

Statistical bulletin

# Employment in the UK: October 2020

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



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## Notice

### 13 October 2020

The effect of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on our capacity means we have reviewed the existing labour market releases and suspended some publications.

This will protect the delivery and quality of our remaining labour market outputs as well as ensuring we can respond to new demands as a direct result of the coronavirus. More details about the impact on labour market outputs can be found in our [statement](#).

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# 1 . Other pages in this release

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

- [Labour market overview](#)
- [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain](#)
- [Vacancies and jobs in the UK](#)
- [Coronavirus and its impact on the Labour Force Survey](#)

## 2 . Main points for June to August 2020

- Labour Force Survey estimates in this bulletin have been reweighted to account for the impact of the coronavirus on survey interviewing methods.
- June to August figures show the unemployment rate and the number of redundancies continue to increase, while the employment rate continues to fall.
- Although decreasing over the year, total hours worked had a record increase on the quarter, with the June to August period covering a time when a number of coronavirus (COVID-19) lockdown measures were eased.
- The UK employment rate was estimated at 75.6%, 0.3 percentage points lower than a year earlier, and 0.3 percentage points lower than the previous quarter.
- The UK unemployment rate was estimated at 4.5%, 0.6 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.4 percentage points higher than the previous quarter.
- The UK economic inactivity rate was estimated at 20.8%, 0.2 percentage points lower than the previous year, but largely unchanged compared with the previous quarter.
- The total number of weekly hours worked was 891.0 million, down 158.2 million hours on the previous year, but up a record 20.0 million hours compared with the previous quarter.

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.

## 3 . Coronavirus and measuring the labour market

Latest Labour Force Survey estimates are based on interviews that took place from the start of June to the end of August 2020. Interviews during June, July and August relate to the period when a number of the government lockdown measures aimed at protecting businesses and jobs during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic started to be eased.

Due to Covid-19 and the suspension of face to face interviewing on 17 March, we had to make operational changes to the Labour Force Survey (LFS), particularly in the way that we contact households for initial interview, which moved to a "by telephone" approach. These changes have resulted in a response where certain characteristics have not been as well represented as previously. This is evidenced in a change in the balance of type of household that we are reaching. In particular, the proportion of households where people own their homes in the sample has increased and rented accommodation households has decreased.

To mitigate the impact of this non-response bias we have introduced housing tenure into the LFS weighting methodology for periods from January to March 2020 onwards. While not providing a perfect solution, this has redressed some of the issues that had previously been noted in the survey results. More information can be found in [Coronavirus and its impact on the Labour Force Survey](#) and in this [blog](#).

This change in weighting methodology has resulted in revisions to all Labour Force Survey estimates for the periods January to March 2020 through to May to July 2020 and has consequently had an impact on recent movements for a number of the published series. More information about the impact of the change in weighting on main LFS indicators can be found in [dataset X08](#) on the ONS website.

In this bulletin we focus on movements in the data based on the new weighting methodology; however, we also indicate the impact of the change in weighting by displaying the movements in the data based on the previous weighting methodology in each chart.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) definition of employment includes those who worked in a job for at least one hour and those temporarily absent from a job. Workers furloughed under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme or who are self-employed but temporarily not in work have a reasonable expectation of returning to their jobs after a temporary period of absence. Therefore, they are classified as employed under the ILO definition.

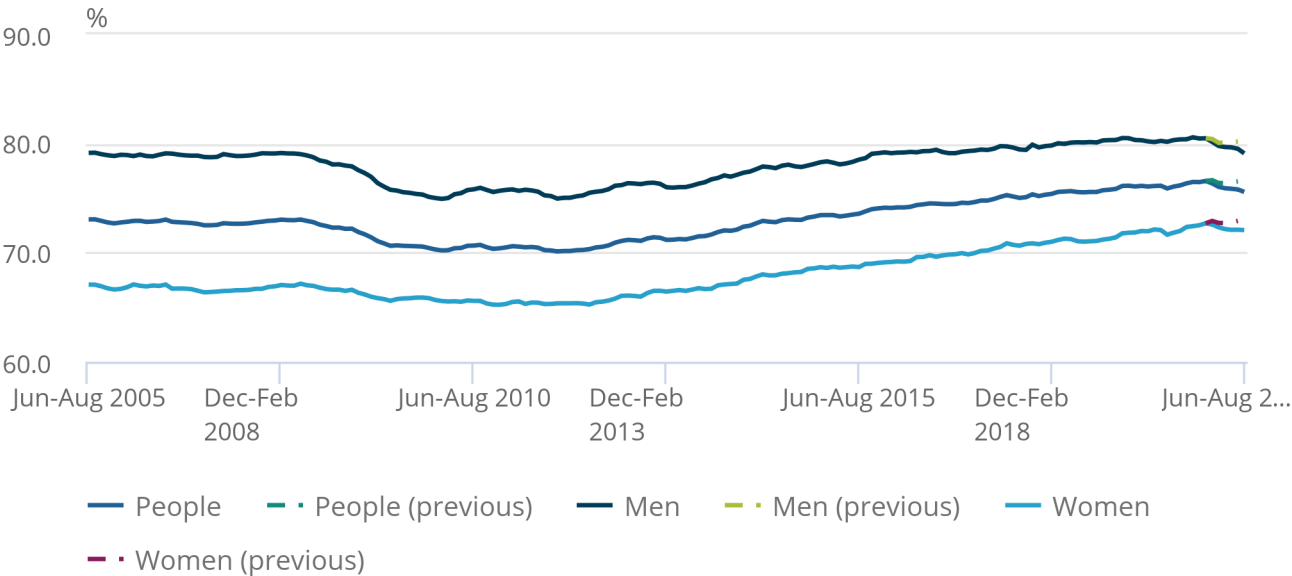
## 4 . Employment

**Figure 1: The employment rate for all people decreased by 0.3 percentage points on the year, and decreased by 0.3 percentage points on the quarter, to 75.6%**

UK employment rates (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between June to August 2005 and June to August 2020

Figure 1: The employment rate for all people decreased by 0.3 percentage points on the year, and decreased by 0.3 percentage points on the quarter, to 75.6%

UK employment rates (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between June to August 2005 and June to August 2020



[Employment](#) measures the number of people aged 16 years and over in paid work and those who had a job that they were temporarily away from. The employment rate is the proportion of people aged between 16 and 64 years who are in employment.

The estimated employment rate for people aged between 16 and 64 years had generally been increasing since early 2012, largely driven by an increase in the employment rate for women. However, there has been a decrease since January to March 2020, coinciding with the start of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic (Figure 1).

For June to August 2020:

- the estimated employment rate for all people was 75.6%; this is 0.3 percentage points down on the year, and 0.3 percentage points down compared with the previous quarter
- the estimated employment rate for men was 79.1%; this is 1.1 percentage points down on the year and 0.6 percentage points down on the quarter
- the estimated employment rate for women was 72.1%; this is 0.4 percentage points up on the year but down 0.1 percentage points on the quarter

Estimates for June to August 2020 show 32.59 million people aged 16 years and over in employment, 102,000 fewer than a year earlier. This annual decrease was driven by men in employment (down by 213,000 on the year to 17.04 million).

Employment decreased by 153,000 on the quarter; men in employment decreased by 115,000, while women in employment decreased by 38,000. This quarterly decrease was driven by people in employment aged 16 to 24 years, the self-employed and part-time workers, but was partly offset by increases in employment for people aged 25 to 64 years and full-time employees.

Imputation used for the Labour Force Survey was not designed to deal with the changes experienced in the labour market in recent months. Experimental work with adjusted methodology suggests the use of the existing methodology has little impact on the employment rate (less than 0.1 percentage points). Further information can be found in the section on Measuring the data.

The increase in the employment rate for women in recent years is partly a result of changes to the State Pension age for women, resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65 years. However, since the equalisation of the State Pension age, the employment rate for women had continued to rise, though it has now decreased due to the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

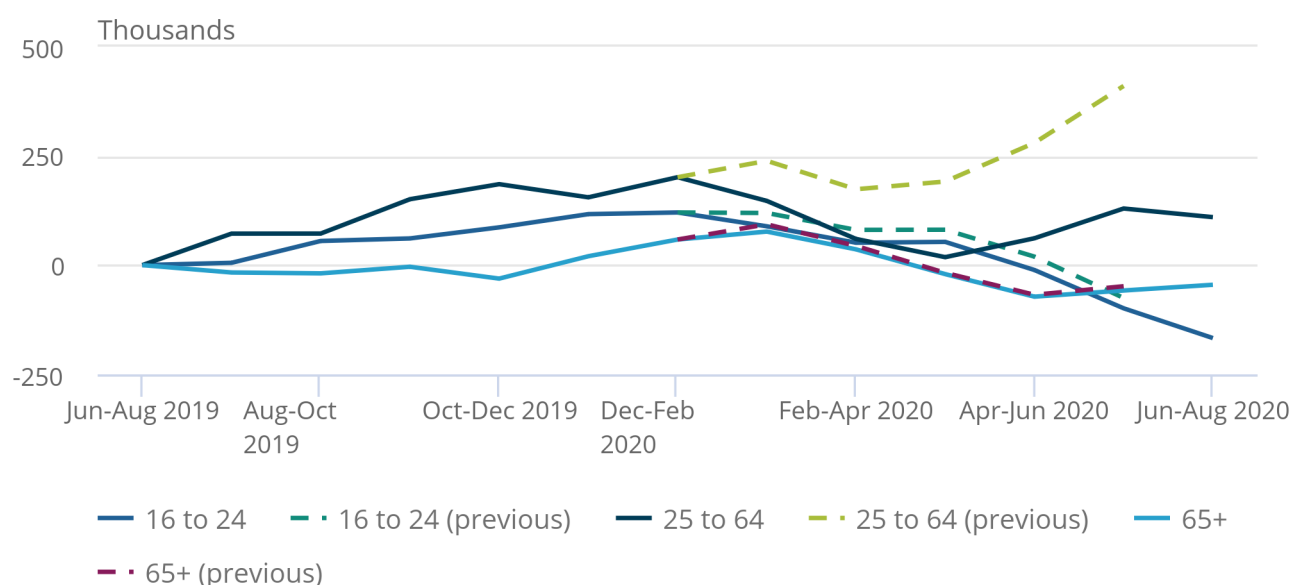
## Age group

**Figure 2: There has been a large decrease in the number of young people (those aged 16 to 24 years) in employment over the last quarter**

UK employment level by age (16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, cumulative growth from June to August 2019, for each period up to June to August 2020

Figure 2: There has been a large decrease in the number of young people (those aged 16 to 24 years) in employment over the last quarter

UK employment level by age (16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, cumulative growth from June to August 2019, for each period up to June to August 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking more closely at the change in employment over the quarter by age group (Figure 2), those aged 16 to 24 years decreased by 220,000 to a record low of 3.54 million (with a record decrease of 191,000 for those aged 18 to 24 years), while those aged 65 years and over decreased by 24,000 to 1.28 million. In contrast, there was a combined increase of 92,000 on the quarter for those aged 25 to 64 years, to 27.77 million (with women in the 25 to 34 years age group at a record high of 3.61 million).

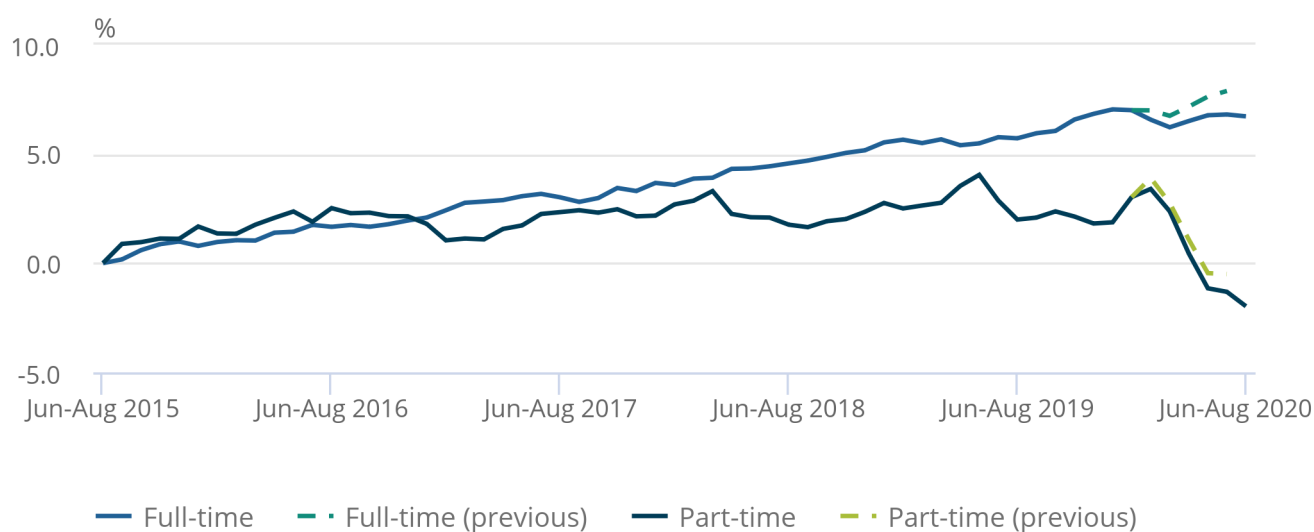
## Full-time and part-time

**Figure 3: Full-time workers increased slightly on the quarter while part-time workers continued to decrease**

UK employment for full-time and part-time workers (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, cumulative percentage growth from June to August 2015, for each period up to June to August 2020

### Figure 3: Full-time workers increased slightly on the quarter while part-time workers continued to decrease

UK employment for full-time and part-time workers (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, cumulative percentage growth from June to August 2015, for each period up to June to August 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking at the split between full-time and part-time employment (Figure 3), the number of full-time workers has remained broadly flat whereas the number of part-time workers has continued to fall. Full-time workers have increased by 230,000 on the year, and 49,000 on the quarter, to 24.39 million (driven by increases for women). In contrast, the number of part-time workers decreased by 332,000 on the year, and 202,000 on the quarter, to 8.20 million (mainly driven by decreases for women).

## Employees and self-employed

**Figure 4: Record annual decrease in self-employed workers offset by an increase in employees**

UK employment for employees and self-employed people (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, cumulative percentage growth from June to August 2015, for each period up to June to August 2020

### Figure 4: Record annual decrease in self-employed workers offset by an increase in employees

UK employment for employees and self-employed people (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, cumulative percentage growth from June to August 2015, for each period up to June to August 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking at the estimates for June to August 2020 by type of employment (Figure 4), the number of self-employed workers has shown a sharp fall over the last quarter, which is not reflected in employees:

- there were a record 27.90 million employees (85.6% of all people in employment), 92,000 more than the previous quarter
- there were 4.56 million self-employed people (14.0% of all people in employment), 240,000 fewer than the previous quarter

These estimates for paid employees and self-employed people make up over 99% of all people in employment in the UK. The total employment figure also includes two other minor categories, as explained in the [Guide to labour market statistics](#).

Employment status on the LFS is self-reported, with people classifying themselves as being either an employee or self-employed. [Previous analysis indicates](#) that some of the fall in self-employment comes from an increase in the number of people who had changed to classifying themselves as an employee, even though they have not changed jobs.



## Hours worked

Since estimates began in 1971, up until the introduction of the coronavirus (COVID-19) lockdown measures, [total hours worked](#) by women had generally increased, reflecting increases in both the employment rate for women and the UK population. In contrast, total hours worked by men had been relatively stable because of falls in the employment rate for men, and increases in the share of part-time working, roughly offset by population increases.

