

Statistical bulletin

Employment in the UK: February 2026

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

Contact:
Labour Market team
labour.market@ons.gov.uk
+44 1633 455400

Release date:
17 February 2026

Next release:
19 March 2026

Table of contents

1. [Other pages in this release](#)
2. [Main points](#)
3. [Measuring the labour market](#)
4. [Summary](#)
5. [Employment](#)
6. [Unemployment](#)
7. [Economic inactivity](#)
8. [Redundancies](#)
9. [Labour market flows](#)
10. [Data on employment in the UK](#)
11. [Glossary](#)
12. [Data sources and quality](#)
13. [Related links](#)
14. [Cite this statistical bulletin](#)

1 . Other pages in this release

- [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

- Estimates from January to March 2025 include the full effect of the improvements in Labour Force Survey (LFS) data collection and sampling methods introduced from January 2024; however, estimates may be subject to the effect of further ongoing improvements.
- An increased amount of volatility will remain in the LFS estimates from mid-2023 and throughout 2024, so we would advise additional caution when interpreting changes involving these periods.
- We recommend using the LFS estimates as part of our suite of labour market indicators, alongside workforce jobs, Claimant Count, and Pay As You Earn Real Time Information (PAYE RTI) estimates.
- LFS estimates are 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 October to December 2025, the estimated UK employment rate decreased by 0.1 percentage points to 75.0%; the UK unemployment rate increased by 0.2 percentage points to 5.2%; and the UK economic inactivity rate decreased by 0.1 percentage points to 20.8%, compared with July to September 2025.

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 12: Data sources and quality](#).

3 . Measuring the labour market

The latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on interviews that took place from October to December 2025.

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

However, it was acknowledged that further improvement work was required to deal with the increase in non-response from those with a non-UK country of birth or nationality. As a result, we introduced an adjusted [Labour Force Survey weighting methodology](#) in May 2021. Further information is available in our [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators, UK: December 2024 article](#).

LFS periods from January to March 2019 onwards were 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. Also, the constraint to country-of-birth information was removed.

This reweighting creates a discontinuity between the December 2018 to February 2019 and the January to March 2019 periods. 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 July to September 2011. This ensures that the headline series in Table 1, Table 2 (1) and Table 2 (2) (also available in datasets 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 article](#).

Reweightings increased the levels of all labour market statuses, but did not address issues surrounding increased LFS volatility, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes.

Estimates from January to March 2025 include the full effect of the improvements in LFS data collection and sampling methods introduced from January 2024. However, since then, we have increased the number of interviewers for the LFS, which has continued to increase the number of responses to the survey. Consequently, estimates may be subject to the effect of these further improvements, which may have an ongoing impact on the survey. An increased volatility will remain in the LFS estimates for mid- 2023 and throughout 2024, so we would advise additional caution when interpreting survey change measures.

We recommend using LFS estimates as part of our suite of labour market indicators, alongside workforce jobs, Claimant Count and Pay As You Earn Real Time Information (PAYE RTI) estimates.

Alongside the labour market publication in January 2026, we published an update on the [Labour Force Survey quality article](#). The article provides users with information about current response rates and known biases in LFS data, to help them better understand the current quality of the data.

We are continuing to improve the quality of the LFS, building on our work to date. The achieved sample, including imputed cases (the dataset size), has increased from 75,757 individuals in July to September 2025, to 77,927 individuals in October to December 2025, as shown in our [LFS performance and quality monitoring report: October to December 2025 methodology](#). We advise using these statistics with caution while this work continues, particularly when interpreting change in the LFS, and we 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 designated as [official statistics in development](#).

4 . Summary

Table 1: October to December 2025 headline measures and changes
UK headline economic status levels and rates, total weekly hours, and redundancy levels and rates, seasonally adjusted, October to December 2025

	Level or rate	Sampling variability of level or rate	Change on quarter	Sampling variability of change on quarter	Change on year	Sampling variability of change on year
Employment (thousands, aged 16 years and over)	34,244	± 212	52	± 183	381	± 300
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64 years)	75.0	± 0.4	-0.1	± 0.4	0.0	± 0.7
Unemployment (thousands, aged 16 years and over)	1,883	± 98	94	± 109	331	± 139
Unemployment rate (aged 16 years and over)	5.2	± 0.3	0.2	± 0.3	0.8	± 0.4
Economically inactive (thousands, aged 16 to 64 years)	9,042	± 181	-38	± 157	-241	± 263
Economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64 years)	20.8	± 0.4	-0.1	± 0.4	-0.7	± 0.6
Total weekly hours (millions)	1,093.1	N/A	6.9	N/A	16.0	N/A
Redundancies (thousands, aged 16 years and over)	145	± 25	11	± 34	31	± 38
Redundancy rate (per thousand, aged 16 years and over)	4.9	N/A	0.4	N/A	1.0	N/A

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, there was a decrease from the start of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. There had 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 and has been relatively stable since.

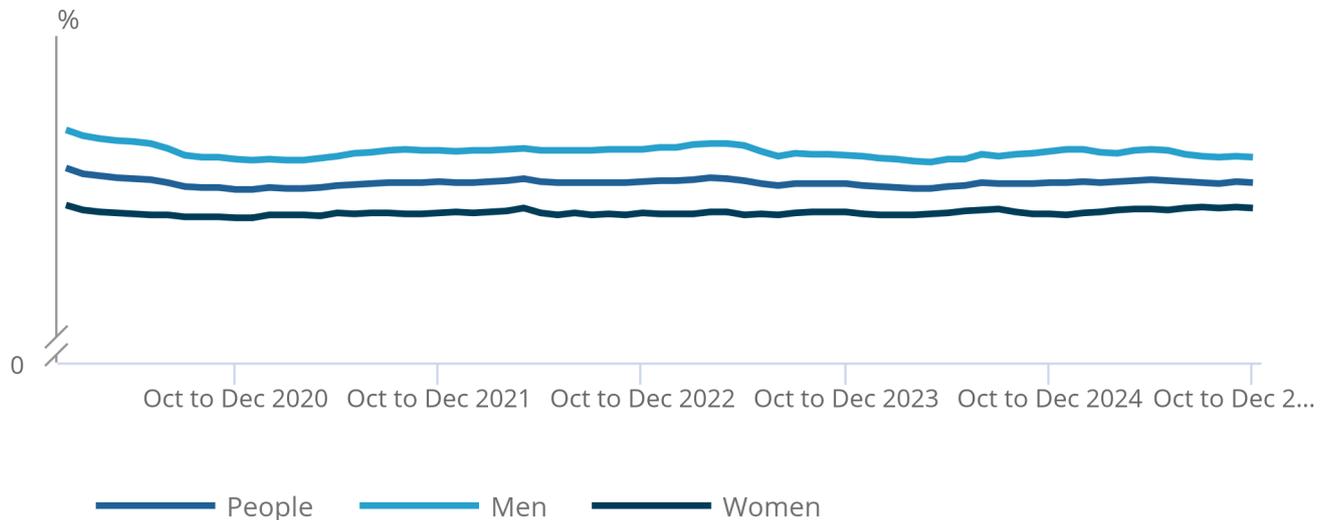
The employment rate decreased in the latest quarter (October to December 2025) but was largely unchanged over the year.

Figure 1: The employment rate decreased in the latest quarter

UK employment rates, people, men, and women (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between December 2019 to February 2020 and October to December 2025

Figure 1: The employment rate decreased in the latest quarter

UK employment rates, people, men, and women (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between December 2019 to February 2020 and October to December 2025



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.

In the latest quarter (October to December 2025), the number of full-time workers decreased, while the number of part-time workers increased. Over the year since October to December 2024, the increase in employment was largely the result of an increase in the number of employees.

Following increases in 2024 and early 2025, the number of people with second jobs decreased in the latest quarter (October to December 2025) but increased slightly over the year to 1.287 million (3.8% 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. Total actual weekly hours worked increased in the latest quarter (October to December 2025) and over the year. Men's and women's worked hours increased in the latest quarter and over the year.

Average actual weekly hours worked increased in the latest quarter and over the year.

