

Statistical bulletin

# Employment in the UK: August 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:

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

## 2 . Main points

- Estimates for April to June 2023 show decreases in the employment and economic inactivity rates compared with the previous quarter (January to March 2023), while the unemployment rate increased.
- The UK employment rate was estimated at 75.7%, 0.1 percentage points lower than the previous quarter and 0.8 percentage points lower than before the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic (December 2019 to February 2020).
- The UK unemployment rate was estimated at 4.2%, 0.3 percentage points higher than the previous quarter and 0.2 percentage points above pre-coronavirus pandemic levels.
- The UK economic inactivity rate was estimated at 20.9%, 0.1 percentage points lower than the previous quarter and 0.7 percentage points higher than before the coronavirus pandemic.
- Total hours worked decreased compared with the previous quarter and are now below pre-coronavirus pandemic levels again.

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

Latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on interviews that took place from April to June 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 [Coronavirus and its impact on the Labour Force Survey](#).

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

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

We are planning to reweight the LFS published data, using more up-to-date population estimates, drawing on the latest census data, alongside our labour market release in October 2023. We intend to publish indicative estimates of the reweighted LFS in an article publishing in September 2023.

## 4 . Summary

Table 1: April to June 2023 headline measures and changes

UK headline economic status levels and rates, total weekly hours, and redundancy levels and rates, seasonally adjusted, April to June 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>	32,929	-66	+137	-144
<b>Employment rate (aged 16 to 64 years)</b>	75.7%	-0.1pp	+0.2pp	-0.8pp
<b>Unemployment (000s, aged 16 years and above)</b>	1,439	+109	+145	+75
<b>Unemployment rate (aged 16 years and above)</b>	4.2%	+0.3pp	+0.4pp	+0.2pp
<b>Economically inactive (000s, aged 16 to 64 years)</b>	8,693	-38	-198	+323
<b>Economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64 years)</b>	20.9%	-0.1pp	-0.6pp	+0.7pp
<b>Total weekly hours (millions)</b>	1,046.4	-5.6	+3.2	-5.8
<b>Redundancies (000s, aged 16 years and above)</b>	108	+27	+54	+1
<b>Redundancy rate (per thousand, aged 16 years and above)</b>	3.8	+0.9	+1.9	-0.1

Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

**Figure 1: April to June 2023 estimates show decreases in the employment and economic inactivity rates, while the unemployment rate increased**

UK employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity rates, seasonally adjusted, between April to June 2008 and April to June 2023

## Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

Flows estimates show that, between January to March 2023 and April to June 2023, the net movement from employment to economic inactivity was the largest since October to December 2020 (Figure 2). This was driven by fewer people moving from economic inactivity into employment. Those moving out of economic inactivity largely moved into unemployment, with the largest net movement from economic inactivity into unemployment since July to September 2020. This suggests it is taking longer for those leaving economic inactivity to find jobs in this period compared with recent periods.

Additionally, job-to-job flows have fallen from their recent peak. While they continue to be driven by resignations, job-to-job flows because of redundancies have increased to the highest level since October to December 2022.

### **Figure 2: Flows estimates show there was a large net movement from economic inactivity into unemployment in the latest quarter**

**UK flows between employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity, people aged 16 to 64 years, seasonally adjusted, between January to March 2023 and April to June 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.

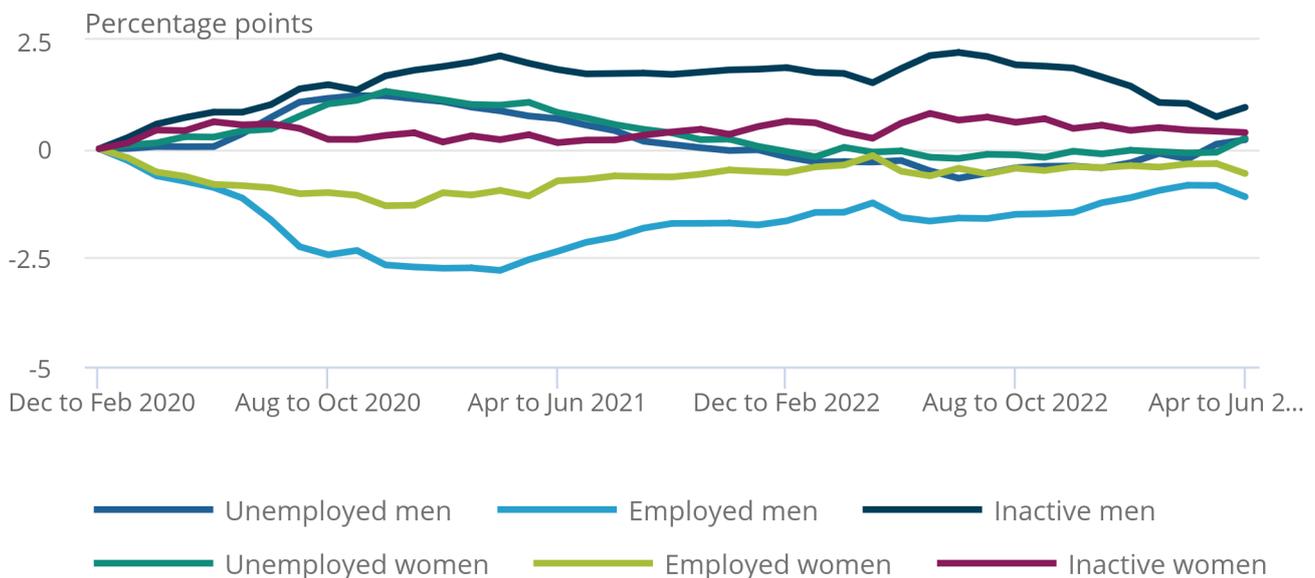
In the latest quarter, the decreases in the employment and economic inactivity rates, and the increase in the unemployment rate were driven by both men and women (Figure 3).

### Figure 3: The increase in the unemployment rate and the decrease in the inactivity and employment rates during the latest quarter were driven by both men and women

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

### Figure 3: The increase in the unemployment rate and the decrease in the inactivity and employment rates during the latest quarter were driven by both men and women

UK economic status rates by sex, seasonally adjusted, cumulative change from December 2019 to February 2020 for each period up to April to June 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, however in the latest quarter, employment rate decreased and remains below pre-coronavirus pandemic levels.

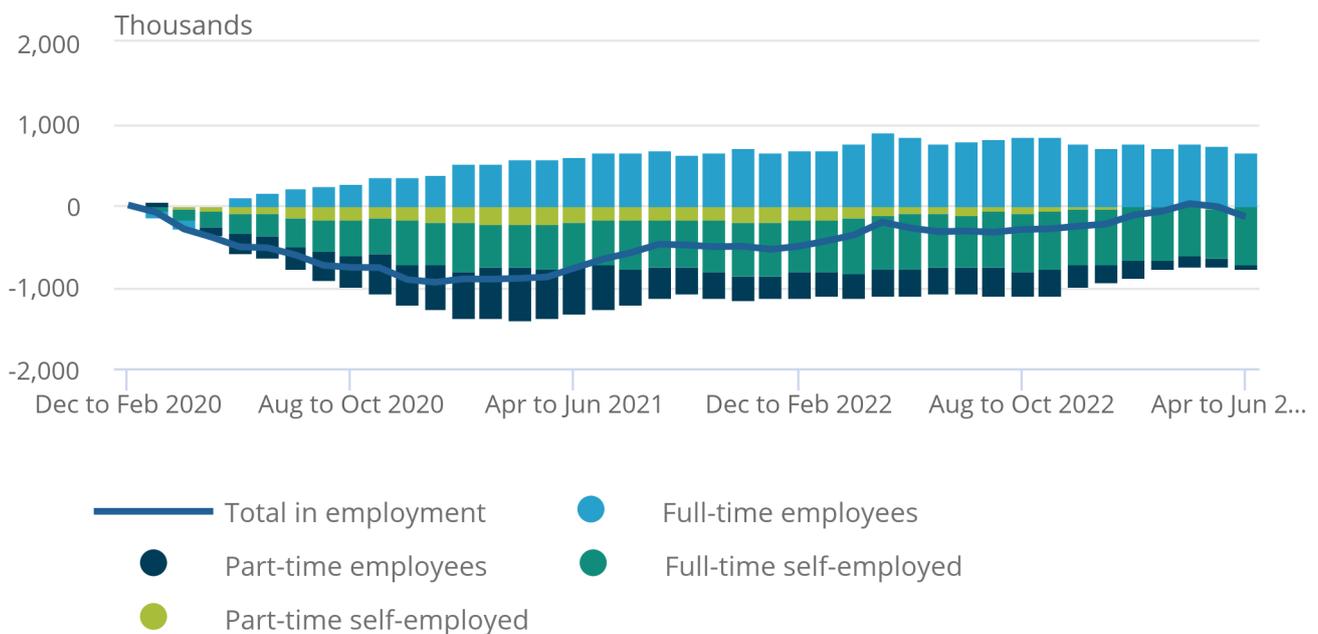
The number of full-time employees decreased during the latest quarter but is still above pre-coronavirus pandemic levels. Part-time employees had generally been decreasing since the beginning of 2022, however they saw an increase during the latest quarter. The number of self-employed workers fell in the first year of the coronavirus pandemic, and both full-time and part-time self-employed workers decreased in the latest quarter (Figure 4).

