

Statistical bulletin

# Employment in the UK: April 2023

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



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# 1 . Other pages in this release

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

- [Labour market overview](#)
- [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain](#)
- [Vacancies and jobs in the UK](#)
- [Labour market in the regions of the UK](#)
- [Public sector employment, UK](#)
- [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK](#)

## 2 . Main points

- December 2022 to February 2023 estimates show increases in the employment rate and the unemployment rate compared with the previous three-month period (September to November 2022), while the economic inactivity rate decreased.
- Total hours worked increased, compared with the previous three-month period, but remain below pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic levels.
- The UK employment rate was estimated at 75.8%, 0.2 percentage points higher than the previous three-month period and 0.8 percentage points lower than before the pandemic (December 2019 to February 2020).
- The UK unemployment rate was estimated at 3.8%, 0.1 percentage points higher than the previous three-month period and 0.2 percentage points below pre-pandemic levels.
- The UK economic inactivity rate was estimated at 21.1%, 0.4 percentage points lower than the previous three-month period and 0.9 percentage points higher than before the pandemic.

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

Latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on interviews that took place from December 2022 to February 2023.

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

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

The population totals used for the latest LFS estimates use projected growth rates from RTI data for EU and non-EU populations, based on 2021 patterns. As a result, the total population used for the LFS does not account for any changes in migration, birth rates, death rates etc. since June 2021. Therefore, levels estimates may be under- or over-estimating the true values and should be used with caution. Estimates of rates will, however, be robust.

## 4 . Summary

Table 1: December 2022 to February 2023 headline measures and changes  
UK headline economic status levels and rates, total weekly hours, and redundancy levels and rates, seasonally adjusted, December 2022 to February 2023

	Level or Rate	Change on previous three-month period	Change on year	Change since December 2019 to February 2020
<b>Employment (000s, aged 16 years and above)</b>	32,950	+169	+384	-123
<b>Employment rate (aged 16 to 64 years)</b>	75.8%	+0.2pp	+0.3pp	-0.8pp
<b>Unemployment (000s, aged 16 years and above)</b>	1,293	+49	-5	-71
<b>Unemployment rate (aged 16 years and above)</b>	3.8%	+0.1pp	-0.1pp	-0.2pp
<b>Economically inactive (000s, aged 16 to 64 years)</b>	8,792	-153	-100	+422
<b>Economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64 years)</b>	21.1%	-0.4pp	-0.3pp	+0.9pp
<b>Total weekly hours (millions)</b>	1,050.5	+15.8	+11.1	-1.7
<b>Redundancies (000s, aged 16 years and above)</b>	90	-7	+15	-17
<b>Redundancy rate (per thousand, aged 16 years and above)</b>	3.2	-0.3	+0.5	-0.7

Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

**Figure 1: December 2022 to February 2023 estimates show increases in the employment and unemployment rates, while the economic inactivity rate decreased**

UK employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity rates, seasonally adjusted, between December 2007 to February 2008 and December 2022 to February 2023

## Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

During the first year of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, there was a decrease in the employment rate and increases in the economic inactivity and unemployment rates for both men and women. However, Figure 2 shows that the unemployment rates for both men and women have now returned to levels similar to those seen before the coronavirus pandemic.

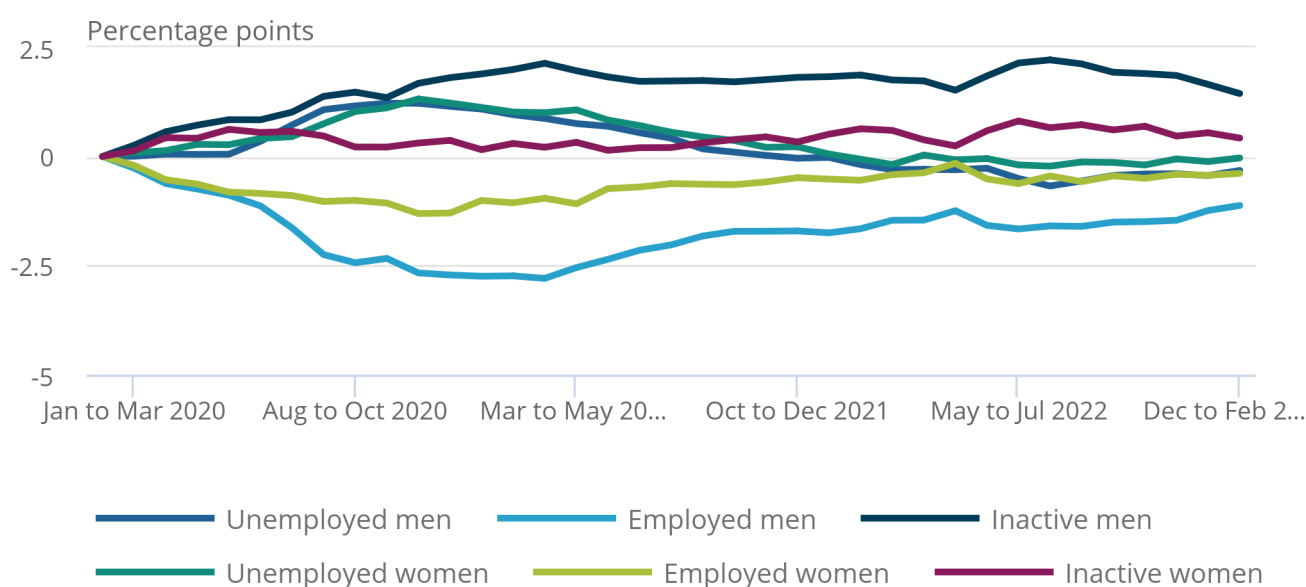
In the latest three-month period, the increase in the employment rate and the decrease in economic inactivity rate were largely driven by men, while the increase in the unemployment rate was largely driven by women.

### Figure 2: The increase in the employment rate during the latest three-month period was largely driven by men

UK economic status rates by sex, seasonally adjusted, cumulative change from December 2019 to February 2020 for each period up to December 2022 to February 2023

### Figure 2: The increase in the employment rate during the latest three-month period was largely driven by men

UK economic status rates by sex, seasonally adjusted, cumulative change from December 2019 to February 2020 for each period up to December 2022 to February 2023



Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

## 5 . Employment

Following an increase in the employment rate since early 2012, the rate decreased from the start of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. There has largely been an increase since the end of 2020, and the employment rate increased during the latest three-month period. For more information about employment rates, see our [Guide to labour market statistics methodology](#).

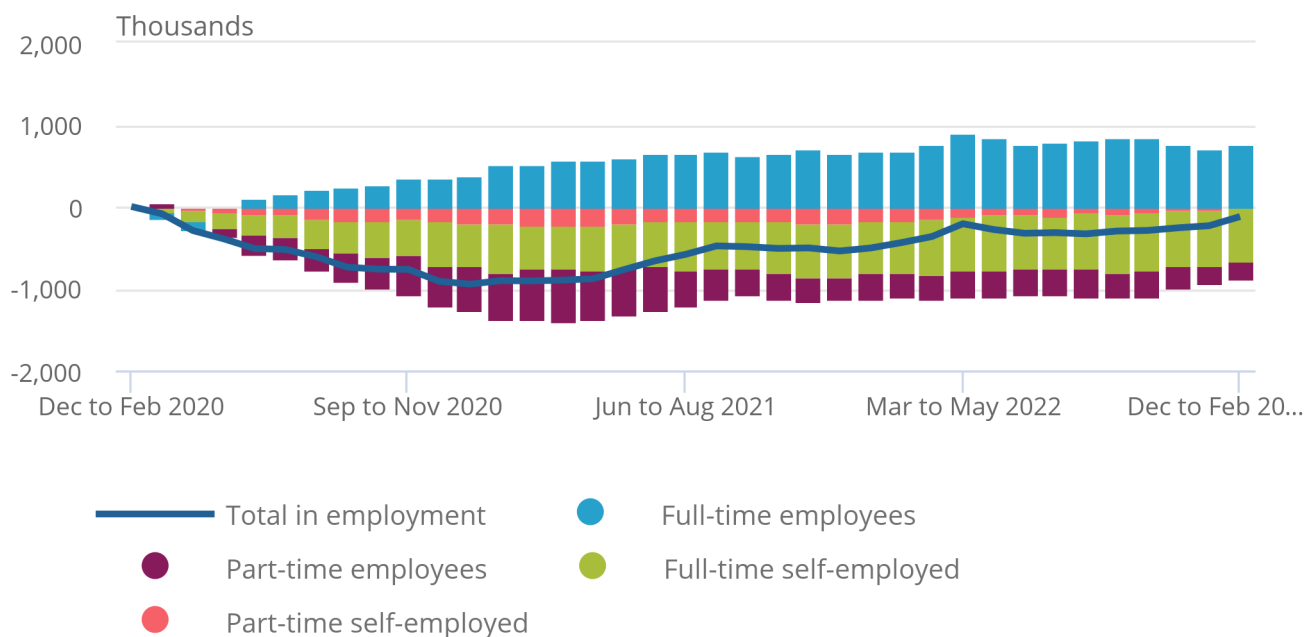
The number of full-time employees decreased during the latest three-month period but are still above pre-pandemic levels. Part-time employees had generally been decreasing since the beginning of 2022; however, they saw an increase during the latest three-month period. The number of self-employed workers fell in the first year of the pandemic. However, Figure 3 shows that both full-time and part-time self-employed workers have increased in the latest three-month period, with the number of part-time self-employed workers now above pre-pandemic levels.

**Figure 3: The increase in employment over the latest three-month period was driven by part-time employees and self-employed workers**

UK employees and self-employed workers, full-time and part-time workers aged 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted, cumulative change from December 2019 to February 2020, for each period up to December 2022 to February 2023

Figure 3: The increase in employment over the latest three-month period was driven by part-time employees and self-employed workers

UK employees and self-employed workers, full-time and part-time workers aged 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted, cumulative change from December 2019 to February 2020, for each period up to December 2022 to February 2023



Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

The number of people in employment with second jobs fell in the early stages of the pandemic. It has been steadily increasing since, but has fallen during the latest three-month period to 1.22 million (3.7% of people in employment).

## Hours worked

Total actual weekly hours worked in the UK have been generally increasing since the relaxation of coronavirus lockdown measures. This was followed by a slight decrease since April to June 2022. In the latest three-month period, total actual weekly hours worked increased by 15.8 million hours to 1.05 billion hours in December 2022 to February 2023, as detailed in Figure 4. This is 1.7 million hours below pre-coronavirus pandemic levels (December 2019 to February 2020). For more information about hours worked, see our [Guide to labour market statistics methodology](#).

