

Statistical bulletin

# Employment in the UK: December 2020

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



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## Notice

### 15 December 2020

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

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

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## 1 . Other pages in this release

- [Labour market overview](#)
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- [Labour market in the regions of the UK](#)
- [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK](#)
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## 2 . Main points

- August to October 2020 estimates show a large increase in the unemployment rate and a record number of redundancies, while the employment rate continues to fall.
- Although decreasing over the year, total hours worked had a record increase from the low levels in the previous quarter, with the August to October period covering a time when a number of coronavirus (COVID-19) lockdown measures were eased.
- The UK employment rate was estimated at 75.2%, 0.9 percentage points lower than a year earlier and 0.5 percentage points lower than the previous quarter.
- The UK unemployment rate was estimated at 4.9%, 1.2 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.7 percentage points higher than the previous quarter.
- The UK economic inactivity rate was estimated at 20.8%, 0.1 percentage points lower than the same period the previous year but largely unchanged compared with the previous quarter.
- The total number of weekly hours worked was 960.0 million, down 95.7 million hours on the same period the previous year but up a record 104.9 million hours compared with the previous quarter.

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

## 3 . Coronavirus and measuring the labour market

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

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

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

The change in weighting methodology resulted in revisions to all LFS estimates published on 13 October 2020 for the periods January to March 2020 through to May to July 2020 and consequently had an impact on recent movements for a number of the published series. More information about the impact of the change in weighting on main LFS indicators published in October 2020 can be found in [Dataset X08](#).

LFS responses are weighted to official population projections. The survey is not used to estimate changes in the size of the population. Even if the population does not move in line with expectations, LFS estimates will still continue to sum to the original population projections used to weight the survey.

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

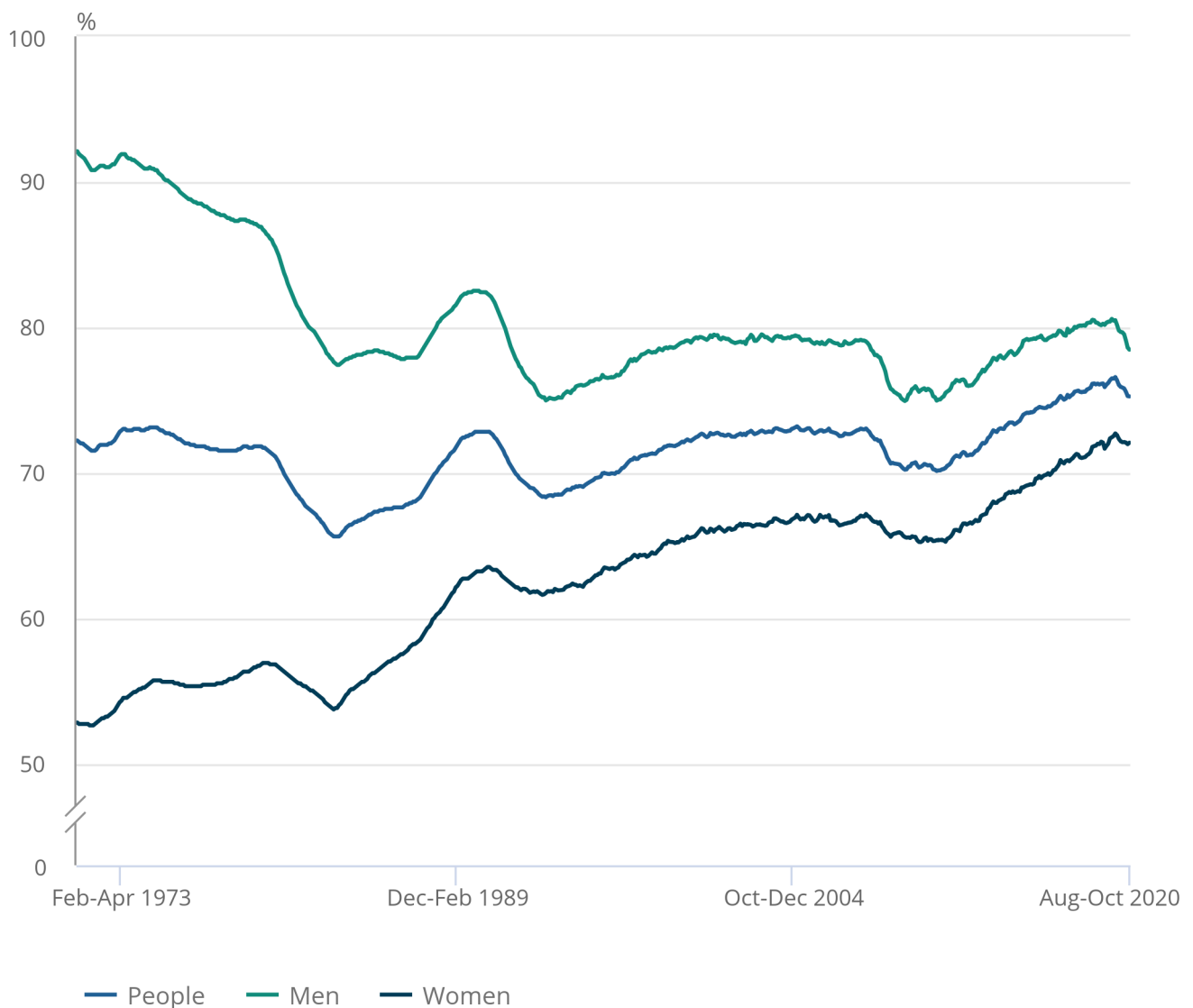
## 4 . Employment

**Figure 1: The employment rate for all people decreased by 0.9 percentage points on the year, and decreased by 0.5 percentage points on the quarter, to 75.2%**

UK employment rates (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and August to October 2020

Figure 1: The employment rate for all people decreased by 0.9 percentage points on the year, and decreased by 0.5 percentage points on the quarter, to 75.2%

UK employment rates (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and August to October 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

- the estimated employment rate for all people was 75.2%; this is 0.9 percentage points down on the same period the previous year and 0.5 percentage points down compared with the previous quarter (May to July 2020)
- the estimated employment rate for men was 78.4%; this is 1.9 percentage points down on the same period the previous year and 1.1 percentage points down on the quarter
- the estimated employment rate for women was 72.1%; this is 0.1 percentage points up on the same period the previous year but largely unchanged on the quarter

[The single-month and weekly estimates](#) of the employment rate suggest that the rate has been largely flat throughout the three-month period.

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

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

Estimates for August to October 2020 show 32.52 million people aged 16 years and over in employment, 280,000 fewer than a year earlier. This was the largest annual decrease since January to March 2010.

Employment decreased by 144,000 on the quarter. This quarterly decrease was mainly driven by men in employment, the self-employed and part-time workers, but was partly offset by an increase in full-time employees.

#### **More about economy, business and jobs**

- All ONS analysis, summarised in our [economy, business and jobs roundup](#).
- Explore the latest trends in employment, prices and trade in our [economic dashboard](#).
- View [all economic data](#).

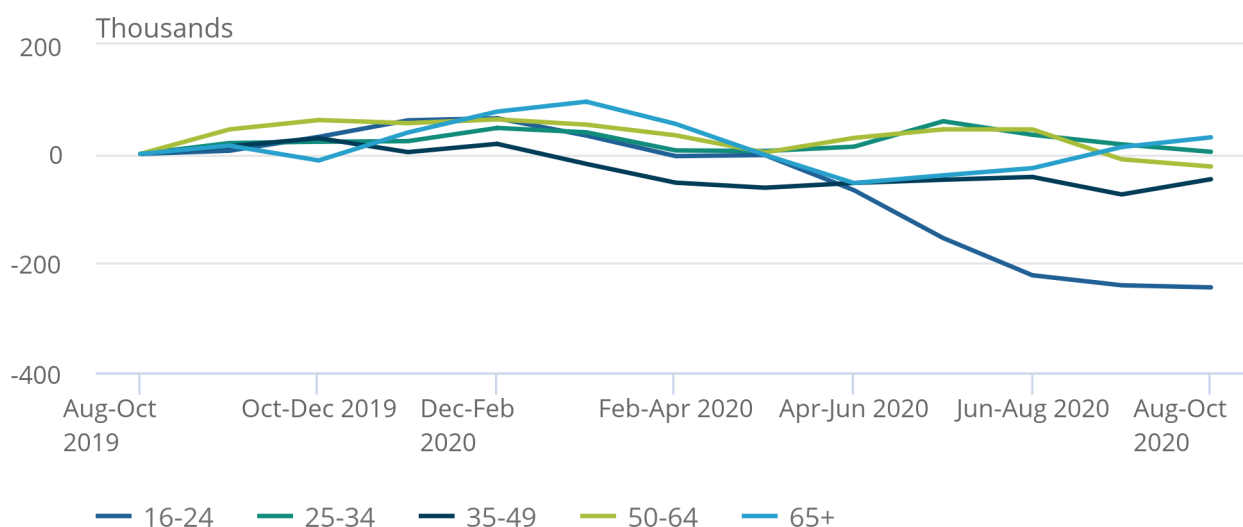
## Age group

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

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

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

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking more closely at the change in employment over the quarter by age group (Figure 2), it decreased for those aged 16 to 24 years by 90,000, to a record low of 3.51 million. There was also a combined decrease of 123,000 on the quarter for those aged 25 to 64 years, to 27.67 million. Meanwhile, the number of people in employment aged 65 years and over has increased by 70,000 on the quarter to 1.34 million, recovering from the large falls seen in the early stages of the pandemic between January to March 2020 and April to June 2020.

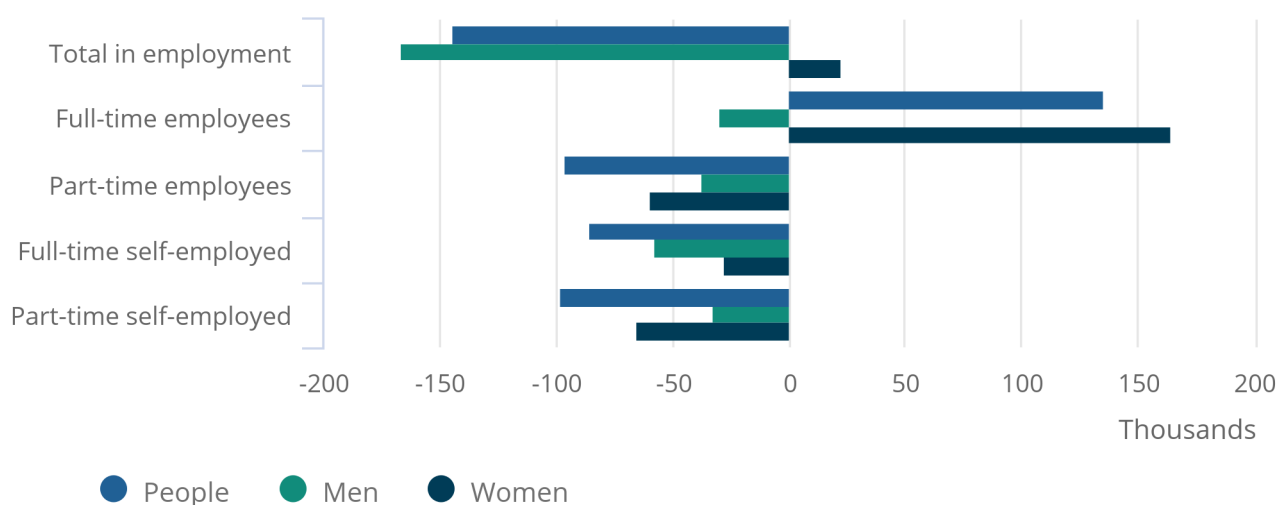
## Full-time and part-time employees and self-employed

**Figure 3: The number of full-time employees increased on the quarter while the number of part-time employees and self-employed people continued to decrease**

UK quarterly changes for total in employment, full-time and part-time employees, full-time and part-time self-employed by sex (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2020 and August to October 2020

**Figure 3: The number of full-time employees increased on the quarter while the number of part-time employees and self-employed people continued to decrease**

UK quarterly changes for total in employment, full-time and part-time employees, full-time and part-time self-employed by sex (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2020 and August to October 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking more closely at the quarterly decrease in employment (Figure 3), this is driven by decreases in the number of part-time workers (down 194,000 on the quarter to 8.06 million) and self-employed people (down 183,000 to 4.50 million, with a record 97,000 decrease for part-time self-employed people).

The quarterly decrease was partly offset by an increase in full-time employees, up by 135,000 on the quarter to a record high of 21.24 million. The increase in full-time employees was driven by women (up 164,000 on the quarter to a record 8.75 million), while men decreased by 29,000 to 12.48 million.

Employment status on the LFS is self-reported, with people classifying themselves as being either an employee or self-employed. Previous [labour market flows estimates](#) show that the recent increases in the number of employees and decreases in the number of self-employed people have been driven, in part, by a movement of people from self-employed to employee status. Of those who move from self-employed to employee status, the number who had changed jobs had not increased from normal levels. Consequently, some of the fall in self-employment comes from an increase in the number of people who have changed to classifying themselves as an employee, even though they have not changed jobs. Additional analysis suggests the drivers of this are self-employed people who previously reported they were sole directors of their own limited business, partners in a business or a professional practice, subcontractors, or those doing freelance work.



## Hours worked

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

Workers temporarily absent from a job as a result of the coronavirus pandemic would still be classed as employed; however, they would be employed working no hours. This directly impacted the total actual hours worked in August to October 2020. Since the average actual weekly hours are the average of all in employment, those temporarily absent from a job also impacted on those estimates. With the easing of lockdown restrictions in August and changes to the furlough scheme, the estimates show an increase for hours worked in August to October 2020 in comparison with the previous quarter, although the level is still well below pre-coronavirus levels.

Between May to July 2020 and August to October 2020, total actual weekly hours worked in the UK saw a record increase of 104.9 million, or 12.3%, to 960.0 million hours (Figure 4). There were record increases for both men's and women's total hours worked (up 56.8 million hours and 48.1 million hours respectively).

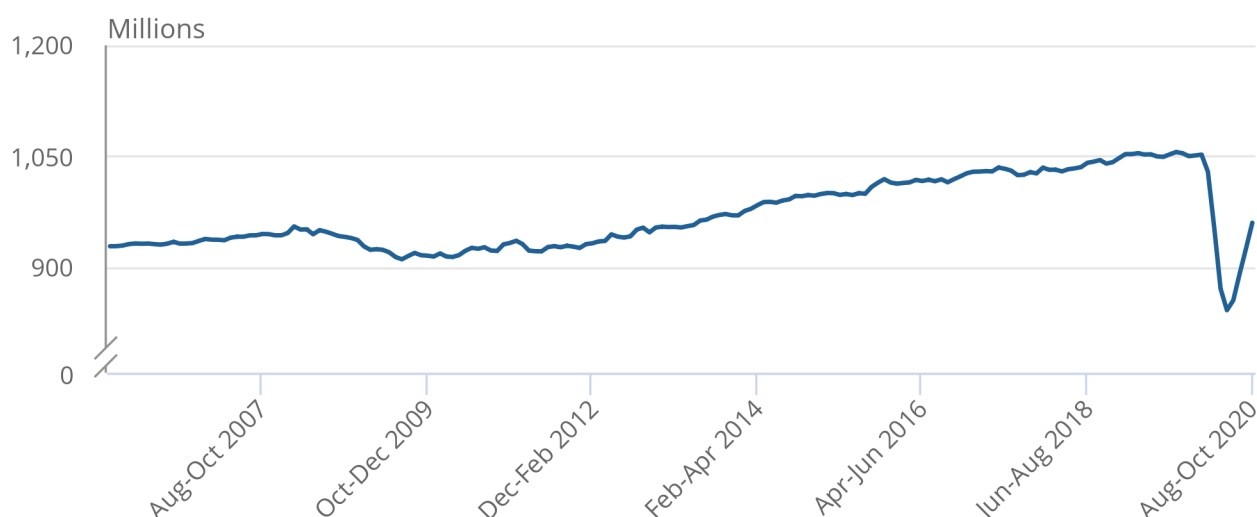
Average actual weekly hours worked saw a record increase of 3.3 hours on the quarter to 29.5 hours. The average weekly hours worked by men saw a record increase of 3.6 hours to 33.2 hours, while women's hours saw a record increase of 3.1 hours to 25.5 hours.

### Figure 4: Total hours worked still low but continuing to show signs of recovery

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

#### Figure 4: Total hours worked still low but continuing to show signs of recovery

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Imputation used for the Labour Force Survey was not designed to deal with the changes experienced in the labour market in recent months. Experimental work with adjusted methodology suggests that during the early stages of lockdown we were understating the full extent of the reduction in hours. However, now that hours are increasing, this has reversed so that the experimental methodology now suggests the actual number of hours are approximately 2% higher than stated.

