-24		1.7	-1.0	-1.2		2.6	-5.3	-0.8		0.6	-0.2	-0.5
16-24		1.1	0.0	-1.3		1.8	-2.1	-1.5		0.0	0.5	-0.5
Women												
16-17		-1.6	5.3	-0.1		-1.9	5.9	0.3		-1.9	1.3	1.8
18-24		-2.5	0.8	2.2		-5.1	5.8	3.1		-1.2	-0.7	1.9
16-24		-2.3	1.4	1.7		-3.8	5.9	1.9		-1.6	-0.5	2.2

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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

REDUNDANCIES

22 Redundancies: 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
Sep-Nov 2022	96	3.4	68	4.8	29	2.0
Sep-Nov 2023	91	3.2	55	3.9	36	2.5
Dec-Feb 2024	111	3.8	66	4.6	45	3.1
Mar-May 2024	99	3.4	67	4.7	31	2.2
Jun-Aug 2024	83	2.9	48	3.4	34	2.3
Sep-Nov 2024	112	3.8	69	4.8	42	2.9
Change on quarter	29	1.0	21	1.4	8	0.5
Change %	35.1		43.5		23.3	
Change on year	21	0.6	14	0.9	6	0.4
Change %	22.9		26.2		17.7	

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.