The increase in the latest three-month period was largely driven by men, who remain below pre-pandemic levels. Total actual weekly hours worked by women also increased, and are above pre-pandemic levels.

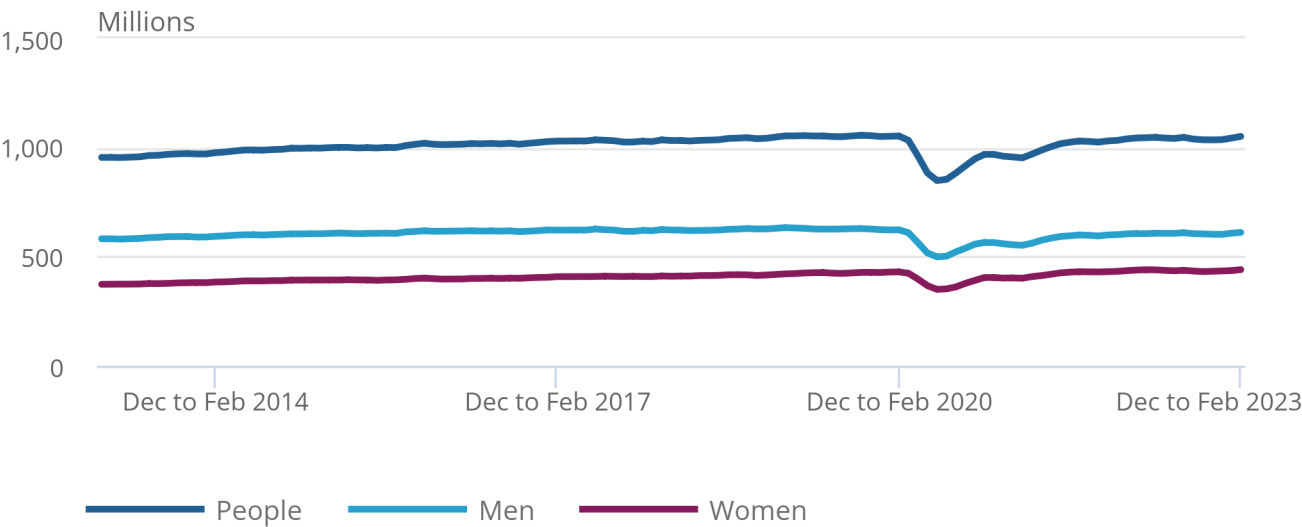
After falling sharply in the early stages of the pandemic, average actual weekly hours worked have now returned to levels similar to those seen before the pandemic and increased in the latest three-month period. The shortfall in total actual weekly hours, compared with pre-coronavirus pandemic levels, is therefore largely the result of fewer people in employment. The actual weekly hours worked has recently been affected by additional bank holidays in the summer and autumn and strikes in recent periods.

**Figure 4: Total actual weekly hours worked increased during the latest three-month period**

UK total actual weekly hours worked, people, men, and women, aged 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted, between December 2012 to February 2013 and December 2022 to February 2023

Figure 4: Total actual weekly hours worked increased during the latest three-month period

UK total actual weekly hours worked, people, men, and women, aged 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted, between December 2012 to February 2013 and December 2022 to February 2023



Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

## 6 . Unemployment

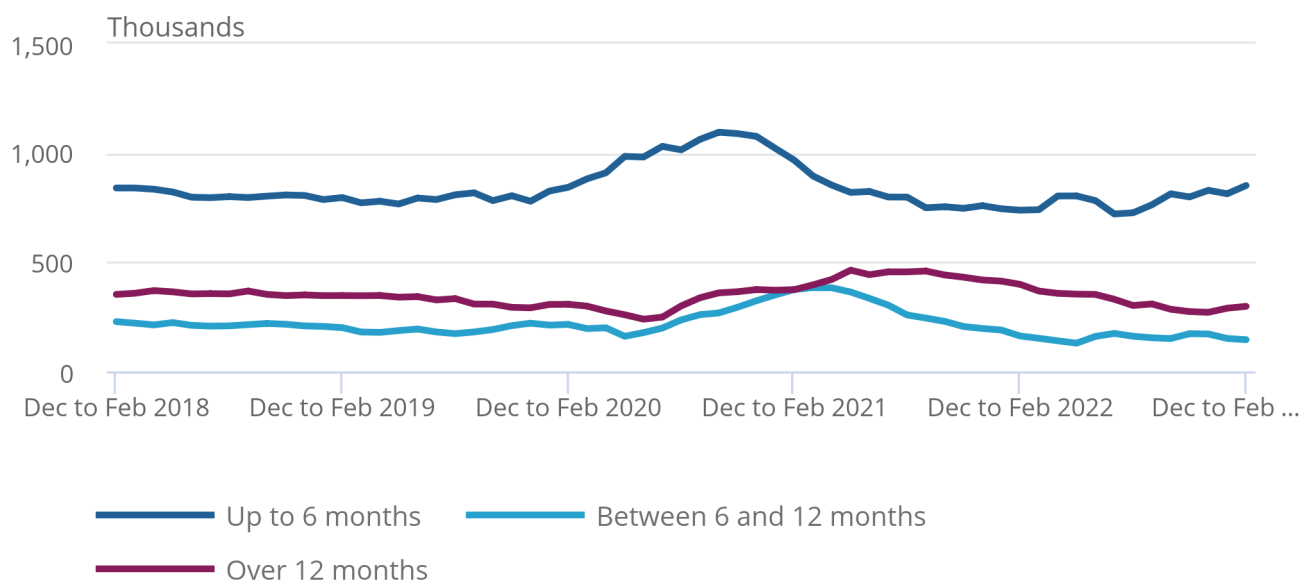
The unemployment rate had generally been falling since late 2013 until the start of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. It increased until the end of 2020, but has now returned to pre-coronavirus pandemic levels. Over the latest three-month period, the unemployment rate increased. For more information about unemployment, see our [Guide to labour market statistics methodology](#).

**Figure 5: The increase in unemployment was driven by people unemployed for up to six months**

UK unemployment by duration, people aged 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted, between December 2017 to February 2018 and December 2022 to February 2023

### Figure 5: The increase in unemployment was driven by people unemployed for up to six months

UK unemployment by duration, people aged 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted, between December 2017 to February 2018 and December 2022 to February 2023



Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

In the latest three-month period, the number of people unemployed for up to 6 months and for over 12 months increased, compared with the previous three-month period. Meanwhile, Figure 5 shows that people unemployed between 6 to 12 months decreased in the latest period.



## 7 . Economic inactivity

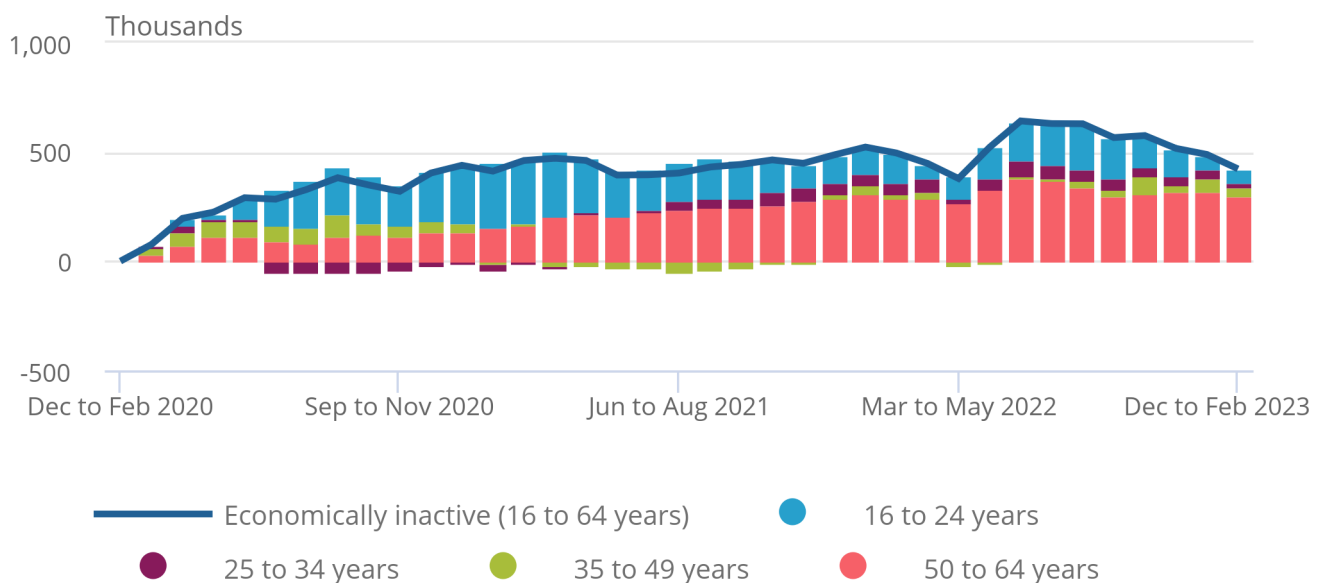
Since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate had generally been falling; however, it increased during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. It decreased in December 2022 to February 2023, compared with the previous three-month period. For more information about economic inactivity, see our [Guide to labour market statistics methodology](#).