6 . Unemployment

Following decreases 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 rate has been largely increasing since.

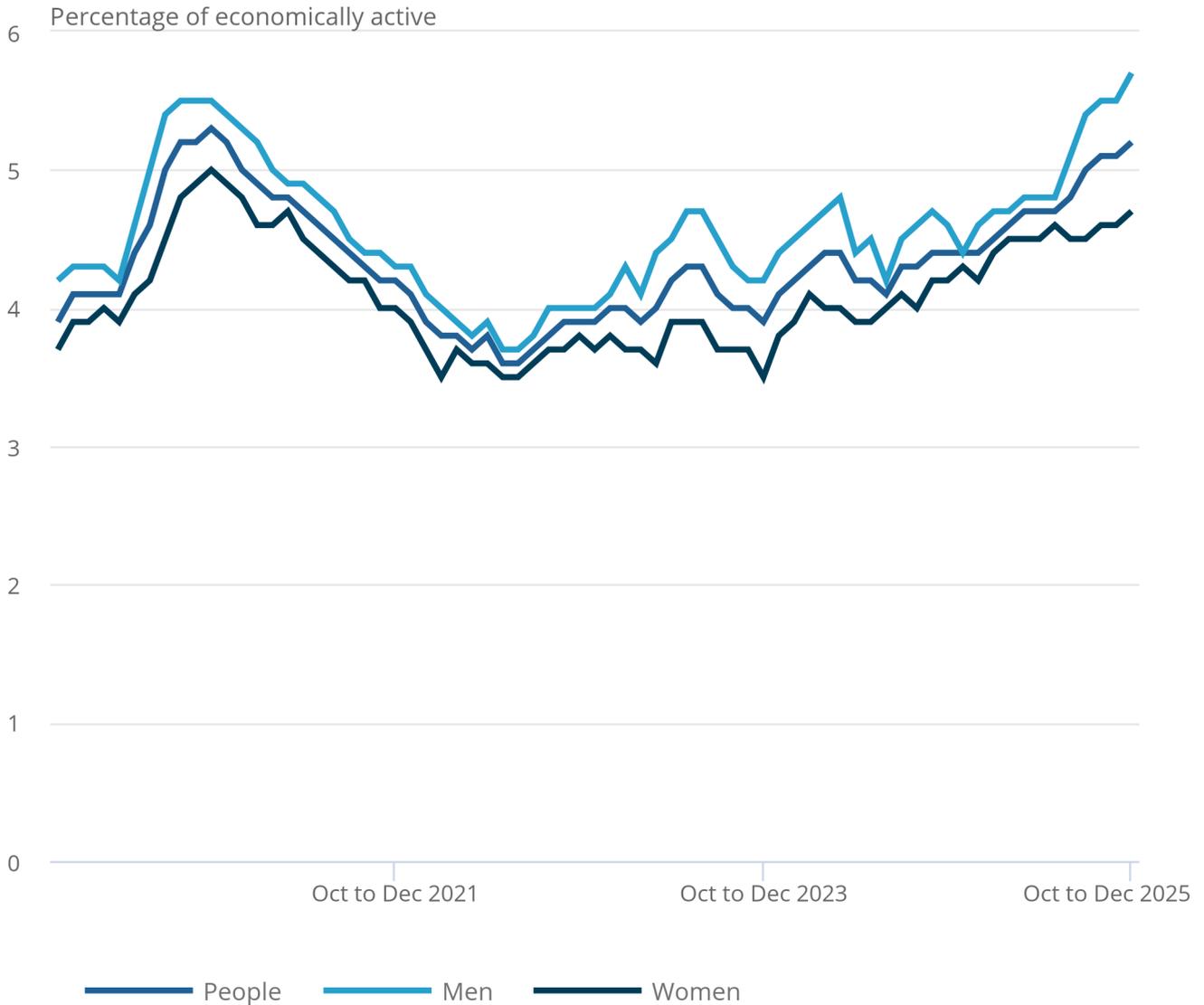
The unemployment rate increased in the latest quarter (October to December 2025) and over the year since October to December 2024.

Figure 2: The unemployment rate increased in the latest quarter

UK unemployment rates, people, men, and women (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between December 2019 to February 2020 and October to December 2025

Figure 2: The unemployment rate increased in the latest quarter

UK unemployment rates, people, men, and women (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between December 2019 to February 2020 and October to December 2025



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.

The number of people unemployed for up to 6 months, between 6 and 12 months, and over 12 months increased in the quarter (October to December 2025) and over the year since October to December 2024. The increase in the number of people unemployed in the latest quarter was the result of increases in the number of both unemployed men and women.

We also publish our [Claimant Count \(dataset\)](#), 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 Claimant Count figure for the latest month is provisional, and is subject to revisions after first publication. This is because of later amendments to records in the administrative systems, for example, as work capability assessments conclude and more information is available about benefit claimants' ability to work.

Revisions in recent months have tended to be made downwards. Further information on [Claimant Count revisions](#) is published each month, and is also available in our latest [Labour Force Survey quality article](#).

The UK Claimant Count for January 2026 increased on the month but decreased on the year to 1.691 million. Despite the increase in the latest month, the Claimant Count has generally been falling since a change to the Administrative Earnings Threshold (AET) in mid-2024, which added around 120,000 claimants to the count.

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.

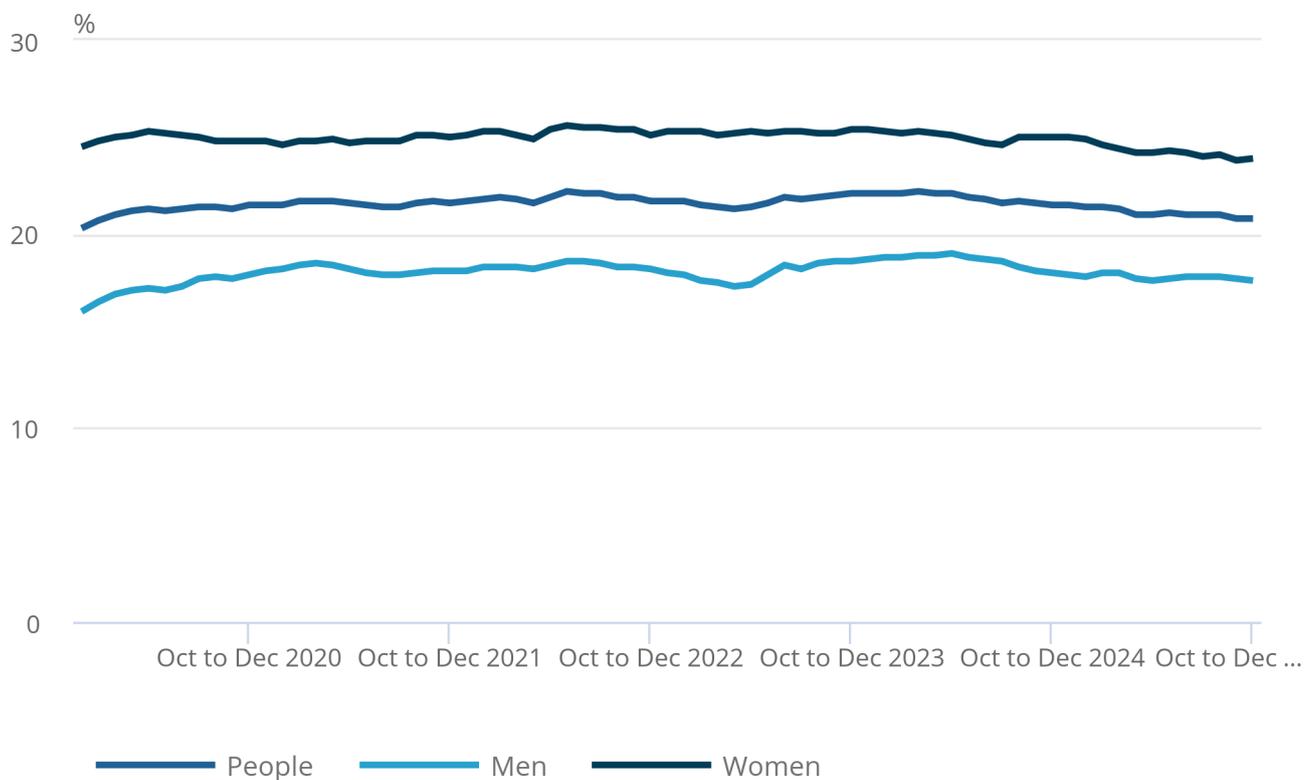
The economic inactivity rate decreased in the latest quarter (October to December 2025) and over the year since October to December 2024.