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 directly impacted the total actual hours worked in June to August 2020. Since the average actual weekly hours are the average of all in employment, those temporarily absent from a job also impacted on those estimates. With the easing of lockdown restrictions in June and July and changes to the furlough scheme, the estimates show an increase for hours worked in June to August 2020 in comparison with the previous quarter.

Between March to May 2020 and June to August 2020, total actual weekly hours worked in the UK saw a record increase of 20.0 million, or 2.3%, to 891.0 million hours (Figure 5). The increase in total actual weekly hours worked over the quarter was mainly driven by a record increase in men's total hours worked (up 17.2 million hours).

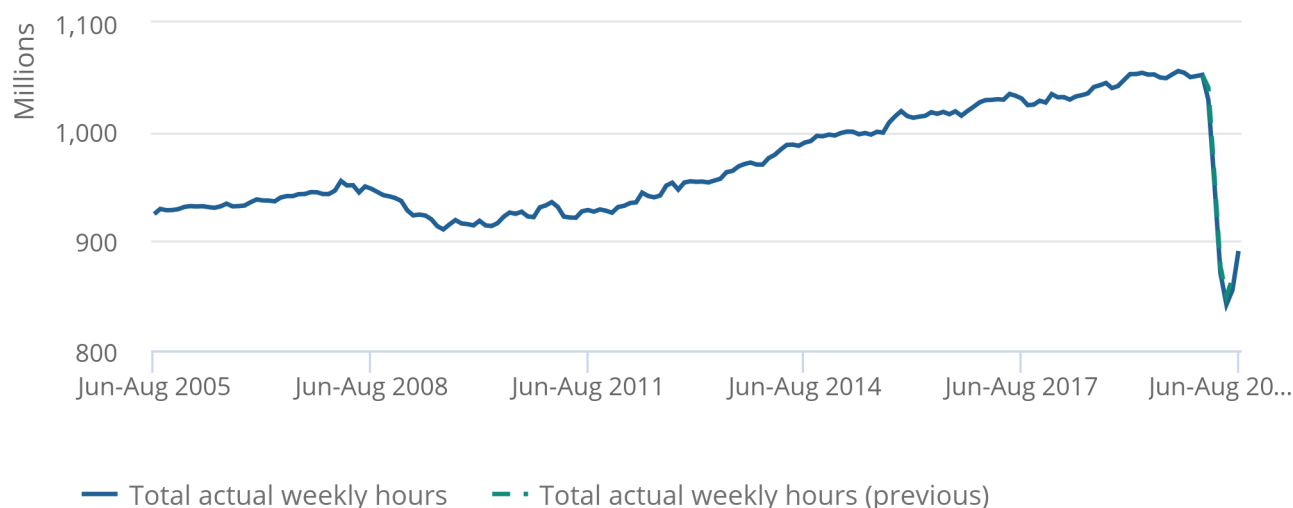
Average actual weekly hours worked saw a record increase of 0.7 hours on the quarter to 27.3 hours. The average weekly hours worked by men saw a record increase of 1.2 hours to 31.0 hours, while women's hours saw an increase of 0.2 hours to 23.4 hours.

**Figure 5: Total hours worked still low but showing signs of recovery**

UK total actual weekly hours worked (people aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between June to August 2005 and June to August 2020

## Figure 5: Total hours worked still low but showing signs of recovery

UK total actual weekly hours worked (people aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between June to August 2005 and June to August 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Imputation used for the Labour Force Survey was not designed to deal with the changes experienced in the labour market in recent months. Experimental work with adjusted methodology suggests that during the early stages of lockdown we were understating the full extent of the reduction in hours. However, now that hours are increasing, this has reversed so that the experimental methodology now suggests the actual number of hours are approximately 2.2% higher than stated.

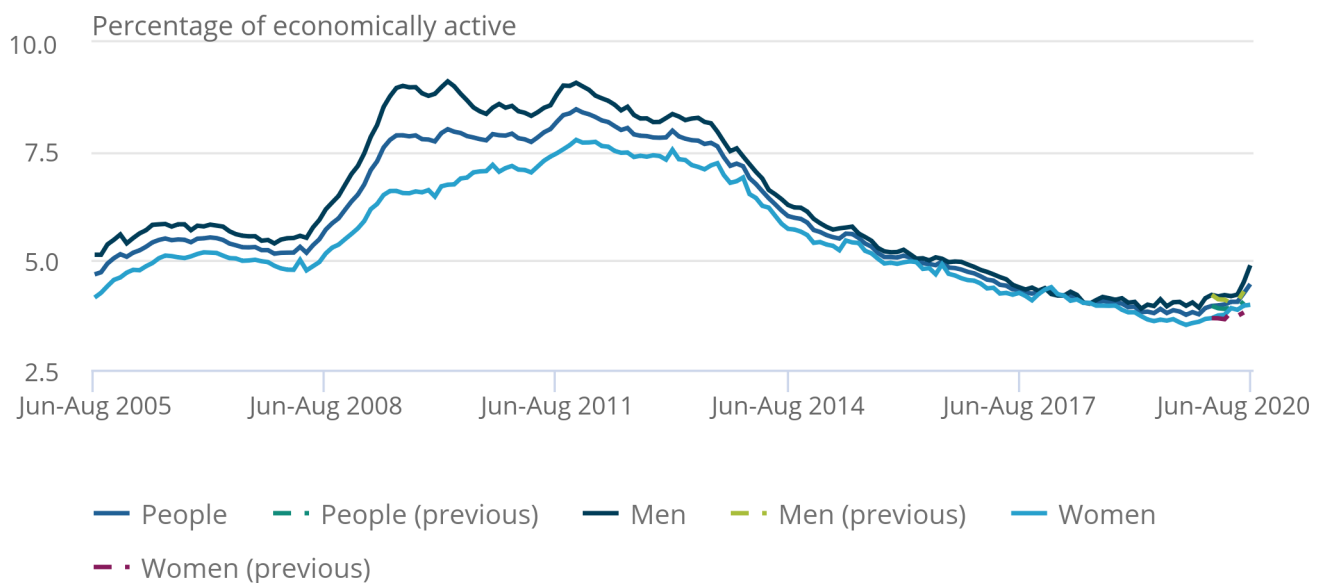
## 5 . Unemployment

**Figure 6: The unemployment rate for all people increased by 0.6 percentage points on the year, and increased by 0.4 percentage points on the quarter, to 4.5%**

UK unemployment rates (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between June to August 2005 and June to August 2020

Figure 6: The unemployment rate for all people increased by 0.6 percentage points on the year, and increased by 0.4 percentage points on the quarter, to 4.5%

UK unemployment rates (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between June to August 2005 and June to August 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

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

Estimated unemployment rates for both men and women aged 16 years and over had generally been falling since late 2013 but have increased over recent periods (Figure 6).

For June to August 2020:

- the estimated UK unemployment rate for all people was 4.5%; this is 0.6 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.4 percentage points higher than the previous quarter
- the estimated UK unemployment rate for men was 4.9%; this is 0.8 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.7 percentage points higher than the previous quarter
- the estimated UK unemployment rate for women was 4.0%; this is 0.3 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.1 percentage points higher than the previous quarter

For June to August 2020, an estimated 1.52 million people were unemployed, up 209,000 on the year and up 138,000 on the quarter. The annual increase was the largest since September to November 2011 and the quarterly increase was the largest since May to July 2009.

Imputation used for the Labour Force Survey was not designed to deal with the changes experienced in the labour market in recent months. Experimental work with adjusted methodology suggests the use of the existing methodology has little impact on the unemployment rate (around 0.2 percentage points). Further information can be found in the section on Measuring the data.

## The Claimant Count (Experimental Statistics)

These Claimant Count statistics relate to 10 September 2020. Enhancements to Universal Credit as part of the UK government's response to the coronavirus mean that an increasing number of people became eligible for unemployment-related benefit support, although still employed.

Consequently, changes in the Claimant Count will not be due wholly to changes in the number of people who are unemployed. We are not able to identify to what extent people who are employed or unemployed have affected the numbers.

The Claimant Count is an [Experimental Statistic](#) that seeks to measure the number of people claiming benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed.

To achieve this, the Claimant Count has generally been a count of the appropriate benefits within the UK's current benefit regime that best meet that criteria. Currently this is a combination of claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and claimants of Universal Credit (UC) who fall within the UC "searching for work" conditionality.

Those claiming unemployment-related benefits (either UC or JSA) may be wholly unemployed and seeking work, or may be employed but with low income and/or low hours, that make them eligible for unemployment-related benefit support.

Under UC a broader span of claimants became eligible for unemployment-related benefit than under the previous benefit regime. During the roll-out of UC since 2013, movements in the Claimant Count have been significantly affected by this expanding eligibility, rather than labour market conditions. This impact has led to the Claimant Count being reclassified to an Experimental Statistic.

As part of the UK government's response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, a number of enhancements were introduced to UC. These may have increased the number of employed people eligible for UC through their earnings falling below income thresholds.

Such claims will generally fall within the work search conditionality within UC.

Consequently, while some of any movement in the Claimant Count would be because of changes in the number of people who are out of work, a certain amount of the movement will be because of changes in the number of people in work who are eligible for UC as part of the government response. We are not able to identify to what extent these two factors have affected the numbers.

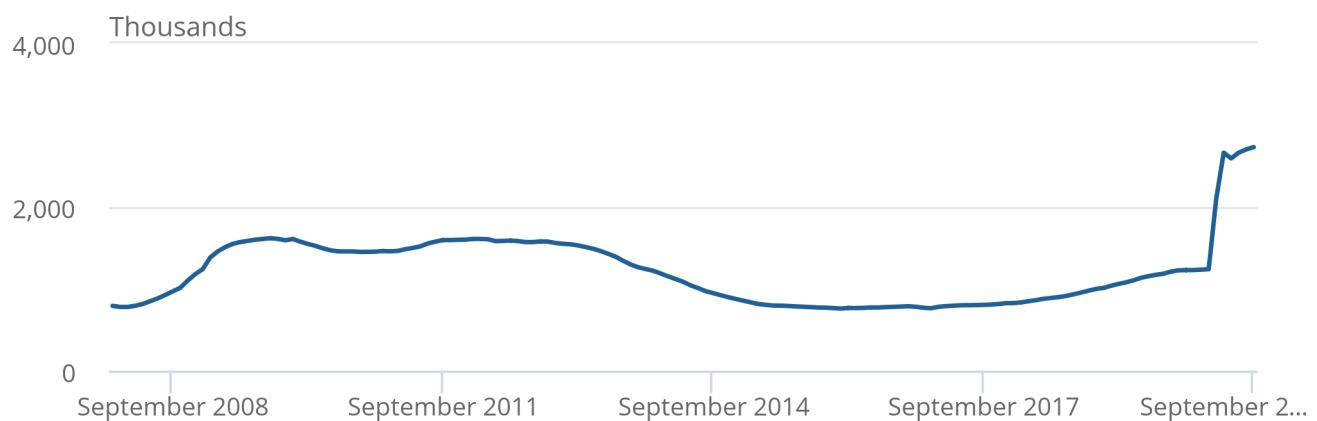
The Claimant Count increased in September 2020 to 2.7 million (Figure 7). This represents a monthly increase of 1.0% and an increase of 120.3%, or 1.5 million, since March 2020.

### Figure 7: UK Claimant Count level has increased by 120.3% since March 2020

UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted, between January 2008 and September 2020

#### Figure 7: UK Claimant Count level has increased by 120.3% since March 2020

UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted, between January 2008 and September 2020



Source: Department for Work and Pensions

## 6 . Economic inactivity

[Economic inactivity](#) measures people without a job but who are not classed as unemployed because they have not been actively seeking work within the last four weeks and/or they are unable to start work within the next two weeks. Our headline measure of economic inactivity is for those aged between 16 and 64 years.

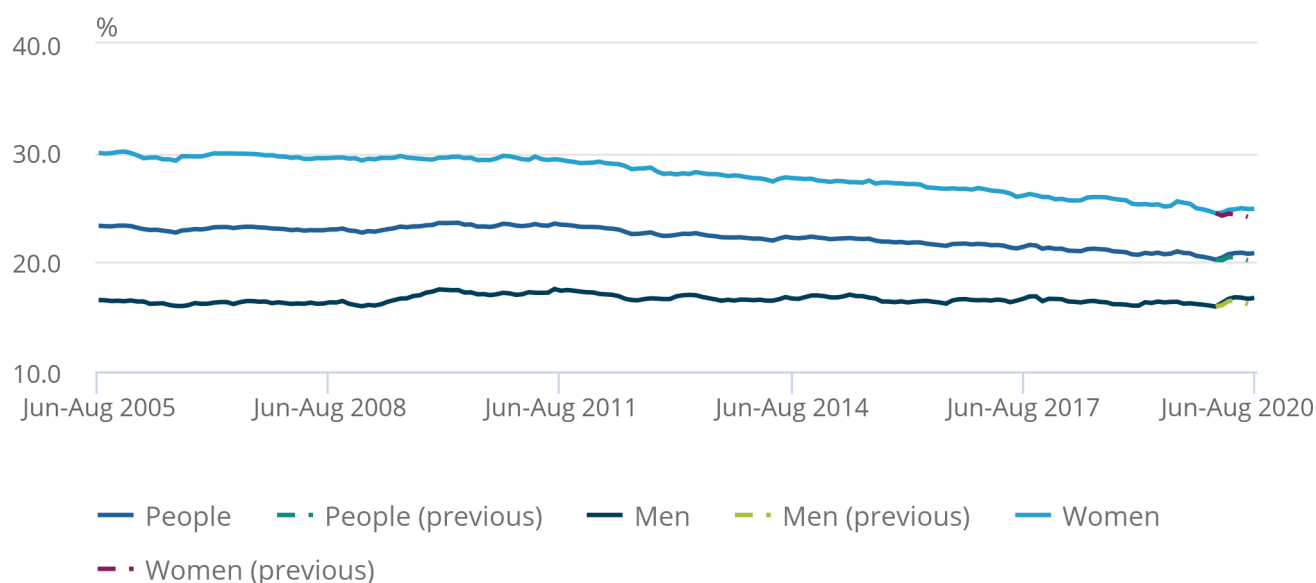
Since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate for all people aged between 16 and 64 years has generally been falling (although it increased during recessions). This is because of a gradual fall in the economic inactivity rate for women. Over recent years, the economic inactivity rate for men has been relatively flat (Figure 8).

**Figure 8: The economic inactivity rate for all people decreased by 0.2 percentage points on the year, but was largely unchanged on the quarter, to 20.8%**

UK economic inactivity rate (all people aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between June to August 2005 and June to August 2020

Figure 8: The economic inactivity rate for all people decreased by 0.2 percentage points on the year, but was largely unchanged on the quarter, to 20.8%

UK economic inactivity rate (all people aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between June to August 2005 and June to August 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

For people aged between 16 and 64 years, for June to August 2020:

- the estimated economic inactivity rate for all people was 20.8%; this is down by 0.2 percentage points on the year but largely unchanged on the quarter
- the estimated economic inactivity rate for men was 16.7%; this is up by 0.4 percentage points on the year but down by 0.1 percentage points on the quarter
- the estimated economic inactivity rate for women was 24.9%; this is down by 0.7 percentage points on the year but largely unchanged on the quarter

Estimates for June to August 2020 show 8.63 million people aged between 16 and 64 years not in the labour force (economically inactive). This was 426,000 fewer than five years earlier and 51,000 fewer than a year earlier.

The estimated fall of 426,000 in economic inactivity over the last five years was driven by women, with a decrease of 477,000. This reflects changes to the State Pension age, resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65 years, as well as more women in younger age groups participating in the labour market.