**Figure 4: The decrease in employment was driven by full-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 April to June 2023

Figure 4: The decrease in employment was driven by full-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 April to June 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 coronavirus pandemic, but steadily increased thereafter. In the latest quarter, however, the number fell to 1.17 million (3.6% of people in employment).

## Hours worked

[Total actual weekly hours worked](#) in the UK have been generally increasing since the relaxation of COVID-19 lockdown measures. In the latest quarter, total actual weekly hours worked decreased by 5.6 million hours to 1.05 billion hours in April to June 2023 (Figure 5). This is 5.8 million hours below pre-coronavirus pandemic levels (December 2019 to February 2020).

The decrease in the latest quarter was driven by both men and women. The total weekly hours worked by women is above pre-coronavirus pandemic levels, while the total actual weekly hours worked by men remains below pre-coronavirus pandemic levels.

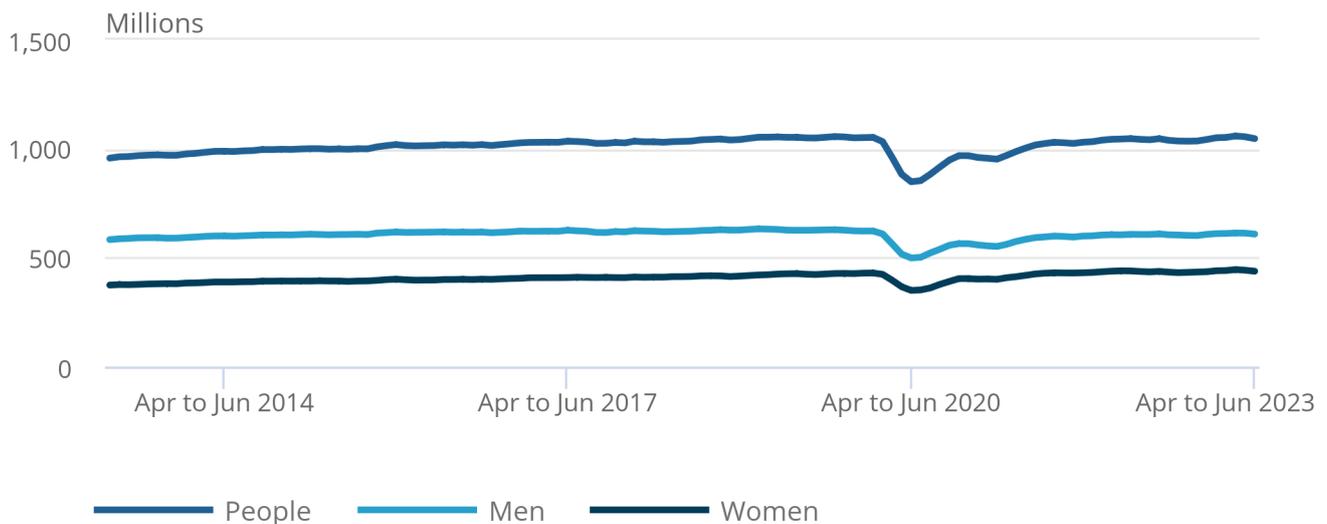
After falling sharply in the early stages of the coronavirus pandemic, average actual weekly hours worked have now returned to levels similar to those seen before the pandemic, but decreased in the latest quarter. The actual weekly hours worked in April to June 2023 have been affected by the additional bank holiday in May 2023. Average actual weekly hours worked have also been affected recently by the additional bank holidays in the summer and autumn of 2022, and by strikes in recent periods.

### Figure 5: Total actual weekly hours worked decreased during the latest quarter

UK total actual weekly hours worked, people, men, women, aged 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted, between April to June 2013 and April to June 2023

### Figure 5: Total actual weekly hours worked decreased during the latest quarter

UK total actual weekly hours worked, people, men, women, aged 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted, between April to June 2013 and April to June 2023



Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

## 6 . Unemployment

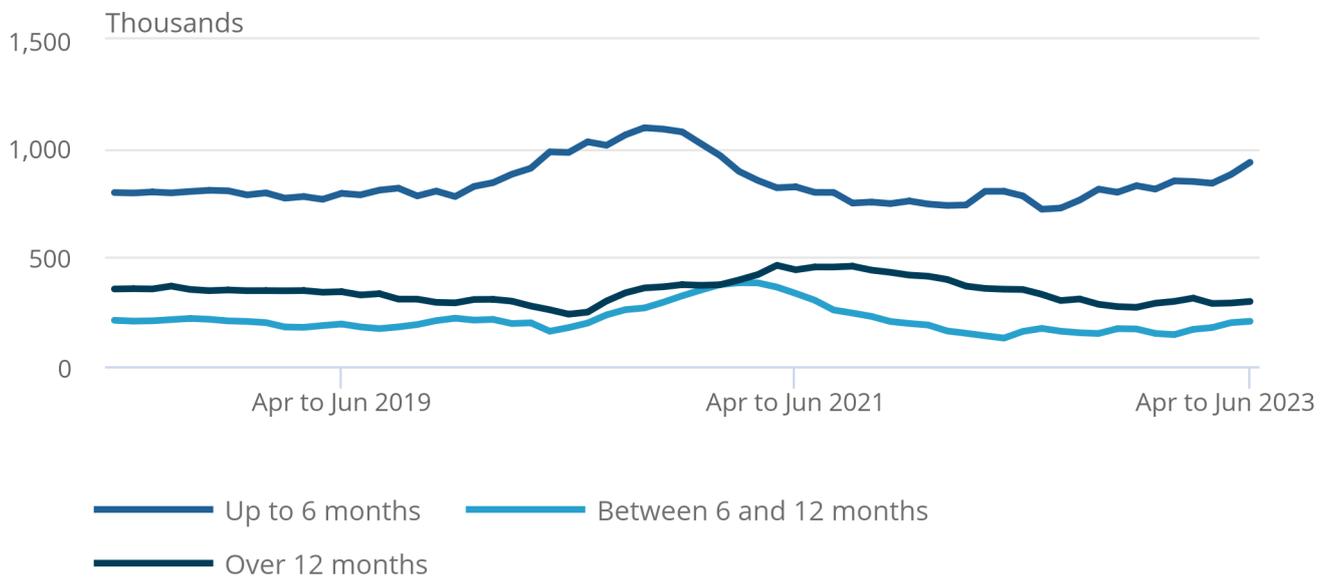
The [unemployment](#) rate had generally been falling from late 2013 until the start of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Thereafter it increased until the end of 2020 but had returned to pre-coronavirus pandemic rates. However, the unemployment rate has increased in the latest quarter, with the largest quarterly increase since August to October 2021.

**Figure 6: The quarterly increase in the unemployment rate was driven by those unemployed for up to 6 months**

UK unemployment by duration, people aged 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted, between April to June 2018 and April to June 2023

Figure 6: The quarterly increase in the unemployment rate was driven by those unemployed for up to 6 months

UK unemployment by duration, people aged 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted, between April to June 2018 and April to June 2023



Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

In the latest quarter, the number of people unemployed for up to 6 months increased, with the largest increase since August to October 2022. This increase, alongside the labour market flows data presented above, suggests that it is taking longer for those leaving economic inactivity to find work than in recent periods. Those unemployed for between 6 and 12 months also increased, while those unemployed for over 12 months decreased (Figure 6).

## 7 . Economic inactivity

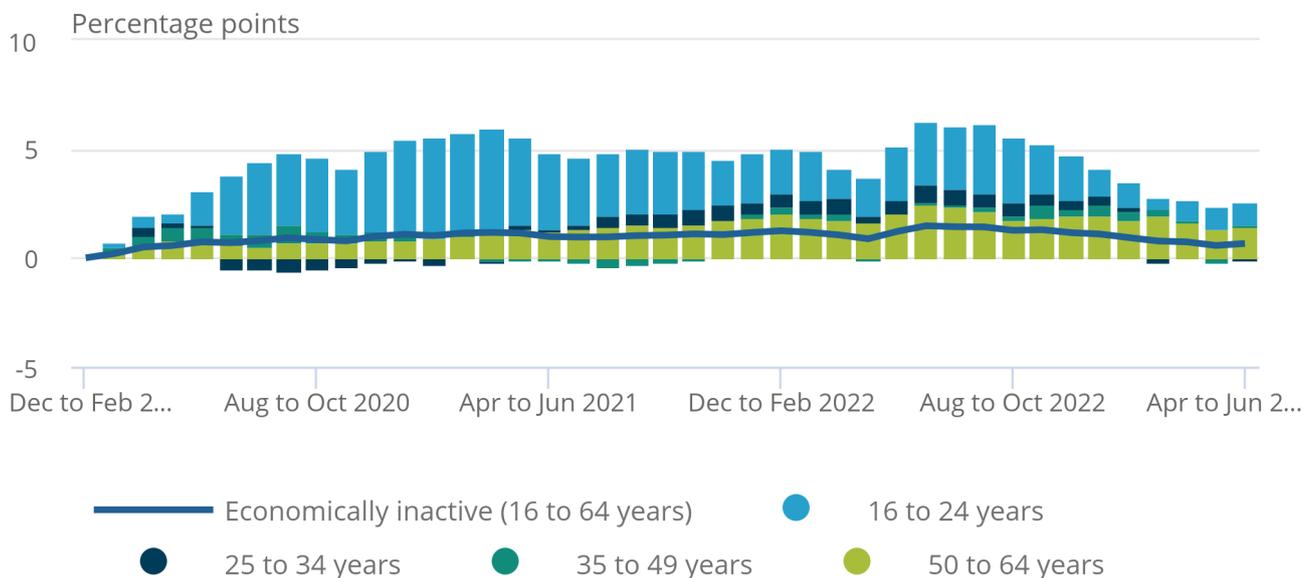
Since comparable records began in 1971, the [economic inactivity](#) rate had generally been falling; however, it increased during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. It decreased in April to June 2023 compared with the previous quarter.