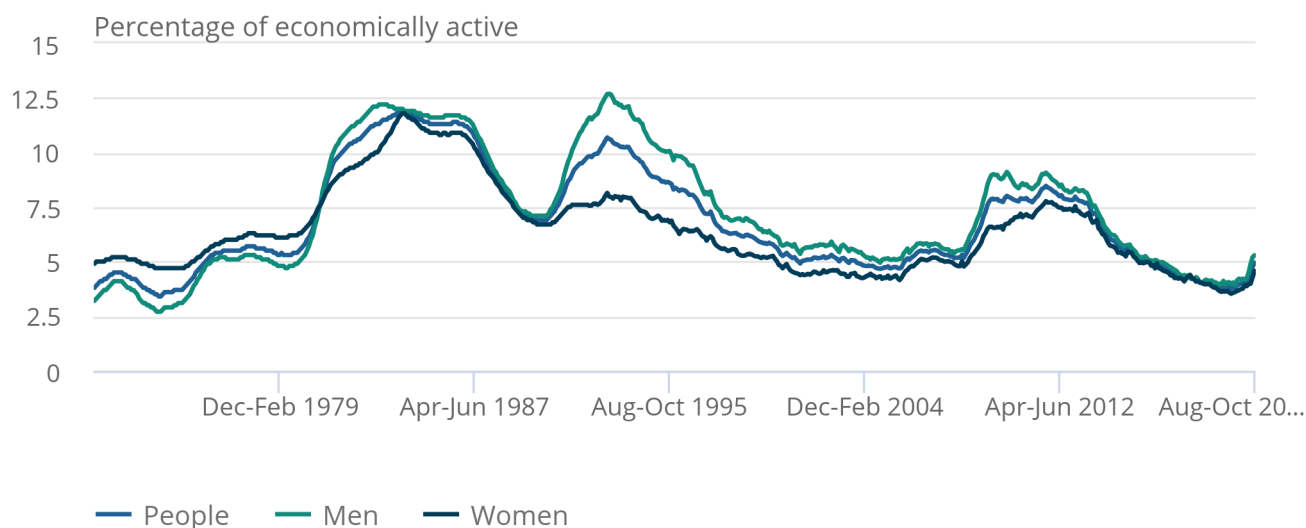
## 5 . Unemployment

**Figure 5: The unemployment rate for all people increased by 1.2 percentage points on the year, and increased by 0.7 percentage points on the quarter, to 4.9%**

UK unemployment rates (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and August to October 2020

Figure 5: The unemployment rate for all people increased by 1.2 percentage points on the year, and increased by 0.7 percentage points on the quarter, to 4.9%

UK unemployment rates (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and August to October 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

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

Estimated unemployment rates for both men and women aged 16 years and over had generally been falling since late 2013 but have increased over recent periods (Figure 5).

For people aged 16 years and over, for August to October 2020:

- the estimated UK unemployment rate for all people was 4.9%; this is 1.2 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.7 percentage points higher than the previous quarter
- the estimated UK unemployment rate for men was 5.3%; this is 1.3 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.8 percentage points higher than the previous quarter
- the estimated UK unemployment rate for women was 4.6%; this is 1.0 percentage point higher than a year earlier and a joint record 0.6 percentage points higher than the previous quarter

[The single-month and weekly estimates](#) of the unemployment rate suggest that the rate has been increasing throughout the three-month period.

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

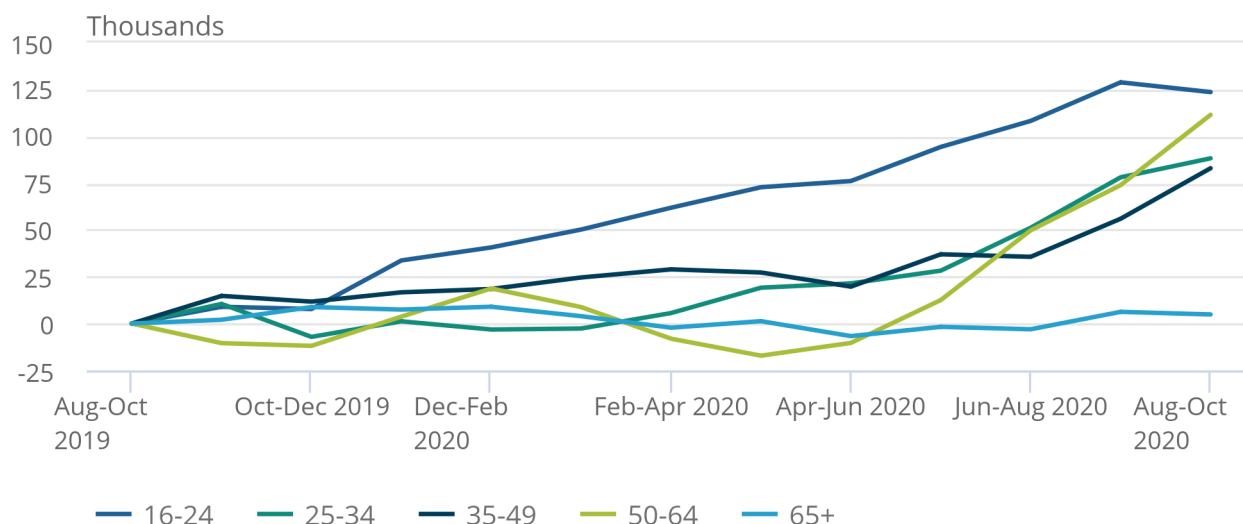
For August to October 2020, an estimated 1.69 million people were unemployed, up 411,000 on the same period the previous year and up 241,000 on the quarter. The annual increase was the largest since October to December 2009, with unemployment reaching its highest level since December 2015 to February 2016. There were quarterly increases for both men (up 138,000) and women (up a record 103,000) and there were increases across all age groups, from 16 to 64 years.

## Figure 6: Unemployment increased on the year, and on the quarter, for all age groups, from 16 to 64 years

UK unemployment by age (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, cumulative growth from August to October 2019, for each period up to August to October 2020

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UK unemployment by age (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, cumulative growth from August to October 2019, for each period up to August to October 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking in more detail at the increase in unemployment by age group (Figure 6):

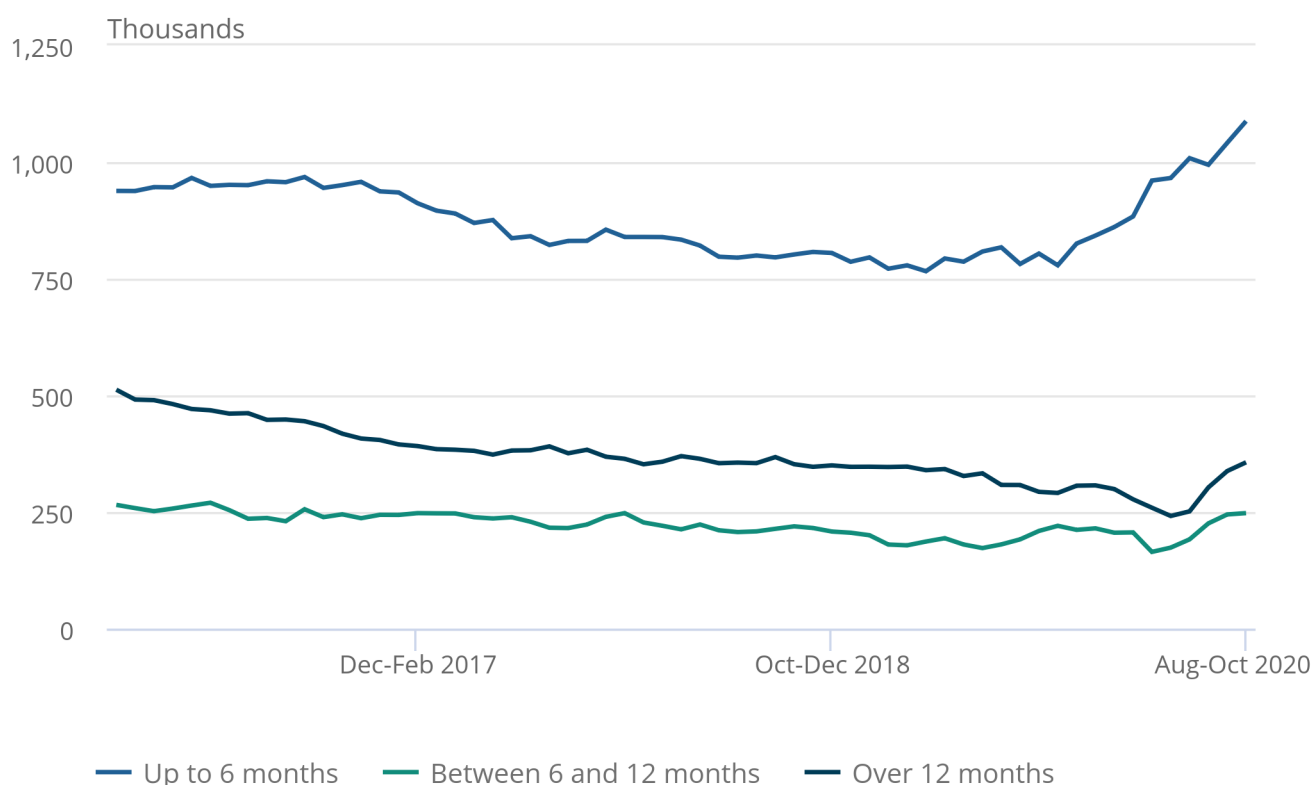
- those aged 16 to 24 years increased by 124,000 on the year, and 29,000 on the quarter, to 596,000
- those aged 25 to 49 years increased by 171,000 on the year, and 106,000 on the quarter, to 688,000
- those aged 50 to 64 years increased by 111,000 on the year, and a record 99,000 on the quarter, to 378,000

**Figure 7: The number of people who have been unemployed for up to six months has been steadily increasing since the start of 2020**

UK unemployment by duration (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between August to October 2015 and August to October 2020

Figure 7: The number of people who have been unemployed for up to six months has been steadily increasing since the start of 2020

UK unemployment by duration (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between August to October 2015 and August to October 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

The annual increase in unemployment is driven by those unemployed for up to six months, up 306,000 on the year to 1.09 million (Figure 7). This is the largest annual increase for the short-term unemployed since May to July 2009. However, those unemployed for over 12 months have also increased by 49,000 on the year, and a record 105,000 on the quarter, to 356,000.

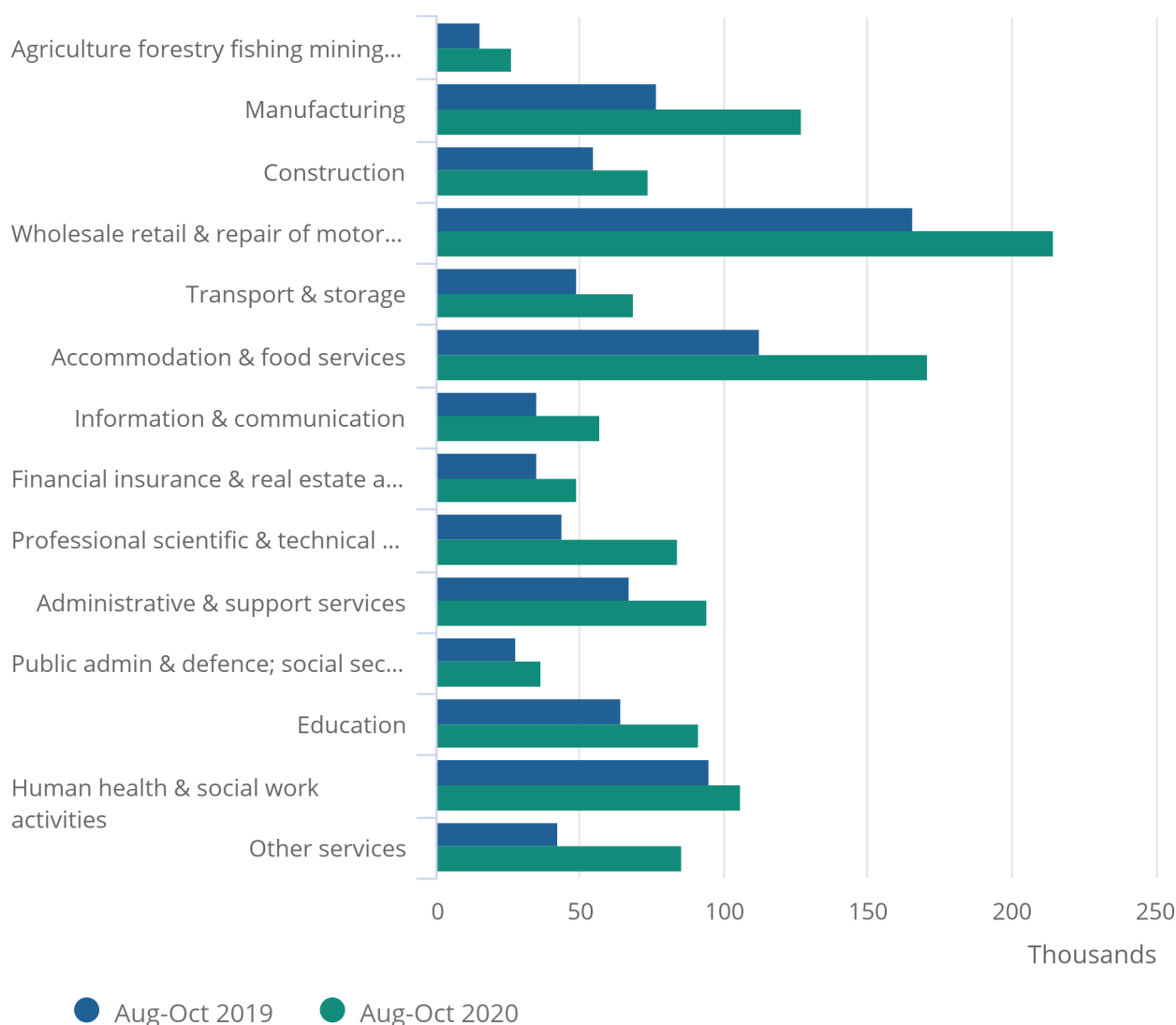
To estimate duration of unemployment, Labour Force Survey (LFS) respondents are asked how long they have been looking for work. Respondents are unlikely to discount short periods where they were not looking for work from this. Consequently, the record quarterly increase in those unemployed for over 12 months is driven, in part, by those that briefly stopped looking for work in the earlier stages of the pandemic (and were therefore classified as economically inactive at that time) as they are likely to return to unemployment duration estimates in longer-term categories.

**Figure 8: The largest annual increase in unemployment was for those who were previously employed in accommodation and food service activities**

UK unemployment by industry<sup>1</sup> of last job (aged 16 years and over), not seasonally adjusted, August to October 2019 and August to October 2020

**Figure 8: The largest annual increase in unemployment was for those who were previously employed in accommodation and food service activities**

UK unemployment by industry<sup>1</sup> of last job (aged 16 years and over), not seasonally adjusted, August to October 2019 and August to October 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

**Notes:**

1. Industry based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2007.

Looking at unemployment by industry of last job, there were increases for all industries between August to October 2019 and August to October 2020 (Figure 8). The largest increase was for those previously employed in accommodation and food service activities (up 58,000 on the year to 171,000). The second-largest increase was for those previously employed in manufacturing, up 51,000 on the year to 127,000. In August to October 2020, the highest unemployment level across all industries was for those previously employed in wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles, at 215,000.

## The Claimant Count (Experimental Statistics)

These Claimant Count statistics relate to 12 November 2020. Enhancements to Universal Credit as part of the UK government's response to the coronavirus mean that an increasing number of people became eligible for unemployment-related benefit support, although still employed.

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

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

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

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

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

As part of the UK government's response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, a number of enhancements and easements have been made to UC, which impact the statistics. In addition, claimants are accessing UC as a "top-up" to government support packages (such as the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and Self-Employment Income Support Scheme) to legitimately claim unemployment benefits whilst "furloughed". A proportion of those claimants will be employed under the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition – furloughed, or with low earnings or hours of paid work.