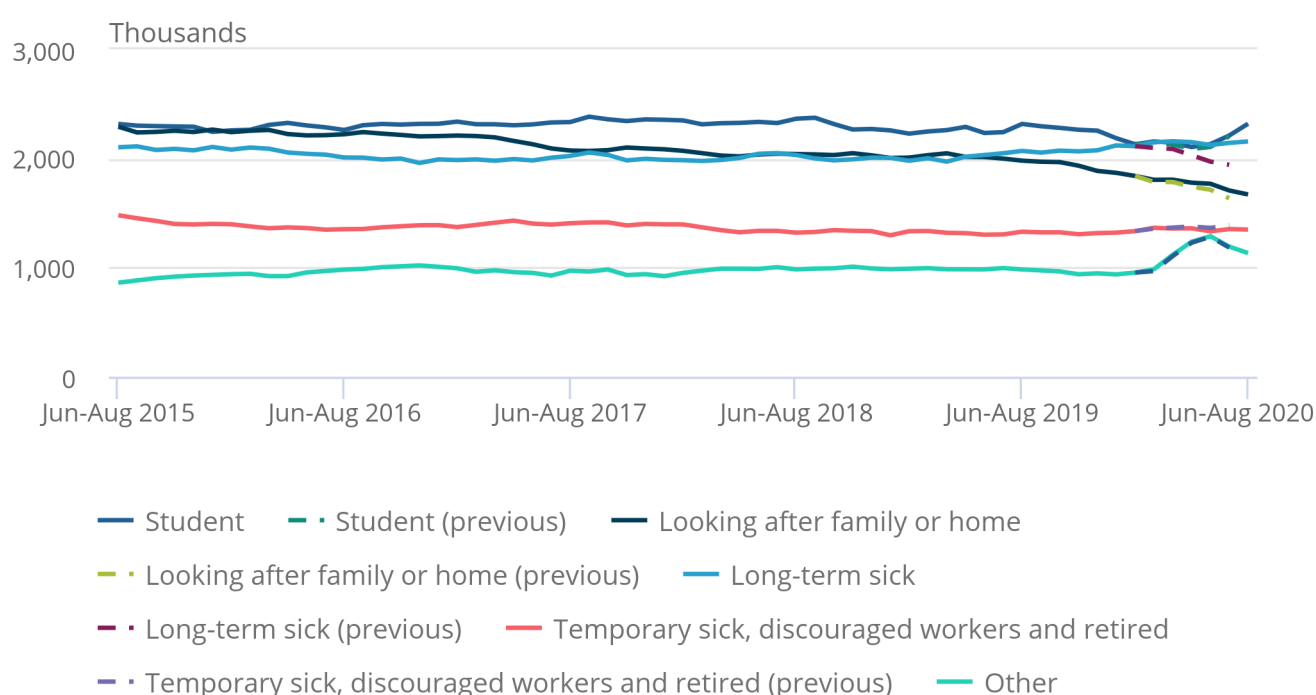
Imputation used for the Labour Force Survey was not designed to deal with the changes experienced in the labour market in recent months. Experimental work with adjusted imputation methodology suggests the use of the existing methodology has little impact on the economic inactivity rate (around 0.2 percentage points). Further information can be found in the section on Measuring the data.

### Figure 9: Record quarterly decrease for people who are economically inactive because of looking after family or home

Economically inactive people by reason in the UK (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between June to August 2015 and June to August 2020

### Figure 9: Record quarterly decrease for people who are economically inactive because of looking after family or home

Economically inactive people by reason in the UK (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between June to August 2015 and June to August 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking at the movements in economic inactivity over the last year by reason (Figure 9), we see that the largest decrease was for people looking after family or home (down by a record 310,000 on the year, and down a record 108,000 on the quarter, to a record low of 1.67 million). However, the annual decrease in economic inactivity was partially offset by an increase in the number of people who were economically inactive for other reasons (up by 150,000 on the year, but down a record 104,000 on the quarter, to 1.13 million); the number of people in this category rose sharply during the initial phases of the lockdown, but is now decreasing from its peak level.

Other reasons include people who:

- are waiting the results of a job application
- have not yet started looking for work
- do not need or want employment
- have given an uncategorised reason for being economically inactive
- have not given a reason for being economically inactive

The economic inactivity level was little changed on the quarter (down 3,000). The largest increase was for economically inactive students, which was up a record 214,000 on the quarter to 2.32 million. However, this increase was offset by the record quarterly decreases for those looking after family and home and those who were economically inactive for other reasons.

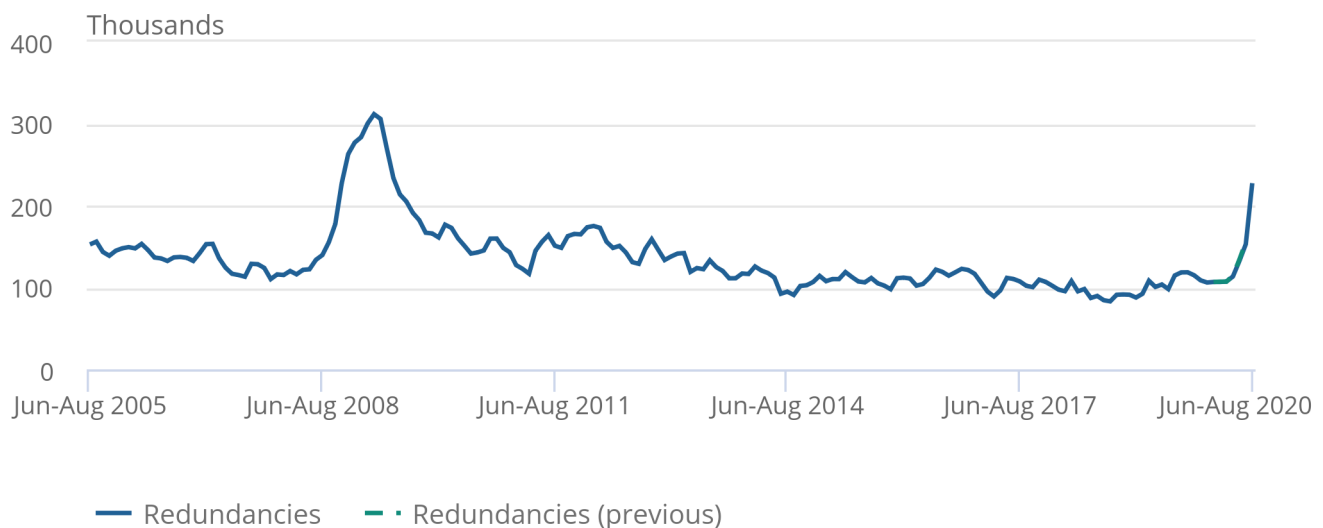
## 7. Redundancies

**Figure 10: Redundancies increased by a record 114,000 on the quarter**

UK redundancies, not seasonally adjusted, between June to August 2005 and June to August 2020

Figure 10: Redundancies increased by a record 114,000 on the quarter

UK redundancies, not seasonally adjusted, between June to August 2005 and June to August 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Redundancies increased by 113,000 on the year, and a record 114,000 on the quarter, to 227,000 (Figure 10). The annual increase was the largest since April to June 2009, with the number of redundancies reaching its highest level since May to July 2009.



The redundancies 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.

## 8 . Employment in the UK data

### [Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity](#)

Dataset A05 SA | Released 13 October 2020

Estimates of UK employment, unemployment and economic inactivity broken down into age bands.

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

Dataset EMP01 SA | Released 13 October 2020

Estimates of UK employment including a breakdown by sex, type of employment, and full-time and part-time working.

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

Dataset HOUR01 SA | Released 13 October 2020

Estimates for the hours that people in employment work in the UK.

### [Economic inactivity by reason](#)

Dataset INAC01 SA | Released 13 October 2020

Estimates of those not in the UK labour force measured by the reasons given for economic inactivity.

Because of changes in the labour Force Survey (LFS) weighting methodology, we were not able to update all tables this month; [see article](#) . Those not updated include:

- A06 Educational status and labour market status for people aged from 16 to 24
- HOUR02 Usual weekly hours worked
- HOUR03 Average hours worked by industry
- UNEM01 Unemployment by age and duration
- UNEM03 Unemployment by previous industrial sector
- X01 LFS Single-month estimates
- X05 Comparison of unemployment and the Claimant Count
- X07 Weekly LFS estimates

These will be updated in our next labour market publication on 10 November 2020.

We apologise for any inconvenience.

## 9 . Glossary

## Actual and usual hours worked

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

## Economic inactivity

People not in the labour force (also known as [economically inactive](#)) are not in employment but do not meet the internationally accepted definition of unemployment because they have not been seeking work within the last four weeks and/or are unable to start work in the next two weeks. The economic inactivity rate is the proportion of people aged between 16 and 64 years who are not in the labour force.

## Employment

[Employment](#) measures the number of people in paid work or who had a job that they were temporarily away from (for example, because they were on holiday or off sick). This differs from the number of jobs because some people have more than one job. The employment rate is the proportion of people aged between 16 and 64 years who are in employment. A more detailed explanation is available in our [guide to labour market statistics](#).

## Unemployment

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

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

## 10 . Measuring the data

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

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

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

## Coronavirus

In response to the developing coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, we are working to ensure that we continue to publish economic statistics. For more information, please see [COVID-19 and the production of statistics](#).

This means we will need to ensure that information is provided faster, using new data sources, and changing how our surveys operate to ensure we provide the information necessary as the situation unfolds.

We continually review all publications and data published as part of the labour market release, which has led to the [postponement of some publications and datasets](#) to ensure that we can continue to publish our main labour market data. This will also protect the delivery and quality of our remaining outputs as well as ensuring we can respond to new demands as a direct result of the coronavirus.

For more information on how labour market data sources, among others, will be affected by the coronavirus pandemic, see the [statement](#) published on 27 March 2020. A further [article](#) published on 6 May 2020 detailed some of the challenges that we have faced in producing estimates at this time. A [blog](#) published in July 2020 by Jonathan Athow, Deputy National Statistician for Economic Statistics, explains some of the differences between sources. A [blog](#) published in October 2020 by Jonathan Athow outlines some of the latest methodological changes made to the Labour Force Survey. The article [Coronavirus and its impact on the Labour Force Survey](#) gives more detail about these changes.

The latest [statement](#) on the ONS' future analytical work programme in response to the coronavirus was published on 24 September 2020 and includes information on labour market outputs.

Our latest data and analysis on the impact of the coronavirus on the UK economy and population is now available on our dedicated [coronavirus webpage](#). This will be the hub for all special coronavirus-related publications, drawing on all available data.

## **Impact of the coronavirus on data collection**

The Labour Force Survey design is based on interviewing households over five consecutive quarters. Generally, the first of these interviews, called Wave 1, takes place face-to-face, with most subsequent interviews, for Waves 2 to 5, conducted by telephone.

During March, we stopped conducting face-to-face interviews, instead switching to using telephone interviewing exclusively for all waves. This initially caused a significant drop in response.

New measures have been introduced to improve this, which have increased sample sizes, although they are still below normal Labour Force Survey sample sizes.

## **Impact of the coronavirus on survey imputation methodology**

The normal imputation for non-response to the Labour Force Survey relies on rolling forward previous responses. Although this method is adequate under normal circumstances, it is not designed to deal with the changes experienced in the labour market in recent months. A new experimental imputation methodology has been researched to improve the measurement of the labour market at this time.

Because of time and system constraints, it has not been possible to fully integrate this methodology into the results within this release, but early indications suggest that:

- there is little impact from the use of existing methodology on the headline measures of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity (around 0.2 percentage points)
- measures relating to hours in this release understate the increase in the actual number of hours worked by approximately 2% to 3%

We hope to include more information in later releases as this work develops.

## Impact of the coronavirus on survey weighting methodology

Because of the impact on data collection, different weeks throughout the quarter have different achieved sample sizes. To mitigate this impact on estimates the weighting methodology was enhanced to include weekly calibration to ensure that samples from each week had roughly equal representation within the overall three-month estimate. This meant that any impacts seen from changes in the labour market in those weeks would be fully represented within the estimates.

Due the suspension of face to face interviewing in March 2020, we had to make operational changes to the Labour Force Survey, particularly in the way that we contact households for initial interview, which moved to a "by telephone" approach. These changes have resulted in a response where certain characteristics have not been as well represented as previously. This is evidenced in a change in the balance of type of household that we are reaching. In particular, the proportion of households where people own their homes in the sample has increased and rented accommodation households has decreased.

To mitigate the impact of this non-response bias we have introduced housing tenure into the LFS weighting methodology for periods from January to March 2020 onwards. While not providing a perfect solution, this has redressed some of the issues that had previously been noted in the survey results. More information can be found in an article [Coronavirus and its impact on the Labour Force Survey](#) on the ONS website.

In addition, further details about the impact of the change in weighting on main LFS indicators can be found in [dataset X08](#) on the ONS website.

## Impact of government measures to protect businesses on the Labour Force Survey estimates

During late March, the government announced a number of measures to protect UK businesses. This included the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS), also referred to as furloughing, and the Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS).

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) classifies people within the labour market in line with International Labour Organization (ILO) definitions. Under the ILO definition employment includes employed persons "at work", that is, who worked in a job for at least one hour; and employed persons "not in work" because of temporary absence from a job, or to working time arrangements.

Under the current schemes it is likely that workers would have an expectation of returning to that job and would consider the absence from work as temporary. Therefore, those people absent from work under the current schemes would generally be classified as employed under ILO definitions.

In many cases, however, they would be employed but not in work. This absence would have an impact on the total hours worked. This would also be reflected in the average actual hours worked, which are based on the average hours per person employed, rather than the average hours per person at work. While actual hours would be significantly affected, there is unlikely to be any impact on usual hours, which would reflect normal working patterns.

## After EU withdrawal

As the UK leaves the EU, it is important that our statistics continue to be of high quality and are internationally comparable. During the transition period, those UK statistics that align with EU practice and rules will continue to do so in the same way as before 31 January 2020.

After the transition period, we will continue to produce our labour market statistics in line with the UK Statistics Authority's [Code of Practice for Statistics](#) and in accordance with International Labour Organization (ILO) definitions and agreed international statistical guidance.

## 11 . Strengths and limitations

### Uncertainty in this data

The estimates presented in this bulletin contain [uncertainty](#).

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 such as time and cost constraints. 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.

As the number of people available in the sample gets smaller, the variability of the estimates that we can make from that sample size gets larger. Estimates for small groups (for example, unemployed people aged between 16 and 17 years), which are based on small subsets of the LFS sample, are less reliable and tend to be more volatile than for larger aggregated groups (for example, the total number of unemployed people).

In general, changes in the numbers (and especially the rates) reported in this bulletin between three-month periods 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.

### 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.

An annual [reconciliation report of job estimates](#) is published every March comparing the latest workforce jobs (WFJ) estimates with the equivalent estimates of jobs from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

The concept of employment (measured by the LFS as the number of people in work) differs from the concept of jobs, since a person can have more than one job and some jobs may be shared by more than one person. The LFS, which collects information mainly from residents of private households, is the preferred source of statistics on employment. The WFJ series, which is compiled mainly from surveys of businesses, is the preferred source of statistics on jobs by industry, since it provides a more reliable industry breakdown than the LFS. During the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic the LFS and WFJ series may have additional differences because a person's perception of their attachment to a job may differ from the business's perception of that job. It is also important to note that LFS is based on interviews throughout the coverage period, whereas the WFJ series relates to a specific date. This difference can be significant in a labour market that is experiencing rapid changes.

Further information is available in [A guide to labour market statistics](#).