**Figure 6: The decrease in economic inactivity in the latest three-month period was largely driven by people aged 16 to 24 years**

UK economic inactivity by age, people aged 16 to 64 years, seasonally adjusted, cumulative change from December 2019 to February 2020, for each period up to December 2022 to February 2023

Figure 6: The decrease in economic inactivity in the latest three-month period was largely driven by people aged 16 to 24 years

UK economic inactivity by age, people aged 16 to 64 years, seasonally adjusted, cumulative change from December 2019 to February 2020, for each period up to December 2022 to February 2023



Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

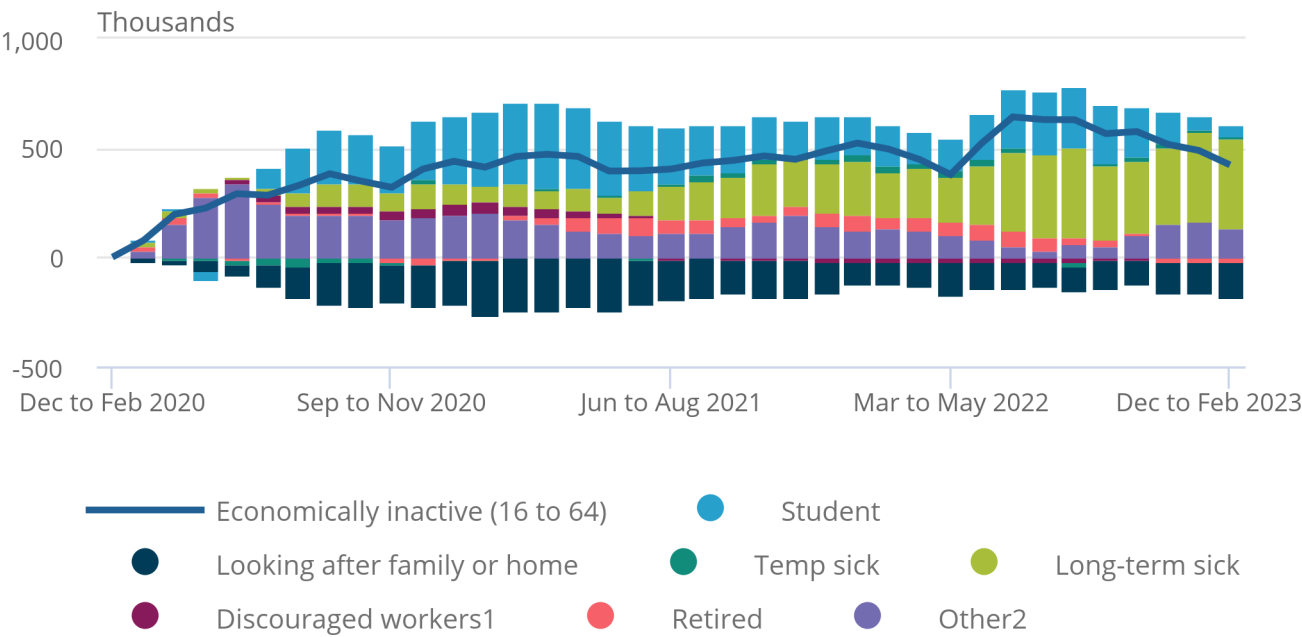
Increases in economic inactivity in the first year of the coronavirus pandemic were largely driven by people aged 16 to 24 years, while more recent increases were driven by those aged 50 to 64 years. While all age groups contributed to the decrease in the latest three-month period (December 2022 to February 2023), it was largely driven by people aged 16 to 24 years.

**Figure 7: The decrease in economic inactivity during the latest three-month period was largely driven by people inactive because they are students**

UK economic inactivity by reason, people aged 16 to 64 yeras, seasonally adjusted, cumulative change from December 2019 to February 2020, for each period up to December 2022 to February 2023

Figure 7: The decrease in economic inactivity during the latest three-month period was largely driven by people inactive because they are students

UK economic inactivity by reason, people aged 16 to 64 yeras, seasonally adjusted, cumulative change from December 2019 to February 2020, for each period up to December 2022 to February 2023



Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Discouraged workers are people who are not looking for work because they believe no jobs are available.
2. Other reasons for being economically inactive include people who are waiting for 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; or have not given a reason for being economically inactive.

Figure 7 shows the increase in economic inactivity since the start of the coronavirus pandemic had been largely driven by people who were students and the long-term sick.

The decrease in economic inactivity during the latest three-month period (December 2022 to February 2023) was largely driven by people inactive because they were students. Meanwhile, people inactive because of long-term sickness increased to a record high.

## 8 . Redundancies

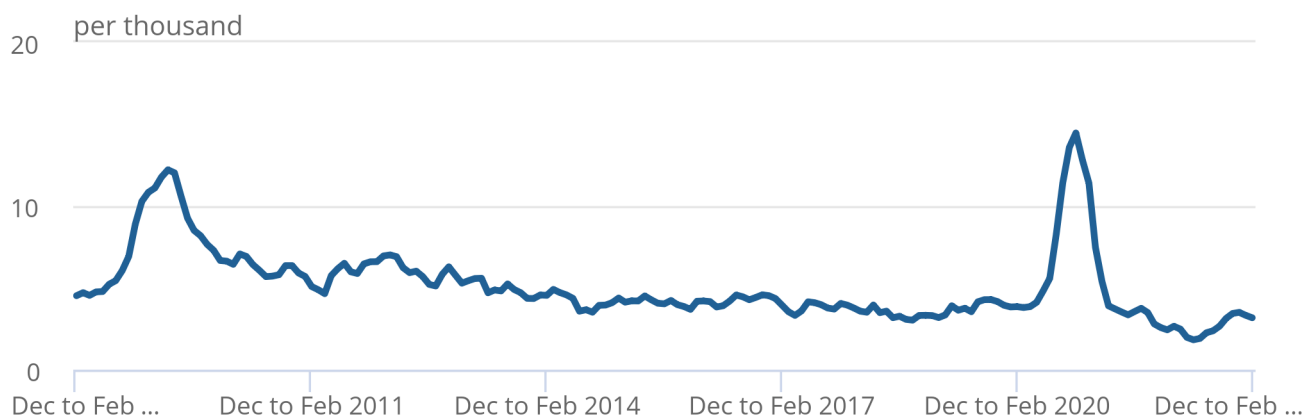
Figure 8 shows that, in December 2022 to February 2023, the number of people reporting redundancy in the three months prior to interview decreased by 0.3 per thousand employees, compared with the previous three-month period, to 3.2 per thousand employees.

### Figure 8: The redundancy rate decreased in the latest three-month period and is below pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic levels

UK redundancy rate, people aged 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted, between December 2007 to February 2008 and December 2022 to February 2023

#### Figure 8: The redundancy rate decreased in the latest three-month period and is below pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic levels

UK redundancy rate, people aged 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted, between December 2007 to February 2008 and December 2022 to February 2023



Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

#### Notes:

1. Redundancy rate is the ratio of the redundancy level to the number of employees in the previous quarter, multiplied by 1,000.

We are now also publishing a dataset showing [HR1 potential redundancies](#), covering people notified by employers to the Insolvency Service through the HR1 form, broken down by region and industry.

## 9 . Employment in the UK data

[Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity by age group \(seasonally adjusted\)](#) Dataset A05 SA | Released 18 April 2023 Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity levels and rates by age group, UK, rolling three-monthly figures, seasonally adjusted. Labour Force Survey.

[Full-time, part-time and temporary workers \(seasonally adjusted\)](#) Dataset EMP01 SA | Released 18 April 2023 Full-time, part-time and temporary workers, by sex, UK, rolling three-monthly figures published monthly, seasonally adjusted. Labour Force Survey.

[Actual weekly hours worked \(seasonally adjusted\)](#) Dataset HOUR01 SA | Released 18 April 2023 Actual weekly hours worked (seasonally adjusted). These estimates are sourced from the Labour Force Survey, a survey of households.

[Unemployment by age and duration \(seasonally adjusted\)](#) Dataset UNEM01 SA | Released 18 April 2023 Unemployment by age and duration (seasonally adjusted). These estimates are sourced from the Labour Force Survey, a survey of households.

[Economic inactivity by reason \(seasonally adjusted\)](#) Dataset INAC01 SA | Released 18 April 2023 Economic inactivity (aged 16 to 64 years) by reason (seasonally adjusted). These estimates are sourced from the Labour Force Survey, a survey of households.

[Impact of LFS reweighting on key Labour Force Survey indicators](#) Dataset X08 | Released 14 June 2022 This table includes estimates of key LFS indicators using both old and new weighting methodology, and the revisions between the two series.

## 10 . Glossary

### Actual and usual hours worked

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

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

### Claimant Count

The Claimant Count is an experimental statistic (see our [Guide to experimental statistics methodology](#)) that measures the number of people who are receiving a benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed. Currently, the Claimant Count consists of people receiving Jobseekers' Allowance and Universal Credit claimants in the "searching for work" conditionality group.

### Economic inactivity

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

## Employment

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

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

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

## Redundancies

The redundancy estimates measure the number of people who were made redundant, or who took voluntary redundancy in the three months before the Labour Force Survey interviews. It does not take into consideration planned redundancies.

## Unemployment

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

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

# 11 . 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 [our LFS Quality and Methodology Information \(QMI\) report](#).

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

## Coronavirus (COVID-19)

View [more information on how labour market data sources are affected by the coronavirus pandemic](#).

View a [comparison of our labour market data sources and the main differences](#).

## Making our published spreadsheets accessible

Following the Government Statistical Service (GSS) guidance on [Releasing statistics in spreadsheets](#), we will be amending our published tables over the coming months to improve usability, accessibility and machine readability of our published statistics. To help users change to the new formats, we will be publishing sample versions of a selection of our tables and, where practical, initially publish the tables in both the new and current formats. If you have any questions or comments, please email us at [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk).

## Occupational data in Office for National Statistics (ONS) surveys

The ONS has identified an issue with the collection of some occupational data in a number of our surveys, including the LFS and Annual Population Survey (APS), which are used in the production of the labour market publication. While we estimate any impacts will be small overall, this will affect the accuracy of the breakdowns of some detailed (four-digit Standard Occupational Classifications (SOC)) occupations, and data derived from them.

On 26 September, we published an article based on [The impact of miscoding of occupational data in Office for National Statistics social surveys](#). The ONS advises to continue exercising caution in the use of detailed SOC breakdowns until the issue has been corrected.

## 12 . Strengths and limitations

### Uncertainty in these data

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

The figures in this bulletin come from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which gathers information from a sample of households across the UK, rather than from the whole population. The sample is designed to be as accurate as possible, given practical limitations. Results from sample surveys are always estimates, not precise figures. This can affect how changes in the estimates should be interpreted, especially for short-term comparisons.

The data in this bulletin come from the Labour Force Survey, a survey of households. It is not practical to survey every household each quarter, so these statistics are estimates based on a large sample.

As the sample gets smaller, the variability of the estimates gets larger. Estimates for small groups, which are based on small subsets of the LFS sample, are less reliable and tend to be more volatile than for larger aggregated groups.