**Figure 7: The decrease in economic inactivity in the latest quarter was largely driven by those aged 50 to 64 years**

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

### Figure 7: The decrease in economic inactivity in the latest quarter was largely driven by those aged 50 to 64 years

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



Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

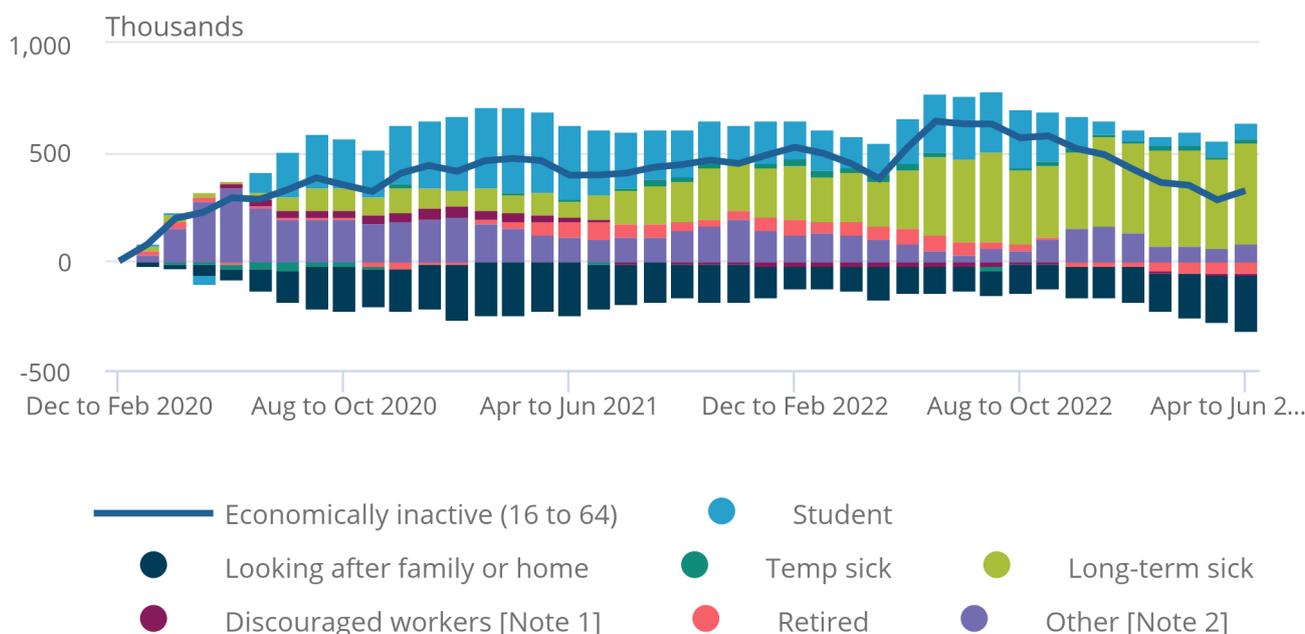
Increases in economic inactivity in the first year of the coronavirus pandemic were largely driven by those aged 16 to 24 years, while more recent increases were driven by those aged 50 to 64 years (Figure 7). The decrease in the latest quarter (April to June 2023) was largely driven by those aged 50 to 64 years.

**Figure 8: The decrease in economic inactivity during the latest quarter was largely driven by those inactive because they are looking after family or home**

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

Figure 8: The decrease in economic inactivity during the latest quarter was largely driven by those inactive because they are looking after family or home

UK economic inactivity by reason, people aged 16 to 64 years, seasonally adjusted, cumulative change from December 2019 to February 2020, for each period up to April to June 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.

The increase in economic inactivity since the start of the coronavirus pandemic had been largely driven by those who were students and the long-term sick (Figure 8).

The decrease in economic inactivity during the latest quarter (April to June 2023) was largely driven by those inactive because they were looking after family or home. Meanwhile, those inactive because they were long-term sick increased to a record high, and those inactive because they were students also increased.

## 8 . Redundancies

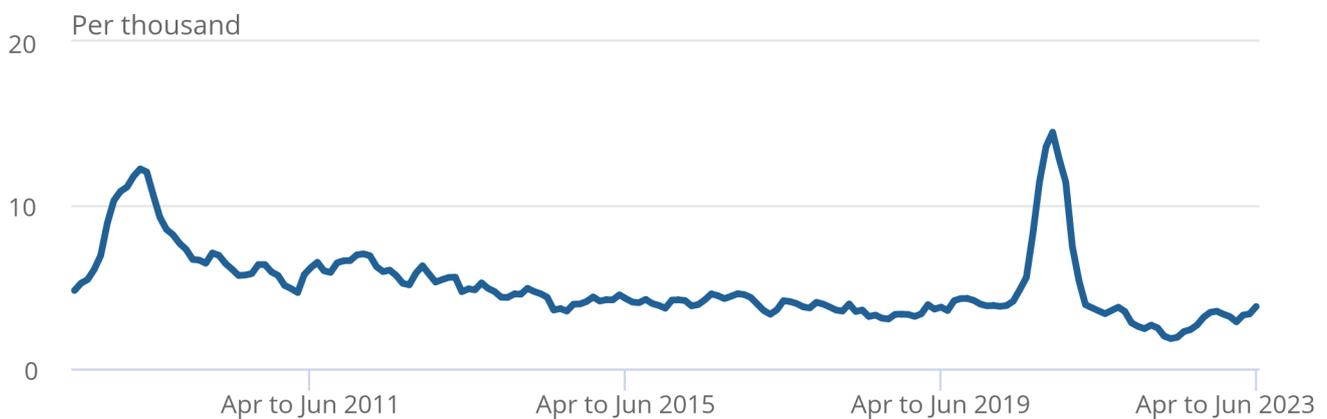
In April to June 2023, the number of people reporting redundancy in the three months prior to interview increased by 0.9 per thousand employees compared with the previous quarter, to 3.8 per thousand employees (Figure 9).

**Figure 9: The redundancy rate increased in the latest quarter and is similar to pre-coronavirus pandemic levels**

UK redundancy rate, people aged 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted, between April to June 2008 and April to June 2023

### Figure 9: The redundancy rate increased in the latest quarter and is similar to pre-coronavirus pandemic levels

UK redundancy rate, people aged 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted, between April to June 2008 and April to June 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 now publish a dataset showing potential redundancies, covering those notified by employers to the Insolvency Service through the HR1 form, broken down by region and industry, as shown in our [HR1: Potential redundancies dataset](#).

## 9 . Employment in the UK data

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

Dataset A05 SA | Released 15 August 2023

Employment, unemployment and economic activity and inactivity by age group (seasonally adjusted). These estimates are sourced from the Labour Force Survey, a survey of households.

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

Dataset EMP01 SA | Released 15 August 2023

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers (seasonally adjusted). These estimates are sourced from the Labour Force Survey, a survey of households.

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

Dataset HOUR01 SA | Released 15 August 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 15 August 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 15 August 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

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 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. For more information on usual and actual hours worked, see [Section 4 of A guide to labour market statistics methodology](#).

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

### Claimant Count

The Claimant Count is an [Experimental Statistic](#) that measures the number of people who are receiving a benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed. Currently the Claimant Count consists of those receiving Jobseekers' Allowance, and Universal Credit claimants in the "searching for work" conditionality group.

## Economic inactivity

People not in the labour force (also known as [economically inactive](#)) are not in employment but do not meet the internationally accepted definition of unemployment because they have either not been seeking work within the last four weeks or are unable to start work in the next two weeks, or both. The economic inactivity rate is the proportion of people aged between 16 and 64 years who are not in the labour force. For more information on economic inactivity, see [Section 6 of A guide to labour market statistics methodology](#).

## 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 of employment is available in [Section 3 of A 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, those in work plus those seeking and available to work) that is unemployed. For more information on unemployment, see [Section 9 of A guide to labour market statistics methodology](#).

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

# 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)

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

For a comparison of our labour market data sources and the main differences, see our [Comparison of labour market data sources methodology](#).