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

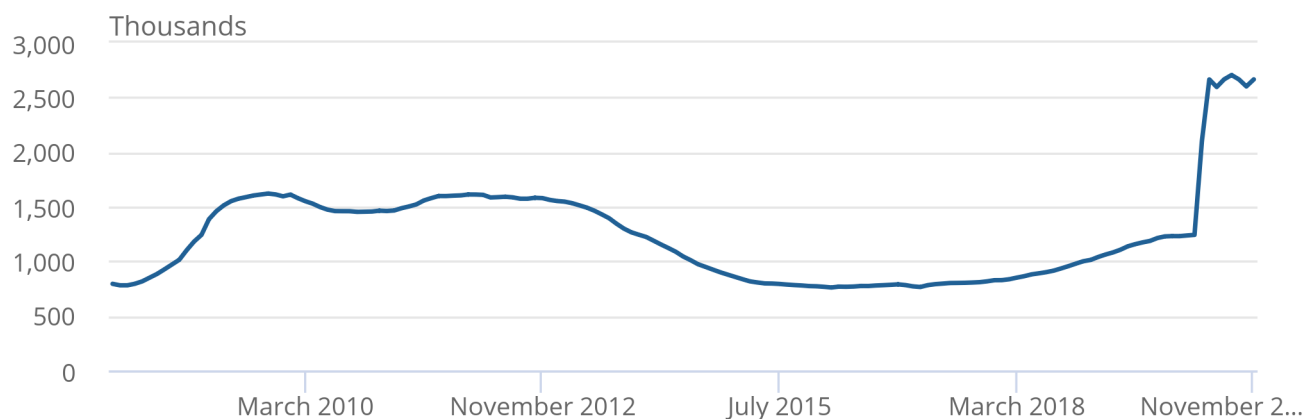
The Claimant Count increased slightly in November 2020 to 2.7 million (Figure 9). This represents a monthly increase of 2.5% and an increase of 114.8%, or 1.4 million, since March 2020.

**Figure 9: UK Claimant Count level has increased by 114.8% since March 2020**

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

**Figure 9: UK Claimant Count level has increased by 114.8% since March 2020**

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



Source: Department for Work and Pensions

## 6 . Economic inactivity

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

Since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate for all people aged between 16 and 64 years has generally been falling (although it increased during recessions). This is because of a gradual fall in the economic inactivity rate for women. This fall reflects changes to the State Pension age, resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65 years, as well as more women in younger age groups participating in the labour market. Over recent years, the economic inactivity rate for men has been relatively flat (Figure 10).

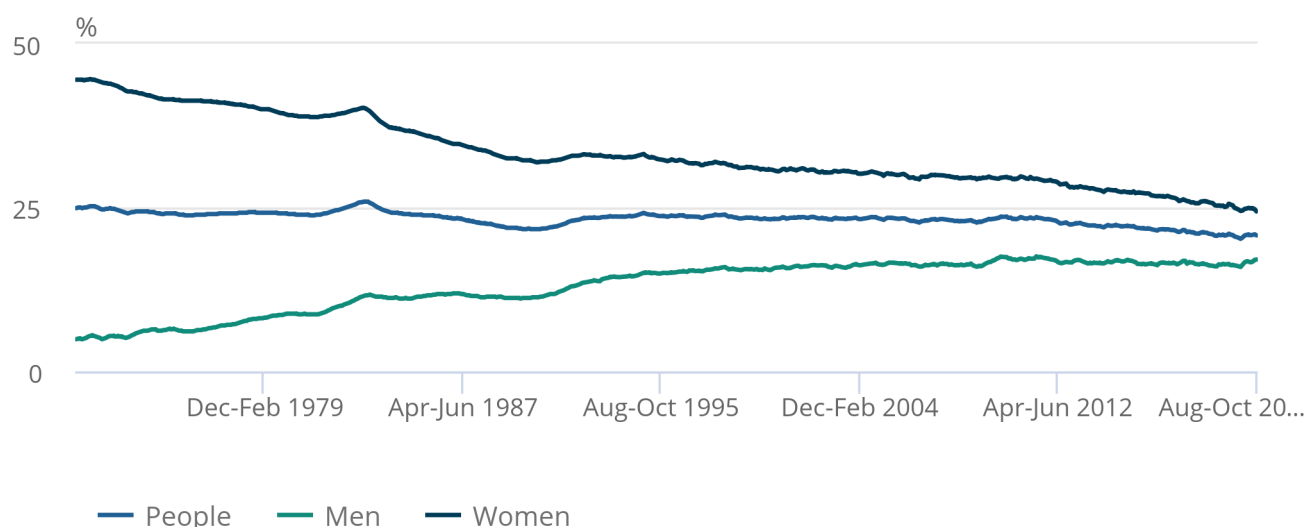


**Figure 10: The economic inactivity rate for all people decreased by 0.1 percentage points on the year, but was largely unchanged on the quarter, to 20.8%**

UK economic inactivity rate (all people aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and August to October 2020

Figure 10: The economic inactivity rate for all people decreased by 0.1 percentage points on the year, but was largely unchanged on the quarter, to 20.8%

UK economic inactivity rate (all people aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and August to October 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

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

- the estimated economic inactivity rate for all people was 20.8%; this is down by 0.1 percentage points on the same period the previous year but largely unchanged on the quarter
- the estimated economic inactivity rate for men was 17.1%; this is up by 0.8 percentage points on the same period the previous year and up by 0.4 percentage points on the quarter
- the estimated economic inactivity rate for women was at a record low of 24.4%; this is down by 0.9 percentage points on the same period the previous year and down by 0.4 percentage points on the quarter

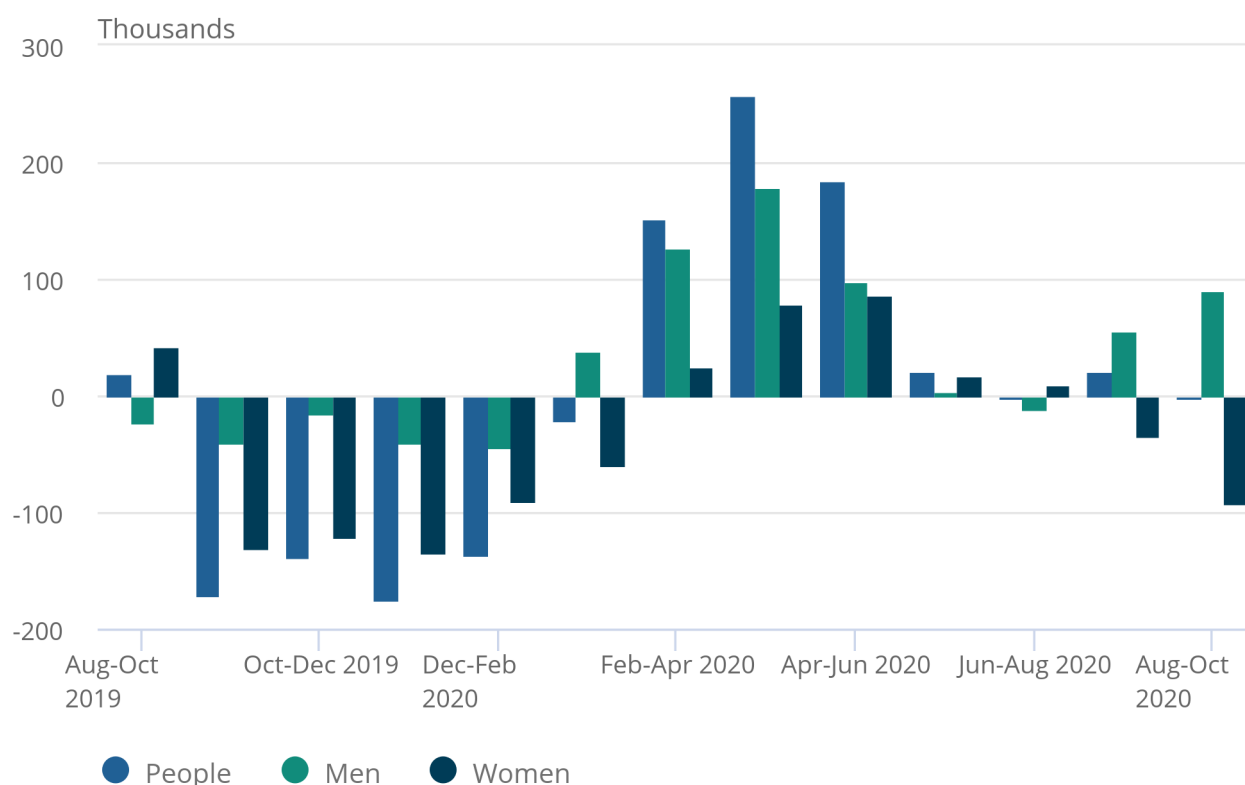
Estimates for August to October 2020 show 8.60 million people aged between 16 and 64 years not in the labour force (economically inactive). This was 4,000 less than a year earlier and 2,000 less than the previous quarter. The small quarterly decrease was the result of a decrease for women (down 92,000 to a record low of 5.08 million) being offset almost entirely by a 90,000 increase for men (Figure 11), with the number of economically inactive men reaching the highest level since May to July 2011 (3.52 million).

**Figure 11: The quarterly decrease in economic inactivity for women was almost entirely offset by the increase in economic inactivity for men**

UK economic inactivity level quarterly change by sex (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between August to October 2019 and August to October 2020

Figure 11: The quarterly decrease in economic inactivity for women was almost entirely offset by the increase in economic inactivity for men

UK economic inactivity level quarterly change by sex (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between August to October 2019 and August to October 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

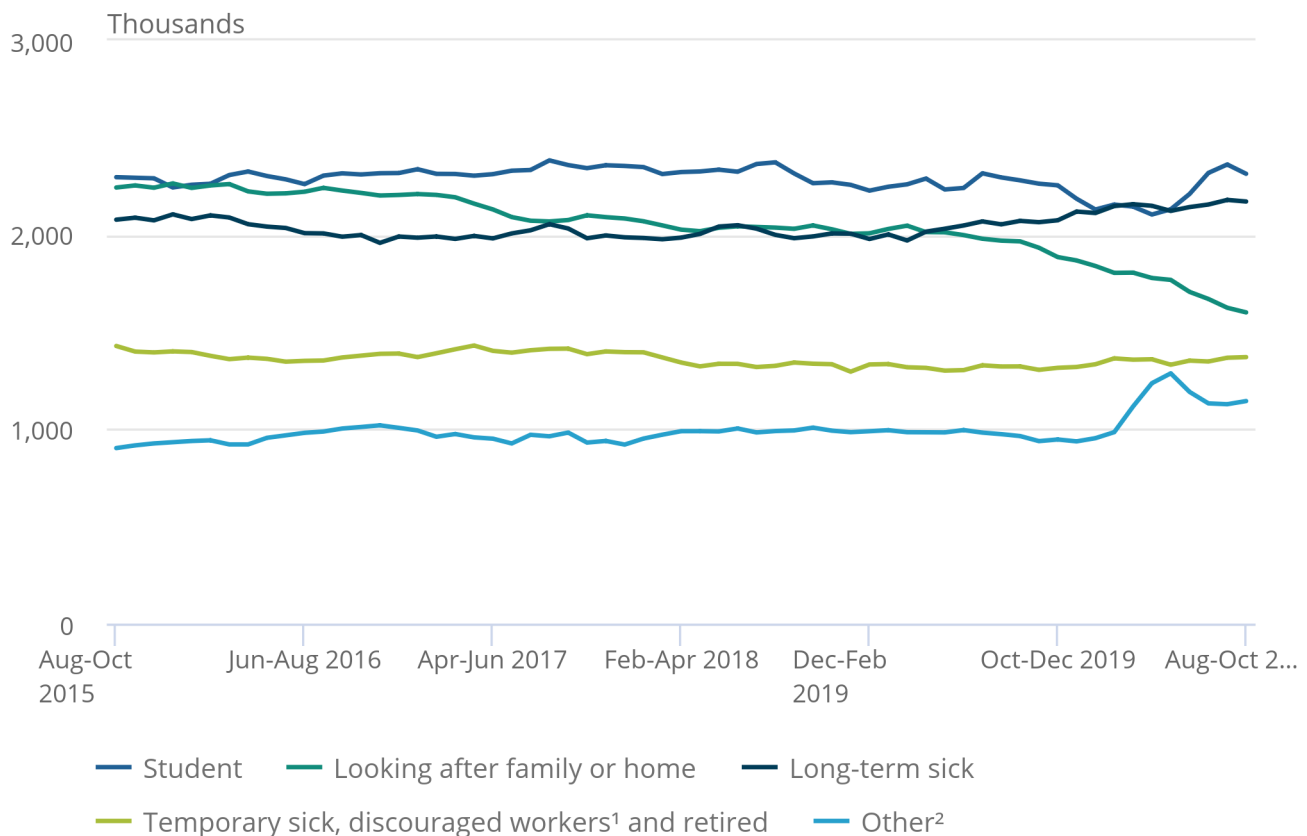
Imputation used for the Labour Force Survey was not designed to deal with the changes experienced in the labour market in recent months. Experimental work with adjusted imputation methodology suggests the use of the existing methodology has little impact on the economic inactivity rate (less than 0.2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

## Figure 12: Record annual decrease for people who are economically inactive because of looking after family or home

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

### Figure 12: Record annual decrease for people who are economically inactive because of looking after family or home

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

#### Notes:

1. Discouraged workers are those who are not looking for work because they believe no jobs are available.
2. Other reasons for being economically inactive include those 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.

In terms of the reason for economic inactivity (Figure 12), the quarterly decrease was driven by those looking after family or home, down 105,000 on the quarter to a record low of 1.60 million. This was largely offset by economically inactive students, up 104,000 on the quarter to 2.31 million.

In addition, the small quarterly decrease in economic inactivity was driven by a decrease in those who want a job, down 95,000 on the quarter, being almost entirely offset by an increase in the number of economically inactive people who did not want a job, up 93,000 on the quarter.

## **7 . 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. So, in this release, the latest estimates may relate to redundancies over the period from the beginning of May to the end of October 2020.

**Figure 13: The number of people reporting redundancy in the three months prior to interview increased by a record 217,000 on the quarter to reach a record high of 370,000**

UK redundancies, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), between August to October 2005 and August to October 2020

Figure 13: The number of people reporting redundancy in the three months prior to interview increased by a record 217,000 on the quarter to reach a record high of 370,000

UK redundancies, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), between August to October 2005 and August to October 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

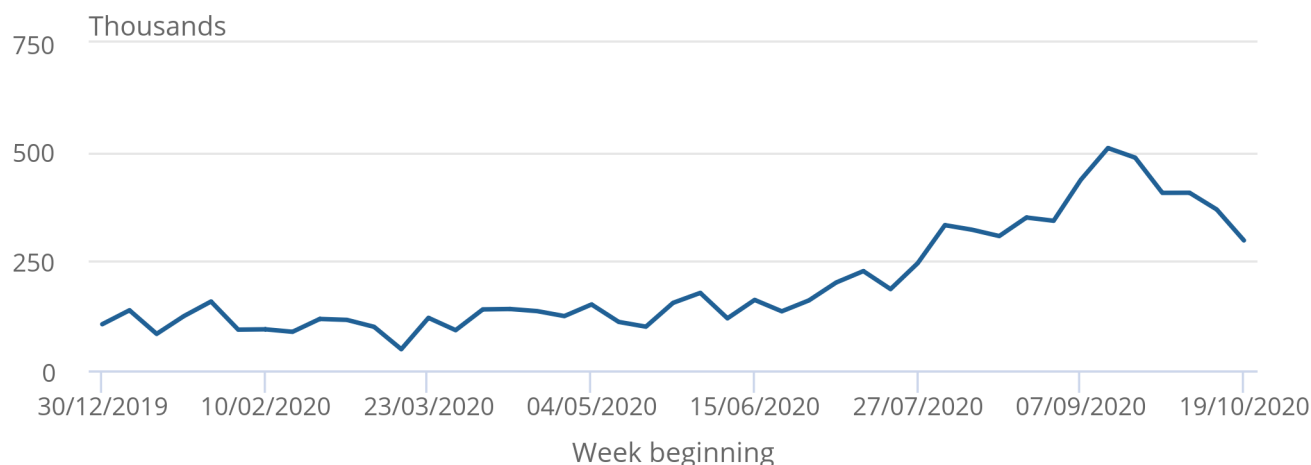
The number of people reporting redundancy in the three months prior to interview increased in August to October 2020 by a record 251,000 on the year, and a record 217,000 on the quarter, to a record high of 370,000 (Figure 13).