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

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

### Comparability

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

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

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

## 13 . Related links

### [Working and workless households in the UK: October to December 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 1 March 2023

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

### [Young people not in education, employment or training \(NEET\). UK: February 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 23 February 2023

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

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

Bulletin | Released 6 April 2023

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

### [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2022](#)

Article | Released 23 May 2022

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

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

Article | Released 6 May 2020

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

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

Webpage | Updated frequently

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

## 14 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistical (ONS), released 18 April 2023, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Employment in the UK: April 2023](#)

# Index of Tables

The table below provides an index of the tables appearing in this Statistical Bulletin and it shows how these table numbers match up with the Excel spreadsheet datasets which are available on the website at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/employmentintheuk/april2023/relateddata>

Statistical Bulletin table number	Table description	Dataset
<b>SUMMARY</b>		
1	Labour Force Survey Summary	<a href="#">Dataset A02 SA</a>
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	Actual weekly hours worked	<a href="#">Dataset HOUR01 SA</a>
7(1)	Usual weekly hours worked	<a href="#">Dataset HOUR02 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	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="#">Labour Disputes in the UK</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(1)	Regional labour market summary	<a href="#">Dataset A07</a>
23(2)	Regional summary of Workforce Jobs	<a href="#">Dataset JOBS05</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	MG SX	LF2M	LF2S
<b>People</b>								
Dec-Feb 2021	53,575	41,343	32,168	74.7	1,715	5.1	8,782	21.2
Dec-Feb 2022	53,749	41,420	32,566	75.5	1,298	3.8	8,892	21.5
Mar-May 2022	53,808	41,466	32,863	75.9	1,285	3.8	8,748	21.1
Jun-Aug 2022	53,935	41,563	32,754	75.5	1,188	3.5	8,999	21.7
Sep-Nov 2022	53,952	41,577	32,781	75.6	1,244	3.7	8,945	21.5
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	53,945	41,570	32,950	75.8	1,293	3.8	8,792	21.1
Change on quarter	-8	-7	169	0.2	49	0.1	-153	-0.4
Change %	0.0	0.0	0.5		3.9		-1.7	
Change on year	195	150	384	0.3	-5	-0.1	-100	-0.3
Change %	0.4	0.4	1.2		-0.4		-1.1	
<b>Men</b>								
	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MG SY	YBSO	YBTM
Dec-Feb 2021	26,253	20,582	16,747	77.7	937	5.3	3,668	17.8
Dec-Feb 2022	26,345	20,623	17,026	78.8	714	4.0	3,670	17.8
Mar-May 2022	26,374	20,646	17,187	79.2	699	3.9	3,602	17.4
Jun-Aug 2022	26,436	20,694	17,113	78.9	628	3.5	3,754	18.1
Sep-Nov 2022	26,444	20,701	17,137	79.0	679	3.8	3,691	17.8
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	26,441	20,698	17,279	79.4	700	3.9	3,595	17.4
Change on quarter	-4	-3	143	0.4	21	0.1	-95	-0.5
Change %	0.0	0.0	0.8		3.0		-2.6	
Change on year	96	75	253	0.5	-15	-0.1	-75	-0.4
Change %	0.4	0.4	1.5		-2.0		-2.0	
<b>Women</b>								
	MGSN	LF2P	MG SB	LF25	MG SE	MG SZ	LF2N	LF2T
Dec-Feb 2021	27,321	20,762	15,421	71.7	778	4.8	5,114	24.6
Dec-Feb 2022	27,404	20,797	15,540	72.1	583	3.6	5,222	25.1
Mar-May 2022	27,434	20,820	15,676	72.5	586	3.6	5,146	24.7
Jun-Aug 2022	27,499	20,869	15,641	72.2	560	3.5	5,245	25.1
Sep-Nov 2022	27,508	20,876	15,644	72.2	565	3.5	5,254	25.2
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	27,504	20,872	15,671	72.3	593	3.6	5,197	24.9
Change on quarter	-4	-3	27	0.1	28	0.2	-57	-0.3
Change %	0.0	0.0	0.2		5.0		-1.1	
Change on year	100	75	130	0.2	10	0.0	-25	-0.2
Change %	0.4	0.4	0.8		1.7		-0.5	

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.

# 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
Dec-Feb 2021	32,168	60.0	1,715	5.1	19,692	36.8	30,880	74.7	1,682	5.2	8,782	21.2
Dec-Feb 2022	32,566	60.6	1,298	3.8	19,885	37.0	31,258	75.5	1,270	3.9	8,892	21.5
Mar-May 2022	32,863	61.1	1,285	3.8	19,660	36.5	31,458	75.9	1,259	3.8	8,748	21.1
Jun-Aug 2022	32,754	60.7	1,188	3.5	19,993	37.1	31,400	75.5	1,164	3.6	8,999	21.7
Sep-Nov 2022	32,781	60.8	1,244	3.7	19,927	36.9	31,419	75.6	1,213	3.7	8,945	21.5
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	32,950	61.1	1,293	3.8	19,702	36.5	31,514	75.8	1,264	3.9	8,792	21.1
Change on quarter	169	0.3	49	0.1	-226	-0.4	95	0.2	51	0.1	-153	-0.4
Change %	0.5		3.9		-1.1		0.3		4.2		-1.7	
Change on year	384	0.5	-5	-0.1	-184	-0.5	256	0.3	-6	0.0	-100	-0.3
Change %	1.2		-0.4		-0.9		0.8		-0.5		-1.1	
<b>Men</b>	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
Dec-Feb 2021	16,747	63.8	937	5.3	8,569	32.6	15,999	77.7	915	5.4	3,668	17.8
Dec-Feb 2022	17,026	64.6	714	4.0	8,605	32.7	16,255	78.8	698	4.1	3,670	17.8
Mar-May 2022	17,187	65.2	699	3.9	8,488	32.2	16,359	79.2	685	4.0	3,602	17.4
Jun-Aug 2022	17,113	64.7	628	3.5	8,695	32.9	16,325	78.9	615	3.6	3,754	18.1
Sep-Nov 2022	17,137	64.8	679	3.8	8,629	32.6	16,351	79.0	660	3.9	3,691	17.8
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	17,279	65.4	700	3.9	8,462	32.0	16,424	79.4	678	4.0	3,595	17.4
Change on quarter	143	0.5	21	0.1	-167	-0.6	74	0.4	18	0.1	-95	-0.5
Change %	0.8		3.0		-1.9		0.5		2.8		-2.6	
Change on year	253	0.7	-15	-0.1	-143	-0.7	169	0.5	-20	-0.2	-75	-0.4
Change %	1.5		-2.0		-1.7		1.0		-2.8		-2.0	
<b>Women</b>	MGSB	MGST	MGSE	MGSZ	MGSK	YBTE	LF2H	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
Dec-Feb 2021	15,421	56.4	778	4.8	11,122	40.7	14,881	71.7	767	4.9	5,114	24.6
Dec-Feb 2022	15,540	56.7	583	3.6	11,280	41.2	15,002	72.1	573	3.7	5,222	25.1
Mar-May 2022	15,676	57.1	586	3.6	11,172	40.7	15,100	72.5	574	3.7	5,146	24.7
Jun-Aug 2022	15,641	56.9	560	3.5	11,298	41.1	15,075	72.2	549	3.5	5,245	25.1
Sep-Nov 2022	15,644	56.9	565	3.5	11,299	41.1	15,069	72.2	553	3.5	5,254	25.2
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	15,671	57.0	593	3.6	11,240	40.9	15,090	72.3	586	3.7	5,197	24.9
Change on quarter	27	0.1	28	0.2	-58	-0.2	21	0.1	33	0.2	-57	-0.3
Change %	0.2		5.0		-0.5		0.1		6.0		-1.1	
Change on year	130	0.3	10	0.0	-40	-0.3	87	0.2	13	0.1	-25	-0.2
Change %	0.8		1.7		-0.4		0.6		2.3		-0.5	
	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
Dec-Feb 2021	207	14.3	97	32.0	1,142	79.0	3,202	59.6	481	13.1	1,692	31.5
Dec-Feb 2022	354	24.2	99	21.9	1,011	69.0	3,335	62.3	366	9.9	1,649	30.8
Mar-May 2022	355	24.2	96	21.3	1,015	69.2	3,387	63.2	338	9.1	1,631	30.4
Jun-Aug 2022	343	23.3	95	21.8	1,031	70.2	3,398	63.3	277	7.5	1,693	31.5
Sep-Nov 2022	381	25.9	103	21.3	986	67.1	3,311	61.7	358	9.8	1,701	31.7
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	391	26.6	82	17.4	996	67.8	3,385	63.0	377	10.0	1,607	29.9
Change on quarter	10	0.7	-20	-3.8	10	0.7	74	1.4	19	0.3	-93	-1.7
Change %	2.6		-19.9		1.1		2.2		5.2		-5.5	
Change on year	37	2.4	-17	-4.5	-14	-1.2	50	0.7	11	0.1	-42	-0.9
Change %	10.4		-17.1		-1.4		1.5		3.0		-2.5	
<b>Men</b>	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
Dec-Feb 2021	93	12.5	44	32.0	604	81.6	1,596	58.2	282	15.0	865	31.5
Dec-Feb 2022	159	21.2	54	25.4	537	71.6	1,689	61.9	227	11.8	814	29.8
Mar-May 2022	161	21.4	55	25.4	534	71.2	1,715	62.8	203	10.6	815	29.8
Jun-Aug 2022	152	20.1	60	28.4	540	71.9	1,723	62.9	170	9.0	845	30.9
Sep-Nov 2022	167	22.2	74	30.6	511	67.9	1,632	59.6	219	11.8	889	32.4
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	190	25.3	44	18.8	518	68.9	1,725	63.0	231	11.8	784	28.6
Change on quarter	23	3.0	-30	-11.8	7	0.9	92	3.4	12	0.0	-105	-3.8
Change %	13.5		-40.3		1.4		5.6		5.5		-11.8	
Change on year	32	4.1	-10	-6.6	-19	-2.8	35	1.1	4	0.0	-30	-1.2
Change %	19.9		-18.4		-3.5		2.1		1.8		-3.6	
<b>Women</b>	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAC	LWFC
Dec-Feb 2021	114	16.2	54	31.9	538	76.2	1,605	61.0	199	11.0	827	31.4
Dec-Feb 2022	195	27.3	46	18.9	474	66.3	1,646	62.8	139	7.8	835	31.9
Mar-May 2022	194	27.1	41	17.6	480	67.1	1,672	63.8	135	7.5	816	31.1
Jun-Aug 2022	191	26.7	35	15.6	491	68.4	1,675	63.7	106	6.0	848	32.2
Sep-Nov 2022	213	29.8	29	12.0	475	66.2	1,679	63.8	139	7.7	812	30.9
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	201	28.0	38	16.1	478	66.7	1,661	63.1	146	8.1	823	31.3
Change on quarter	-13	-1.8	9	4.1	3	0.5	-18	-0.7	7	0.4	11	0.4
Change %	-6.0		31.8		0.7		-1.1		4.7		1.4	
Change on year	5	0.6	-7	-2.8	4	0.4	15	0.3	7	0.3	-12	-0.6
Change %	2.7		-15.6		0.9		0.9		4.9		-1.4	