## Making our published spreadsheets accessible

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

## Occupational data in ONS surveys

On 18 July 2022, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) announced an [issue with the collection of some occupational data](#). On 26 September 2022, we informed users of the impact of the coding error in our [Impact of miscoding of occupational data article](#). We have undertaken a recoding exercise to correct the error and have revised affected Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates alongside this release. For more detail on the new methodology used and its impact, see our [Revision of miscoded occupational data in the ONS Labour Force Survey, UK article](#), published on 11 July at 9:30.

We have updated the Annual Population Survey estimates published on [Nomis](#) alongside the August labour market release.

# 12 . Strengths and limitations

## Uncertainty in these data

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

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

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

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

In general, changes in the numbers (and especially the rates) reported in this bulletin between quarters are small and are not usually greater than the level that can be explained by sampling variability. Short-term movements in reported rates should be considered alongside longer-term patterns in the series and corresponding movements in other sources to give a fuller picture.

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

## Comparability

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

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

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

## 13 . Related links

### [Working and workless households in the UK: January to March 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 31 May 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: May 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 25 May 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 27 July 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.

### [Cost of living latest insights](#)

Web page | Updated frequently

The latest data and trends about the cost of living. Explore changes in the cost of everyday items and how this is affecting people.

## 14 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 15 August 2023, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Employment in the UK: August 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/uklabourmarket/august2023/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>		
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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	LF20	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MGSX	LF2M	LF2S	
<b>People</b>								
Apr-Jun 2021	53,634	41,343	32,303	75.0	1,600	4.7	8,764	21.2
Apr-Jun 2022	53,826	41,479	32,792	75.5	1,294	3.8	8,891	21.4
Jul-Sep 2022	53,956	41,579	32,739	75.5	1,224	3.6	8,999	21.6
Oct-Dec 2022	53,938	41,566	32,813	75.6	1,270	3.7	8,886	21.4
Jan-Mar 2023	53,967	41,584	32,995	75.9	1,329	3.9	8,730	21.0
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	<b>54,038</b>	<b>41,628</b>	<b>32,929</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>8,693</b>	<b>20.9</b>
Change on quarter	72	44	-66	-0.1	109	0.3	-38	-0.1
Change %	0.1	0.1	-0.2		8.2		-0.4	
Change on year	212	149	137	0.2	145	0.4	-198	-0.6
Change %	0.4	0.4	0.4		11.2		-2.2	
<b>Men</b>								
	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM
Apr-Jun 2021	26,287	20,584	16,842	78.1	869	4.9	3,654	17.8
Apr-Jun 2022	26,383	20,653	17,167	78.9	705	3.9	3,671	17.8
Jul-Sep 2022	26,446	20,702	17,108	78.9	648	3.7	3,737	18.1
Oct-Dec 2022	26,437	20,696	17,151	79.0	681	3.8	3,681	17.8
Jan-Mar 2023	26,451	20,704	17,333	79.5	742	4.1	3,518	17.0
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	<b>26,486</b>	<b>20,725</b>	<b>17,287</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3,499</b>	<b>16.9</b>
Change on quarter	34	21	-46	-0.1	58	0.3	-20	-0.1
Change %	0.1	0.1	-0.3		7.8		-0.6	
Change on year	103	73	120	0.5	95	0.5	-172	-0.9
Change %	0.4	0.4	0.7		13.5		-4.7	
<b>Women</b>								
	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
Apr-Jun 2021	27,347	20,759	15,461	71.9	731	4.5	5,110	24.6
Apr-Jun 2022	27,443	20,827	15,625	72.2	589	3.6	5,220	25.1
Jul-Sep 2022	27,510	20,877	15,631	72.1	576	3.6	5,262	25.2
Oct-Dec 2022	27,500	20,870	15,663	72.3	589	3.6	5,205	24.9
Jan-Mar 2023	27,515	20,879	15,662	72.3	587	3.6	5,212	25.0
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	<b>27,553</b>	<b>20,903</b>	<b>15,642</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5,194</b>	<b>24.8</b>
Change on quarter	37	23	-20	-0.1	52	0.3	-18	-0.1
Change %	0.1	0.1	-0.1		8.8		-0.3	
Change on year	109	76	17	-0.1	50	0.3	-26	-0.2
Change %	0.4	0.4	0.1		8.5		-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.





# 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 Workers with second jobs
	Total	Employees employed	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		
												1	
<b>People</b>	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW	
Apr-Jun 2021	32,303	27,903	4,279	86	34	24,494	7,809	21,478	6,425	2,975	1,304	1,174	
Apr-Jun 2022	32,792	28,376	4,248	99	69	24,612	8,180	21,713	6,663	2,837	1,411	1,224	
Jul-Sep 2022	32,739	28,320	4,295	62	62	24,597	8,142	21,695	6,625	2,856	1,439	1,252	
Oct-Dec 2022	32,813	28,353	4,305	78	78	24,536	8,277	21,622	6,731	2,844	1,460	1,221	
Jan-Mar 2023	32,995	28,440	4,389	81	85	24,537	8,458	21,581	6,859	2,879	1,510	1,258	
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	32,929	28,462	4,311	89	67	24,396	8,533	21,514	6,948	2,824	1,487	1,173	
Change on quarter	-66	22	-78	9	-18	-141	75	-67	89	-55	-23	-85	
Change %	-0.2	0.1	-1.8	10.8	-21.5	-0.6	0.9	-0.3	1.3	-1.9	-1.5	-6.8	
Change on year	137	86	63	-10	-2	-216	354	-200	285	-13	76	-51	
Change %	0.4	0.3	1.5	-9.8	-2.6	-0.9	4.3	-0.9	4.3	-0.5	5.4	-4.1	
<b>Men</b>	MGSA	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBJ	YCBL	YCBN	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX	
Apr-Jun 2021	16,842	14,027	2,751	49	16	14,730	2,112	12,481	1,546	2,228	522	494	
Apr-Jun 2022	17,167	14,363	2,726	40	38	14,855	2,313	12,675	1,689	2,146	580	541	
Jul-Sep 2022	17,108	14,318	2,735	26	29	14,843	2,265	12,665	1,653	2,154	581	544	
Oct-Dec 2022	17,151	14,346	2,718	36	51	14,798	2,353	12,616	1,730	2,133	585	515	
Jan-Mar 2023	17,333	14,450	2,787	45	51	14,856	2,477	12,646	1,804	2,160	626	544	
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	17,287	14,439	2,762	49	37	14,818	2,469	12,633	1,806	2,145	617	506	
Change on quarter	-46	-11	-25	4	-13	-38	-8	-13	2	-16	-10	-38	
Change %	-0.3	-0.1	-0.9	8.8	-26.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.7	-1.5	-7.0	
Change on year	120	76	36	8	0	-36	156	-42	117	-1	37	-35	
Change %	0.7	0.5	1.3	20.9	-0.4	-0.2	6.8	-0.3	6.9	-0.1	6.4	-6.4	
<b>Women</b>	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY	
Apr-Jun 2021	15,461	13,876	1,529	37	18	9,764	5,697	8,997	4,880	747	781	681	
Apr-Jun 2022	15,625	14,013	1,523	58	31	9,758	5,867	9,038	4,974	691	832	683	
Jul-Sep 2022	15,631	14,002	1,560	36	33	9,754	5,877	9,031	4,972	702	858	709	
Oct-Dec 2022	15,663	14,007	1,587	42	27	9,738	5,924	9,005	5,001	711	876	706	
Jan-Mar 2023	15,662	13,990	1,602	36	34	9,681	5,981	8,935	5,055	718	884	714	
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	15,642	14,023	1,550	40	30	9,578	6,064	8,880	5,142	679	870	667	
Change on quarter	-20	33	-52	5	-5	-103	83	-54	87	-39	-13	-47	
Change %	-0.1	0.2	-3.3	13.4	-14.5	-1.1	1.4	-0.6	1.7	-5.4	-1.5	-6.6	
Change on year	17	10	27	-18	-2	-180	197	-158	168	-12	39	-16	
Change %	0.1	0.1	1.8	-31.0	-5.2	-1.8	3.4	-1.7	3.4	-1.7	4.7	-2.3	