## 12 . Related links

### [Labour market in the regions of the UK: October 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 13 October 2020

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

### [Young people not in education, employment or training \(NEET\), UK: August 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 20 August 2020

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

### [Working and workless households in the UK: April to June 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 26 August 2020

Commentary on quarterly estimates of the economic status of UK households and the people living in them.

### [Coronavirus and its impact on the Labour Force Survey](#)

Article | Released 13 October 2020

Explains the change that has been made to the Labour Force Survey weighting methodology in response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and the impact this has had on published estimates.

### [Improvements to the Labour Force Survey longitudinal dataset weighting methodology](#)

Methodology article | Released 21 January 2020

Information about the change that has been made and the impact this has on Labour Force Survey flows estimates in dataset X02, released 18 February 2020.

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

Article | Released 6 May 2020

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

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

Latest data and analysis on coronavirus (COVID-19) in the UK and its effect on the economy and society. Includes recent articles on coronavirus and self-employment in the UK, coronavirus and employment for parents in the UK, and coronavirus and employment for those aged 70 years and over in the UK.

# Index of Tables

**WARNING: Some tables included in this pdf are based on previous weighting methodology and not consistent with latest estimates published on 13 October 2020.**

The sheets that have not been updated this month are:

7(1)	Usual weekly hours of work
8	Employment by country of birth and nationality
8(1)	Unemployment and economic inactivity by country of birth and nationality
9(1) & 9(2)	Unemployment by age and duration
12	Labour market and educational status of young people

The table below provides an index of the tables appearing in this Statistical Bulletin (only those not in grey) and it shows how these table numbers [match up with the Excel spreadsheet datasets](#) which are available on the website at:

Table number	Table description	Dataset
	<b>SUMMARY</b>	
1	Labour Force Survey Summary	<a href="#">Dataset A02 SA</a>
2(1) & 2(2)	Labour market status by age group	<a href="#">Dataset A05 SA</a>
	<b>EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS</b>	
3	Full-time, part-time & temporary workers	<a href="#">Dataset EMP01 SA</a>
4	Public and private sector employment	<a href="#">Dataset EMP02</a>
4(1)	Public sector employment by industry	<a href="#">Dataset EMP03</a>
5	Workforce jobs summary	<a href="#">Dataset JOBS01</a>
6 (**)	Workforce jobs by industry	<a href="#">Dataset JOBS02</a>
7 & 7(1)	Actual weekly hours and Usual weekly hours worked	<a href="#">Dataset HOUR01 SA</a>
	<b>NON-UK WORKERS</b>	
8	Employment by country of birth and nationality	<a href="#">Dataset EMP06</a>
8(1)	Unemployment and economic inactivity by country of birth and nationality	<a href="#">Dataset A12</a>
	<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>	
9(1) & 9(2)	Unemployment by age and duration	<a href="#">Dataset UNEM01 SA</a>
	<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY</b>	
10(*)	Economic activity by age	<a href="#">Dataset A05 SA</a>
11	Economic inactivity by reason	<a href="#">Dataset INAC01 SA</a>
12	Labour market and educational status of young people	<a href="#">Dataset A06 SA</a>
	<b>EARNINGS</b>	
13	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Total pay	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
14	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Bonus pay	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
15	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Regular pay	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
16	Average Weekly Earnings real and nominal (summary table)	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
	<b>INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY</b>	
17	International comparisons of employment and unemployment	<a href="#">Dataset A10</a>
	<b>LABOUR DISPUTES</b>	
18	Labour disputes	<a href="#">Dataset LABD01</a>
	<b>VACANCIES</b>	
19	Vacancies by size of business	<a href="#">Dataset VACS03</a>
20	Vacancies and unemployment	<a href="#">Dataset VACS01</a>
21	Vacancies by industry	<a href="#">Dataset VACS02</a>
	<b>REDUNDANCIES</b>	
22	Redundancies levels and rates	<a href="#">Dataset RED01 SA</a>
	<b>REGIONAL SUMMARY</b>	
23	Regional labour market summary	<a href="#">Dataset A07</a>

(\*) 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 LFS<sup>1</sup> indicators

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	LFS household population <sup>1</sup>		Headline indicators					
			Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
			Level	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>4</sup>
	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
<b>People</b>								
Jun-Aug 2018	53,047	41,258	32,410	75.6	1,363	4.0	8,740	21.2
Jun-Aug 2019	53,321	41,339	32,693	75.9	1,314	3.9	8,676	21.0
Sep-Nov 2019	53,391	41,363	32,901	76.3	1,306	3.8	8,506	20.6
Dec-Feb 2020	53,463	41,388	33,073	76.6	1,364	4.0	8,370	20.2
Mar-May 2020r	53,534	41,423	32,744	75.9	1,384	4.1	8,628	20.8
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	53,603	41,435	32,591	75.6	1,522	4.5	8,625	20.8
Change on quarter	69	12	-153	-0.3	138	0.4	-3	0.0
Change %	0.1	0.0	-0.5		10.0		0.0	
Change on year	282	96	-102	-0.3	209	0.6	-51	-0.2
Change %	0.5	0.2	-0.3		15.9		-0.6	
<b>Men</b>								
	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM
Jun-Aug 2018	25,956	20,517	17,176	80.1	733	4.1	3,356	16.4
Jun-Aug 2019	26,107	20,567	17,256	80.2	727	4.0	3,366	16.4
Sep-Nov 2019	26,145	20,581	17,317	80.4	729	4.0	3,326	16.2
Dec-Feb 2020	26,183	20,595	17,345	80.5	763	4.2	3,281	15.9
Mar-May 2020r	26,221	20,615	17,158	79.7	749	4.2	3,460	16.8
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	26,260	20,623	17,043	79.1	877	4.9	3,448	16.7
Change on quarter	39	8	-115	-0.6	127	0.7	-12	-0.1
Change %	0.1	0.0	-0.7		17.0		-0.3	
Change on year	154	56	-213	-1.1	149	0.8	82	0.4
Change %	0.6	0.3	-1.2		20.5		2.4	



<b>Women</b>	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
Jun-Aug 2018	27,091	20,740	15,235	71.0	629	4.0	5,384	26.0
Jun-Aug 2019	27,215	20,772	15,437	71.6	586	3.7	5,310	25.6
Sep-Nov 2019	27,247	20,782	15,584	72.3	577	3.6	5,180	24.9
Dec-Feb 2020	27,279	20,792	15,728	72.7	601	3.7	5,089	24.5
Mar-May 2020r	27,313	20,808	15,586	72.2	634	3.9	5,168	24.8
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	<b>27,343</b>	<b>20,811</b>	<b>15,548</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5,178</b>	<b>24.9</b>
Change on quarter	30	3	-38	-0.1	11	0.1	9	0.0
Change %	0.1	0.0	-0.2		1.8		0.2	
Change on year	128	40	111	0.4	59	0.3	-133	-0.7
Change %	0.5	0.2	0.7		10.1		-2.5	

Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto: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.

Due to the COVID19 pandemic, all face-to-face interviewing for the Labour Force Survey was suspended and replaced with telephone interviewing. This change in mode for first interviews has changed the non-response bias of the survey, affecting interviews from March 2020 onwards. More information can be found in an [article on the ONS website](#). Estimates presented in this table for periods January to March 2020 through to May to July 2020 have been reweighted to account for this bias.

# 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
<b>People</b>	MGRZ	MGSR	MGSC	MGSX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
Jun-Aug 2018	32,410	61.1	1,363	4.0	19,274	36.3	31,173	75.6	1,345	4.1	8,740	21.2
Jun-Aug 2019	32,693	61.3	1,314	3.9	19,315	36.2	31,365	75.9	1,297	4.0	8,676	21.0
Sep-Nov 2019	32,901	61.6	1,306	3.8	19,184	35.9	31,577	76.3	1,280	3.9	8,506	20.6
Dec-Feb 2020	33,073	61.9	1,364	4.0	19,026	35.6	31,687	76.6	1,331	4.0	8,370	20.2
Mar-May 2020r	32,744	61.2	1,384	4.1	19,407	36.3	31,437	75.9	1,358	4.1	8,628	20.8
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	32,591	60.8	1,522	4.5	19,490	36.4	31,308	75.6	1,501	4.6	8,625	20.8
Change on quarter	-153	-0.4	138	0.4	84	0.1	-129	-0.3	143	0.4	-3	0.0
Change %	-0.5		10.0		0.4		-0.4		10.5		0.0	
Change on year	-102	-0.5	209	0.6	175	0.1	-57	-0.3	204	0.6	-51	-0.2
Change %	-0.3		15.9		0.9		-0.2		15.7		-0.6	
<b>Men</b>	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
Jun-Aug 2018	17,176	66.2	733	4.1	8,047	31.0	16,441	80.1	721	4.2	3,356	16.4
Jun-Aug 2019	17,256	66.1	727	4.0	8,123	31.1	16,485	80.2	716	4.2	3,366	16.4
Sep-Nov 2019	17,317	66.2	729	4.0	8,099	31.0	16,543	80.4	713	4.1	3,326	16.2
Dec-Feb 2020	17,345	66.2	763	4.2	8,075	30.8	16,575	80.5	740	4.3	3,281	15.9
Mar-May 2020r	17,158	65.4	749	4.2	8,314	31.7	16,423	79.7	732	4.3	3,460	16.8
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	17,043	64.9	877	4.9	8,341	31.8	16,311	79.1	864	5.0	3,448	16.7
Change on quarter	-115	-0.5	127	0.7	27	0.1	-112	-0.6	132	0.8	-12	-0.1
Change %	-0.7		17.0		0.3		-0.7		18.1		-0.3	
Change on year	-213	-1.2	149	0.8	218	0.6	-173	-1.1	148	0.9	82	0.4
Change %	-1.2		20.5		2.7		-1.1		20.6		2.4	
<b>Women</b>	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
Jun-Aug 2018	15,235	56.2	629	4.0	11,228	41.4	14,732	71.0	624	4.1	5,384	26.0
Jun-Aug 2019	15,437	56.7	586	3.7	11,192	41.1	14,881	71.6	581	3.8	5,310	25.6
Sep-Nov 2019	15,584	57.2	577	3.6	11,085	40.7	15,034	72.3	567	3.6	5,180	24.9
Dec-Feb 2020	15,728	57.7	601	3.7	10,951	40.1	15,113	72.7	591	3.8	5,089	24.5
Mar-May 2020r	15,586	57.1	634	3.9	11,093	40.6	15,014	72.2	626	4.0	5,168	24.8
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	15,548	56.9	646	4.0	11,149	40.8	14,997	72.1	637	4.1	5,178	24.9
Change on quarter	-38	-0.2	11	0.1	57	0.2	-17	-0.1	11	0.1	9	0.0
Change %	-0.2		1.8		0.5		-0.1		1.7		0.2	
Change on year	111	0.1	59	0.3	-43	-0.3	116	0.4	56	0.3	-133	-0.7
Change %	0.7		10.1		-0.4		0.8		9.7		-2.5	

	Aged 16-17						Aged 18-24					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	YBTO	YBUA	YBVH	YBVK	YCAS	LWEX	YBTR	YBUD	YBVN	YBVQ	YCAV	LWFA
Jun-Aug 2018	337	24.2	94	21.9	961	69.0	3,490	62.4	373	9.6	1,730	30.9
Jun-Aug 2019	338	24.2	86	20.3	971	69.7	3,366	61.1	408	10.8	1,734	31.5
Sep-Nov 2019	344	24.5	94	21.4	966	68.8	3,420	62.3	388	10.2	1,680	30.6
Dec-Feb 2020	338	23.9	105	23.8	970	68.7	3,487	63.8	408	10.5	1,574	28.8
Mar-May 2020r	317	22.3	108	25.3	995	70.1	3,440	63.0	438	11.3	1,580	29.0
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	288	20.1	92	24.2	1,052	73.5	3,248	59.8	489	13.1	1,692	31.2
Change on quarter	-29	-2.2	-16	-1.2	57	3.4	-191	-3.2	51	1.8	111	2.2
Change %	-9.1		-14.6		5.7		-5.6		11.7		7.0	
Change on year	-49	-4.1	6	3.9	80	3.8	-118	-1.3	81	2.3	-43	-0.3
Change %	-14.6		7.2		8.3		-3.5		19.8		-2.5	
<b>Men</b>	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
Jun-Aug 2018	168	23.6	49	22.4	496	69.6	1,825	63.9	211	10.4	821	28.7
Jun-Aug 2019	156	21.9	50	24.2	508	71.1	1,736	61.7	246	12.4	831	29.5
Sep-Nov 2019	153	21.2	53	25.7	514	71.4	1,758	62.7	240	12.0	805	28.7
Dec-Feb 2020	148	20.4	62	29.4	514	71.0	1,795	64.3	240	11.8	758	27.1
Mar-May 2020r	154	21.2	64	29.2	509	70.1	1,774	63.7	231	11.5	782	28.1
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	136	18.5	46	25.1	552	75.3	1,666	60.1	309	15.7	797	28.7
Change on quarter	-19	-2.7	-18	-4.1	43	5.2	-108	-3.6	78	4.1	15	0.7
Change %	-12.1		-28.5		8.4		-6.1		34.0		1.9	
Change on year	-21	-3.4	-4	0.9	44	4.2	-70	-1.6	63	3.2	-35	-0.8
Change %	-13.3		-9.0		8.7		-4.0		25.6		-4.2	
<b>Women</b>	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAX	LWFC
Jun-Aug 2018	169	24.9	46	21.4	465	68.4	1,665	60.9	162	8.8	909	33.2
Jun-Aug 2019	181	26.6	36	16.5	463	68.1	1,630	60.5	162	9.1	903	33.5
Sep-Nov 2019	192	28.0	41	17.6	452	66.1	1,663	61.9	148	8.2	875	32.6
Dec-Feb 2020	190	27.5	44	18.7	456	66.1	1,692	63.2	168	9.0	816	30.5
Mar-May 2020r	163	23.5	44	21.3	486	70.1	1,665	62.4	207	11.1	798	29.9
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	153	21.8	46	23.3	500	71.5	1,582	59.6	180	10.2	895	33.7
Change on quarter	-10	-1.7	2	2.0	14	1.4	-83	-2.8	-27	-0.9	96	3.8
Change %	-6.4		5.4		2.9		-5.0		-13.1		12.1	
Change on year	-29	-4.8	11	6.8	36	3.4	-48	-0.9	18	1.2	-8	0.2
Change %	-15.7		29.9		7.8		-2.9		10.9		-0.9	

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

Due to the COVID19 pandemic, all face-to-face interviewing for the Labour Force Survey was suspended and replaced with telephone interviewing. This change in mode for first interviews has changed the non-response bias of the survey, affecting interviews from March 2020 onwards. More information can be found in [an article on the ONS website](#). Estimates presented in this table for periods January to March 2020 through to May to July 2020 have been reweighted to account for this bias.