# 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	YCAV	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
Dec-Feb 2021	7,575	85.0	303	3.8	1,033	11.6	10,740	84.8	399	3.6	1,524	12.0
Dec-Feb 2022	7,535	84.5	261	3.3	1,119	12.6	10,808	85.3	290	2.6	1,567	12.4
Mar-May 2022	7,544	84.5	292	3.7	1,088	12.2	10,889	85.9	272	2.4	1,518	12.0
Jun-Aug 2022	7,533	84.2	287	3.7	1,126	12.6	10,906	85.8	258	2.3	1,545	12.2
Sep-Nov 2022	7,586	84.8	258	3.3	1,104	12.3	10,842	85.3	254	2.3	1,617	12.7
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	7,595	84.9	267	3.4	1,085	12.1	10,875	85.6	260	2.3	1,575	12.4
Change on quarter	8	0.1	9	0.1	-19	-0.2	33	0.3	6	0.0	-41	-0.3
Change %	0.1		3.6		-1.7		0.3		2.3		-2.6	
Change on year	60	0.4	6	0.1	-34	-0.4	67	0.2	-30	-0.3	8	0.0
Change %	0.8		2.4		-3.0		0.6		-10.2		0.5	
<b>Men</b>	YBTU	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBB	LWFH
Dec-Feb 2021	3,962	88.2	159	3.9	373	8.3	5,619	89.8	195	3.3	446	7.1
Dec-Feb 2022	4,010	89.1	126	3.0	364	8.1	5,645	90.1	141	2.4	477	7.6
Mar-May 2022	3,984	88.4	155	3.7	366	8.1	5,696	90.9	129	2.2	444	7.1
Jun-Aug 2022	3,969	87.9	138	3.4	408	9.0	5,684	90.5	112	1.9	488	7.8
Sep-Nov 2022	4,006	88.7	128	3.1	383	8.5	5,691	90.5	103	1.8	492	7.8
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	4,002	88.6	125	3.0	389	8.6	5,708	90.8	109	1.9	467	7.4
Change on quarter	-4	-0.1	-2	-0.1	6	0.1	17	0.3	6	0.1	-24	-0.4
Change %	-0.1		-1.8		1.5		0.3		5.8		-4.9	
Change on year	-8	-0.5	-1	0.0	25	0.5	64	0.7	-32	-0.6	-9	-0.2
Change %	-0.2		-0.5		6.9		1.1		-22.7		-1.9	
<b>Women</b>	YBTW	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCBV	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
Dec-Feb 2021	3,614	81.8	144	3.8	661	15.0	5,121	80.0	205	3.8	1,078	16.8
Dec-Feb 2022	3,524	79.8	135	3.7	755	17.1	5,163	80.6	149	2.8	1,091	17.0
Mar-May 2022	3,560	80.6	137	3.7	722	16.3	5,194	81.0	143	2.7	1,073	16.7
Jun-Aug 2022	3,563	80.4	148	4.0	718	16.2	5,222	81.3	145	2.7	1,058	16.5
Sep-Nov 2022	3,580	80.8	130	3.5	721	16.3	5,151	80.1	151	2.9	1,125	17.5
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	3,592	81.1	142	3.8	697	15.7	5,167	80.4	151	2.8	1,108	17.2
Change on quarter	12	0.3	12	0.3	-25	-0.6	16	0.3	0	0.0	-17	-0.3
Change %	0.3		8.9		-3.4		0.3		0.0		-1.5	
Change on year	68	1.2	7	0.1	-59	-1.4	4	-0.2	2	0.0	17	0.2
Change %	1.9		5.1		-7.8		0.1		1.7		1.6	
	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
Dec-Feb 2021	9,156	70.7	401	4.2	3,390	26.2	1,288	10.5	33	2.5	10,910	89.2
Dec-Feb 2022	9,226	70.8	255	2.7	3,546	27.2	1,309	10.6	27	2.0	10,993	89.2
Mar-May 2022	9,283	71.2	261	2.7	3,497	26.8	1,404	11.4	26	1.8	10,912	88.4
Jun-Aug 2022	9,220	70.5	248	2.6	3,604	27.6	1,355	10.9	24	1.7	10,994	88.9
Sep-Nov 2022	9,299	71.1	240	2.5	3,537	27.0	1,361	11.0	31	2.3	10,983	88.7
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	9,268	70.9	278	2.9	3,528	27.0	1,436	11.6	29	2.0	10,910	88.2
Change on quarter	-31	-0.2	38	0.4	-9	-0.1	75	0.6	-3	-0.3	-73	-0.6
Change %	-0.3		15.9		-0.3		5.5		-8.6		-0.7	
Change on year	42	0.1	23	0.2	-18	-0.2	128	1.0	2	-0.1	-84	-1.0
Change %	0.5		9.0		-0.5		9.8		5.6		-0.8	
<b>Men</b>	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
Dec-Feb 2021	4,729	74.5	236	4.7	1,380	21.7	748	13.2	22	2.8	4,902	86.4
Dec-Feb 2022	4,753	74.5	150	3.1	1,479	23.2	771	13.5	16	2.1	4,935	86.2
Mar-May 2022	4,804	75.2	143	2.9	1,442	22.6	828	14.5	14	1.6	4,886	85.3
Jun-Aug 2022	4,796	74.9	134	2.7	1,473	23.0	789	13.7	12	1.5	4,941	86.1
Sep-Nov 2022	4,853	75.8	136	2.7	1,416	22.1	786	13.7	19	2.4	4,938	86.0
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	4,799	74.9	169	3.4	1,437	22.4	855	14.9	21	2.4	4,866	84.7
Change on quarter	-54	-0.8	32	0.7	21	0.3	69	1.2	2	0.0	-72	-1.2
Change %	-1.1		23.8		1.5		8.8		10.6		-1.5	
Change on year	46	0.5	19	0.3	-42	-0.7	85	1.4	5	0.4	-69	-1.5
Change %	1.0		12.5		-2.8		11.0		31.0		-1.4	
<b>Women</b>	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
Dec-Feb 2021	4,427	67.0	166	3.6	2,010	30.4	540	8.2	11	2.1	6,008	91.6
Dec-Feb 2022	4,474	67.3	105	2.3	2,067	31.1	538	8.1	11	2.0	6,058	91.7
Mar-May 2022	4,480	67.3	118	2.6	2,055	30.9	576	8.7	12	2.1	6,026	91.1
Jun-Aug 2022	4,423	66.3	114	2.5	2,131	32.0	566	8.5	11	2.0	6,053	91.3
Sep-Nov 2022	4,446	66.7	103	2.3	2,121	31.8	575	8.7	12	2.1	6,045	91.1
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	4,469	67.0	109	2.4	2,090	31.3	581	8.8	7	1.3	6,043	91.1
Change on quarter	23	0.4	6	0.1	-30	-0.4	6	0.1	-5	-0.8	-1	0.0
Change %	0.5		5.5		-1.4		1.0		-39.2		0.0	
Change on year	-4	-0.3	4	0.1	24	0.2	43	0.6	-4	-0.7	-15	-0.6
Change %	-0.1		4.1		1.2		8.0		-32.4		-0.2	

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

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

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

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

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

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 7 Actual weekly hours worked

United Kingdom (hours worked by people aged 16 and over), seasonally adjusted

	Average (mean) actual weekly hours worked				
	Total weekly hours (millions) <sup>1,2</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
Dec-Feb 2021	956.3	29.7	34.3	14.5	9.9
Dec-Feb 2022	1,039.4	31.9	36.6	16.7	9.6
Mar-May 2022	1,046.3	31.8	36.5	16.5	9.9
Jun-Aug 2022	1,046.1	31.9	36.5	16.4	10.3
Sep-Nov 2022	1,034.7	31.6	36.2	16.4	9.4
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	1,050.5	31.9	36.6	16.8	9.4
<i>Change on quarter</i>	15.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0
<i>Change %</i>	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.5	-0.1
<i>Change on year</i>	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.2
<i>Change %</i>	1.1	-0.1	0.1	0.8	-2.4
<b>Men</b>	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Dec-Feb 2021	554.1	33.1	35.6	13.8	10.3
Dec-Feb 2022	604.0	35.5	38.1	16.3	10.4
Mar-May 2022	607.1	35.3	37.9	16.2	11.0
Jun-Aug 2022	609.1	35.6	38.0	16.2	10.6
Sep-Nov 2022	602.2	35.1	37.8	16.5	10.3
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	610.4	35.3	38.1	16.9	9.4
<i>Change on quarter</i>	8.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	-0.9
<i>Change %</i>	1.4	0.5	0.6	2.2	-9.0
<i>Change on year</i>	6.4	-0.1	0.0	0.5	-1.0
<i>Change %</i>	1.1	-0.4	-0.1	3.2	-9.8
<b>Women</b>	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Dec-Feb 2021	402.2	26.1	32.3	14.7	9.6
Dec-Feb 2022	435.3	28.0	34.2	16.8	9.0
Mar-May 2022	439.2	28.0	34.3	16.6	9.1
Jun-Aug 2022	437.0	27.9	34.2	16.4	10.0
Sep-Nov 2022	432.5	27.6	33.8	16.4	8.8
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	440.1	28.1	34.3	16.8	9.4
<i>Change on quarter</i>	7.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7
<i>Change %</i>	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.6	7.6
<i>Change on year</i>	4.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4
<i>Change %</i>	1.1	0.2	0.4	-0.2	4.6

Source: Labour Force Survey

1 Main and second job

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

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

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

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

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
<b>Dec-Feb 2022</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.1	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.5	1.0	3.0	1.5	5.8
6 up to 15 hours	6.2	3.6	9.0	5.5	3.1	7.9	10.2	5.8	18.5
16 up to 30 hours	18.6	10.1	28.0	17.8	8.7	27.1	24.1	17.0	37.5
31 up to 45 hours	58.1	64.1	51.6	60.9	67.4	54.3	39.8	47.2	25.7
Over 45 hours	16.0	21.5	10.0	15.0	20.3	9.7	22.9	28.5	12.5
Total (thousands)	32,566	17,026	15,540	28,181	14,174	14,007	4,243	2,772	1,471
<b>Sep-Nov 2022</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.1	3.9	2.3	6.7
6 up to 15 hours	6.1	3.6	8.9	5.4	3.0	7.9	10.9	6.4	18.5
16 up to 30 hours	18.6	10.4	27.5	17.4	8.6	26.4	26.1	19.6	37.2
31 up to 45 hours	58.6	64.3	52.4	61.7	67.8	55.3	38.4	45.6	25.8
Over 45 hours	15.4	20.8	9.4	14.6	19.9	9.2	20.8	26.0	11.7
Total (thousands)	32,781	17,137	15,644	28,385	14,368	14,017	4,251	2,691	1,560
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.4	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.2	3.9	2.3	6.6
6 up to 15 hours	6.0	3.6	8.7	5.3	3.0	7.7	10.5	6.4	17.5
16 up to 30 hours	18.5	10.3	27.6	17.5	8.6	26.7	25.6	19.3	36.3
31 up to 45 hours	58.8	64.5	52.6	61.8	68.0	55.4	39.5	46.2	28.3
Over 45 hours	15.3	20.7	9.3	14.5	19.7	9.0	20.4	25.9	11.3
Total (thousands)	32,950	17,279	15,671	28,403	14,441	13,962	4,386	2,749	1,637