	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working) <sup>3</sup>							Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) <sup>4</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>5</sup>	Total	Total as % of all employees	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
<b>People</b>	YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDJ	
Apr-Jun 2021	1,632	5.9	536	32.8	393	103	601	7,729	987	12.8	5,458	267	956		
Apr-Jun 2022	1,635	5.8	392	24.0	452	196	595	8,074	821	10.2	5,776	316	1,114		
Jul-Sep 2022	1,620	5.7	386	23.8	461	163	610	8,064	806	10.0	5,730	323	1,141		
Oct-Dec 2022	1,655	5.8	359	21.7	511	161	624	8,191	776	9.5	5,797	343	1,204		
Jan-Mar 2023	1,654	5.8	364	22.0	465	158	666	8,370	797	9.5	5,932	351	1,209		
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	1,624	5.7	350	21.6	445	172	656	8,435	797	9.4	5,974	367	1,237		
Change on quarter	-29	-0.1	-14	-0.5	-20	14	-10	66	0	-0.1	42	16	28		
Change %	-1.8	-0.1	-3.8	-1.4	-4.3	9.0	-1.5	0.8	0.0	-0.1	0.7	4.5	2.3		
Change on year	-11	-0.1	-41	-2.4	-7	-24	61	362	-24	-0.7	199	50	123		
Change %	-0.7	-0.1	-10.5	-2.4	-1.5	-12.1	10.2	4.5	-2.9	-0.7	3.4	15.9	11.0		
<b>Men</b>	YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK		
Apr-Jun 2021	744	5.3	254	34.1	175	52	263	2,068	415	20.0	1,165	88	375		
Apr-Jun 2022	744	5.2	179	24.1	201	100	264	2,268	363	16.0	1,301	127	457		
Jul-Sep 2022	764	5.3	194	25.4	205	80	284	2,234	358	16.0	1,269	128	454		
Oct-Dec 2022	788	5.5	176	22.4	216	84	312	2,314	361	15.6	1,307	149	474		
Jan-Mar 2023	796	5.5	184	23.1	207	94	311	2,431	361	14.8	1,402	132	495		
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	722	5.0	155	21.5	195	94	277	2,423	343	14.2	1,387	138	529		
Change on quarter	-75	-0.5	-29	-1.6	-12	0	-34	-8	-18	-0.7	-15	6	34		
Change %	-9.4	-0.5	-15.6	-5.7	-5.7	0.1	-11.0	-0.3	-5.0	-0.7	-1.1	4.2	6.9		
Change on year	-22	-0.2	-24	-2.6	-6	-5	13	154	-21	-1.9	87	11	73		
Change %	-3.0	-0.2	-13.4	-3.1	-5.2	4.9	6.8	-5.6	-0.7	-1.9	6.7	8.8	16.0		
<b>Women</b>	YCCB	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDI	YCDL		
Apr-Jun 2021	888	6.4	282	31.7	218	51	338	5,661	572	10.1	4,293	178	581		
Apr-Jun 2022	891	6.4	213	23.9	251	96	331	5,806	457	7.9	4,475	190	658		
Jul-Sep 2022	856	6.1	192	22.4	255	82	326	5,830	449	7.7	4,461	195	688		
Oct-Dec 2022	867	6.2	183	21.1	295	77	312	5,877	415	7.1	4,490	194	730		
Jan-Mar 2023	857	6.1	181	21.1	258	64	355	5,939	436	7.3	4,530	219	714		
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	903	6.4	195	21.6	250	78	379	6,013	454	7.5	4,587	229	708		
Change on quarter	45	0.3	15	0.6	-8	14	25	74	18	0.2	57	10	-6		
Change %	5.3	0.3	8.1	2.8	-3.2	22.3	6.9	1.2	4.0	0.2	1.3	4.7	-0.9		
Change on year	12	0.1	-17	-2.2	-1	-19	48	207	-4	-0.3	112	39	50		
Change %	1.3	0.1	-8.1	-2.2	-0.2	-19.2	14.5	3.6	-0.8	-0.3	2.5	20.7	7.6		

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

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

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

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 7 Actual weekly hours worked

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

	Average (mean) actual weekly hours worked				
	Total weekly hours (millions) <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
Apr-Jun 2021	1,003.2	31.1	35.5	15.4	10.0
Apr-Jun 2022	1,043.1	31.8	36.4	16.4	10.2
Jul-Sep 2022	1,038.5	31.7	36.3	16.3	10.0
Oct-Dec 2022	1,035.6	31.6	36.2	16.6	9.4
Jan-Mar 2023	1,052.0	31.9	36.6	16.9	9.4
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	<b>1,046.4</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-5.6	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.5
<i>Change %</i>	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	-1.7	-5.2
<i>Change on year</i>	3.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	-1.2
<i>Change %</i>	0.3	-0.1	0.6	1.1	-12.0
<b>Men</b>	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Apr-Jun 2021	584.4	34.7	37.0	15.2	10.7
Apr-Jun 2022	606.5	35.3	37.8	16.2	11.2
Jul-Sep 2022	605.0	35.4	37.8	16.1	10.3
Oct-Dec 2022	601.6	35.1	37.7	16.8	10.3
Jan-Mar 2023	611.1	35.3	38.0	17.2	9.3
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	<b>608.5</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-2.6	-0.1	0.0	-0.8	-0.4
<i>Change %</i>	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-4.6	-4.8
<i>Change on year</i>	2.0	-0.1	0.2	0.3	-2.4
<i>Change %</i>	0.3	-0.4	0.5	1.6	-21.0
<b>Women</b>	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Apr-Jun 2021	418.8	27.1	33.3	15.5	9.6
Apr-Jun 2022	436.6	27.9	34.2	16.6	9.4
Jul-Sep 2022	433.5	27.7	33.9	16.4	9.7
Oct-Dec 2022	434.1	27.7	33.9	16.4	8.7
Jan-Mar 2023	440.9	28.2	34.4	16.8	9.6
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	<b>437.9</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-3.0	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.5
<i>Change %</i>	-0.7	-0.6	0.2	-0.5	-5.4
<i>Change on year</i>	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.3
<i>Change %</i>	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.0	-3.5

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1 Main and second job

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

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

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

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
<b>Apr-Jun 2022</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.5	1.1	3.7	2.2	6.3
6 up to 15 hours	6.2	3.6	9.0	5.5	3.1	7.9	10.3	5.6	18.5
16 up to 30 hours	18.6	10.3	27.7	17.4	8.5	26.6	26.0	19.0	38.6
31 up to 45 hours	58.1	64.3	51.4	61.0	67.6	54.3	39.4	47.3	25.2
Over 45 hours	15.9	21.0	10.3	15.3	20.3	10.2	20.7	25.9	11.4
Total (thousands)	32,792	17,167	15,625	28,376	14,363	14,013	4,248	2,726	1,523
<b>Jan-Mar 2023</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.4	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.2	4.1	2.5	6.8
6 up to 15 hours	6.1	3.6	8.8	5.5	3.2	7.8	9.6	5.3	17.0
16 up to 30 hours	18.5	10.4	27.4	17.4	8.7	26.5	25.6	19.4	36.2
31 up to 45 hours	59.0	64.7	52.8	62.0	68.1	55.6	40.3	47.3	28.0
Over 45 hours	15.0	20.3	9.2	14.2	19.4	8.9	20.5	25.4	11.9
Total (thousands)	32,995	17,333	15,662	28,440	14,450	13,990	4,389	2,787	1,602
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.3	1.0	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.2	3.7	2.6	5.6
6 up to 15 hours	6.3	3.8	9.0	5.4	3.2	7.7	11.4	6.6	20.0
16 up to 30 hours	18.6	10.6	27.5	17.8	9.2	26.6	24.2	17.4	36.1
31 up to 45 hours	59.1	65.1	52.4	62.1	68.6	55.3	39.9	47.2	26.9
Over 45 hours	14.7	19.5	9.4	13.8	18.3	9.2	20.8	26.1	11.5
Total (thousands)	32,929	17,287	15,642	28,462	14,439	14,023	4,311	2,762	1,550

<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				Total Non-EU <sup>7</sup>
	European Union (EU)										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 <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>	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	FSC2	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	FSC3	FSC4	FSC5	JJS3	FSC6	JJS7	JJS9	FSC7	JJR7	JJS5	EQ4S	
Country of birth levels	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	FSC2	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	FSC3	FSC4	FSC5	JJS3	FSC6	JJS7	JJS9	FSC7	JJR7	JJS5	EQ4S	
Apr-Jun 2021	32,236	26,200	6,029	..	2,354	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,675	
Apr-Jun 2022	32,733	26,469	6,253	..	2,389	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,864	
Jul-Sep 2022	32,763	26,546	6,209	..	2,296	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,913	
Oct-Dec 2022	32,858	26,616	6,239	..	2,362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,877	
Jan-Mar 2023	32,994	26,381	6,612	..	2,455	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,157	
Apr-Jun 2023	32,867	26,484	6,379	..	2,366	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,013	
Change on year	134	15	126	..	-23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	
Change %	0.4	0.1	2.0	..	-1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.9	
<b>Country of birth rates</b>	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	FSD5	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	FSD6	FSD7	FSD8	LFN4	FSD9	LFN6	LFN7	FSE2	LFN2	LFN5	EQ52	
Apr-Jun 2021	74.9	74.9	75.1	..	81.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71.6	
Apr-Jun 2022	75.4	75.3	75.7	..	82.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71.9	
Jul-Sep 2022	75.5	75.5	75.6	..	81.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72.5	
Oct-Dec 2022	75.8	75.8	76.0	..	82.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72.6	
Jan-Mar 2023	75.9	75.7	76.5	..	83.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72.9	
Apr-Jun 2023	75.6	75.5	76.0	..	83.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72.2	
Change on year	0.2	0.2	0.3	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	
<b>Nationality levels</b>	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	FSC8	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	FSC9	FSC10	FSD2	JJS4	FSD3	JJS8	JJT2	FSD4	JJR8	JJS6	EQ4W	
Apr-Jun 2021	32,236	28,539	3,692	..	2,207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,485	
Apr-Jun 2022	32,733	28,758	3,964	..	2,176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,788	
Jul-Sep 2022	32,763	28,813	3,943	..	2,112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,832	
Oct-Dec 2022	32,858	28,812	4,040	..	2,173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,867	
Jan-Mar 2023	32,994	28,729	4,263	..	2,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,983	
Apr-Jun 2023	32,867	28,694	4,169	..	2,240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,929	
Change on year	134	-64	205	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	
Change %	0.4	-0.2	5.2	..	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.9	
<b>Nationality rates</b>	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	FSE3	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	FSE4	FSE5	FSE6	LFO6	FSE7	LFO8	LFO9	FSE8	LFO4	LFO7	EQ56	
Apr-Jun 2021	74.9	74.9	75.4	..	80.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68.6	
Apr-Jun 2022	75.4	75.4	75.3	..	81.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68.8	
Jul-Sep 2022	75.5	75.6	75.2	..	80.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69.5	
Oct-Dec 2022	75.8	75.9	75.3	..	81.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69.4	
Jan-Mar 2023	75.9	75.9	76.1	..	82.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69.8	
Apr-Jun 2023	75.6	75.5	76.0	..	83.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69.2	
Change on year	0.2	0.2	0.7	..	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	