# SUMMARY

## 2(2) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 25-34						Aged 35-49					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAY	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
Jun-Aug 2018	7,435	83.3	296	3.8	1,198	13.4	10,861	85.0	298	2.7	1,613	12.6
Jun-Aug 2019	7,550	84.2	272	3.5	1,140	12.7	10,866	85.4	276	2.5	1,584	12.4
Sep-Nov 2019	7,611	85.0	267	3.4	1,080	12.1	10,906	85.7	274	2.5	1,543	12.1
Dec-Feb 2020	7,639	85.3	254	3.2	1,063	11.9	10,911	85.8	278	2.5	1,534	12.1
Mar-May 2020r	7,597	84.8	276	3.5	1,085	12.1	10,830	85.1	287	2.6	1,610	12.6
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	7,626	85.2	308	3.9	1,014	11.3	10,850	85.3	295	2.6	1,572	12.4
Change on quarter	30	0.4	32	0.4	-71	-0.8	20	0.2	8	0.1	-38	-0.3
Change %	0.4		11.6		-6.5		0.2		2.9		-2.4	
Change on year	77	1.0	36	0.4	-126	-1.4	-16	-0.1	19	0.2	-12	-0.1
Change %	1.0		13.2		-11.1		-0.1		6.9		-0.8	
<b>Men</b>	YBTU	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
Jun-Aug 2018	3,996	89.3	155	3.7	324	7.2	5,721	90.7	157	2.7	426	6.8
Jun-Aug 2019	4,050	90.0	144	3.4	308	6.8	5,750	91.5	128	2.2	407	6.5
Sep-Nov 2019	4,075	90.5	141	3.3	288	6.4	5,734	91.3	135	2.3	415	6.6
Dec-Feb 2020	4,072	90.4	135	3.2	298	6.6	5,729	91.2	138	2.3	418	6.6
Mar-May 2020r	4,030	89.4	130	3.1	348	7.7	5,668	90.2	154	2.6	465	7.4
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	4,016	89.1	166	4.0	324	7.2	5,673	90.3	151	2.6	459	7.3
Change on quarter	-14	-0.3	36	0.9	-23	-0.5	5	0.1	-3	-0.1	-5	-0.1
Change %	-0.3		27.9		-6.8		0.1		-2.2		-1.1	
Change on year	-35	-0.8	22	0.5	16	0.4	-77	-1.2	23	0.4	53	0.8
Change %	-0.9		15.2		5.3		-1.3		18.3		13.0	
<b>Women</b>	YBTU	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
Jun-Aug 2018	3,439	77.2	141	3.9	875	19.6	5,140	79.5	141	2.7	1,187	18.3
Jun-Aug 2019	3,499	78.5	128	3.5	832	18.7	5,116	79.4	148	2.8	1,177	18.3
Sep-Nov 2019	3,536	79.4	126	3.4	793	17.8	5,172	80.3	139	2.6	1,129	17.5
Dec-Feb 2020	3,567	80.1	119	3.2	765	17.2	5,182	80.5	140	2.6	1,116	17.3
Mar-May 2020r	3,567	80.2	146	3.9	737	16.6	5,162	80.2	132	2.5	1,145	17.8
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	3,610	81.3	142	3.8	690	15.5	5,177	80.5	144	2.7	1,112	17.3
Change on quarter	43	1.1	-4	-0.2	-47	-1.0	15	0.3	12	0.2	-33	-0.5
Change %	1.2		-2.9		-6.4		0.3		8.9		-2.9	
Change on year	111	2.8	14	0.3	-143	-3.1	61	1.0	-4	-0.1	-65	-1.0
Change %	3.2		10.8		-17.1		1.2		-2.8		-5.5	

	Aged 50-64						Age 65+					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	LF26	LF2U	LF28	LF2E	LF2A	LF2W	LFK4	LFK6	K5HU	K5HW	LFL4	LFL6
Jun-Aug 2018	9,049	72.0	283	3.0	3,236	25.7	1,237	10.5	18	1.4	10,535	89.4
Jun-Aug 2019	9,246	72.5	255	2.7	3,247	25.5	1,327	11.1	16	1.2	10,639	88.8
Sep-Nov 2019	9,295	72.7	256	2.7	3,236	25.3	1,324	11.0	26	2.0	10,679	88.8
Dec-Feb 2020	9,314	72.6	286	3.0	3,229	25.2	1,386	11.5	33	2.3	10,656	88.2
Mar-May 2020r	9,253	71.9	250	2.6	3,358	26.1	1,307	10.8	26	1.9	10,779	89.0
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	9,295	72.0	317	3.3	3,297	25.5	1,282	10.5	21	1.6	10,865	89.3
Change on quarter	42	0.1	67	0.7	-61	-0.6	-24	-0.3	-4	-0.3	86	0.3
Change %	0.5		26.8		-1.8		-1.9		-16.9		0.8	
Change on year	49	-0.5	62	0.6	50	0.1	-45	-0.5	5	0.4	226	0.5
Change %	0.5		24.3		1.5		-3.4		29.6		2.1	
<b>Men</b>	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
Jun-Aug 2018	4,731	76.7	149	3.1	1,288	20.9	735	13.5	12	1.6	4,691	86.3
Jun-Aug 2019	4,792	76.6	148	3.0	1,312	21.0	771	13.9	11	1.4	4,757	85.9
Sep-Nov 2019	4,823	76.9	144	2.9	1,304	20.8	774	13.9	17	2.1	4,773	85.8
Dec-Feb 2020	4,832	76.8	165	3.3	1,293	20.6	771	13.8	23	2.9	4,794	85.8
Mar-May 2020r	4,797	76.1	153	3.1	1,356	21.5	735	13.1	18	2.3	4,854	86.6
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	4,820	76.2	192	3.8	1,315	20.8	732	13.0	13	1.7	4,893	86.8
Change on quarter	24	0.1	39	0.7	-41	-0.7	-3	-0.1	-5	-0.6	39	0.2
Change %	0.5		25.5		-3.0		-0.4		-28.6		0.8	
Change on year	28	-0.5	44	0.8	3	-0.2	-40	-0.9	1	0.3	136	0.9
Change %	0.6		29.6		0.3		-5.2		13.3		2.9	
<b>Women</b>	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
Jun-Aug 2018	4,319	67.5	134	3.0	1,948	30.4	502	7.9	5	1.0	5,844	92.0
Jun-Aug 2019	4,454	68.6	106	2.3	1,935	29.8	556	8.6	5	1.0	5,882	91.3
Sep-Nov 2019	4,472	68.6	113	2.5	1,932	29.6	550	8.5	10	1.7	5,905	91.3
Dec-Feb 2020	4,482	68.6	120	2.6	1,936	29.6	615	9.5	10	1.7	5,862	90.4
Mar-May 2020r	4,456	68.0	97	2.1	2,002	30.5	572	8.8	8	1.4	5,925	91.1
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	4,475	68.0	125	2.7	1,981	30.1	551	8.4	9	1.6	5,972	91.4
Change on quarter	19	0.0	28	0.6	-21	-0.4	-21	-0.4	1	0.2	47	0.3
Change %	0.4		28.9		-1.0		-3.7		8.7		0.8	
Change on year	21	-0.6	18	0.4	46	0.3	-5	-0.2	3	0.6	90	0.1
Change %	0.5		17.0		2.4		-0.9		63.3		1.5	

Source: Labour Force Survey  
Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

Due to the COVID19 pandemic, all face-to-face interviewing for the Labour Force Survey was suspended and replaced with telephone interviewing. This change in mode for first interviews has changed the non-response bias of the survey, affecting interviews from March 2020 onwards. More information can be found in [an article on the ONS website](#). Estimates presented in this table for periods January to March 2020 through to May to July 2020 have been reweighted to account for this bias.



# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 3 Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

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

	All in employment					Full-time and part-time workers <sup>1</sup>						
	Total	Employees	Self employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training & employment programmes <sup>2</sup>	Total people working full-time	total people working part-time	Employees working full-time	Employees working part time	Self-employed people working full-time	Self-employed people working part-time	Total Workers with second jobs
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>People</b>	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
Jun-Aug 2018	32,410	27,479	4,768	118	45	23,898	8,513	20,531	6,949	3,326	1,442	1,123
Jun-Aug 2019	32,693	27,577	4,930	129	57	24,160	8,533	20,611	6,965	3,497	1,433	1,147
Sep-Nov 2019	32,901	27,711	5,001	134	54	24,357	8,544	20,761	6,951	3,545	1,456	1,130
Dec-Feb 2020	33,073	27,856	5,028	129	61	24,455	8,618	20,868	6,988	3,529	1,499	1,215
Mar-May 2020r	32,744	27,804	4,796	94	49	24,341	8,403	20,934	6,870	3,356	1,440	1,084
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	32,591	27,897	4,556	96	42	24,390	8,200	21,152	6,745	3,187	1,369	1,078
Change on quarter	-153	92	-240	2	-8	49	-202	218	-125	-169	-71	-7
Change %	-0.5	0.3	-5.0	2.1	-15.4	0.2	-2.4	1.0	-1.8	-5.0	-4.9	-0.6
Change on year	-102	320	-374	-33	-16	230	-332	540	-220	-310	-64	-70
Change %	-0.3	1.2	-7.6	-25.4	-27.3	1.0	-3.9	2.6	-3.2	-8.9	-4.4	-6.1
<b>Men</b>	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX
Jun-Aug 2018	17,176	13,916	3,176	57	27	14,904	2,272	12,286	1,629	2,596	580	468
Jun-Aug 2019	17,256	13,867	3,297	58	34	15,023	2,233	12,281	1,585	2,711	585	485
Sep-Nov 2019	17,317	13,916	3,308	64	29	15,094	2,223	12,331	1,585	2,729	579	462
Dec-Feb 2020	17,345	13,942	3,313	58	32	15,119	2,226	12,366	1,577	2,720	593	520
Mar-May 2020r	17,158	13,968	3,114	50	27	14,988	2,170	12,421	1,547	2,538	576	451
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	17,043	14,024	2,947	47	25	14,900	2,142	12,482	1,542	2,385	562	466
Change on quarter	-115	56	-166	-3	-2	-87	-28	61	-5	-152	-14	15
Change %	-0.7	0.4	-5.3	-5.3	-6.7	-0.6	-1.3	0.5	-0.3	-6.0	-2.4	3.3
Change on year	-213	157	-349	-12	-9	-122	-91	200	-43	-326	-24	-18
Change %	-1.2	1.1	-10.6	-19.7	-27.2	-0.8	-4.1	1.6	-2.7	-12.0	-4.0	-3.8

<b>Women</b>	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
Jun-Aug 2018	15,235	13,564	1,592	61	18	8,993	6,241	8,244	5,319	730	862	655
Jun-Aug 2019	15,437	13,710	1,633	70	23	9,138	6,299	8,330	5,380	786	848	662
Sep-Nov 2019	15,584	13,795	1,693	70	26	9,263	6,321	8,430	5,365	816	877	668
Dec-Feb 2020	15,728	13,913	1,715	71	29	9,336	6,392	8,502	5,412	809	907	695
Mar-May 2020r	15,586	13,836	1,682	45	22	9,353	6,232	8,513	5,323	818	864	633
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	15,548	13,873	1,609	49	17	9,490	6,058	8,670	5,203	801	808	611
Change on quarter	-38	37	-73	5	-6	137	-174	157	-120	-17	-57	-22
Change %	-0.2	0.3	-4.4	10.3	-25.8	1.5	-2.8	1.8	-2.3	-2.0	-6.6	-3.5
Change on year	111	163	-24	-21	-6	352	-241	340	-177	16	-40	-51
Change %	0.7	1.2	-1.5	-30.1	-27.5	3.9	-3.8	4.1	-3.3	2.0	-4.7	-7.7

	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)							Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) <sup>3</sup>					
	Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total <sup>4</sup>	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
<b>People</b>	YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCCL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ
Jun-Aug 2018	1,522	5.5	407	26.7	443	124	548	8,390	937	11.2	6,004	272	1,113
Jun-Aug 2019	1,398	5.1	335	24.0	366	135	562	8,399	869	10.3	6,108	276	1,085
Sep-Nov 2019	1,459	5.3	373	25.5	393	120	574	8,407	907	10.8	6,078	283	1,086
Dec-Feb 2020	1,476	5.3	382	25.9	421	117	555	8,487	889	10.5	6,126	302	1,125
Mar-May 2020r	1,490	5.4	395	26.5	412	113	569	8,311	899	10.8	5,961	298	1,088
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	1,455	5.2	375	25.8	363	113	604	8,114	886	10.9	5,808	284	1,038
Change on quarter	-34	-0.1	-20	-0.8	-49	0	35	-196	-14	0.1	-153	-15	-50
Change %	-2.3		-5.1		-11.9	-0.1	6.1	-2.4	-1.5		-2.6	-5.0	-4.6
Change on year	57	0.1	40	1.8	-3	-22	42	-284	17	0.6	-299	7	-48
Change %	4.1		12.0		-0.7	-16.5	7.5	-3.4	2.0		-4.9	2.6	-4.4

<b>Men</b>	YCCA		YCCG		YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK
Jun-Aug 2018	733	5.3	217	29.6	205	59	252	2,209	427	19.3	1,180	92	484
Jun-Aug 2019	638	4.6	167	26.2	149	64	258	2,171	375	17.3	1,262	91	423
Sep-Nov 2019	699	5.0	197	28.2	172	69	262	2,164	374	17.3	1,245	97	428
Dec-Feb 2020	672	4.8	180	26.8	193	58	242	2,169	358	16.5	1,252	102	443
Mar-May 2020r	690	4.9	194	28.1	177	46	274	2,123	368	17.3	1,185	99	447
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	663	4.7	188	28.4	149	50	277	2,104	371	17.6	1,141	112	434
Change on quarter	-27	-0.2	-6	0.3	-28	3	3	-19	3	0.3	-45	13	-13
Change %	-3.9		-2.9		-15.6	7.1	1.0	-0.9	0.8		-3.8	13.0	-3.0
Change on year	25	0.1	21	2.2	0	-14	19	-67	-4	0.4	-121	21	11
Change %	3.9		12.5		-0.3	-22.6	7.4	-3.1	-1.0		-9.6	23.2	2.6
<b>Women</b>	YCCB	YCCE	YCCH	YCCK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCT	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL
Jun-Aug 2018	789	5.8	190	24.0	238	65	296	6,181	510	8.3	4,824	180	629
Jun-Aug 2019	760	5.5	168	22.1	217	71	304	6,228	494	7.9	4,846	186	663
Sep-Nov 2019	759	5.5	176	23.1	221	51	312	6,243	533	8.5	4,833	187	657
Dec-Feb 2020	803	5.8	203	25.2	228	59	313	6,318	531	8.4	4,874	200	682
Mar-May 2020r	799	5.8	202	25.2	236	67	295	6,188	531	8.6	4,776	200	641
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	792	5.7	187	23.6	214	63	327	6,011	515	8.6	4,667	172	604
Change on quarter	-7	-0.1	-14	-1.6	-21	-3	32	-177	-17	0.0	-109	-28	-37
Change %	-0.9		-7.2		-9.0	-5.1	10.8	-2.9	-3.1		-2.3	-13.8	-5.7
Change on year	32	0.2	19	1.6	-2	-8	23	-217	21	0.6	-178	-14	-59
Change %	4.2		11.6		-1.0	-11.0	7.5	-3.5	4.2		-3.7	-7.4	-8.8

Source: Labour Force Survey

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# 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) <sup>12</sup>	All workers <sup>1</sup>	Full-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Part-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Second Jobs
<b>People</b>	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Jun-Aug 2018	1,041.1	32.1	37.3	16.3	9.8
Jun-Aug 2019	1,049.2	32.1	37.3	16.3	10.1
Sep-Nov 2019	1,054.1	32.0	37.1	16.3	9.5
Dec-Feb 2020	1,052.2	31.8	36.9	16.2	9.7
Mar-May 2020r	870.9	26.6	31.2	12.6	8.8
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	891.0	27.3	31.9	12.9	9.0
Change on quarter	20.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.1
Change %	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.9	1.5
Change on year	-158.2	-4.8	-5.3	-3.4	-1.1
Change %	-15.1	-14.8	-14.3	-20.6	-10.7
<b>Men</b>	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Jun-Aug 2018	624.8	36.4	39.1	16.2	10.7
Jun-Aug 2019	626.5	36.3	39.0	16.3	10.7
Sep-Nov 2019	626.4	36.2	38.8	16.2	10.3
Dec-Feb 2020	622.5	35.9	38.5	15.9	10.7
Mar-May 2020r	510.7	29.8	32.1	11.9	10.3
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	527.8	31.0	33.3	12.7	10.5
Change on quarter	17.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.1
Change %	3.4	4.1	3.7	6.7	1.3
Change on year	-98.7	-5.3	-5.7	-3.6	-0.3
Change %	-15.7	-14.7	-14.5	-22.2	-2.6

<b>Women</b>	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Jun-Aug 2018	416.4	27.3	34.4	16.4	9.2
Jun-Aug 2019	422.7	27.4	34.5	16.3	9.6
Sep-Nov 2019	427.7	27.4	34.4	16.4	8.8
Dec-Feb 2020	429.7	27.3	34.2	16.3	9.0
Mar-May 2020 <sup>1</sup>	360.3	23.1	29.6	12.8	7.8
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	<b>363.1</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>
Change on quarter	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Change %	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.7	0.8
Change on year	-59.6	-4.0	-4.7	-3.3	-1.7
Change %	-14.1	-14.7	-13.7	-20.0	-18.0

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.