**Figure 14: The number of people reporting redundancy in the three months prior to interview remains high in October but has dropped below the peak in September 2020**

UK redundancies by week, people aged 16 years and over (seasonally adjusted), between December 2019 and October 2020

Figure 14: The number of people reporting redundancy in the three months prior to interview remains high in October but has dropped below the peak in September 2020

UK redundancies by week, people aged 16 years and over (seasonally adjusted), between December 2019 and October 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

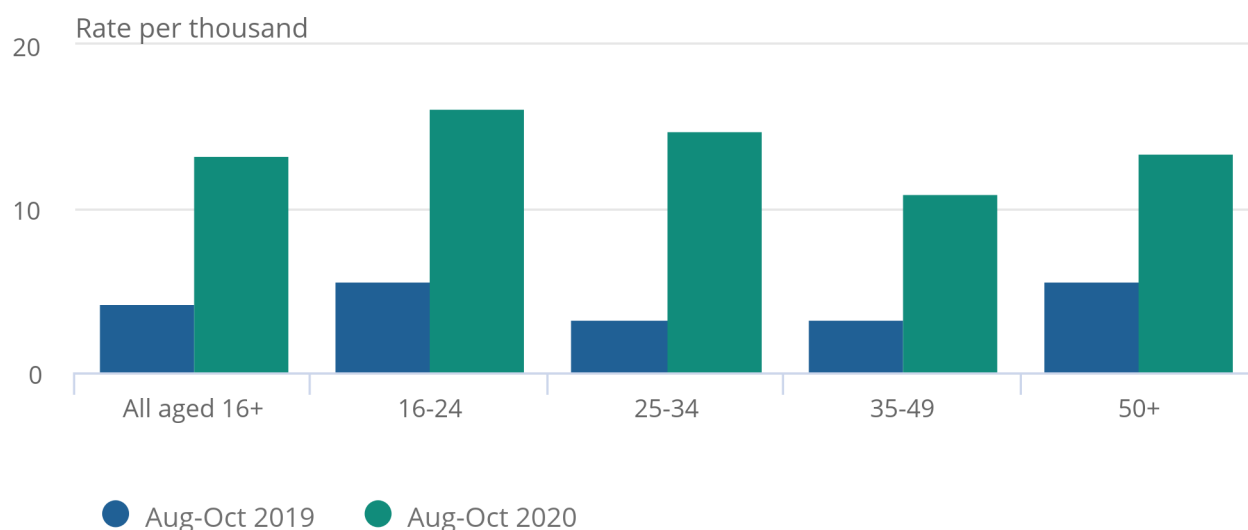
[Experimental weekly Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#) estimates show that the number of people reporting redundancy in the three months prior to interview has been increasing since June 2020 and remains high in October but has dropped from the peak in September 2020 (Figure 14).

### Figure 15: The redundancy rate was highest for those aged 16 to 24 years

UK redundancy rate<sup>1</sup> by age, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), August to October 2019 and August to October 2020

### Figure 15: The redundancy rate was highest for those aged 16 to 24 years

UK redundancy rate<sup>1</sup> by age, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), August to October 2019 and August to October 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

#### Notes:

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

In August to October 2020, the overall redundancy rate, for people aged 16 years and over, was a record high of 13.3 per thousand employees. This was up from 4.3 per thousand in the same period a year earlier.

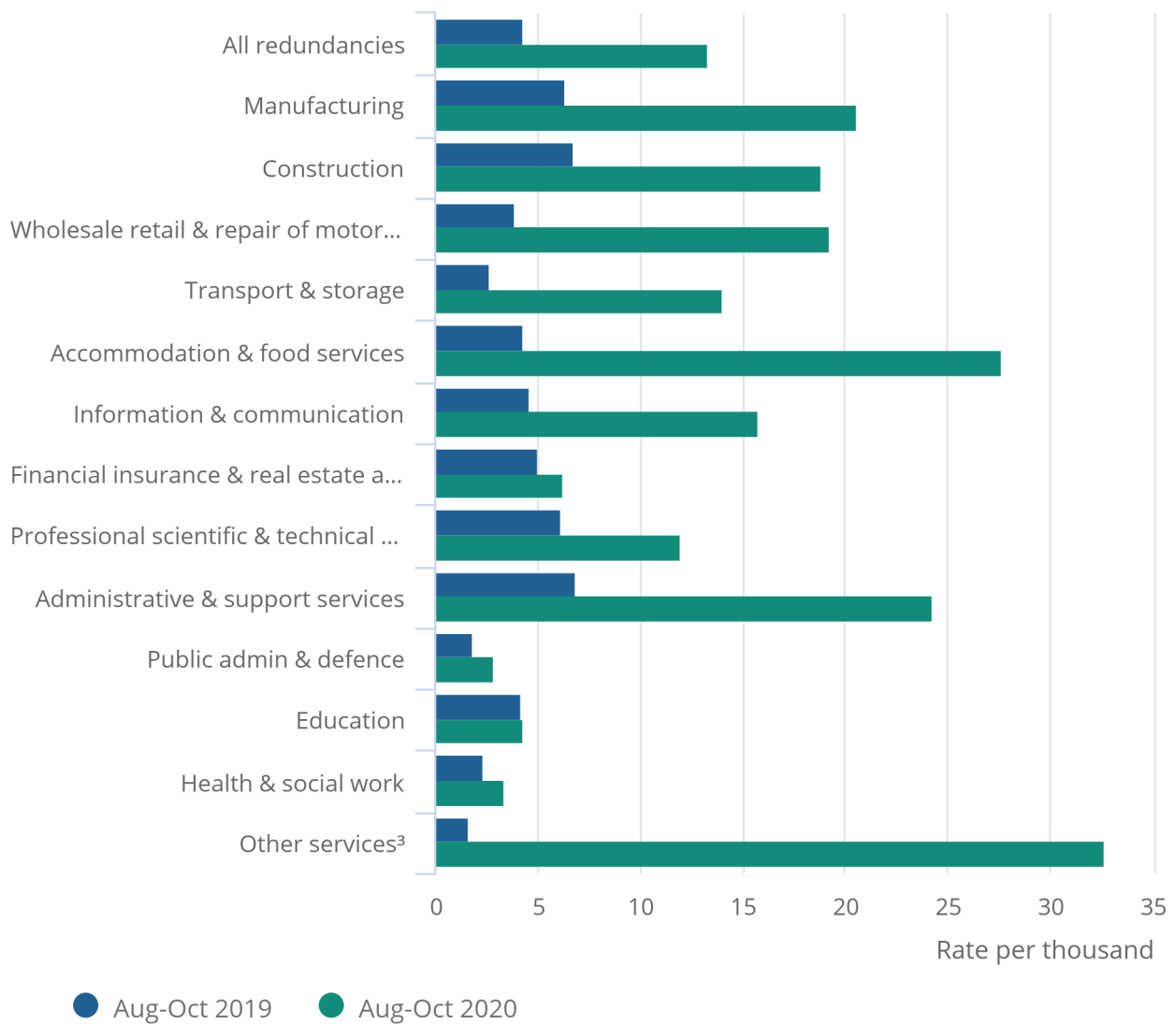
The redundancy rate increased for all age groups (Figure 15). Those aged 16 to 24 years had the highest redundancy rate of 16.2 per thousand (compared with 5.7 per thousand a year earlier) and those aged 35 to 49 years had the lowest redundancy rate of 11.0 per thousand (compared with 3.3 per thousand a year earlier).

**Figure 16: Other services had the highest redundancy rate, followed by accommodation and food service activities**

UK redundancy rate<sup>1</sup> by industry<sup>2</sup>, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), August to October 2019 and August to October 2020

**Figure 16: Other services had the highest redundancy rate, followed by accommodation and food service activities**

UK redundancy rate<sup>1</sup> by industry<sup>2</sup>, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), August to October 2019 and August to October 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Notes:



1. The redundancy rate is the ratio of the redundancy level for the given quarter to the number of employees in the previous quarter, multiplied by 1,000.
2. Industry based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2007. Estimates for agriculture, fishing, energy and water are not shown because of small sample sizes.
3. Other services include arts, entertainment and recreation, households as employers, and other service activities such as personal service activities and repair of computers, personal, and household goods.

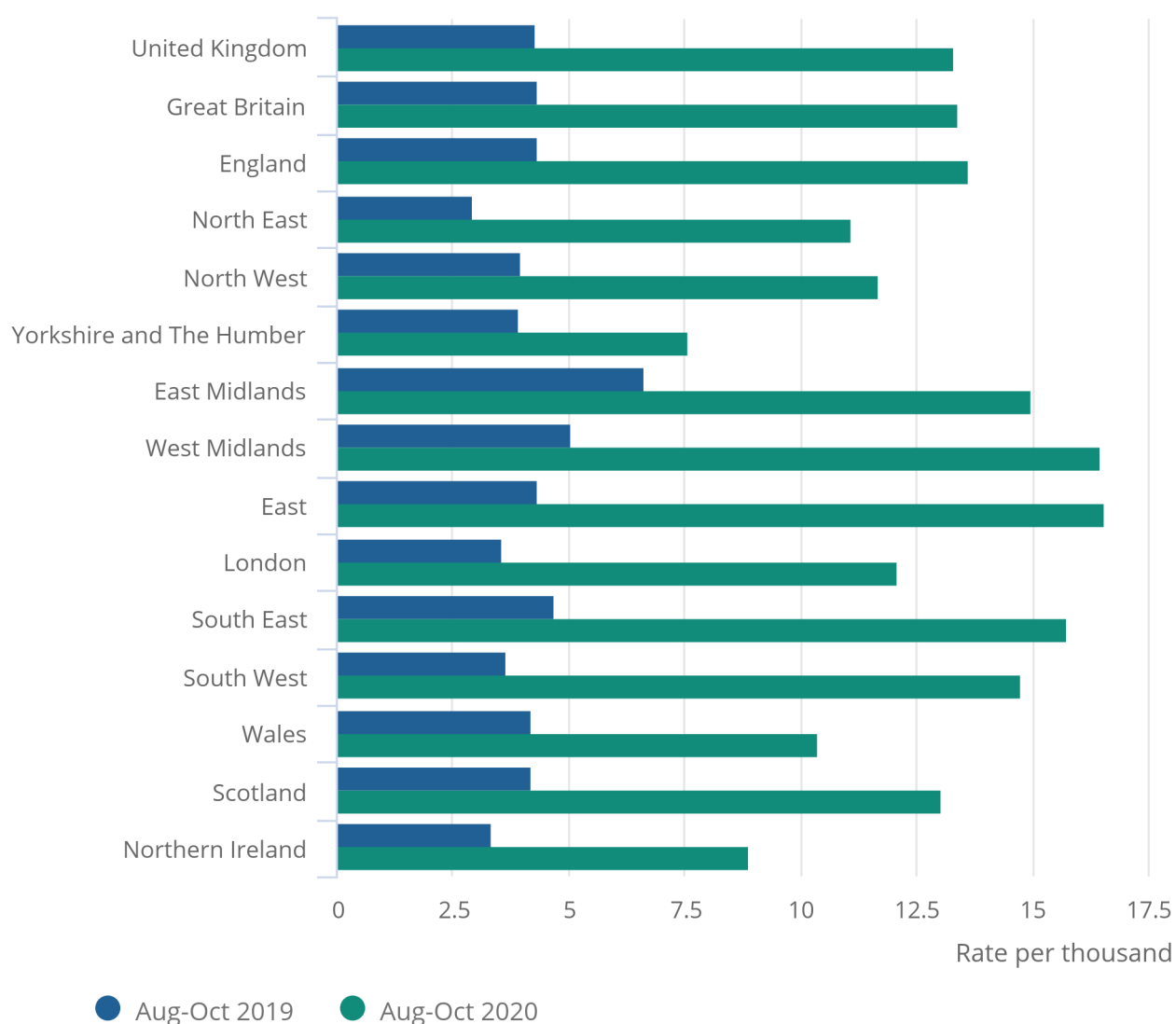
Redundancy rates increased for most industries between August to October 2019 and August to October 2020 (Figure 16). The largest rates were seen in other services (32.6 per thousand), accommodation and food service activities (27.6 per thousand) and administrative and support services (24.2 per thousand). Other services include arts, entertainment and recreation, households as employers, and other service activities such as personal service activities and repair of computers, personal, and household goods. Redundancy rates for financial, insurance and real estate activities (6.2 per thousand), public administration and defence (2.8 per thousand), education (4.3 per thousand), and human health and social work activities (3.4 per thousand) were little changed over the year.

**Figure 17: The redundancy rate was highest in the East of England and the West Midlands**

UK redundancy rate<sup>1</sup> by region of residence, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), August to October 2019 and August to October 2020

## Figure 17: The redundancy rate was highest in the East of England and the West Midlands

UK redundancy rate<sup>1</sup> by region of residence, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), August to October 2019 and August to October 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

**Notes:**

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

In the year to August to October 2020, the redundancy rate increased across all regions (Figure 17). The redundancy rate was highest in the East of England (16.6 per thousand, compared with 4.3 per thousand a year earlier) and the West Midlands (16.5 per thousand, compared with 5.1 per thousand a year earlier). The region with the lowest redundancy rate was Yorkshire and The Humber (7.6 per thousand, compared with 3.9 per thousand a year earlier).

## 8 . Employment in the UK data

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

Dataset A05 SA | Released 15 December 2020

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

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

Dataset EMP01 SA | Released 15 December 2020

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

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

Dataset HOUR01 SA | Released 15 December 2020

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

### [Unemployment by age and duration](#)

Dataset UNEM01 SA | Released 15 December 2020

Estimates of unemployment in the UK including a breakdown by sex, age group and the length of time people are unemployed.

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

Dataset INAC01 SA | Released 15 December 2020

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

### [Labour Force Survey sampling variability](#)

Dataset A11 | Released 15 December 2020

Labour Force Survey (LFS) sampling variability (95% confidence intervals).

### [Labour Force Survey single month estimates](#)

Dataset X01 | Released 15 December 2020

Labour Force Survey (LFS) single-month estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity have been published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) since 2004. Not designated as National Statistics.

### [Labour Force Survey weekly estimates](#)

Dataset X07 | Released 15 December 2020

Labour Force Survey (LFS) weekly estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and hours in the UK. All estimates are calculated from highly experimental weekly Labour Force Survey datasets.

## 9 . Glossary

### Actual and usual hours worked

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

## Economic inactivity

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

## Employment

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

## Unemployment

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

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

## 10 . Measuring the data

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

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

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

## Coronavirus

For more information on how labour market data sources are affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, see the article published on 6 May 2020, which details [some of the challenges that we have faced in producing estimates](#) at this time.

An article published on 11 December 2020 [compares our labour market data sources and discusses some of the main differences](#).

Our latest data and analysis on the impact of the coronavirus on the UK economy and population are available on our dedicated [coronavirus web page](#). This is the hub for all special coronavirus-related publications, drawing on all available data. In response to the developing coronavirus pandemic, we are working to ensure that we continue to publish economic statistics. For more information, please see [COVID-19 and the production of statistics](#).

## Impact of the coronavirus on data collection

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

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

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

## Impact of the coronavirus on survey imputation methodology

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

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

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

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

## Impact of the coronavirus on survey weighting methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **End of EU exit transition period**

After the transition period ends on 31 December 2020, the UK statistical system will continue to collect and produce our wide range of economic and social statistics. We are committed to continued alignment with international statistical standards, enabling comparability both over time and internationally and we will work with users of statistics to make sure they have the data they need to support the decisions they have to make.

As the shape of the UK’s future statistical relationship with the EU becomes clearer over the coming period, the ONS is making preparations to assume responsibilities that as part of our membership of the EU, and during the transition period, were delegated to the statistical office of the EU, Eurostat. This includes responsibilities relating to international comparability of economic statistics, deciding what international statistical guidance to apply in the UK context and to provide further scrutiny of our statistics and sector classification decisions.

In applying international statistical standards and best practice to UK economic statistics, we will draw on the technical advice of experts in the UK and internationally, and our work will be underpinned by the UK’s well-established and robust framework for independent official statistics, set out in the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007. Further information on our proposals will be made available in early 2021.

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

## **11 . Strengths and limitations**

### **Uncertainty in these data**

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

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

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

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

## Comparability

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

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

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

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

Table 1: Labour Force Survey sampling variability  
Sampling variability (95% confidence intervals<sup>1</sup>) of UK Labour Force Survey estimates, August to October 2020

	Level	Sampling variability of level <sup>1</sup>	Change on quarter	Sampling variability of change on quarter <sup>1</sup>	Change on year	Sampling variability of change on year <sup>1</sup>
<b>Employment (000s, aged 16+ )</b>	32,522	± 205	-144	± 174	-280	± 259
<b>Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)</b>	75.2	± 0.5	-0.5	± 0.4	-0.9	± 0.6
<b>Average weekly hours</b>	29.5	± 0.2	3.3	± 0.2	-2.7	± 0.3
<b>Unemployment (000s, aged 16+)</b>	1,692	± 97	241	± 99	411	± 118
<b>Unemployment rate (aged 16+)</b>	4.9	± 0.3	0.7	± 0.3	1.2	± 0.3
<b>Economically active (000s, aged 16+)</b>	34,213	± 193	97	± 168	131	± 246
<b>Economic activity rate (aged 16 to 64)</b>	79.2	± 0.4	0.0	± 0.4	0.1	± 0.5
<b>Economically inactive (000s, aged 16 to 64)</b>	8,602	± 179	-2	± 155	-4	± 226
<b>Economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)</b>	20.8	± 0.4	0.0	± 0.4	-0.1	± 0.5
<b>Redundancies (000s, aged 16+)</b>	370	± 41	217	± 48	251	± 46

Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

#### Notes

1. The sampling variability estimates are for 95% confidence intervals and are calculated on data that are not seasonally adjusted.
2. These data are part of Dataset A11: Labour Force Survey sampling variability, which is part of the Labour market overview, UK release.