<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

United Kingdom (thousands of people aged 16 and over) not seasonally adjusted																			
Europe										Africa			Asia			America and Oceania			
European Union (EU)																			

NON-UK WORKERS

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

United Kingdom (thousands of people) not  
seasonally adjusted

	Unemployment (all aged 16 and over)					Economicall y inactive (all aged from 16 to 64)									
	Total1	UK	Non-UK	EU272	Non-EU	Total1	UK		Non-UK		EU272		Non-EU		
						All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students3	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students3	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students3	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students3	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students3
Levels (thousands of people)															
Country of birth levels															
	MGTP	DSWD	DT35	DT3F	DTKB	LF9L	LF9W	DTLK	DYUP	DYUR	DYVR	DYVZ	DYWL	DYWR	DZ37
Oct-Dec 2020	1,780	1,333	446	148	298	8,713	2,359	7,179	1,911	1,514	448	415	163	1,099	285
Oct-Dec 2021	1,382	1,044	338	69	269	8,753	2,251	7,166	1,833	1,559	418	396	128	1,163	290
Jan-Mar 2022	1,240	917	323	73	250	8,903	2,433	7,252	1,975	1,637	459	398	134	1,239	324
Apr-Jun 2022	1,233	934	299	71	228	9,019	2,436	7,329	1,945	1,668	490	413	145	1,255	345
Jul-Sep 2022	1,286	957	329	88	241	8,912	2,247	7,268	1,783	1,626	463	419	158	1,206	305
Oct-Dec 2022	1,294	962	332	72	259	8,803	2,202	7,182	1,746	1,602	456	431	163	1,171	293
Change on year	-88	-82	-6	3	-9	49	-49	16	-87	44	38	35	36	8	3
Change %	-6.4	-7.9	-1.8	4.6	-3.4	0.6	-2.2	0.2	-4.8	2.8	9.2	9.0	28.0	0.7	0.9
Country of birth rates															
	MGUK	DT2W	DT3B	DTJG	DTKD	CRZK		DYTD		DYUT		DYWD		DYWT	
Oct-Dec 2020	5.2	4.8	7.1	6.2	7.6	21.1		21.3		19.8		15.1		22.5	
Oct-Dec 2021	4.1	3.8	5.3	2.8	6.8	21.1		21.3		20.0		14.0		23.4	
Jan-Mar 2022	3.7	3.4	4.8	2.9	6.0	21.5		21.8		20.1		13.9		23.5	
Apr-Jun 2022	3.6	3.4	4.6	2.9	5.6	21.7		22.0		20.7		14.6		23.9	
Jul-Sep 2022	3.8	3.5	5.0	3.7	5.8	21.4		21.7		20.3		15.2		23.0	
Oct-Dec 2022	3.8	3.5	5.0	3.0	6.3	21.2		21.4		20.0		15.3		22.6	
Change on year	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	-0.9
Nationality levels															
	MGTP	DSWE	DT39	DTG9	DTKC	LF9L	LF9W	DYTC	DYUQ	DYUS	DYVU	DYWA	DYWM	DYWS	DZGD
Oct-Dec 2020	1,780	1,492	288	140	147	8,713	2,359	7,829	2,073	862	283	375	150	487	132
Oct-Dec 2021	1,382	1,168	213	70	142	8,753	2,251	7,803	1,974	922	276	380	126	562	150
Jan-Mar 2022	1,240	1,026	213	75	138	8,903	2,433	7,853	2,115	1,035	319	381	132	654	186
Apr-Jun 2022	1,233	1,029	204	82	122	9,019	2,436	7,922	2,082	1,080	354	399	147	681	207
Jul-Sep 2022	1,286	1,057	229	93	136	8,912	2,247	7,837	1,891	1,061	357	399	144	662	212
Oct-Dec 2022	1,294	1,046	248	85	162	8,803	2,202	7,717	1,849	1,068	353	412	144	656	209
Change on year	-88	-122	35	15	20	49	-49	-86	-126	145	77	52	18	93	59
Change %	-6.4	-10.5	16.5	21.4	14.1	0.6	-2.2	-1.1	-6.4	15.8	27.9	14.4	14.5	16.6	38.1
Nationality rates															
	MGUK	DT22	DT3D	DTKA	DTLH	CRZK		DYUO		DYUJ		DYWE		DZ36	
Oct-Dec 2020	5.2	5.0	7.5	6.3	9.2	21.1		21.3		18.5		14.5		23.6	
Oct-Dec 2021	4.1	3.9	5.4	3.1	8.6	21.1		21.3		19.3		14.0		25.5	
Jan-Mar 2022	3.7	3.5	5.2	3.3	7.6	21.5		21.6		20.2		14.3		26.6	
Apr-Jun 2022	3.6	3.5	4.9	3.6	6.4	21.7		21.9		20.8		15.2		26.5	
Jul-Sep 2022	3.8	3.5	5.5	4.2	6.9	21.4		21.5		20.5		15.5		25.4	
Oct-Dec 2022	3.8	3.5	5.8	3.8	8.0	21.2		21.3		20.1		15.6		24.6	
Change on year	-0.3	-0.4	0.3	0.6	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	-0.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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.

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.



# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(1) Unemployment by age and duration

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	MG SX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL		LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38	LF39	LF40
Dec-Feb 2021	1,715	5.1	967	375	374	21.8	193		1,682	5.2	954	368	360	21.4	184	184	184
Dec-Feb 2022	1,298	3.8	738	162	398	30.7	217		1,270	3.9	729	160	381	30.0	206	206	206
Mar-May 2022	1,285	3.8	803	129	353	27.5	182		1,259	3.8	787	123	350	27.8	175	175	175
Jun-Aug 2022	1,188	3.5	726	161	301	25.4	147		1,164	3.6	715	158	291	25.0	142	142	142
Sep-Nov 2022	1,244	3.7	798	172	274	22.0	145		1,213	3.7	782	168	263	21.7	137	137	137
Dec-Feb 2023	1,293	3.8	851	145	298	23.0	177		1,264	3.9	837	139	289	22.8	171	171	171
Change on quarter	49	0.1	52	-27	24	1.0	32		51	0.1	55	-29	25	1.1	33	33	33
Change %	3.9		6.5	-15.9	8.8		21.8		4.2		7.0	-17.2	9.7		24.4	24.4	24.4
Change on year	-5	-0.1	113	-17	-101	-7.7	-40		-6	0.0	108	-21	-93	-7.2	-35	-35	-35
Change %	-0.4		15.3	-10.4	-25.3		-18.6		-0.5		14.8	-13.3	-24.3		-17.2	-17.2	-17.2
Men	MGSD	MG SY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM		YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWX	YBYX	YBYZ	YBYA
Dec-Feb 2021	937	5.3	501	200	237	25.2	132		915	5.4	495	195	225	24.6	123	123	123
Dec-Feb 2022	714	4.0	380	82	252	35.2	143		698	4.1	374	81	243	34.8	136	136	136
Mar-May 2022	699	3.9	430	56	213	30.5	118		685	4.0	419	54	213	31.0	116	116	116
Jun-Aug 2022	628	3.5	371	72	184	29.4	94		615	3.6	367	71	177	28.8	92	92	92
Sep-Nov 2022	679	3.8	429	92	158	23.2	97		660	3.9	419	87	154	23.3	92	92	92
Dec-Feb 2023	700	3.9	439	78	182	26.0	126		678	4.0	428	74	177	26.0	123	123	123
Change on quarter	21	0.1	10	-14	25	2.8	30		18	0.1	9	-14	23	2.8	32	32	32
Change %	3.0		2.3	-15.0	15.6		30.5		2.8		2.2	-15.6	15.0		34.4	34.4	34.4
Change on year	-15	-0.1	59	-4	-70	-9.2	-17		-20	-0.2	54	-7	-66	-8.7	-13	-13	-13
Change %	-2.0		15.5	-4.8	-27.7		-11.9		-2.8		14.4	-9.2	-27.2		-9.7	-9.7	-9.7
Women	MGSE	MG SZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN		LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39	LF40	LF41
Dec-Feb 2021	778	4.8	466	175	137	17.6	61		767	4.9	459	173	135	17.6	61	61	61
Dec-Feb 2022	583	3.6	357	80	147	25.1	73		573	3.7	355	79	139	24.2	70	70	70
Mar-May 2022	586	3.6	373	73	140	24.0	64		574	3.7	368	69	137	23.8	60	60	60
Jun-Aug 2022	560	3.5	355	88	117	20.9	53		549	3.5	348	87	114	20.8	51	51	51
Sep-Nov 2022	565	3.5	369	80	116	20.5	48		553	3.5	363	80	109	19.8	45	45	45
Dec-Feb 2023	593	3.6	411	67	115	19.5	50		586	3.7	409	65	112	19.1	47	47	47
Change on quarter	28	0.2	42	-14	-1	-1.1	2		33	0.2	46	-15	2	-0.7	2	2	2
Change %	5.0		11.5	-17.0	-0.5		4.4		6.0		12.6	-19.0	2.2		4.3	4.3	4.3
Change on year	10	0.0	54	-13	-31	-5.7	-23		13	0.1	54	-14	-27	-5.1	-22	-22	-22
Change %	1.7		15.0	-16.2	-21.2		-31.7		2.3		15.1	-17.5	-19.2		-31.9	-31.9	-31.9