Source: Labour Force Survey  
Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

**Due to the COVID19 pandemic, all face-to-face interviewing for the Labour Force Survey was suspended and replaced with telephone interviewing. This change in mode for first interviews has changed the non-response bias of the survey, affecting interviews from March 2020 onwards. More information can be found in [an article on the ONS website](#). Estimates presented in this table for periods January to March 2020 through to May to July 2020 have been reweighted to account for this bias.**

# 7 (1) Usual weekly hours of work<sup>1</sup>

**WARNING: This table has not been updated with the new LFS weighting methodology and is therefore not consistent with latest estimates published on 13 October 2020. Please see article for further information.**

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
<b>May-Jul 2019</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.1	1.0	0.6	1.3	3.6	1.9	6.9
6 up to 15 hours	6.3	3.4	9.6	5.7	2.9	8.6	9.3	5.3	17.4
16 up to 30 hours	19.8	10.2	30.6	19.4	8.9	30.0	22.3	15.4	35.9
31 up to 45 hours	54.0	60.0	47.2	56.8	63.6	49.9	38.3	44.9	25.2
Over 45 hours	18.4	25.5	10.5	17.0	24.0	10.1	26.5	32.5	14.6
Total (thousands)	32,777	17,261	15,517	27,671	13,893	13,778	4,928	3,276	1,652
<b>Feb-Apr 2020</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	6.5
6 up to 15 hours	6.3	3.4	9.6	5.8	2.9	8.6	9.1	4.7	17.4
16 up to 30 hours	19.2	9.6	29.7	18.7	8.1	29.2	22.3	16.1	34.0
31 up to 45 hours	55.2	61.7	48.1	57.9	65.2	50.7	40.2	47.2	27.1
Over 45 hours	17.7	24.3	10.5	16.6	23.1	10.0	24.8	29.9	15.1
Total (thousands)	32,991	17,247	15,744	27,928	13,968	13,960	4,902	3,198	1,704
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.3	0.8	1.8	0.8	0.6	1.1	3.5	1.6	6.7
6 up to 15 hours	6.0	3.3	9.0	5.5	2.9	8.1	8.9	4.4	16.8
16 up to 30 hours	19.1	9.7	29.5	18.4	8.0	28.9	23.5	17.6	34.0
31 up to 45 hours	56.3	62.7	49.3	59.1	66.1	52.1	40.2	48.0	26.4
Over 45 hours	17.3	23.4	10.5	16.2	22.4	9.8	23.9	28.4	16.0
Total (thousands)	32,979	17,269	15,710	28,087	14,153	13,934	4,748	3,036	1,712

<sup>1</sup> 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](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

# NON-UK WORKERS

## 8(1) Employment levels and rates by country of birth and nationality

**WARNING: This table has not been updated with the new LFS weighting methodology and is therefore not consistent with latest estimates published on 13 October 2020. Please see article for further information.**

	Europe									
	European Union (EU)									
	Total <sup>1</sup>	UK	Non UK	Total Europe	Total EU (EU27) <sup>2</sup>	EU14 <sup>3</sup>	EU8 <sup>4</sup>	EU2 <sup>5</sup>	Other EU <sup>6</sup>	Other Europe (not in EU)
<b>Levels (aged 16 and over)</b>										
<b>Country of birth levels</b>	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	FSC2	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	FSC3	FSC4
Apr-Jun 2018	32,321	26,720	5,597	2,575	2,350	1,014	906	391	38	225
Apr-Jun 2019	32,752	26,967	5,777	2,692	2,438	1,019	971	407	41	254
Jul-Sep 2019	32,802	27,028	5,770	2,630	2,368	1,020	953	356	40	261
Oct-Dec 2019	32,983	27,171	5,809	2,704	2,436	1,026	970	400	40	269
Jan-Mar 2020	33,113	27,244	5,861	2,736	2,457	1,044	962	413	38	279
<b>Apr-Jun 2020</b>	<b>32,853</b>	<b>27,389</b>	<b>5,450</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>2,187</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>275</b>
Change on year	101	422	-327	-230	-251	-5	-177	-67	-2	21
Change %	0.3	1.6	-5.7	-8.6	-10.3	-0.5	-18.2	-16.4	-5.1	8.1
<b>Country of birth rates</b>	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	FSD5	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	FSD6	FSD7
Apr-Jun 2018	75.4	75.7	74.0	81.2	82.8	79.5	86.8	83.3	72.5	68.3
Apr-Jun 2019	76.0	76.3	74.6	82.2	83.1	80.2	85.2	86.2	78.3	74.4
Jul-Sep 2019	76.2	76.3	75.6	82.5	83.3	80.6	86.1	84.6	76.0	76.1
Oct-Dec 2019	76.6	76.8	75.6	82.0	83.1	80.9	85.7	82.7	78.0	73.5
Jan-Mar 2020	76.6	76.6	76.6	82.5	83.4	81.2	85.7	84.2	78.8	75.1
<b>Apr-Jun 2020</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>76.5</b>
Change on year	0.3	0.0	1.8	-0.9	-1.1	0.4	-1.7	-2.8	-2.6	2.1

<b>Nationality levels</b>	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	FSC8	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	FSC9	FSCE
Apr-Jun 2018	32,321	28,787	3,527	2,373	2,269	990	881	387	11	103
Apr-Jun 2019	32,752	29,084	3,661	2,490	2,368	1,019	952	375	22	122
Jul-Sep 2019	32,802	29,209	3,589	2,367	2,238	981	903	333	21	129
Oct-Dec 2019	32,983	29,325	3,654	2,439	2,310	994	931	367	17	129
Jan-Mar 2020	33,113	29,405	3,698	2,467	2,341	1,018	921	386	16	126
<b>Apr-Jun 2020</b>	<b>32,853</b>	<b>29,506</b>	<b>3,330</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>2,057</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>102</b>
Change on year	101	422	-331	-331	-312	-52	-193	-60	-7	-20
Change %	0.3	1.4	-9.0	-13.3	-13.2	-5.1	-20.3	-15.9	-30.8	-16.1
<b>Nationality rates</b>	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	FSE3	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	FSE4	FSE5
Apr-Jun 2018	75.4	75.5	74.5	81.5	83.0	80.3	87.0	83.1	46.7	58.3
Apr-Jun 2019	76.0	76.1	75.0	82.5	83.3	80.8	85.0	85.9	83.7	69.5
Jul-Sep 2019	76.2	76.2	76.2	82.5	82.8	80.3	85.5	83.5	83.7	76.3
Oct-Dec 2019	76.6	76.7	76.0	81.9	82.4	80.3	85.4	81.0	80.0	73.4
Jan-Mar 2020	76.6	76.6	76.8	82.4	83.0	80.7	85.4	83.8	76.7	72.3
<b>Apr-Jun 2020</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>70.3</b>
Change on year	0.3	0.2	1.4	-1.0	-1.1	-0.5	-0.5	-3.2	-7.8	0.8

1. The total series includes people who do not state their country of birth or nationality. The total levels series MGTM does not therefore equal the sum of the "UK" and "Non-UK" series.

2. This series consists of all 27 EU member states excluding the UK. This series equals the sum of EU14, EU8, EU2 and Other EU.

3. Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

4. Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovak Republic and Slovenia.

5. Romania and Bulgaria.

6. Cyprus, Malta and Croatia

7. Total Non-EU equals the sum of Other Europe, Total Africa, Total Asia and Total America and Oceania

The estimates shown in this table relate to the number of people in employment and should not be used as a proxy for flows of foreign migrants into the UK.



United Kingdom (thousands of people aged 16 and over) not seasonally adjusted

	Africa		Asia			America and Oceania			
	Total Africa	Of which: South Africa	Total Asia	Of which: India	Of which: Pakistan and Bangladesh	Total America and Oceania	Of which: USA	Of which: Australia and New Zealand	Total Non-EU <sup>7</sup>
<b>Levels (aged 16 and over)</b>									
<b>Country of birth levels</b>	FSC5	JJS3	FSC6	JJS7	JJS9	FSC7	JJR7	JJS5	EQ4S
Apr-Jun 2018	877	168	1,508	503	341	638	100	156	3,248
Apr-Jun 2019	923	198	1,504	475	387	658	105	167	3,339
Jul-Sep 2019	962	176	1,532	483	373	646	93	166	3,401
Oct-Dec 2019	937	171	1,544	490	373	624	95	169	3,373
Jan-Mar 2020	927	185	1,573	523	359	626	93	167	3,404
<b>Apr-Jun 2020</b>	868	165	1,475	515	342	645	97	157	3,263
Change on year	-55	-33	-29	41	-45	-13	-8	-10	-76
Change %	-6.0	-16.6	-1.9	8.6	-11.7	-2.0	-7.4	-6.1	-2.3
<b>Country of birth rates</b>									
	FSD8	LFN4	FSD9	LFN6	LFN7	FSE2	LFN2	LFN5	EQ52
Apr-Jun 2018	72.1	83.0	64.2	80.3	54.4	76.6	73.4	85.4	68.7
Apr-Jun 2019	73.2	87.4	63.4	75.5	59.0	78.6	73.9	87.7	69.3
Jul-Sep 2019	74.9	84.9	65.4	77.0	57.9	79.2	78.2	88.8	71.0
Oct-Dec 2019	74.2	82.3	65.7	78.7	56.7	80.2	79.1	87.8	70.9
Jan-Mar 2020	75.6	87.2	67.0	79.0	56.6	81.4	76.4	88.0	72.2
<b>Apr-Jun 2020</b>	74.8	83.4	68.6	78.5	60.7	80.8	80.2	84.4	73.0
Change on year	1.6	-4.0	5.2	3.0	1.6	2.2	6.3	-3.3	3.6

<b>Nationality levels</b>	FSD2	JJS4	FSD3	JJS8	JJT2	FSD4	JJR8	JJS6	EQ4W
Apr-Jun 2018	262	55	569	211	101	324	92	103	1,258
Apr-Jun 2019	289	63	567	187	121	314	78	95	1,292
Jul-Sep 2019	297	56	599	210	126	326	68	107	1,351
Oct-Dec 2019	298	68	602	199	126	316	75	107	1,344
Jan-Mar 2020	296	65	610	217	112	325	70	112	1,357
<b>Apr-Jun 2020</b>	287	61	563	214	119	320	76	103	1,273
Change on year	-2	-1	-4	27	-2	6	-2	8	-19
Change %	-0.7	-2.3	-0.7	14.2	-1.9	1.9	-2.0	8.6	-1.5
<b>Nationality rates</b>	FSE6	LFO6	FSE7	LFO8	LFO9	FSE8	LFO4	LFO7	EQ56
Apr-Jun 2018	67.6	89.5	56.4	79.3	49.0	75.5	72.2	86.0	62.8
Apr-Jun 2019	70.7	90.2	54.3	69.3	53.8	76.8	73.1	86.3	63.4
Jul-Sep 2019	71.8	87.1	59.4	73.1	55.4	78.1	74.2	92.0	67.2
Oct-Dec 2019	69.0	85.8	60.3	74.6	55.2	78.5	77.2	87.8	66.9
Jan-Mar 2020	67.3	90.6	62.7	77.6	53.4	80.2	72.8	86.8	68.1
<b>Apr-Jun 2020</b>	67.7	93.0	63.6	77.3	56.7	80.3	73.8	87.7	68.6
Change on year	-2.9	2.9	9.3	8.0	2.8	3.6	0.7	1.4	5.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

# NON-UK WORKERS

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

**WARNING: This table has not been updated with the new LFS weighting methodology and is therefore not consistent with latest estimates published on 13 October 2020. Please see article for further information.**

Unemployment (all aged 16 and over)					
	Total <sup>1</sup>	UK	Non-UK	EU27 <sup>2</sup>	Non-EU
<b>Levels (thousands of people)</b>					
<b>Country of birth levels</b>	MGTP	DSWD	DT35	DT3F	DTKB
Apr-Jun 2018	1,332	1,068	264	79	186
Apr-Jun 2019	1,296	1,015	280	74	206
Jul-Sep 2019	1,374	1,115	259	72	187
Oct-Dec 2019	1,268	1,030	237	85	152
Jan-Mar 2020	1,347	1,076	271	88	183
<b>Apr-Jun 2020</b>	1,303	1,049	254	98	156
Change on year	7	34	-26	24	-50
Change %	0.5	3.3	-9.3	32.9	-24.5
<b>Country of birth rates</b>					
	MGUK	DT2W	DT3B	DTJG	DTKD
Apr-Jun 2018	4.0	3.8	4.5	3.2	5.4
Apr-Jun 2019	3.8	3.6	4.6	2.9	5.8
Jul-Sep 2019	4.0	4.0	4.3	3.0	5.2
Oct-Dec 2019	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.4	4.3
Jan-Mar 2020	3.9	3.8	4.4	3.5	5.1
<b>Apr-Jun 2020</b>	3.8	3.7	4.5	4.3	4.6
Change on year	0.0	0.1	-0.2	1.4	-1.3

<b>Nationality levels</b>	MGTP	DSWE	DT39	DTG9	DTKC
Apr-Jun 2018	1,332	1,172	160	72	89
Apr-Jun 2019	1,296	1,110	186	71	114
Jul-Sep 2019	1,374	1,206	168	76	92
Oct-Dec 2019	1,268	1,102	165	87	79
Jan-Mar 2020	1,347	1,159	188	86	103
<b>Apr-Jun 2020</b>	1,303	1,129	173	84	90
Change on year	7	19	-12	12	-24
Change %	0.5	1.7	-6.6	16.8	-21.3

<b>Nationality rates</b>	MGUK	DT2Z	DT3D	DTKA	DTLH
Apr-Jun 2018	4.0	3.9	4.3	3.1	6.6
Apr-Jun 2019	3.8	3.7	4.8	2.9	8.1
Jul-Sep 2019	4.0	4.0	4.5	3.3	6.4
Oct-Dec 2019	3.7	3.6	4.3	3.6	5.5
Jan-Mar 2020	3.9	3.8	4.8	3.5	7.0
<b>Apr-Jun 2020</b>	3.8	3.7	4.9	3.9	6.6
Change on year	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	-1.5

1. The total series includes people who do not state their country of birth or nationality. The total levels series therefore do not equal the sum of the "UK" and "Non-UK" series.

2. This series consists of all 27 EU member states excluding the UK.

3. This series consists of those people whose main reason for being economically inactive was because they were students. It does not include all students as some students will be included in the employment and unemployment estimates.