Figure 3: The economic inactivity rate decreased in the latest quarter

UK economic inactivity rates, people, men, and women (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between December 2019 to February 2020 and October to December 2025

Figure 3: The economic inactivity rate decreased in the latest quarter

UK economic inactivity rates, people, men, and women (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between December 2019 to February 2020 and October to December 2025



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.

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.

In the latest period (October to December 2025), the quarterly decrease in inactivity rate was largely because of those aged between 25 to 34 and 50 to 64 years. The annual decrease in inactivity was largely because of those aged 16 to 34 and 50 to 64 years. Those economically inactive aged 35 to 49 years increased over the year.

The quarterly decrease in inactivity rate was largely the result of those inactive because of other reasons. The annual decrease in economic inactivity since October to December 2024 was largely because of those looking after family and home, or who were retired, or who were students.

8 . Redundancies

The number of people reporting [redundancy](#) in the three months before interview increased in the latest quarter, and over the year, to 4.9 per 1,000 employees, in October to December 2025.

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

9 . Labour market flows

Flows estimates show that there were net movements from employment into economic inactivity, from economic inactivity into unemployment and from unemployment into employment, between July to September 2025 and October to December 2025.

There are differences between the data used for headline Labour Force Survey (LFS) aggregate estimates and the longitudinal data used to estimate the flows, which is based on a subset of the main LFS sample. Further information can be found in our [X02: Labour Force Survey flows estimates dataset](#).

10 . Data on employment in the UK

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

Dataset A05 SA | Released 17 February 2026

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 17 February 2026

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 17 February 2026

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 17 February 2026

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 17 February 2026

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 17 February 2026

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](#).

11 . Glossary

Actual and usual hours worked

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

Workers temporarily absent from a job because of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic would still be classed as employed; however, they would be employed working no hours. This has directly affected estimates of total actual hours worked during the pandemic. As 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 methodology](#).

Redundancies

The [redundancy](#) estimate measures the number of people who were made redundant or who took voluntary redundancy in the three months before the Labour Force Survey (LFS) interviews; it does not take into consideration planned redundancies.

Unemployment

The [unemployment](#) estimates measure the number of people without a job who have been actively seeking work within the last four weeks and are available to start work within the next two weeks. The unemployment rate is not the proportion of the total population that is unemployed. It is the proportion of the economically active population (that is, those in work plus those seeking and available to work) that is unemployed.

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

12 . 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 methodology](#).

These statistics are based on information from the 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.

Nonetheless, the ongoing challenges with response rates and levels mean that LFS-based labour market statistics are now badged as official statistics in development until further review. This is also in line with the [letter from the Office for Statistics Regulation \(OSR\)](#), stating that LFS statistics should not be published as accredited official statistics until the OSR has reviewed them.

We are transforming how we collect and produce the LFS data to improve the quality of these statistics. We have published our [Labour market transformation article](#), which provides an update on the transformation of labour market statistics.

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) pandemic

Read more about how the labour market data sources are affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) 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 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, we will 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 described in our [Impact of reweighting on LFS key indicators: December 2024 article](#).

Because of quality concerns during the pandemic (as explained in more detail in our A12 dataset), we have removed the labour market status by country of birth and nationality from our [A01: Summary of labour market statistics dataset](#), from tables accompanying this bulletin, and from our [Labour market overview bulletins](#). The country of birth and nationality labour market data will also be withdrawn from our time series data.

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 continue to be made available with additional guidance for users.

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 methodology](#).

The figures in this bulletin come from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which gathers information from a sample of households across the UK, rather than from the whole population. The sample is designed to be as accurate as possible, given practical limitations. Results from sample surveys are always estimates, not precise figures. This can have an impact on how changes in the estimates should be interpreted, especially for short-term comparisons. For more information on sampling, see [Section 2 of our Uncertainty and how we measure it for our surveys methodology](#).

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 dataset](#).

Comparability

The data in this bulletin follow internationally accepted definitions specified by the [International Labour Organization \(ILO\)](#). This ensures that the estimates for the UK are comparable with those for other countries.

Our annual [Reconciliation report of job estimates article](#) compares the latest workforce jobs series estimates with the equivalent estimates of jobs from the LFS. In December 2025, we updated the [X03: Reconciliation of estimates of employment and jobs dataset](#) to reflect the latest estimates.

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

13 . Related links

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

Article | Released 3 December 2024

Indicative estimates of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) reweighting methodology on key indicators for the UK, up to and including April to June 2024.

[Labour market transformation – update on progress and plans: November 2025](#)

Article | Released 14 November 2025

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

[Working and workless households in the UK: July to September 2025](#)

Bulletin | Released 26 November 2025

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 2025](#)

Bulletin | Released 20 November 2025

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 5 February 2026

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

14 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 17 February 2026, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Employment in the UK: February 2026](#)

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/february2026/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 levels and rates by country of birth and nationality	Dataset EMP06
8(2)	Unemployment and economically inactive levels 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
EARNINGS		
13	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Total pay	Dataset EARN01
14	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Bonus pay	Dataset EARN01
15	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Regular pay	Dataset EARN01
16	Average Weekly Earnings real and nominal (summary table)	Dataset EARN01
INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY		
17	International comparisons of employment and unemployment	Dataset A10
LABOUR DISPUTES		
18	Labour disputes	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
REDUNDANCIES		
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.

Shaded cells: these data are now only available in datasets EMP06 and A12.

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					
	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	LF2M	LF2S		
People										
Oct-Dec 2023	55,290	42,694	33,379	74.9	1,339	3.9	9,416	22.1		
Oct-Dec 2024	55,918	43,090	33,863	75.0	1,552	4.4	9,283	21.5		
Jan-Mar 2025	56,065	43,178	33,975	75.0	1,614	4.5	9,229	21.4		
Apr-Jun 2025	56,213	43,266	34,214	75.3	1,672	4.7	9,073	21.0		
Jul-Sep 2025	56,351	43,341	34,192	75.0	1,789	5.0	9,080	21.0		
Oct-Dec 2025	56,485	43,411	34,244	75.0	1,883	5.2	9,042	20.8		
Change on quarter	134	69	52	-0.1	94	0.2	-38	-0.1		
Change %	0.2	0.2	0.2		5.2		-0.4			
Change on year	567	321	381	0.0	331	0.8	-241	-0.7		
Change %	1.0	0.7	1.1		21.3		-2.6			
Men	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM		
Oct-Dec 2023	26,828	20,979	17,190	77.8	750	4.2	3,911	18.6		
Oct-Dec 2024	27,156	21,190	17,487	78.2	840	4.6	3,811	18.0		
Jan-Mar 2025	27,233	21,238	17,485	78.1	863	4.7	3,833	18.0		
Apr-Jun 2025	27,310	21,285	17,620	78.4	886	4.8	3,749	17.6		
Jul-Sep 2025	27,382	21,326	17,533	77.7	1,002	5.4	3,790	17.8		
Oct-Dec 2025	27,452	21,364	17,539	77.6	1,061	5.7	3,768	17.6		
Change on quarter	70	38	7	-0.1	59	0.3	-22	-0.1		
Change %	0.3	0.2	0.0		5.8		-0.6			
Change on year	296	174	52	-0.6	220	1.1	-43	-0.3		
Change %	1.1	0.8	0.3		26.2		-1.1			
Women	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T		
Oct-Dec 2023	28,462	21,716	16,189	72.0	589	3.5	5,505	25.4		
Oct-Dec 2024	28,762	21,900	16,376	71.8	712	4.2	5,472	25.0		
Jan-Mar 2025	28,832	21,940	16,491	72.0	751	4.4	5,396	24.6		
Apr-Jun 2025	28,903	21,981	16,594	72.3	787	4.5	5,324	24.2		
Jul-Sep 2025	28,969	22,015	16,660	72.5	787	4.5	5,290	24.0		
Oct-Dec 2025	29,033	22,047	16,705	72.4	822	4.7	5,274	23.9		
Change on quarter	64	31	45	-0.1	35	0.2	-16	-0.1		
Change %	0.2	0.1	0.3		4.5		-0.3			
Change on year	271	147	328	0.6	110	0.5	-198	-1.1		
Change %	0.9	0.7	2.0		15.5		-3.6			

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

- The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a survey of households in the UK.
- The headline employment rate is the number of people aged 16 to 64 in employment divided by the population aged 16 to 64.
- 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.
- 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.