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. 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.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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



# 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
				3	4							10	11			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
<b>People</b>	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38		
Apr-Jun 2021	1,600	4.7	823	334	443	27.7	197	1,564	4.8	811	325	428	27.4	185		
Apr-Jun 2022	1,294	3.8	782	160	352	27.2	174	1,264	3.9	763	152	349	27.6	166		
Jul-Sep 2022	1,224	3.6	762	154	309	25.2	163	1,198	3.7	751	152	295	24.6	157		
Oct-Dec 2022	1,270	3.7	829	171	270	21.3	143	1,243	3.8	813	165	265	21.4	138		
Jan-Mar 2023	1,329	3.9	848	169	312	23.5	195	1,301	4.0	835	163	303	23.3	187		
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	1,439	4.2	936	206	297	20.7	169	1,410	4.3	917	203	290	20.6	162		
Change on quarter	109	0.3	88	37	-15	-2.8	-26	109	0.3	82	40	-13	-2.7	-24		
Change %	8.2		10.4	21.7	-4.9		-13.3	8.4		9.9	24.3	-4.2		-13.1		
Change on year	145	0.4	154	46	-55	-6.6	-5	146	0.4	154	51	-59	-7.0	-4		
Change %	11.2		19.7	28.8	-15.6		-2.8	11.6		20.2	33.7	-16.9		-2.3		
<b>Men</b>	MGSY	MGSZ	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBXY	YBXX		
Apr-Jun 2021	869	4.9	413	180	276	31.8	130	850	5.0	407	173	270	31.7	126		
Apr-Jun 2022	705	3.9	417	76	211	29.9	109	687	4.0	406	72	209	30.4	105		
Jul-Sep 2022	648	3.7	388	69	192	29.6	111	637	3.8	382	69	186	29.2	108		
Oct-Dec 2022	681	3.8	436	87	158	23.2	99	663	3.9	424	81	157	23.7	95		
Jan-Mar 2023	742	4.1	432	108	202	27.3	144	722	4.2	424	104	194	26.9	140		
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	800	4.4	489	121	190	23.7	114	776	4.5	476	118	182	23.5	108		
Change on quarter	58	0.3	57	13	-12	-3.5	-30	54	0.3	52	14	-12	-3.5	-31		
Change %	7.8		13.1	12.3	-6.1		-21.0	7.5		12.3	13.8	-6.4		-22.5		
Change on year	95	0.5	72	44	-21	-6.2	5	89	0.5	70	46	-27	-7.0	3		
Change %	13.5		17.1	58.0	-9.9		4.2	12.9		17.2	63.9	-12.9		2.9		
<b>Women</b>	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYO	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39		
Apr-Jun 2021	731	4.5	410	154	167	22.8	68	714	4.6	404	151	158	22.2	59		
Apr-Jun 2022	589	3.6	364	83	141	24.0	64	577	3.7	357	80	140	24.3	61		
Jul-Sep 2022	576	3.6	375	85	117	20.3	52	561	3.6	369	83	109	19.4	49		
Oct-Dec 2022	589	3.6	393	84	113	19.1	44	581	3.7	389	83	108	18.7	44		
Jan-Mar 2023	587	3.6	416	62	110	18.7	50	579	3.7	411	60	109	18.7	47		
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	639	3.9	447	85	107	16.8	55	634	4.0	441	85	108	17.1	54		
Change on quarter	52	0.3	31	24	-3	-2.0	5	55	0.3	30	25	0	-1.7	7		
Change %	8.8		7.5	38.3	-2.6		9.1	9.5		7.3	42.6	-0.3		14.9		
Change on year	50	0.3	83	2	-34	-7.2	-9	58	0.3	84	5	-32	-7.2	-7		
Change %	8.5		22.7	2.1	-24.2		-14.7	10.0		23.6	6.5	-22.7		-11.2		

	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
				17	18							19	20			
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
<b>People</b>	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE		
Apr-Jun 2021	124	33.4	96	15	14	11.1	*	402	10.9	230	87	85	21.1	26		
Apr-Jun 2022	103	23.4	88	13	2	2.0	*	326	8.8	241	26	59	18.1	20		
Jul-Sep 2022	90	20.5	73	11	7	7.3	*	309	8.5	216	39	55	17.6	16		
Oct-Dec 2022	101	21.0	89	8	4	4.3	*	370	10.0	271	44	54	14.7	10		
Jan-Mar 2023	87	16.8	71	13	*	*	*	395	10.5	283	53	58	14.8	26		
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	94	17.9	71	19	3	3.6	*	430	11.5	286	82	62	14.4	29		
Change on quarter	6	1.1	0	7	*	*	*	35	1.0	3	29	4	-0.3	3		
Change %	7.1		0.3	52.8	*	*	*	8.9		1.0	53.5	6.5		12.0		
Change on year	-9	-5.5	-18	7	1	1.6	*	104	2.7	46	55	3	-3.7	9		
Change %	-9.2		-19.9	53.8	64.5		*	32.0		19.0	209.7	5.3		43.6		
<b>Men</b>	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF		
Apr-Jun 2021	57	35.4	43	8	6	10.5	*	236	12.6	132	52	53	22.5	15		
Apr-Jun 2022	63	29.5	56	7	*	*	*	207	10.7	151	18	38	18.5	14		
Jul-Sep 2022	60	28.4	50	7	4	6.2	*	193	10.4	128	25	40	20.8	11		
Oct-Dec 2022	68	27.5	62	4	*	*	*	225	12.1	164	24	37	16.5	8		
Jan-Mar 2023	47	18.4	42	5	*	*	*	238	12.1	159	38	41	17.1	25		
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	46	18.3	40	6	*	*	*	281	14.1	174	59	49	17.3	25		
Change on quarter	-1	-0.1	-2	1	*	*	*	44	2.0	15	21	8	0.2	1		
Change %	-2.7		-5.3	17.2	*	*	*	18.5		9.5	54.6	19.7		2.2		
Change on year	-17	-11.2	-16	-2	*	*	*	74	3.4	23	41	10	-1.2	11		
Change %	-27.4		-28.3	-25.6	*	*	*	35.9		15.4	225.6	26.9		81.5		
<b>Women</b>	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG		
Apr-Jun 2021	67	31.9	53	7	8	11.5	*	165	9.2	98	36	32	19.2	11		
Apr-Jun 2022	40	17.6	33	5	*	*	*	119	6.7	90	8	21	17.4	6		
Jul-Sep 2022	30	13.0	23	4	*	*	*	116	6.5	87	15	15	12.5	5		
Oct-Dec 2022	34	14.3	26	4	3	9.2	*	144	7.9	107	20	17	12.1	*		
Jan-Mar 2023	40	15.2	28	8	*	*	*	157	8.8	125	15	18	11.2	1		
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	48	17.6	31	14	*	*	*	149	8.6	113	23	14	9.1	*		
Change on quarter	7	2.4	2	6	*	*	*	-9	-0.2	-12	8	-4	-2.2	*		
Change %	18.7		8.5	73.8	*	*	*	-5.5		-9.7	50.8	-23.6		*		
Change on year	8	0.0	-2	9	*	*	*	30	1.9	23	14	-7	-8.3	*		
Change %	19.9		-5.5	167.4	*	*	*	25.1		25.1	174.6	-34.6		*		