United Kingdom (thousands of people) not seasonally adjusted

	Economically inactive (all aged from 16 to 64)									
	Total <sup>1</sup>		UK		Non-UK		EU27 <sup>2</sup>		Non-EU	
	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>
<b>Levels (thousands of people)</b>										
<b>Country of birth levels</b>	LF9L	LF9W	DTLK	DYUP	DYUR	DYVR	DYVZ	DYWL	DYWR	DZ37
Apr-Jun 2018	8,834	2,454	7,150	1,926	1,666	525	403	147	1,263	378
Apr-Jun 2019	8,659	2,350	7,006	1,864	1,640	485	414	159	1,226	327
Jul-Sep 2019	8,503	2,089	6,933	1,687	1,556	401	395	125	1,161	276
Oct-Dec 2019	8,450	2,223	6,844	1,769	1,596	455	403	130	1,193	325
Jan-Mar 2020	8,377	2,244	6,870	1,821	1,483	422	391	130	1,091	292
<b>Apr-Jun 2020</b>	8,544	2,209	7,127	1,841	1,388	366	374	116	1,014	250
Change on year	-115	-141	121	-22	-252	-119	-40	-43	-212	-76
Change %	-1.3	-6.0	1.7	-1.2	-15.3	-24.6	-9.6	-27.1	-17.3	-23.3
<b>Country of birth rates</b>	GRZK		DYTD		DYUT		DYWD		DYWT	
Apr-Jun 2018	21.4		21.1		22.5		14.4		27.4	
Apr-Jun 2019	21.0		20.8		21.7		14.4		26.3	
Jul-Sep 2019	20.6		20.5		20.9		14.1		25.0	
Oct-Dec 2019	20.4		20.2		21.3		14.0		25.9	
Jan-Mar 2020	20.2		20.3		19.9		13.6		23.9	
<b>Apr-Jun 2020</b>	20.6		20.7		20.0		14.3		23.5	
Change on year	-0.3		-0.1		-1.7		-0.1		-2.8	

<b>Nationality levels</b>	LF9L	LF9W	DYTC	DYUQ	DYUS	DYVU	DYWA	DYWM	DYWS	DZGD
Apr-Jun 2018	8,834	2,454	7,782	2,080	1,036	372	387	143	649	229
Apr-Jun 2019	8,659	2,350	7,621	1,981	1,023	366	399	162	624	204
Jul-Sep 2019	8,503	2,089	7,546	1,801	940	287	382	125	558	162
Oct-Dec 2019	8,450	2,223	7,456	1,900	976	323	398	143	578	180
Jan-Mar 2020	8,377	2,244	7,437	1,947	913	294	387	136	526	158
<b>Apr-Jun 2020</b>	8,544	2,209	7,674	1,954	842	251	356	114	485	137
Change on year	-115	-141	53	-27	-181	-115	-43	-47	-138	-67
Change %	-1.3	-6.0	0.7	-1.4	-17.7	-31.3	-10.7	-29.3	-22.2	-32.9
<b>Nationality rates</b>	CRZK		DYUO		DYUU		DYWE		DZ36	
Apr-Jun 2018	21.4		21.3		22.1		14.3		32.8	
Apr-Jun 2019	21.0		20.9		21.2		14.2		31.0	
Jul-Sep 2019	20.6		20.6		20.2		14.4		28.1	
Oct-Dec 2019	20.4		20.4		20.6		14.4		29.1	
Jan-Mar 2020	20.2		20.3		19.3		14.0		26.7	
<b>Apr-Jun 2020</b>	20.6		20.7		19.6		14.4		26.5	
Change on year	-0.3		-0.2		-1.6		0.3		-4.5	

Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(1) Unemployment by age and duration

**WARNING: This table has not been updated with the new LFS weighting methodology and is therefore not consistent with latest estimates published on 13 October 2020. Please see article for further information.**

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over							All aged 16 - 64						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	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	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
May-Jul 2018	1,358	4.0	795	207	356	26.2	188	1,341	4.1	789	203	349	26.0	188
May-Jul 2019	1,294	3.8	786	180	327	25.3	171	1,280	3.9	782	179	320	25.0	167
Aug-Oct 2019	1,281	3.8	782	191	308	24.0	158	1,256	3.8	771	187	299	23.8	151
Nov-Jan 2020	1,343	3.9	825	212	306	22.8	165	1,311	4.0	810	201	300	22.9	156
Feb-Apr 2020	1,336	3.9	860	206	270	20.2	138	1,314	4.0	853	202	259	19.7	132
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	1,398	4.1	988	179	231	16.5	118	1,376	4.2	978	175	224	16.2	115
Change on quarter	62	0.2	128	-27	-39	-3.7	-20	62	0.2	125	-27	-35	-3.5	-17
Change %	4.6		14.9	-13.2	-14.5		-14.7	4.7		14.7	-13.5	-13.7		-12.6
Change on year	104	0.3	202	-2	-96	-8.8	-53	96	0.3	197	-4	-96	-8.7	-52
Change %	8.0		25.7	-1.0	-29.5		-31.0	7.5		25.1	-2.3	-30.1		-31.0
Men	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWV	YBWY	YBXB
May-Jul 2018	718	4.0	398	108	213	29.6	118	709	4.1	394	106	209	29.5	117
May-Jul 2019	710	4.0	402	106	202	28.5	110	701	4.1	399	105	197	28.1	107
Aug-Oct 2019	715	4.0	413	108	193	27.0	102	699	4.1	407	104	188	26.9	98
Nov-Jan 2020	748	4.1	445	123	180	24.1	96	725	4.2	435	112	178	24.5	92
Feb-Apr 2020	738	4.1	461	121	156	21.2	81	724	4.2	456	119	149	20.6	77
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	775	4.3	530	110	135	17.4	79	761	4.4	525	106	129	17.0	78
Change on quarter	37	0.2	69	-11	-21	-3.8	-2	37	0.2	70	-13	-20	-3.6	1
Change %	5.0		14.9	-8.8	-13.7		-2.9	5.1		15.3	-10.7	-13.3		0.9
Change on year	65	0.3	128	4	-68	-11.1	-31	60	0.3	126	1	-68	-11.1	-29
Change %	9.1		32.0	3.6	-33.4		-28.1	8.5		31.6	1.3	-34.4		-27.1

<b>Women</b>	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
May-Jul 2018	640	4.0	397	99	143	22.4	71	632	4.1	395	97	140	22.2	71
May-Jul 2019	583	3.6	385	74	125	21.4	61	579	3.7	382	74	123	21.3	60
Aug-Oct 2019	566	3.5	368	83	115	20.3	56	557	3.6	364	83	111	19.9	53
Nov-Jan 2020	595	3.7	380	89	126	21.2	69	586	3.7	376	89	122	20.8	65
Feb-Apr 2020	597	3.7	399	85	114	19.0	57	590	3.8	397	83	110	18.7	55
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	623	3.8	458	68	96	15.4	39	615	3.9	453	68	94	15.4	37
Change on quarter	25	0.2	59	-16	-18	-3.6	-18	25	0.1	55	-14	-16	-3.3	-17
Change %	4.2		14.9	-19.4	-15.5		-31.6	4.3		14.0	-17.5	-14.2		-31.6
Change on year	39	0.2	73	-6	-29	-6.0	-22	36	0.2	70	-6	-29	-5.9	-23
Change %	6.7		19.1	-7.5	-23.0		-36.1	6.3		18.4	-7.5	-23.3		-38.0

	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate (%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
<b>People</b>														
May-Jul 2018	100	22.4	77	15	7	7.5	*	389	10.0	256	62	71	18.2	24
May-Jul 2019	84	19.3	63	16	5	5.8	*	404	10.5	275	56	72	17.8	21
Aug-Oct 2019	87	20.0	70	13	4	4.5	*	386	10.2	266	58	61	15.9	16
Nov-Jan 2020	96	22.1	77	14	5	5.5	*	410	10.5	278	67	66	16.0	22
Feb-Apr 2020	112	25.8	83	21	8	7.0	*	416	10.7	293	64	60	14.3	15
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	98	23.9	73	20	5	5.0	*	466	12.3	365	46	54	11.6	16
Change on quarter	-14	-1.9	-9	-2	-3	-2.0	*	49	1.6	73	-18	-6	-2.7	1
Change %	-12.4		-11.3	-7.7	-37.5		*	11.9		24.8	-27.6	-9.4		7.6
Change on year	14	4.7	10	4	0	-0.7	*	62	1.8	90	-10	-18	-6.2	-5
Change %	16.9		15.8	25.7	2.0		*	15.3		32.6	-17.8	-25.0		-23.4



<b>Men</b>	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
May-Jul 2018	49	22.1	36	9	4	8.8	*	223	10.9	141	35	47	21.1	16
May-Jul 2019	46	22.0	34	8	4	8.9	*	246	12.3	155	41	50	20.4	15
Aug-Oct 2019	52	25.1	43	7	3	4.9	*	225	11.3	144	37	44	19.6	11
Nov-Jan 2020	56	27.5	45	7	4	7.1	*	242	11.9	158	42	42	17.2	13
Feb-Apr 2020	65	30.8	50	11	3	5.1	*	229	11.3	152	41	35	15.5	6
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	54	26.5	42	10	*	*	*	272	13.8	205	34	33	12.2	12
Change on quarter	-11	-4.3	-9	-1	*	*	*	44	2.4	53	-7	-2	-3.3	6
Change %	-16.6		-17.5	-9.4	*		*	19.1		34.6	-16.8	-6.3		107.4
Change on year	8	4.5	8	2	*	*	*	26	1.4	50	-7	-17	-8.2	-3
Change %	16.6		22.7	20.7	*		*	10.7		32.5	-17.1	-33.8		-19.1
<b>Women</b>	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
May-Jul 2018	51	22.6	42	6	3	6.2	*	166	9.0	114	27	24	14.4	8
May-Jul 2019	37	16.7	29	7	*	*	*	158	8.6	121	16	22	13.8	6
Aug-Oct 2019	35	15.3	28	6	*	*	*	160	8.9	121	22	17	10.8	5
Nov-Jan 2020	40	17.4	32	7	*	*	*	168	9.1	119	25	24	14.3	9
Feb-Apr 2020	47	21.1	32	10	5	9.7	*	188	10.1	140	23	24	12.9	9
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	44	21.4	32	10	3	5.8	*	193	10.7	160	13	21	10.7	4
Change on quarter	-3	0.3	-1	-1	-2	-3.9	*	6	0.6	20	-11	-3	-2.1	-5
Change %	-6.7		-1.7	-5.7	-44.2		*	3.1		14.2	-46.3	-14.0		-58.6
Change on year	6	4.7	2	2	*	*	*	35	2.1	40	-3	-1	-3.1	-2
Change %	17.2		7.8	31.4	*		*	22.4		32.8	-19.8	-4.9		-34.8

Source: Labour Force Survey  
Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

**WARNING: This table has not been updated with the new LFS weighting methodology and is therefore not consistent with latest estimates published on 13 October 2020. Please see article for further information.**

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>1</sup>	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
	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
<b>People</b>														
May-Jul 2018	593	3.1	332	84	178	30.0	103	275	2.6	131	46	99	36.0	61
May-Jul 2019	534	2.8	313	69	152	28.5	86	272	2.5	135	40	98	36.0	62
Aug-Oct 2019	517	2.7	300	76	140	27.2	74	291	2.7	145	44	102	35.0	67
Nov-Jan 2020	534	2.8	320	81	133	25.0	75	302	2.8	150	50	102	33.7	69
Feb-Apr 2020	535	2.8	348	73	114	21.3	61	272	2.5	137	47	88	32.4	63
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	551	2.9	393	72	86	15.6	48	284	2.6	157	40	86	30.3	54
Change on quarter	15	0.1	45	-1	-28	-5.7	-13	11	0.1	20	-7	-2	-2.1	-9
Change %	2.9		12.8	-1.4	-24.8		-21.7	4.1		14.9	-14.4	-2.6		-14.3
Change on year	17	0.0	79	4	-66	-12.9	-38	11	0.1	23	1	-12	-5.7	-9
Change %	3.1		25.3	5.4	-43.6		-44.2	4.2		17.0	1.5	-12.4		-14.0
<b>Men</b>	YBYF	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBYU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
May-Jul 2018	301	3.0	158	39	105	34.7	68	145	2.6	63	25	57	39.3	33
May-Jul 2019	267	2.7	145	33	89	33.4	53	151	2.6	68	24	59	39.0	41
Aug-Oct 2019	262	2.6	144	36	82	31.3	47	175	3.0	83	28	64	36.7	44
Nov-Jan 2020	276	2.7	162	40	73	26.6	41	174	3.0	80	33	61	35.3	42
Feb-Apr 2020	279	2.8	178	45	56	20.0	33	166	2.9	81	24	62	37.1	43
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	280	2.8	193	42	45	16.0	31	168	2.9	90	24	54	32.2	35
Change on quarter	2	0.0	16	-3	-11	-4.0	-1	2	0.0	9	1	-8	-5.0	-7
Change %	0.6		8.9	-7.3	-19.4		-4.4	1.4		11.3	2.6	-12.2		-16.8
Change on year	13	0.1	49	9	-44	-17.4	-22	17	0.3	22	0	-5	-6.8	-6
Change %	4.9		33.6	26.6	-49.6		-40.8	11.5		32.1	0.8	-7.9		-14.1

<b>Women</b>	YBYG	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBYV	YBVY	YBYY	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
May-Jul 2018	292	3.3	173	45	74	25.3	35	131	2.6	68	21	42	32.4	27
May-Jul 2019	267	3.0	168	35	63	23.6	33	121	2.4	66	16	39	32.4	21
Aug-Oct 2019	255	2.9	157	40	58	22.9	27	116	2.3	62	16	38	32.5	23
Nov-Jan 2020	259	2.9	158	40	60	23.3	34	128	2.5	71	17	40	31.5	27
Feb-Apr 2020	257	2.8	170	28	58	22.7	29	106	2.0	56	23	27	25.0	20
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	270	3.0	199	30	41	15.1	17	115	2.2	67	16	32	27.6	18
Change on quarter	14	0.1	29	2	-17	-7.6	-12	9	0.2	11	-7	5	2.6	-2
Change %	5.3		16.9	8.2	-29.9		-41.4	8.5		19.9	-31.6	19.6		-9.0
Change on year	4	0.0	31	-5	-22	-8.4	-17	-6	-0.1	1	0	-7	-4.8	-3
Change %	1.3		18.2	-14.6	-35.0		-49.7	-5.0		1.5	2.6	-19.0		-13.8

Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 10 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged	16 & over	16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
<b>Economically active</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>People</b>	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8	
Jun-Aug 2018	33,773	32,518	432	3,863	7,731	11,160	9,333	1,255	
Jun-Aug 2019	34,006	32,663	423	3,774	7,822	11,142	9,501	1,344	
Sep-Nov 2019	34,207	32,857	438	3,809	7,879	11,180	9,552	1,350	
Dec-Feb 2020	34,437	33,018	443	3,895	7,893	11,189	9,599	1,419	
Mar-May 2020r	34,127	32,795	425	3,878	7,873	11,117	9,503	1,332	
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	<b>34,113</b>	<b>32,809</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>3,737</b>	<b>7,934</b>	<b>11,145</b>	<b>9,612</b>	<b>1,304</b>	
Change on quarter	-15	14	-45	-140	62	28	109	-29	
Change %	0.0	0.0	-10.5	-3.6	0.8	0.3	1.1	-2.2	
Change on year	106	147	-43	-37	113	3	111	-40	
Change %	0.3	0.4	-10.2	-1.0	1.4	0.0	1.2	-3.0	
<b>Men</b>	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE	
Jun-Aug 2018	17,909	17,162	217	2,035	4,151	5,878	4,880	747	
Jun-Aug 2019	17,984	17,201	206	1,982	4,195	5,877	4,940	782	
Sep-Nov 2019	18,046	17,255	205	1,997	4,216	5,869	4,967	790	
Dec-Feb 2020	18,108	17,315	210	2,035	4,207	5,866	4,997	794	
Mar-May 2020r	17,907	17,155	218	2,005	4,160	5,823	4,950	752	
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	<b>17,919</b>	<b>17,175</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>1,975</b>	<b>4,182</b>	<b>5,824</b>	<b>5,013</b>	<b>744</b>	
Change on quarter	12	20	-37	-30	23	2	63	-8	
Change %	0.1	0.1	-16.9	-1.5	0.5	0.0	1.3	-1.1	
Change on year	-64	-26	-25	-7	-13	-53	72	-38	
Change %	-0.4	-0.1	-12.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.9	1.5	-4.9	