SUMMARY

2(1) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 16 and over						Aged 16-64					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	MGRZ	MGSR	MGSC	MGSX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
Oct-Dec 2023	33,379	60.4	1,339	3.9	20,572	37.2	31,958	74.9	1,321	4.0	9,416	22.1
Oct-Dec 2024	33,863	60.6	1,552	4.4	20,503	36.7	32,298	75.0	1,508	4.5	9,283	21.5
Jan-Mar 2025	33,975	60.6	1,614	4.5	20,476	36.5	32,383	75.0	1,566	4.6	9,229	21.4
Apr-Jun 2025	34,214	60.9	1,672	4.7	20,327	36.2	32,566	75.3	1,627	4.8	9,073	21.0
Jul-Sep 2025	34,192	60.7	1,789	5.0	20,370	36.1	32,524	75.0	1,737	5.1	9,080	21.0
Oct-Dec 2025	34,244	60.6	1,883	5.2	20,358	36.0	32,541	75.0	1,828	5.3	9,042	20.8
Change on quarter	52	-0.1	94	0.2	-12	-0.1	16	-0.1	91	0.2	-38	-0.1
Change %	0.2		5.2		-0.1		0.1		5.2		-0.4	
Change on year	381	0.1	331	0.8	-145	-0.6	242	0.0	319	0.9	-241	-0.7
Change %	1.1		21.3		-0.7		0.8		21.2		-2.6	
Men	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
Oct-Dec 2023	17,190	64.1	750	4.2	8,889	33.1	16,329	77.8	738	4.3	3,911	18.6
Oct-Dec 2024	17,487	64.4	840	4.6	8,829	32.5	16,573	78.2	806	4.6	3,811	18.0
Jan-Mar 2025	17,485	64.2	863	4.7	8,885	32.6	16,576	78.1	829	4.8	3,833	18.0
Apr-Jun 2025	17,620	64.5	886	4.8	8,804	32.2	16,682	78.4	854	4.9	3,749	17.6
Jul-Sep 2025	17,533	64.0	1,002	5.4	8,847	32.3	16,568	77.7	968	5.5	3,790	17.8
Oct-Dec 2025	17,539	63.9	1,061	5.7	8,852	32.2	16,579	77.6	1,016	5.8	3,768	17.6
Change on quarter	7	-0.1	59	0.3	5	-0.1	11	-0.1	49	0.3	-22	-0.1
Change %	0.0		5.8		0.1		0.1		5.0		-0.6	
Change on year	52	-0.5	220	1.1	23	-0.3	7	-0.6	210	1.1	-43	-0.3
Change %	0.3		26.2		0.3		0.0		26.1		-1.1	
Women	MGSB	MGST	MGSE	MGSZ	MGSK	YBTE	LF2H	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
Oct-Dec 2023	16,189	56.9	589	3.5	11,684	41.1	15,629	72.0	582	3.6	5,505	25.4
Oct-Dec 2024	16,376	56.9	712	4.2	11,674	40.6	15,726	71.8	702	4.3	5,472	25.0
Jan-Mar 2025	16,491	57.2	751	4.4	11,591	40.2	15,807	72.0	737	4.5	5,396	24.6
Apr-Jun 2025	16,594	57.4	787	4.5	11,523	39.9	15,884	72.3	773	4.6	5,324	24.2
Jul-Sep 2025	16,660	57.5	787	4.5	11,523	39.8	15,956	72.5	769	4.6	5,290	24.0
Oct-Dec 2025	16,705	57.5	822	4.7	11,506	39.6	15,961	72.4	811	4.8	5,274	23.9
Change on quarter	45	0.0	35	0.2	-16	-0.1	5	-0.1	42	0.2	-16	-0.1
Change %	0.3		4.5		-0.1		0.0		5.4		-0.3	
Change on year	328	0.6	110	0.5	-168	-1.0	236	0.6	109	0.6	-198	-1.1
Change %	2.0		15.5		-1.4		1.5		15.6		-3.6	
	Aged 16-17						Aged 18-24					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	YBTO	YBUA	YBVB	YBVK	YCAS	LWEX	YBTR	YBUD	YBVN	YBVQ	YCAV	LWFA
Oct-Dec 2023	385	24.6	104	21.4	1,077	68.8	3,358	59.2	400	10.7	1,910	33.7
Oct-Dec 2024	327	20.3	146	30.8	1,140	70.7	3,385	58.8	495	12.8	1,873	32.6
Jan-Mar 2025	325	20.0	119	26.7	1,178	72.6	3,429	59.4	501	12.8	1,846	32.0
Apr-Jun 2025	337	20.7	155	31.6	1,137	69.8	3,513	60.6	479	12.0	1,807	31.2
Jul-Sep 2025	330	20.2	185	36.0	1,117	68.4	3,563	61.2	517	12.7	1,745	30.0
Oct-Dec 2025	314	19.2	164	34.2	1,155	70.7	3,523	60.2	575	14.0	1,752	29.9
Change on quarter	-15	-1.0	-22	-1.8	38	2.3	-39	-0.9	59	1.4	7	0.0
Change %	-4.7		-11.8		3.4		-1.1		11.3		0.4	
Change on year	-13	-1.0	18	3.4	15	0.0	138	1.4	80	1.3	-122	-2.6
Change %	-3.9		12.3		1.3		4.1		16.2		-6.5	
Men	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
Oct-Dec 2023	174	21.7	50	22.4	578	72.1	1,716	59.5	275	13.8	892	30.9
Oct-Dec 2024	157	19.0	78	33.3	592	71.6	1,752	59.7	282	13.9	900	30.7
Jan-Mar 2025	145	17.5	68	31.9	618	74.4	1,783	60.5	281	13.6	884	30.0
Apr-Jun 2025	154	18.4	84	35.2	597	71.5	1,810	61.1	272	13.1	878	29.7
Jul-Sep 2025	151	18.1	98	39.3	587	70.3	1,800	60.5	319	15.1	855	28.7
Oct-Dec 2025	138	16.5	84	37.8	615	73.5	1,791	59.9	367	17.0	831	27.8
Change on quarter	-13	-1.6	-14	-1.5	27	3.2	-9	-0.6	48	2.0	-24	-0.9
Change %	-8.6		-14.1		4.6		-0.5		15.0		-2.8	
Change on year	-19	-2.5	6	4.5	23	1.9	39	0.2	85	3.2	-68	-2.9
Change %	-11.9		7.3		3.9		2.2		30.2		-7.6	
Women	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAX	LWFC
Oct-Dec 2023	211	27.6	54	20.4	498	65.3	1,642	58.9	126	7.1	1,018	36.6
Oct-Dec 2024	170	21.6	68	28.4	549	69.8	1,633	57.9	213	11.5	974	34.5
Jan-Mar 2025	180	22.8	51	22.0	560	70.8	1,646	58.2	221	11.8	962	34.0
Apr-Jun 2025	183	23.0	72	28.1	540	67.9	1,703	60.0	207	10.8	929	32.7
Jul-Sep 2025	179	22.4	88	33.0	530	66.5	1,762	61.8	197	10.1	890	31.2
Oct-Dec 2025	176	22.1	80	31.2	541	67.9	1,733	60.6	208	10.7	921	32.2
Change on quarter	-3	-0.3	-8	-1.8	11	1.3	-30	-1.3	11	0.6	30	0.9
Change %	-1.4		-9.2		2.1		-1.7		5.3		3.4	
Change on year	6	0.5	12	2.8	-8	-1.9	99	2.6	-5	-0.8	-53	-2.4
Change %	3.5		18.1		-1.5		6.1		-2.4		-5.5	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