## 12 . Related links

### [Working and workless households in the UK: July to September 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 25 November 2020

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

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

Bulletin | Released 19 November 2020

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

### [Business insights and impact on the UK economy: 3 December 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 3 December 2020

The latest indicators and analysis from the Business Impacts of Coronavirus Survey (BICS), a survey of employers capturing how coronavirus has affected their turnover, workforce prices, trade and business resilience.

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

Article | Released 13 October 2020

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

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

Article | Released 6 May 2020

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

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

Methodology article | Released 21 January 2020

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

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

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

# Index of Tables

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

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

(\*) Tables 2 and 10 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file have been amalgamated into one spreadsheet (Dataset A05 SA).

(\*\*) Table JOBS02 provides more detail than Table 6 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file.

The following symbols are used in the tables: p provisional, r revised, .. Not available,\* suppressed due to small sample size.

The four-character identification codes appearing in the tables are the ONS references for the data series appearing in the

Labour Market Statistics dataset which is available on the website at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/labourmarketstatistics>

# SUMMARY

## 1 Summary of headline LFS<sup>1</sup> indicators

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	LFS household population <sup>1</sup>				Headline indicators			
					Employment		Unemployment	
					Level	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>3</sup>
	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 to 64
	MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MGSX	LF2M	LF2S
<b>People</b>								
Aug-Oct 2018	53,093	41,271	32,492	75.7	1,373	4.1	8,666	21.0
Aug-Oct 2019	53,368	41,355	32,801	76.2	1,281	3.8	8,606	20.8
Nov-Jan 2020	53,439	41,379	32,985	76.5	1,343	3.9	8,431	20.4
Feb-Apr 2020	53,509	41,404	32,840	76.0	1,367	4.0	8,583	20.7
May-Jul 2020	53,580	41,428	32,665	75.8	1,451	4.3	8,604	20.8
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	53,649	41,447	32,522	75.2	1,692	4.9	8,602	20.8
Change on quarter	69	19	-144	-0.5	241	0.7	-2	0.0
Change %	0.1	0.0	-0.4		16.6		0.0	
Change on year	281	92	-280	-0.9	411	1.2	-4	-0.1
Change %	0.5	0.2	-0.9		32.1		0.0	
<b>Men</b>								
	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM
Aug-Oct 2018	25,981	20,526	17,240	80.3	744	4.1	3,314	16.1
Aug-Oct 2019	26,132	20,576	17,315	80.4	715	4.0	3,340	16.2
Nov-Jan 2020	26,170	20,591	17,327	80.4	748	4.1	3,300	16.0
Feb-Apr 2020	26,209	20,605	17,186	79.8	755	4.2	3,428	16.6
May-Jul 2020	26,248	20,619	17,128	79.5	809	4.5	3,431	16.6
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	26,285	20,631	16,962	78.4	947	5.3	3,520	17.1
Change on quarter	38	11	-166	-1.1	138	0.8	90	0.4
Change %	0.1	0.1	-1.0		17.1		2.6	
Change on year	153	54	-353	-1.9	232	1.3	180	0.8
Change %	0.6	0.3	-2.0		32.5		5.4	
<b>Women</b>								
	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
Aug-Oct 2018	27,112	20,745	15,252	71.2	629	4.0	5,351	25.8
Aug-Oct 2019	27,236	20,778	15,487	72.0	566	3.5	5,266	25.3
Nov-Jan 2020	27,268	20,789	15,658	72.5	595	3.7	5,130	24.7
Feb-Apr 2020	27,300	20,799	15,654	72.3	611	3.8	5,155	24.8
May-Jul 2020	27,332	20,809	15,537	72.1	642	4.0	5,173	24.9
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	27,364	20,816	15,560	72.1	745	4.6	5,081	24.4
Change on quarter	32	8	22	0.0	103	0.6	-92	-0.4
Change %	0.1	0.0	0.1		16.0		-1.8	
Change on year	128	38	73	0.1	179	1.0	-184	-0.9
Change %	0.5	0.2	0.5		31.6		-3.5	

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	MG SX	M GSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
Aug-Oct 2018	32,492	61.2	1,373	4.1	19,227	36.2	31,247	75.7	1,358	4.2	8,666	21.0
Aug-Oct 2019	32,801	61.5	1,281	3.8	19,286	36.1	31,493	76.2	1,256	3.8	8,606	20.8
Nov-Jan 2020	32,985	61.7	1,343	3.9	19,111	35.8	31,637	76.5	1,311	4.0	8,431	20.4
Feb-Apr 2020	32,840	61.4	1,367	4.0	19,303	36.1	31,477	76.0	1,344	4.1	8,583	20.7
May-Jul 2020	32,665	61.0	1,451	4.3	19,464	36.3	31,396	75.8	1,428	4.4	8,604	20.8
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	32,522	60.6	1,692	4.9	19,436	36.2	31,183	75.2	1,662	5.1	8,602	20.8
Change on quarter	-144	-0.3	241	0.7	-28	-0.1	-213	-0.5	234	0.7	-2	0.0
Change %	-0.4		16.6		-0.1		-0.7		16.4		0.0	
Change on year	-280	-0.8	411	1.2	150	0.1	-310	-0.9	406	1.2	-4	-0.1
Change %	-0.9		32.1		0.8		-1.0		32.3		0.0	
<b>Men</b>	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	M GSY	M G SJ	YBTD	YBSF	M GSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
Aug-Oct 2018	17,240	66.4	744	4.1	7,997	30.8	16,478	80.3	734	4.3	3,314	16.1
Aug-Oct 2019	17,315	66.3	715	4.0	8,103	31.0	16,538	80.4	699	4.1	3,340	16.2
Nov-Jan 2020	17,327	66.2	748	4.1	8,096	30.9	16,565	80.4	725	4.2	3,300	16.0
Feb-Apr 2020	17,186	65.6	755	4.2	8,267	31.5	16,437	79.8	741	4.3	3,428	16.6
May-Jul 2020	17,128	65.3	809	4.5	8,311	31.7	16,394	79.5	794	4.6	3,431	16.6
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	16,962	64.5	947	5.3	8,376	31.9	16,184	78.4	926	5.4	3,520	17.1
Change on quarter	-166	-0.7	138	0.8	66	0.2	-210	-1.1	131	0.8	90	0.4
Change %	-1.0		17.1		0.8		-1.3		16.6		2.6	
Change on year	-353	-1.7	232	1.3	274	0.9	-353	-1.9	227	1.4	180	0.8
Change %	-2.0		32.5		3.4		-2.1		32.5		5.4	
<b>Women</b>	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	M GSY	M G SJ	YBTD	YBSF	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
Aug-Oct 2018	15,252	56.3	629	4.0	11,231	41.4	14,769	71.2	625	4.1	5,351	25.8
Aug-Oct 2019	15,487	56.9	566	3.5	11,184	41.1	14,955	72.0	557	3.6	5,266	25.3
Nov-Jan 2020	15,658	57.4	595	3.7	11,015	40.4	15,072	72.5	586	3.7	5,130	24.7
Feb-Apr 2020	15,654	57.3	611	3.8	11,035	40.4	15,040	72.3	604	3.9	5,155	24.8
May-Jul 2020	15,537	56.8	642	4.0	11,153	40.8	15,002	72.1	634	4.1	5,173	24.9
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	15,560	56.9	745	4.6	11,060	40.4	14,998	72.1	737	4.7	5,081	24.4
Change on quarter	22	0.0	103	0.6	-93	-0.4	-4	0.0	103	0.6	-92	-0.4
Change %	0.1		16.0		-0.8		0.0		16.2		-1.8	
Change on year	73	0.0	179	1.0	-124	-0.6	43	0.1	179	1.1	-184	-0.9
Change %	0.5		31.6		-1.1		0.3		32.2		-3.5	
	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
Aug-Oct 2018	321	23.1	95	22.8	977	70.1	3,513	63.0	400	10.2	1,665	29.8
Aug-Oct 2019	348	24.9	87	20.0	965	68.9	3,411	62.1	386	10.2	1,699	30.9
Nov-Jan 2020	339	24.0	96	22.1	975	69.2	3,482	63.6	410	10.5	1,583	28.9
Feb-Apr 2020	316	22.3	112	26.2	991	69.9	3,439	63.0	423	10.9	1,594	29.2
May-Jul 2020	302	21.2	100	24.8	1,027	71.9	3,302	60.8	468	12.4	1,665	30.6
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	250	17.4	99	28.3	1,090	75.8	3,264	60.3	498	13.2	1,654	30.5
Change on quarter	-52	-3.8	-1	3.5	63	3.9	-38	-0.5	30	0.8	-11	-0.1
Change %	-17.3		-0.9		6.1		-1.1		6.5		-0.7	
Change on year	-98	-7.5	12	8.3	124	6.8	-146	-1.8	112	3.1	-45	-0.4
Change %	-28.2		13.3		12.9		-4.3		29.0		-2.6	

<b>Men</b>	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
Aug-Oct 2018	155	21.7	55	26.1	503	70.6	1,847	64.8	231	11.1	771	27.1
Aug-Oct 2019	157	21.9	52	25.1	508	70.8	1,767	63.0	225	11.3	813	29.0
Nov-Jan 2020	148	20.5	56	27.5	518	71.7	1,798	64.3	242	11.9	755	27.0
Feb-Apr 2020	144	19.8	64	30.8	519	71.3	1,775	63.7	234	11.7	776	27.9
May-Jul 2020	144	19.7	55	27.6	533	72.8	1,696	61.1	273	13.9	806	29.0
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	116	15.7	49	29.8	572	77.6	1,647	59.6	303	15.5	816	29.5
Change on quarter	-28	-4.0	-6	2.2	39	4.8	-49	-1.6	29	1.6	10	0.5
Change %	-19.7		-10.5		7.3		-2.9		10.7		1.2	
Change on year	-41	-6.2	-3	4.8	64	6.8	-121	-3.4	77	4.2	3	0.5
Change %	-26.4		-6.3		12.5		-6.8		34.2		0.3	
<b>Women</b>	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAH	LWFC
Aug-Oct 2018	166	24.5	40	19.5	473	69.6	1,666	61.1	169	9.2	894	32.8
Aug-Oct 2019	191	28.0	35	15.3	457	66.9	1,643	61.1	160	8.9	886	32.9
Nov-Jan 2020	190	27.7	40	17.4	457	66.5	1,683	62.8	168	9.1	828	30.9
Feb-Apr 2020	172	24.8	48	21.7	473	68.3	1,664	62.3	189	10.2	817	30.6
May-Jul 2020	159	22.8	45	21.9	494	70.8	1,606	60.4	194	10.8	859	32.3
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	135	19.2	50	26.9	518	73.8	1,618	61.0	195	10.8	838	31.6
Change on quarter	-24	-3.6	5	5.0	24	3.0	12	0.6	1	0.0	-21	-0.7
Change %	-15.2		10.9		4.9		0.7		0.4		-2.4	
Change on year	-57	-8.8	15	11.6	61	6.9	-25	-0.1	35	1.9	-47	-1.3
Change %	-29.7		43.1		13.2		-1.5		21.8		-5.3	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# 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
Aug-Oct 2018	7,469	83.6	291	3.7	1,176	13.2	10,878	85.2	305	2.7	1,581	12.4
Aug-Oct 2019	7,591	84.7	257	3.3	1,111	12.4	10,892	85.6	260	2.3	1,573	12.4
Nov-Jan 2020	7,615	85.0	258	3.3	1,084	12.1	10,896	85.6	276	2.5	1,551	12.2
Feb-Apr 2020	7,598	84.9	263	3.3	1,093	12.2	10,840	85.2	288	2.6	1,593	12.5
May-Jul 2020	7,651	85.5	285	3.6	1,013	11.3	10,845	85.3	296	2.7	1,578	12.4
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	7,595	84.9	345	4.3	1,005	11.2	10,846	85.3	342	3.1	1,524	12.0
Change on quarter	-56	-0.6	60	0.8	-8	-0.1	1	0.1	46	0.4	-54	-0.4
Change %	-0.7		21.0		-0.8		0.0		15.5		-3.4	
Change on year	4	0.2	88	1.1	-106	-1.2	-46	-0.3	83	0.7	-49	-0.4
Change %	0.1		34.3		-9.6		-0.4		32.0		-3.1	
<b>Men</b>	YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
Aug-Oct 2018	4,019	89.7	148	3.6	313	7.0	5,727	90.9	155	2.6	420	6.7
Aug-Oct 2019	4,055	90.1	142	3.4	306	6.8	5,758	91.6	120	2.0	406	6.5
Nov-Jan 2020	4,066	90.3	140	3.3	298	6.6	5,723	91.1	136	2.3	425	6.8
Feb-Apr 2020	4,035	89.6	129	3.1	342	7.6	5,674	90.3	158	2.7	453	7.2
May-Jul 2020	4,054	90.0	147	3.5	305	6.8	5,672	90.2	152	2.6	461	7.3
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	3,986	88.4	176	4.2	345	7.7	5,671	90.3	163	2.8	449	7.1
Change on quarter	-68	-1.5	29	0.7	40	0.9	-1	0.0	10	0.2	-12	-0.2
Change %	-1.7		19.5		13.0		0.0		6.8		-2.5	
Change on year	-69	-1.6	34	0.8	39	0.9	-87	-1.4	43	0.7	43	0.7
Change %	-1.7		23.9		12.6		-1.5		35.6		10.5	
<b>Women</b>	YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
Aug-Oct 2018	3,450	77.4	143	4.0	863	19.4	5,152	79.7	150	2.8	1,161	18.0
Aug-Oct 2019	3,536	79.3	115	3.2	805	18.1	5,134	79.7	140	2.6	1,166	18.1
Nov-Jan 2020	3,549	79.7	118	3.2	785	17.6	5,173	80.3	140	2.6	1,126	17.5
Feb-Apr 2020	3,563	80.1	134	3.6	751	16.9	5,166	80.3	131	2.5	1,140	17.7
May-Jul 2020	3,597	81.0	138	3.7	708	15.9	5,173	80.4	144	2.7	1,117	17.4
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	3,609	81.3	170	4.5	660	14.9	5,175	80.5	180	3.4	1,075	16.7
Change on quarter	12	0.4	31	0.8	-48	-1.1	2	0.1	36	0.6	-42	-0.6
Change %	0.3		22.6		-6.8		0.0		24.7		-3.8	
Change on year	73	2.0	54	1.3	-145	-3.2	41	0.8	40	0.7	-91	-1.4
Change %	2.1		47.1		-18.0		0.8		28.8		-7.8	
	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
Aug-Oct 2018	9,065	72.0	267	2.9	3,267	25.9	1,245	10.5	15	1.2	10,562	89.3
Aug-Oct 2019	9,250	72.4	267	2.8	3,257	25.5	1,309	10.9	24	1.8	10,681	88.9
Nov-Jan 2020	9,307	72.6	271	2.8	3,238	25.3	1,348	11.2	32	2.3	10,680	88.6
Feb-Apr 2020	9,284	72.2	259	2.7	3,312	25.8	1,363	11.3	22	1.6	10,720	88.6
May-Jul 2020	9,295	72.1	279	2.9	3,321	25.8	1,269	10.4	23	1.7	10,860	89.4
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	9,227	71.3	378	3.9	3,329	25.7	1,339	11.0	29	2.1	10,834	88.8
Change on quarter	-68	-0.7	99	1.0	8	0.0	70	0.5	7	0.4	-26	-0.6
Change %	-0.7		35.4		0.3		5.5		29.2		-0.2	
Change on year	-23	-1.1	111	1.1	72	0.2	30	0.1	5	0.3	154	-0.1
Change %	-0.2		41.8		2.2		2.3		19.9		1.4	