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

## 9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

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
<b>People</b>	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Apr-Jun 2021	693	3.7	350	149	193	27.9	79	381	3.5	148	82	151	39.5	92
Apr-Jun 2022	574	3.0	315	79	179	31.2	96	291	2.7	137	42	112	38.5	58
Jul-Sep 2022	543	2.9	335	77	131	24.2	70	282	2.6	139	27	116	41.2	78
Oct-Dec 2022	535	2.8	346	77	112	20.9	67	264	2.4	123	42	100	37.7	66
Jan-Mar 2023	527	2.8	338	61	129	24.4	80	320	2.9	156	43	121	38.0	86
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	604	3.2	411	73	120	19.8	58	311	2.8	167	32	112	35.9	82
Change on quarter	76	0.4	73	12	-9	-4.6	-22	-8	-0.1	12	-11	-10	-2.0	-5
Change %	14.5		21.6	20.2	-6.9		-28.0	-2.6		7.6	-25.0	-7.8		-5.3
Change on year	30	0.1	96	-6	-59	-11.4	-38	20	0.2	30	-10	0	-2.6	24
Change %	5.3		30.4	-8.1	-33.0		-39.9	6.9		21.9	-23.2	-0.3		40.5
<b>Men</b>	YBYF	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBYU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Apr-Jun 2021	358	3.6	169	72	118	32.8	51	217	3.8	69	49	99	45.8	64
Apr-Jun 2022	278	2.8	143	27	108	38.9	63	156	2.7	69	24	64	40.9	32
Jul-Sep 2022	238	2.4	141	21	76	32.1	48	157	2.7	69	16	71	45.6	51
Oct-Dec 2022	231	2.3	147	33	51	22.2	42	156	2.7	63	26	68	43.4	49
Jan-Mar 2023	257	2.6	135	44	78	30.3	59	201	3.4	97	21	84	41.6	60
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	280	2.8	183	33	63	22.6	33	193	3.3	92	23	78	40.3	56
Change on quarter	23	0.2	48	-11	-15	-7.7	-26	-8	-0.1	-4	2	-6	-1.3	-5
Change %	9.0		35.8	-24.1	-18.8		-44.4	-4.0		-4.4	10.2	-7.1		-7.8
Change on year	2	0.0	41	6	-45	-16.3	-31	36	0.6	24	-1	14	-0.6	24
Change %	0.6		28.5	22.7	-41.7		-48.3	23.3		34.2	-3.7	21.4		74.3
<b>Women</b>	YBYG	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBYV	YBYV	YBYW	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Apr-Jun 2021	334	3.7	181	78	76	22.7	29	164	3.2	79	34	51	31.3	28
Apr-Jun 2022	296	3.3	173	52	71	23.9	32	135	2.6	69	18	48	35.7	26
Jul-Sep 2022	305	3.4	194	56	55	18.0	22	125	2.4	70	11	45	35.6	27
Oct-Dec 2022	303	3.3	199	44	60	19.9	25	108	2.1	60	16	32	29.4	17
Jan-Mar 2023	271	3.0	203	17	51	18.8	21	119	2.3	59	22	38	31.8	26
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	324	3.6	228	39	57	17.5	25	118	2.3	75	9	34	28.8	26
Change on quarter	53	0.6	25	23	6	-1.3	4	0	0.0	16	-13	-4	-3.0	0
Change %	19.7		12.2	138.3	11.3		17.7	-0.3		27.2	-57.9	-9.6		0.4
Change on year	29	0.3	55	-13	-14	-6.5	-8	-16	-0.3	7	-9	-14	-6.9	0
Change %	9.7		32.0	-24.3	-19.9		-23.6	-12.1		9.5	-48.7	-29.1		-0.6

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+
<b>Economically active</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>People</b>	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Apr-Jun 2021	33,903	32,579	372	3,679	7,837	11,135	9,556	1,324
Apr-Jun 2022	34,086	32,588	440	3,696	7,814	11,156	9,482	1,497
Jul-Sep 2022	33,964	32,581	441	3,652	7,831	11,152	9,504	1,383
Oct-Dec 2022	34,083	32,680	481	3,690	7,842	11,141	9,525	1,404
Jan-Mar 2023	34,325	32,854	520	3,760	7,904	11,148	9,522	1,471
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	<b>34,368</b>	<b>32,935</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>3,726</b>	<b>7,900</b>	<b>11,182</b>	<b>9,605</b>	<b>1,433</b>
Change on quarter	44	82	2	-33	-4	34	83	-38
Change %	0.1	0.2	0.4	-0.9	0.0	0.3	0.9	-2.6
Change on year	283	347	82	30	87	26	122	-64
Change %	0.8	1.1	18.7	0.8	1.1	0.2	1.3	-4.3
<b>Men</b>	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Apr-Jun 2021	17,711	16,930	161	1,884	4,131	5,805	4,950	781
Apr-Jun 2022	17,872	16,982	215	1,933	4,119	5,808	4,906	890
Jul-Sep 2022	17,756	16,966	213	1,861	4,116	5,798	4,978	791
Oct-Dec 2022	17,831	17,015	245	1,866	4,117	5,815	4,972	816
Jan-Mar 2023	18,075	17,186	257	1,969	4,155	5,816	4,990	889
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	<b>18,087</b>	<b>17,227</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>4,164</b>	<b>5,818</b>	<b>4,996</b>	<b>860</b>
Change on quarter	12	40	-5	28	10	2	6	-29
Change %	0.1	0.2	-2.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	-3.2
Change on year	215	245	37	64	45	10	90	-30
Change %	1.2	1.4	17.1	3.3	1.1	0.2	1.8	-3.3
<b>Women</b>	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Apr-Jun 2021	16,192	15,649	211	1,795	3,707	5,330	4,606	543
Apr-Jun 2022	16,214	15,607	226	1,763	3,694	5,348	4,576	607
Jul-Sep 2022	16,208	15,615	229	1,791	3,715	5,354	4,526	592
Oct-Dec 2022	16,252	15,665	236	1,824	3,725	5,326	4,554	587
Jan-Mar 2023	16,249	15,667	264	1,790	3,750	5,331	4,532	582
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	<b>16,281</b>	<b>15,709</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>3,736</b>	<b>5,364</b>	<b>4,609</b>	<b>573</b>
Change on quarter	32	41	7	-62	-13	32	76	-9
Change %	0.2	0.3	2.8	-3.4	-0.4	0.6	1.7	-1.6
Change on year	68	102	46	-34	42	16	33	-34
Change %	0.4	0.7	20.2	-1.9	1.1	0.3	0.7	-5.7
<b>Economic activity rates (%)</b>								
<b>People</b>	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Apr-Jun 2021	63.2	78.8	25.5	68.8	88.1	88.1	73.6	10.8
Apr-Jun 2022	63.3	78.6	30.0	69.0	87.5	88.0	72.7	12.1
Jul-Sep 2022	62.9	78.4	30.0	68.0	87.5	87.7	72.7	11.2
Oct-Dec 2022	63.2	78.6	32.8	68.7	87.7	87.7	72.9	11.3
Jan-Mar 2023	63.6	79.0	35.4	70.0	88.3	87.7	72.8	11.9
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>11.5</b>
Change on quarter	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.7	-0.1	0.2	0.6	-0.3
Change on year	0.3	0.6	5.5	0.3	0.7	-0.1	0.7	-0.6
<b>Men</b>	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Apr-Jun 2021	67.4	82.2	21.5	69.1	92.0	92.8	77.8	13.7
Apr-Jun 2022	67.7	82.2	28.6	70.7	91.4	92.6	76.8	15.5
Jul-Sep 2022	67.1	81.9	28.3	67.9	91.1	92.2	77.7	13.8
Oct-Dec 2022	67.4	82.2	32.6	68.1	91.2	92.5	77.6	14.2
Jan-Mar 2023	68.3	83.0	34.1	71.9	92.0	92.5	77.9	15.5
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>
Change on quarter	0.0	0.1	-0.7	1.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.5
Change on year	0.5	0.9	4.8	2.1	0.7	-0.2	1.1	-0.6
<b>Women</b>	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Apr-Jun 2021	59.2	75.4	29.6	68.6	84.1	83.4	69.5	8.2
Apr-Jun 2022	59.1	74.9	31.5	67.2	83.6	83.4	68.8	9.2
Jul-Sep 2022	58.9	74.8	31.9	68.1	83.8	83.3	67.9	8.9
Oct-Dec 2022	59.1	75.1	32.9	69.4	84.1	82.9	68.3	8.9
Jan-Mar 2023	59.1	75.0	36.8	68.1	84.6	82.9	67.9	8.8
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Change on quarter	0.0	0.1	1.0	-2.5	-0.4	0.4	1.1	-0.2
Change on year	0.0	0.2	6.2	-1.6	0.6	0.0	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)	
	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
<b>People</b>	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2		
Apr-Jun 2021	8,764	2,471	1,599	187	2,182	60	1,190	1,075	6,987	1,777		
Apr-Jun 2022	8,891	2,337	1,713	207	2,386	18	1,196	1,034	7,145	1,746		
Jul-Sep 2022	8,999	2,408	1,720	161	2,519	18	1,157	1,016	7,260	1,739		
Oct-Dec 2022	8,886	2,274	1,702	200	2,465	31	1,107	1,108	7,140	1,746		
Jan-Mar 2023	8,730	2,179	1,660	194	2,550	31	1,083	1,033	6,972	1,758		
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	8,693	2,200	1,582	192	2,576	24	1,077	1,041	7,026	1,667		
Change on quarter	-38	22	-78	-2	26	-7	-6	8	54	-92		
Change %	-0.4	1.0	-4.7	-1.0	1.0	-21.5	-0.6	0.7	0.8	-5.2		
Change on year	-198	-136	-131	-14	190	6	-119	6	-119	-79		
Change %	-2.2	-5.8	-7.6	-6.9	8.0	32.1	-9.9	0.6	-1.7	-4.5		
<b>Men</b>	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD		
Apr-Jun 2021	3,654	1,271	226	90	1,018	29	543	476	2,863	791		
Apr-Jun 2022	3,671	1,184	246	107	1,135	11	546	442	2,888	783		
Jul-Sep 2022	3,737	1,241	276	83	1,167	11	504	455	2,968	769		
Oct-Dec 2022	3,681	1,175	234	105	1,122	20	486	538	2,916	765		
Jan-Mar 2023	3,518	1,062	230	101	1,166	17	479	464	2,733	785		
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	3,499	1,038	234	96	1,145	18	494	474	2,757	741		
Change on quarter	-20	-24	4	-5	-21	1	15	10	24	-44		
Change %	-0.6	-2.2	1.9	-4.8	-1.8	5.2	3.1	2.2	0.9	-5.6		
Change on year	-172	-146	-12	-11	10	7	-53	32	-131	-42		
Change %	-4.7	-12.3	-4.9	-10.1	0.9	63.2	-9.7	7.2	-4.5	-5.3		
<b>Women</b>	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5		
Apr-Jun 2021	5,110	1,200	1,373	96	1,164	31	647	598	4,124	986		
Apr-Jun 2022	5,220	1,153	1,467	100	1,251	7	650	592	4,257	963		
Jul-Sep 2022	5,262	1,167	1,444	77	1,352	8	653	561	4,291	970		
Oct-Dec 2022	5,205	1,099	1,468	95	1,342	10	620	571	4,224	981		
Jan-Mar 2023	5,212	1,117	1,430	93	1,384	14	605	569	4,239	973		
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	5,194	1,162	1,348	96	1,432	6	584	567	4,268	926		
Change on quarter	-18	45	-83	3	47	-7	-21	-2	30	-48		
Change %	-0.3	4.1	-5.8	3.2	3.4	-54.5	-3.5	-0.4	0.7	-4.9		
Change on year	-26	10	-119	-4	180	-1	-66	-26	11	-37		
Change %	-0.5	0.8	-8.1	-3.6	14.4	-14.7	-10.2	-4.3	0.3	-3.9		