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
People	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXK	YBXN	YBXP		YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYC	YBYE
Dec-Feb 2021	97	32.0	69	18	10	10.5	*	*		481	13.1	289	99	93	19.4	34	34
Dec-Feb 2022	99	21.9	78	15	6	6.2	*	*		366	9.9	251	35	80	21.8	29	29
Mar-May 2022	96	21.3	77	15	5	4.9	*	*		338	9.1	258	21	59	17.4	19	19
Jun-Aug 2022	95	21.8	79	10	6	6.5	*	*		277	7.5	189	33	55	19.8	13	13
Sep-Nov 2022	103	21.3	91	9	*	*	*	*		358	9.8	255	51	52	14.5	11	11
Dec-Feb 2023	82	17.4	69	9	5	5.7	*	*		377	10.0	289	36	52	13.7	19	19
Change on quarter	-20	-3.8	-21	0	*	*	*	*		19	0.3	34	-15	0	-0.8	8	8
Change %	-19.9		-23.6	-0.3	*	*	*	*		5.2		13.2	-29.4	-0.4		72.7	72.7
Change on year	-17	-4.5	-9	-7	-2	-0.6	*	*		11	0.1	39	0	-28	-8.1	-10	-10
Change %	-17.1		-11.2	-44.1	-24.8		*	*		3.0		15.4	1.4	-35.2		-33.3	-33.3
Men	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXO	YBXR		YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYD	YBYF
Dec-Feb 2021	44	32.0	32	9	3	6.5	*	*		282	15.0	159	63	60	21.3	22	22
Dec-Feb 2022	54	25.4	42	9	3	5.6	*	*		227	11.8	151	26	50	22.0	21	21
Mar-May 2022	55	25.4	44	10	*	*	*	*		203	10.6	156	13	33	16.4	13	13
Jun-Aug 2022	60	28.4	51	6	3	5.5	*	*		170	9.0	111	18	42	24.5	8	8
Sep-Nov 2022	74	30.6	66	6	*	*	*	*		219	11.8	154	33	32	14.7	8	8
Dec-Feb 2023	44	18.8	42	2	*	*	*	*		231	11.8	171	24	36	15.5	18	18
Change on quarter	-30	-11.8	-24	-4	*	*	*	*		12	0.0	17	-9	4	0.8	10	10
Change %	-40.3		-36.5	-71.3	*	*	*	*		5.5		11.1	-26.3	11.5		121.0	121.0
Change on year	-10	-6.6	0	-7	*	*	*	*		4	0.0	20	-2	-14	-6.5	-3	-3
Change %	-18.4		0.6	-80.8	*	*	*	*		1.8		13.1	-6.4	-28.1		-13.3	-13.3
Women	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR		YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYE	YBYG	YBYH
Dec-Feb 2021	54	31.9	37	9	7	13.8	*	*		199	11.0	130	36	33	16.7	13	13
Dec-Feb 2022	46	18.9	36	6	3	7.1	*	*		139	7.8	100	9	30	21.6	8	8
Mar-May 2022	41	17.6	33	5	4	8.9	*	*		135	7.5	102	8	26	18.9	6	6
Jun-Aug 2022	35	15.6	28	4	*	*	*	*		106	6.0	78	15	13	12.3	4	4
Sep-Nov 2022	29	12.0	24	*	*	*	*	*		139	7.7	102	18	20	14.3	*	*
Dec-Feb 2023	38	16.1	27	7	4	11.5	*	*		146	8.1	118	12	16	11.0	*	*
Change on quarter	9	4.1	3	*	*	*	*	*		7	0.4	17	-6	-4	-3.3	*	*
Change %	31.8		11.3	*	*	*	*	*		4.7		16.4	-35.1	-19.6		*	*
Change on year	-7	-2.8	-9	1	1	4.5	*	*		7	0.3	19	2	-14	-10.6	*	*
Change %	-15.6		-24.8	10.9	38.0		*	*		4.9		18.8	22.6	-46.8		*	*

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Denominator = economically active for that age group.

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

# UNEMPLOYMENT

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

## 9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	and up to 12 months	12 months	% over 12 months	24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	and up to 12 months	12 months	12 months	24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>People</b>	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Dec-Feb 2021	702	3.7	398	164	140	20.0	76	435	4.0	210	94	130	29.9	82
Dec-Feb 2022	551	2.9	290	74	187	34.0	113	282	2.6	119	38	125	44.4	72
Mar-May 2022	564	3.0	330	56	178	31.5	104	287	2.6	138	37	112	39.1	59
Jun-Aug 2022	544	2.9	323	86	135	24.9	69	272	2.5	134	32	105	38.7	66
Sep-Nov 2022	512	2.7	325	76	111	21.7	65	271	2.5	127	37	107	39.3	70
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	527	2.8	342	58	127	24.2	75	307	2.8	150	43	114	37.1	80
Change on quarter	15	0.1	17	-18	16	2.4	10	35	0.3	23	6	7	-2.2	10
Change %	3.0		5.3	-23.8	14.4		15.3	13.1		17.9	14.8	6.7		14.6
Change on year	-23	-0.1	52	-16	-60	-9.8	-38	25	0.2	31	5	-11	-7.3	8
Change %	-4.2		17.9	-21.4	-31.9		-33.6	8.7		26.0	13.5	-9.2		11.0
<b>Men</b>	YBYF	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBYU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Dec-Feb 2021	354	3.6	205	68	81	22.9	51	257	4.5	105	60	93	36.0	60
Dec-Feb 2022	267	2.7	122	30	115	42.9	74	167	2.9	65	17	84	50.6	48
Mar-May 2022	284	2.9	157	16	111	39.2	70	157	2.7	73	17	67	42.9	35
Jun-Aug 2022	250	2.5	146	28	77	30.6	44	147	2.6	63	21	63	42.7	41
Sep-Nov 2022	231	2.3	143	33	56	24.1	41	156	2.7	67	21	68	43.9	47
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	235	2.4	133	28	74	31.6	52	190	3.3	94	25	72	37.8	56
Change on quarter	4	0.0	-10	-5	18	7.5	11	35	0.6	27	4	4	-6.1	8
Change %	1.6		-7.0	-14.5	33.0		26.6	22.1		40.6	18.7	5.2		17.9
Change on year	-33	-0.3	11	-3	-41	-11.3	-22	24	0.3	28	8	-12	-12.8	8
Change %	-12.2		8.6	-8.5	-35.4		-29.3	14.3		43.6	45.5	-14.6		16.8
<b>Women</b>	YBYG	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBYV	YBVY	YBYV	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Dec-Feb 2021	348	3.8	194	95	59	17.0	25	177	3.4	106	34	37	21.1	22
Dec-Feb 2022	283	3.2	168	43	72	25.5	39	115	2.3	54	21	41	35.4	24
Mar-May 2022	280	3.1	173	40	67	23.8	35	130	2.5	66	20	45	34.4	24
Jun-Aug 2022	294	3.2	177	58	59	20.0	25	125	2.4	71	11	42	33.9	25
Sep-Nov 2022	281	3.1	182	43	56	19.8	24	115	2.2	60	17	38	33.1	22
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	293	3.2	209	30	53	18.2	23	116	2.2	56	18	42	35.9	24
Change on quarter	12	0.1	27	-13	-2	-1.6	-1	1	0.0	-4	2	4	2.8	2
Change %	4.1		14.9	-30.7	-4.2		-4.5	0.8		-7.1	9.9	9.3		7.7
Change on year	9	0.1	42	-13	-19	-7.3	-16	1	0.0	2	-3	1	0.5	0
Change %	3.3		24.7	-30.4	-26.4		-41.7	0.6		4.6	-12.4	2.0		-0.4

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Denominator = economically active for that age group.

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 10 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged & over	16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
Economically active	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>People</b>	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Dec-Feb 2021	33,883	32,562	304	3,683	7,879	11,139	9,557	1,321
Dec-Feb 2022	33,864	32,528	453	3,701	7,795	11,098	9,481	1,336
Mar-May 2022	34,148	32,718	451	3,725	7,836	11,161	9,544	1,430
Jun-Aug 2022	33,942	32,564	438	3,675	7,819	11,164	9,468	1,378
Sep-Nov 2022	34,025	32,632	484	3,669	7,844	11,096	9,539	1,393
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	34,243	32,778	473	3,762	7,861	11,136	9,546	1,465
Change on quarter	218	146	-11	92	17	39	7	72
Change %	0.6	0.4	-2.2	2.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	5.2
Change on year	379	250	20	61	66	38	65	129
Change %	1.1	0.8	4.4	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.7	9.7
<b>Men</b>	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Dec-Feb 2021	17,684	16,914	137	1,878	4,121	5,813	4,965	770
Dec-Feb 2022	17,740	16,953	212	1,916	4,136	5,786	4,903	787
Mar-May 2022	17,886	17,044	216	1,917	4,139	5,825	4,947	842
Jun-Aug 2022	17,741	16,940	212	1,894	4,107	5,797	4,931	801
Sep-Nov 2022	17,816	17,010	241	1,851	4,134	5,794	4,990	805
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	17,979	17,102	234	1,955	4,128	5,818	4,968	877
Change on quarter	163	92	-7	104	-7	23	-22	71
Change %	0.9	0.5	-2.9	5.6	-0.2	0.4	-0.4	8.8
Change on year	239	149	22	39	-9	32	65	90
Change %	1.3	0.9	10.2	2.1	-0.2	0.5	1.3	11.4
<b>Women</b>	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Dec-Feb 2021	16,199	15,648	168	1,805	3,757	5,326	4,592	551
Dec-Feb 2022	16,124	15,575	241	1,785	3,659	5,312	4,578	549
Mar-May 2022	16,262	15,674	235	1,808	3,698	5,336	4,597	588
Jun-Aug 2022	16,201	15,624	226	1,781	3,712	5,367	4,537	577
Sep-Nov 2022	16,209	15,622	243	1,818	3,710	5,302	4,549	588
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	16,264	15,676	239	1,807	3,734	5,318	4,578	588
Change on quarter	55	54	-4	-12	24	16	29	1
Change %	0.3	0.3	-1.5	-0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.1
Change on year	140	101	-2	21	75	6	0	39
Change %	0.9	0.6	-0.8	1.2	2.0	0.1	0.0	7.2

## Economic activity rates (%)

<b>People</b>	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Dec-Feb 2021	63.2	78.8	21.0	68.5	88.4	88.0	73.8	10.8
Dec-Feb 2022	63.0	78.5	31.0	69.2	87.4	87.6	72.8	10.8
Mar-May 2022	63.5	78.9	30.8	69.6	87.8	88.0	73.2	11.6
Jun-Aug 2022	62.9	78.3	29.8	68.5	87.4	87.8	72.4	11.1
Sep-Nov 2022	63.1	78.5	32.9	68.3	87.7	87.3	73.0	11.3
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	63.5	78.9	32.2	70.1	87.9	87.6	73.0	11.8
Change on quarter	0.4	0.4	-0.7	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6
Change on year	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.0
<b>Men</b>	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Dec-Feb 2021	67.4	82.2	18.4	68.5	91.7	92.9	78.3	13.6
Dec-Feb 2022	67.3	82.2	28.4	70.2	91.9	92.4	76.8	13.8
Mar-May 2022	67.8	82.6	28.8	70.2	91.9	92.9	77.4	14.7
Jun-Aug 2022	67.1	81.9	28.1	69.1	91.0	92.2	77.0	13.9
Sep-Nov 2022	67.4	82.2	32.1	67.6	91.5	92.2	77.9	14.0
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	68.0	82.6	31.1	71.4	91.4	92.6	77.6	15.3
Change on quarter	0.6	0.5	-0.9	3.8	-0.1	0.4	-0.3	1.2
Change on year	0.7	0.4	2.8	1.2	-0.5	0.2	0.7	1.5
<b>Women</b>	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Dec-Feb 2021	59.3	75.4	23.8	68.6	85.0	83.2	69.6	8.4
Dec-Feb 2022	58.8	74.9	33.7	68.1	82.9	83.0	68.9	8.3
Mar-May 2022	59.3	75.3	32.9	68.9	83.7	83.3	69.1	8.9
Jun-Aug 2022	58.9	74.9	31.6	67.8	83.8	83.5	68.0	8.7
Sep-Nov 2022	58.9	74.8	33.8	69.1	83.7	82.5	68.2	8.9
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	59.1	75.1	33.3	68.7	84.3	82.8	68.7	8.9
Change on quarter	0.2	0.3	-0.5	-0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0
Change on year	0.3	0.2	-0.4	0.6	1.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.6