<b>Men</b>	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
Aug-Oct 2018	4,730	76.5	145	3.0	1,307	21.1	763	14.0	10	1.3	4,682	85.8
Aug-Oct 2019	4,800	76.6	159	3.2	1,306	20.8	777	14.0	16	2.0	4,763	85.7
Nov-Jan 2020	4,830	76.9	151	3.0	1,303	20.7	762	13.6	23	2.9	4,795	85.9
Feb-Apr 2020	4,809	76.3	156	3.1	1,338	21.2	750	13.4	15	1.9	4,840	86.4
May-Jul 2020	4,829	76.4	167	3.3	1,326	21.0	734	13.0	14	1.9	4,880	86.7
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	<b>4,765</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4,856</b>	<b>85.9</b>
Change on quarter	-64	-1.2	69	1.4	13	0.1	44	0.7	7	0.7	-24	-0.8
Change %	-1.3		41.2		1.0		5.9		45.0		-0.5	
Change on year	-35	-1.5	77	1.5	33	0.3	0	-0.2	5	0.6	93	0.2
Change %	-0.7		48.0		2.5		0.1		32.7		2.0	
<b>Women</b>	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
Aug-Oct 2018	4,335	67.6	122	2.7	1,960	30.5	483	7.6	5	1.0	5,880	92.3
Aug-Oct 2019	4,450	68.4	107	2.4	1,951	30.0	531	8.2	9	1.6	5,918	91.6
Nov-Jan 2020	4,477	68.5	119	2.6	1,934	29.6	586	9.0	9	1.5	5,885	90.8
Feb-Apr 2020	4,475	68.3	103	2.2	1,974	30.1	614	9.4	8	1.2	5,880	90.4
May-Jul 2020	4,466	67.9	112	2.5	1,995	30.3	535	8.2	8	1.5	5,980	91.7
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	<b>4,462</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1,990</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>5,978</b>	<b>91.3</b>
Change on quarter	-5	-0.3	30	0.6	-4	-0.2	26	0.4	0	-0.1	-2	-0.4
Change %	-0.1		26.8		-0.2		4.8		1.2		0.0	
Change on year	11	-0.7	35	0.7	39	0.2	30	0.3	0	-0.1	60	-0.3
Change %	0.3		32.5		2.0		5.6		-3.8		1.0	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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



# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

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

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

	All in employment					Full-time and part-time workers <sup>1</sup>						
	Total	Employees	Self employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training & employment programmes <sup>2</sup>	Total people working full-time	total people working part-time	Employees working full-time	Employees working part time	Self-employed people working full-time	Self-employed people working part-time	Total Workers with second jobs
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>People</b>	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
Aug-Oct 2018	32,492	27,550	4,778	110	53	23,966	8,526	20,575	6,976	3,348	1,431	1,127
Aug-Oct 2019	32,801	27,660	4,960	126	55	24,238	8,564	20,712	6,948	3,483	1,477	1,139
Nov-Jan 2020	32,985	27,760	5,033	134	58	24,463	8,522	20,851	6,908	3,556	1,477	1,171
Feb-Apr 2020	32,840	27,818	4,865	105	52	24,276	8,564	20,835	6,983	3,386	1,479	1,174
May-Jul 2020	32,665	27,843	4,679	102	42	24,410	8,256	21,100	6,742	3,256	1,423	1,077
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	32,522	27,881	4,496	104	40	24,460	8,061	21,235	6,646	3,170	1,326	1,088
Change on quarter	-144	39	-183	2	-2	51	-194	135	-96	-86	-97	11
Change %	-0.4	0.1	-3.9	2.4	-4.6	0.2	-2.4	0.6	-1.4	-2.6	-6.8	1.0
Change on year	-280	221	-464	-22	-15	223	-502	524	-302	-313	-151	-51
Change %	-0.9	0.8	-9.4	-17.2	-27.8	0.9	-5.9	2.5	-4.4	-9.0	-10.2	-4.5
<b>Men</b>	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX
Aug-Oct 2018	17,240	13,953	3,200	53	34	14,948	2,292	12,301	1,653	2,622	578	470
Aug-Oct 2019	17,315	13,926	3,295	63	30	15,063	2,251	12,336	1,591	2,701	594	486
Nov-Jan 2020	17,327	13,918	3,318	61	29	15,110	2,217	12,344	1,574	2,732	587	490
Feb-Apr 2020	17,186	13,933	3,174	51	29	14,993	2,193	12,386	1,547	2,578	596	491
May-Jul 2020	17,128	14,047	3,001	55	25	14,973	2,155	12,510	1,537	2,430	571	465
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	16,962	13,981	2,911	42	28	14,885	2,077	12,481	1,500	2,372	539	457
Change on quarter	-166	-66	-90	-13	3	-87	-79	-29	-37	-58	-32	-7
Change %	-1.0	-0.5	-3.0	-24.0	13.4	-0.6	-3.7	-0.2	-2.4	-2.4	-5.6	-1.6
Change on year	-353	54	-384	-21	-2	-178	-175	145	-91	-329	-55	-29
Change %	-2.0	0.4	-11.7	-32.9	-7.0	-1.2	-7.8	1.2	-5.7	-12.2	-9.2	-6.0

<b>Women</b>	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
Aug-Oct 2018	15,252	13,597	1,579	58	19	9,018	6,234	8,274	5,323	726	853	657
Aug-Oct 2019	15,487	13,734	1,665	63	25	9,174	6,313	8,376	5,358	782	883	652
Nov-Jan 2020	15,658	13,842	1,714	73	29	9,353	6,305	8,507	5,335	824	890	681
Feb-Apr 2020	15,654	13,885	1,691	53	24	9,283	6,371	8,449	5,436	808	883	683
May-Jul 2020	15,537	13,796	1,678	47	17	9,437	6,100	8,590	5,206	826	852	613
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	15,560	13,901	1,585	62	12	9,575	5,985	8,754	5,147	798	787	631
Change on quarter	22	105	-93	16	-5	138	-116	164	-59	-28	-65	18
Change %	0.1	0.8	-5.6	33.7	-30.6	1.5	-1.9	1.9	-1.1	-3.4	-7.7	3.0
Change on year	73	167	-80	-1	-13	401	-328	378	-211	16	-96	-22
Change %	0.5	1.2	-4.8	-1.7	-52.6	4.4	-5.2	4.5	-3.9	2.1	-10.9	-3.3

Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)								Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) <sup>3</sup>					
	Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total <sup>4</sup>	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
<b>People</b>	YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCCL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ
Aug-Oct 2018	1,527	5.5	411	26.9	443	117	556	8,407	899	10.7	6,009	287	1,141
Aug-Oct 2019	1,423	5.1	364	25.6	370	131	557	8,425	875	10.4	6,122	275	1,095
Nov-Jan 2020	1,446	5.2	363	25.1	410	122	551	8,385	909	10.8	6,048	297	1,081
Feb-Apr 2020	1,515	5.4	412	27.2	416	113	573	8,462	890	10.5	6,089	324	1,105
May-Jul 2020	1,466	5.3	377	25.7	394	122	573	8,166	875	10.7	5,855	287	1,062
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	1,494	5.4	391	26.2	369	122	611	7,972	946	11.9	5,707	271	975
Change on quarter	28	0.1	14	0.5	-24	0	38	-194	70	1.1	-148	-16	-87
Change %	1.9		3.8		-6.2	0.4	6.6	-2.4	8.0		-2.5	-5.5	-8.2
Change on year	71	0.2	27	0.6	-1	-9	54	-453	71	1.5	-415	-4	-120
Change %	5.0		7.4		-0.1	-7.0	9.7	-5.4	8.1		-6.8	-1.3	-10.9

<b>Men</b>	YCCA		YCCG		YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK
Aug-Oct 2018	728	5.2	215	29.6	198	61	254	2,231	413	18.5	1,194	97	501
Aug-Oct 2019	673	4.8	186	27.7	158	69	259	2,184	374	17.1	1,262	89	437
Nov-Jan 2020	687	4.9	175	25.5	189	64	259	2,160	375	17.3	1,243	102	426
Feb-Apr 2020	701	5.0	203	28.9	181	50	268	2,143	366	17.1	1,212	112	436
May-Jul 2020	672	4.8	190	28.3	171	51	259	2,108	376	17.9	1,146	99	449
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	683	4.9	203	29.7	148	53	280	2,039	383	18.8	1,133	97	390
Change on quarter	12	0.1	13	1.4	-24	2	21	-69	7	0.9	-14	-2	-60
Change %	1.7		6.6		-13.9	4.1	8.0	-3.3	1.7		-1.2	-1.7	-13.3
Change on year	11	0.1	16	2.0	-10	-16	21	-146	9	1.7	-129	9	-47
Change %	1.6		8.8		-6.3	-23.8	8.0	-6.7	2.5		-10.3	9.8	-10.8
<b>Women</b>	YCCB	YCCE	YCCH	YCKK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCT	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL
Aug-Oct 2018	798	5.9	196	24.5	245	56	302	6,176	486	7.9	4,815	191	640
Aug-Oct 2019	750	5.5	178	23.7	212	62	298	6,241	501	8.0	4,860	186	658
Nov-Jan 2020	759	5.5	188	24.8	221	58	291	6,225	535	8.6	4,806	196	655
Feb-Apr 2020	814	5.9	210	25.7	235	64	306	6,319	525	8.3	4,877	212	669
May-Jul 2020	794	5.8	187	23.5	222	71	314	6,058	499	8.2	4,709	188	613
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	810	5.8	189	23.3	222	69	331	5,933	563	9.5	4,574	174	586
Change on quarter	17	0.1	2	-0.2	-1	-2	17	-125	64	1.2	-134	-14	-27
Change %	2.1		1.0		-0.2	-2.3	5.4	-2.1	12.7		-2.9	-7.5	-4.5
Change on year	60	0.4	10	-0.5	9	7	33	-308	62	1.5	-286	-12	-73
Change %	8.0		5.9		4.4	11.8	11.2	-4.9	12.3		-5.9	-6.6	-11.0

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

# 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
Aug-Oct 2018	1,044.8	32.2	37.3	16.3	9.7
Aug-Oct 2019	1,055.7	32.2	37.3	16.4	9.8
Nov-Jan 2020	1,051.1	31.9	36.9	16.1	9.8
Feb-Apr 2020	953.4	29.0	33.8	14.4	9.3
May-Jul 2020	855.1	26.2	30.7	11.8	8.5
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	960.0	29.5	34.0	14.7	9.5
Change on quarter	104.9	3.3	3.3	2.9	1.0
Change %	12.3	12.8	10.7	24.9	11.1
Change on year	-95.7	-2.7	-3.3	-1.7	-0.3
Change %	-9.1	-8.3	-8.9	-10.2	-3.2
<b>Men</b>	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Aug-Oct 2018	628.4	36.5	39.1	16.3	10.6
Aug-Oct 2019	628.3	36.3	39.0	16.2	10.6
Nov-Jan 2020	622.0	35.9	38.5	15.9	10.9
Feb-Apr 2020	560.7	32.6	35.1	13.8	10.5
May-Jul 2020	506.2	29.6	31.9	11.3	9.9
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	563.0	33.2	35.5	14.6	10.4
Change on quarter	56.8	3.6	3.6	3.2	0.5
Change %	11.2	12.3	11.2	28.6	5.1
Change on year	-65.3	-3.1	-3.5	-1.6	-0.1
Change %	-10.4	-8.5	-8.9	-10.0	-1.0

<b>Women</b>	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Aug-Oct 2018	416.4	27.3	34.2	16.4	9.1
Aug-Oct 2019	427.4	27.6	34.7	16.4	9.2
Nov-Jan 2020	429.1	27.4	34.3	16.2	9.0
Feb-Apr 2020	392.7	25.1	31.8	14.6	8.5
May-Jul 2020	349.0	22.5	28.8	11.9	7.5
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	397.0	25.5	31.7	14.8	8.8
Change on quarter	48.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	1.3
Change %	13.8	13.6	10.0	23.6	17.7
Change on year	-30.4	-2.1	-2.9	-1.7	-0.4
Change %	-7.1	-7.5	-8.4	-10.2	-4.9

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>Aug-Oct 2019</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	0.9	2.0	1.0	0.7	1.3	3.4	1.7	6.9
6 up to 15 hours	6.4	3.5	9.5	5.8	3.1	8.5	8.7	4.8	16.5
16 up to 30 hours	19.6	10.0	30.3	19.0	8.4	29.7	23.2	16.3	36.7
31 up to 45 hours	54.2	60.1	47.5	57.0	63.6	50.3	38.8	45.8	25.0
Over 45 hours	18.5	25.4	10.7	17.2	24.2	10.2	25.8	31.4	14.9
Total (thousands)	32,801	17,315	15,487	27,660	13,926	13,734	4,960	3,295	1,665
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.3	0.8	1.8	0.8	0.6	1.1	3.4	1.6	6.6
6 up to 15 hours	6.0	3.3	9.0	5.5	2.9	8.2	8.8	4.4	16.6
16 up to 30 hours	19.2	9.8	29.6	18.5	8.1	29.0	23.6	17.7	34.1
31 up to 45 hours	56.4	62.8	49.3	59.1	66.2	52.0	40.3	48.0	26.5
Over 45 hours	17.1	23.3	10.4	16.0	22.2	9.7	23.9	28.3	16.1
Total (thousands)	32,665	17,128	15,537	27,843	14,047	13,796	4,679	3,001	1,678
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.9	0.5	1.2	2.8	1.5	5.2
6 up to 15 hours	6.0	3.3	9.0	5.4	2.9	8.0	9.5	5.1	17.6
16 up to 30 hours	19.1	9.9	29.1	18.4	8.3	28.6	23.6	17.9	34.2
31 up to 45 hours	57.1	63.4	50.2	59.8	66.9	52.7	40.4	46.8	28.7
Over 45 hours	16.6	22.6	10.0	15.5	21.4	9.6	23.6	28.7	14.2
Total (thousands)	32,522	16,962	15,560	27,881	13,981	13,901	4,496	2,911	1,585

<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

	Europe										Africa	
	European Union (EU)										Total Africa	Of which: South Africa
	Total <sup>1</sup>	UK	Non UK	Total Europe	Total EU (EU27) <sup>2</sup>	EU14 <sup>3</sup>	EU8 <sup>4</sup>	EU2 <sup>5</sup>	Other EU <sup>6</sup>	Other Europe (not in EU)		
<b>Levels (aged 16 and over)</b>												
<b>Country of birth levels</b>	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	FSC2	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	FSC3	FSC4	FSC5	JJS3
Jul-Sep 2018	32,503	26,963	5,532	2,517	2,288	978	901	370	39	229	878	159
Jul-Sep 2019	32,802	27,028	5,770	2,630	2,368	1,020	953	356	40	261	962	176
Oct-Dec 2019	32,983	27,171	5,809	2,704	2,436	1,026	970	400	40	269	937	171
Jan-Mar 2020 r	32,998	27,097	5,893	2,759	2,478	1,045	975	422	37	281	933	186
Apr-Jun 2020 r	32,592	27,004	5,574	2,548	2,268	1,028	839	363	39	280	896	167
Jul-Sep 2020	32,515	27,328	5,176	2,248	1,983	963	710	276	33	265	929	191
Change on year	-288	299	-594	-382	-386	-56	-243	-80	-7	4	-33	15
Change %	-0.9	1.1	-10.3	-14.5	-16.3	-5.5	-25.5	-22.4	-17.2	1.5	-3.4	8.4
<b>Country of birth rates</b>	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	FSD5	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	FSD6	FSD7	FSD8	LFN4
Jul-Sep 2018	75.7	76.1	74.2	81.5	82.3	79.7	85.6	82.4	72.2	74.6	72.9	83.5
Jul-Sep 2019	76.2	76.3	75.6	82.5	83.3	80.6	86.1	84.6	76.0	76.1	74.9	84.9
Oct-Dec 2019	76.6	76.8	75.6	82.0	83.1	80.9	85.7	82.7	78.0	73.5	74.2	82.3
Jan-Mar 2020 r	76.3	76.4	76.4	82.4	83.3	81.0	85.6	84.1	78.5	75.1	75.3	86.9
Apr-Jun 2020 r	75.7	75.6	76.0	81.0	81.7	80.1	83.3	83.3	75.8	75.8	74.2	82.9
Jul-Sep 2020	75.3	75.3	75.4	80.2	81.1	81.1	79.8	86.6	70.0	74.1	72.1	81.9
Change on year	-0.9	-1.0	-0.2	-2.3	-2.2	0.5	-6.3	2.0	-5.9	-2.1	-2.8	-3.1

<b>Nationality levels</b>	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	FSC8	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	FSC9	FSCE	FSD2	JJS4
Jul-Sep 2018	32,503	29,028	3,467	2,341	2,231	980	880	360	11	109	249	50
Jul-Sep 2019	32,802	29,209	3,589	2,367	2,238	981	903	333	21	129	297	56
Oct-Dec 2019	32,983	29,325	3,654	2,439	2,310	994	931	367	17	129	298	68
Jan-Mar 2020 r	32,998	29,251	3,737	2,495	2,367	1,025	933	394	15	128	300	66
Apr-Jun 2020 r	32,592	29,107	3,468	2,257	2,154	994	805	339	15	104	305	64
Jul-Sep 2020	32,515	29,352	3,161	1,976	1,874	920	685	252	17	102	333	79
Change on year	-288	142	-428	-391	-364	-61	-218	-81	-4	-27	36	24
Change %	-0.9	0.5	-11.9	-16.5	-16.2	-6.2	-24.1	-24.3	-20.4	-20.9	12.2	42.4
<b>Nationality rates</b>	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	FSE3	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	FSE4	FSE5	FSE6	LFO6
Jul-Sep 2018	75.7	75.8	75.0	82.1	82.8	80.6	86.5	82.6	39.6	69.8	68.4	87.1
Jul-Sep 2019	76.2	76.2	76.2	82.5	82.8	80.3	85.5	83.5	83.7	76.3	71.8	87.1
Oct-Dec 2019	76.6	76.7	76.0	81.9	82.4	80.3	85.4	81.0	80.0	73.4	69.0	85.8
Jan-Mar 2020 r	76.3	76.3	76.6	82.3	82.9	80.5	85.4	83.7	76.2	72.3	67.0	90.4
Apr-Jun 2020 r	75.7	75.6	76.0	81.3	82.0	80.0	84.3	82.7	74.8	69.3	67.2	92.6
Jul-Sep 2020	75.3	75.2	76.1	80.5	81.3	79.8	81.5	85.5	96.0	68.2	69.1	88.6
Change on year	-0.9	-0.9	-0.1	-1.9	-1.5	-0.4	-4.0	2.0	12.2	-8.1	-2.6	1.5