3 Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

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

People	All in employment					Full-time and part-time workers ¹								
	Total	Employees	Self-employed	Government supported training & employment programmes ²				Total people working full-time	total people working part-time	Employees working part-time	Self-employed people working full-time	Self-employed people working part-time	Total Workers with second jobs	
				Unpaid family workers	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT							MGRW
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Oct-Dec 2023	33,379	28,827	4,420	91	40	24,993	8,386	21,951	6,876	2,985	1,434	1,161		
Oct-Dec 2024	33,863	29,304	4,390	103	67	25,419	8,444	22,386	6,917	2,955	1,435	1,267		
Jan-Mar 2025	33,975	29,381	4,396	134	64	25,409	8,567	22,381	7,001	2,947	1,449	1,317		
Apr-Jun 2025	34,214	29,642	4,407	112	53	25,624	8,590	22,619	7,024	2,945	1,462	1,321		
Jul-Sep 2025	34,192	29,629	4,391	108	65	25,567	8,625	22,564	7,065	2,923	1,467	1,329		
Oct-Dec 2025	34,244	29,684	4,378	116	66	25,499	8,745	22,551	7,132	2,880	1,498	1,287		
Change on quarter	52	55	-13	8	1	-68	120	-13	68	-43	30	-42		
Change %	0.2	0.2	-0.3	7.8	1.9	-0.3	1.4	-0.1	1.0	-1.5	2.1	-3.2		
Change on year	381	380	-12	13	-1	80	301	165	215	-75	63	19		
Change %	1.1	1.3	-0.3	12.9	-1.0	0.3	3.6	0.7	3.1	-2.5	4.4	1.5		
Men		MGR0	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX		
Oct-Dec 2023	17,190	14,316	2,787	60	27	14,844	2,346	12,592	1,725	2,207	580	510		
Oct-Dec 2024	17,487	14,550	2,835	57	46	15,001	2,486	12,745	1,804	2,198	636	535		
Jan-Mar 2025	17,485	14,545	2,818	80	42	14,946	2,538	12,687	1,858	2,202	616	567		
Apr-Jun 2025	17,620	14,711	2,826	51	32	15,066	2,554	12,827	1,884	2,200	626	579		
Jul-Sep 2025	17,533	14,642	2,796	58	37	15,055	2,478	12,819	1,823	2,188	608	590		
Oct-Dec 2025	17,539	14,714	2,741	56	29	15,011	2,528	12,836	1,877	2,141	600	591		
Change on quarter	7	72	-55	-2	-9	-44	50	18	55	-47	-8	1		
Change %	0.0	0.5	-2.0	-4.1	-22.9	-0.3	2.0	0.1	3.0	-2.1	-1.3	0.2		
Change on year	52	164	-94	-1	-17	10	43	91	73	-57	-37	56		
Change %	0.3	1.1	-3.3	-1.9	-37.1	0.1	1.7	0.7	4.1	-2.6	-5.8	10.4		
Women		MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY		
Oct-Dec 2023	16,189	14,511	1,632	31	14	10,149	6,040	9,359	5,152	778	854	651		
Oct-Dec 2024	16,376	14,754	1,555	46	21	10,418	5,958	9,641	5,113	756	799	732		
Jan-Mar 2025	16,491	14,836	1,578	55	22	10,463	6,028	9,694	5,142	746	833	750		
Apr-Jun 2025	16,594	14,931	1,581	60	21	10,558	6,036	9,792	5,139	744	837	743		
Jul-Sep 2025	16,660	14,987	1,595	50	28	10,512	6,147	9,746	5,242	735	860	739		
Oct-Dec 2025	16,705	14,970	1,637	60	37	10,488	6,217	9,715	5,255	739	898	696		
Change on quarter	45	-17	42	11	10	-24	69	-31	13	4	38	-43		
Change %	0.3	-0.1	2.6	21.8	35.3	-0.2	1.1	-0.3	0.3	0.5	4.5	-5.9		
Change on year	328	216	82	14	16	70	258	74	142	-17	99	-36		
Change %	2.0	1.5	5.3	31.2	76.8	0.7	4.3	0.8	2.8	-2.3	12.4	-5.0		
	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)					Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) ³								
	Total	% that could not find permanent job			Has a contract with period of training				% that could not find full-time job			Student or at school		
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
People	YCBZ	YCCB	YCCF	YCCJ	YCCL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCCD	YCCG	YCDJ	
Oct-Dec 2023	1,508	5.2	314	20.8	451	150	594	8,310	827	10.0	5,838	379	1,204	
Oct-Dec 2024	1,486	5.1	373	25.1	377	141	594	8,352	857	10.3	5,885	394	1,165	
Jan-Mar 2025	1,562	5.3	385	24.6	436	133	608	8,450	881	10.4	5,841	470	1,214	
Apr-Jun 2025	1,579	5.3	378	24.0	442	156	603	8,486	904	10.7	5,827	464	1,236	
Jul-Sep 2025	1,624	5.5	393	24.2	444	165	622	8,532	867	10.2	5,899	461	1,243	
Oct-Dec 2025	1,648	5.6	391	23.7	414	173	670	8,630	857	9.9	5,963	464	1,290	
Change on quarter	24	0.1	-2	-0.5	-30	9	48	98	-10	-0.2	64	3	47	
Change %	1.5		-0.5	-6.8	5.4	7.7	1.1	-1.2		1.1	0.6	3.8		
Change on year	162	0.5	17	-1.4	36	32	76	278	-1	-0.3	78	70	126	
Change %	10.9		4.6	9.6	23.0	12.8	3.3	-0.1		1.3	17.9	10.8		
Men	YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCCB	YCCD	YCCD	YCCD	
Oct-Dec 2023	719	5.0	165	22.9	198	91	266	2,304	343	14.9	1,313	135	490	
Oct-Dec 2024	696	4.8	195	28.0	168	69	265	2,440	376	15.4	1,407	157	484	
Jan-Mar 2025	703	4.8	189	26.9	175	68	270	2,475	389	15.7	1,374	177	516	
Apr-Jun 2025	743	5.1	198	26.6	171	96	279	2,510	378	15.1	1,416	184	512	
Jul-Sep 2025	764	5.2	192	25.2	198	85	289	2,430	349	14.4	1,390	162	506	
Oct-Dec 2025	775	5.3	192	24.8	189	83	311	2,477	350	14.1	1,411	159	536	
Change on quarter	11	0.0	0	-0.3	-9	-2	22	46	1	-0.2	21	-3	31	
Change %	1.4		0.0	-4.5	-2.6	7.5	1.9	0.3		1.5	-1.6	6.1		
Change on year	79	0.5	-2	-3.2	22	14	45	37	-26	-1.3	4	2	53	
Change %	11.3		-1.3	13.0	20.0	17.1	1.5	-6.8		0.3	1.4	10.9		
Women	YCCB	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCCB	YCCD	YCCD	YCCD	
Oct-Dec 2023	789	5.4	149	18.9	253	59	327	6,006	484	8.1	4,526	243	714	
Oct-Dec 2024	789	5.3	179	22.6	210	72	329	5,912	481	8.1	4,477	237	681	
Jan-Mar 2025	859	5.8	196	22.8	261	64	338	5,975	492	8.2	4,467	293	698	
Apr-Jun 2025	835	5.6	181	21.6	271	60	323	5,976	526	8.8	4,411	280	724	
Jul-Sep 2025	859	5.7	200	23.3	246	80	333	6,101	518	8.5	4,509	300	738	
Oct-Dec 2025	873	5.8	198	22.7	224	91	359	6,153	506	8.2	4,551	305	754	
Change on quarter	14	0.1	-2	-0.6	-21	11	26	52	-11	-0.3	42	5	16	
Change %	1.6		-1.0	-8.7	14.0	7.8	0.8	-2.2		0.9	1.8	2.2		
Change on year	84	0.5	20	0.1	15	19	31	241	25	0.1	74	68	73	
Change %	10.6		11.1	7.0	25.9	9.3	4.1	5.2		1.6	28.7	10.7		