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

<b>People</b>	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Apr-Jun 2021	100.0	28.2	18.2	2.1	24.9	0.7	13.6	12.3	79.7	20.3
Apr-Jun 2022	100.0	26.3	19.3	2.3	26.8	0.2	13.5	11.6	80.4	19.6
Jul-Sep 2022	100.0	26.8	19.1	1.8	28.0	0.2	12.9	11.3	80.7	19.3
Oct-Dec 2022	100.0	25.6	19.2	2.2	27.7	0.3	12.5	12.5	80.4	19.6
Jan-Mar 2023	100.0	25.0	19.0	2.2	29.2	0.4	12.4	11.8	79.9	20.1
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	100.0	25.3	18.2	2.2	29.6	0.3	12.4	12.0	80.8	19.2
<b>Men</b>	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEH	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Apr-Jun 2021	100.0	34.8	6.2	2.5	27.9	0.8	14.9	13.0	78.4	21.6
Apr-Jun 2022	100.0	32.3	6.7	2.9	30.9	0.3	14.9	12.0	78.7	21.3
Jul-Sep 2022	100.0	33.2	7.4	2.2	31.2	0.3	13.5	12.2	79.4	20.6
Oct-Dec 2022	100.0	31.9	6.4	2.9	30.5	0.6	13.2	14.6	79.2	20.8
Jan-Mar 2023	100.0	30.2	6.5	2.9	33.1	0.5	13.6	13.2	77.7	22.3
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	100.0	29.7	6.7	2.8	32.7	0.5	14.1	13.5	78.8	21.2
<b>Women</b>	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Apr-Jun 2021	100.0	23.5	26.9	1.9	22.8	0.6	12.7	11.7	80.7	19.3
Apr-Jun 2022	100.0	22.1	28.1	1.9	24.0	0.1	12.4	11.3	81.6	18.4
Jul-Sep 2022	100.0	22.2	27.4	1.5	25.7	0.1	12.4	10.7	81.6	18.4
Oct-Dec 2022	100.0	21.1	28.2	1.8	25.8	0.2	11.9	11.0	81.1	18.9
Jan-Mar 2023	100.0	21.4	27.4	1.8	26.6	0.3	11.6	10.9	81.3	18.7
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	100.0	22.4	25.9	1.8	27.6	0.1	11.2	10.9	82.2	17.8

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

Apr-Jun 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	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

### Levels

#### People

16-17	1,471	429	94	949	1,288	354	73	860	184	75	21	88
18-24	5,378	3,296	430	1,652	1,847	654	94	1,099	3,531	2,642	336	553
16-24	6,850	3,725	524	2,601	3,135	1,008	167	1,960	3,715	2,717	357	641

#### Men

16-17	753	206	46	502	659	160	36	464	94	46	10	38
18-24	2,743	1,716	281	746	854	300	43	512	1,889	1,416	239	234
16-24	3,496	1,921	327	1,247	1,513	459	78	976	1,983	1,462	249	272

#### Women

16-17	718	224	48	447	629	195	37	397	90	29	10	51
18-24	2,635	1,580	149	907	993	354	51	587	1,642	1,226	97	319
16-24	3,354	1,803	196	1,354	1,622	549	89	984	1,732	1,255	108	370

### Changes on quarter

#### People

16-17	1	-4	6	-1	15	5	5	5	-14	-9	1	-6
18-24	7	-69	35	41	95	39	10	46	-88	-108	25	-5
16-24	9	-73	41	40	110	44	15	51	-102	-117	26	-11

#### Men

16-17	1	-4	-1	6	16	4	-2	14	-15	-8	1	-8
18-24	3	-16	44	-25	3	22	-6	-13	-1	-37	50	-13
16-24	4	-20	43	-19	19	25	-8	1	-15	-45	50	-21

#### Women

16-17	1	0	7	-7	0	1	8	-9	1	-1	0	2
18-24	5	-53	-9	66	92	18	16	59	-87	-71	-24	8
16-24	5	-53	-1	59	91	19	23	49	-86	-72	-24	10

### Rates(%)<sup>3</sup>

#### People

16-17	29.2	17.9	64.5		27.5	17.1	66.8		40.6	21.6	48.1	
18-24	61.3	11.5	30.7		35.4	12.6	59.5		74.8	11.3	15.7	
16-24	54.4	12.3	38.0		32.2	14.2	62.5		73.1	11.6	17.3	

#### Men

16-17	27.3	18.3	66.6		24.2	18.2	70.4		48.8	18.3	40.3	
18-24	62.6	14.1	27.2		35.1	12.5	59.9		75.0	14.4	12.4	
16-24	55.0	14.6	35.7		30.4	14.6	64.5		73.7	14.6	13.7	

#### Women

16-17	31.1	17.6	62.2		31.0	16.1	63.1		32.1	26.5	56.4	
18-24	59.9	8.6	34.4		35.7	12.7	59.2		74.6	7.4	19.4	
16-24	53.8	9.8	40.4		33.8	13.9	60.7		72.4	7.9	21.4	

### Changes on quarter

#### People

16-17	-0.3	1.1	-0.1		0.1	0.9	-0.4		-1.7	2.5	0.6	
18-24	-1.4	1.0	0.7		0.3	0.5	-0.6		-1.2	1.1	0.2	
16-24	-1.1	1.1	0.5		0.3	0.6	-0.6		-1.1	1.2	0.2	

#### Men

16-17	-0.5	-0.1	0.7		0.0	-1.3	0.4		-0.5	3.3	-1.7	
18-24	-0.6	2.0	-1.0		2.4	-2.4	-1.7		-2.0	2.9	-0.7	
16-24	-0.6	1.8	-0.6		1.3	-2.0	-0.7		-1.7	2.9	-0.9	

#### Women

16-17	0.0	2.4	-1.0		0.2	2.7	-1.4		-1.8	0.8	1.9	
18-24	-2.1	-0.2	2.5		-1.7	3.1	0.5		-0.3	-1.2	1.4	
16-24	-1.7	0.2	1.7		-0.8	2.9	-0.4		-0.5	-1.1	1.6	

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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
Apr-Jun 2021	98	3.5	56	4.0	41	3.0
Apr-Jun 2022	54	1.9	30	2.1	24	1.7
Jul-Sep 2022	75	2.7	53	3.7	22	1.6
Oct-Dec 2022	99	3.5	65	4.5	34	2.4
Jan-Mar 2023	81	2.8	51	3.6	30	2.1
<b>Apr-Jun 2023</b>	108	3.8	68	4.7	40	2.9
Change on quarter	27	0.9	16	1.1	11	0.8
Change %	33.4		32.2		35.5	
Change on year	54	1.9	37	2.6	16	1.2
Change %	99.9		124.1		69.2	

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.