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

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

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

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

5. Romania and Bulgaria.

6. Cyprus, Malta and Croatia

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

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

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



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

Asia			America and Oceania			Total Non-EU <sup>7</sup>
Total Asia	Of which: India	Of which: Pakistan and Bangladesh	Total America and Oceania	Of which: USA	Of which: Australia and New Zealand	
FSC6	JJS7	JJS9	FSC7	JJR7	JJS5	EQ4S
1,479	473	337	658	96	152	3,244
1,532	483	373	646	93	166	3,401
1,544	490	373	624	95	169	3,373
1,573	521	360	628	93	168	3,414
1,477	514	341	652	99	156	3,306
1,345	449	273	653	103	156	3,193
-186	-33	-100	7	10	-10	-208
-12.2	-6.9	-26.9	1.1	10.7	-6.2	-6.1
FSD9	LFN6	LFN7	FSE2	LFN2	LFN5	EQ52
64.4	77.0	55.5	75.7	74.2	81.5	69.3
65.4	77.0	57.9	79.2	78.2	88.8	71.0
65.7	78.7	56.7	80.2	79.1	87.8	70.9
66.7	78.6	56.5	81.4	76.0	88.0	72.0
68.0	78.0	60.1	80.5	79.9	84.3	72.4
69.4	76.5	59.1	78.2	82.0	77.2	72.2
4.1	-0.4	1.1	-1.0	3.8	-11.6	1.2

FSD3	JJS8	JJT2	FSD4	JJR8	JJS6	EQ4W
545	187	91	332	100	86	1,236
599	210	126	326	68	107	1,351
602	199	126	316	75	107	1,344
616	218	114	326	70	113	1,370
579	220	122	327	79	103	1,314
512	183	93	340	85	96	1,287
-88	-27	-33	14	18	-11	-65
-14.6	-12.9	-26.0	4.2	25.9	-10.2	-4.8
FSE7	LFO8	LFO9	FSE8	LFO4	LFO7	EQ56
56.0	72.2	46.7	77.1	76.9	80.5	64.1
59.4	73.1	55.4	78.1	74.2	92.0	67.2
60.3	74.6	55.2	78.5	77.2	87.8	66.9
62.3	77.1	53.2	80.0	72.2	86.9	67.8
63.0	76.6	56.2	80.0	73.2	87.6	68.0
65.2	73.5	57.3	78.8	76.0	80.2	69.6
5.8	0.4	1.8	0.6	1.8	-11.8	2.4

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Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# NON-UK WORKERS

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

Unemployment (all aged 16 and over)					
	Total <sup>1</sup>	UK	Non-UK	EU27 <sup>2</sup>	Non-EU
<b>Levels (thousands of people)</b>					
<b>Country of birth levels</b>	MGTP	DSWD	DT35	DT3F	DTKB
Jul-Sep 2018	1,446	1,156	291	85	206
Jul-Sep 2019	1,374	1,115	259	72	187
Oct-Dec 2019	1,268	1,030	237	85	152
Jan-Mar 2020 r	1,357	1,082	275	90	184
Apr-Jun 2020 r	1,338	1,072	266	103	163
Jul-Sep 2020	1,703	1,344	359	125	235
Change on year	329	229	100	52	48
Change %	24.0	20.5	38.7	72.7	25.6
<b>Country of birth rates</b>					
	MGUK	DT2W	DT3B	DTJG	DTKD
Jul-Sep 2018	4.3	4.1	5.0	3.6	6.0
Jul-Sep 2019	4.0	4.0	4.3	3.0	5.2
Oct-Dec 2019	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.4	4.3
Jan-Mar 2020 r	3.9	3.8	4.5	3.5	5.1
Apr-Jun 2020 r	3.9	3.8	4.6	4.4	4.7
Jul-Sep 2020	5.0	4.7	6.5	5.9	6.8
Change on year	1.0	0.7	2.2	3.0	1.6

<b>Nationality levels</b>	MGTP	DSWE	DT39	DTG9	DTKC
Jul-Sep 2018	1,446	1,276	170	80	90
Jul-Sep 2019	1,374	1,206	168	76	92
Oct-Dec 2019	1,268	1,102	165	87	79
Jan-Mar 2020 r	1,357	1,165	192	88	104
Apr-Jun 2020 r	1,338	1,154	184	88	96
Jul-Sep 2020	1,703	1,470	233	111	122
Change on year	329	264	65	35	30
Change %	24.0	21.9	38.6	46.1	32.4
<b>Nationality rates</b>	MGUK	DT2Z	DT3D	DTKA	DTLH
Jul-Sep 2018	4.3	4.2	4.7	3.5	6.8
Jul-Sep 2019	4.0	4.0	4.5	3.3	6.4
Oct-Dec 2019	3.7	3.6	4.3	3.6	5.5
Jan-Mar 2020 r	3.9	3.8	4.9	3.6	7.1
Apr-Jun 2020 r	3.9	3.8	5.0	3.9	6.8
Jul-Sep 2020	5.0	4.8	6.9	5.6	8.7
Change on year	1.0	0.8	2.4	2.3	2.3

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

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

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

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

United Kingdom (thousands of people) not seasonally adjusted

Economically inactive (all aged from 16 to 64)

Total <sup>1</sup>		UK		Non-UK		EU27 <sup>2</sup>		Non-EU	
All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>
LF9L	LF9W	DTLK	DYUP	DYUR	DYVR	DYVZ	DYWL	DYWR	DZ37
8,589	2,145	6,973	1,711	1,600	431	400	136	1,200	296
8,503	2,089	6,933	1,687	1,556	401	395	125	1,161	276
8,450	2,223	6,844	1,769	1,596	455	403	130	1,193	325
8,471	2,254	6,941	1,823	1,505	430	398	133	1,108	297
8,766	2,221	7,284	1,835	1,452	384	396	122	1,056	262
8,569	2,196	7,261	1,823	1,285	372	332	104	954	268
66	107	329	135	-270	-29	-63	-21	-207	-8
0.8	5.1	4.7	8.0	-17.4	-7.2	-16.0	-16.9	-17.9	-2.8
CRZK		DYTD		DYUT		DYWD		DYWT	
20.8		20.6		21.9		14.6		26.2	
20.6		20.5		20.9		14.1		25.0	
20.4		20.2		21.3		14.0		25.9	
20.5		20.5		20.0		13.6		24.1	
21.2		21.3		20.3		14.5		23.9	
20.7		20.9		19.2		13.8		22.3	
0.1		0.5		-1.7		-0.4		-2.7	

LF9L	LF9W	DYTC	DYUQ	DYUS	DYVU	DYWA	DYWM	DYWS	DZGD
8,589	2,145	7,602	1,846	973	297	378	132	596	165
8,503	2,089	7,546	1,801	940	287	382	125	558	162
8,450	2,223	7,456	1,900	976	323	398	143	578	180
8,471	2,254	7,511	1,949	934	302	394	139	540	163
8,766	2,221	7,843	1,951	894	266	379	121	515	145
8,569	2,196	7,797	1,958	749	235	318	111	431	124
66	107	251	158	-191	-52	-65	-14	-127	-38
0.8	5.1	3.3	8.8	-20.3	-18.2	-16.9	-11.1	-22.7	-23.7
CRZK		DYUO		DYUU		DYWE		DZ36	
20.8		20.7		21.3		14.2		31.3	
20.6		20.6		20.2		14.4		28.1	
20.4		20.4		20.6		14.4		29.1	
20.5		20.5		19.4		14.0		27.1	
21.2		21.3		19.9		14.6		27.0	
20.7		20.9		18.3		13.9		23.7	
0.1		0.3		-2.0		-0.4		-4.4	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(1) Unemployment by age and duration

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
<b>People</b>	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
Aug-Oct 2018	1,373	4.1	802	219	352	25.7	185	1,358	4.2	792	217	349	25.7	184
Aug-Oct 2019	1,281	3.8	782	191	308	24.0	158	1,256	3.8	771	187	299	23.8	151
Nov-Jan 2020	1,343	3.9	825	212	306	22.8	165	1,311	4.0	810	201	300	22.9	156
Feb-Apr 2020	1,367	4.0	883	206	277	20.3	143	1,344	4.1	875	203	266	19.8	136
May-Jul 2020	1,451	4.3	1,008	191	251	17.3	129	1,428	4.4	995	187	245	17.2	126
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	1,692	4.9	1,088	248	356	21.1	180	1,662	5.1	1,081	244	337	20.3	166
Change on quarter	241	0.7	79	56	105	3.8	51	234	0.7	86	56	92	3.1	40
Change %	16.6		7.9	29.4	41.9		39.5	16.4		8.6	30.1	37.4		31.9
Change on year	411	1.2	306	56	49	-3.0	22	406	1.2	311	57	39	-3.5	16
Change %	32.1		39.2	29.4	15.8		14.2	32.3		40.4	30.3	12.9		10.3
<b>Men</b>	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWV	YBWY	YBXB
Aug-Oct 2018	744	4.1	407	119	217	29.2	117	734	4.3	401	119	214	29.2	116
Aug-Oct 2019	715	4.0	413	108	193	27.0	102	699	4.1	407	104	188	26.9	98
Nov-Jan 2020	748	4.1	445	123	180	24.1	96	725	4.2	435	112	178	24.5	92
Feb-Apr 2020	755	4.2	475	121	160	21.2	84	741	4.3	467	119	154	20.8	80
May-Jul 2020	809	4.5	544	118	147	18.2	86	794	4.6	537	115	142	17.9	85
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	947	5.3	581	142	224	23.7	120	926	5.4	580	140	206	22.3	106
Change on quarter	138	0.8	37	24	77	5.5	33	131	0.8	43	25	64	4.3	21
Change %	17.1		6.8	19.9	52.7		38.7	16.6		8.0	21.9	44.7		25.2
Change on year	232	1.3	168	33	31	-3.3	18	227	1.4	173	36	18	-4.6	8
Change %	32.5		40.5	30.9	16.2		17.7	32.5		42.6	34.1	9.6		8.4

<b>Women</b>	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
Aug-Oct 2018	629	4.0	394	100	135	21.5	68	625	4.1	391	98	135	21.6	68
Aug-Oct 2019	566	3.5	368	83	115	20.3	56	557	3.6	364	83	111	19.9	53
Nov-Jan 2020	595	3.7	380	89	126	21.2	69	586	3.7	376	89	122	20.8	65
Feb-Apr 2020	611	3.8	409	85	117	19.2	59	604	3.9	408	83	112	18.6	56
May-Jul 2020	642	4.0	465	73	104	16.3	43	634	4.1	458	73	103	16.3	41
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	745	4.6	507	106	132	17.8	60	737	4.7	501	104	131	17.8	60
Change on quarter	103	0.6	42	33	28	1.5	18	103	0.6	43	31	28	1.6	19
Change %	16.0		9.1	44.8	26.7		41.1	16.2		9.4	43.0	27.3		45.7
Change on year	179	1.0	139	23	17	-2.5	4	179	1.1	138	21	21	-2.0	7
Change %	31.6		37.7	27.5	15.2		7.9	32.2		37.8	25.5	18.5		13.9

	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
	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
<b>People</b>														
Aug-Oct 2018	95	22.8	71	20	4	4.2	*	400	10.2	268	63	69	17.3	25
Aug-Oct 2019	87	20.0	70	13	4	4.5	*	386	10.2	266	58	61	15.9	16
Nov-Jan 2020	96	22.1	77	14	5	5.5	*	410	10.5	278	67	66	16.0	22
Feb-Apr 2020	112	26.2	82	22	8	7.0	*	423	10.9	300	63	60	14.1	14
May-Jul 2020	100	24.8	73	22	5	4.9	*	468	12.4	364	49	55	11.7	16
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	99	28.3	72	21	6	6.1	*	498	13.2	344	60	93	18.7	35
Change on quarter	-1	3.5	-1	-1	1	1.2	*	30	0.8	-19	11	38	7.0	19
Change %	-0.9		-1.9	-2.8	22.8		*	6.5		-5.3	23.1	69.8		120.3
Change on year	12	8.3	1	8	2	1.6	*	112	3.1	79	2	32	2.8	18
Change %	13.3		1.7	65.1	54.7		*	29.0		29.5	3.2	51.5		110.1



<b>Men</b>	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Aug-Oct 2018	55	26.1	40	11	3	6.2	*	231	11.1	146	35	50	21.8	19
Aug-Oct 2019	52	25.1	43	7	3	4.9	*	225	11.3	144	37	44	19.6	11
Nov-Jan 2020	56	27.5	45	7	4	7.1	*	242	11.9	158	42	42	17.2	13
Feb-Apr 2020	64	30.8	50	11	3	5.0	*	234	11.7	158	41	35	15.2	6
May-Jul 2020	55	27.6	41	11	*	*	*	273	13.9	205	35	34	12.3	12
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	49	29.8	36	11	3	5.8	*	303	15.5	204	36	62	20.6	27
Change on quarter	-6	2.2	-6	0	*	*	*	29	1.6	-1	2	29	8.3	15
Change %	-10.5		-14.2	-3.8	*		*	10.7		-0.4	4.4	85.2		120.5
Change on year	-3	4.8	-7	4	0	1.0	*	77	4.2	60	-1	18	1.0	16
Change %	-6.3		-16.9	49.7	12.0		*	34.2		41.3	-1.7	41.1		143.2
<b>Women</b>	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Aug-Oct 2018	40	19.5	31	9	*	*	*	169	9.2	123	27	19	11.2	6
Aug-Oct 2019	35	15.3	28	6	*	*	*	160	8.9	121	22	17	10.8	5
Nov-Jan 2020	40	17.4	32	7	*	*	*	168	9.1	119	25	24	14.3	9
Feb-Apr 2020	48	21.7	32	11	5	9.6	*	189	10.2	142	22	24	12.8	8
May-Jul 2020	45	21.9	32	10	3	5.8	*	194	10.8	159	14	21	10.9	3
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	50	26.9	36	10	3	6.4	*	195	10.8	140	24	31	15.8	8
Change on quarter	5	5.0	4	0	1	0.6	*	1	0.0	-19	10	10	4.9	4
Change %	10.9		14.1	-1.7	21.8		*	0.4		-11.7	68.9	45.4		119.8
Change on year	15	11.6	8	5	*	*	*	35	1.9	19	2	14	5.0	2
Change %	43.1		30.3	85.1	*		*	21.8		15.6	11.5	77.7		41.8

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

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
Aug-Oct 2018	596	3.1	335	91	170	28.5	92	282	2.7	127	45	110	38.8	67
Aug-Oct 2019	517	2.7	300	76	140	27.2	74	291	2.7	145	44	102	35.0	67
Nov-Jan 2020	534	2.8	320	81	133	25.0	75	302	2.8	150	50	102	33.7	69
Feb-Apr 2020	551	2.9	360	74	117	21.3	63	281	2.6	141	48	92	32.9	65
May-Jul 2020	582	3.0	408	78	95	16.3	52	302	2.8	163	42	97	32.0	61
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	688	3.6	459	95	134	19.5	64	407	3.7	212	72	123	30.3	81
Change on quarter	106	0.5	51	16	39	3.2	12	106	0.9	49	29	27	-1.7	20
Change %	18.2		12.4	20.6	41.1		22.9	34.9		30.3	69.4	27.7		33.2
Change on year	171	0.9	159	19	-7	-7.7	-10	116	1.0	67	27	22	-4.7	14
Change %	33.1		53.0	24.8	-4.7		-13.0	39.9		46.5	61.7	21.1		20.9
<b>Men</b>	YBYF	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBYU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Aug-Oct 2018	303	3.0	156	50	97	32.0	58	155	2.8	66	23	66	42.7	38
Aug-Oct 2019	262	2.6	144	36	82	31.3	47	175	3.0	83	28	64	36.7	44
Nov-Jan 2020	276	2.7	162	40	73	26.6	41	174	3.0	80	33	61	35.3	42
Feb-Apr 2020	286	2.9	183	45	57	20.1	34	171	3.0	84	24	64	37.2	45
May-Jul 2020	299	3.0	204	46	49	16.4	33	182	3.2	94	26	62	34.0	41
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	338	3.4	222	49	67	19.8	34	257	4.4	120	45	92	35.8	58
Change on quarter	39	0.4	18	3	18	3.4	1	75	1.3	26	19	30	1.8	18
Change %	13.1		8.8	6.8	36.5		2.8	41.5		27.6	74.0	48.9		43.6
Change on year	77	0.8	78	13	-15	-11.5	-12	82	1.4	37	17	28	-0.9	14
Change %	29.3		54.5	37.2	-18.3		-26.4	46.7		44.6	60.6	43.2		33.1