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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
Oct-Dec 2023	1,056.5	31.7	36.4	16.4	8.9
Oct-Dec 2024	1,077.2	31.8	36.5	16.6	9.2
Jan-Mar 2025	1,082.1	31.8	36.5	16.5	9.4
Apr-Jun 2025	1,092.6	31.9	36.6	16.6	9.4
Jul-Sep 2025	1,086.2	31.8	36.5	16.5	9.6
Oct-Dec 2025	1,093.1	31.9	36.7	16.6	9.6
<i>Change on quarter</i>	6.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
<i>Change %</i>	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	-0.1
<i>Change on year</i>	16.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4
<i>Change %</i>	1.5	0.4	0.7	-0.1	4.2
Men	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Oct-Dec 2023	603.8	35.1	37.9	16.0	9.4
Oct-Dec 2024	613.0	35.1	38.0	15.9	10.0
Jan-Mar 2025	614.9	35.2	38.0	16.0	10.0
Apr-Jun 2025	620.0	35.2	38.1	16.1	10.0
Jul-Sep 2025	617.5	35.2	38.1	16.1	10.6
Oct-Dec 2025	619.2	35.3	38.2	16.2	10.3
<i>Change on quarter</i>	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.3
<i>Change %</i>	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	-2.8
<i>Change on year</i>	6.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
<i>Change %</i>	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.4	3.4
Women	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Oct-Dec 2023	452.6	28.0	34.3	16.5	8.6
Oct-Dec 2024	464.2	28.3	34.3	16.9	8.7
Jan-Mar 2025	467.2	28.3	34.4	16.7	8.9
Apr-Jun 2025	472.6	28.5	34.4	16.8	9.0
Jul-Sep 2025	468.7	28.1	34.2	16.7	8.9
Oct-Dec 2025	473.9	28.4	34.7	16.8	9.0
<i>Change on quarter</i>	5.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
<i>Change %</i>	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.6	2.2
<i>Change on year</i>	9.8	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.3
<i>Change %</i>	2.1	0.1	1.0	-0.7	3.9

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
Oct-Dec 2024									
Less than 6 Hours	1.4	1.0	1.8	0.8	0.6	1.1	4.4	3.0	7.0
6 up to 15 hours	5.8	3.7	8.0	5.2	3.2	7.1	10.3	6.5	17.2
16 up to 30 hours	18.9	10.9	27.4	18.1	9.5	26.6	24.5	18.0	36.3
31 up to 45 hours	59.8	65.1	54.1	62.8	68.8	56.8	40.1	46.2	29.0
Over 45 hours	14.1	19.3	8.6	13.2	18.0	8.5	20.7	26.4	10.4
Total (thousands)	33,863	17,487	16,376	29,304	14,550	14,754	4,390	2,835	1,555
Jul-Sep 2025									
Less than 6 Hours	1.4	1.0	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	4.0	2.8	6.2
6 up to 15 hours	6.2	3.8	8.7	5.4	3.2	7.5	11.6	6.8	20.0
16 up to 30 hours	18.5	10.5	26.9	17.7	9.1	26.2	23.8	17.8	34.2
31 up to 45 hours	59.8	65.2	54.2	62.8	68.8	56.9	40.0	46.8	28.2
Over 45 hours	14.2	19.5	8.5	13.2	18.3	8.3	20.6	25.8	11.4
Total (thousands)	34,192	17,533	16,660	29,629	14,642	14,987	4,391	2,796	1,595
Oct-Dec 2025									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.1	1.9	0.9	0.7	1.2	4.3	2.6	7.2
6 up to 15 hours	6.2	3.9	8.6	5.5	3.4	7.6	10.7	6.5	17.9
16 up to 30 hours	18.4	10.4	26.8	17.5	9.0	25.9	24.6	18.2	35.3
31 up to 45 hours	59.7	65.1	54.1	62.7	68.7	56.9	39.7	46.4	28.4
Over 45 hours	14.2	19.5	8.7	13.3	18.3	8.4	20.6	26.3	11.2
Total (thousands)	34,244	17,539	16,705	29,684	14,714	14,970	4,378	2,741	1,637

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

Employment by country of birth and nationality

The temporary 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.

Due to quality concerns during the pandemic period (as explained in more detail in our [A12 dataset](#)), we have 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. The country of birth and nationality labour market data will also be withdrawn from our time series data.

Our EMP06 and A12 dataset will continue to be made available on our website, with additional guidance for users. From our February 2025 publication, EMP06 and A12 will be published using the reweighted LFS data.

We will continue to review and update users accordingly.

[EMP06 Dataset](#)

Employment by country of birth and nationality

The temporary 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.

Due to quality concerns during the pandemic period (as explained in more detail in our [A12 dataset](#)), we have 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. The country of birth and nationality labour market data will also be withdrawn from our time series data.

Our EMP06 and A12 dataset will continue to be made available on our website, with additional guidance for users. From our February 2025 publication, EMP06 and A12 will be published using the reweighted LFS data.

We will continue to review and update users accordingly.

[A12 Dataset](#)

UNEMPLOYMENT

9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

People	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
Oct-Dec 2023	600	3.1	416	64	120	20.0	63	234	2.1	124	33	77	32.9	56
Oct-Dec 2024	624	3.2	372	115	137	21.9	74	288	2.5	153	51	84	29.1	45
Jan-Mar 2025	669	3.4	411	108	150	22.4	83	325	2.9	179	57	90	27.7	56
Apr-Jun 2025	686	3.4	392	143	151	22.0	73	353	3.1	181	64	107	30.4	51
Jul-Sep 2025	728	3.7	414	126	187	25.7	78	359	3.1	180	71	108	30.1	62
Oct-Dec 2025	764	3.8	406	149	209	27.4	88	380	3.3	189	75	115	30.3	68
Change on quarter	37	0.2	-9	23	22	1.7	10	20	0.2	9	4	7	0.1	7
Change %	5.1		-2.1	18.5	11.8		12.9	5.7		5.1	6.3	6.2		11.0
Change on year	141	0.7	34	34	73	5.4	14	92	0.8	36	25	31	1.2	24
Change %	22.6		9.2	29.7	53.0		18.8	32.0		23.6	48.6	37.3		52.4
Men	YBYF	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBYU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Oct-Dec 2023	292	3.0	190	22	81	27.7	47	132	2.2	59	20	53	40.1	35
Oct-Dec 2024	304	3.0	173	54	78	25.6	42	176	2.9	91	32	53	29.9	27
Jan-Mar 2025	318	3.2	201	46	72	22.5	47	196	3.3	107	37	52	26.5	35
Apr-Jun 2025	320	3.2	170	72	79	24.6	43	209	3.5	99	37	74	35.1	36
Jul-Sep 2025	377	3.7	202	75	100	26.5	50	208	3.4	95	42	71	34.2	43
Oct-Dec 2025	389	3.8	197	74	119	30.5	52	220	3.6	100	46	74	33.8	48
Change on quarter	12	0.1	-6	-1	19	4.0	3	12	0.2	6	3	3	-0.4	5
Change %	3.2		-2.9	-1.1	18.9		5.1	5.9		6.0	7.8	4.6		11.9
Change on year	85	0.8	24	20	41	4.8	10	44	0.7	9	13	22	3.9	21
Change %	28.0		13.9	38.2	52.2		24.4	25.2		9.9	41.9	41.6		79.0
Women	YBYG	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBYV	YBYV	YBYV	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Oct-Dec 2023	307	3.2	227	42	39	12.6	16	102	2.0	65	13	24	23.6	20
Oct-Dec 2024	319	3.3	199	61	59	18.4	32	112	2.1	62	19	31	27.8	18
Jan-Mar 2025	350	3.6	210	62	78	22.3	36	129	2.4	72	19	38	29.4	21
Apr-Jun 2025	366	3.7	222	71	72	19.8	29	143	2.6	82	27	34	23.5	15
Jul-Sep 2025	350	3.6	212	51	87	24.9	28	151	2.8	86	29	37	24.5	19
Oct-Dec 2025	375	3.8	209	75	91	24.2	36	160	2.9	89	30	40	25.4	20
Change on quarter	25	0.2	-3	24	3	-0.8	7	8	0.1	4	1	3	0.9	2
Change %	7.0		-1.3	47.3	3.8		26.7	5.4		4.1	4.1	9.2		8.8
Change on year	56	0.5	10	14	32	5.8	4	48	0.8	27	11	9	-2.4	2
Change %	17.4		5.1	22.3	54.1		11.4	42.7		43.7	60.3	30.1		13.0

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

¹ Denominator = economically active for that age group.