Data source: Labour Force Survey

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 11 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Total aged 16-64									
	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)								Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)	
	Looking after family / home		Temp sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged workers <sup>1</sup>	Retired	Other <sup>2</sup>	Does not want job	Wants a job	
	Student									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>People</b>	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Dec-Feb 2021	8,782	2,470	1,586	180	2,180	93	1,115	1,159	6,861	1,921
Dec-Feb 2022	8,892	2,303	1,733	209	2,350	17	1,199	1,080	7,159	1,733
Mar-May 2022	8,748	2,270	1,692	207	2,321	13	1,185	1,060	7,049	1,699
Jun-Aug 2022	8,999	2,419	1,726	172	2,490	21	1,181	990	7,256	1,744
Sep-Nov 2022	8,945	2,357	1,725	202	2,438	31	1,130	1,062	7,223	1,721
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	8,792	2,176	1,672	185	2,527	31	1,110	1,091	7,013	1,779
Change on quarter	-153	-181	-54	-17	89	0	-19	29	-210	58
Change %	-1.7	-7.7	-3.1	-8.3	3.7	-0.4	-1.7	2.7	-2.9	3.4
Change on year	-100	-127	-62	-24	177	14	-89	11	-146	46
Change %	-1.1	-5.5	-3.6	-11.3	7.5	77.8	-7.4	1.0	-2.0	2.7
<b>Men</b>	YBSO	BEEY	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Dec-Feb 2021	3,668	1,266	220	83	1,019	57	493	530	2,815	853
Dec-Feb 2022	3,670	1,160	258	111	1,100	6	562	473	2,886	784
Mar-May 2022	3,602	1,160	235	109	1,106	7	541	443	2,854	748
Jun-Aug 2022	3,754	1,248	276	81	1,173	11	523	443	2,988	767
Sep-Nov 2022	3,691	1,217	240	105	1,106	20	493	510	2,928	762
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	3,595	1,085	237	98	1,171	21	495	489	2,798	798
Change on quarter	-95	-132	-4	-7	65	1	2	-21	-131	35
Change %	-2.6	-10.9	-1.5	-6.5	5.9	4.9	0.4	-4.1	-4.5	4.6
Change on year	-75	-75	-21	-13	71	15	-67	16	-89	14
Change %	-2.0	-6.5	-8.3	-11.6	6.4	235.1	-12.0	3.5	-3.1	1.8
<b>Women</b>	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Dec-Feb 2021	5,114	1,204	1,365	97	1,161	36	623	628	4,046	1,068
Dec-Feb 2022	5,222	1,143	1,475	98	1,250	11	637	608	4,272	949
Mar-May 2022	5,146	1,110	1,456	98	1,215	7	644	617	4,196	950
Jun-Aug 2022	5,245	1,171	1,450	91	1,317	10	658	547	4,268	977
Sep-Nov 2022	5,254	1,140	1,485	97	1,332	11	637	552	4,295	959
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	5,197	1,091	1,435	87	1,356	10	615	602	4,215	982
Change on quarter	-57	-49	-50	-10	24	-1	-21	50	-80	23
Change %	-1.1	-4.3	-3.4	-10.2	1.8	-9.9	-3.4	9.0	-1.9	2.4
Change on year	-25	-52	-40	-11	106	-1	-22	-6	-57	32
Change %	-0.5	-4.5	-2.7	-10.9	8.5	-10.4	-3.4	-1.0	-1.3	3.4
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
<b>People</b>	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Dec-Feb 2021	100.0	28.1	18.1	2.1	24.8	1.1	12.7	13.2	78.1	21.9
Dec-Feb 2022	100.0	25.9	19.5	2.3	26.4	0.2	13.5	12.1	80.5	19.5
Mar-May 2022	100.0	25.9	19.3	2.4	26.5	0.2	13.5	12.1	80.6	19.4
Jun-Aug 2022	100.0	26.9	19.2	1.9	27.7	0.2	13.1	11.0	80.6	19.4
Sep-Nov 2022	100.0	26.4	19.3	2.3	27.3	0.3	12.6	11.9	80.8	19.2
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	100.0	24.8	19.0	2.1	28.7	0.4	12.6	12.4	79.8	20.2
<b>Men</b>	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Dec-Feb 2021	100.0	34.5	6.0	2.3	27.8	1.6	13.4	14.5	76.7	23.3
Dec-Feb 2022	100.0	31.6	7.0	3.0	30.0	0.2	15.3	12.9	78.7	21.3
Mar-May 2022	100.0	32.2	6.5	3.0	30.7	0.2	15.0	12.3	79.2	20.8
Jun-Aug 2022	100.0	33.2	7.4	2.2	31.2	0.3	13.9	11.8	79.6	20.4
Sep-Nov 2022	100.0	33.0	6.5	2.8	30.0	0.5	13.4	13.8	79.3	20.7
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	100.0	30.2	6.6	2.7	32.6	0.6	13.8	13.6	77.8	22.2
<b>Women</b>	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Dec-Feb 2021	100.0	23.5	26.7	1.9	22.7	0.7	12.2	12.3	79.1	20.9
Dec-Feb 2022	100.0	21.9	28.2	1.9	23.9	0.2	12.2	11.6	81.8	18.2
Mar-May 2022	100.0	21.6	28.3	1.9	23.6	0.1	12.5	12.0	81.5	18.5
Jun-Aug 2022	100.0	22.3	27.6	1.7	25.1	0.2	12.6	10.4	81.4	18.6
Sep-Nov 2022	100.0	21.7	28.3	1.9	25.4	0.2	12.1	10.5	81.7	18.3
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	100.0	21.0	27.6	1.7	26.1	0.2	11.8	11.6	81.1	18.9

Data Source: Labour Force Survey.

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

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

Dec-Feb 2023

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		
		1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8		
Levels													
People	16-17	1,469	391	82	996	1,259	316	57	885	211	74	25	111
	18-24	5,369	3,385	377	1,607	1,745	639	79	1,027	3,624	2,746	298	580
	16-24	6,838	3,776	459	2,604	3,003	955	136	1,912	3,835	2,821	323	692
Men	16-17	752	190	44	518	642	142	31	469	110	48	13	49
	18-24	2,739	1,725	231	784	839	280	41	518	1,900	1,445	190	266
	16-24	3,491	1,915	275	1,302	1,481	422	72	987	2,011	1,492	203	315
Women	16-17	717	201	38	478	617	174	27	416	100	27	12	62
	18-24	2,630	1,661	146	823	906	359	38	509	1,724	1,301	108	315
	16-24	3,347	1,861	184	1,301	1,523	533	65	925	1,824	1,328	120	377
Changes on quarter													
People	16-17	0	10	-20	10	-28	2	-24	-6	28	8	4	16
	18-24	-1	74	19	-93	-148	-12	3	-139	147	86	16	45
	16-24	-1	84	-2	-83	-176	-10	-22	-144	175	94	20	61
Men	16-17	0	23	-30	7	-15	10	-29	5	15	13	0	2
	18-24	0	92	12	-105	-100	10	0	-109	99	83	12	4
	16-24	-1	115	-18	-98	-114	19	-30	-104	114	96	12	6
Women	16-17	0	-13	9	3	-13	-8	5	-11	13	-5	4	14
	18-24	0	-18	7	11	-48	-21	3	-30	48	3	4	41
	16-24	-1	-31	16	15	-62	-29	8	-40	61	-2	8	55
Rates(%) <sup>3</sup>													
People	16-17		26.6	17.4	67.8		25.1	15.3	70.3		35.3	25.3	52.8
	18-24		63.0	10.0	29.9		36.6	11.0	58.9		75.8	9.8	16.0
	16-24		55.2	10.8	38.1		31.8	12.5	63.7		73.6	10.3	18.0
Men	16-17		25.3	18.8	68.9		22.2	17.7	73.0		43.1	22.0	44.8
	18-24		63.0	11.8	28.6		33.3	12.7	61.8		76.0	11.6	14.0
	16-24		54.8	12.5	37.3		28.5	14.5	66.7		74.2	12.0	15.7
Women	16-17		28.0	16.1	66.7		28.2	13.3	67.5		26.7	30.5	61.6
	18-24		63.1	8.1	31.3		39.6	9.6	56.1		75.5	7.6	18.3
	16-24		55.6	9.0	38.9		35.0	10.9	60.7		72.8	8.3	20.6
Changes on quarter													
People	16-17		0.7	-3.8	0.7		0.7	-5.2	1.1		-0.9	0.7	0.8
	18-24		1.4	0.3	-1.7		2.2	0.5	-2.7		-0.7	0.2	0.6
	16-24		1.2	-0.3	-1.2		1.4	-1.6	-1.0		-1.0	0.3	0.8
Men	16-17		3.0	-11.8	0.9		2.0	-13.4	2.4		7.0	-6.4	-4.8
	18-24		3.4	0.0	-3.8		4.6	-0.4	-5.1		0.4	0.1	-0.5
	16-24		3.3	-1.4	-2.8		3.3	-5.6	-1.7		0.6	-0.1	-0.6
Women	16-17		-1.8	4.1	0.5		-0.7	2.8	-0.3		-9.6	10.6	6.9
	18-24		-0.7	0.4	0.4		-0.2	1.1	-0.3		-2.0	0.2	1.9
	16-24		-0.9	0.8	0.4		-0.5	1.7	-0.2		-2.6	0.5	2.4

# 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
Dec-Feb 2021	207	7.5	110	7.9	98	7.1
Dec-Feb 2022	75	2.7	47	3.3	28	2.0
Mar-May 2022	51	1.8	25	1.8	27	1.9
Jun-Aug 2022	68	2.4	42	2.9	26	1.8
Sep-Nov 2022	97	3.4	68	4.7	30	2.1
<b>Dec-Feb 2023</b>	90	3.2	61	4.3	29	2.0
Change on quarter	-7	-0.3	-6	-0.5	-1	-0.1
Change %	-7.5		-9.3		-3.4	
Change on year	15	0.5	15	1.0	0	0.0
Change %	20.4		31.7		1.8	

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.