<b>Women</b>	YBYG	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBYV	YBVY	YBYY	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Aug-Oct 2018	293	3.3	179	41	73	24.8	34	127	2.6	62	22	43	34.0	29
Aug-Oct 2019	255	2.9	157	40	58	22.9	27	116	2.3	62	16	38	32.5	23
Nov-Jan 2020	259	2.9	158	40	60	23.3	34	128	2.5	71	17	40	31.5	27
Feb-Apr 2020	265	2.9	176	28	60	22.6	30	110	2.1	57	24	29	26.1	21
May-Jul 2020	283	3.1	205	32	46	16.2	19	120	2.4	69	16	35	29.0	20
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>23</b>
Change on quarter	67	0.7	33	13	21	2.9	11	30	0.6	23	10	-3	-8.1	2
Change %	23.7		16.1	40.5	46.0		58.8	25.1		33.9	62.1	-9.8		12.4
Change on year	94	1.0	81	5	8	-3.8	3	35	0.6	31	10	-6	-11.6	0
Change %	37.1		51.5	13.6	14.2		10.1	29.8		49.1	63.6	-16.5		-2.0

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 10 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged & 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
Aug-Oct 2018	33,865	32,605	416	3,913	7,759	11,183	9,332	1,260
Aug-Oct 2019	34,082	32,749	435	3,796	7,848	11,152	9,517	1,333
Nov-Jan 2020	34,328	32,949	435	3,892	7,873	11,172	9,577	1,380
Feb-Apr 2020	34,207	32,821	428	3,862	7,860	11,128	9,543	1,386
May-Jul 2020	34,116	32,824	402	3,770	7,936	11,142	9,575	1,292
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	34,213	32,845	349	3,762	7,940	11,188	9,606	1,368
Change on quarter	97	21	-53	-8	4	47	31	76
Change %	0.3	0.1	-13.3	-0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	5.9
Change on year	131	96	-87	-34	92	37	88	35
Change %	0.4	0.3	-19.9	-0.9	1.2	0.3	0.9	2.6
<b>Men</b>	MMSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Aug-Oct 2018	17,984	17,211	210	2,078	4,167	5,881	4,875	773
Aug-Oct 2019	18,029	17,236	209	1,993	4,197	5,878	4,959	793
Nov-Jan 2020	18,075	17,290	204	2,040	4,206	5,859	4,981	784
Feb-Apr 2020	17,942	17,177	208	2,009	4,163	5,831	4,965	764
May-Jul 2020	17,937	17,189	199	1,969	4,201	5,824	4,996	748
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	17,909	17,110	165	1,949	4,162	5,833	5,001	799
Change on quarter	-28	-78	-34	-20	-39	9	5	50
Change %	-0.2	-0.5	-17.1	-1.0	-0.9	0.2	0.1	6.7
Change on year	-120	-126	-45	-44	-35	-45	42	6
Change %	-0.7	-0.7	-21.4	-2.2	-0.8	-0.8	0.8	0.7
<b>Women</b>	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Aug-Oct 2018	15,881	15,394	207	1,835	3,593	5,302	4,457	487
Aug-Oct 2019	16,053	15,513	226	1,803	3,651	5,274	4,558	540
Nov-Jan 2020	16,254	15,658	231	1,852	3,667	5,313	4,596	595
Feb-Apr 2020	16,265	15,644	219	1,852	3,697	5,297	4,578	621
May-Jul 2020	16,179	15,636	203	1,801	3,735	5,318	4,579	544
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	16,304	15,735	184	1,813	3,778	5,355	4,604	570
Change on quarter	125	99	-19	12	43	38	26	26
Change %	0.8	0.6	-9.5	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	4.8
Change on year	252	222	-42	10	127	81	46	30
Change %	1.6	1.4	-18.6	0.5	3.5	1.5	1.0	5.5

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

<b>People</b>	MGWG	LF22	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Aug-Oct 2018	63.8	79.0	29.9	70.2	86.8	87.6	74.1	10.7
Aug-Oct 2019	63.9	79.2	31.1	69.1	87.6	87.6	74.5	11.1
Nov-Jan 2020	64.2	79.6	30.8	71.1	87.9	87.8	74.7	11.4
Feb-Apr 2020	63.9	79.3	30.1	70.8	87.8	87.5	74.2	11.4
May-Jul 2020	63.7	79.2	28.1	69.4	88.7	87.6	74.2	10.6
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	63.8	79.2	24.2	69.5	88.8	88.0	74.3	11.2
Change on quarter	0.1	0.0	-3.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.6
Change on year	-0.1	0.1	-6.8	0.4	1.2	0.4	-0.2	0.1
<b>Men</b>	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Aug-Oct 2018	69.2	83.9	29.4	72.9	93.0	93.3	78.9	14.2
Aug-Oct 2019	69.0	83.8	29.2	71.0	93.2	93.5	79.2	14.3
Nov-Jan 2020	69.1	84.0	28.3	73.0	93.4	93.2	79.3	14.1
Feb-Apr 2020	68.5	83.4	28.7	72.1	92.4	92.8	78.8	13.6
May-Jul 2020	68.3	83.4	27.2	71.0	93.2	92.7	79.0	13.3
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	68.1	82.9	22.4	70.5	92.3	92.9	78.9	14.1
Change on quarter	-0.2	-0.4	-4.8	-0.5	-0.9	0.2	-0.1	0.8
Change on year	-0.9	-0.8	-6.8	-0.5	-0.9	-0.7	-0.3	-0.2
<b>Women</b>	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Aug-Oct 2018	58.6	74.2	30.4	67.2	80.6	82.0	69.5	7.7
Aug-Oct 2019	58.9	74.7	33.1	67.1	81.9	81.9	70.0	8.4
Nov-Jan 2020	59.6	75.3	33.5	69.1	82.4	82.5	70.4	9.2
Feb-Apr 2020	59.6	75.2	31.7	69.4	83.1	82.3	69.9	9.6
May-Jul 2020	59.2	75.1	29.2	67.7	84.1	82.6	69.7	8.3
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	59.6	75.6	26.2	68.4	85.1	83.3	69.8	8.7
Change on quarter	0.4	0.4	-3.0	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.4
Change on year	0.6	0.9	-6.9	1.3	3.2	1.4	-0.2	0.3

Data source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto: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	Wants a job
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>People</b>	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Aug-Oct 2018	8,666	2,316	2,031	170	1,983	34	1,139	994	6,793	1,873
Aug-Oct 2019	8,606	2,280	1,966	174	2,072	32	1,117	965	6,767	1,839
Nov-Jan 2020	8,431	2,186	1,868	178	2,120	31	1,111	937	6,560	1,871
Feb-Apr 2020	8,583	2,145	1,805	174	2,157	38	1,146	1,117	6,533	2,050
May-Jul 2020	8,604	2,210	1,706	150	2,143	62	1,140	1,192	6,552	2,052
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	8,602	2,314	1,601	156	2,171	66	1,149	1,145	6,644	1,958
Change on quarter	-2	104	-105	5	29	4	9	-47	93	-95
Change %	0.0	4.7	-6.2	3.7	1.3	5.9	0.8	-4.0	1.4	-4.6
Change on year	-4	34	-365	-19	100	34	33	180	-122	119
Change %	0.0	1.5	-18.6	-10.8	4.8	107.1	2.9	18.7	-1.8	6.4
<b>Men</b>	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Aug-Oct 2018	3,314	1,152	221	79	953	24	467	417	2,556	759
Aug-Oct 2019	3,340	1,142	235	75	961	18	506	403	2,590	750
Nov-Jan 2020	3,300	1,103	225	78	981	20	501	394	2,520	780
Feb-Apr 2020	3,428	1,077	235	81	986	24	514	511	2,543	885
May-Jul 2020	3,431	1,103	239	70	966	33	503	517	2,565	866
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	3,520	1,150	237	81	1,011	43	496	503	2,643	878
Change on quarter	90	47	-1	11	45	11	-8	-14	78	12
Change %	2.6	4.2	-0.6	15.5	4.6	33.2	-1.5	-2.8	3.0	1.3
Change on year	180	8	2	6	50	25	-10	99	53	128
Change %	5.4	0.7	0.8	8.6	5.2	140.4	-2.0	24.6	2.0	17.1

<b>Women</b>	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Aug-Oct 2018	5,351	1,163	1,810	91	1,029	10	672	576	4,237	1,114
Aug-Oct 2019	5,266	1,139	1,731	100	1,111	14	611	561	4,177	1,089
Nov-Jan 2020	5,130	1,083	1,643	100	1,139	12	610	544	4,040	1,091
Feb-Apr 2020	5,155	1,068	1,570	93	1,172	14	632	606	3,990	1,165
May-Jul 2020	5,173	1,107	1,468	80	1,177	30	637	675	3,987	1,186
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	5,081	1,164	1,364	74	1,161	23	654	642	4,002	1,080
Change on quarter	-92	57	-104	-5	-16	-7	17	-33	15	-106
Change %	-1.8	5.2	-7.1	-6.8	-1.4	-24.0	2.6	-4.9	0.4	-9.0
Change on year	-184	26	-367	-25	50	9	43	81	-175	-9
Change %	-3.5	2.3	-21.2	-25.4	4.5	63.6	7.0	14.4	-4.2	-0.9

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

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<b>People</b>	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Aug-Oct 2018	100.0	26.7	23.4	2.0	22.9	0.4	13.1	11.5	78.4	21.6
Aug-Oct 2019	100.0	26.5	22.8	2.0	24.1	0.4	13.0	11.2	78.6	21.4
Nov-Jan 2020	100.0	25.9	22.2	2.1	25.1	0.4	13.2	11.1	77.8	22.2
Feb-Apr 2020	100.0	25.0	21.0	2.0	25.1	0.4	13.4	13.0	76.1	23.9
May-Jul 2020	100.0	25.7	19.8	1.7	24.9	0.7	13.3	13.9	76.1	23.9
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	100.0	26.9	18.6	1.8	25.2	0.8	13.4	13.3	77.2	22.8

<b>Men</b>	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Aug-Oct 2018	100.0	34.8	6.7	2.4	28.8	0.7	14.1	12.6	77.1	22.9
Aug-Oct 2019	100.0	34.2	7.0	2.2	28.8	0.5	15.1	12.1	77.5	22.5
Nov-Jan 2020	100.0	33.4	6.8	2.4	29.7	0.6	15.2	11.9	76.4	23.6
Feb-Apr 2020	100.0	31.4	6.9	2.4	28.8	0.7	15.0	14.9	74.2	25.8
May-Jul 2020	100.0	32.2	7.0	2.1	28.2	1.0	14.7	15.1	74.7	25.3
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	100.0	32.7	6.7	2.3	28.7	1.2	14.1	14.3	75.1	24.9

<b>Women</b>	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Aug-Oct 2018	100.0	21.7	33.8	1.7	19.2	0.2	12.6	10.8	79.2	20.8
Aug-Oct 2019	100.0	21.6	32.9	1.9	21.1	0.3	11.6	10.7	79.3	20.7
Nov-Jan 2020	100.0	21.1	32.0	2.0	22.2	0.2	11.9	10.6	78.7	21.3
Feb-Apr 2020	100.0	20.7	30.5	1.8	22.7	0.3	12.3	11.8	77.4	22.6
May-Jul 2020	100.0	21.4	28.4	1.5	22.7	0.6	12.3	13.0	77.1	22.9
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	100.0	22.9	26.8	1.5	22.8	0.4	12.9	12.6	78.8	21.2

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Data Source: Labour Force Survey.

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

1. Discouraged workers are those who are not looking for work because they believe no jobs are available.

2. Other reasons include people who (i) are waiting the results of a job application, (ii) have not yet started looking for work, (iii) do not need or want employment, (iv) have given an uncategorised reason for being economically inactive, or (v) have not given a reason for being economically inactive.



12 Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of people aged from 16 to 24 (Aug to Oct 2020)

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

People	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
	16-17	1,438	250	99	1,090	1,283	197	76	1,010	155	53	23	80					
	18-24	5,417	3,264	498	1,654	1,874	625	124	1,125	3,543	2,640	374	529					
	16-24	6,855	3,514	596	2,744	3,157	821	200	2,135	3,698	2,693	396	609					
Men																		
	16-17	736	116	49	572	647	85	39	523	90	30	10	49					
	18-24	2,765	1,647	303	816	866	255	58	553	1,899	1,392	244	263					
	16-24	3,502	1,762	352	1,388	1,512	340	97	1,076	1,989	1,422	255	312					
Women																		
	16-17	702	135	50	518	636	112	37	487	66	23	12	31					
	18-24	2,651	1,618	195	838	1,008	370	66	573	1,643	1,248	129	266					
	16-24	3,353	1,752	245	1,356	1,644	482	103	1,060	1,709	1,271	142	297					

## Changes on quarter

## People

16-17	10	-52	-1	63	30	-59	3	85	-20	6	-4	-22
18-24	-19	-38	30	-11	48	19	1	27	-66	-57	29	-38
16-24	-9	-90	29	52	78	-39	4	112	-87	-51	25	-60

## Men

16-17	5	-28	-6	39	4	-33	-4	40	1	4	-2	-1
18-24	-10	-49	29	10	-11	-16	7	-2	1	-34	22	12
16-24	-5	-78	24	49	-7	-48	3	38	2	-29	20	11

## Women

16-17	5	-24	5	24	26	-26	7	45	-21	2	-2	-21
18-24	-9	12	1	-21	58	35	-6	29	-67	-24	7	-50
16-24	-4	-13	6	3	84	9	1	74	-88	-22	5	-71

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

## People

16-17	17.4	28.3	75.8	15.3	27.8	78.7	34.2	30.0	51.2
18-24	60.3	13.2	30.5	33.3	16.6	60.0	74.5	12.4	14.9
16-24	51.3	14.5	40.0	26.0	19.6	67.6	72.8	12.8	16.5

## Men

16-17	15.7	29.8	77.6	13.2	31.3	80.8	33.9	25.4	54.6
18-24	59.6	15.5	29.5	29.4	18.7	63.8	73.3	14.9	13.9
16-24	50.3	16.6	39.6	22.5	22.2	71.1	71.5	15.2	15.7

## Women

16-17	19.2	26.9	73.8	17.6	24.9	76.6	34.6	35.3	46.5
18-24	61.0	10.8	31.6	36.7	15.1	56.8	75.9	9.4	16.2
16-24	52.3	12.3	40.4	29.3	17.6	64.4	74.3	10.0	17.4

## Changes on quarter

<b>People</b>										
16-17	-3.8	3.5	3.9	-5.0	5.7	4.9	7.4	-6.3	-6.8	
18-24	-0.5	0.8	-0.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	1.1	-0.8	
16-24	-1.2	0.9	0.8	-1.9	1.1	1.9	0.3	0.9	-1.2	
<b>Men</b>										
16-17	-4.0	2.2	4.8	-5.2	4.8	5.8	4.6	-7.0	-2.1	
18-24	-1.6	1.6	0.5	-1.4	2.7	0.6	-1.8	1.5	0.6	
16-24	-2.1	1.5	1.5	-3.1	2.8	2.8	-1.5	1.3	0.5	
<b>Women</b>										
16-17	-3.6	5.0	3.0	-5.0	6.9	4.1	10.5	-5.3	-12.9	
18-24	0.6	0.0	-0.7	1.4	-2.5	-0.4	1.6	0.6	-2.3	
16-24	-0.3	0.3	0.1	-1.0	-0.1	1.3	2.4	0.4	-3.1	

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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

# REDUNDANCIES

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

United Kingdom

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s) <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Level (000s) <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Level (000s) <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
Aug-Oct 2018	83	3.0	46	3.3	37	2.7
Aug-Oct 2019	118	4.3	62	4.5	56	4.1
Nov-Jan 2020	106	3.8	61	4.4	45	3.3
Feb-Apr 2020	107	3.9	65	4.7	42	3.1
May-Jul 2020	153	5.5	78	5.6	75	5.4
<b>Aug-Oct 2020</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>12.8</b>
Change on quarter	217	7.8	116	8.2	101	7.4
Change %	142.1		149.2		134.8	
Change on year	251	9.0	132	9.3	120	8.7
Change %	212.2		211.6		212.9	

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.