* 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 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
Oct-Dec 2023	34,718	33,279	489	3,759	7,890	11,472	9,669	1,439
Oct-Dec 2024	35,415	33,807	473	3,880	7,970	11,727	9,757	1,608
Jan-Mar 2025	35,589	33,949	443	3,931	8,014	11,822	9,739	1,641
Apr-Jun 2025	35,886	34,193	492	3,992	8,033	11,884	9,791	1,694
Jul-Sep 2025	35,981	34,261	515	4,079	8,028	11,845	9,795	1,720
Oct-Dec 2025	36,127	34,368	478	4,099	8,067	11,912	9,813	1,759
Change on quarter	145	107	-37	19	39	67	19	38
Change %	0.4	0.3	-7.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	2.2
Change on year	712	562	5	218	97	185	56	150
Change %	2.0	1.7	1.1	5.6	1.2	1.6	0.6	9.3
Men	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Oct-Dec 2023	17,940	17,068	224	1,991	4,015	5,823	5,015	872
Oct-Dec 2024	18,327	17,379	235	2,034	4,098	5,953	5,059	948
Jan-Mar 2025	18,348	17,405	213	2,064	4,112	5,975	5,042	943
Apr-Jun 2025	18,506	17,536	237	2,082	4,145	6,017	5,054	970
Jul-Sep 2025	18,535	17,536	248	2,120	4,140	5,998	5,030	999
Oct-Dec 2025	18,600	17,596	222	2,158	4,139	6,032	5,045	1,004
Change on quarter	65	60	-27	39	0	34	15	5
Change %	0.4	0.3	-10.7	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.5
Change on year	273	217	-13	124	41	78	-14	56
Change %	1.5	1.2	-5.5	6.1	1.0	1.3	-0.3	5.9
Women	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Oct-Dec 2023	16,778	16,211	265	1,768	3,875	5,649	4,654	567
Oct-Dec 2024	17,088	16,428	238	1,846	3,872	5,774	4,698	600
Jan-Mar 2025	17,242	16,544	231	1,867	3,902	5,848	4,697	698
Apr-Jun 2025	17,380	16,657	255	1,910	3,888	5,867	4,737	723
Jul-Sep 2025	17,446	16,725	267	1,960	3,888	5,847	4,764	721
Oct-Dec 2025	17,527	16,772	256	1,940	3,928	5,880	4,768	754
Change on quarter	80	47	-11	-19	40	33	4	33
Change %	0.5	0.3	-4.0	-1.0	1.0	0.6	0.1	4.6
Change on year	439	345	18	94	56	106	70	94
Change %	2.6	2.1	7.7	5.1	1.4	1.8	1.5	14.3

Economic activity rates (%)

People	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Oct-Dec 2023	62.8	77.9	31.2	66.3	87.0	87.4	72.9	11.4
Oct-Dec 2024	63.3	78.5	29.3	67.4	87.2	88.0	73.6	12.5
Jan-Mar 2025	63.5	78.6	27.4	68.0	87.6	88.4	73.5	12.7
Apr-Jun 2025	63.8	79.0	30.2	68.8	87.8	88.5	73.9	13.1
Jul-Sep 2025	63.9	79.0	31.6	70.0	87.7	87.8	74.0	13.2
Oct-Dec 2025	64.0	79.2	29.3	70.1	88.1	87.9	74.2	13.5
Change on quarter	0.1	0.1	-2.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
Change on year	0.6	0.7	0.0	2.6	0.8	-0.1	0.7	0.9
Men	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Oct-Dec 2023	66.9	81.4	27.9	69.1	90.5	91.4	77.3	14.9
Oct-Dec 2024	67.5	82.0	28.4	69.3	91.4	92.1	78.0	15.9
Jan-Mar 2025	67.4	82.0	25.6	70.0	91.6	92.1	77.8	15.7
Apr-Jun 2025	67.8	82.4	28.5	70.3	92.1	92.4	78.0	16.1
Jul-Sep 2025	67.7	82.2	29.7	71.3	91.9	91.7	77.7	16.5
Oct-Dec 2025	67.8	82.4	26.5	72.2	91.8	91.8	78.1	16.5
Change on quarter	0.1	0.1	-3.2	0.9	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
Change on year	0.3	0.3	-1.9	2.9	0.4	-0.3	0.1	0.6
Women	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Oct-Dec 2023	58.9	74.6	34.7	63.4	83.6	83.6	68.7	8.4
Oct-Dec 2024	59.4	75.0	30.2	65.5	83.2	84.1	69.3	9.6
Jan-Mar 2025	59.8	75.4	29.2	66.0	83.9	84.8	69.3	10.1
Apr-Jun 2025	60.1	75.8	32.1	67.3	83.6	84.8	69.9	10.4
Jul-Sep 2025	60.2	76.0	33.5	68.8	83.6	84.1	70.4	10.4
Oct-Dec 2025	60.4	76.1	32.1	67.8	84.5	84.2	70.5	10.8
Change on quarter	0.1	0.1	-1.3	-0.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.4
Change on year	1.0	1.1	1.9	2.4	1.3	0.1	1.2	1.2