<b>Women</b>	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Jun-Aug 2018	15,864	15,356	215	1,827	3,580	5,281	4,453	508
Jun-Aug 2019	16,023	15,462	217	1,793	3,627	5,265	4,560	561
Sep-Nov 2019	16,161	15,602	232	1,811	3,663	5,311	4,585	560
Dec-Feb 2020	16,329	15,703	233	1,860	3,686	5,322	4,602	625
Mar-May 2020r	16,220	15,640	207	1,873	3,713	5,295	4,553	580
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	16,194	15,634	199	1,762	3,752	5,321	4,599	560
Change on quarter	-26	-6	-8	-110	39	27	46	-20
Change %	-0.2	0.0	-3.9	-5.9	1.1	0.5	1.0	-3.5
Change on year	171	172	-18	-30	125	56	39	-2
Change %	1.1	1.1	-8.2	-1.7	3.4	1.1	0.9	-0.3

## Economic activity rates (%)<sup>1</sup>

<b>People</b>	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Jun-Aug 2018	63.7	78.8	31.0	69.1	86.6	87.4	74.3	10.6
Jun-Aug 2019	63.8	79.0	30.3	68.5	87.3	87.6	74.5	11.2
Sep-Nov 2019	64.1	79.4	31.2	69.4	87.9	87.9	74.7	11.2
Dec-Feb 2020	64.4	79.8	31.3	71.2	88.1	87.9	74.8	11.8
Mar-May 2020r	63.7	79.2	29.9	71.0	87.9	87.4	73.9	11.0
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	63.6	79.2	26.5	68.8	88.7	87.6	74.5	10.7
Change on quarter	-0.1	0.0	-3.4	-2.2	0.8	0.3	0.6	-0.3
Change on year	-0.1	0.2	-3.8	0.3	1.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.5

<b>Men</b>	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Jun-Aug 2018	69.0	83.6	30.4	71.3	92.8	93.2	79.1	13.7
Jun-Aug 2019	68.9	83.6	28.9	70.5	93.2	93.5	79.0	14.1
Sep-Nov 2019	69.0	83.8	28.6	71.3	93.6	93.4	79.2	14.2
Dec-Feb 2020	69.2	84.1	29.0	72.9	93.4	93.4	79.4	14.2
Mar-May 2020r	68.3	83.2	29.9	71.9	92.3	92.6	78.5	13.4
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	68.2	83.3	24.7	71.3	92.8	92.7	79.2	13.2
Change on quarter	-0.1	0.1	-5.2	-0.7	0.5	0.1	0.7	-0.2
Change on year	-0.6	-0.4	-4.2	0.8	-0.4	-0.8	0.2	-0.9
<b>Women</b>	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Jun-Aug 2018	58.6	74.0	31.6	66.8	80.4	81.7	69.6	8.0
Jun-Aug 2019	58.9	74.4	31.9	66.5	81.3	81.7	70.2	8.7
Sep-Nov 2019	59.3	75.1	33.9	67.4	82.2	82.5	70.4	8.7
Dec-Feb 2020	59.9	75.5	33.9	69.5	82.8	82.7	70.4	9.6
Mar-May 2020r	59.4	75.2	29.9	70.1	83.4	82.2	69.5	8.9
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	59.2	75.1	28.5	66.3	84.5	82.7	69.9	8.6
Change on quarter	-0.2	0.0	-1.4	-3.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	-0.3
Change on year	0.3	0.7	-3.4	-0.2	3.1	1.0	-0.3	-0.1

Data source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

Due to the COVID19 pandemic, all face-to-face interviewing for the Labour Force Survey was suspended and replaced with telephone interviewing. This change in mode for first interviews has changed the non-response bias of the survey, affecting interviews from March 2020 onwards. More information can be found in [an article on the ONS website](#). Estimates presented in this table for periods January to March 2020 through to May to July 2020 have been reweighted to account for this bias.

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 11 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	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 <sup>1</sup>	Retired	Other <sup>2</sup>	Does not want job
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>People</b>	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Jun-Aug 2018	8,740	2,364	2,041	168	2,032	31	1,120	983	6,832	1,907
Jun-Aug 2019	8,676	2,316	1,980	169	2,069	39	1,120	982	6,792	1,884
Sep-Nov 2019	8,506	2,263	1,934	161	2,065	30	1,114	939	6,646	1,859
Dec-Feb 2020	8,370	2,130	1,840	177	2,112	35	1,122	954	6,522	1,848
Mar-May 2020r	8,628	2,104	1,778	173	2,149	45	1,142	1,237	6,465	2,163
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	8,625	2,318	1,670	140	2,156	60	1,148	1,133	6,628	1,997
Change on quarter	-3	214	-108	-33	7	16	6	-104	163	-165
Change %	0.0	10.2	-6.1	-19.1	0.3	34.8	0.5	-8.4	2.5	-7.6
Change on year	-51	2	-310	-29	87	21	28	150	-164	113
Change %	-0.6	0.1	-15.6	-17.2	4.2	53.2	2.5	15.3	-2.4	6.0
<b>Men</b>	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Jun-Aug 2018	3,356	1,179	221	76	995	17	455	412	2,576	780
Jun-Aug 2019	3,366	1,160	227	73	962	24	508	411	2,598	768
Sep-Nov 2019	3,326	1,147	232	66	961	17	504	399	2,558	767
Dec-Feb 2020	3,281	1,076	226	80	973	24	495	406	2,505	776
Mar-May 2020r	3,460	1,063	234	85	969	25	520	564	2,498	962
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	3,448	1,154	238	64	970	36	510	477	2,628	820
Change on quarter	-12	91	4	-21	1	11	-10	-87	130	-142
Change %	-0.3	8.5	1.9	-25.1	0.1	42.3	-2.0	-15.5	5.2	-14.8
Change on year	82	-6	11	-10	8	12	2	65	31	52
Change %	2.4	-0.5	5.1	-13.4	0.8	49.6	0.4	15.9	1.2	6.7



<b>Women</b>	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Jun-Aug 2018	5,384	1,186	1,820	92	1,037	14	665	571	4,256	1,128
Jun-Aug 2019	5,310	1,156	1,753	95	1,107	15	612	571	4,194	1,116
Sep-Nov 2019	5,180	1,116	1,702	95	1,104	13	610	539	4,088	1,092
Dec-Feb 2020	5,089	1,054	1,614	96	1,139	11	627	547	4,017	1,072
Mar-May 2020r	5,168	1,042	1,544	88	1,181	19	622	673	3,967	1,201
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	5,178	1,165	1,432	76	1,186	24	638	656	4,000	1,178
Change on quarter	9	123	-112	-12	5	5	16	-17	32	-23
Change %	0.2	11.8	-7.3	-13.2	0.5	25.0	2.6	-2.5	0.8	-1.9
Change on year	-133	8	-321	-19	79	9	26	85	-194	62
Change %	-2.5	0.7	-18.3	-20.0	7.2	59.0	4.2	14.9	-4.6	5.5

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Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)

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<b>People</b>	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Jun-Aug 2018	100.0	27.1	23.3	1.9	23.2	0.4	12.8	11.3	78.2	21.8
Jun-Aug 2019	100.0	26.7	22.8	1.9	23.8	0.5	12.9	11.3	78.3	21.7
Sep-Nov 2019	100.0	26.6	22.7	1.9	24.3	0.4	13.1	11.0	78.1	21.9
Dec-Feb 2020	100.0	25.5	22.0	2.1	25.2	0.4	13.4	11.4	77.9	22.1
Mar-May 2020r	100.0	24.4	20.6	2.0	24.9	0.5	13.2	14.3	74.9	25.1
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	100.0	26.9	19.4	1.6	25.0	0.7	13.3	13.1	76.8	23.2
<b>Men</b>	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Jun-Aug 2018	100.0	35.1	6.6	2.3	29.7	0.5	13.6	12.3	76.8	23.2
Jun-Aug 2019	100.0	34.5	6.7	2.2	28.6	0.7	15.1	12.2	77.2	22.8
Sep-Nov 2019	100.0	34.5	7.0	2.0	28.9	0.5	15.1	12.0	76.9	23.1
Dec-Feb 2020	100.0	32.8	6.9	2.4	29.7	0.7	15.1	12.4	76.4	23.6
Mar-May 2020r	100.0	30.7	6.8	2.5	28.0	0.7	15.0	16.3	72.2	27.8
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	100.0	33.5	6.9	1.8	28.1	1.0	14.8	13.8	76.2	23.8
<b>Women</b>	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Jun-Aug 2018	100.0	22.0	33.8	1.7	19.3	0.3	12.3	10.6	79.1	20.9
Jun-Aug 2019	100.0	21.8	33.0	1.8	20.8	0.3	11.5	10.8	79.0	21.0
Sep-Nov 2019	100.0	21.6	32.9	1.8	21.3	0.2	11.8	10.4	78.9	21.1
Dec-Feb 2020	100.0	20.7	31.7	1.9	22.4	0.2	12.3	10.8	78.9	21.1
Mar-May 2020r	100.0	20.2	29.9	1.7	22.8	0.4	12.0	13.0	76.8	23.2
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	100.0	22.5	27.6	1.5	22.9	0.5	12.3	12.7	77.3	22.7

Data Source: Labour Force Survey.

Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

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

**Due to the COVID19 pandemic, all face-to-face interviewing for the Labour Force Survey was suspended and replaced with telephone interviewing. This change in mode for first interviews has changed the non-response bias of the survey, affecting interviews from March 2020 onwards. More information can be found in [an article on the ONS website](#). Estimates presented in this table for periods January to March 2020 through to May to July 2020 have been reweighted to account for this bias.**

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

**WARNING: This table has not been updated with the new LFS weighting methodology and is therefore not consistent with latest estimates published on 13 October 2020. Please see article for further information.**

May-July 2020

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

All aged 16 to 24				In full-time education (FTE)				Not in full-time education (FTE) <sup>1</sup>			
Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Total	Employed <sup>2</sup>	Unemployed <sup>2</sup>	Economically inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

### Levels

People													
	16-17	1,429	311	98	1,020	1,257	261	73	923	172	50	25	97
	18-24	5,435	3,318	466	1,652	1,824	608	120	1,097	3,611	2,710	345	555
	16-24	6,864	3,628	563	2,672	3,081	869	193	2,019	3,783	2,760	371	652
Men													
	16-17	732	150	54	528	644	121	42	480	88	29	12	47
	18-24	2,775	1,703	272	800	877	271	51	555	1,899	1,432	221	245
	16-24	3,507	1,853	326	1,328	1,520	392	93	1,036	1,987	1,461	234	292
Women													
	16-17	697	161	44	492	613	140	31	442	84	21	13	50
	18-24	2,660	1,615	193	852	948	337	69	541	1,712	1,278	124	310
	16-24	3,357	1,776	237	1,344	1,561	477	100	984	1,796	1,299	137	360

Changes on quarter

People												
16-17	9	-10	-14	33	56	17	-4	43	-47	-27	-10	-9
18-24	-20	-146	49	76	63	-46	19	90	-84	-100	30	-14
16-24	-11	-156	36	110	119	-29	15	133	-130	-127	20	-23

Men												
16-17	5	5	-11	11	38	20	1	17	-34	-15	-12	-6
18-24	-10	-83	44	29	57	7	13	37	-68	-91	31	-8
16-24	-6	-79	33	40	96	27	14	54	-101	-106	19	-14

Women												
16-17	5	-15	-3	22	17	-3	-5	26	-13	-12	2	-3
18-24	-10	-62	6	47	6	-53	6	53	-16	-9	-1	-6
16-24	-5	-77	3	69	24	-56	1	79	-29	-21	1	-9

Rates(%)	All aged 16 to 24				In full-time education (FTE)				Not in full-time education (FTE) <sup>1</sup>			
				Economically				Economically				
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	inactive	Total	Employed <sup>2</sup>	Unemployed <sup>2</sup>	inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	inactive
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Rates(%)

People												
16-17		21.8	23.9	71.4		20.8	21.8	73.4		28.9	33.7	56.4
18-24		61.0	12.3	30.4		33.3	16.5	60.1		75.0	11.3	15.4
16-24		52.9	13.4	38.9		28.2	18.2	65.5		73.0	11.8	17.2

Men												
16-17		20.5	26.5	72.1		18.8	25.7	74.7		32.7	29.7	53.5
18-24		61.4	13.8	28.8		30.9	15.8	63.3		75.4	13.4	12.9
16-24		52.8	15.0	37.9		25.8	19.1	68.1		73.5	13.8	14.7

Women												
16-17		23.1	21.4	70.6		22.8	18.0	72.2		25.0	38.5	59.3
18-24		60.7	10.7	32.0		35.5	17.1	57.1		74.6	8.8	18.1
16-24		52.9	11.8	40.0		30.5	17.4	63.0		72.3	9.5	20.1

## Changes on quarter

<b>People</b>										
16-17	-0.9	-1.9	1.9	0.4	-2.1	0.1	-6.2	2.1	7.7	
18-24	-2.4	1.6	1.5	-3.8	3.1	2.9	-1.0	1.2	0.0	
16-24	-2.2	1.2	1.7	-2.1	1.7	1.8	-0.8	1.0	0.0	
<b>Men</b>										
16-17	0.5	-4.3	1.0	2.1	-2.9	-1.9	-3.7	-5.8	9.9	
18-24	-2.8	2.4	1.2	-1.2	3.2	0.1	-2.0	2.3	0.0	
16-24	-2.2	1.8	1.2	0.2	1.4	-0.8	-1.5	1.7	0.1	
<b>Women</b>										
16-17	-2.3	0.3	2.8	-1.2	-2.1	2.2	-8.6	13.1	4.4	
18-24	-2.1	0.6	1.9	-5.9	3.2	5.2	0.1	0.0	-0.2	
16-24	-2.2	0.5	2.1	-4.1	1.7	4.1	0.0	0.2	-0.2	

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](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

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

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

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

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

# REDUNDANCIES

## 22 Redundancies: level<sup>1</sup> and rates<sup>2</sup>

United Kingdom

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s) <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Level (000s) <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Level (000s) <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
Jun-Aug 2018	90	3.3	49	3.5	40	3.0
Jun-Aug 2019	115	4.1	58	4.2	56	4.1
Sep-Nov 2019	115	4.2	63	4.6	52	3.8
Dec-Feb 2020	107	3.8	59	4.2	48	3.5
Mar-May 2020r	113	4.1	63	4.5	50	3.6
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Change on quarter	114	4.1	63	4.5	51	3.7
Change %	100.6		99.0		102.6	
Change on year	113	4.0	68	4.8	45	3.2
Change %	98.3		116.4		79.6	

Data source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto: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.

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