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

	Total aged 16-64									
	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 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	LF6D	LF6D	LFM2
Oct-Dec 2023	9,416	2,533	1,692	159	2,845	30	1,093	1,064	7,540	1,876
Oct-Dec 2024	9,283	2,467	1,662	215	2,771	30	1,075	1,064	7,315	1,968
Jan-Mar 2025	9,229	2,457	1,632	178	2,779	32	1,063	1,089	7,248	1,981
Apr-Jun 2025	9,073	2,336	1,617	202	2,785	26	1,020	1,088	7,059	2,014
Jul-Sep 2025	9,080	2,304	1,582	190	2,822	43	1,036	1,103	6,981	2,100
Oct-Dec 2025	9,042	2,421	1,549	210	2,779	32	1,019	1,033	6,959	2,084
Change on quarter	-38	117	-33	20	-44	-11	-17	-70	-22	-16
Change %	-0.4	5.1	-2.1	10.5	-1.5	-25.6	-1.7	-6.3	-0.3	-0.7
Change on year	-241	-47	-113	-5	8	2	-56	-31	-357	116
Change %	-2.6	-1.9	-6.8	-2.3	0.3	8.1	-5.2	-2.9	-4.9	5.9
Men		BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Oct-Dec 2023	3,911	1,229	287	93	1,289	15	495	504	3,081	830
Oct-Dec 2024	3,811	1,187	230	123	1,309	15	473	474	2,956	855
Jan-Mar 2025	3,833	1,213	242	102	1,280	15	471	511	2,954	879
Apr-Jun 2025	3,749	1,169	229	105	1,260	13	466	508	2,866	884
Jul-Sep 2025	3,790	1,148	221	92	1,338	26	479	485	2,841	949
Oct-Dec 2025	3,768	1,205	224	102	1,306	23	468	441	2,821	947
Change on quarter	-22	57	3	10	-33	-4	-11	-45	-20	-2
Change %	-0.6	5.0	1.5	10.9	-2.5	-13.5	-2.4	-9.2	-0.7	-0.2
Change on year	-43	18	-6	-21	-4	8	-5	-33	-135	92
Change %	-1.1	1.5	-2.5	-16.8	-0.3	52.2	-1.1	-7.0	-4.6	10.7
Women		LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Oct-Dec 2023	5,505	1,305	1,405	66	1,556	14	598	560	4,459	1,046
Oct-Dec 2024	5,472	1,280	1,432	92	1,462	15	602	590	4,360	1,112
Jan-Mar 2025	5,396	1,244	1,390	76	1,499	17	592	578	4,294	1,102
Apr-Jun 2025	5,324	1,167	1,388	97	1,525	13	554	579	4,193	1,131
Jul-Sep 2025	5,290	1,156	1,361	98	1,484	17	557	617	4,140	1,150
Oct-Dec 2025	5,274	1,215	1,325	107	1,473	10	551	592	4,138	1,137
Change on quarter	-16	60	-36	10	-11	-8	-6	-25	-2	-14
Change %	-0.3	5.2	-2.7	10.0	-0.7	-44.2	-1.1	-4.0	-0.1	-1.2
Change on year	-198	-65	-107	16	11	-5	-50	3	-222	24
Change %	-3.6	-5.0	-7.5	17.2	0.8	-35.9	-8.4	0.5	-5.1	2.2
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Oct-Dec 2023	100.0	26.9	18.0	1.7	30.2	0.3	11.6	11.3	80.1	19.9
Oct-Dec 2024	100.0	26.6	17.9	2.3	29.8	0.3	11.6	11.5	78.8	21.2
Jan-Mar 2025	100.0	26.6	17.7	1.9	30.1	0.3	11.5	11.8	78.5	21.5
Apr-Jun 2025	100.0	25.8	17.8	2.2	30.7	0.3	11.2	12.0	77.8	22.2
Jul-Sep 2025	100.0	25.4	17.4	2.1	31.1	0.5	11.4	12.1	76.9	23.1
Oct-Dec 2025	100.0	26.8	17.1	2.3	30.7	0.4	11.3	11.4	77.0	23.0
Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEB	BEEQ	BEEU	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Oct-Dec 2023	100.0	31.4	7.3	2.4	33.0	0.4	12.7	12.9	78.8	21.2
Oct-Dec 2024	100.0	31.2	6.0	3.2	34.4	0.4	12.4	12.4	77.6	22.4
Jan-Mar 2025	100.0	31.6	6.3	2.6	33.4	0.4	12.3	13.3	77.1	22.9
Apr-Jun 2025	100.0	31.2	6.1	2.8	33.6	0.3	12.4	13.6	76.4	23.6
Jul-Sep 2025	100.0	30.3	5.8	2.4	35.3	0.7	12.6	12.8	75.0	25.0
Oct-Dec 2025	100.0	32.0	5.9	2.7	34.6	0.6	12.4	11.7	74.9	25.1
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Oct-Dec 2023	100.0	23.7	25.5	1.2	28.3	0.3	10.9	10.2	81.0	19.0
Oct-Dec 2024	100.0	23.4	26.2	1.7	26.7	0.3	11.0	10.8	79.7	20.3
Jan-Mar 2025	100.0	23.1	25.8	1.4	27.8	0.3	11.0	10.7	79.6	20.4
Apr-Jun 2025	100.0	21.9	26.1	1.8	28.6	0.2	10.4	10.9	78.8	21.2
Jul-Sep 2025	100.0	21.8	25.7	1.8	28.0	0.3	10.5	11.7	78.3	21.7
Oct-Dec 2025	100.0	23.0	25.1	2.0	27.9	0.2	10.5	11.2	78.4	21.6

Data Source: Labour Force Survey.

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

- Discouraged workers are those who are not looking for work because they believe no jobs are available.
- Other reasons include people who (i) are waiting the results of a job application, (ii) have not yet started looking for work, (iii) do not need or want employment, (iv) have given an 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

Oct-Dec 2025

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	1,633	314	164	1,155	1,429	256	135	1,038	204	58	28	117
18-24	5,850	3,523	575	1,752	1,943	732	135	1,076	3,907	2,791	441	676
16-24	7,483	3,838	739	2,907	3,372	988	270	2,114	4,111	2,849	469	793

Men

16-17	836	138	84	615	730	111	64	555	106	27	20	60
18-24	2,989	1,791	367	831	933	329	80	524	2,056	1,462	287	307
16-24	3,826	1,929	451	1,446	1,663	440	145	1,078	2,162	1,488	307	367

Women

16-17	797	176	80	541	699	145	71	483	97	32	8	57
18-24	2,861	1,733	208	921	1,010	403	54	552	1,851	1,329	154	368
16-24	3,657	1,909	288	1,461	1,709	548	126	1,036	1,948	1,361	162	425

Changes on quarter

People

16-17	1	-15	-22	38	16	-4	-7	28	-16	-11	-14	10
18-24	26	-39	59	7	59	34	4	22	-33	-73	55	-15
16-24	27	-55	37	45	76	30	-4	50	-49	-84	41	-5

Men

16-17	0	-13	-14	27	22	-3	-5	30	-21	-10	-8	-3
18-24	15	-9	48	-24	41	27	6	8	-26	-37	42	-32
16-24	15	-22	34	3	63	24	1	38	-48	-46	34	-35

Women

16-17	0	-3	-8	11	-5	-1	-2	-2	5	-2	-6	13
18-24	11	-30	11	30	18	7	-2	14	-7	-36	13	17
16-24	12	-32	2	41	13	6	-5	12	-1	-38	7	30

Rates(%)³

People

16-17	19.2	34.2	70.7	17.9	34.6	72.6	28.7	32.5	57.5
18-24	60.2	14.0	29.9	37.7	15.5	55.4	71.4	13.6	17.3
16-24	51.3	16.1	38.8	29.3	21.5	62.7	69.3	14.1	19.3

Men

16-17	16.5	37.8	73.5	15.2	36.5	76.0	25.1	42.5	56.3
18-24	59.9	17.0	27.8	35.3	19.6	56.1	71.1	16.4	14.9
16-24	50.4	19.0	37.8	26.5	24.7	64.8	68.8	17.1	17.0

Women

16-17	22.1	31.2	67.9	20.7	33.1	69.1	32.6	20.9	58.7
18-24	60.6	10.7	32.2	39.9	11.8	54.7	71.8	10.4	19.9
16-24	52.2	13.1	39.9	32.1	18.6	60.6	69.8	10.6	21.8

Changes on quarter

People

16-17	-1.0	-1.8	2.3	-0.5	-0.9	1.1	-3.2	-5.3	8.7
18-24	-0.9	1.4	0.0	0.6	-0.3	-0.6	-1.3	1.8	-0.2
16-24	-0.9	0.9	0.5	0.2	-0.8	0.1	-1.2	1.4	0.1

Men

16-17	-1.6	-1.5	3.2	-0.9	-1.2	1.9	-3.6	-1.1	7.1
18-24	-0.6	2.0	-0.9	1.4	-0.2	-1.7	-0.9	2.4	-1.3
16-24	-0.8	1.3	-0.1	0.5	-1.0	-0.2	-0.6	2.0	-1.2

Women

16-17	-0.3	-1.8	1.3	0.0	-0.5	0.2	-3.7	-9.0	10.6
18-24	-1.3	0.6	0.9	-0.1	-0.6	0.4	-1.7	1.0	1.0
16-24	-1.1	0.3	1.0	0.1	-0.7	0.2	-1.9	0.7	1.5

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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
Oct-Dec 2023	114	3.9	73	5.1	41	2.8
Oct-Dec 2024	114	3.9	70	4.8	44	3.0
Jan-Mar 2025	110	3.8	76	5.2	34	2.3
Apr-Jun 2025	107	3.6	62	4.3	45	3.0
Jul-Sep 2025	134	4.5	78	5.3	56	3.7
Oct-Dec 2025	145	4.9	73	5.0	73	4.8
Change on quarter	11	0.4	-5	-0.3	17	1.1
Change %	8.6		-6.8		30.1	
Change on year	31	1.0	3	0.1	29	1.9
Change %	27.7		4.1		65.2	

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.